

Relax Challenge Report

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Introduction

Relax is a website/service that compiles data on their user logins. The company is interested in the characteristics of their adopted users that lead to a long-term relationship with their company.

An "adopted user" is defined as a user who has logged into the product on three separate days in at least one seven day period. In this project, the goal is to identify which factors predict future user adoption.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Methodology

The user data is provided in two csv files: one file has login times for each customer and the second file has customer data with various features such as the customer name and the organization they belong to. Data from both files were loaded into Pandas dataframes and eventually merged into one dataframe.

A user-defined function called `simple_check_2` was created to be used with the Pandas data frame of Relax users in order to determine which user was assigned an adopted user status. As a reminder, an adopted user is one who has logged into the Relax website at least 3 times in any given 7 day period. The function `simple_check_2` performed a group by `user_id`, and checked login datetimes for each user and calculated how many times he or she logged in 7 day intervals. Those users who logged in 3 or more times in a 7 day period were given adopted user status while those who did not were not considered adopters. After creating labels using the

simple_check_2 function, the two data frames of customer data were merged on the common column, user_id.

Analysis

From the data, there are 4.5 times more non-adopters than adopters for the Relax website.

Organization 0 with 228 users had the most users of all the organizations in the data. And, organizations 4,1,and 7, which had the most adopted users of all the organizations, had 17,16 and 16 adopted users respectively.

Relax users who received an organization invite to join Relax were more likely to become adopters in comparison to other creation source methods.

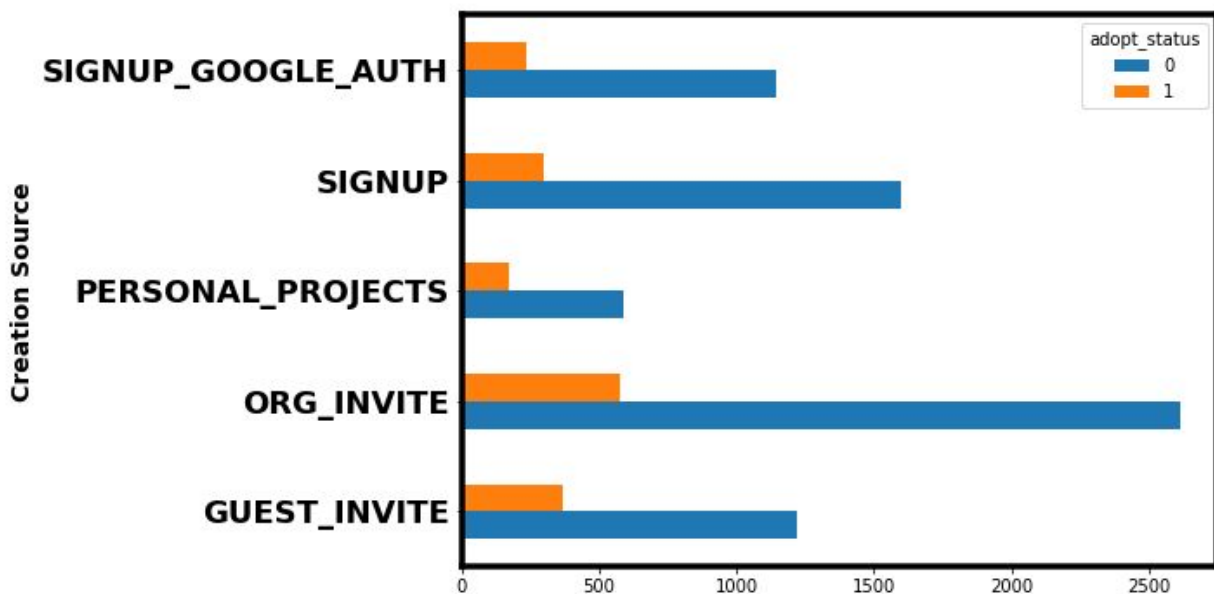


Figure 1 Creation source of adopted users vs non-adopters

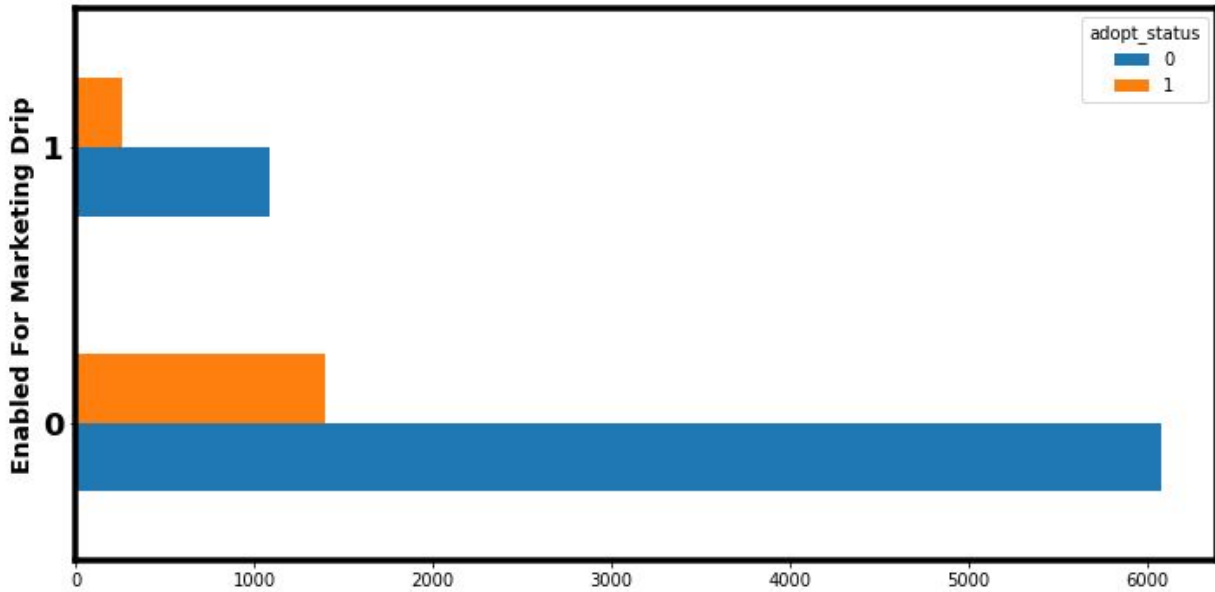


Figure 2 Enabled for Marketing Drip status of adopted users vs non-adopters

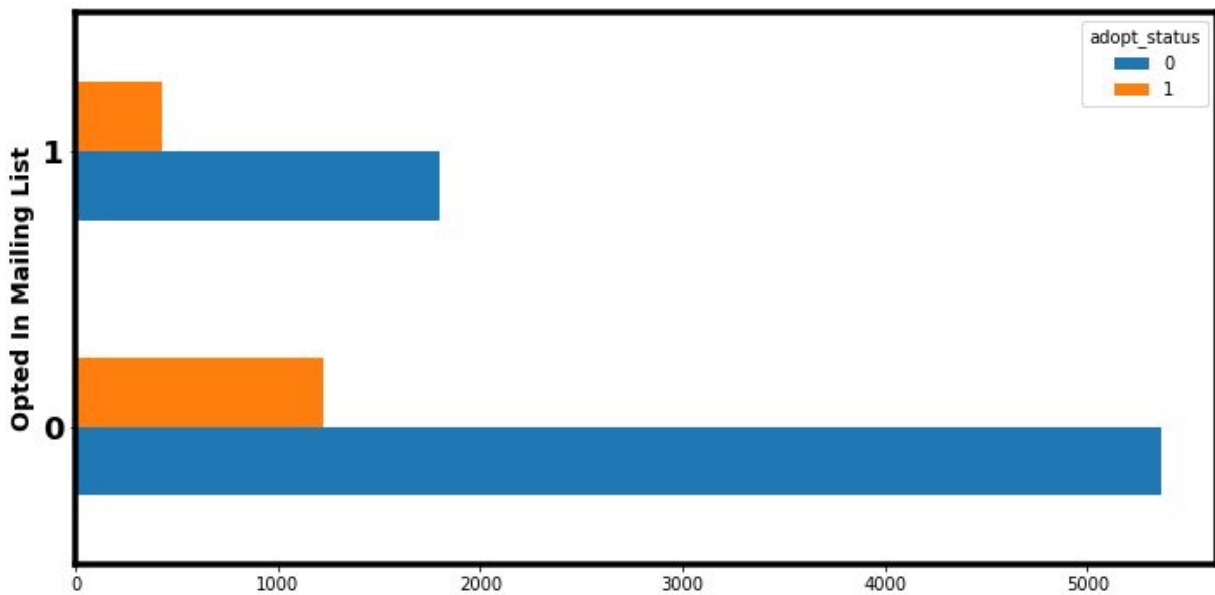


Figure 3 Mailing list option of adopted users vs non-adopters

19.2% of Relax users who are enabled for marketing drip became adopters while only 18.8% of Relax users who did *not* enable the marketing drip became adopters. And, 19% of the Relax users who opted to receive marketing e-mail became adopted users while 18.6% of the users who did

not receive the marketing e-mail became adopters. Thus, It appears that Relax's e-mail marketing methods are moderately effective in motivating customers to become adopters.

Classification

In order to determine which features are significant in predicting whether a user would adopt the Relax site, an XGBoost classifier was employed for supervised classification. Initially, Logistic Regression, Random Forest and Decision Tree classifiers were used, but the XGBoost method gave the best results in predicting adopters. As shown in Figure 4 below, the most important features as determined by XGBoost were in descending order of importance: `last_session_creation_time`, the `creation_source`, `org_id`, and `enabled_for_marketing_drip`.

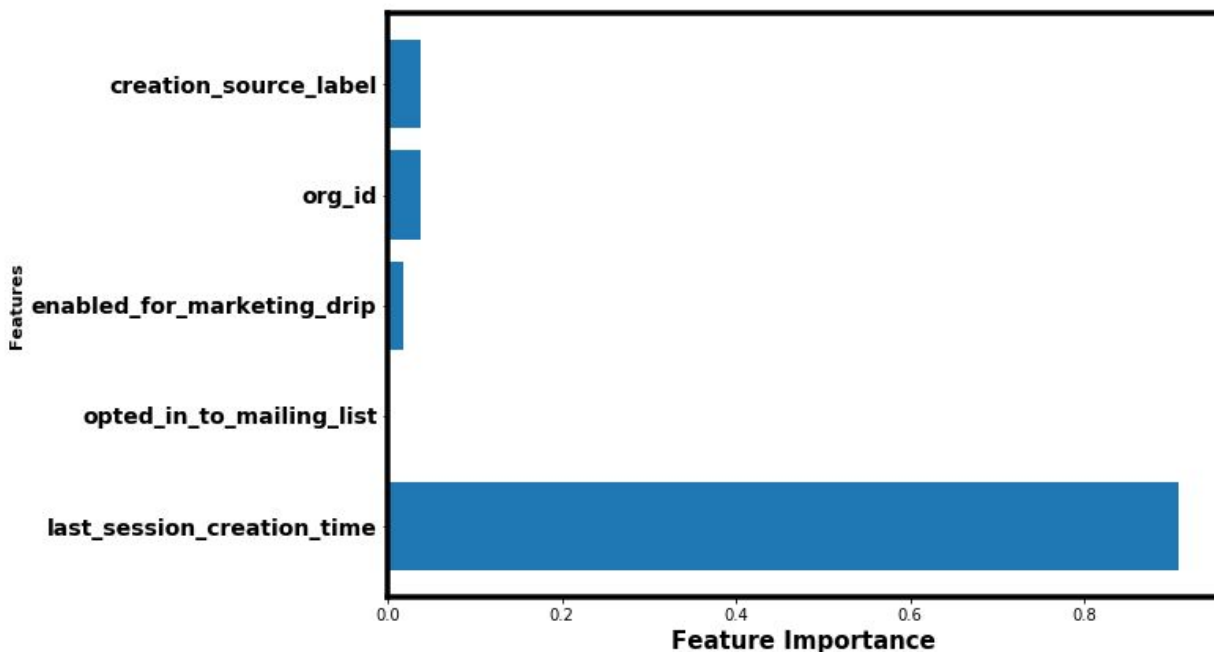


Figure 4 Feature importance of XGBoost Model

Classification Metrics

This XGBoost model has an AUC (Area Under the Curve) score for the ROC (receiver operating characteristic curve) of 0.78.

TABLE 1: Classification Metrics for XGBoost Model

Adopt Status	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	Support
0	0.96	0.91	0.93	1495
1	0.61	0.79	0.69	270

The F1 scores produced by the XGBoost model for adopters and non-adopters are 0.69 and 0.93 respectively.

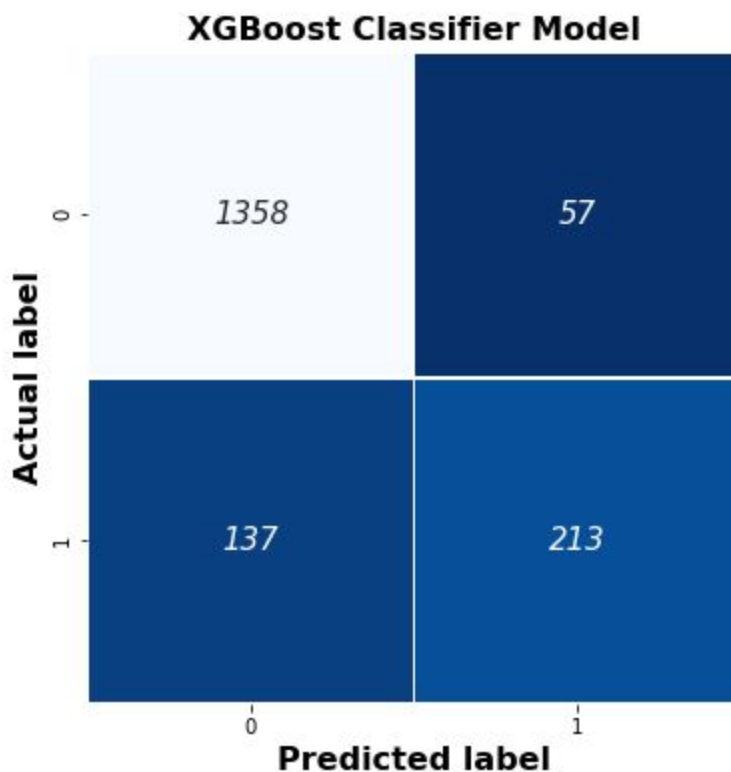


Figure 5 Confusion Matrix of XGBoost Model

As shown in the Confusion Matrix above (Figure 5), 1358 customers were correctly classified as non-adopters and 213 customers were correctly classified as adopters. But, the model incorrectly classified 57 customers as adopters and incorrectly classified 137 customers as non-adopters.

The `last_session_creation_time`, the unix timestamp of last login, is the most important feature in predicting whether a customer will become an adopter user. In addition, the organization that the user belonged to is also an important predictor of adopter status: certain organizations favor using Relax than others.

Summary

The goal of this project is to determine what data is useful in predicting which customers of Relax will become long-term users, adopters. To address this goal, Machine Learning models were utilized, and the XGBoost method gave the best results. The `last_session_creation_time` is the most useful factor in predicting an adopted user. It was also determined that certain organizations favored Relax more than others, and the members of those organizations are more likely to become adopters. Based on the exploratory data analysis above, the e-mail marketing used in the past is slightly effective in creating adopters. Perhaps, a modified approach to e-mail marketing would increase customer adoption even more.