

# ACQUIRED VALUE SHOPPING CHALLENGE

ID5059 – Group H



# SUGERE

SUGERE

- Since 1952
- 189 shops
- 2500 employees
- 400 million £ revenue (2014), in decline of 2.3%
- Net profit = 50 million £

**Mission:**

To bring a smile to every customer, every day.



# THE SAINT GROUP

- Alex
- Hua
- Jun
- Tom
- Victor
- Xu



Better decision-  
making through  
data mining

# CONTEXT

UK = 75% customers used a coupon

Success of coupon operations in the USA

Recurring customer increase lifetime value



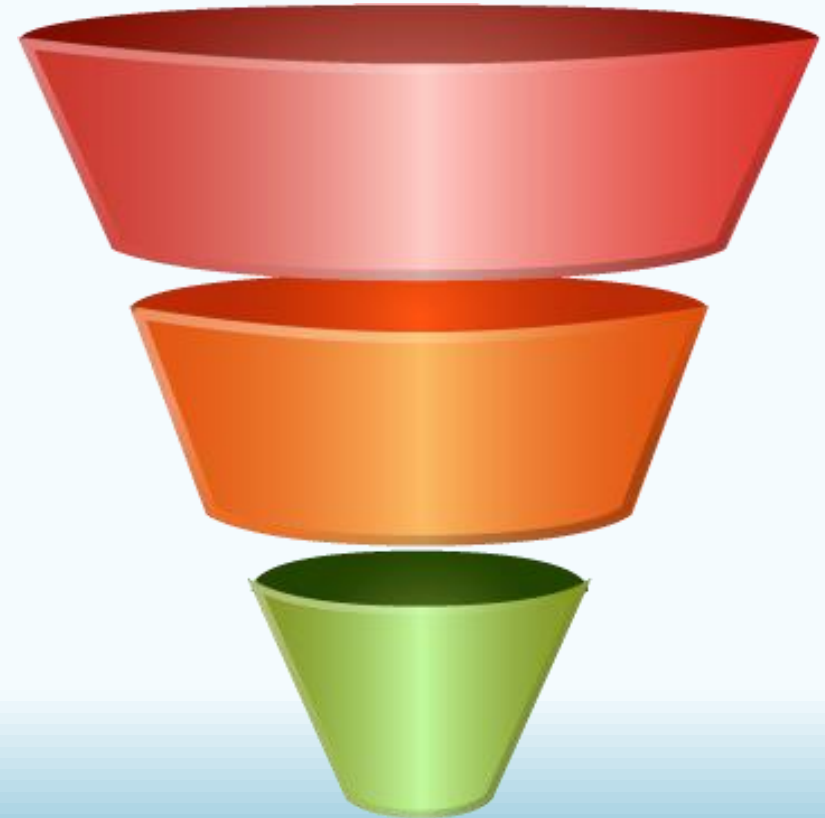
How to make coupon customers recurring customers?



Method + Model

# DATA CLEANING

- 20 GB = 380 million rows
- 1.7GB = matching company brand & category
- Features were produced per customer



```

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ain set boughtcategory90=(select count from temptraincategory90 where temptraincategory90.id=features_train
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ain set boughtbrand=(select count from temptrainbrand where temptrainbrand.id=features_train.id), boughtbr
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ain set boughtbrand180=(select count from temptrainbrand180 where temptrainbrand180.id=features_train.id),
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.id), boughtcategoryamount=(select amount from temptestcategory where temptestcategory.id=features_test.id
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eatures_test.id), boughtcategoryamount30=(select amount from temptestcategory30 where temptestcategory30.i
st set boughtcategory60=(select count from temptestcategory60 where temptestcategory60.id=features_test.id
eatures_test.id), boughtcategoryamount60=(select amount from temptestcategory60 where temptestcategory60.i
st set boughtcategory90=(select count from temptestcategory90 where temptestcategory90.id=features_test.id
eatures_test.id), boughtcategoryamount90=(select amount from temptestcategory90 where temptestcategory90.i
st set boughtcategory180=(select count from temptestcategory180 where temptestcategory180.id=features_test

```



# MODEL

## Method + Model

```
self.models = list()
progress = ProgressBar()
for i in progress(xrange(self.num_groups)):
    inputs = self.dt.get_training_inputs(i)
    outputs = self.dt.get_training_outputs(i)
    clf = classifier(**kwargs)
    clf.fit(inputs, outputs)
    self.models.append(clf)
return self

def predict(self, inputs):
    ret_sum = 0.0
    progress = ProgressBar()
    print "Predicting..."
    for i in progress(xrange(len(self.models))):
        ret_sum += self.models[i].predict(inputs)
    return ret_sum / len(self.models)

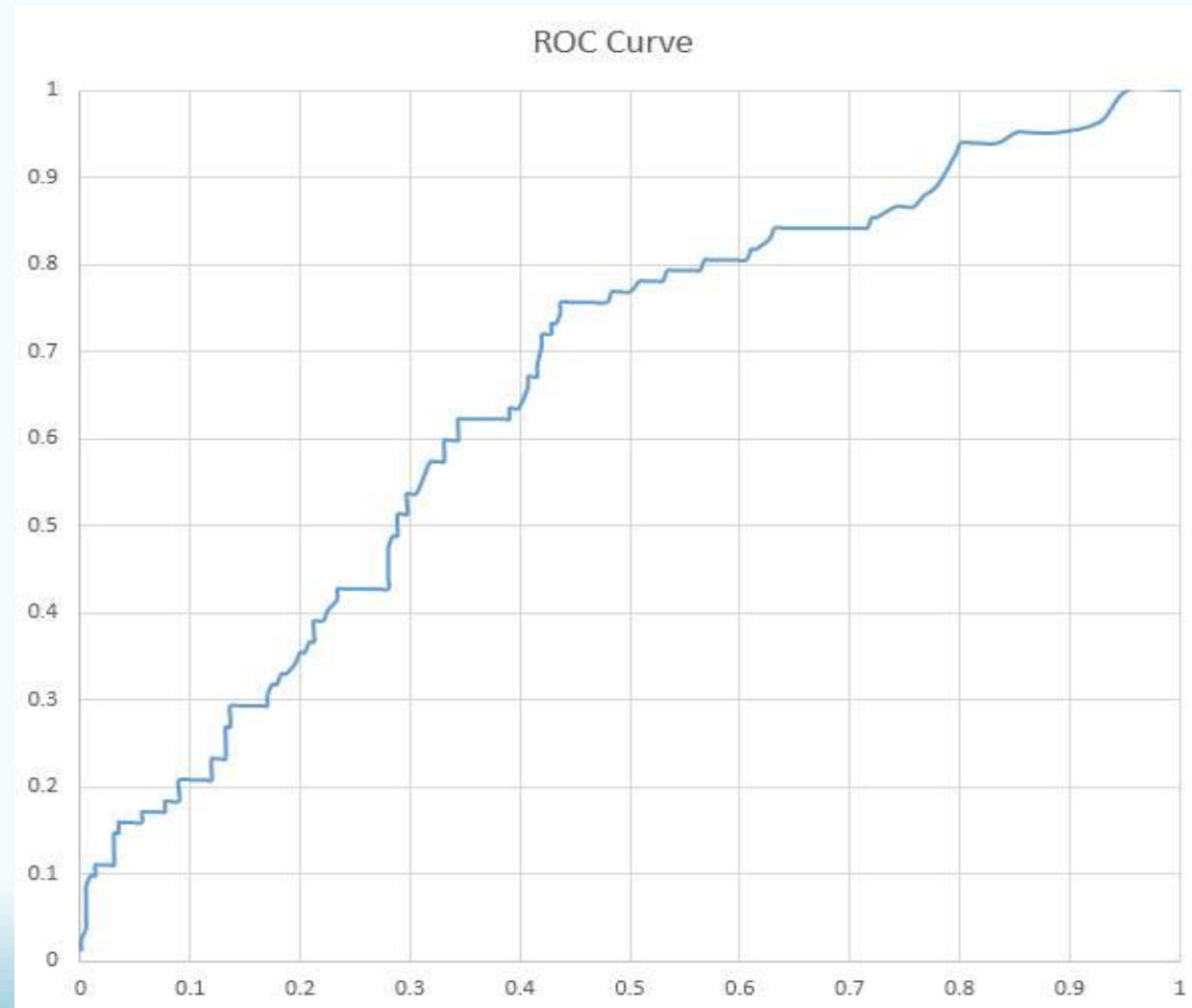
def compute_auc(self):
    h_inputs = self.dt.get_unseen_inputs()
    h_outputs = self.dt.get_unseen_outputs()
    pred_out = self.predict(h_inputs)
```

- Ridge Regression based on Generalized Linear Model (GLM)
- This technique adds a penalty term on the GLM coefficients which improves the result
- The features were partitioned into N chunks, and a Ridge classifier was trained on each chunk
- The final prediction was based on the average prediction by each model based on its own training data.
- The model estimation is using k-fold cross validation on their partitioned training data in order to reduce the generalization error.
- Increased the AUC score by 0.003 on Kaggle





# ROC CURVE





# RESULTS



Method + Model

66	↓18	TayShin	0.60313	63	Mon, 14 Jul 2014 17:48:03 (-0.7h)
-		<b>tomdalton</b>	<b>0.60303</b>	-	<b>Fri, 24 Apr 2015 08:35:02</b> Post-Deadline

## Post-Deadline Entry

If you would have submitted this entry during the competition, you would have been around here on the leaderboard.

67	↓20	JustQ	0.60279	94	Mon, 14 Jul 2014 22:54:10 (-4.9h)
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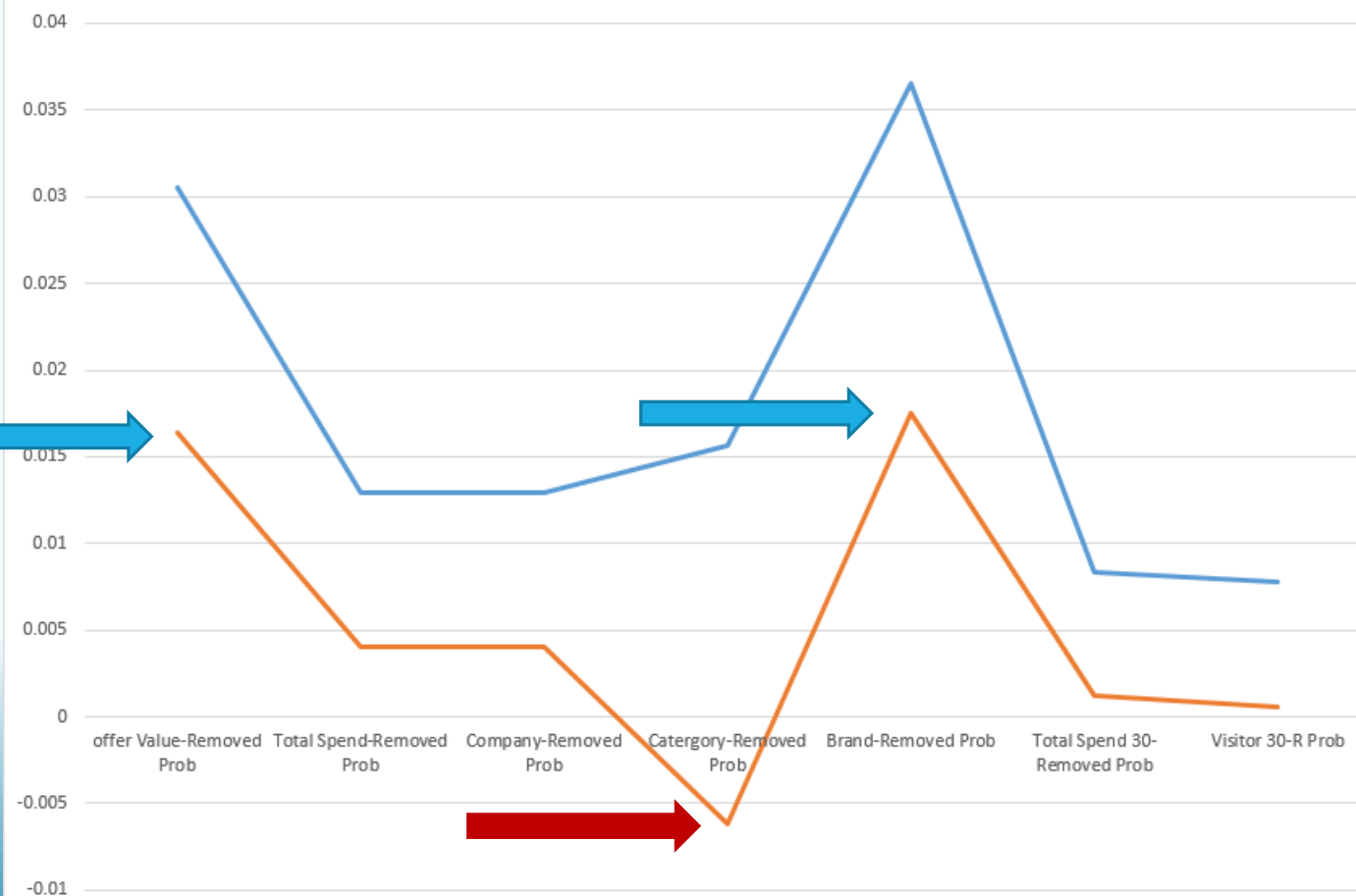




Features

# FEATURES

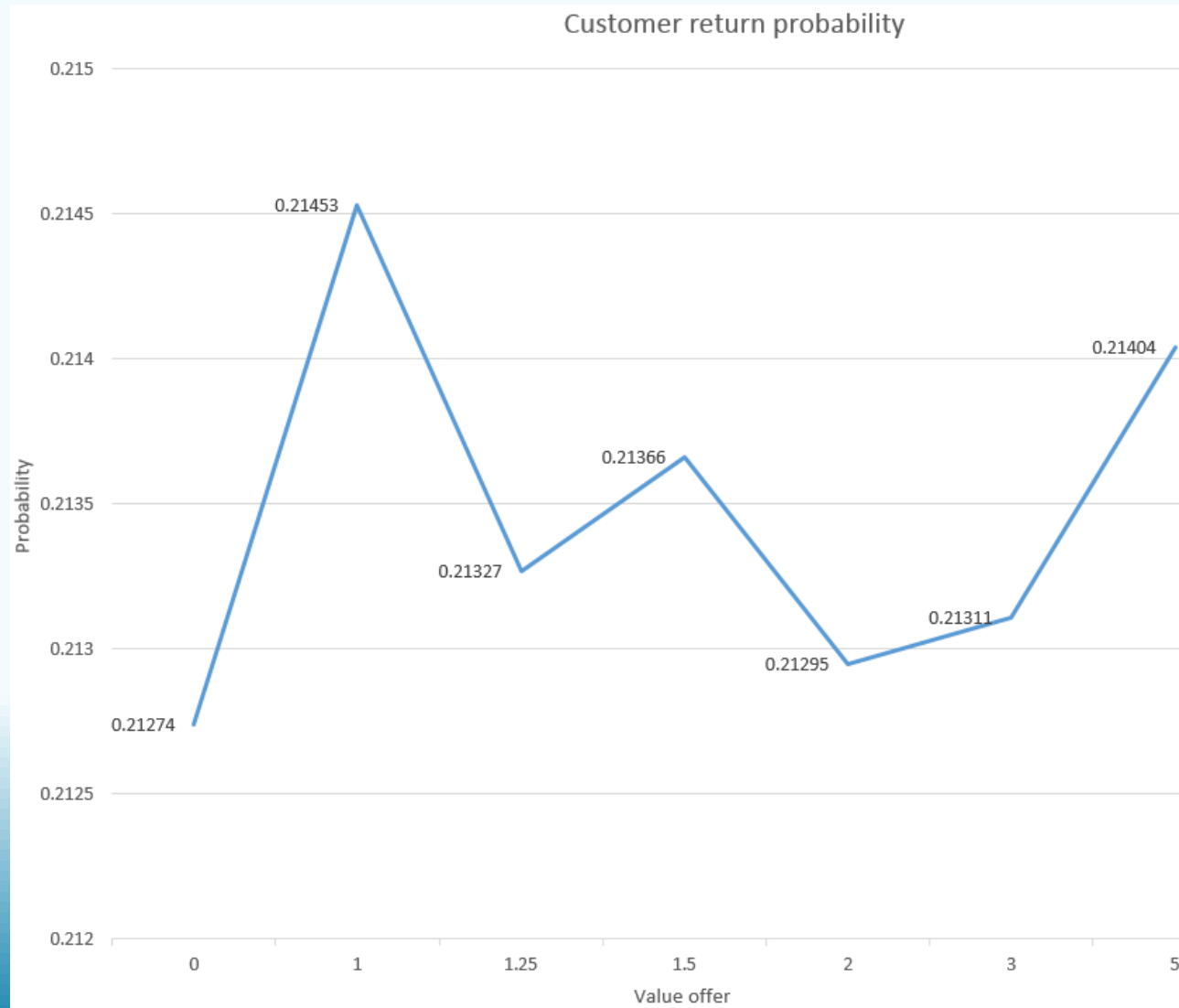
Influence on customer return probability



- Value and brand influence customer return the most
- Negative influence of category.



# OFFER



- Highest return probability when value=1
- A higher value does not make a returning customer





# ROI

	Without coupons	With coupons
# customers	300000	300000
Return probability	0.21274	0.21453
# returning customers	63822	64359
Average yearly visits	6.5	6.9
Average spend / visit	£ 8.50	£ 9.20
Revenue	£ 16,575,000.00	£ 19,044,000.00
Offline and online marketing	£ 300,000.00	£ 800,000.00
Outstanding operations	£ 200,000.00	£ 450,000.00
Marketing costs	£ 500,000.00	£ 1,250,000.00
GROSS MARGIN	£ 16,075,000.00	£ 17,794,000.00
Margin per customer	£ 53.58	£ 59.31
Difference per customer	/	11%

- Margin per customer: +11%
- Marketing Investment: £ 750,000
- Revenue Increase: £ 1,719,000.00
- **ROI = 229,2%**



# CONCLUSION

- Ridge Regression with Cross-validation
- **Kaggle score = 0.60303**
- Value and brand are the most important features
- An offer value of 1 is best
- ROI = 223%



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Any questions?

For more information:

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