



Outbound

Straightforward Insights for Growing Apps

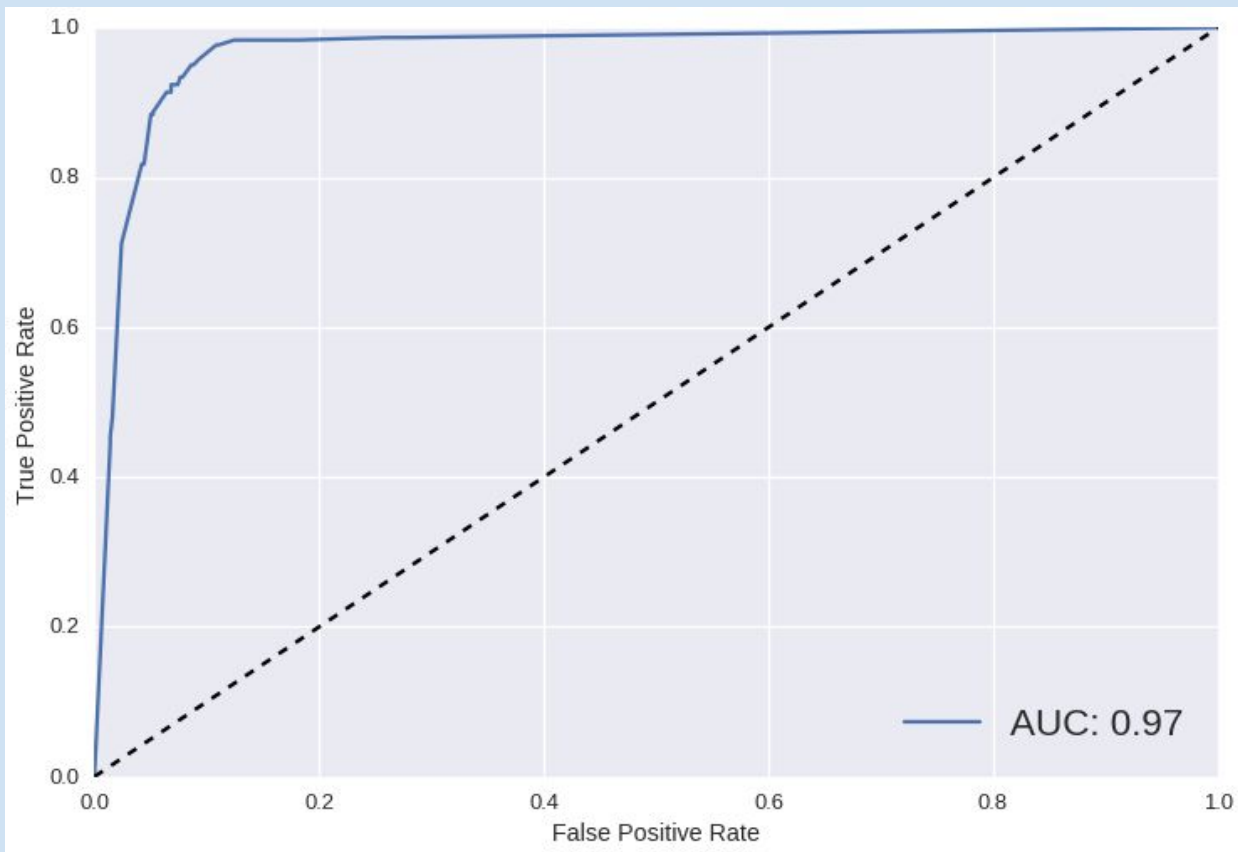
Ben Regner

Problem: Providing actionable insights to a non-specialist clearly and without ambiguity.

	event_type_id	timestamp	user_id	event_name
0	54e425622c9dcd04356f09ef	2015-02-18 05:38:42	54e425622c9dcd04356f09eb	Signed In

Example event of interest: “Checkout”

Predicting Whether a User Will “Checkout”



Predicting Whether a User Will “Checkout”

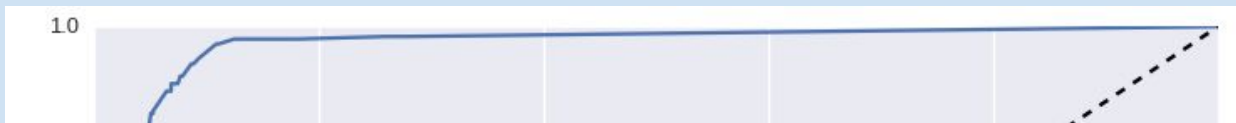


A statistical tool called a random forest classifier takes user events to predict users who will “Checkout” with 92.6% accuracy. The events that are the most important to distinguish users are:

“Cart Add”, “Page View”, “Cart Remove”,
“Product Details” and “Filter”.



Predicting Whether a User Will “Checkout”



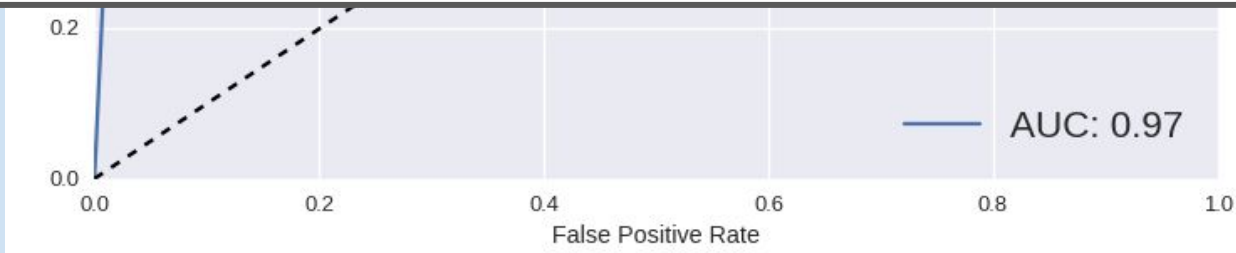
Users who "Cart Add" are 23.9x more likely to "Checkout".

Users who "Checkout" have always done "Page View".

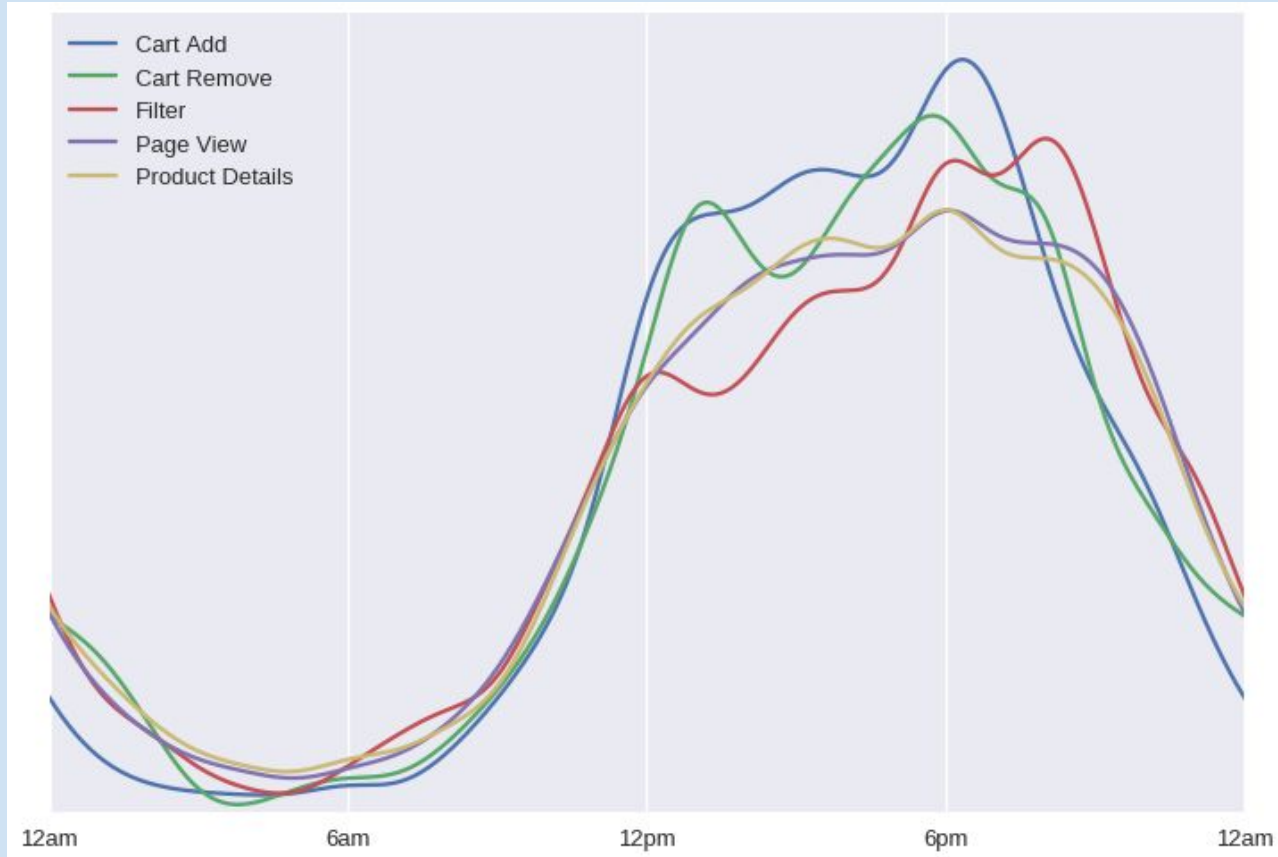
Users who "Cart Remove" are 0.5x more likely to "Checkout".

Users who "Product Details" are 6.7x more likely to "Checkout".

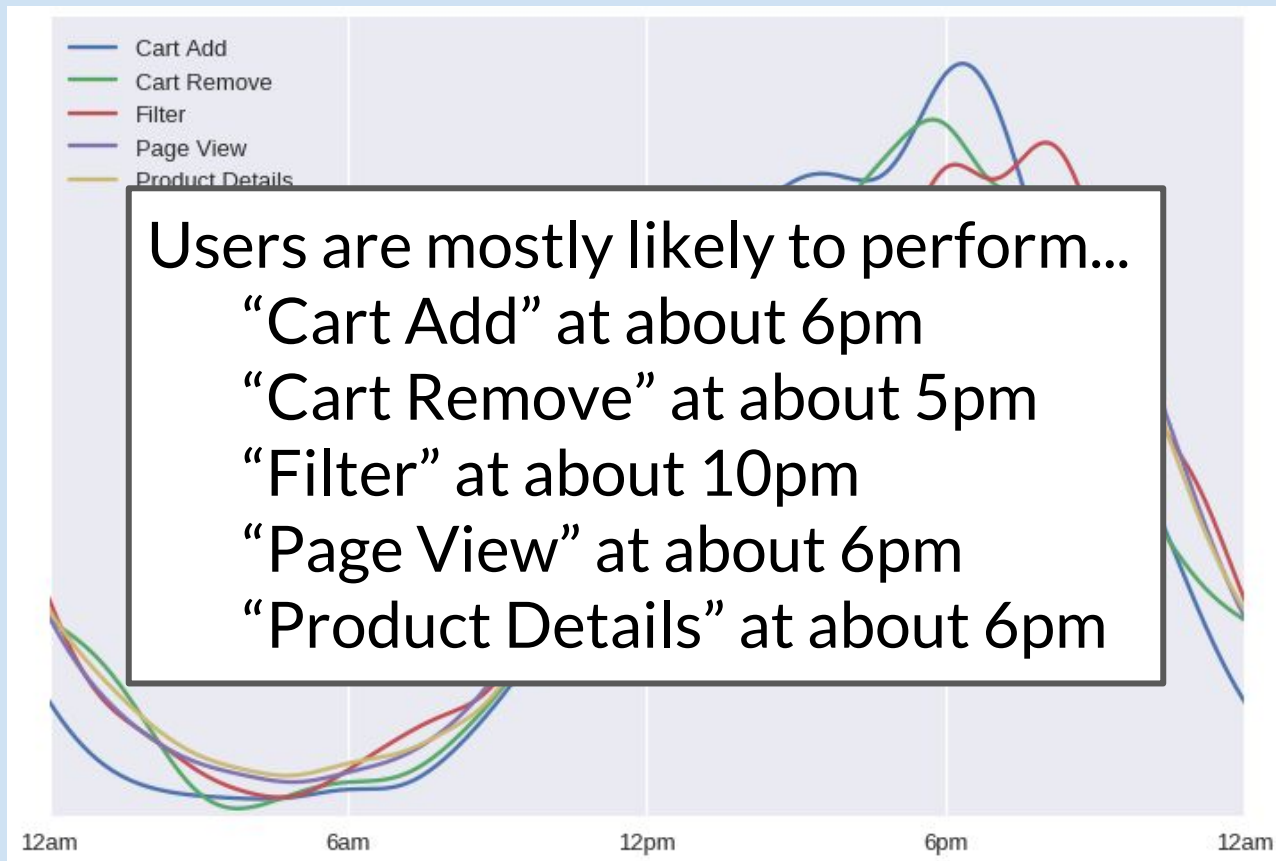
Users who "Filter" are 0.8x more likely to "Checkout".



Timing of Daily Events



Timing of Daily Events



Deliverable

Who should receive this message?

If a user takes this action



Checkout



send a message.



Delay: 1 hours



Delivery window

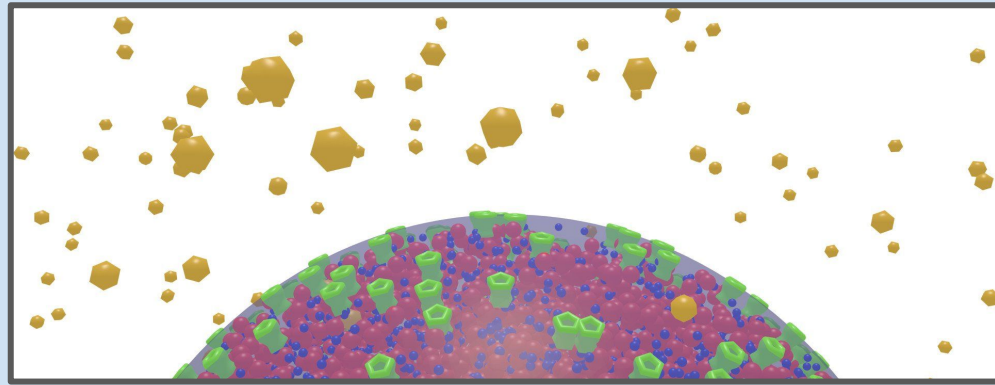
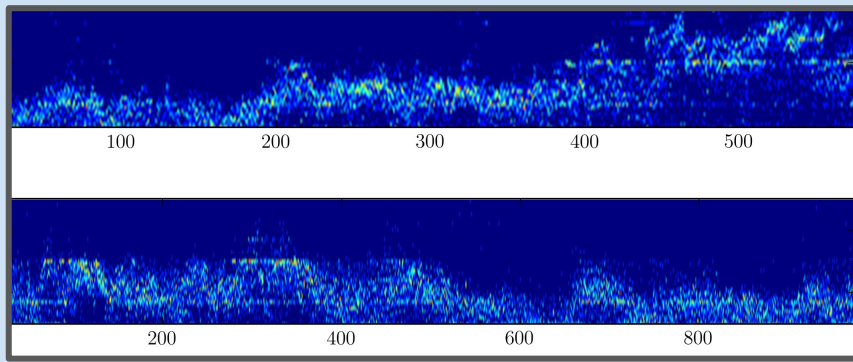


Add a filter



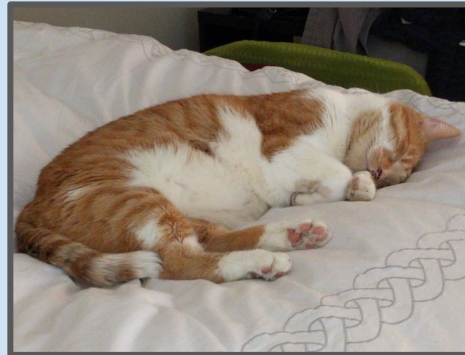
Add campaign frequency cap

Users who "Cart Add" are 23.9x more likely to "Checkout"...

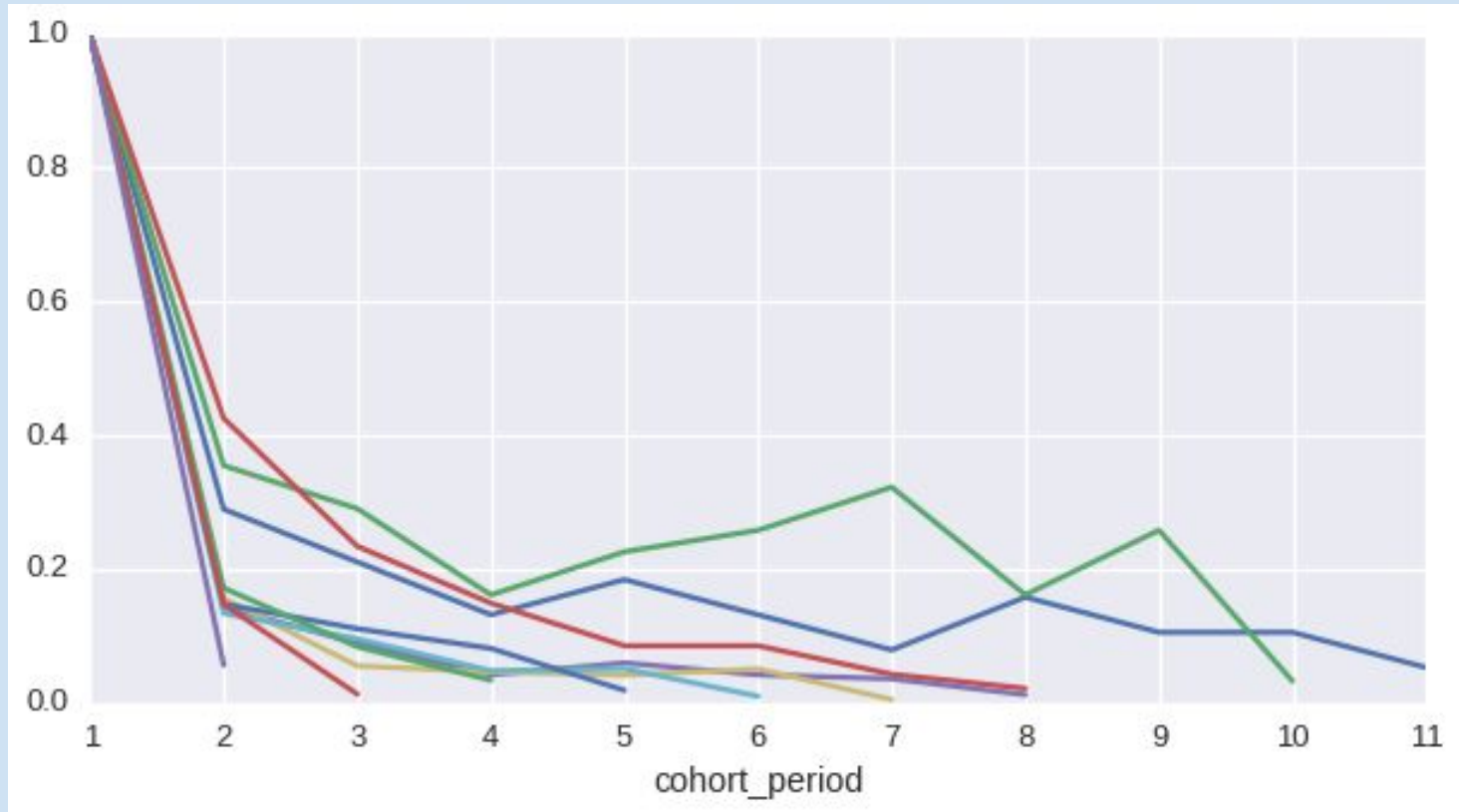


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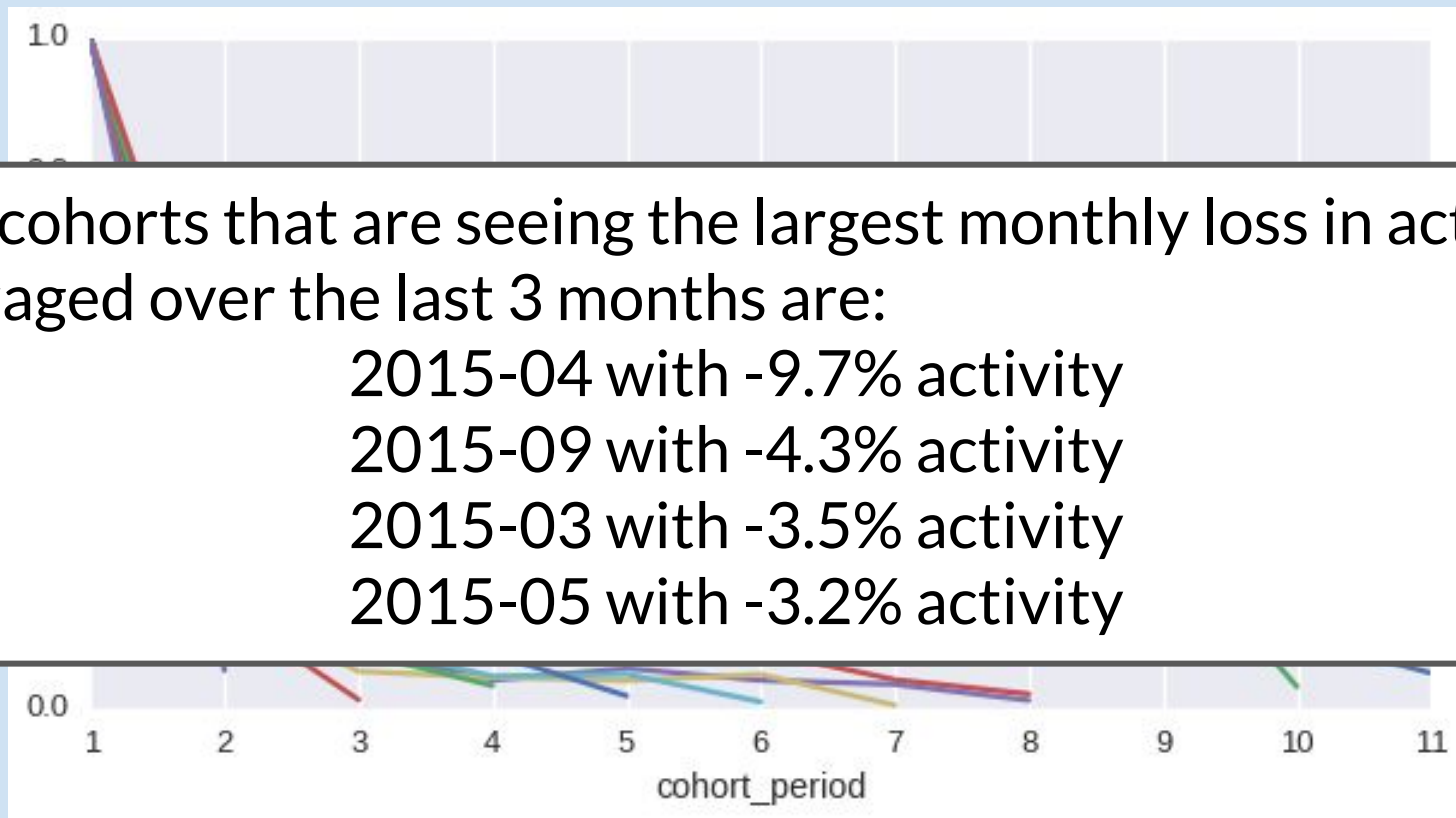
UC San Diego



Cohort Analysis



Cohort Analysis



Algorithms

Random Forest Classifier — scalability, handles irrelevant inputs, interpretable

Kernel Density Estimation — clear visualization of noisy timestamp information

Conditional Probability — suggests important dependencies between events

Cohort Analysis — provides context for previous business decisions