

finalitics-project

July 18, 2024

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# to read the data
data=pd.read_csv('/content/online_advertising_performance_data.csv')
data
```

```
[ ]:      month  day  campaign_number  user_engagement  banner placement \
0      April   1         camp 1           High  160 x 600      abc
1      April   1         camp 1           High  160 x 600      def
2      April   1         camp 1           High  160 x 600      ghi
3      April   1         camp 1           High  160 x 600      mno
4      April   1         camp 1           Low   160 x 600      def
...  ...  ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
15403  April   1         camp 1           Low   160 x 600      ghi
15404  April   1         camp 1           Low   160 x 600      mno
15405   June  29         camp 1           High   800 x 250      ghi
15406   June  29         camp 1           High   800 x 250      mno
15407   June  29         camp 3           High   240 x 400      def
```

```
      displays      cost  clicks  revenue  post_click_conversions \
0           4    0.0060      0    0.0000           0
1        20170   26.7824    158   28.9717          23
2        14701   27.6304    158   28.9771          78
3       171259  216.8750   1796  329.4518         617
4          552    0.0670      1    0.1834           0
...  ...  ...      ...      ...      ...
15403      16    0.0249      0    0.0000           0
15404     2234    0.4044     10    1.8347           3
15405        1    0.0157      0    0.0000           0
15406        4    0.0123      0    0.0000           0
15407     1209    0.3184      2    0.1115           3
```

```
      post_click_sales_amount  Unnamed: 12  Unnamed: 13
0              0.0000      NaN      NaN
1          1972.4602      NaN      NaN
2          2497.2636      NaN      NaN
```

3	24625.3234	NaN	NaN
4	0.0000	NaN	NaN
...
15403	0.0000	NaN	NaN
15404	101.7494	NaN	NaN
15405	0.0000	NaN	NaN
15406	0.0000	NaN	NaN
15407	110.4224	NaN	NaN

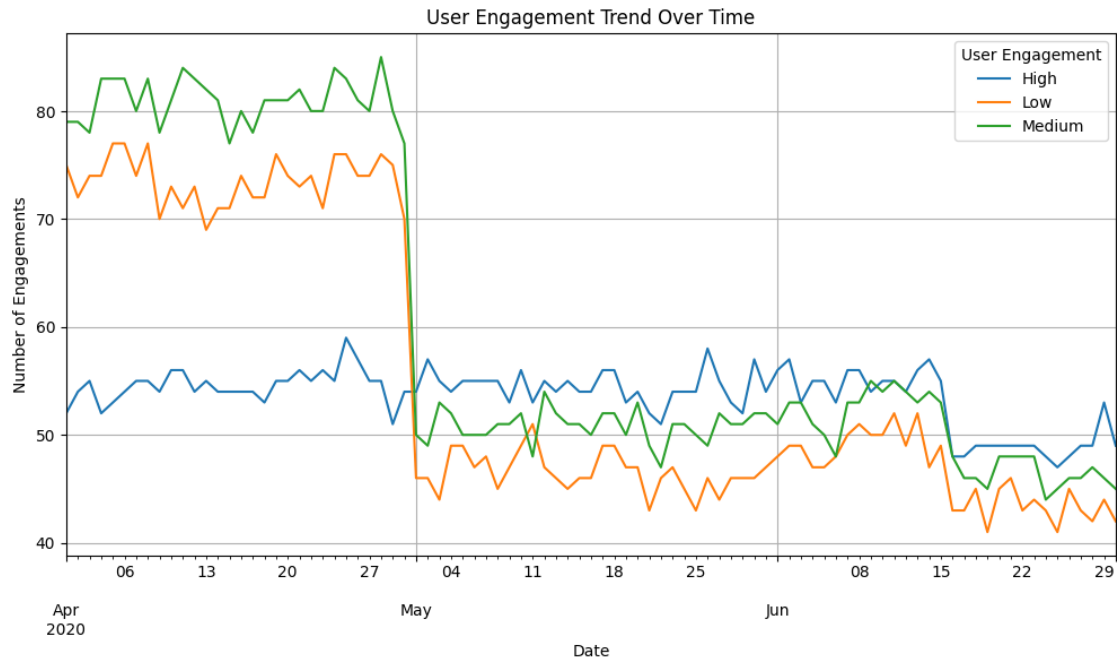
[15408 rows x 14 columns]

```
[ ]: #1
#data pre-processing
data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['month'] + ' ' + data['day'].astype(str) +
    ↳', 2020')
data['Date']
# Group by date and user engagement level, then count occurrences
engagement_trend = data.groupby(['Date', 'user_engagement']).size().
    ↳unstack(fill_value=0)
engagement_trend
```

```
[ ]: user_engagement  High  Low  Medium
Date
2020-04-01          52   75    79
2020-04-02          54   72    79
2020-04-03          55   74    78
2020-04-04          52   74    83
2020-04-05          53   77    83
...
2020-06-26          48   45    46
2020-06-27          49   43    46
2020-06-28          49   42    47
2020-06-29          53   44    46
2020-06-30          49   42    45
```

[91 rows x 3 columns]

```
[ ]: #plotting
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
engagement_trend.plot(ax=plt.gca())
plt.title('User Engagement Trend Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Number of Engagements')
plt.legend(title='User Engagement')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: #2
data = data.dropna(subset=['banner', 'clicks'])
data
```

```
[ ]:
   month  day  campaign_number  user_engagement  banner placement \
0   April   1         camp 1          High    160 x 600      abc
1   April   1         camp 1          High    160 x 600      def
2   April   1         camp 1          High    160 x 600      ghi
3   April   1         camp 1          High    160 x 600      mno
4   April   1         camp 1          Low     160 x 600      def
...  ...   ...             ...              ...      ...
15403  April   1         camp 1          Low     160 x 600      ghi
15404  April   1         camp 1          Low     160 x 600      mno
15405   June  29         camp 1          High    800 x 250      ghi
15406   June  29         camp 1          High    800 x 250      mno
15407   June  29         camp 3          High    240 x 400      def

   displays    cost  clicks  revenue  post_click_conversions \
0           4    0.0060      0    0.0000                0
1        20170   26.7824    158   28.9717                23
2        14701   27.6304    158   28.9771                78
3       171259  216.8750   1796  329.4518               617
4          552    0.0670      1    0.1834                0
...      ...     ...     ...     ...              ...
15403         16    0.0249      0    0.0000                0
```

15404	2234	0.4044	10	1.8347	3
15405	1	0.0157	0	0.0000	0
15406	4	0.0123	0	0.0000	0
15407	1209	0.3184	2	0.1115	3

	post_click_sales_amount	Unnamed: 12	Unnamed: 13	Date
0	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
1	1972.4602	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
2	2497.2636	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
3	24625.3234	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
4	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
...
15403	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
15404	101.7494	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
15405	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-29
15406	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-29
15407	110.4224	NaN	NaN	2020-06-29

[15408 rows x 15 columns]

```
[ ]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
[ ]: month          0
      day            0
      campaign_number  0
      user_engagement  0
      banner          0
      placement       413
      displays        0
      cost            0
      clicks          0
      revenue         0
      post_click_conversions  0
      post_click_sales_amount  0
      Unnamed: 12      15408
      Unnamed: 13      15408
      Date             0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: #grouping the data
      banner_clicks=data.groupby('banner')['clicks'].mean()
      banner_clicks
```

```
[ ]: banner
      160 x 600    132.725762
      240 x 400    459.074639
      300 x 250    145.820567
```

```

468 x 60      0.681938
580 x 400    199.143564
670 x 90     15.817602
728 x 90    181.287715
800 x 250     0.033426
Name: clicks, dtype: float64

```

```

[ ]: #sorting the values
banner_sort=banner_clicks.sort_values(ascending=False)
banner_sort

```

```

[ ]: banner
240 x 400    459.074639
580 x 400    199.143564
728 x 90    181.287715
300 x 250    145.820567
160 x 600    132.725762
670 x 90     15.817602
468 x 60      0.681938
800 x 250     0.033426
Name: clicks, dtype: float64

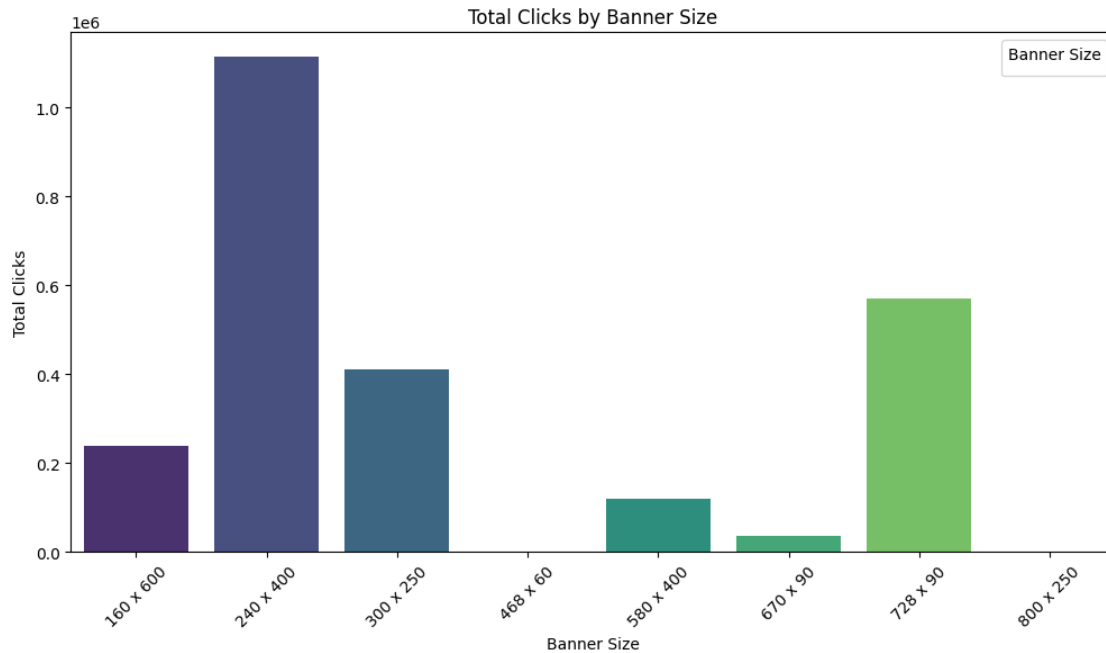
```

```

[ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Aggregate clicks by banner size
banner_sort = data.groupby('banner')['clicks'].sum().reset_index()
# Add a column for hue
banner_sort['banner_category'] = banner_sort['banner']
# Plot the data with a specific color palette and hue
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(x='banner', y='clicks', data=banner_sort, hue='banner_category',
            palette='viridis')
plt.title('Total Clicks by Banner Size')
plt.xlabel('Banner Size')
plt.ylabel('Total Clicks')
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x labels for better readability
plt.legend(title='Banner Size')
plt.show()

```

WARNING:matplotlib.legend:No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.



```
[ ]: #3
data = data.dropna(subset=['placement', 'displays', 'clicks'])
data
```

```
[ ]:      month  day  campaign_number  user_engagement  banner placement \
0    April   1         camp 1         High  160 x 600      abc
1    April   1         camp 1         High  160 x 600      def
2    April   1         camp 1         High  160 x 600      ghi
3    April   1         camp 1         High  160 x 600      mno
4    April   1         camp 1         Low   160 x 600      def
...  ...   ...         ...         ...         ...
15403 April   1         camp 1         Low   160 x 600      ghi
15404 April   1         camp 1         Low   160 x 600      mno
15405  June  29         camp 1         High   800 x 250      ghi
15406  June  29         camp 1         High   800 x 250      mno
15407  June  29         camp 3         High   240 x 400      def

      displays      cost  clicks  revenue  post_click_conversions \
0           4    0.0060      0    0.0000              0
1        20170   26.7824    158   28.9717             23
2        14701   27.6304    158   28.9771             78
3       171259  216.8750   1796  329.4518            617
4          552    0.0670      1    0.1834              0
...  ...   ...         ...         ...         ...
15403      16    0.0249      0    0.0000              0
15404     2234    0.4044     10    1.8347              3
```

15405	1	0.0157	0	0.0000	0
15406	4	0.0123	0	0.0000	0
15407	1209	0.3184	2	0.1115	3

	post_click_sales_amount	Unnamed: 12	Unnamed: 13	Date
0	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
1	1972.4602	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
2	2497.2636	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
3	24625.3234	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
4	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
...
15403	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
15404	101.7494	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
15405	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-29
15406	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-29
15407	110.4224	NaN	NaN	2020-06-29

[14995 rows x 15 columns]

```
[ ]: placement_performance = data.groupby('placement')[['displays', 'clicks']].sum().
      ↪reset_index()
      placement_performance
```

```
[ ]:   placement  displays  clicks
0      abc      242142    1584
1      def     28177492   176097
2      ghi     59740415  1247049
3      jkl      7692732    75063
4      mno    143161775   993039
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: placement_sort=placement_performance.sort_values(by='clicks',ascending=False)
      placement_sort
      placement_display_sort=placement_performance.
      ↪sort_values(by='displays',ascending=False)
      placement_display_sort
```

```
[ ]:   placement  displays  clicks
4      mno    143161775   993039
2      ghi     59740415  1247049
1      def     28177492   176097
3      jkl      7692732    75063
0      abc      242142    1584
```

```
[ ]: #to display the top placement of clicks and displays
      placement_sort.head()
```

```
placement_display_sort.head()
```

```
[ ]: placement  displays  clicks
4      mno  143161775   993039
2      ghi   59740415  1247049
1      def   28177492   176097
3      jkl    7692732    75063
0      abc    242142    1584
```

```
[ ]: #4
correlation = data['cost'].corr(data['revenue'])
correlation
```

```
[ ]: 0.760258117132741
```

```
[ ]: #5 avg revenue
total_revenue=data['revenue'].sum()
total_revenue
```

```
[ ]: 276264.26670000004
```

```
[ ]: total_clicks=data['clicks'].sum()
total_clicks
```

```
[ ]: 2492832
```

```
[ ]: avg_revenue_perclicks=total_revenue/total_clicks
avg_revenue_perclicks
```

```
[ ]: 0.11082345970366235
```

```
[ ]: #6
campaign_performance = data.groupby('campaign_number')[['clicks',
↳ 'post_click_conversions']].sum().reset_index()
campaign_performance['conversion_rate'] =
↳ campaign_performance['post_click_conversions'] /
↳ campaign_performance['clicks']
campaign_performance_sorted = campaign_performance.
↳ sort_values(by='conversion_rate', ascending=False)
campaign_performance_sorted[['campaign_number', 'conversion_rate']]
```

```
[ ]: campaign_number  conversion_rate
0      camp 1         0.449271
2      camp 3         0.024272
1      camp 2         0.015624
```



```
[ ]: #7
# Combine the 'month' and 'day' columns into a single datetime column
data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['month'] + ' ' + data['day'].astype(str) +
    ↪', 2020')
data['date']
```

<ipython-input-20-69bdc4f0a807>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['month'] + ' ' + data['day'].astype(str) +
    ↪', 2020')
```

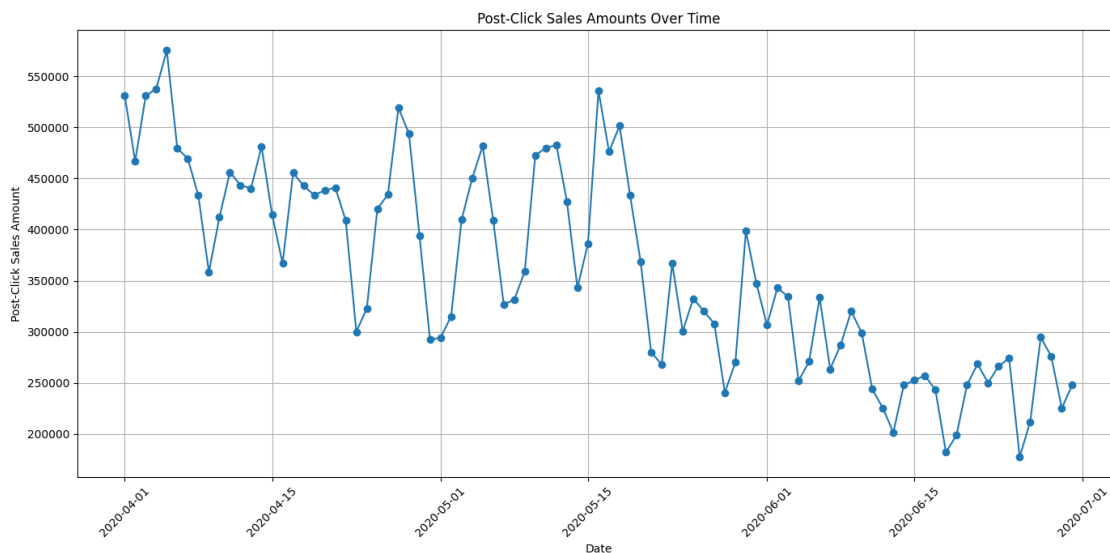
```
[ ]: 0      2020-04-01
      1      2020-04-01
      2      2020-04-01
      3      2020-04-01
      4      2020-04-01
      ...
     15403    2020-04-01
     15404    2020-04-01
     15405    2020-06-29
     15406    2020-06-29
     15407    2020-06-29
      Name: date, Length: 14995, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
[ ]: daily_sales = data.groupby('date')['post_click_sales_amount'].sum().
    ↪reset_index()
      daily_sales
```

```
[ ]:      date  post_click_sales_amount
0  2020-04-01          531410.5466
1  2020-04-02          466908.9690
2  2020-04-03          530984.9128
3  2020-04-04          537908.7395
4  2020-04-05          575301.4028
..      ...
86 2020-06-26          211969.3014
87 2020-06-27          294567.5051
88 2020-06-28          275890.7343
89 2020-06-29          225088.4150
90 2020-06-30          248297.3469
```

[91 rows x 2 columns]

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
plt.plot(daily_sales['date'], daily_sales['post_click_sales_amount'],
        ↪marker='o')
plt.title('Post-Click Sales Amounts Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Post-Click Sales Amount')
plt.grid(True)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

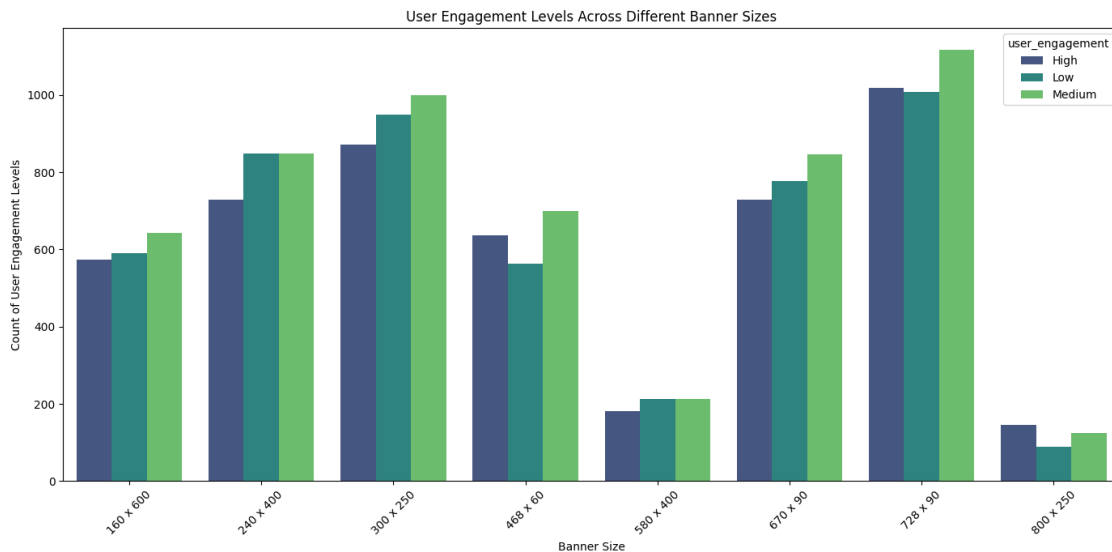


```
[ ]: #8
#How does the level of user engagement vary across different banner sizes?
user_engagement_by_banner = data.groupby(['banner', 'user_engagement']).size().
    ↪reset_index(name='count')
user_engagement_by_banner
```

```
[ ]:      banner user_engagement  count
0    160 x 600             High    573
1    160 x 600             Low    590
2    160 x 600           Medium    642
3    240 x 400             High    729
4    240 x 400             Low    848
5    240 x 400           Medium    848
6    300 x 250             High    872
7    300 x 250             Low    949
8    300 x 250           Medium    999
9    468 x 60              High    637
```

10	468 x 60	Low	563
11	468 x 60	Medium	699
12	580 x 400	High	182
13	580 x 400	Low	212
14	580 x 400	Medium	212
15	670 x 90	High	728
16	670 x 90	Low	777
17	670 x 90	Medium	847
18	728 x 90	High	1018
19	728 x 90	Low	1007
20	728 x 90	Medium	1117
21	800 x 250	High	145
22	800 x 250	Low	89
23	800 x 250	Medium	125

```
[ ]: #plotting using bargraph
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.barplot(x='banner', y='count', hue='user_engagement',
            data=user_engagement_by_banner, palette='viridis')
plt.title('User Engagement Levels Across Different Banner Sizes')
plt.xlabel('Banner Size')
plt.ylabel('Count of User Engagement Levels')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
[ ]: #9
#Which placement types result in the highest post-click conversion rates?
```

```

placement_performance = data.groupby('placement')[['clicks',
↳ 'post_click_conversions']].sum().reset_index()
#calculate the conversation rate
placement_performance['conversion_rate'] =
↳ placement_performance['post_click_conversions'] /
↳ placement_performance['clicks']
#sort the placement performance
placement_performance_sorted = placement_performance.
↳ sort_values(by='conversion_rate', ascending=False)
placement_performance_sorted
#displaying top placement post-click conversation rates
print(placement_performance_sorted[['placement', 'conversion_rate']])

```

	placement	conversion_rate
0	abc	0.520202
3	jkl	0.277807
2	ghi	0.270288
4	mno	0.265015
1	def	0.169543

```

[ ]: #10
#Can we identify any seasonal patterns or fluctuations in displays and clicks
↳ throughout the campaign period?
# Aggregate displays and clicks by date
daily_stats = data.groupby('date')[['displays', 'clicks']].sum().reset_index()
daily_stats

```

```

[ ]:

```

	date	displays	clicks
0	2020-04-01	5529025	70959
1	2020-04-02	4938863	61968
2	2020-04-03	5745603	73219
3	2020-04-04	6531564	84224
4	2020-04-05	6053536	78538
..
86	2020-06-26	943082	7080
87	2020-06-27	1488976	11738
88	2020-06-28	1353066	10032
89	2020-06-29	1207018	7591
90	2020-06-30	1260038	9366

[91 rows x 3 columns]

```

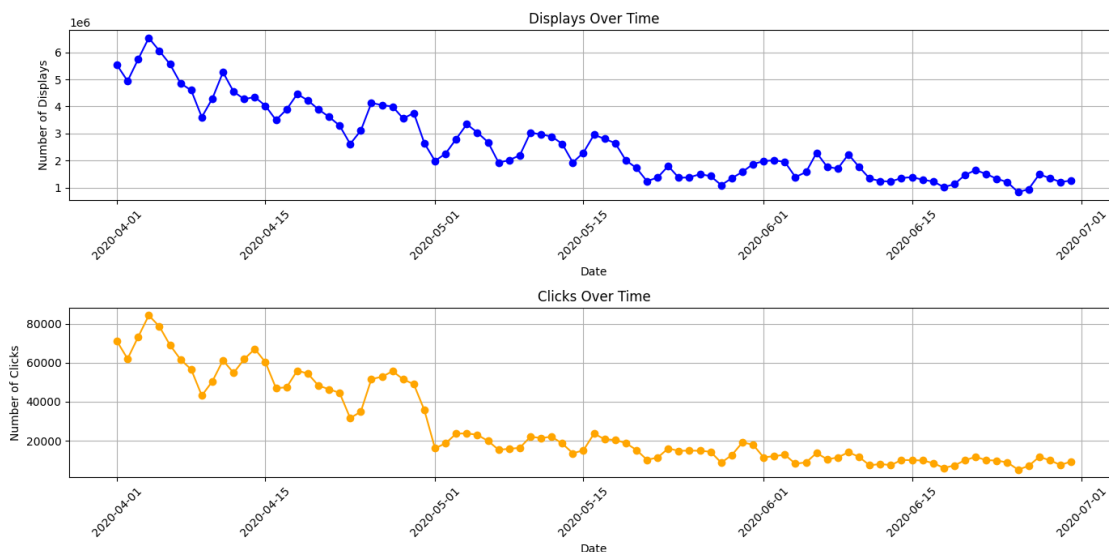
[ ]: #plotting the trends
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
# Plot for displays
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.plot(daily_stats['date'], daily_stats['displays'], marker='o', color='blue')

```

```

plt.title('Displays Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Number of Displays')
plt.grid(True)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
# Plot for clicks
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.plot(daily_stats['date'], daily_stats['clicks'], marker='o', color='orange')
plt.title('Clicks Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Number of Clicks')
plt.grid(True)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```

[ ]: #11
#Is there a correlation between user engagement levels and the revenue_
↳ generated?
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import pearsonr

# Drop rows with null values in 'user_engagement' or 'revenue'
data = data.dropna(subset=['user_engagement', 'revenue'])

# Aggregate revenue by user engagement level

```

```

engagement_revenue = data.groupby('user_engagement')['revenue'].sum().
    ↪reset_index()

# Visualize the relationship using a bar plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='user_engagement', y='revenue', data=engagement_revenue)
plt.title('Total Revenue by User Engagement Level')
plt.xlabel('User Engagement Level')
plt.ylabel('Total Revenue')
plt.show()

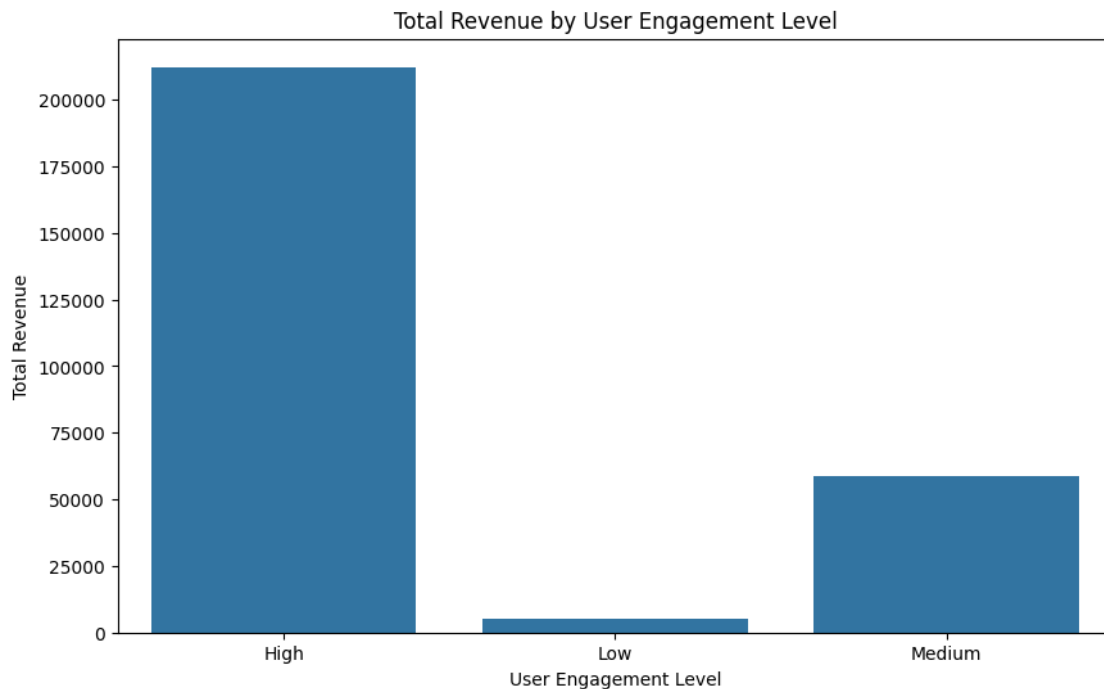
# Map user engagement levels to numerical values
engagement_mapping = {'Low': 1, 'Medium': 2, 'High': 3}
data['user_engagement_num'] = data['user_engagement'].map(engagement_mapping)

# Drop rows where the mapping could not be applied
data = data.dropna(subset=['user_engagement_num'])

# Calculate the correlation coefficient between user engagement levels and
    ↪revenue
correlation_coefficient, p_value = pearsonr(data['user_engagement_num'],
    ↪data['revenue'])

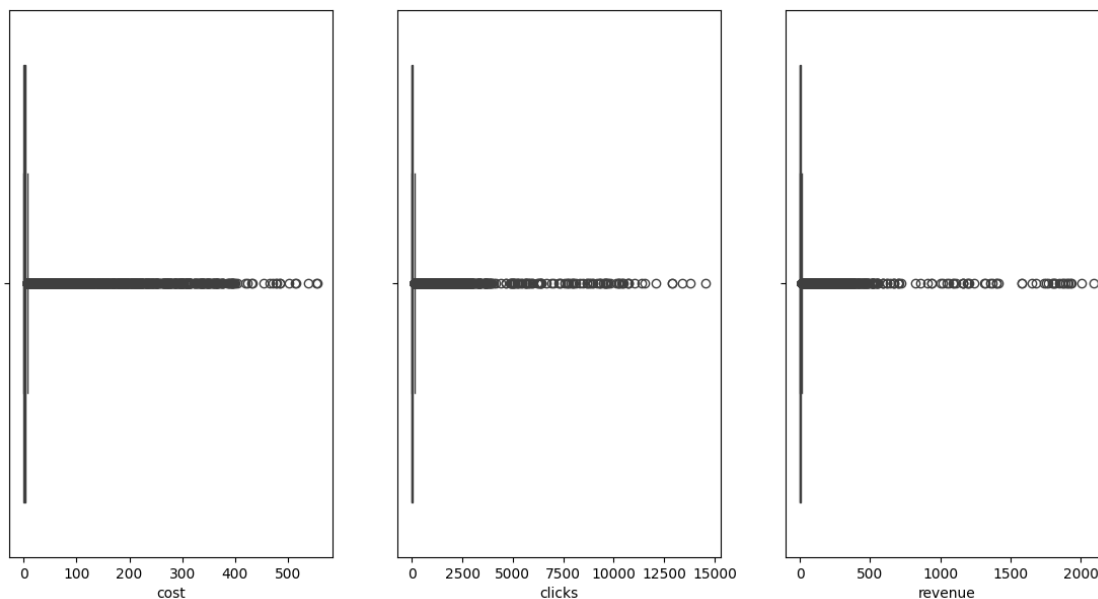
print(f'Correlation coefficient between user engagement levels and revenue:
    ↪{correlation_coefficient}')
print(f'P-value: {p_value}')

```



Correlation coefficient between user engagement levels and revenue:
0.17936885915272663
P-value: 1.2343946349454289e-108

```
[ ]: #12
#Are there any outliers in terms of cost, clicks, or revenue that warrant
    ↪ further investigation?
# Specify the columns to plot
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
columns_to_plot = ['cost', 'clicks', 'revenue']
columns_to_plot
# Plot box plots to visualize outliers
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
for column in columns_to_plot:
    plt.subplot(1, 3, columns_to_plot.index(column) + 1)
    sns.boxplot(x=column, data=data)
```



```
[ ]: # Function to detect outliers using IQR
def detect_outliers(df, col):
    Q1 = df[col].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[col].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
```

```

    outliers = df[(df[col] < lower_bound) | (df[col] > upper_bound)]
    return outliersw

# Detect and print outliers for each column
outliers = {}
for col in columns_to_plot:
    outliers[col] = detect_outliers(data, col)
    if not outliers[col].empty:
        print(f"Outliers for {col}:")
        print(outliers[col])
        print("\n")

```

Outliers for cost:

	month	day	campaign_number	user_engagement	banner	placement	\
1	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	def	
2	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	ghi	
3	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	mno	
9	April	1	camp 1	Medium	160 x 600	mno	
10	April	1	camp 1	High	240 x 400	def	
...	
15320	June	30	camp 1	High	728 x 90	ghi	
15322	June	30	camp 1	High	728 x 90	mno	
15331	June	30	camp 1	Medium	728 x 90	ghi	
15337	June	30	camp 3	High	240 x 400	ghi	
15352	June	30	camp 3	High	300 x 250	mno	

	displays	cost	clicks	revenue	post_click_conversions	\
1	20170	26.7824	158	28.9717	23	
2	14701	27.6304	158	28.9771	78	
3	171259	216.8750	1796	329.4518	617	
9	20152	11.1678	185	33.9397	13	
10	56499	50.5157	309	56.6775	105	
...	
15320	117364	208.0751	1235	139.0000	789	
15322	147455	105.7007	649	73.0000	424	
15331	4792	8.3755	113	12.7235	11	
15337	6556	6.6968	65	3.6596	15	
15352	27927	9.0831	80	4.5038	7	

	post_click_sales_amount	Unnamed: 12	Unnamed: 13	Date	\
1	1972.4602	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01	
2	2497.2636	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01	
3	24625.3234	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01	
9	653.1896	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01	
10	4288.6699	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01	
...	
15320	37919.1960	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30	

15322	17025.8546	NaN	NaN 2020-06-30
15331	653.6581	NaN	NaN 2020-06-30
15337	607.8665	NaN	NaN 2020-06-30
15352	690.0245	NaN	NaN 2020-06-30

	date	user_engagement_num
1	2020-04-01	3
2	2020-04-01	3
3	2020-04-01	3
9	2020-04-01	2
10	2020-04-01	3
...
15320	2020-06-30	3
15322	2020-06-30	3
15331	2020-06-30	2
15337	2020-06-30	3
15352	2020-06-30	3

[2515 rows x 17 columns]

Outliers for clicks:

	month	day	campaign_number	user_engagement	banner	placement	\
1	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	def	
2	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	ghi	
3	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	mno	
9	April	1	camp 1	Medium	160 x 600	mno	
10	April	1	camp 1	High	240 x 400	def	
...	
15304	June	30	camp 1	High	580 x 400	mno	
15320	June	30	camp 1	High	728 x 90	ghi	
15322	June	30	camp 1	High	728 x 90	mno	
15362	June	30	camp 3	Medium	300 x 250	mno	
15401	June	30	camp 3	Medium	728 x 90	mno	

	displays	cost	clicks	revenue	post_click_conversions	\
1	20170	26.7824	158	28.9717	23	
2	14701	27.6304	158	28.9771	78	
3	171259	216.8750	1796	329.4518	617	
9	20152	11.1678	185	33.9397	13	
10	56499	50.5157	309	56.6775	105	
...	
15304	27059	45.4395	229	25.0000	316	
15320	117364	208.0751	1235	139.0000	789	
15322	147455	105.7007	649	73.0000	424	
15362	49675	4.8145	182	10.2462	0	
15401	37790	2.6023	195	10.9785	0	

	post_click_sales_amount	Unnamed: 12	Unnamed: 13	Date \
1	1972.4602	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
2	2497.2636	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
3	24625.3234	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
9	653.1896	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
10	4288.6699	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
...
15304	15489.0316	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15320	37919.1960	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15322	17025.8546	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15362	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15401	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30

	date	user_engagement_num
1	2020-04-01	3
2	2020-04-01	3
3	2020-04-01	3
9	2020-04-01	2
10	2020-04-01	3
...
15304	2020-06-30	3
15320	2020-06-30	3
15322	2020-06-30	3
15362	2020-06-30	2
15401	2020-06-30	2

[2325 rows x 17 columns]

Outliers for revenue:

	month	day	campaign_number	user_engagement	banner	placement \
1	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	def
2	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	ghi
3	April	1	camp 1	High	160 x 600	mno
9	April	1	camp 1	Medium	160 x 600	mno
10	April	1	camp 1	High	240 x 400	def
...
15320	June	30	camp 1	High	728 x 90	ghi
15322	June	30	camp 1	High	728 x 90	mno
15331	June	30	camp 1	Medium	728 x 90	ghi
15362	June	30	camp 3	Medium	300 x 250	mno
15401	June	30	camp 3	Medium	728 x 90	mno

	displays	cost	clicks	revenue	post_click_conversions \
1	20170	26.7824	158	28.9717	23
2	14701	27.6304	158	28.9771	78
3	171259	216.8750	1796	329.4518	617
9	20152	11.1678	185	33.9397	13

10	56499	50.5157	309	56.6775	105
...
15320	117364	208.0751	1235	139.0000	789
15322	147455	105.7007	649	73.0000	424
15331	4792	8.3755	113	12.7235	11
15362	49675	4.8145	182	10.2462	0
15401	37790	2.6023	195	10.9785	0

	post_click_sales_amount	Unnamed: 12	Unnamed: 13	Date \
1	1972.4602	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
2	2497.2636	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
3	24625.3234	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
9	653.1896	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
10	4288.6699	NaN	NaN	2020-04-01
...
15320	37919.1960	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15322	17025.8546	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15331	653.6581	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15362	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30
15401	0.0000	NaN	NaN	2020-06-30

	date	user_engagement_num
1	2020-04-01	3
2	2020-04-01	3
3	2020-04-01	3
9	2020-04-01	2
10	2020-04-01	3
...
15320	2020-06-30	3
15322	2020-06-30	3
15331	2020-06-30	2
15362	2020-06-30	2
15401	2020-06-30	2

[2512 rows x 17 columns]

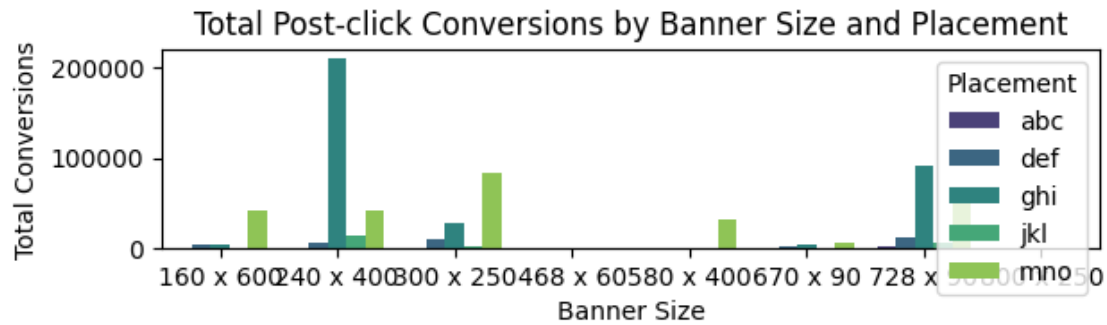
```
[ ]: #13
#How does the effectiveness of campaigns vary based on the size of the ad and
↳ placement type?
# Aggregate metrics by banner and placement
agg_data = data.groupby(['banner', 'placement']).agg({
    'clicks': 'sum',
    'revenue': 'sum',
    'post_click_conversions': 'sum'
}).reset_index()
```

```
agg_data
```

```
[ ]:      banner placement  clicks    revenue  post_click_conversions
0   160 x 600      abc         3      0.1227                0
1   160 x 600      def    20257    1939.9884             2525
2   160 x 600      ghi     9799    1374.6526             4021
3   160 x 600      jkl         0      0.0000                0
4   160 x 600      mno   209511   20201.3655            42239
5   240 x 400      def    48452    4009.4231             5376
6   240 x 400      ghi   866275  103894.5633          210014
7   240 x 400      jkl    52580    5719.2669             13978
8   240 x 400      mno   145949   16306.9931            40497
9   300 x 250      abc      270     16.3239                140
10  300 x 250      def    38932    3432.5302             8450
11  300 x 250      ghi   117586   12609.7854          26609
12  300 x 250      jkl     2538     317.1134                877
13  300 x 250      mno   251888   26795.6003          83714
14  468 x 60       def      436     26.6465                118
15  468 x 60       ghi       97      5.2563                 95
16  468 x 60       jkl        4      0.5807                 1
17  468 x 60       mno      758     55.1012                336
18  580 x 400      mno   120681   11193.1428          31759
19  670 x 90       def     7763     740.1972             1627
20  670 x 90       ghi    11525   1477.2974             4247
21  670 x 90       jkl      781      45.3751                143
22  670 x 90       mno    17134   1759.9921             4602
23  728 x 90       abc     1311    123.8138                684
24  728 x 90       def    60257    5712.4502            11760
25  728 x 90       ghi   241767   32186.5470          92077
26  728 x 90       jkl    19160    2172.1528             5854
27  728 x 90       mno   247106   24146.9022          60020
28  800 x 250      ghi         0      0.0000                0
29  800 x 250      mno        12      1.0826                 3
```

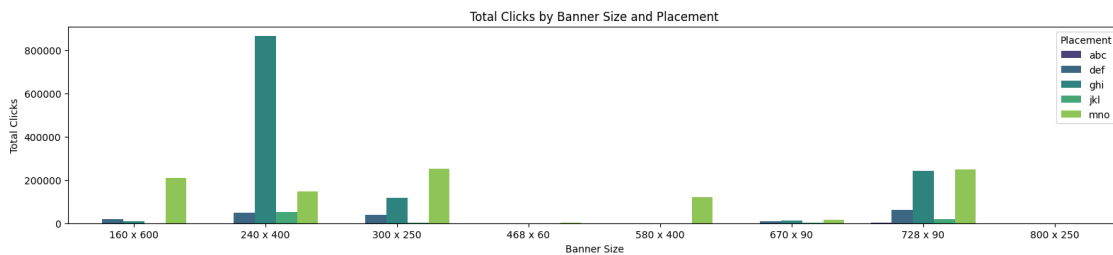
```
[ ]: # Plot for Post-click Conversions
plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
sns.barplot(x='banner', y='post_click_conversions', hue='placement',
            data=agg_data, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Total Post-click Conversions by Banner Size and Placement')
plt.ylabel('Total Conversions')
plt.xlabel('Banner Size')
plt.legend(title='Placement', loc='upper right')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

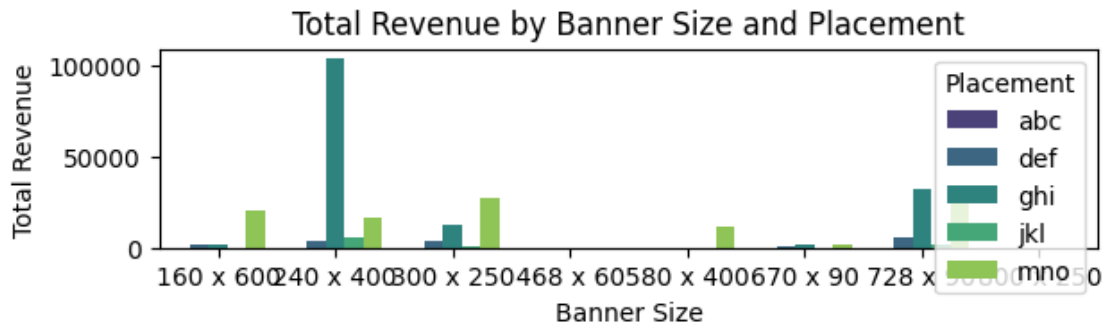


```
[ ]: # Plotting effectiveness metrics based on banner and placement
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 10))

# Plot for Clicks
plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
sns.barplot(x='banner', y='clicks', hue='placement', data=agg_data,
            palette='viridis')
plt.title('Total Clicks by Banner Size and Placement')
plt.ylabel('Total Clicks')
plt.xlabel('Banner Size')
plt.legend(title='Placement', loc='upper right')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Plot for Revenue
plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
sns.barplot(x='banner', y='revenue', hue='placement', data=agg_data,
            palette='viridis')
plt.title('Total Revenue by Banner Size and Placement')
plt.ylabel('Total Revenue')
plt.xlabel('Banner Size')
plt.legend(title='Placement', loc='upper right')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: #14
#Are there any specific campaigns or banner sizes that consistently outperform
↳ others in terms of ROI?
# Calculate ROI for each campaign and banner size
data['ROI'] = data['revenue'] / data['cost']
data['ROI']
avg_roi = data.groupby(['campaign_number', 'banner'])['ROI'].mean().
↳ reset_index()
avg_roi
# Identify campaigns or banner sizes with highest average ROI
high_roi_campaigns = avg_roi.sort_values(by='ROI', ascending=False).head(10)
print("Top 10 Campaigns/Banner Sizes with Highest Average ROI:")
print(high_roi_campaigns)
```

Top 10 Campaigns/Banner Sizes with Highest Average ROI:

	campaign_number	banner	ROI
16	camp 3	160 x 600	4.096757
0	camp 1	160 x 600	3.931911
12	camp 2	580 x 400	3.113678
20	camp 3	580 x 400	3.004255
1	camp 1	240 x 400	2.531187
2	camp 1	300 x 250	2.171725
4	camp 1	580 x 400	2.070334
9	camp 2	240 x 400	1.906611
13	camp 2	670 x 90	1.851741
21	camp 3	670 x 90	1.803126

```
[ ]: #15
#What is the distribution of post-click conversions across different placement
↳ types?
#Plotting distribution of post-click conversions by placement type

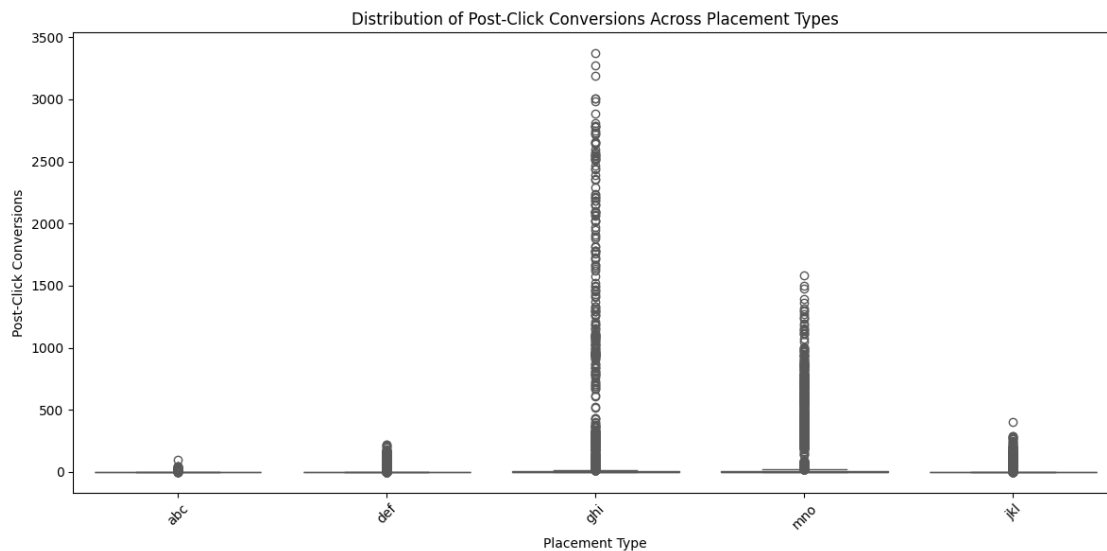
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

```

sns.boxplot(x='placement', y='post_click_conversions', data=data,
            hue='placement', palette='Set2')
plt.title('Distribution of Post-Click Conversions Across Placement Types')
plt.xlabel('Placement Type')
plt.ylabel('Post-Click Conversions')

plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

```



```

[ ]: #16
      #Are there any noticeable differences in user engagement levels between
      ↪ weekdays and weekends?
      # Convert 'date' column to datetime format
      import datetime as dt
      data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['date'])
      data['date']

```

```

[ ]: 0      2020-04-01
      1      2020-04-01
      2      2020-04-01
      3      2020-04-01
      4      2020-04-01
      ...
      15403   2020-04-01
      15404   2020-04-01
      15405   2020-06-29
      15406   2020-06-29
      15407   2020-06-29

```

Name: date, Length: 15408, dtype: datetime64[ns]

```
[ ]: # Combine 'month' and 'day' into a single 'date' column
data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['month'] + ' ' + data['day'].astype(str) +
    ↪', 2020', format='%B %d, %Y')

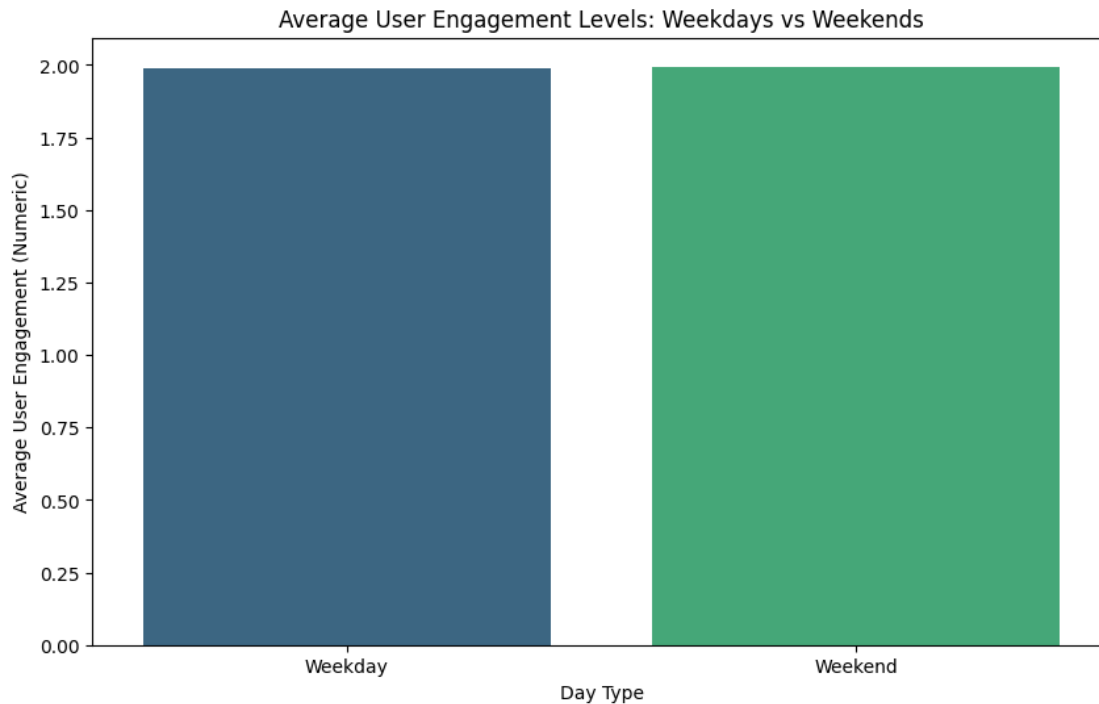
# Extract day of the week (Monday=0, Sunday=6)
data['day_of_week'] = data['date'].dt.dayofweek

# Map day of week to weekday or weekend
data['day_type'] = data['day_of_week'].apply(lambda x: 'Weekend' if x >= 5 else
    ↪'Weekday')

# Assuming 'user_engagement' column exists and contains categorical values
    ↪('Low', 'Medium', 'High')
# Map the engagement levels to numeric values
engagement_mapping = {'Low': 1, 'Medium': 2, 'High': 3}
data['user_engagement_numeric'] = data['user_engagement'].
    ↪map(engagement_mapping)

# Calculate average user engagement levels for weekdays and weekends
avg_engagement = data.groupby('day_type')['user_engagement_numeric'].mean().
    ↪reset_index()

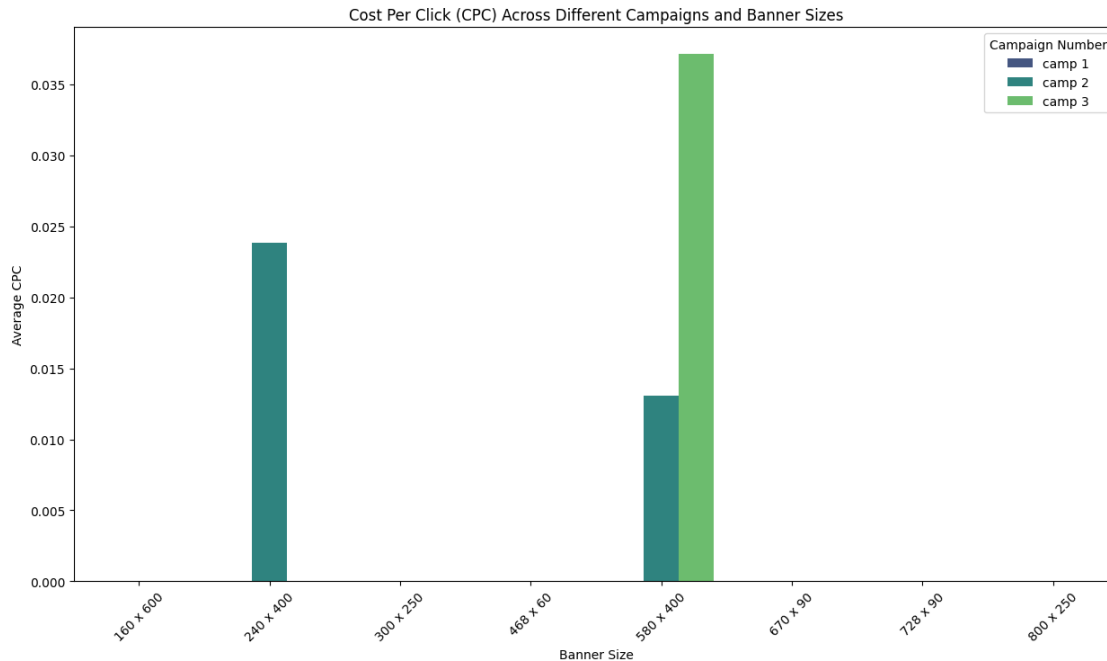
# Plotting the results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='day_type', y='user_engagement_numeric', data=avg_engagement,
    ↪palette='viridis', hue='day_type', dodge=False)
plt.title('Average User Engagement Levels: Weekdays vs Weekends')
plt.xlabel('Day Type')
plt.ylabel('Average User Engagement (Numeric)')
plt.legend([], [], frameon=False)
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: #17
#How does the cost per click (CPC) vary across different campaigns and banner
    ↳ sizes?
# Calculate Cost Per Click (CPC)
data['CPC'] = data['cost'] / data['clicks']
data['CPC'].fillna(0, inplace=True)

# Group the data by campaign and banner size, then calculate the mean CPC
cpc_data = data.groupby(['campaign_number', 'banner'])['CPC'].mean().
    ↳ reset_index()
cpc_data

# Plotting the results
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
sns.barplot(x='banner', y='CPC', hue='campaign_number', data=cpc_data,
    ↳ palette='viridis')
plt.title('Cost Per Click (CPC) Across Different Campaigns and Banner Sizes')
plt.xlabel('Banner Size')
plt.ylabel('Average CPC')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Campaign Number')
plt.show()
```

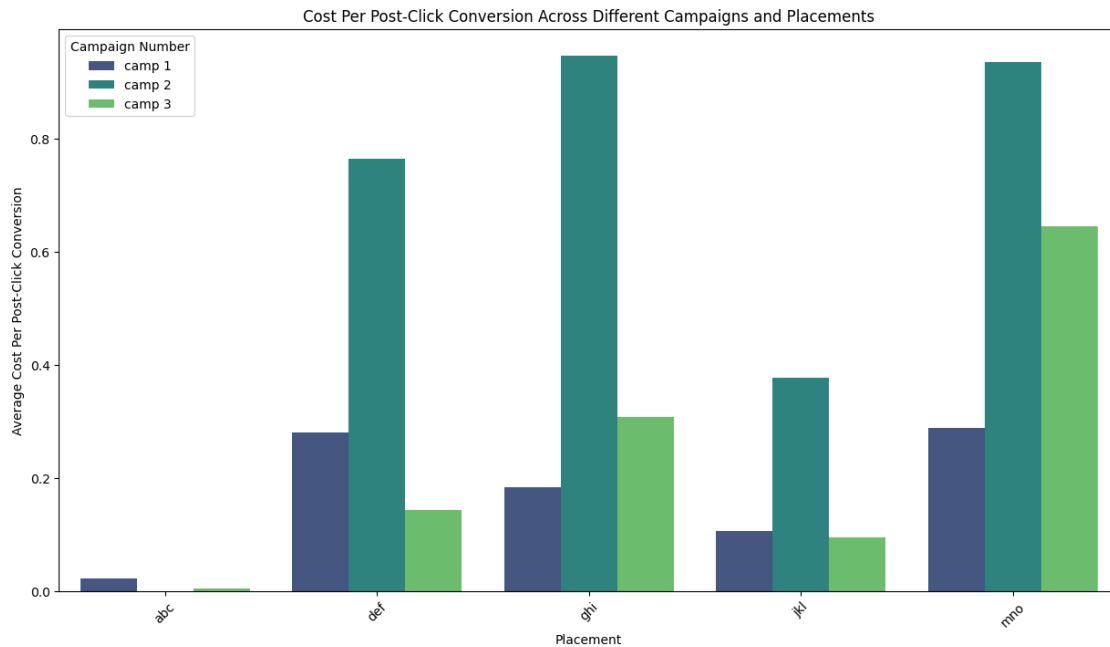


```
[ ]: #18
#Are there any campaigns or placements that are particularly cost-effective in
↳terms of generating post-click conversions?
import numpy as np

# Calculate Cost Per Post-Click Conversion
data['Cost_Per_Post_Click_Conversion'] = data['cost'] /
↳data['post_click_conversions']
data['Cost_Per_Post_Click_Conversion'].replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan,
↳inplace=True)
data['Cost_Per_Post_Click_Conversion'].fillna(0, inplace=True) # Replace NaN
↳values with 0
# Group the data by campaign and placement, then calculate the mean Cost Per
↳Post-Click Conversion
cost_effectiveness = data.groupby(['campaign_number',
↳'placement'])['Cost_Per_Post_Click_Conversion'].mean().reset_index()
cost_effectiveness

# Plotting the results
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
sns.barplot(x='placement', y='Cost_Per_Post_Click_Conversion',
↳hue='campaign_number', data=cost_effectiveness, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Cost Per Post-Click Conversion Across Different Campaigns and
↳Placements')
plt.xlabel('Placement')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Average Cost Per Post-Click Conversion')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Campaign Number')
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: #19
#Can we identify any trends or patterns in post-click conversion rates based on
↳the day of the week?

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

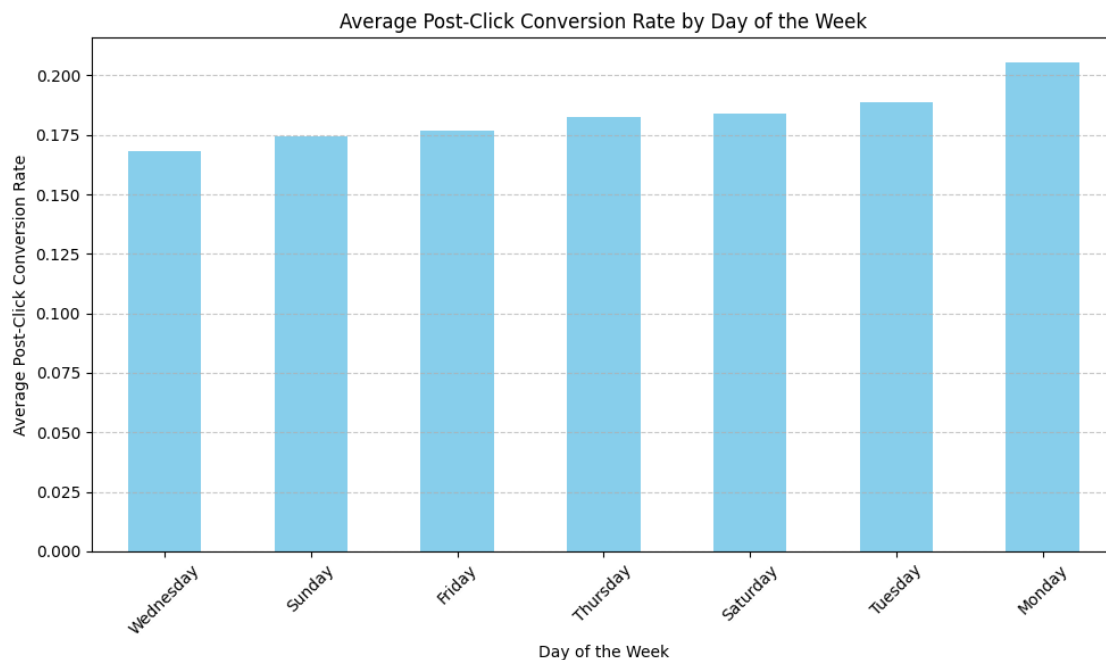
# Converting the 'Month' and 'Day' columns to a date format and extract the day
↳of the week
data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['month'] + ' ' + data['day'].astype(str),
↳format='%B %d')
data['Day_of_Week'] = data['Date'].dt.day_name()

# Calculate post-click conversion rate
data['Post_Click_Conversion_Rate'] = data['post_click_conversions'] /
↳data['clicks']
data['Post_Click_Conversion_Rate'].replace([float('inf'), -float('inf')], 0,
↳inplace=True) # Handle infinite values

# Group the data by day of the week and calculate average conversion rates
```

```
grouped_data = data.groupby('Day_of_Week')['Post_Click_Conversion_Rate'].mean().
    ↪sort_values()

# Plot the trends
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
grouped_data.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title('Average Post-Click Conversion Rate by Day of the Week')
plt.xlabel('Day of the Week')
plt.ylabel('Average Post-Click Conversion Rate')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: #20
#How does the effectiveness of campaigns vary throughout different user
    ↪engagement types in terms of post-click conversions?
# Calculate post-click conversion rate
data['Post_Click_Conversion_Rate'] = data['post_click_conversions'] /
    ↪data['clicks']
data['Post_Click_Conversion_Rate'].replace([float('inf'), -float('inf')], 0,
    ↪inplace=True) # Handle infinite values

# Group the data by user engagement type and calculate average post-click
    ↪conversion rates
```

```
grouped_data = data.groupby('user_engagement')['Post_Click_Conversion_Rate'].
    ↪mean().sort_values()

# Plot the trends
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
grouped_data.plot(kind='bar', color='lightgreen')
plt.title('Average Post-Click Conversion Rate by User Engagement Type')
plt.xlabel('User Engagement Type')
plt.ylabel('Average Post-Click Conversion Rate')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

