Data Science Project

10/17/2016

Goal of the Project:

- Company XYZ is a food delivery company. They have been relying significantly on online ads.

- At the moment, they are running 40 different ad campaigns and would like to understand their performance.

Specific Tasks:

- Identify the 5 best ad groups
- Predict how many ads will be shown on Dec, 15 for each campaign
- Cluster ads into 3 groups based on the trend of avg_cost_per_click

Data Exploration:

- Data Shape: (2115,7)

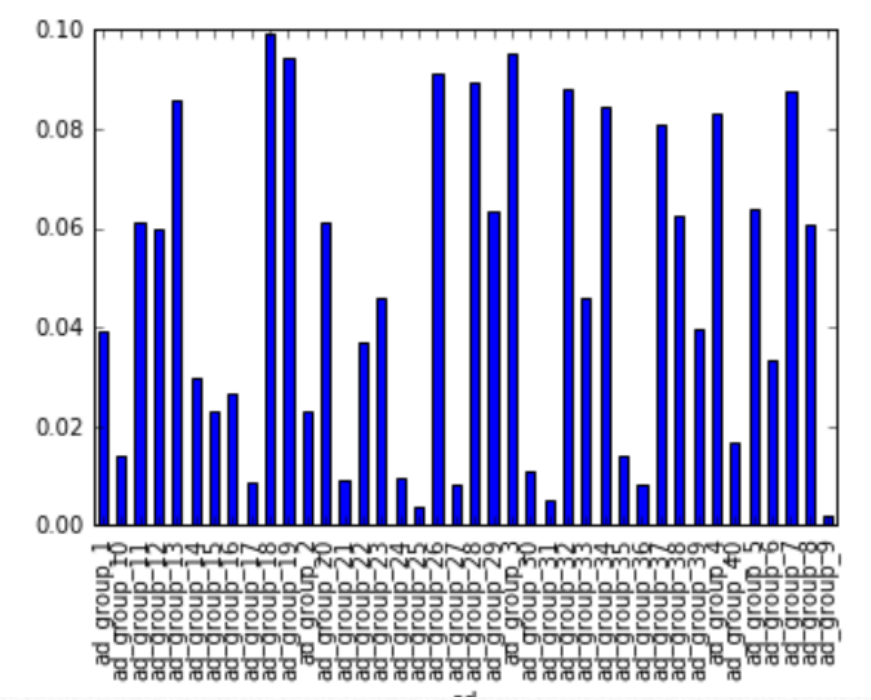
	date	shown	clicked	converted	avg_cost_per_click	total_revenue	ad
0	2015-10-01	65877	2339	43	0.90	641.62	ad_group_1

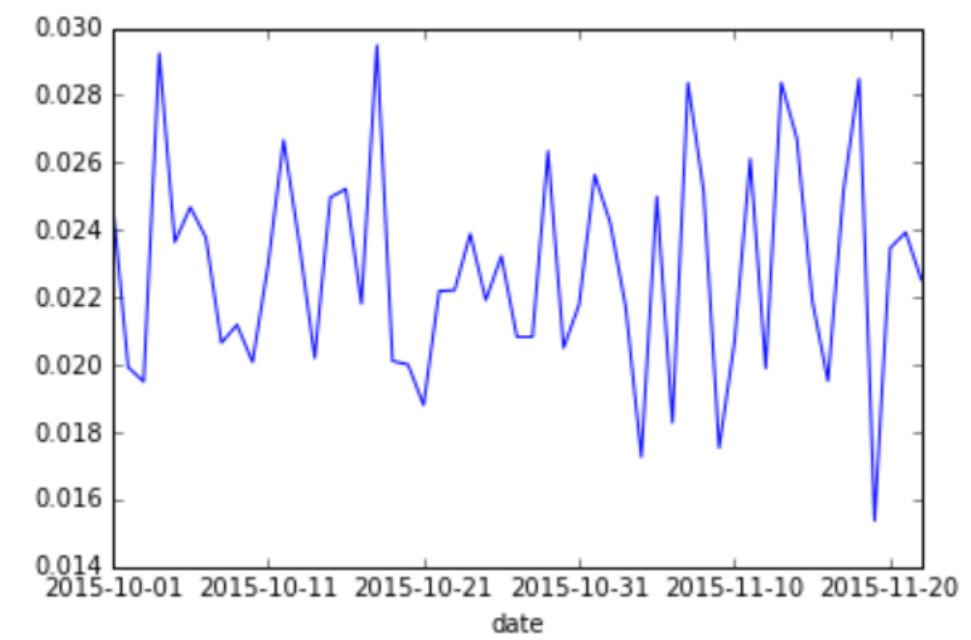
- Missing Values
- Outlier

Task 1: Identify the 5 Best Ad Groups

- Metric:
  - CRT = $\frac{Clicks}{Impressoin} * 100\%$
- Measures how many people see your ads and whether they engage with the ads

Pros & Cons:

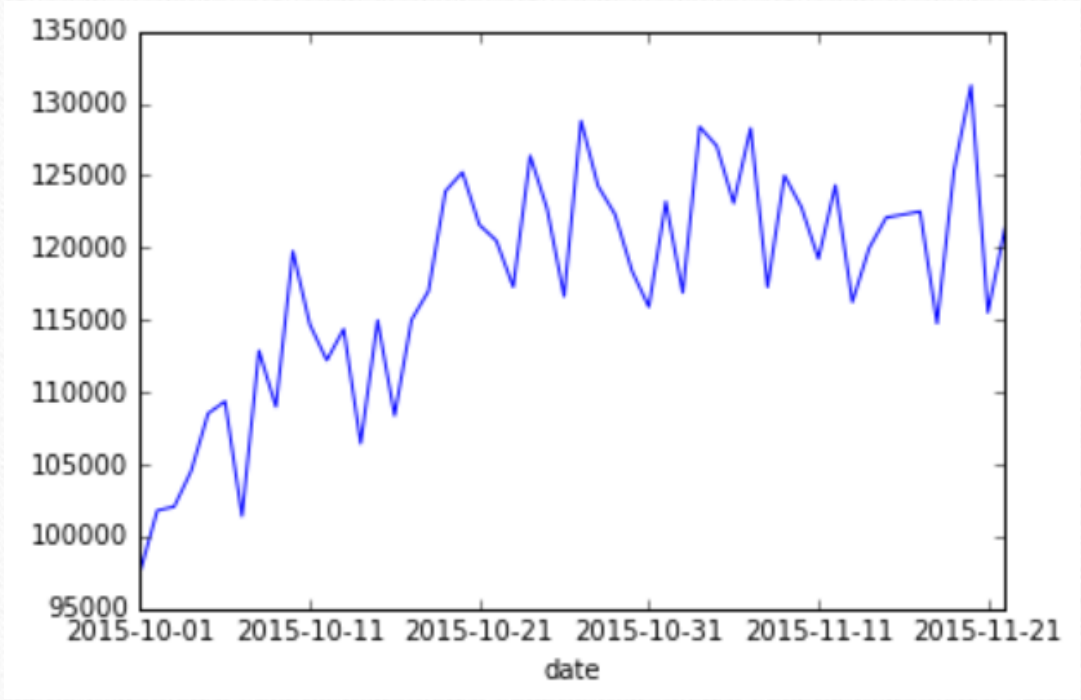

0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00


0.030
0.028
0.026
0.024
0.022
0.020
0.018
0.016
0.014
2015-10-01
2015-10-11
2015-10-21
2015-10-31
2015-11-10
2015-11-20
date

Task 2:Predict #of ads to be shown on Dec, 15

- Data type
  - Cross-sectional
  - Time series
  - Panel data

Plot Series Data



Statistical Tests Performed:

- Augmented Dickey–Fuller test
- adf=sm.tsa.adfuller(ads_s, maxlag=None, regression='nc', autolag='AIC', store=False, regresults=False)

1. Test for a unit root:

$$\nabla y_t = \delta y_{t-1} + u_t$$

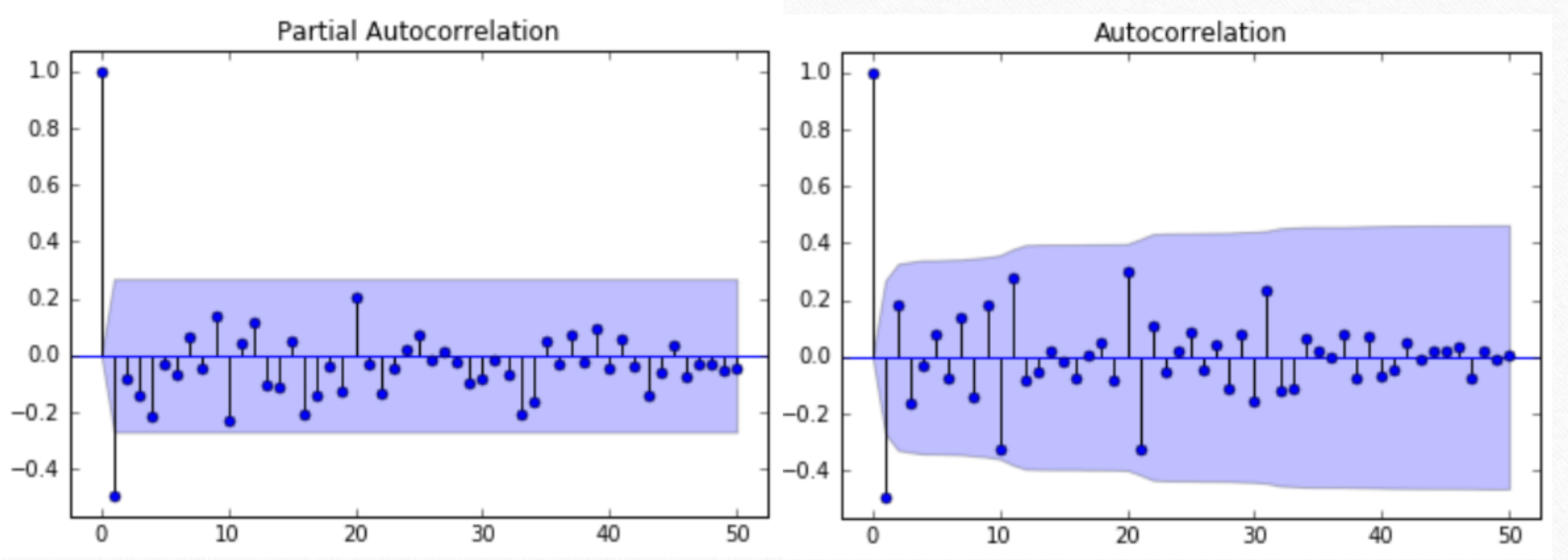
2. Test for a unit root with drift:

$$\nabla y_t = a_0 + \delta y_{t-1} + u_t$$

3. Test for a unit root with drift and deterministic time trend:

$$\nabla y_t = a_0 + a_1 t + \delta y_{t-1} + u_t$$

Check for Autocorrelations:



Model Selection:

- Criteria:

$$AIC = -2\log(L) + 2(p + q + k + 1)$$

$$AICc = AIC + (2(p + q + k + 1)(p + q + k + 2))/(T - p - q - k - 2)$$

$$BIC = AIC + (\log(T) - 2)(p + q + k + 1)$$

Model Selection:

- ARIMA(p,d,q): x13_arima_select_order
  - Perform automatic seasonal ARIMA order identification using x12/x13 ARIMA

- AMRM(p,q): arma_order_select_ic

$$X_t = c + \varepsilon_t + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \varphi_i X_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_i \varepsilon_{t-i}$$

Model Output:

ARMA Model Results

Dep. Variable:	shown	**No. Observations:**	53
Model:	ARMA(1, 2)	**Log Likelihood**	-490.101
Method:	css-mle	**S.D. of innovations**	2492.424
Date:	Sun, 16 Oct 2016	**AIC**	990.202
Time:	21:44:15	**BIC**	1000.054
Sample:	10-01-2015	**HQIC**	993.991
	- 11-22-2015		

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[95.0% Conf. Int.]
const	6.939e+04	532.941	130.208	0.000	6.83e+04 7.04e+04
ar.L1.shown	-0.8189	0.127	-6.456	0.000	-1.068 -0.570
ma.L1.shown	1.2858	0.192	6.691	0.000	0.909 1.662
ma.L2.shown	0.5662	0.142	3.978	0.000	0.287 0.845

-1.2211 +0.0000j 1.2211 0.5000 -1.1353 -0.6907j 1.3289 -0.4130 -1.1353 +0.6907j 1.3289 0.4130

Model Performance:

- In sample fit:
  - P-value
  - $\varepsilon_t \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, iid
  - Mean Absolute Error
- Out of Time Prediction

Potential Improvement:

- Data transformation
- ARCH/GARCH
- VAR

Task 3: Cluster ads into 3 groups

- Pearson Correlation Coefficient
- $\rho = \frac{cov(\text{avg\_cost\_per\_click, days\_past})}{\sigma_{\text{avg\_cost\_per\_click}}\sigma_{\text{days\_past}}}$
- Scipy
  - stats.pearsonr (avg_cost_per_click, days_past)

Q & A:

Thank you!