


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Online Shopping Intention and Customer Classification

An analysis by Kai Tamashiro

Can companies use
machine learning to
increase revenue from
both online sales and
passively through ads?





Finding the best model for revenue classification

```
sm = SMOTE(random_state=42)
X_trainOS, y_trainOS = sm.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)
Counter(y_trainOS)

Counter({False: 8307, True: 8307})
```

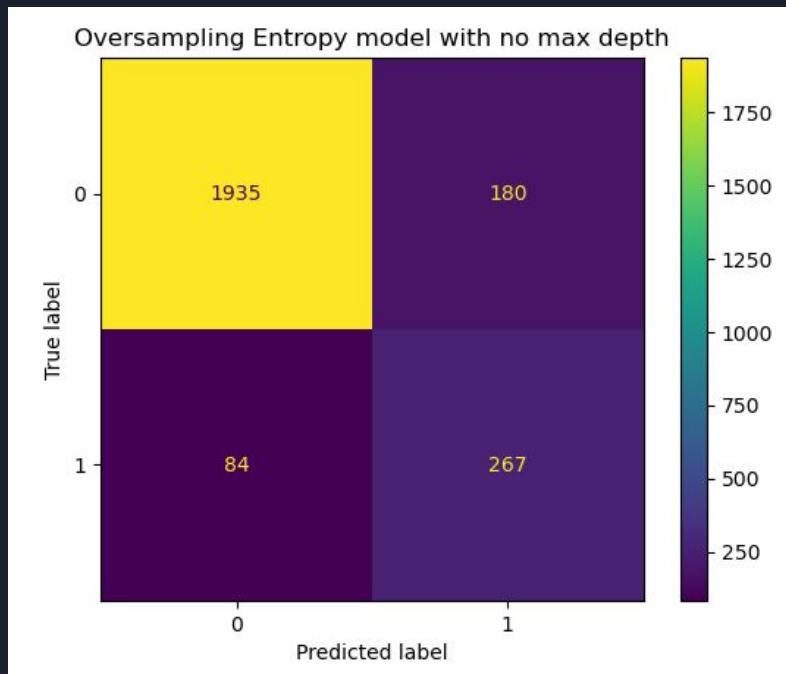
Over sampling to
create equal classes

Random Forest: Entropy

Avg precision: .91

Avg recall: .89

F1-score: .90

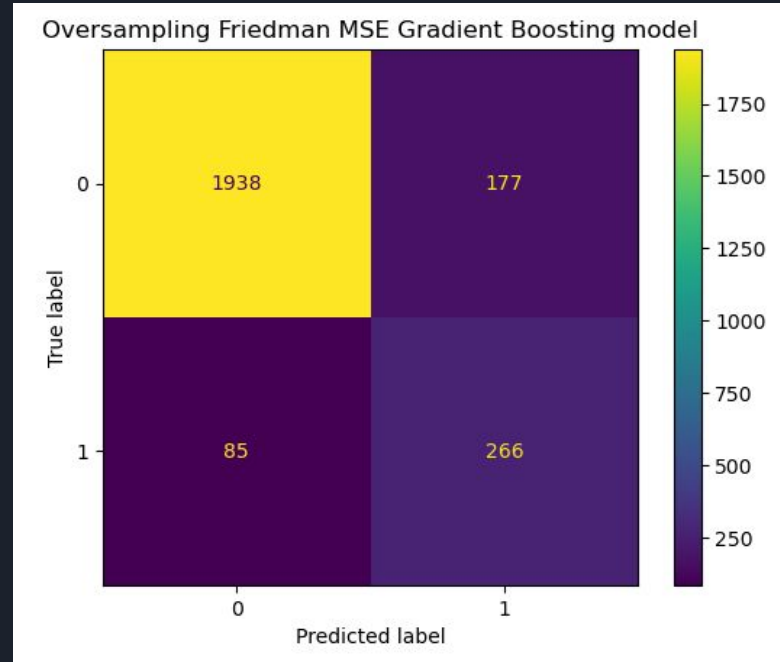


Gradient Boosting

Avg precision: .91

Avg recall: .89

F1-score: .90





Finding the best model, part 2

```
nm = NearMiss()  
X_trainUS, y_trainUS = nm.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)  
Counter(y_trainUS)  
  
Counter({False: 1557, True: 1557})
```

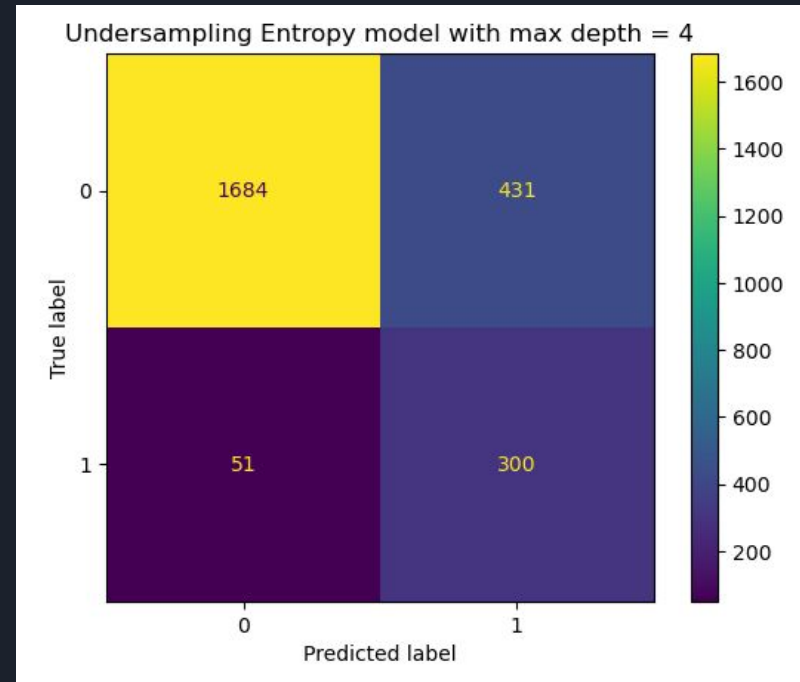
Under sampling to
create equal classes

Random Forest: Entropy with max depth

Avg precision: .89

Avg recall: .80

F1-score: .83

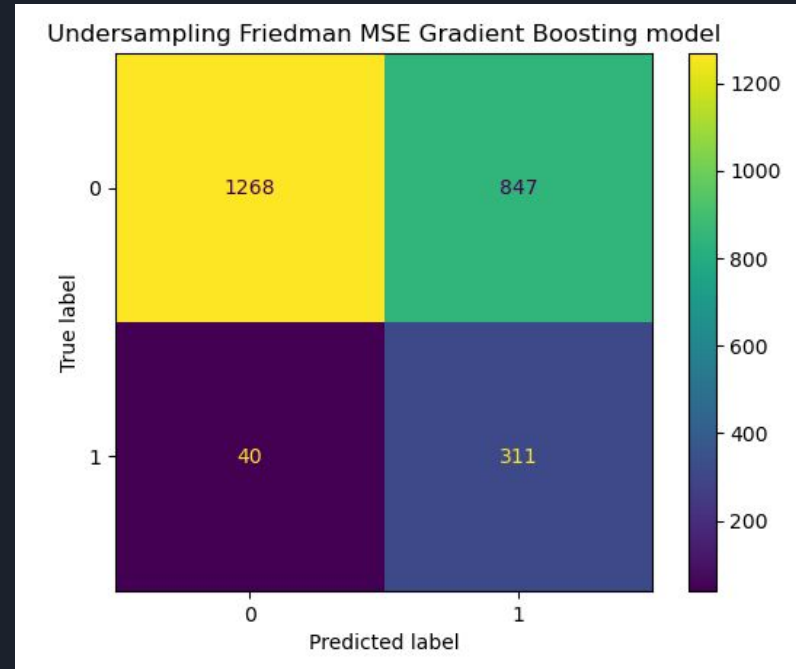


Gradient Boosting, part 2

Avg precision: .87

Avg recall: .64

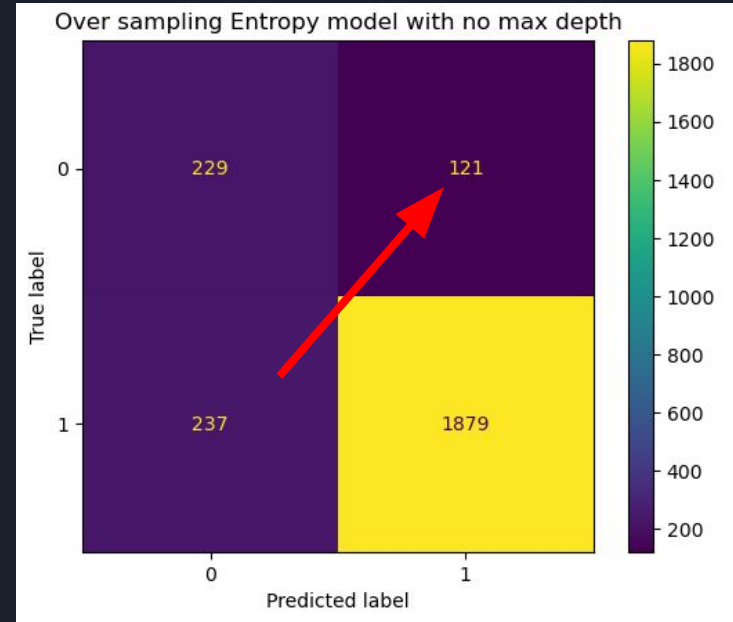
F1-score: .69



Finding the best model for customer classification

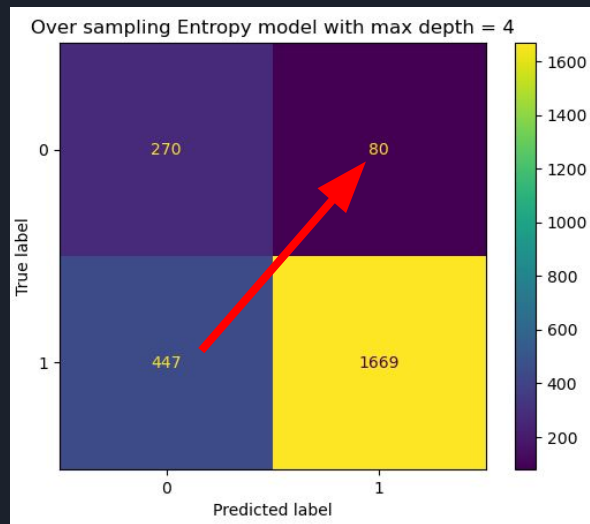
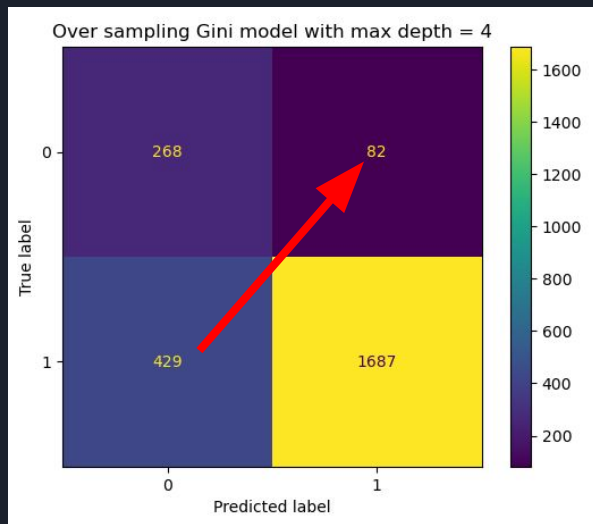
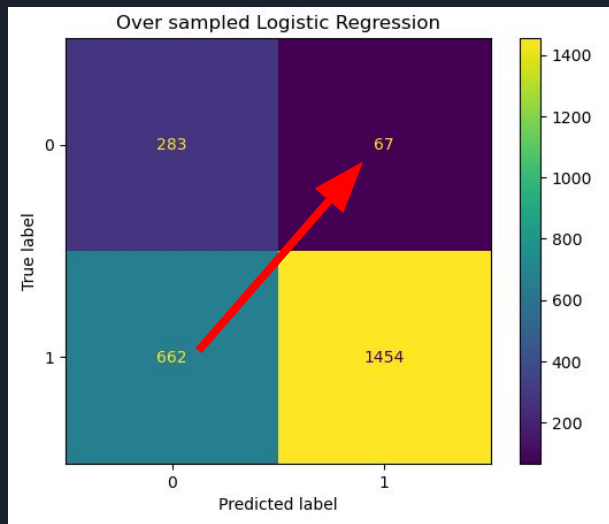
Same steps as revenue classification

Smallest number of false positives



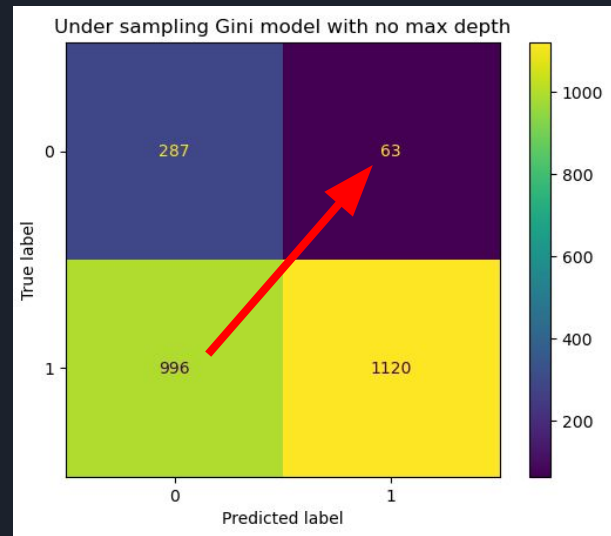
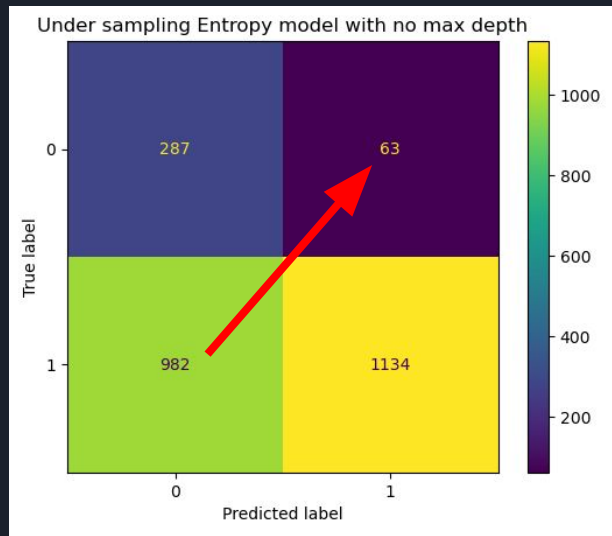
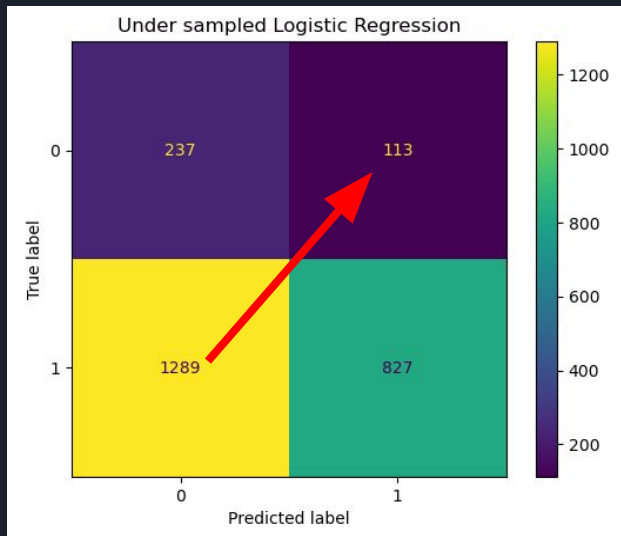
Logistic Regression?

Lowest false positives



Random Forests Triumph

Under sampling to test flexibility



Next steps





Implement Entropy Random Forest Model

Tweak model to appropriate max
depth

Push pop-ups to customers as they
are browsing the site



Invest in premium ad network

Passive revenue from ad impressions

