Machine Learning Engineer Nanodegree

Capstone Project – Starbucks Offers

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I. Definition

Project Overview

This dataset provided by **Starbucks** contains simulated data about how their customers interact with the mobile app. Sometimes, an offer is sent to the users, this offers can be an **advertisement** for a new product or an offer such as a **discount** or **BOGO** (buy one get one).

Not all users receive the same offers, that might be one problem to solve with this dataset.

This dataset has a subsample of all the app **transactions**, some **users** and it **demographic information** and general **information about the offers**.

The offers have a **validity period**, so if a user doesn't complete the offer by this due date, the offer is invalid, this might be done to **encourage the customers to buy products** in that period of time.

The transactional data shows how the users interact with the app, with entries about if an offer has been informed, if it has been seen and if it has been completed, and also information about if the customer has bought something and the amount of money they have spent.

Keep in mind as well that someone using the app might make a purchase through the app without having received an offer or seen an offer.

Example

An user gets an offer that is a discount of 5 dollars which needs 15 dollars to be completed, and has a validity of 7 days. It means that a user must spent 15 dollars in less than 7 days since the reception of the offer.

However, a user can complete an offer even without having seen it, if a customer gets the offer explained above, but never saw it and spend 15 dollars the offer was completed but the customer was not influenced by the offer.

Cleaning

The user influence is important and to get correct solutions the completed offers must be real-completed offers, so the user has to received, seen and spend money in that order, because **if the user spends the money not being influenced by the offer, another offer should be considered for that user.**

This makes data cleaning especially important and tricky.

Problem Statement

You can solve the problem in three different ways depends on what are you looking for: **multi-label, multiclass** or as a **binary classifier**.

1. <u>multiclass</u>: in multi-class problems the classes are mutually exclusive
2. <u>multi-label</u>: in multi-label problems each label represents a different classification task, but the tasks are somehow related (so there is a benefit in tackling them together rather than separately)
3. <u>binary classifier</u>: is the task of classifying the elements of a given set into two groups (predicting which group each one belongs to).

<u>1)</u>
For the multiclass problem the goal is to get the offer that will give the maximum benefit to the company for a user

<u>2)</u>
For the multi-label problem, the goal is to get the offers that a certain user will complete

<u>3)</u>
For the binary classifier problem, the goal is to answer if a certain user will complete an offer or not.

Classifier	Problems
Custom ANN	1,2
XGboost	3
Naive Bayes, BinaryRelevance	1
Naive Bayes, LabelPowerset	1
Naive Bayes, MLkNN	1
Naive Bayes, ClassifierChain	1

Metrics

The metrics used to measure the performance of the models are, **Binary Cross Entropy** and **Accuracy classification** (Jaccard similarity)

For the custom ANN the loss criterion is **Binary Cross Entropy** (is defined on probability estimates). It is commonly used in (multinomial) logistic regression and neural networks, as well as in some variants of expectation-maximization, and can be used to evaluate the probability outputs of a classifier instead of its discrete predictions.

For binary classification with a true label y {0,1} and a probability estimate p = Pr(y=1), the log loss per sample is the negative log-likelihood of the classifier given the true label:

$$L_{\log}(y,p) = -\log \Pr(y|p) = -(y\log(p) + (1-y)\log(1-p))$$

For the other classifiers the metric used is **accuracy score** that computes the accuracy, either the fraction or the count of correct predictions.

In multilabel classification, the function returns the subset accuracy. If the entire set of predicted labels for a sample strictly match with the true set of labels, then the subset accuracy is 1.0; otherwise it is 0.0.

If y^i is the predicted value of the i-th sample and yi is the corresponding true value, then the fraction of correct predictions over n samples is defined as

$$\text{accuracy}(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n_{\text{samples}}} \sum_{i=0}^{n_{\text{samples}}-1} 1(\hat{y}_i = y_i)$$

II. Analysis

Data Exploration

The data is contained in three files:

- portfolio.json - containing offer ids and meta data about each offer (duration, type, etc.)
- profile.json - demographic data for each customer
- transcript.json - records for transactions, offers received, offers viewed, and offers completed

Here is the schema and explanation of each variable in the files:

portfolio.json

- id (string) - offer id
- offer_type (string) - type of offer ie BOGO, discount, informational
- difficulty (int) - minimum required spend to complete an offer
- reward (int) - reward given for completing an offer
- duration (int) - time for offer to be open, in days
- channels (list of strings)

profile.json

- age (int) - age of the customer
- became_member_on (int) - date when customer created an app account
- gender (str) - gender of the customer (note some entries contain 'O' for other rather than M or F)
- id (str) - customer id
- income (float) - customer's income

transcript.json

- event (str) - record description (ie transaction, offer received, offer viewed, etc.)
- person (str) - customer id
- time (int) - time in hours since start of test. The data begins at time t=0
- value - (dict of strings) - either an offer id or transaction amount depending on the record

Exploratory Visualization

Offers

There is 3 kind of offers with 4 different channels and each offer has a difficulty and a reward associated.

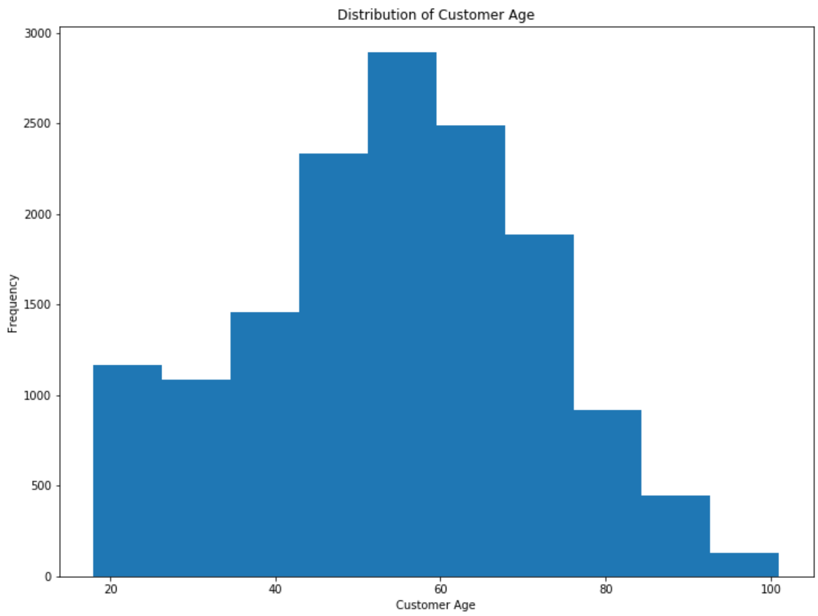
	channels	difficulty	duration	id	offer_type	reward
0	[email, mobile, social]	10	7	ae264e3637204a6fb9bb56bc8210ddfd	bogo	10
1	[web, email, mobile, social]	10	5	4d5c57ea9a6940dd891ad53e9dbe8da0	bogo	10
3	[web, email, mobile]	5	7	9b98b8c7a33c4b65b9aebfe6a799e6d9	bogo	5
8	[web, email, mobile, social]	5	5	f19421c1d4aa40978ebb69ca19b0e20d	bogo	5

	channels	difficulty	duration	id	offer_type	reward
4	[web, email]	20	10	0b1e1539f2cc45b7b9fa7c272da2e1d7	discount	5
5	[web, email, mobile, social]	7	7	2298d6c36e964ae4a3e7e9706d1fb8c2	discount	3
6	[web, email, mobile, social]	10	10	fafdcd668e3743c1bb461111dcafc2a4	discount	2
9	[web, email, mobile]	10	7	2906b810c7d4411798c6938adc9daaa5	discount	2

	channels	difficulty	duration	id	offer_type	reward
2	[web, email, mobile]	0	4	3f207df678b143eea3cee63160fa8bed	informational	0
7	[email, mobile, social]	0	3	5a8bc65990b245e5a138643cd4eb9837	informational	0

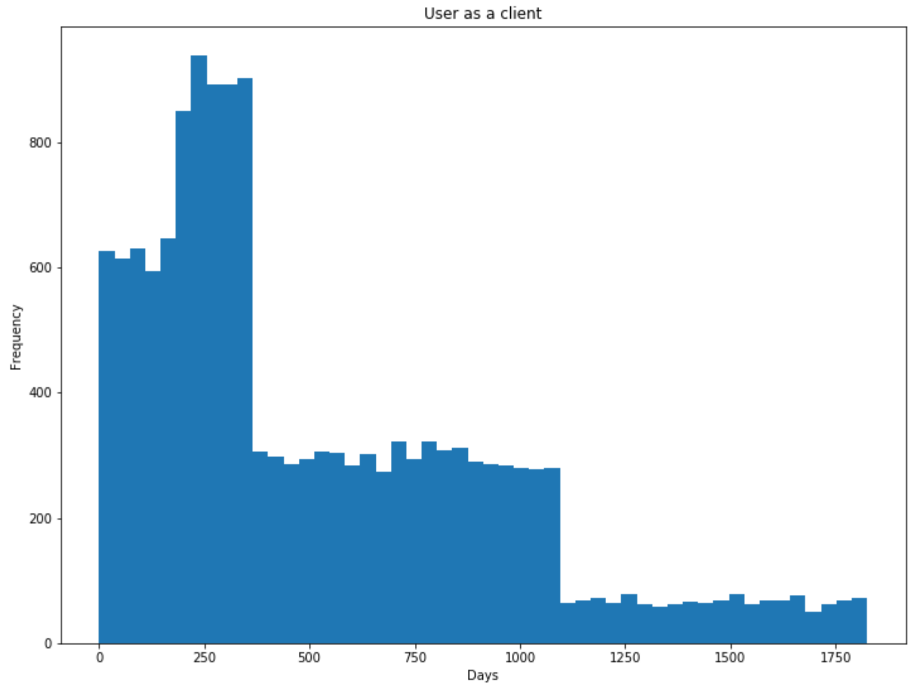
Distribution of customer age

Most of the users is between **40-65** followed by the range 20-40.



<u>User as a client</u>

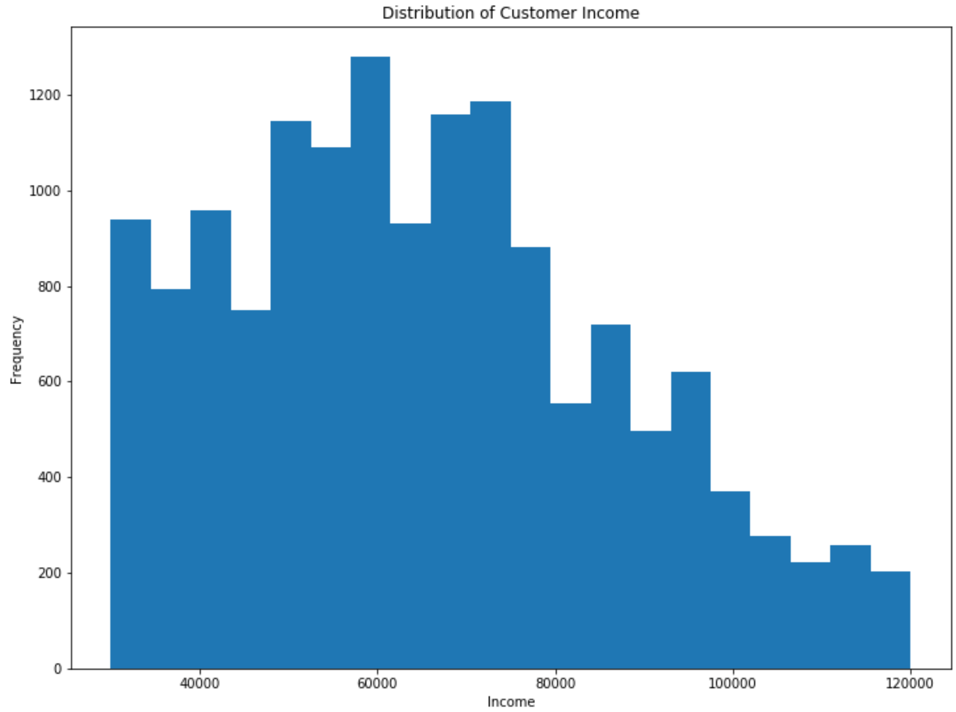
Below is the distribution of users in days since they sign-up (it is assumed to do the calculus that the last day is the last day of the dataset).



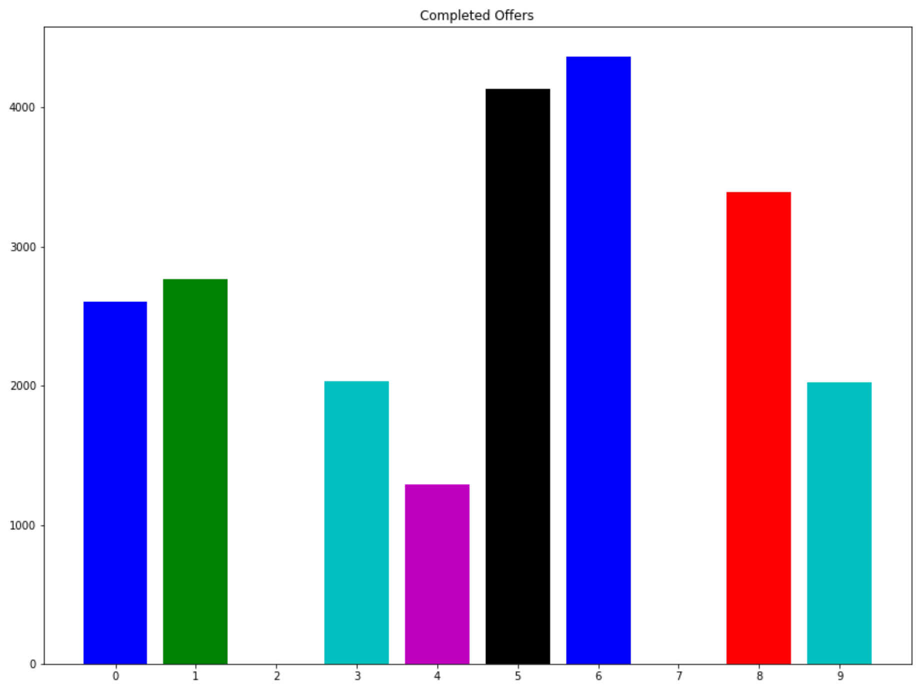
As we can see most of the users are the ones who have ben user for **250-400** days,

The distribution of user's income

The usual user income is from **30k to 65k.**



Completed Offers

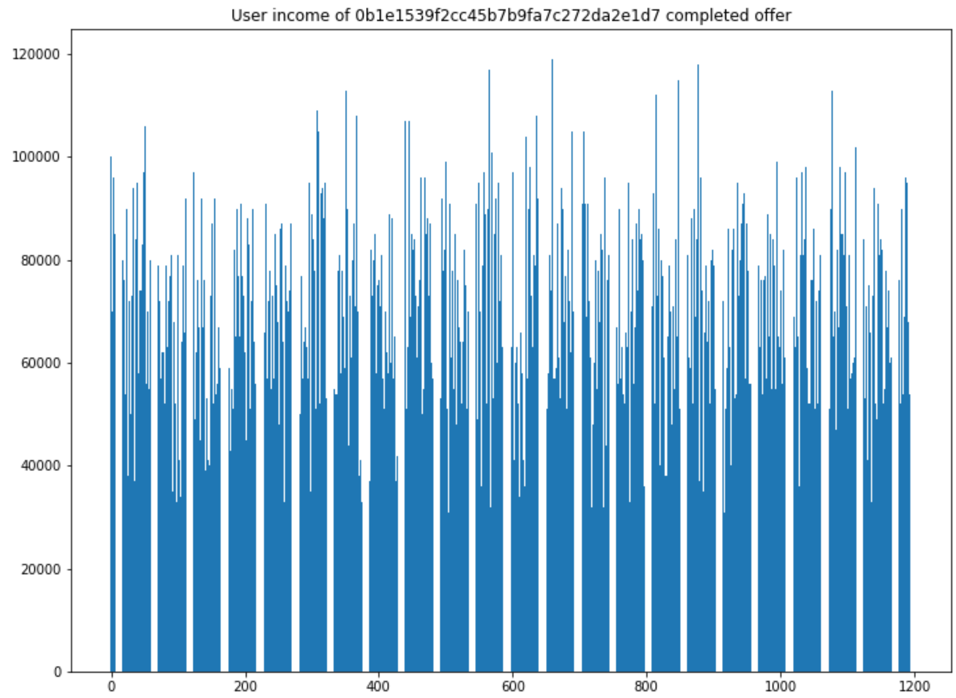


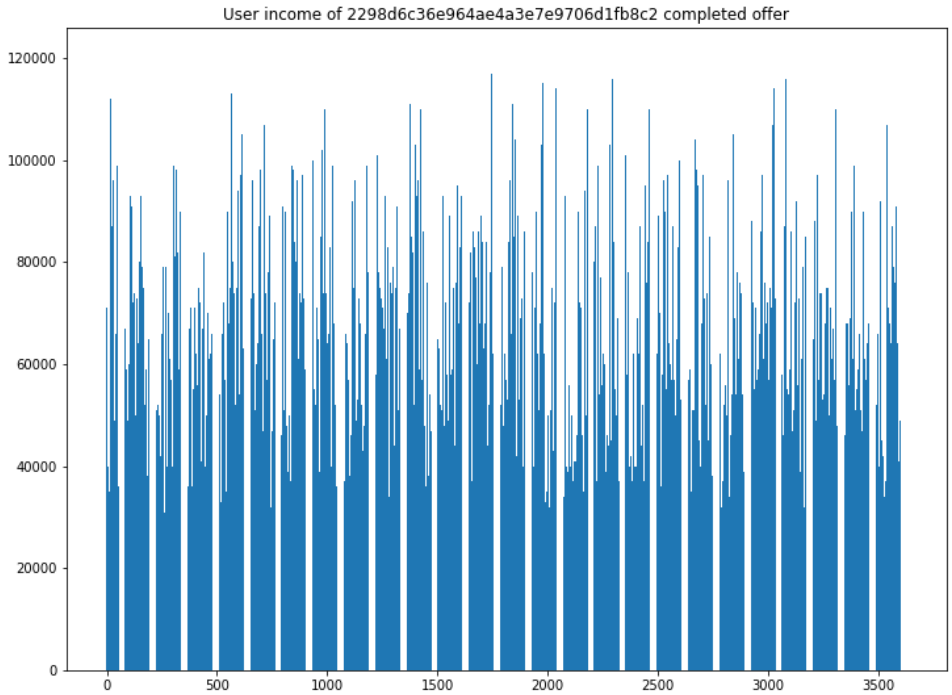
As you can see the more completed offers are:

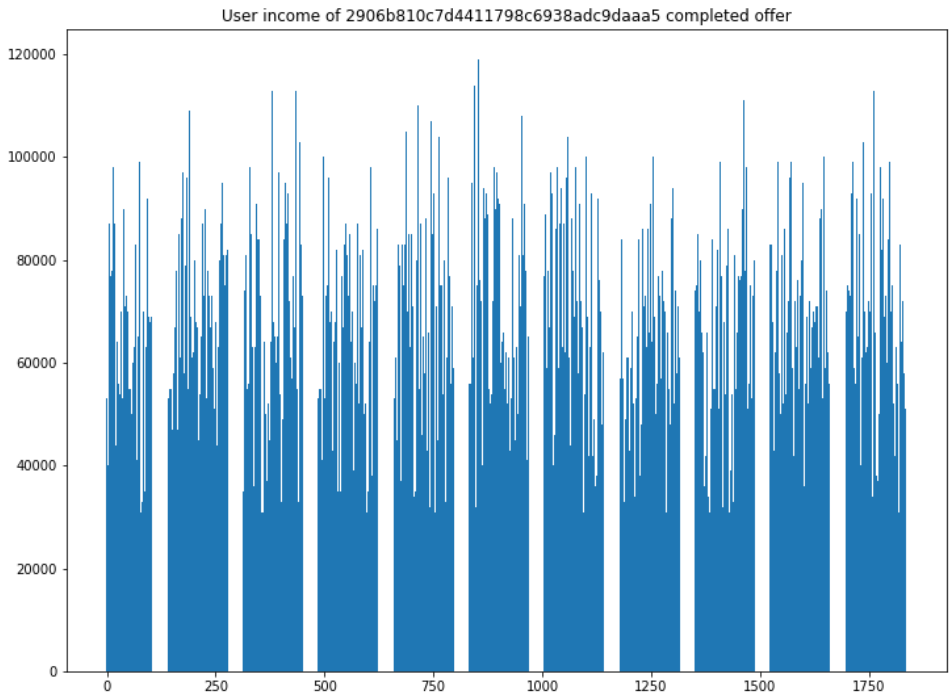
- Discount with rewad 3
- Discount with reward 2

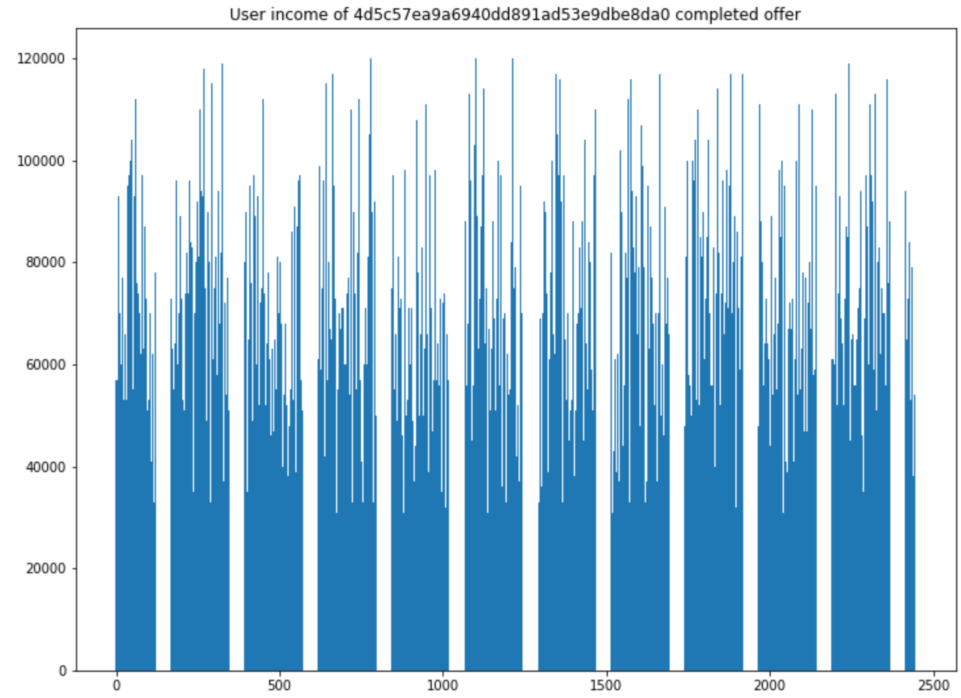
Both are on web, email, mobile and social channels (All the available channels).
The bogo type is the second top, with the half completed offers more or less.

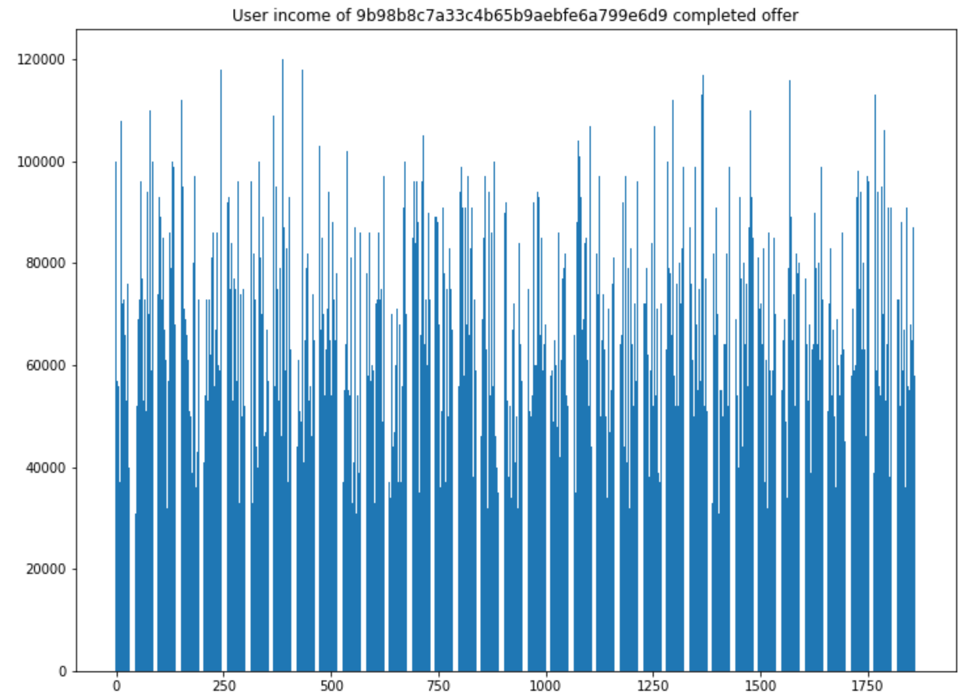
<u>Income of completed offers</u>

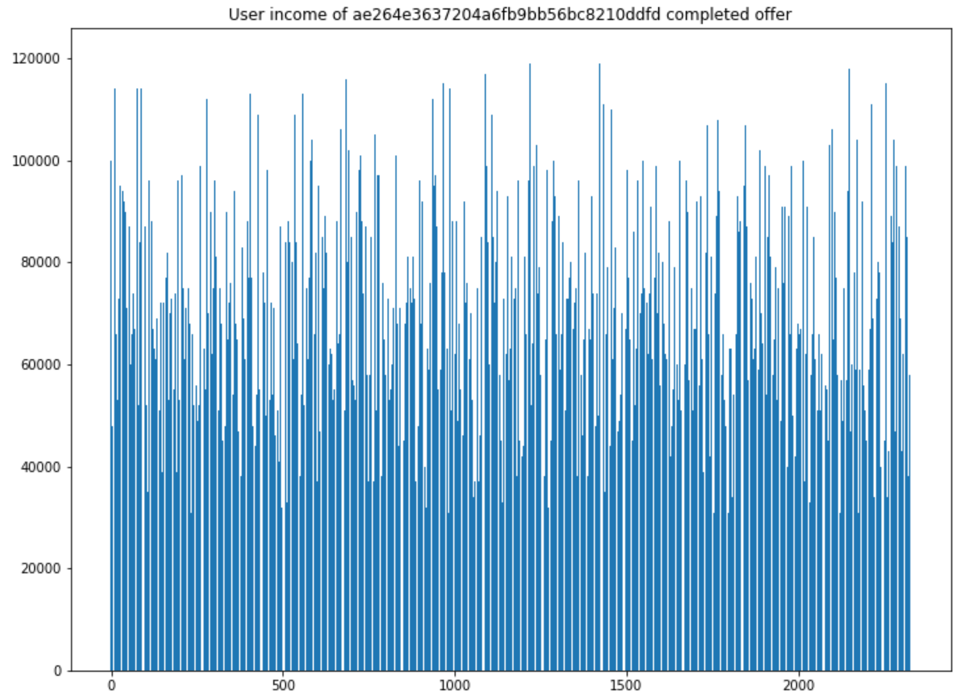


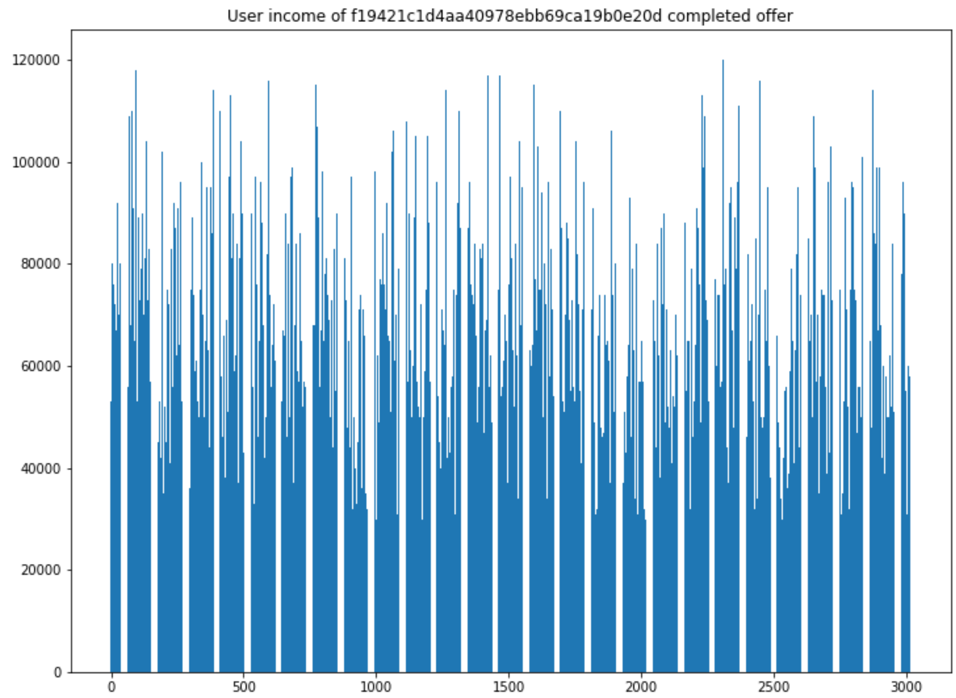

User income of 2298d6c36e964ae4a3e7e9706d1fb8c2 completed offer
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500

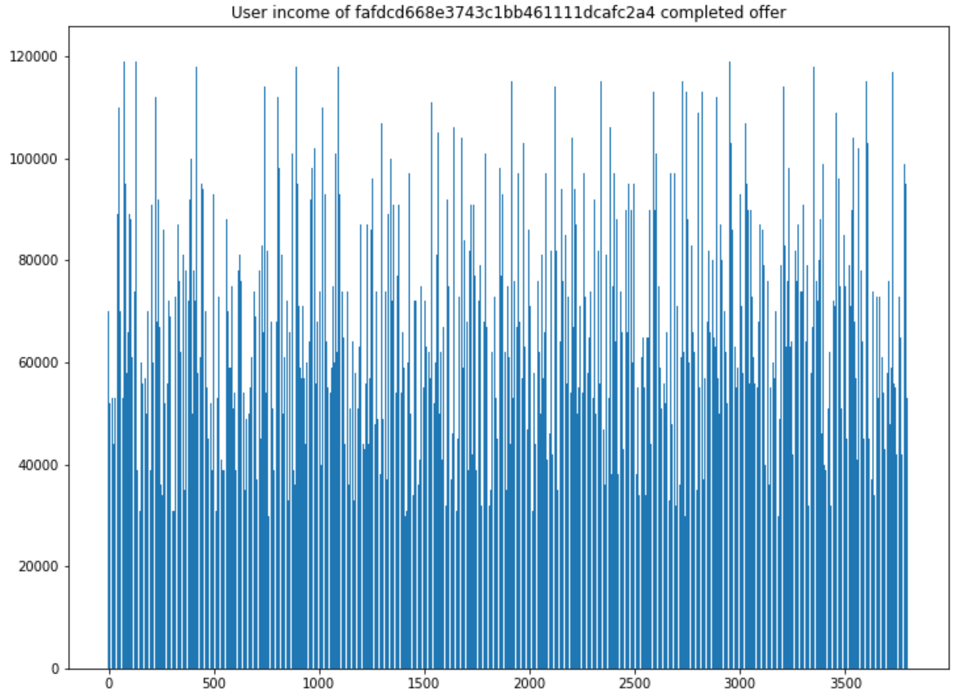

User income of 2906b810c7d4411798c6938adc9daaa5 completed offer
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
1750


User income of 4d5c57ea9a6940dd891ad53e9dbe8da0 completed offer
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500


User income of 9b98b8c7a33c4b65b9aebfe6a799e6d9 completed offer
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
1750

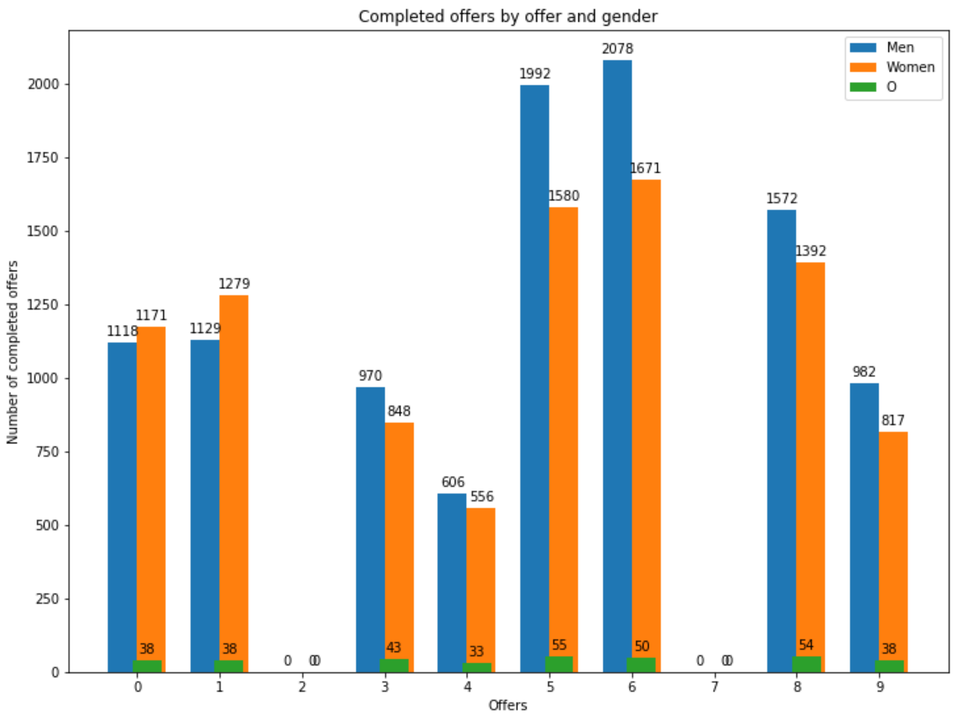

User income of ae264e3637204a6fb9bb56bc8210ddfd completed offer
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000


User income of f19421c1d4aa40978ebb69ca19b0e20d completed offer
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000



There isn't any remarkable value about the income of the completed offers.

<u>Completed offers by gender</u>



On the 3-top completed offers there are more men than women like almost all the offers except on the BOGO ones who there are slightly more women than men.

The *Others* genre are underrepresented.

Algorithms and Techniques

Custom ANN

Artificial neural networks are built of simple elements called neurons, which take in a real value, multiply it by a weight, and run it through a non-linear activation function. By constructing multiple layers of neurons, each of which receives part of the input variables, and then passes on its results to the next layers, the network can learn very complex functions.

Its strength is its ability to dynamically create complex prediction functions and **emulate human thinking** (as this problem is about how humans complete offers), in a way that no other algorithm can. There are many classification problems for which neural networks have yielded the best results.

Naive Bayes Classifier

It calculates the probability that each of the features of a data point (the input variables) exists in each of the target classes. It then selects the category for which the probabilities are maximal. The model is based on an assumption (which is often not true) that the features are conditionally independent.

Naive Bayes is **surprisingly accurate for a large set of problem**s, scalable to very large data sets. But it **has problems where categories may be overlapping** or there are unknown categories so the set of categories selected must be exhaustive.

The naïve Bayes classifier has been implemented with:

- BinaryRelevance: Performs classification per label.
- ClassifierChain: A multi-label model that arranges binary classifiers into a chain.
- LabelPowerset: Transform multi-label problem to a multi-class problem.
- MLkNN: kNN classification method adapted for multi-label classification.

Benchmark

BCELoss (For the ANN)

Creates a criterion that measures the Binary Cross Entropy between the target and the output:

The unreduced loss can be described as:

$$\ell(x, y) = L = l1, \ldots, lN\top, ln = -wn[yn \cdot logxn + (1 - yn) \cdot log(1 - xn)],$$

where N is the batch size. If reduction is not none, then this is used for measuring the error of a reconstruction in for example an auto-encoder. Note that the targets yy should be numbers between 0 and 1.

$$\ell(x, y) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{mean}(L), & \text{if reduction} = \text{'mean';} \\ \operatorname{sum}(L), & \text{if reduction} = \text{'sum'.} \end{cases}$$

Precision

Precision is the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the total predicted positive observations.

Recall

Recall is the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the all observations in actual class.

F1-score

F1 Score is the weighted average of Precision and Recall.

III. Methodology

Data Preprocessing

To process all the information of the transactions a user-offer matrix has been made.

This matrix gets the information of the transcript and encode how much times a user has received, view or completed an offer

A real_complete column is added because a user can complete an offer without seeing it, so in order to get a value in the real_complete column the user had to had received, viewed and complete an offer in that order.

It looks like this:

	user_id	offer_id	recived	viewed	complete	real_complete
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	3f207df678b143eea3cee63160fa8bed	1	0	0	0
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	9b98b8c7a33c4b65b9aebfe6a799e6d9	1	0	1	0
0	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	ae264e3637204a6fb9bb56bc8210ddfd	1	1	1	1
0	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	9b98b8c7a33c4b65b9aebfe6a799e6d9	1	1	1	1
0	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	5a8bc65990b245e5a138643cd4eb9837	1	1	0	0

Once there is a matrix correlating the users and the offers, we can model the data to the training

The data that is used for training will be:

- age
- gender
- income
- days a user has been a user

The age, income and user_day will be normalized, and the gender will be one-hot-encoded

	age	id	income	user_day	gender_F	gender_M	gender_O
1	0.45	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0.91	0.21	1	0	0
3	0.69	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	0.78	0.24	1	0	0
5	0.60	e2127556f4f64592b11af22de27a7932	0.44	0.05	0	1	0
8	0.57	389bc3fa690240e798340f5a15918d5c	0.26	0.09	0	1	0
12	0.48	2eeac8d8feae4a8cad5a6af0499a211d	0.23	0.14	0	1	0

For the labels 3 encodeds are going to be made:

1. A one hot encoded user with the completed offers

	index	user_id	ae264e3637204a6fb9bb56bc8210ddfd	4d5c57ea9a6940dd891ad53e9dbe8da0	3f207df678b143eea3cee63160fa8bed
0	0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0	0	0
1	0	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	1	0	0
2	0	e2127556f4f64592b11af22de27a7932	0	0	0
3	0	389bc3fa690240e798340f5a15918d5c	0	0	0
4	0	2eeac8d8feae4a8cad5a6af0499a211d	0	0	0

1.1 The one hot encoded has also the number of completed offers (the value can be higher than 1)

	index	user_id	ae264e3637204a6fb9bb56bc8210ddfd	4d5c57ea9a6940dd891ad53e9dbe8da0	3f207df678b143eea3cee63160fa8bed
0	0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0	0	0
1	0	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	1	0	0
2	0	e2127556f4f64592b11af22de27a7932	0	0	0
3	0	389bc3fa690240e798340f5a15918d5c	0	0	0
4	0	2eeac8d8feae4a8cad5a6af0499a211d	0	0	0

2. The label with the maximum reward

For each user you get the completed offers for those offers you get the rewards the label is choose with the max of all completed rewards

For example, if an offer with a reward of 5 is completed 2 times it will be choose before a completed offer with a reward of 5 completed 1 time

	user_id	offer
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0
0	78afa995795e4d85b5d9ceeca43f5fef	0
0	e2127556f4f64592b11af22de27a7932	3
0	389bc3fa690240e798340f5a15918d5c	8
0	2eeac8d8feae4a8cad5a6af0499a211d	6

As the previous datasets were not giving good results, the problem and the input were re-engineered. In this case, merging the offers data in the independent variables along with the demographic features is chosen so a binary classifier is made, this classifier specifies either the offer will be successful (viewed and completed) or not successful (ignored).

3. Demographic features + hot-encoded completed offers

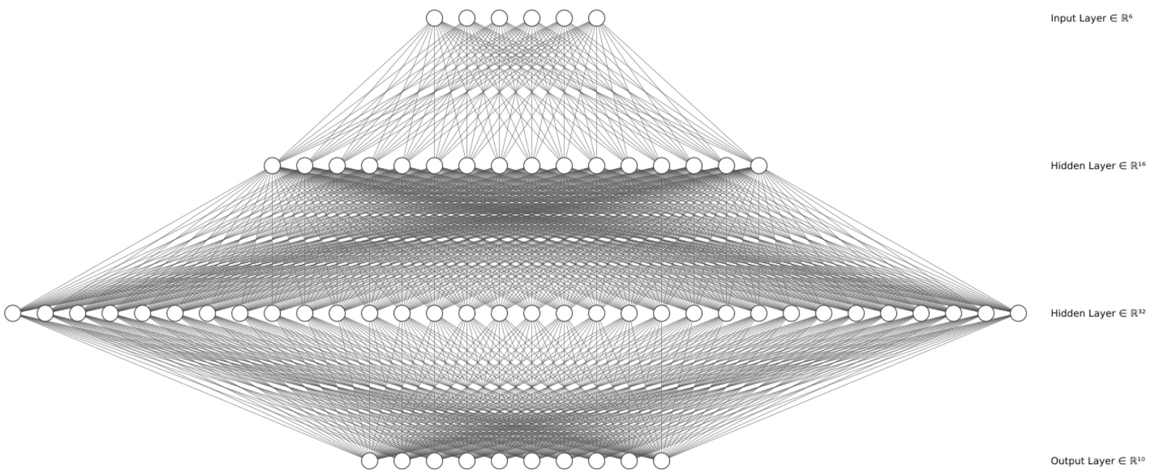
	user_id	age	income	user_day	ae264e3637204a6fb9bb56bc8210ddfd	4d5c57ea9a6940dd891ad53e9dbe8da0	3f207df678b143eea3cee63160fa8bed
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0.45	0.91	0.21	1	0	0
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0.45	0.91	0.21	0	1	0
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0.45	0.91	0.21	0	0	1
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0.45	0.91	0.21	0	0	0
0	0610b486422d4921ae7d2bf64640c50b	0.45	0.91	0.21	0	0	0

Implementation

The architectures are split into the different classification problems.

<u>Multi-label</u>
Custom ANN (pytorch implementation):

6 inputs 2 hidden layers (16,32) and 10 oputputs as there is 10 different offers

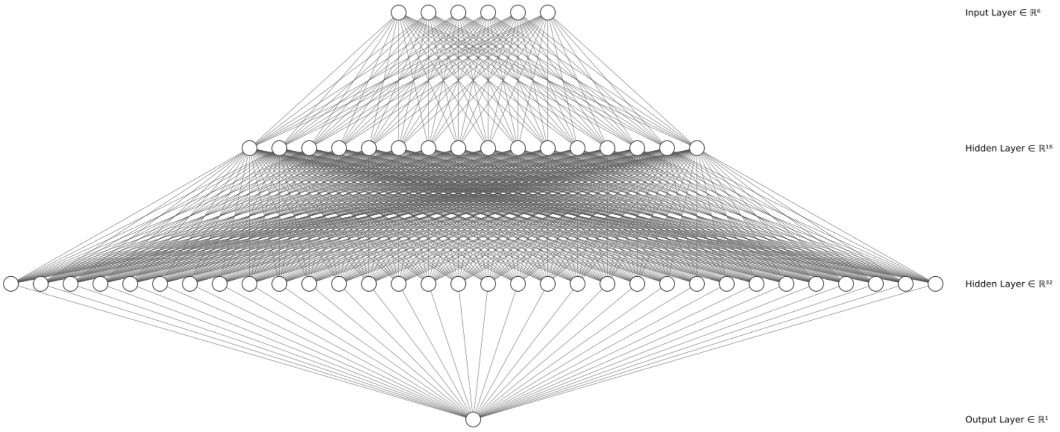


<u>Scikit</u>

Naive Bayes + BinaryRelevance
Naive Bayes + LabelPowerset
Naive Bayes + MLkNN
Naive Bayes + ClassifierChain

<u>Multiclass</u>
Custom ANN (pytorch implementation)

6 inputs 2 hidden layers (16,32) and 1 outputs the top rewarded offer by user



Xgboost Classifier

- Objective → multi:softmax

<u>Binary Clasifier</u>

Xgboost Classifier

- Objective → binary:logistic

Refinement

At first the goal was to make a multi-label classification, so a deep learning model was built. The model didn't perform well so a fine-tuning mas made with no results.

As there weren't any improvements other algorithms like naïve bayes with some implementations in scikit were tried with no results, so the problem was rethink as a multiclass problem were neither the deep learning approach neither the Xgboost classifier did well.

So, the problem was re-engineering by merging the offers data in the independent variables along with the demographic features and make it a binary classification that will solve if the user will complete the offer or not. This problem was solved using Xgboost Classifier.

IV. Results

Model Evaluation and Validation

Multi-label

Custom ANN (pytorch implementation): BCE Test loss: 0.29830405286008266

Naive Bayes

BinaryRelevance

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
avg / total	0.12	0.01	0.02	3585

LabelPowerset

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
avg / total	0.17	0.51	0.25	3585

MLkNN

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
avg / total	0.14	0.00	0.00	3585

ClassifierChain

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
avg / total	0.16	0.01	0.03	3585

Multiclass
Custom ANN (pytorch implementation): BCE Test loss: 0.45583873448677675

Xgboost Classifier

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
avg / total	0.29	0.40	0.25	2965

Binary Clasifier

Xgboost Classifier

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
avg / total	0.77	0.88	0.82	29650

V. Conclusion

The models do not perform well in this classification task using chosen input, although all classifiers give the same score

For the ANN an exploratory could been made with the **loss function and the activation function used in the output layer**.

For this kind of problems **traditional machine learning algorithms such as gradient boosting techniques (XGBoost, LightGBM..etc) will get better results and performance.**

If you have issues related to the solution to the problem a **re-engineer should be considered** in this case the problem was changed to a **binary classifier** that tells if a certain user (**only using its demographic values**) will complete the offer or not.

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