Building functions to automate analysis

ANALYZING MARKETING CAMPAIGNS WITH PANDAS



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Why build a function?

```
# Count the subs by referring channel and day
retention_total = marketing.groupby(['date_subscribed',
                                 'subscribing_channel'])\
                                 ['user_id'].nunique()
retention_subs = marketing[marketing['is_retained'] == True]\
                            .groupby(['date_subscribed',
                                      'subscribing_channel'])\
                            ['user_id'].nunique()
# Calculate the retention rate
daily_retention_rate = retention_subs/retention_total
daily_retention_rate = pd.DataFrame(
    daily_retention_rate.unstack(level=1)
```

print(daily_retention_rate)

1						
ı	subscribing_channel	Email	Facebook	House Ads	Instagram	Push
ı	date_subscribed					
ı	2018-01-01	1.00	0.875000	0.687500	0.750000	1.000000
ı	2018-01-02	0.75	1.000000	0.588235	0.625000	1.000000
ı	2018-01-03	NaN	0.800000	0.647059	0.909091	0.666667
ı	2018-01-04	1.00	0.666667	0.466667	0.500000	NaN
ı	2018-01-05	1.00	0.571429	0.500000	0.636364	1.000000



Building a retention function

```
def retention_rate(dataframe, column_names):
    # Group by column_names and calculate retention
    retained = dataframe[dataframe['is_retained'] == True]\
                    .groupby(column_names)['user_id'].nunique()
    # Group by column_names and calculate conversion
    converted = dataframe[dataframe['converted'] == True]\
                     .groupby(column_names)['user_id'].nunique()
    retention_rate = retained/converted
    return retention_rate
```

Retention rate by channel

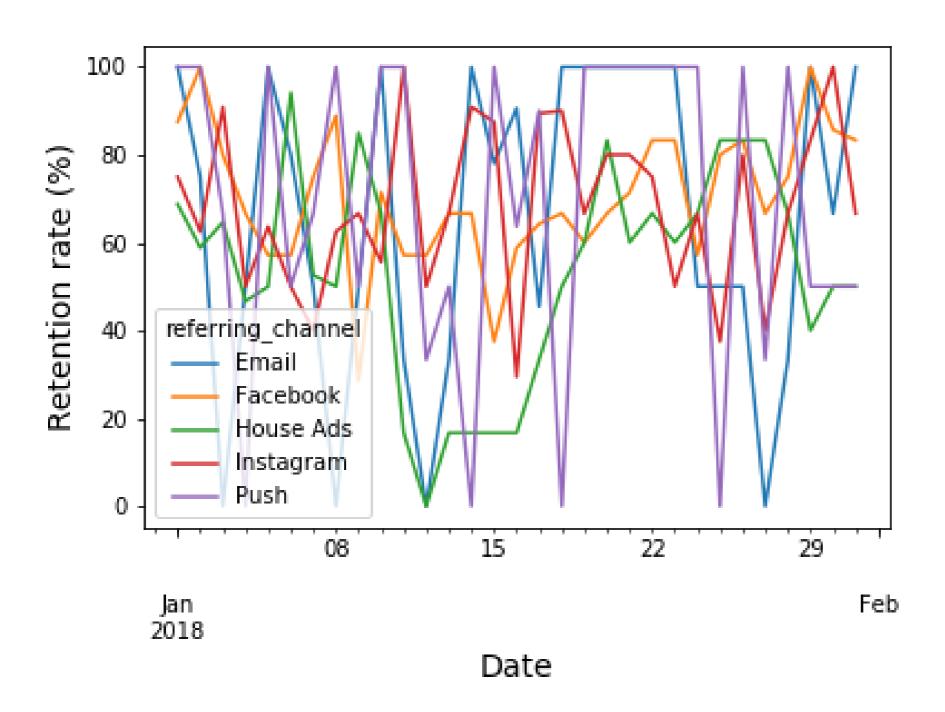
	subscribing_channel	Email	Facebook	House Ads	Instagram	Push
ı	date_subscribed					
ı	2018-01-01	1.00	0.875000	0.687500	0.750000	1.000000
ı	2018-01-02	0.75	1.000000	0.588235	0.625000	1.000000
ı	2018-01-03	NaN	0.800000	0.647059	0.909091	0.666667
ı	2018-01-04	1.00	0.666667	0.466667	0.500000	NaN



Plotting daily retention by channel

```
daily_retention.plot(date_subscribed, conversion_rate)
plt.title('Daily channel retention rate\n', size = 16)
plt.ylabel('Retention rate (%)', size = 14)
plt.xlabel('Date', size = 14)
plt.show()
```

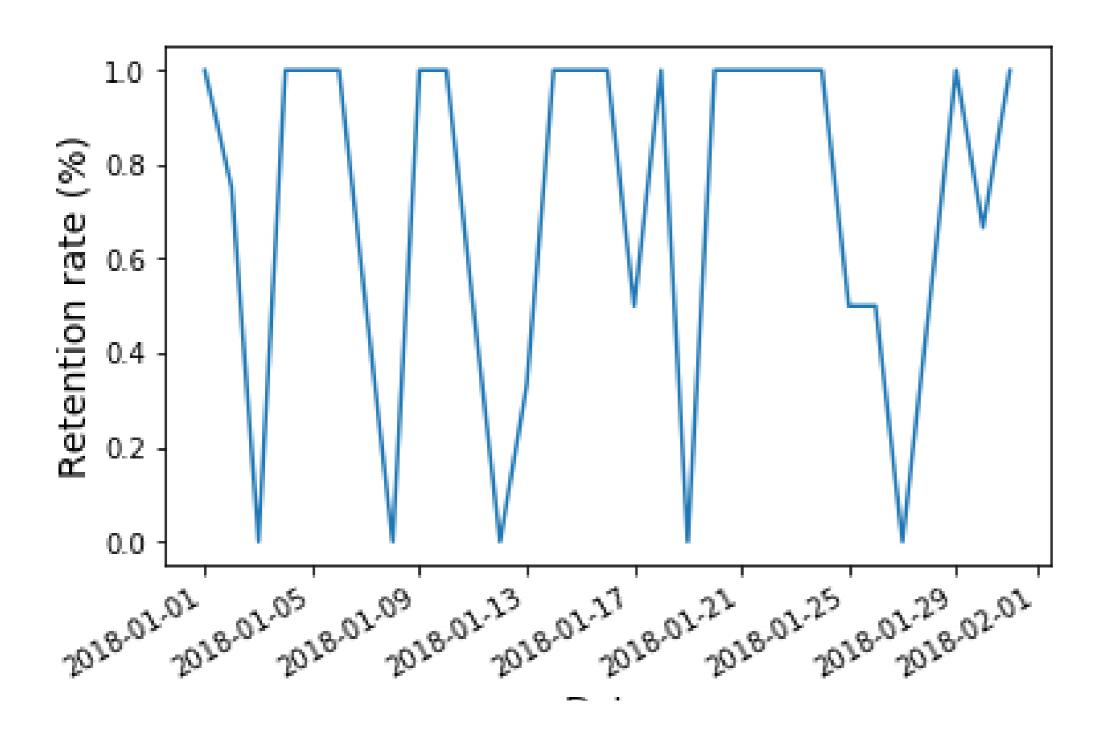
Daily channel retention rate



Plotting function

```
def plotting(dataframe):
    for column in dataframe:
        plt.plot(dataframe.index, dataframe[column])
        plt.title('Daily ' + column + ' retention rate\n',
                  size = 16)
        plt.ylabel('Retention rate (%)', size = 14)
        plt.xlabel('Date', size = 14)
        plt.show()
plotting(daily_channel_retention)
```

Daily Email retention rate



Let's practice!

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Identifying inconsistencies

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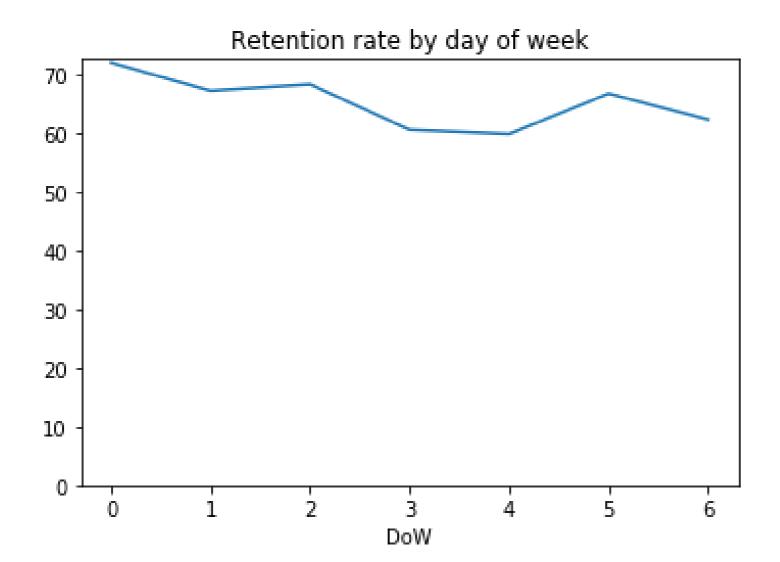


Day of week trends

```
DoW_retention = retention_rate(marketing, ['DoW'])
```

Plotting the results

```
# Plot retention by day of week
DoW_retention.plot()
plt.title('Retention rate by day of week')
plt.ylim(0)
plt.show()
```



Real data can be messy and confusing



Let's practice!

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Resolving inconsistencies

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Assessing impact

Assessing impact

```
# Index other language conversion rate against English
spanish_index = lang_conv['Spanish']/lang_conv['English']
arabic_index = lang_conv['Arabic']/lang_conv['English']
german_index = lang_conv['German']/lang_conv['English']
```

Interpreting Indexes

```
print("Spanish index:", spanish_index)
print("Arabic index:", arabic_index)
print("German index:", german_index)
```

Spanish index: 1.6819248826291078

Arabic index: 5.045774647887324

German index: 4.485133020344288



Daily conversion

Daily conversion

```
expected_conversion = pd.DataFrame(
    language_conversion.unstack(level=1)
)
```

	user_id				converted			
language_preferred	Arabic	English	German	Spanish	Arabic	English	German	Spanish
date_served								
2018-01-01	2.0	171.0	5.0	11.0	2	13	1	0
2018-01-02	3.0	200.0	5.0	10.0	0	14	3	0
2018-01-03	2.0	179.0	3.0	8.0	0	15	1	1
2018-01-04	2.0	149.0	2.0	14.0	0	12	0	3
2018-01-05	NaN	143.0	1.0	14.0	NaN	17	False	3



Create English conversion rate column

Calculating daily expected conversion rate

```
# Create expected conversion rates for each language
language_conversion['expected_spanish_rate'] = \
    language_conversion['actual_english_rate']*spanish_index

language_conversion['expected_arabic_rate'] = \
    language_conversion['actual_english_rate']*arabic_index

language_conversion['expected_german_rate'] = \
    language_conversion['actual_english_rate']*german_index
```

Calculating daily expected conversions

```
# Multiply total ads served by expected conversion rate
language_conversion['expected_spanish_conversions'] = \
    language_conversion['expected_spanish_rate']/100
    *language_conversion[('user_id','Spanish')]
language_conversion['expected_arabic_conversions'] = \
    language_conversion['expected_arabic_rate']/100
    *language_conversion[('user_id','Arabic')]
language_conversion['expected_german_conversions'] = \
    language_conversion['expected_german_rate']/100
    *language_conversion[('user_id','German')]
```

Determining the number of lost subscribers

```
bug_period = language_conversion.loc['2018-01-11':'2018-01-31']
# Sum expected subscribers for each language
expected_subs = bug_period['expected_spanish_conv_rate'].agg('sum')
                bug_period['expected_arabic_conv_rate'].agg('sum') +
                bug_period['expected_german_conv_rate'].agg('sum')
# Calculate how many subscribers we actually got
actual_subs = bug_period[('converted','Spanish')].sum() + \
              bug_period[('converted', 'Arabic')].agg('sum') + \
              bug_period[('converted', 'German')].agg('sum')
lost_subs = expected_subs - actual_subs
print(lost_subs)
```

Let's practice!

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