

# **Product Analytics**

## Introduction to Metrics

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### **Problem Statement**

You have recently joined as Product Manager-Analytics in a fast growing SaaS startup. One of your first jobs is to build a web based dashboard that will track the relevant metrics across the lifecycle of the product. For this you need to first identify the relevant metrics that you will track for the different stages and then build a wireframe for the dashboard which will help track all these metrics.

In your submission identify the relevant metrics (along with explanation of why you will use them) and then share the screenshot of your wireframe.

Hint: Use the AARRR framework to find the relevant metrics.



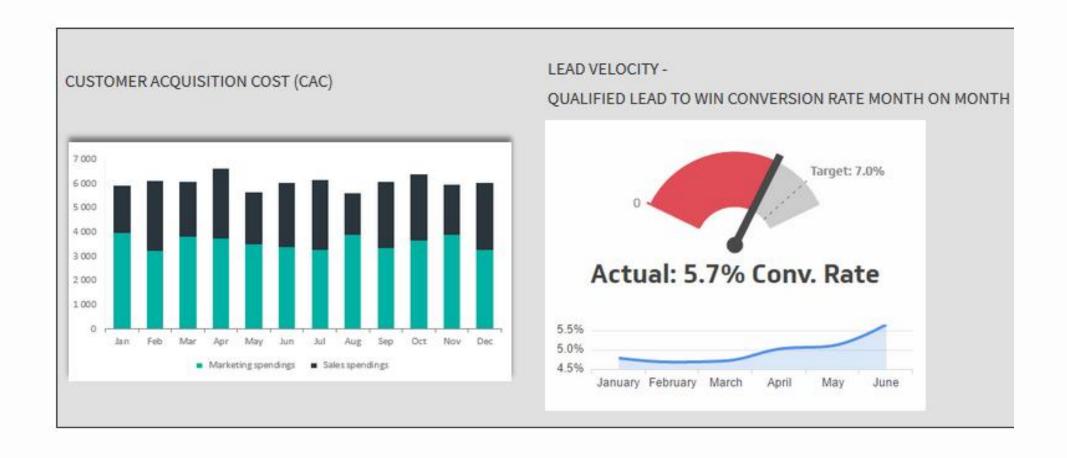
### **Relevant AARRR Metrics**

the number of actual users who now much marketing spend is required to acquire a customer. From various channels, marketing is done and how much of the company's cost goes to get a customer is the CAC.  the number of actual users who registered on the website. The have continued to use your ones who are interested to use the product for a while is the retention rate. This is important metric to understand who are those users who so get a customer is the customer string is done and how much of the company's cost goes to get a customer is the customer string is done and how much of the company's cost goes to get a customer is the customer string in the number of users who subscriptions: This gives the revenue rate of understand who are those users who have been regularly using the product and they can be engaged subscribed to some service on better to generate more revenue  the number of actual users who registered on the website. The have continued to use your on month performance can be customer satisfaction. Along with this metric. It gives the revenue rate of that month.  Who have been regularly using the product and they can be engaged better to generate more revenue  Account (ARPA): The company's month on month performance can be customer satisfaction. Along with this metric. It gives the revenue rate of that month.  Average Revenue per Account (ARPA): This is a Customers can be classified as	ACUISITION	ACTIVATION	RETENTION	REVENUE	REFERRAL
deals done and closed.  it rather than being dormant after sign-up.  Churn rate: The no. of users who growth percentage of qualified leads month on month. This gives how many potential customers you are working on converting to actual customers.  Churn rate: The no. of users who leave during a given time period. It is a measure of dissatisfaction, better offers from the competition, etc.  For SaaS companies, 5 to 7 % churn rate is acceptable.  Churn rate: The no. of users who leave during a given time period. It is a measure of dissatisfaction, better offers from the competition, etc.  For SaaS companies, 5 to 7 % churn rate is acceptable.  Viral Coefficient: Word of mouth marketing cannot be beaten. This helps s the exist customers.  Viral Coefficient: Word of mouth marketing cannot be beaten. This helps s the exist customers bring in lot of new people and this growth can be viral exponentially.  This can be calculated as —	(CAC): This metric determines how much marketing spend is required to acquire a customer. From various channels, marketing is done and how much of the company's cost goes to get a customer is the CAC.  = Total cost of marketing/No. of deals done and closed.  Lead Velocity: This is the growth percentage of qualified leads month on month. This gives how many potential customers you are working on	the number of actual users who registered on the website. The ones who are interested to use the product and engage.  No. of subscriptions: This gives the number of users who subscribed to some service on your website and they are using it rather than being dormant after sign-up.  Avg. on-boarding time: This metric gives how much time it takes for the users on an average to start using the product.  No. of weekly/monthly active users: These are the users who	The proportion of customers that have continued to use your product for a while is the retention rate. This is important metric to understand who are those users who have been regularly using the product and they can be engaged better to generate more revenue and convert them into transacting customers.  Churn rate: The no. of users who leave during a given time period. It is a measure of dissatisfaction, better offers from the competition, etc. For SaaS companies, 5 to 7 % churn rate is acceptable.  Customer Lifetime Value: Tells how much revenue a customer brings during his/her life time with	(MRR): The company's month on month performance can be compared with this metric. It gives the revenue rate of that month.  Average Revenue per Account (ARPA): This is a measure of the revenue generated per account i.e., from one user usually calculated per month.  ARPA = MRR/total no. of active customers.  A good general practice is to calculate separately for both new and existing customers. If multiple payment methods are used, then the data needs to be pulled, consolidated and	customer satisfaction. Along with this even the customer surveys can be done. Basically, it would tell how likely it is that a customer would recommend this product to others. Customers can be classified as - Detractors (responded 0-6) Passives (responded 7 or 8) Promoters (responded 9 or 10)  Viral Coefficient: Word of mouth marketing cannot be beaten. This helps s the existing customers bring in lot of new people and this growth can be viral exponentially. This can be calculated as – Avg. no. of invites x conversion

# WIREFRAME FOR AARRR METRICS – SaaS DASHBOARD

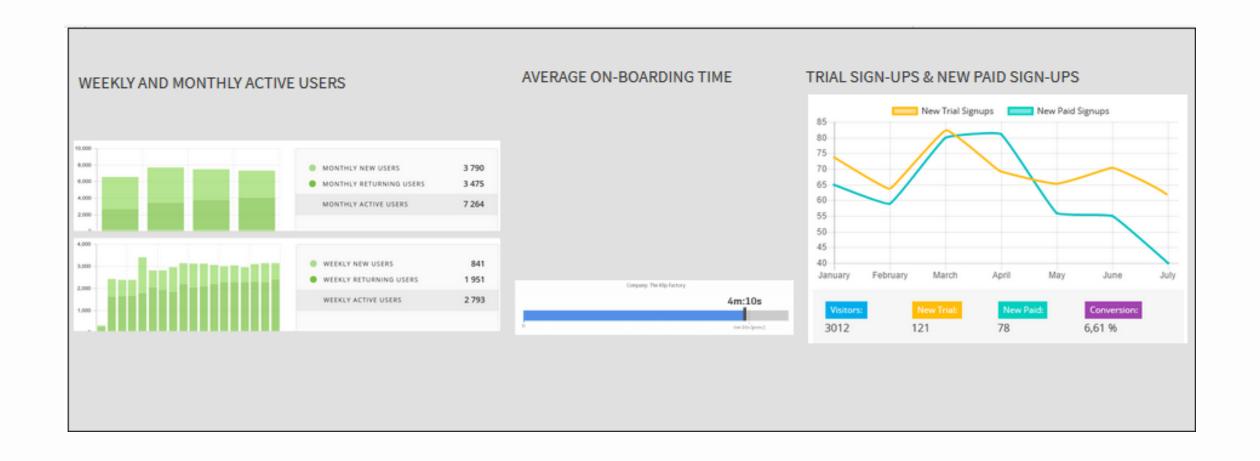


#### **ACQUISITION METRICS**





#### **ACTIVATION METRICS**



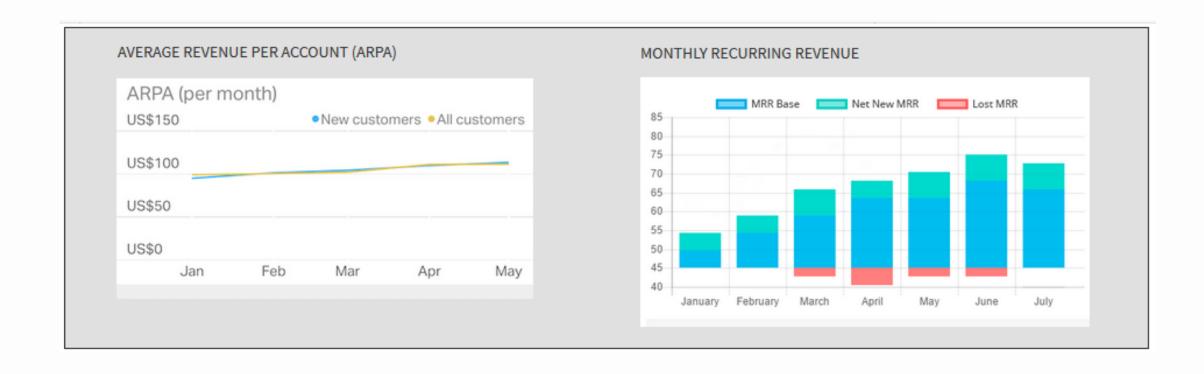


#### **RETENTION METRICS**





#### **REVENUE METRICS**

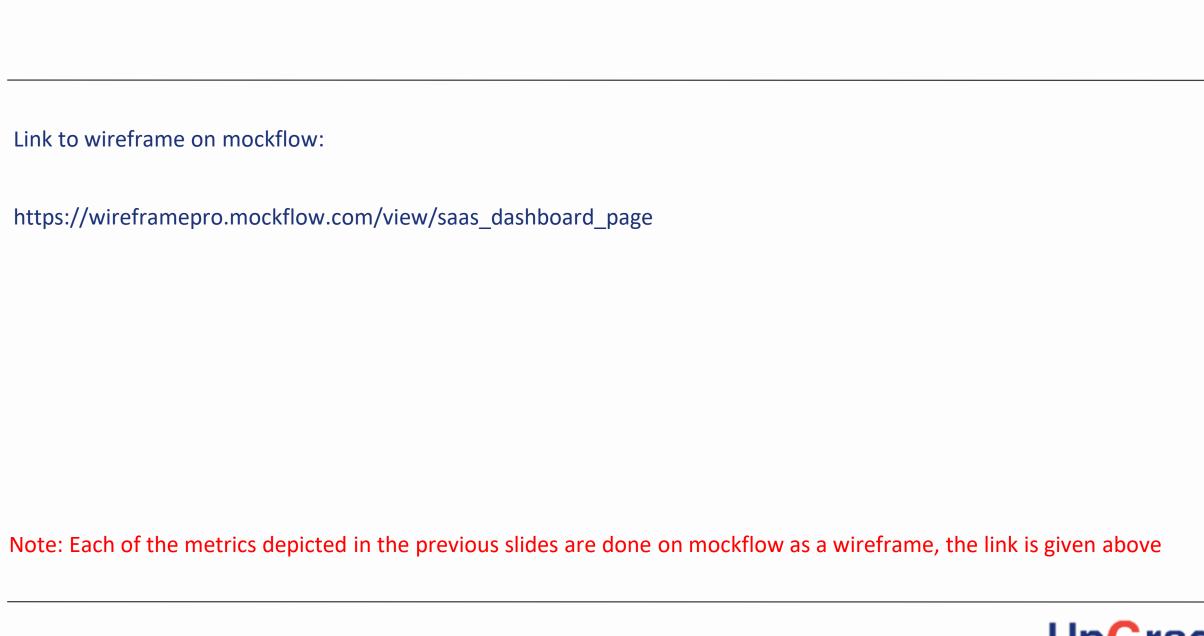




#### **REFERRAL METRICS**







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