Wave-2, the Upsell

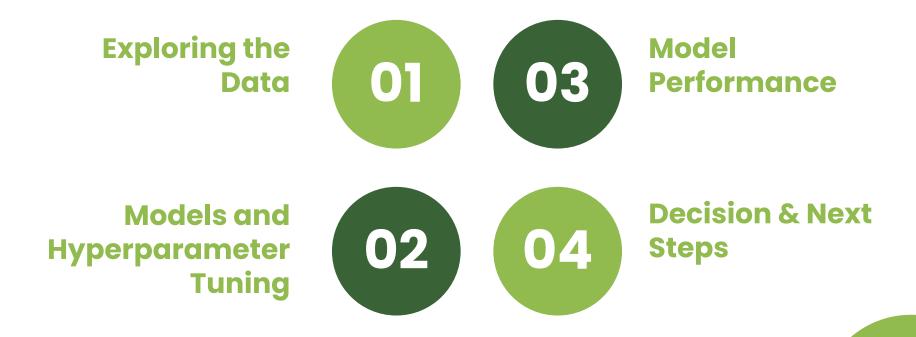
What we know:

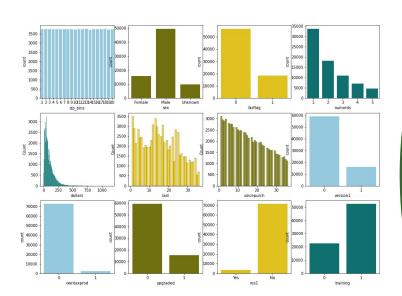
- 75,000 Sample Size
- Basic Demographics
- Purchased Tax Software
- Linear Regression Results

What we want to know:

- Who will buy out of the remaining 760,000
- New models

Table of Contents





O1 Exploring the Data

Dummy Variables / 3-Factor labels Transforming Dollars

zip bins 3500 3000 2500 count 2000 1500 Zip Bin 1 1000 500 No Yes

ZIP Bins & Dummy Variables

- Zip Bins
- Zip '00801' & '00804'
- As New Dummy Variables

'Upgraded' & 'Version 1' 3 Factor Label

Quickbooks Version 1 to Version 1 Only Version 2

Quickbooks **Version 2 Only**



Upgraded = 0Version 1 = 0

Upgraded = 1 Version 1 = 0

Upgraded = 1 Version 1 = 1

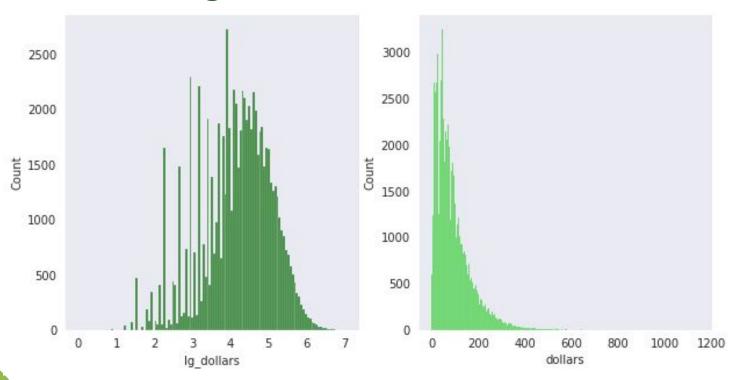
New Variable:

only_ver02

from v1 to v02

only_ver01

Log Transform Dollars



O2 Models and hyperparameters

Modeling Methods / Tuning Hyperparameters

Methods we used



Neural Networks to find and capture underlying relationships

Tree based models to capture predictions on highly non-linear and complex relationships

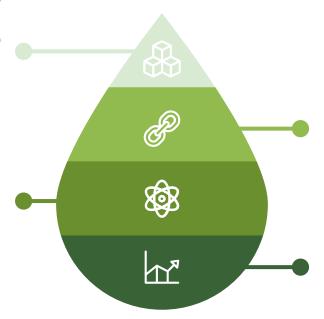
Method 1: Keras Neural Network

1. Specify Architecture

- Keras Sequential Model
- 100 to 300 nodes each layer
 - 4 to 6 dense layers
 - Relu activation
 - Softmax activation

3. Fit

- Train on 52,500 data
- 30% validation split
- Early Stopping callbacks
 - 20 epochs



2. Compile

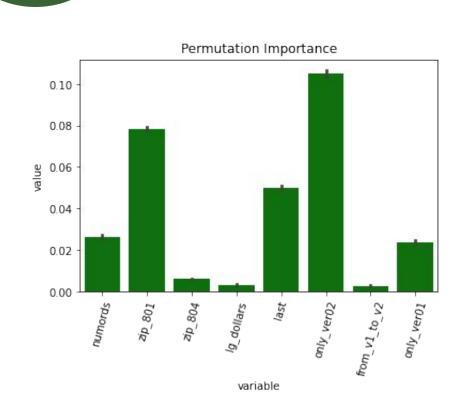
- Adam optimizer
- Categorical_crossentropy loss function
- Accuracy metrics

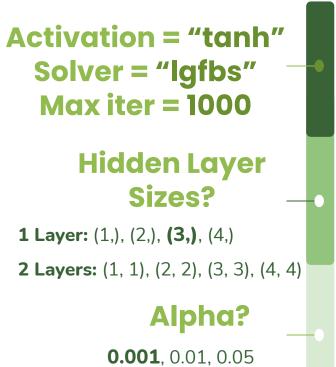
4. Predict

- Predict 22,500 test data
- Breakeven threshold

Best AUC Score: 76.5%

Method 2: MLP Neural Network





Best AUC Score: 77.02%

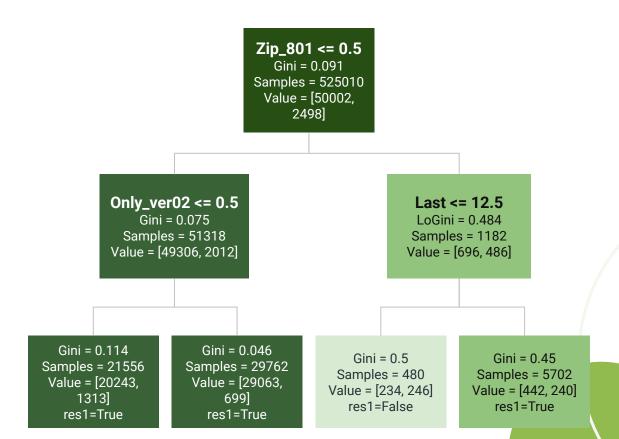
Method 3: Decision Tree Classifier

GridSearchCV: 5 Folds



AUC = 75%

Max depth = 6



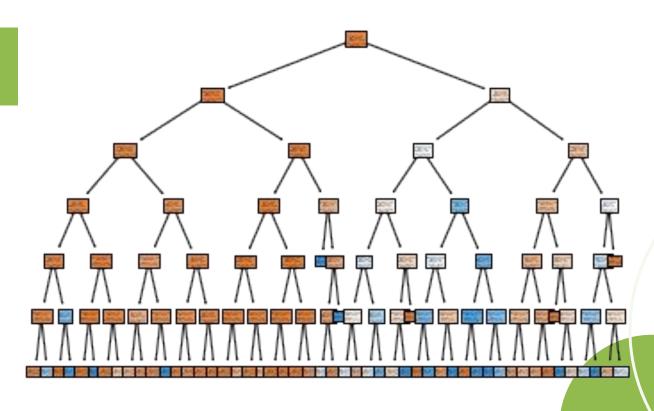
Method 3: Decision Tree Classifier

GridSearchCV: 5 Folds



AUC = 75%

Max depth = 6



Method 4: Random Forest Classifier

- 1. Bootstrapping
- 2. Ensembling



max_features

[auto, sqrt]



min_samples_split

[2, 5]



n_estimators

[50, 100]



bootstrap

[True, False]



max_depth

[2, ,**5** 10]



min_samples_leaf

[**1**, 2, 4]

GridSearchCV with 4 folds:

Best AUC Score: 76.64%

Method 5: XGBoost Classifier

- Residuals = target prediction
- Output = average of residuals
- **Pred** $i = Pred_{(i-1)} + Ir * output$

Tuning parameters

- **objective**: reg:logistic
- **colsample_bytree**: 0.3, 0.7, 1
 - **n_estimators**: 50, 100, 150
 - max_depth: 2, 5, 7, 10
 - **eta**: 0.01,0.1,0.5,0.9

Cross validation

- GridSearchCV
 - 4 folds

Best parameters

- **objective**: reg:logistic
- colsample_bytree: 1
- n_estimators: 100
- max_depth: 2
- eta: 0.1

Best AUC score

• <u>76.98%</u>

O3 Model Performance

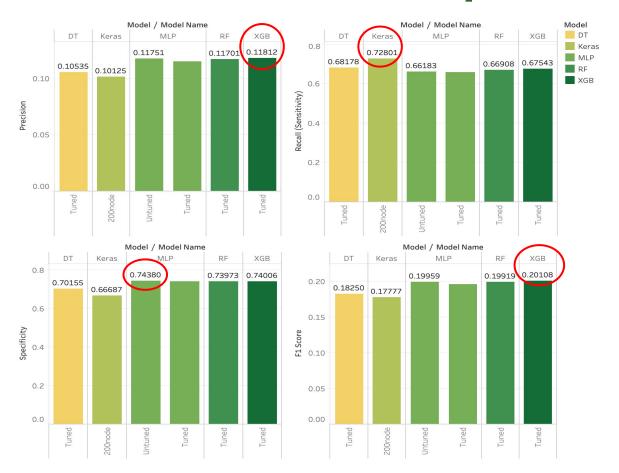
Accuracy / Gains / ROC / Test Set Profit



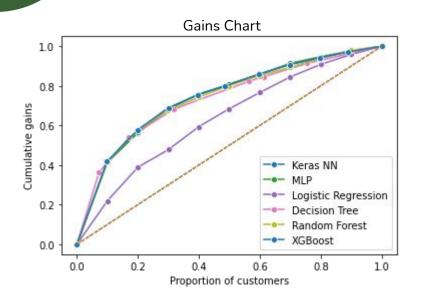
Confusion Matrices for Different Models

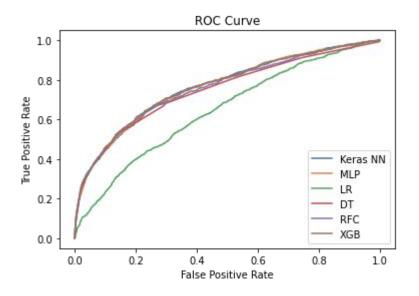
	Keras NN	MLP NN		XGBoost	Random Forest	Decision Tree
	200 Node 4 Layer	Untuned (1,) alpha= 0.01	Tuned (3,) alpha= 0.001	Tuned eta=0.1 max_depth=2 estimators=100	Tuned Max depth=5 estimators=50 bootstrap=True	Tuned Max depth = 6
TN %	63.42	70.73	70.29	70.38	70.35	66.72
TP %	3.57	3.24	3.23	3.31	3.28	3.34
FN %	1.33	1.66	1.68	1.59	1.62	1.56
FP %	31.68	24.36	24.81	24.72	24.75	28.38
ACU%	66.99	73.98	73.52	73.69	73.63	70.06

Model Performance Comparison



Gains Chart & ROC Curve





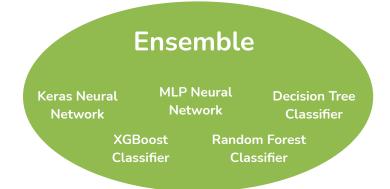
Profit Comparison

	Keras NN	MLP NN		XGBoost	Random Forest	Decision Tree
	200 Node 4 Layer	(1,) alpha=0.01	Tuned (3,) alpha= 0.001	Tuned eta=0.1 max_depth=2 estimators=100	Tuned Max depth=5 estimators=50 bootstrap=True	Tuned Max depth = 6
RR %	10.12%	11.7%	11.7%	11.8%	17.7%	10.5%
ROME %	115.42%	146.17%	148.7%	151.3%	149.0%	124.2%
\$ Profit (test set)	12.3k	12.5k	12.2k	12.8k	12.6k	11.9k

XGBoost	Ensemble Highest Prediction
73.7%	73.1%
3.31%	3.37%
12.86k	12.99k

Ensemble vs. XGBoost

Lower Accuracy Higher True Positive Rate Higher Expected Profit



73%

Accurate

150%

ROME

04

Adopting the Model

Wave 2 Results / Future Projects

\$441,000

Dollars in Profit

Thank You



Intuit.
Accountants

