

Business Problem

As a marketing agency our primary objective is to maximize the return on investment(ROI) for our clients' advertising campaigns. We have conducted two campaigns, one on facebook and the other on Adwords and we need to determine which platform yields better results in terms of clicks, conversions, and overall cost-effectiveness. By identifying the most effective platform, we can allocate our resources more efficiently and optimize our advertizing strategies to deliver better outcomes for our clients.

Research question

Which ad platform is more effective in terms of conversions, clicks and overall cost effectiveness?

Importing Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import coint
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
#loading the dataset
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('marketing_campaign.csv')
```

```
#data head
```

```
df.head()
```

	Date	Facebook Ad Campaign	Facebook Ad Views	Facebook Ad Clicks \
0	1/1/2019	FB_Jan19	2116	
18				
1	1/2/2019	FB_Jan19	3106	
36				
2	1/3/2019	FB_Jan19	3105	
26				
3	1/4/2019	FB_Jan19	1107	
27				

4	1/5/2019	FB_Jan19	1317
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	Facebook Ad Conversions	Cost per Facebook Ad \
0	8	\$126
1	12	\$104
2	8	\$102
3	9	\$71
4	7	\$78

	Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View) \
0	0.83%
1	1.15%
2	0.84%
3	2.45%
4	1.10%

	Facebook Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks) \
0	42.73%
1	34.04%
2	31.45%
3	34.76%
4	47.59%

	Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)	AdWords Ad Campaign \
0	\$7.14	AW_Jan19
1	\$2.91	AW_Jan19
2	\$3.89	AW_Jan19
3	\$2.62	AW_Jan19
4	\$5.38	AW_Jan19

	AdWords Ad Views	AdWords Ad Clicks	AdWords Ad Conversions \
0	4984	59	5
1	4022	71	6
2	3863	44	4
3	3911	49	5
4	4070	55	7

	Cost per AdWords Ad	AdWords Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View) \
0	\$194	1.18%
1	\$75	1.77%
2	\$141	1.13%
3	\$141	1.26%
4	\$133	1.36%

	AdWords Conversion Rate (Conversions / Click) \
0	8.40%
1	7.80%
2	9.59%
3	11.08%

4 12.22%

	AdWords Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)
0	\$3.30
1	\$1.05
2	\$3.23
3	\$2.86
4	\$2.40

#rows and columns in the dataset

df.shape

(365, 17)

#find out the datatypes of each column

df.dtypes

Date	object
Facebook Ad Campaign	object
Facebook Ad Views	int64
Facebook Ad Clicks	int64
Facebook Ad Conversions	int64
Cost per Facebook Ad	object
Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)	object
Facebook Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks)	object
Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)	object
AdWords Ad Campaign	object
AdWords Ad Views	int64
AdWords Ad Clicks	int64
AdWords Ad Conversions	int64
Cost per AdWords Ad	object
AdWords Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)	object
AdWords Conversion Rate (Conversions / Click)	object
AdWords Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)	object
dtype:	object

df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])

df.describe()

	Facebook Ad Views	Facebook Ad Clicks	Facebook Ad Conversions
\count	365.000000	365.000000	365.000000
mean	2179.687671	44.049315	11.742466
std	618.074639	12.140559	2.924786
min	1050.000000	15.000000	5.000000
25%	1656.000000	35.000000	10.000000

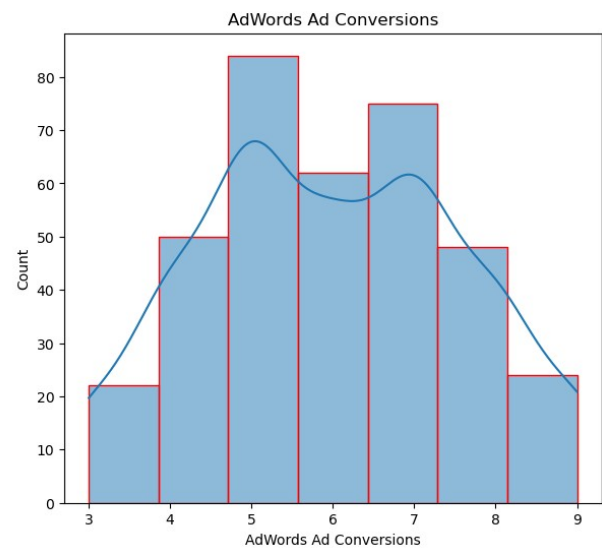
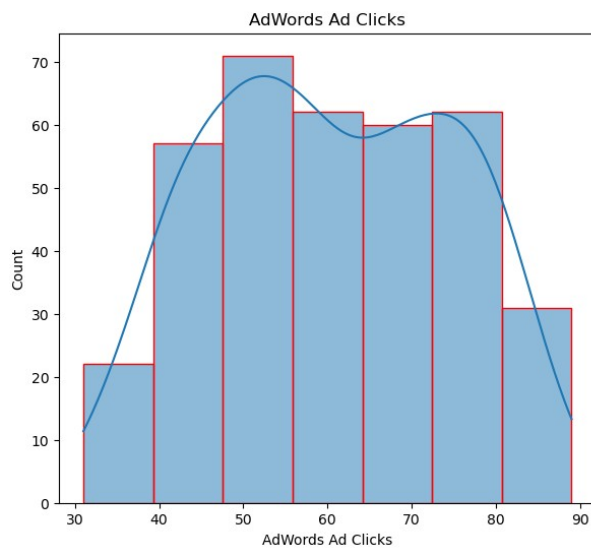
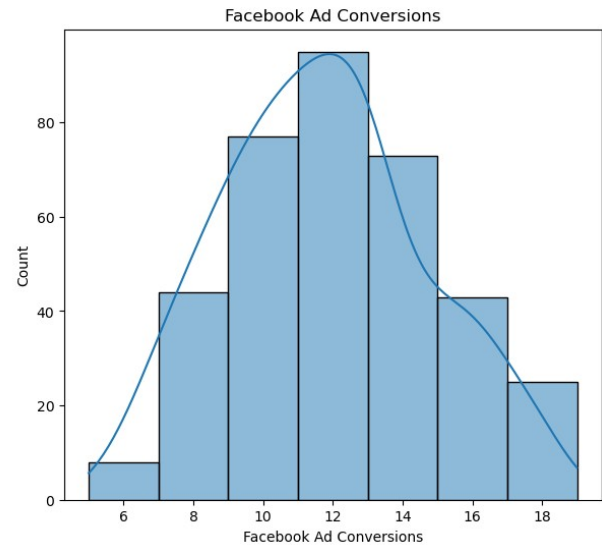
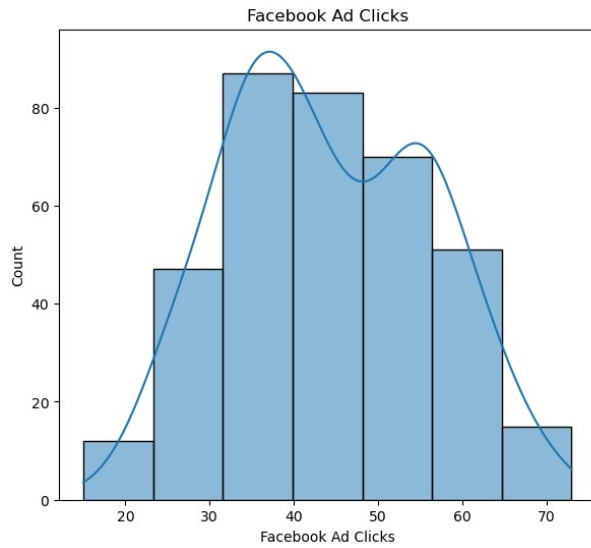
50%	2202.000000	43.000000	12.000000
75%	2717.000000	54.000000	13.000000
max	3320.000000	73.000000	19.000000

	AdWords Ad Views	AdWords Ad Clicks	AdWords Ad Conversions
count	365.00000	365.000000	365.000000
mean	4717.19726	60.383562	5.980822
std	561.11406	14.368225	1.628106
min	3714.00000	31.000000	3.000000
25%	4247.00000	49.000000	5.000000
50%	4711.00000	60.000000	6.000000
75%	5190.00000	73.000000	7.000000
max	5760.00000	89.000000	9.000000

Comparing Campaign Performance

```
#histogram of conversion and clicks for facebook ad campaign
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('Facebook Ad Clicks')
sns.histplot(df['Facebook Ad Clicks'],bins=7,edgecolor='k',kde = True)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('Facebook Ad Conversions')
sns.histplot(df['Facebook Ad Conversions'],bins=7,edgecolor='k',kde=
True)
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('AdWords Ad Clicks')
sns.histplot(df['AdWords Ad Clicks'],bins=7,edgecolor='red',kde=True)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('AdWords Ad Conversions')
sns.histplot(df['AdWords Ad
Conversions'],bins=7,edgecolor='red',kde=True)
plt.show()
```



Histograms are somewhat symmetrical shape which suggests that number of clicks and conversions are evenly distributed and there are not many clicks which are outliers.

Q How frequently do we observe days with high numbers of conversions compared

```
#creating function to calculate the category for conversions
def create_conversion_category(conversion_col):
    category=[]
    for conv in df[conversion_col]:
        if conv < 6:
            category.append('less than 6')
        elif 6 <= conv < 11:
            category.append('6 - 10')
        elif 11 <= conv < 16:
            category.append('10 - 15')
        else:
```

```

        category.append('more than 15')
    return category

#creating column for different categories for both campaigns
df['Facebook Conversion Category'] =
create_conversion_category('Facebook Ad Conversions')
df['AdWords Conversion Category'] =
create_conversion_category('AdWords Ad Conversions')

df[['Facebook Ad Conversions', 'Facebook Conversion Category', 'AdWords
Ad Conversions', 'AdWords Conversion Category']].head()

```

	Facebook Ad Conversions	Facebook Conversion Category \
0	8	6 - 10
1	12	10 - 15
2	8	6 - 10
3	9	6 - 10
4	7	6 - 10

	AdWords Ad Conversions	AdWords Conversion Category
0	5	less than 6
1	6	6 - 10
2	4	less than 6
3	5	less than 6
4	7	6 - 10

```

df['Facebook Conversion Category'].value_counts()

```

10 - 15	189
6 - 10	128
more than 15	47
less than 6	1

```

Name: Facebook Conversion Category, dtype: int64

facebook = pd.DataFrame(df['Facebook Conversion
Category'].value_counts()).reset_index().rename(columns={'index': 'Cate
gory', 'Facebook Conversion Category': 'Count'})
facebook

```

	Category	Count
0	10 - 15	189
1	6 - 10	128
2	more than 15	47
3	less than 6	1

```

#pd.DataFrame(df['Facebook Conversion Category'].value_counts())
df['AdWords Conversion Category'].value_counts()

```

```
6 - 10      209
less than 6  156
Name: AdWords Conversion Category, dtype: int64
```

```
adwords = pd.DataFrame(df['AdWords Conversion
Category'].value_counts()).reset_index().rename(columns={'index':'Cate
gory','AdWords Conversion Category':'Count'})
adwords
```

```
      Category  Count
0      6 - 10    209
1  less than 6    156
```

```
category_df = pd.merge(facebook,adwords,on = 'Category',how =
'outer').fillna(0)
category_df
```

```
      Category  Count_x  Count_y
0      10 - 15      189      0.0
1       6 - 10      128     209.0
2  more than 15       47      0.0
3  less than 6        1     156.0
```

```
category_df = category_df.iloc[[3,1,0,2]]
category_df
```

```
      Category  Count_x  Count_y
3  less than 6         1     156.0
1       6 - 10      128     209.0
0      10 - 15      189      0.0
2  more than 15       47      0.0
```

```
#for arranging index
```

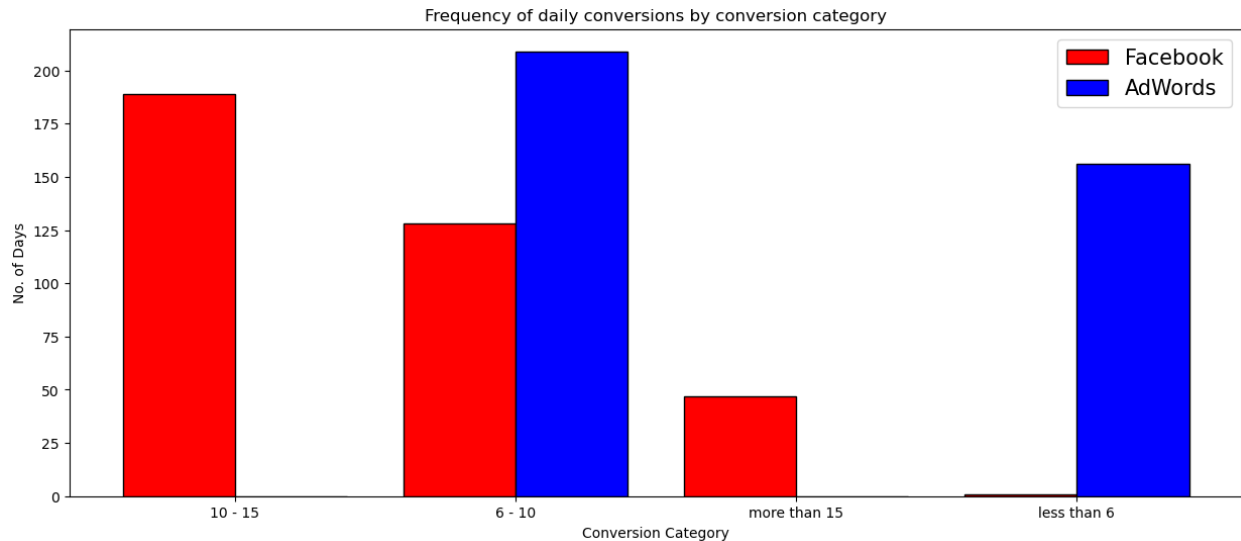
```
X_axis = np.arange(len(category_df))
X_axis
```

```
array([0, 1, 2, 3])
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
plt.bar(X_axis - 0.2, category_df['Count_x'],0.4, label =
'Facebook',color = 'red', linewidth =1,edgecolor = 'k')
plt.bar(X_axis + 0.2, category_df['Count_y'],0.4, label =
'AdWords',color = 'blue', linewidth =1,edgecolor = 'k')
```

```
#0.4 is bar width
```

```
plt.xticks(X_axis,category_df['Category'])
plt.xlabel('Conversion Category')
plt.ylabel('No. of Days')
plt.title('Frequency of daily conversions by conversion category')
plt.legend(fontsize =15)
plt.show()
```



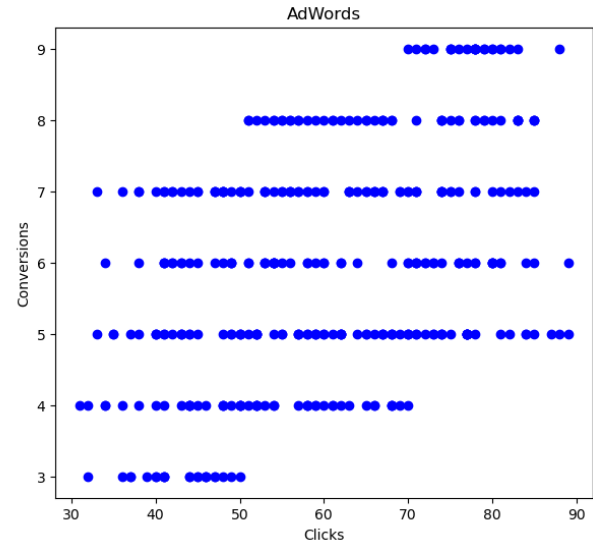
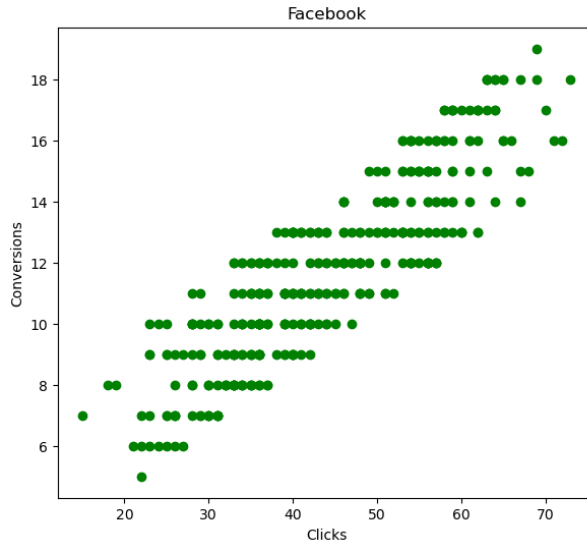
Interpretation: The above graph suggests that Facebook had higher conversion days than Adwords. There is a significant variance in the number of higher conversion days between two campaigns.

Do more clicks on the ad really need to more sales?

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))

plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('Facebook')
plt.scatter(x=df['Facebook Ad Clicks'],y=df['Facebook Ad
Conversions'],color='green')
plt.xlabel('Clicks')
plt.ylabel('Conversions')

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('AdWords')
plt.scatter(x=df['AdWords Ad Clicks'],y=df['AdWords Ad
Conversions'],color='blue')
plt.xlabel('Clicks')
plt.ylabel('Conversions')
plt.show()
```

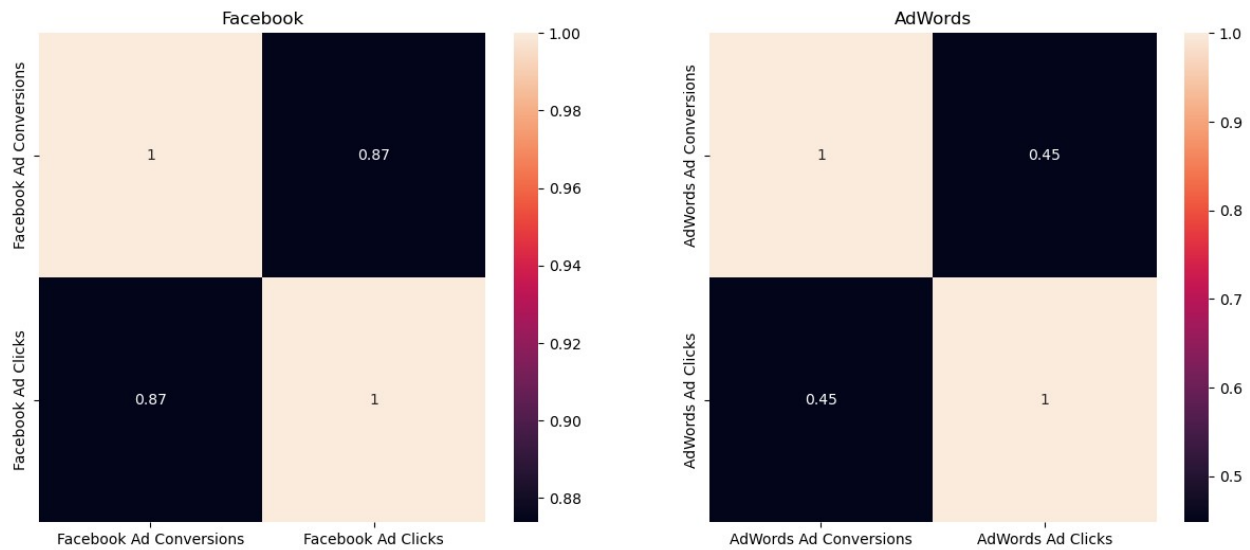
Correlation heatmaps

```
facebook_corr = df[['Facebook Ad Conversions', 'Facebook Ad
Clicks']].corr()
facebook_corr
```

```
adwords_corr = df[['AdWords Ad Conversions', 'AdWords Ad
Clicks']].corr()
adwords_corr
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('Facebook')
sns.heatmap(facebook_corr,annot=True)
```

```
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('AdWords')
sns.heatmap(adwords_corr,annot=True)
plt.show()
```



```
facebook_corr = df[['Facebook Ad Conversions', 'Facebook Ad Clicks']].corr()
facebook_corr
```

	Facebook Ad Conversions	Facebook Ad Clicks
Facebook Ad Conversions	1.000000	0.873775
Facebook Ad Clicks	0.873775	1.000000

The strong correlation suggests that Facebook ads are highly effective in driving sales for the business and investing in Facebook ads or optimising their performance could potentially lead to even higher sales.

Hypothesis Testing

Null hypothesis : There is no significant difference in the number of conversions between Facebook and Adwords.

Alternate Hypothesis : The number of conversions from Facebook is greater than the number of conversions from Adwords.

```
print('Mean Conversion \n-----')
print('Facebook Mean:', round(df['Facebook Ad Conversions'].mean(), 2))
print('AdWords Mean:', round(df['AdWords Ad Conversions'].mean(), 2))
```

Mean Conversion

Facebook Mean: 11.74

AdWords Mean: 5.98

```
#independent two sample t-test
```

```
t_stats , p_value = stats.ttest_ind(a=df['Facebook Ad
```

```

Conversions'],b=df['AdWords Ad Conversions'],equal_var = False)
print('\nT statistic',t_stats,'\np_value',p_value)

T statistic 32.88402060758184
p_value 9.348918164530465e-134

#comparing the p_value with level of significance

if p_value < 0.05:
    print('\np_value is less than 0.05 we reject the null hypothesis')
else:
    print('\np_value is greater than 0.05 we fail to reject the null hypothesis')

p_value is less than 0.05 we reject the null hypothesis

```

The number of conversion from Facebook is higher than Adwords.

Regression Analysis

What happens if I do go with the Facebook Ad Campaign? How many ad conversions can I expect given a certain number of facebook ad clicks?

```

#independent variable
X = df[['Facebook Ad Clicks']]

#dependent variable
y = df[['Facebook Ad Conversions']]

#initializing and fitting the linear regression model
model = LinearRegression()
fitmodel = model.fit(X,y)
prediction = fitmodel.predict(X)

#predict the dependent variable by feeding independent value and compare the actual with the prediction

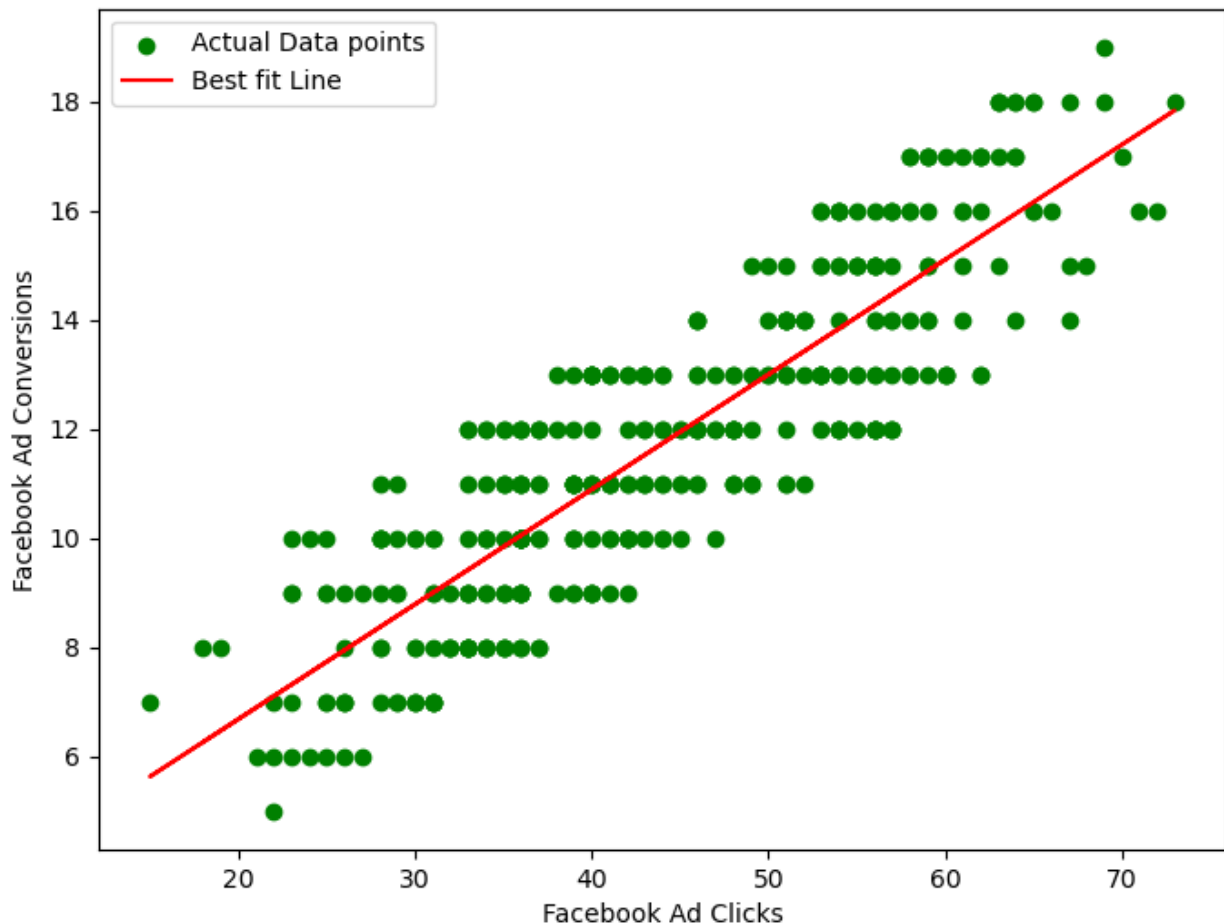
#model evaluation
r2 = r2_score(y,prediction)*100
mse = mean_squared_error(y,prediction)
print('\nAccuracy r2 score',round(r2,2),'%')
print('\nMean Squared Error',round(mse,2))

Accuracy r2 score 76.35 %

```

Mean Squared Error 2.02

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.scatter(x= df['Facebook Ad Clicks'],y=df['Facebook Ad
Conversions'],color = 'green',label = 'Actual Data points')
plt.plot(df['Facebook Ad Clicks'],prediction, color = 'red', label
='Best fit Line')
plt.xlabel('Facebook Ad Clicks')
plt.ylabel('Facebook Ad Conversions')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
#clk = input('Enter the click value:')
#clk = eval(clk)
#con = fitmodel.predict(clk)
#print('The conversion value is:',con)

def conversion_value(clk):
    con_value = fitmodel.predict([[clk]])
```

```

    return con_value

conversion_value(30)

array([[8.78506491]])

```

The model has a reasonably good predictive power, with r2 score as 76%. This suggests it can effectively predict Facebook ad conversions based on the number of Facebook ad clicks.

Analyzing facebook campaign metrics over time

```

#cleaning data(removing unwanted symbols from the columns and
converting them to numerical columns)
#df['Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)'] = df['Facebook
Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)'].apply(lambda x: float(x[:-1]))
#df['Facebook Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks)'] = df['Facebook
Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks)'].apply(lambda x: float(x[:-
1]))
#df['Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)'] = df['Facebook Cost
per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)'].apply(lambda x : float(x[1:]))
#df['Cost per Facebook Ad'] = df['Cost per Facebook Ad'].apply(lambda
x: float(x[1:]))

#data cleaning before analysis
# Convert CTR (remove % sign)
df['Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)'] = df['Facebook
Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)'].replace('%', '',
regex=True).astype(float)

# Convert Conversion Rate (remove % sign)
df['Facebook Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks)'] = df['Facebook
Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks)'].replace('%', '',
regex=True).astype(float)

# Convert Cost per Click (remove $ and , sign)
df['Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)'] = df['Facebook Cost
per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)'].replace('[$,]', '',
regex=True).astype(float)

# Convert Cost per Ad (remove $ and , sign)
df['Cost per Facebook Ad'] = df['Cost per Facebook
Ad'].replace('[$,]', '', regex=True).astype(float)

df.dtypes

```

Date	datetime64[ns]
Facebook Ad Campaign	object
Facebook Ad Views	int64
Facebook Ad Clicks	int64

```

Facebook Ad Conversions          int64
Cost per Facebook Ad             float64
Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View) float64
Facebook Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks) float64
Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks) float64
AdWords Ad Campaign              object
AdWords Ad Views                 int64
AdWords Ad Clicks                int64
AdWords Ad Conversions           int64
Cost per AdWords Ad              object
AdWords Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View) object
AdWords Conversion Rate (Conversions / Click) object
AdWords Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks) object
Facebook Conversion Category      object
AdWords Conversion Category       object
dtype: object

```

#filtering for facebook campaign

```

df2 = df[['Date', 'Facebook Ad Views', 'Facebook Ad Clicks', 'Facebook Ad
Conversions', 'Cost per Facebook Ad',
         'Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View)', 'Facebook
Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks)',
         'Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks)']]

```

At what times of the month or days of the week do we observe the conversions?

#extracting month and week day from the date column

```

df2['month'] = df2['Date'].dt.month
df2['week'] = df2['Date'].dt.weekday
df2

```

	Date	Facebook Ad Views	Facebook Ad Clicks	\
0	2019-01-01	2116	18	
1	2019-01-02	3106	36	
2	2019-01-03	3105	26	
3	2019-01-04	1107	27	
4	2019-01-05	1317	15	
...	
360	2019-12-27	3240	51	
361	2019-12-28	1510	69	
362	2019-12-29	2918	44	
363	2019-12-30	2212	37	
364	2019-12-31	1470	60	

	Facebook Ad Conversions	Cost per Facebook Ad	\
0	8	126.0	
1	12	104.0	
2	8	102.0	
3	9	71.0	

4	7	78.0
..
360	13	63.0
361	18	97.0
362	13	49.0
363	8	102.0
364	17	99.0

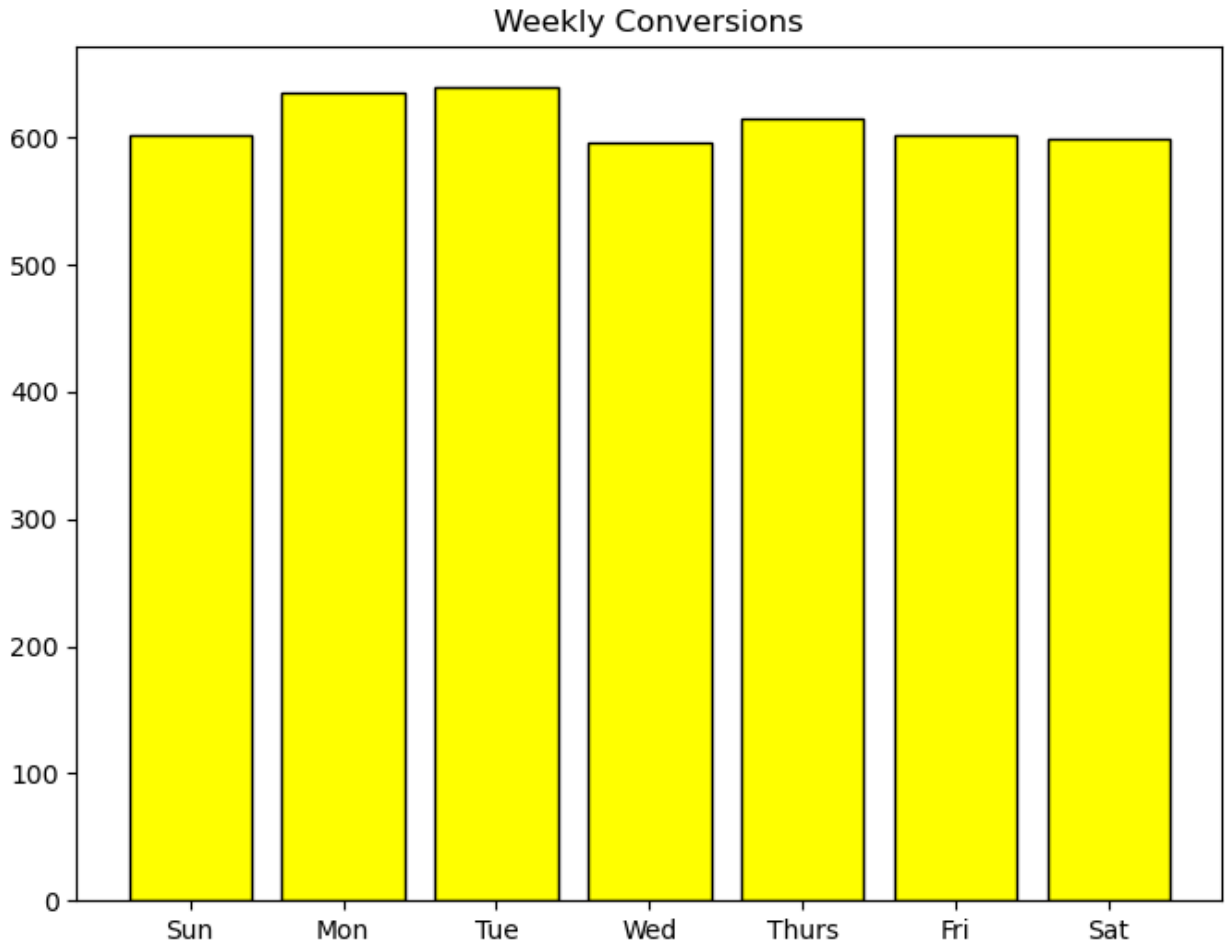
Facebook Click-Through Rate (Clicks / View) \		
0		0.83
1		1.15
2		0.84
3		2.45
4		1.10
..		...
360		1.57
361		4.55
362		1.50
363		1.68
364		4.06

Facebook Conversion Rate (Conversions / Clicks) \		
0		42.73
1		34.04
2		31.45
3		34.76
4		47.59
..		...
360		25.89
361		25.82
362		29.11
363		22.70
364		28.38

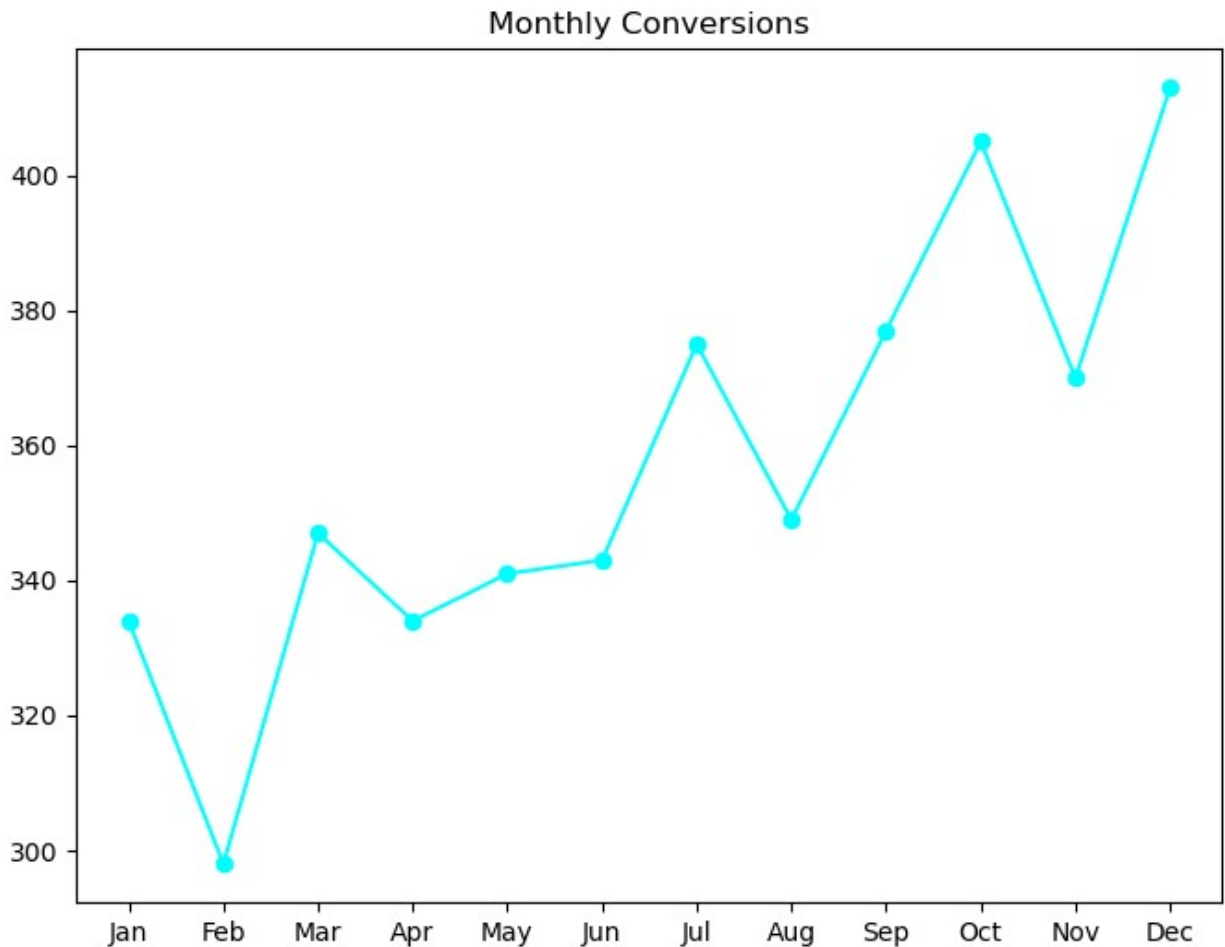
Facebook Cost per Click (Ad Cost / Clicks) month week				
0	7.14	1	1	
1	2.91	1	2	
2	3.89	1	3	
3	2.62	1	4	
4	5.38	1	5	
..	
360	1.24	12	4	
361	1.42	12	5	
362	1.11	12	6	
363	2.75	12	0	
364	1.65	12	1	

[365 rows x 10 columns]

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.title('Weekly Conversions')
weekly_conversion = df2.groupby('week')[['Facebook Ad
Conversions']].sum()
week_names = ['Sun','Mon','Tue','Wed','Thurs','Fri','Sat']
plt.bar(week_names,weekly_conversion['Facebook Ad Conversions'],color
= 'yellow',edgecolor='black')
plt.show()
```



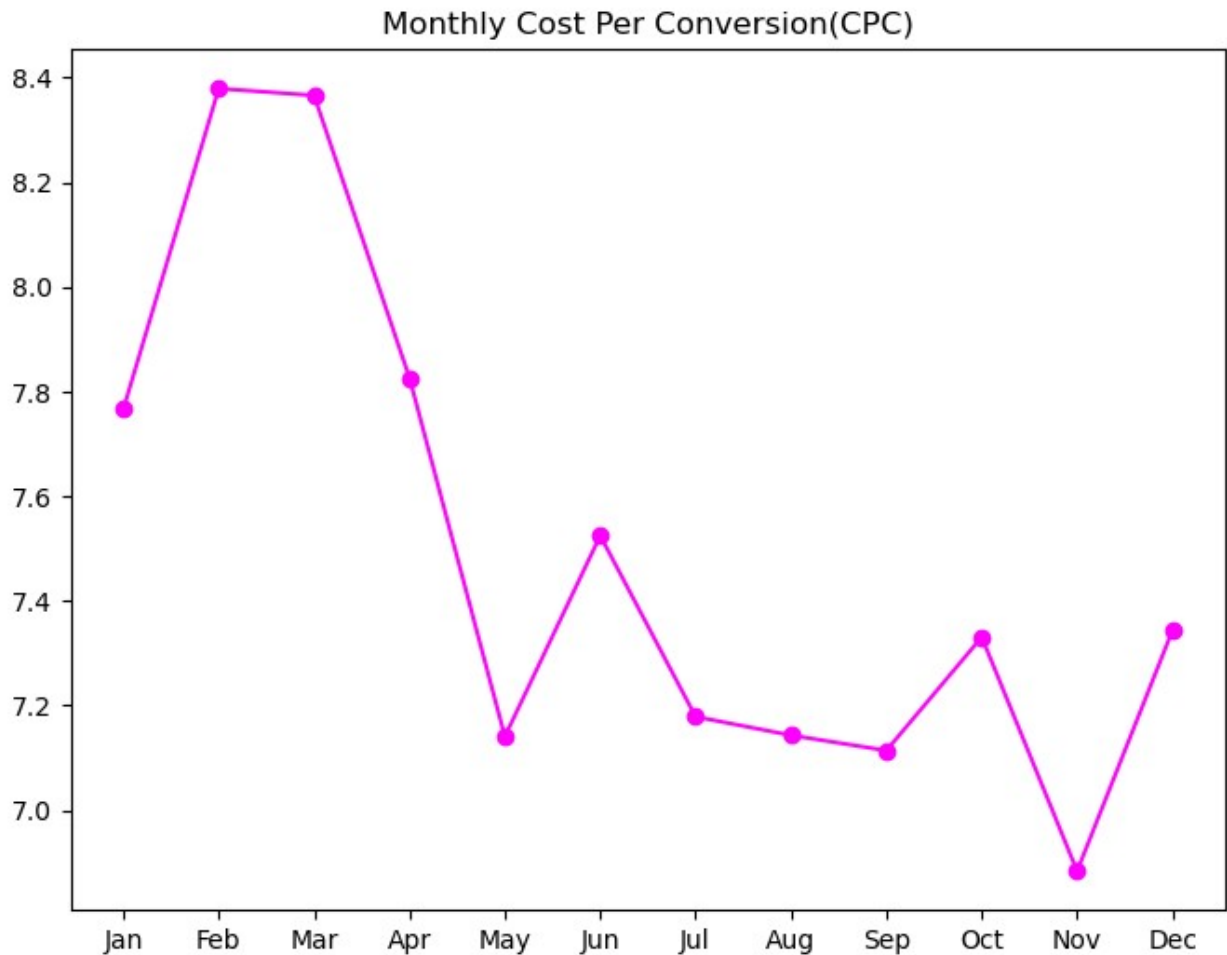
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.title('Monthly Conversions')
monthly_conversion = df2.groupby('month')[['Facebook Ad
Conversions']].sum()
month_names =
['Jan','Feb','Mar','Apr','May','Jun','Jul','Aug','Sep','Oct','Nov','De
c']
plt.plot(month_names,monthly_conversion['Facebook Ad Conversions'],'-
o',color='cyan')
plt.show()
```

How does the Cost per Conversion (CPC) change over time?

Cost per conversion (CPC): This metric is used to evaluate the cost effectiveness and profitability of online advertising campaign and helps marketers to understand how much they are spending on each conversion allowing them to optimize their spending.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.title('Monthly Cost Per Conversion(CPC)')
monthly_df = df2.groupby('month')[['Cost per Facebook Ad', 'Facebook Ad
Conversions']].sum()
monthly_df['Cost per Conversion'] = monthly_df['Cost per Facebook
Ad']/monthly_df['Facebook Ad Conversions']
month_names =
['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'De
c']
plt.plot(month_names, monthly_df['Cost per Conversion'], '-
o', color='magenta')
plt.show()
```



Is there a long-term equilibrium relationship between advertising spend and conversion rates that suggests a stable,proportional impact of budget changes on conversions over time?

Null hypothesis: There is no relationship between advertising spend and conversion rates.

Alternate hypothesis: There is long term equilibrium relationship between advertising spend and conversion rates.

```
score,p_value,_ = coint(df2['Cost per Facebook Ad'],df['Facebook Ad
Conversions'])
print('Cointegration test score:',score)
print('\np_value:',p_value)
if p_value<0.05:
    print('\n The p_value is less than 0.05 so we reject the null
hypothesis')
else:
    print('\n The p_value is greater than 0.05 so we fail to reject
the null hypothesis')
```

Cointegration test score: -14.755428385103224

p_value: 2.1337375979060563e-26

The p_value is less than 0.05 so we reject the null hypothesis

There is a long-term relationship between advertising spend(cost) and conversion rates.