

# Step 1: Amazon PPC 101 for AI Engineer

## ◆ Campaign Structure Basics

How we group campaigns:

- **Types:** Sponsored Products, Brands, Display
  - **Campaign levels:** Portfolio → Campaign → Ad Group → Keyword → ASIN
  - **Bid types:** down-only
  - **Match types:** Exact, Phrase, Broad
  - **Ad types:** Manual vs Automatic campaigns
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## ◆ Key PPC Metrics

Metric	Meaning	Typical AI use
Impressions	Times ad is shown	Detects reach & seasonality
Clicks	User interest	Engagement metric
CTR	Clicks / Impressions	Determines ad appeal
CPC	Cost per click	Input for bid optimization
Spend	Total ad spend	Used in ACOS and budget logic
Orders	Conversions	Core success metric
Revenue	Sales value	Used for ROAS
ACOS	Spend / Revenue	Used to optimize bids
ROAS	Revenue / Spend	Profitability metric
CVR	Orders / Clicks	Conversion health
TACOS	Total ad spend / Total revenue	Measures overall account health

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## ◆ Business Context

East West Furniture's goals:

- Large catalog (~12K listings)
  - Focus: Dining Tables, Chairs, Benches, Dining Sets, Patio Table, Chairs, Sets, Bedroom Sets
  - Goals: **Profitability + Ranking + Visibility**
  - Budget: \$50K–\$100K/month
  - High competition; ranking stability is key
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## Step 2: Convert PPC Knowledge → AI Logic Framework

### Example: Bid Optimization Rules

If keyword has  $\geq 1$  orders and  $ACOS < \text{target}$ :

    Increase bid by 5%

If keyword has  $\geq 2$  orders and  $ACOS < \text{target}$ :

    Increase bid by 10%

If keyword has  $\geq 3$  orders and  $ACOS < \text{target}$ :

    Increase bid by 20%

Else if  $ACOS > 1.5 \times \text{target}$  and no sales for 14 days:

    Decrease bid by 10%

Else if main keyword (ranking keyword) and no sales:

    Hold bid steady for at least 30 days (ranking protection)

### Example: Negative Keyword Logic

If Clicks  $> 100$  and Orders  $== 0$ :

    Add to negative keyword list

Unless keyword in “core\_keyword\_list”

### Example: Seasonal Adjustment

If month in [Nov, Dec]:

    Apply +25% bid multiplier to top 10% converting keywords

If off-season:

    Apply -15% bid reduction to low traffic, high CPC keywords

## ⚙️ Step 3: Data Map

Where the AI will get its data:

- **Amazon Ads API** — Campaign data, search term reports, keyword performance
- **Business Reports** — Organic sales, conversion rate, TACOS
- **Keyword ranking tools** (Helium10, DataDive, etc.) — Organic rank
- **Internal database** — product category, profit margin, seasonality tags

Example schema (simplified):

Keyword	Clicks	Orders	Spend	Revenue	ACOS	Rank	Season	Type
drop leaf table	1908	48	1028.21	14,267.01	7.21%	18	Q4	main
small drop leaf table	22	0	10.50	0	—	56	Q2	long-tail

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## Step 4: Define AI Modules:

### CORE AI MODULES

Module	Purpose	Key Output
1. Data Intelligence Engine	Collect & preprocess data	Clean, structured performance dataset
2. Keyword Intelligence Engine	Keyword discovery, segmentation, negatives	Keyword classification & actions
3. Bid Optimization Engine	Smart bid adjustments	Dynamic bid updates
4. Budget Manager	Budget pacing & reallocation	Daily budget shifts
5. Ranking & Seasonality Engine	Seasonal bid scaling, rank protection	Rank-aware bid updates
6. Long-Tail Discovery Engine	Manage low-volume keywords	Discovery campaign management
7. Profitability & Forecast Engine	Predict ROI, ACOS, seasonality	Forecasts & optimization triggers
8. Listing Optimization Advisor	Detect listing issues (CVR drop)	Content optimization alerts
9. Feedback & Learning Loop	Continuous model training	Smarter decision-making over time

#### ◆ 1. DATA INTELLIGENCE ENGINE

(The foundation of the system)

##### Functions

- Pulls data from:
  - Amazon Ads API (Search Term Reports, Campaign data)
  - Business Reports (sessions, conversion, inventory)
  - Listing metadata (titles, bullet points, attributes)
  - Calendar/Seasonal datasets (Prime Day, Q4 events)
- Cleans, normalizes, and aggregates data daily

##### Outputs

- Unified dataset by ASIN, keyword, and date

- Derived metrics: CTR, CVR, ACOS, ROAS, Impressions, Spend, Orders
  - Feeds all other modules
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## ◆ 2. KEYWORD INTELLIGENCE ENGINE

(The brain of keyword lifecycle management)

### Key Functions

1. **Keyword Extraction:**
  - Analyzes search term data
  - Promotes converting terms → manual exact
2. **Negative Keyword Reasoning:**
  - Adds negatives for irrelevant or wasteful search terms
  - NLP model detects semantic mismatch
3. **Keyword Segmentation:**
  - Classifies keywords into:
    - High Performer
    - Moderate
    - Strategic (Core)
    - Dormant (Long-tail)
    - Dead
    - High-Spend Waster
    - Seasonal
4. **Relevance Scoring (NLP):**
  - Matches keyword meaning to ASIN content using embeddings

### Sample Rule

```
if Orders == 0 and Relevance > 0.8 and Clicks < 5:  
    segment = "Dormant Long-Tail"  
elif Orders >= 3 and ACOS <= Target:  
    segment = "High Performer"
```

### Output

- Keyword classification table with automated actions (keep, pause, reallocate, or move)
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### ◆ 3. BID OPTIMIZATION ENGINE

(The tactical adjustment layer)

#### Inputs

- Keyword segment
- Target ACOS
- Actual ACOS
- Rank signal
- Seasonal multiplier

#### Logic

New Bid = Base Bid × Segment Weight × (TargetACOS / ActualACOS) × RankMultiplier × SeasonMultiplier

Segment	Weight	Example Action
High Performer	1.2	Bid +20%
Moderate	1.0	Maintain
Strategic	0.8	-20%
Dormant	0.5	-50%
Dead	0	Pause

#### Features

- Learns optimal bids from historical CVR and CPC data
  - Includes daily and weekly recalibration
  - Adapts based on placement (Top of Search vs Product Page)
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### ◆ 4. BUDGET MANAGER

(The allocator & controller)

#### Functions

- Analyzes budget depletion time and performance
- Redistributes daily budget:
  - From low-ROAS campaigns → to high-performers

- Detects out-of-budget campaigns and boosts automatically
- Forecasts required daily pacing to hit monthly spend target

### Logic Example

If Campaign\_ACOS < Target and Budget\_Used > 90% by noon:

Increase\_Budget( +20% )

If Campaign\_ACOS > 2×Target:

Decrease\_Budget( -30% )

### Outputs

- Budget reallocation report
  - Pacing recommendations
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## ◆ 5. RANKING & SEASONALITY ENGINE

(The strategic layer)

### Functions

- Tracks organic rank via keyword monitoring API
- Calculates **Rank Weight**:
- Rank Weight =  $1 + (30 - \text{Rank}) / 100$  if Rank > 30 else 1
- Uses event calendar + historical data to predict seasonal demand
- Prepares **Seasonal Multipliers**:
  - Prime Day: +30–50%
  - Black Friday/Cyber Monday: +60–80%
  - Off-season: -20–40%

### Logic Example

If Season = High\_Demand:

Bid = BaseBid × (1 + CVR\_Lift%)

Else If Season = Low\_Demand:

Bid = BaseBid × (1 - CVR\_Drop%)

### Outputs

- Rank-aware bid changes
- Seasonal ramp-up and cool-down scheduling

## 1. Shopping Season – Aggressive Bid Adjustment

**Goal:** Maximize visibility and sales velocity when demand and conversion rates peak.

### 🔍 Inputs AI Should Analyze

- Calendar events (Prime Day, Black Friday, Cyber Monday, Christmas, etc.)
- Historical seasonality patterns (YoY conversion lift, CPC spikes)
- Real-time conversion rate uplift (CVR ↑ vs baseline)
- Inventory level and availability
- Target TACOS or ACOS flexibility during season

### ⚙️ AI Logic

- Detect seasonal event or traffic spike → increase bids dynamically
- Bid uplift factor based on historical CVR increase:
- $\text{New Bid} = \text{Current Bid} \times (1 + \text{Seasonal\_CVR\_Lift}\%)$
- Example:  
If CVR typically increases by 40% during Black Friday → bid +40%
- Budget scaling rules:
  - Raise campaign daily budget up to +100% if out of budget before noon.
  - Monitor profitability → revert post-season.

### Extra Smart Layer:

- Use predictive modeling to identify “**ramp-up windows**” (3–5 days before event) and “**cool-down windows**” (2–3 days after event).
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## 🔧 2. Off-Season – Bid & Spend Contraction

**Goal:** Preserve profitability and prevent waste when demand is low.

### 🔍 Inputs

- Historical off-season conversion decline
- Drop in CVR, CTR, or impression share
- Excess inventory or clearance situation

### ⚙️ AI Logic

- Detect off-season (based on category trends or conversion drop >30%)

- Gradually reduce bids or budgets:
- $\text{New Bid} = \text{Current Bid} \times (1 - \text{Offseason\_CVR\_Drop\%})$
- Example:  
If CVR falls 30%, reduce bids by 30–40%.
- Prioritize only best-converting keywords and pause marginal ones.

### Optional:

- Launch “**defensive low-bid**” campaigns to keep minimal visibility but low CPC (rank protection).

## ◆ 6. LONG-TAIL DISCOVERY ENGINE

(Manages rare but valuable long-tail keywords)

### Functions

- Identifies low-volume, relevant long-tail terms
- Groups them into “Discovery Campaigns”
- Assigns ultra-low exploratory bids (\$0.20–\$0.50)
- Caps daily spend at 1–2% of total budget
- Monitors for new conversions to promote them

### Logic

If Clicks < 10 AND Relevance > 0.8:

Bid =  $\min(0.25 \times \text{Avg\_CPC}, \$0.3)$

If No Impressions > 60 days:

Pause

If New Sale:

Move to Manual Exact

### Output

- Controlled “lottery keyword” pool for discovery without waste

## ◆ 7. PROFITABILITY & FORECAST ENGINE

(Financial intelligence core)



## Functions

- Calculates **True Profit**:
- $\text{True Profit} = \text{Selling Price} - (\text{COGS} + \text{Fees} + \text{Ad Spend})$
- $\text{True ACOS} = \text{Ad Spend} / (\text{Selling Price} - \text{COGS} - \text{Fees})$
- Predicts:
  - Expected ACOS next 7–30 days
  - Seasonal sales uplift
  - CPC trend forecasting using regression models
- Suggests bid caps & profit-based limits

## Output

- Profit forecast per ASIN
  - Smart bid ceilings to avoid overspending
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## ◆ 8. LISTING OPTIMIZATION ADVISOR

(AI feedback on conversion issues)

### Functions

- Detects when CVR drops for important keywords
- Compares ad click CVR vs. listing CVR
- Flags listings needing optimization:
  - Images not matching search intent
  - Poor ratings (<3.5)
  - Missing color/variant keywords

### Example Trigger

If  $\text{Keyword\_CVR} < 50\% \text{ of Avg\_CVR} \rightarrow \text{Flag listing for optimization}$

### Output

- Listing health report for each ASIN
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## ◆ 9. FEEDBACK & LEARNING LOOP

(The self-improving engine)

## Functions

- Retrains models weekly:
  - CTR prediction
  - CVR forecasting
  - Profit correlation
- Runs A/B bid experiments to learn best response curves
- Stores performance outcomes for continuous reinforcement learning

## Output

- Improved accuracy in bid predictions
- Evolving bid and keyword segmentation thresholds

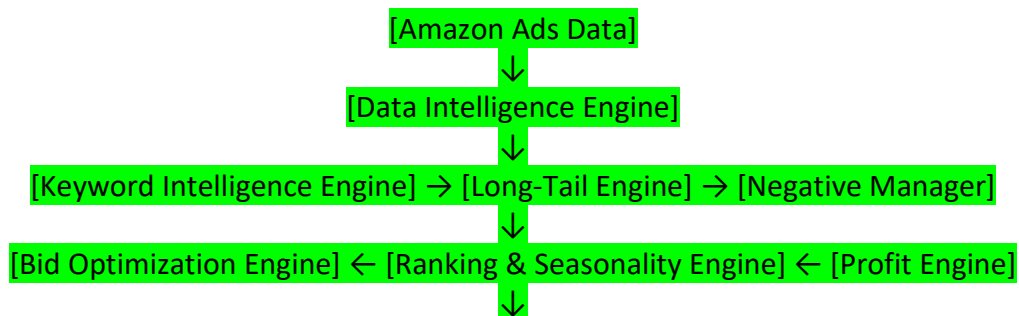
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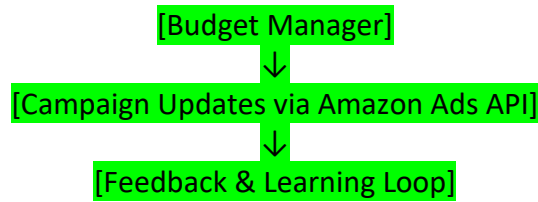
## DECISION EXAMPLES

Scenario	AI Action	Explanation
"black dining chair" – high importance, low sales	Move to Rank Campaign, reduce bid 25%, monitor rank	Strategic keyword protection
"modern oak dining chair set of 6" – 0 sales in 6 months	Move to Discovery campaign, \$0.25 bid	Low-cost long-tail
"rustic dining table" – 10 orders, ACOS 5%	Increase bid 15%	High performer scaling
"wooden bench 72 inch" – 100 clicks, no sales	Add as negative	Wasteful term

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## SYSTEM DATA FLOW (Simplified)





## EXECUTION FREQUENCY SUMMARY

Process	Frequency
Keyword Segmentation	Daily
Bid Optimization	Daily
Budget Reallocation	Daily
Long-Tail Review	Weekly
Seasonality Forecast Update	Monthly
Learning Model Retrain	Weekly

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## Step 5: How to Test and Validate

Build **dashboards** showing:

- Before/After metrics (Spend, ACOS, Sales)
- List of paused, scaled, and added keywords
- Ranking improvement tracking (organic position trend)

This helps us monitor if AI decisions are good or harmful.

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## Step 6: Continuous Feedback Loop

Schedule weekly syncs:

- Review results and logic

- Tune parameters or ML weighting
  - Gradually let AI handle more autonomy
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## Final Output Example

“The system should automatically adjust bids, budgets, and keywords daily based on logic and real-time data, while protecting ranking keywords and optimizing profit.”