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People and Data: Understanding Customer Behavior

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former chief scientist, amazon.com

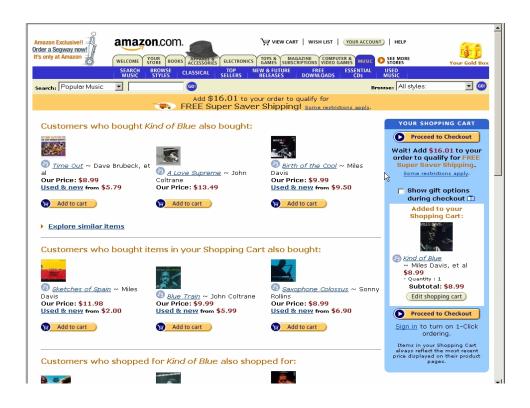
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Outline 提纲

- Making decisions based on experiments (A-B tests)
 以A-B实验为基础进行决策
 - Three ingredients for innovation 革新的三大因素
 - ► Revealed vs stated preferences 被揭示 vs 被说出的偏好
- The iterative process of modeling 反复的建模过程
 - → Define 定义 → Measure 度量 → Describe 描述 → Predict 预测 → Act 行动
- Some insights into online customer behavior 一些对在线客户行为的理解
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 - Personalization vs Occasionalization
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Metrics

度量准则

▶ Conversion: Percentage of visits placing an order

变化: 下订单者增加的比例

▶ Order size: Additional items (from the second page) put in cart

订单规模: (第2页开始)更多附加物品被放入购物车

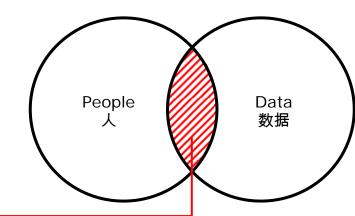
Some details

细节

▶ Relative increase: Blue band on right compared with blue band on left 相对增加: 左右两边的蓝条相比

All customers	Existing customers		
所有的消费者	现有消费者		
Cart-adds from 2 nd page: +0.6% 在第二页购物车物品增加: +0.6%	Cart-adds from 2 nd page: 购物车从第二页增加: +0.8%		
Wishlist-adds: +1.4%	DVD Cart-adds:		
购物预期增加: +1.4%	DVD 购物车: +0.8%		
DVD (\$): +1.1%	DVD (\$): +1.0% © 2004 by Weigend Associates LLC www.weigend.com		

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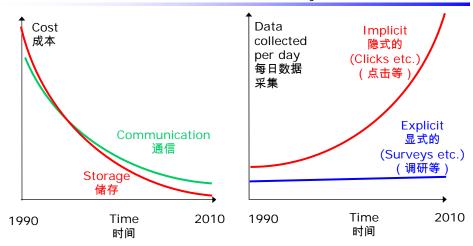
Human decision making: 人们做出决策

- Finance
- 金融 • E-Business 电子商务
- Dating 约会

Research and science: 研究与学科

- Statistics 统计学
- Machine learning 机器学习
- Behavioral economics 行为经济学
- Computational marketing 计算营销

Why Now? 为什么是现在?

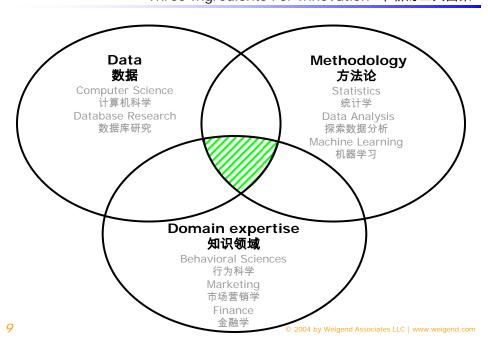


- Data collected implicitly: Dramatic growth over time
 隐式地采集数据:时刻保持急剧增长
- Data collected explicitly / tacitly: Constant over time 显式地采集数据/无声的: 时刻持续进行

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Three Ingredients For Innovation 革新的三大因素



Characterize paths through website 分析通过网站的路径的特征

- "Modeling Online Browsing and Path Analysis Using Clickstream Data" by Alan L. Montgomery, Shibo Li, Kannan Srinivasan, and John C. Liechty. Marketing Science (2004).
- Understand and influence conversion 理解并影响转变
 - "A Model of Web Site Browsing Behavior Estimated on Clickstream Data" by Randolph E. Bucklin and Catarina Sismeiro, J of Marketing Research 40 (2003).
 - "Dynamic Conversion Behavior at E-Commerce Sites" by Wendy W. Moe and Peter S. Fader. Management Science (2004).
- Predict intention and modality of the visit 预测访问意图、目标和状态
 - "Seize the Occasion" by Horacio D. Rozanski, Gerry Bollman, and Martin Lipman. Strategy and Business (2001).
- Compute and apply customer network value 测定并应用客户网络价值
 - "Mining the Network Value of Customers" by Pedro Domingos and Matt Richardson, KDD-2001. ACM Press.

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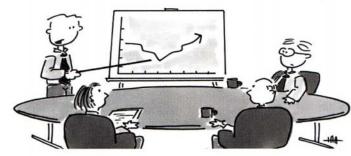
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Example: Invest \$10M to Improve Customer Satisfaction 案例:投资1000万美元提高客户满意度

 Base decision on analysis of behavioral data 以行为数据分析为

基础的决策

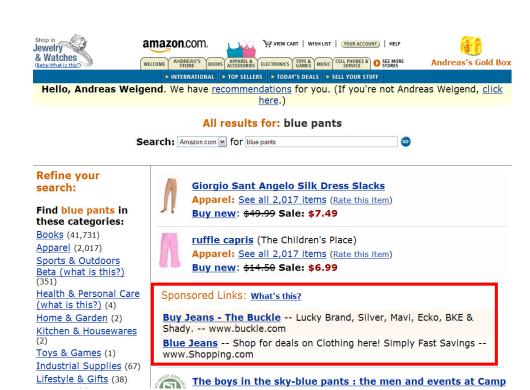
- ▶ Quantify 定量
- ▶ Model 模型
- ► Act 行为



"So, as you can see, customer satisfaction is up considerably since phasing out the complaint forms."

所以,如大家所见,自从我们停用投诉表以后,用户满意度得到了显著的上升

- Consider 思索
 - ▶ Increase selection? 增加选择?
 - ▶ Increase availability? 提高可用性?
 - ▶ Reduce clutter on web site? 减少网站复杂性?
 - ▶ Improve product search algorithms? 改进产品搜索算法?

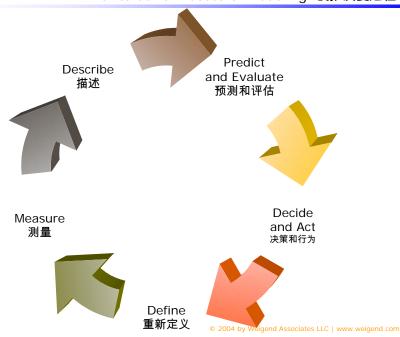


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The Iterative Process of Modeling 模拟反复过程



1. Define Objectives 定义目标

- ▶ Stock price 股票价格
- ▶ Profit 收益

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- ► Number of items sold 销售数量
- ▶ Number of visits 访问量
- ▶ Rate of conversion 转化率
- ► Customer acquisition 客户获得
- Customer retention客户保持
- ► Customer satisfaction 客户满意度

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2. Measure 测量



- ▶ Orders 订货
- Overall use of the site 网站的综合利用
 - Buying vs selling 买者vs卖者
 - Searching vs browsing 搜索vs浏览
 - Writing reviews, lists, etc.
- Customer service contacts 客户服务联系
 - E-mail, phone 电子邮件, 电话
- ▶ Surveys 调研

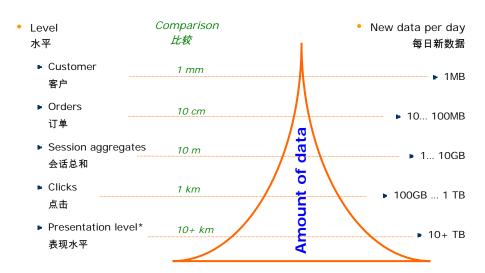
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- Intentions / Goals / Modalities 意图/目标/形式
- Satisfaction 满意度

- Customer service response 客户服务回复
 - Resolution 结果 (Free replacement, Refund 免费重置, 退款)
- Delivery date vs promised date 交货日期vs允诺日期
- Page generation time 页面产生时间
- Search response 搜索回复
 - Number of search results 搜索结果数量
- ▶ E-mail campaigns and responses 电子邮件广告和回复

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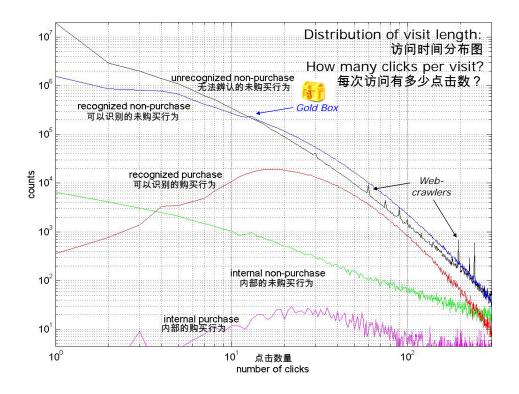
Amount of Data Created Per Day 每天产生的数据量



*What was displayed, whether or not it was clicked on 无论点击与否,都会呈现

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4. Building and Evaluating Predictive Models 预测模型的建立与评估

Tasks: Predict, e.g.,

目标:预测

- ▶ Probability (buy in this visit *without discount*) vs Prob (buy in this visit *with discount*) 本次访问用优惠券购物与不用优惠券购物
- Probability (current page is last page requested in this visit)
 可能性:该页是本次访问的最后一页。
- Use models from different model classes (different statistical assumptions)
 利用不同类别的模型(不同的统计假设)
 - Baseline, e.g., Poisson (independent, unconditional)
 基线, 例如, 泊松 (独立的, 无条件的)
 - ▶ First order Markov 一阶马尔可夫过程
 - ► Beginning-of-visit information 访问开始的相关信息
 - HTTP-referrer HTTP转发
 - Search vs Browse 搜索与浏览
 - ► Aggregate visit so far (but time ordering ignored) 访问集合(但是忽略定期订购)

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Building More Complex Probabilistic Models 创建更复杂的概率模型

Joint work with Bruce D'Ambrosio, CleverSet Inc. 与Bruce D'Ambrosio, CleverSet Inc合作

- Add synthetic variables
 - 增加综合变量
 - Combine observed variables (automatically generated)
 与观察变量结合(自动产生)
- Add hidden variables

增加隐藏变量

- Unobserved / hidden states 不可观察/隐藏状态
- Add relational structure

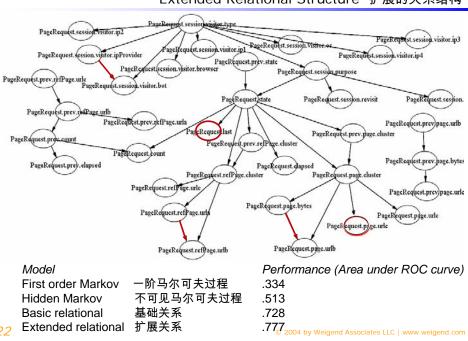
增加相关结构

- ▶ E.g., use information from the products table, rather than only product ID 如产品表而非仅仅产品标识
- Evaluate out-of-sample accuracy 评估脱离例子分析的准确性
 - ► Standard: Area under ROC curve ROC曲线下面的区域

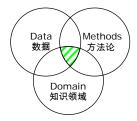
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Extended Relational Structure 扩展的关系结构



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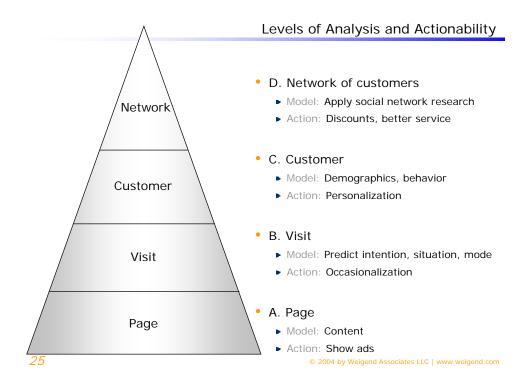
Insights 理解

- What works best for recommendations, and why? 什么使推荐更有效,为什么?
 - ► Key distinction: individual-history free (current click only, same for everybody), vs history-dependent

主要区别: 个体历史无关 vs 历史相关

- Spectrum of information, generating different recommendations and actions
 不同类别的信息产生不同的建议和行动
 - ▶ Demographics (traditional marketing) 人口统计(传统市场营销)
 - ▶ Behavior (traditional collaborative filtering, customer signatures) 行为(传统的协作过滤,客户签名)
 - ► Current intentions and modalities (based only on information of current visit) 目前的动机和形态(仅基于本次访问的信息)

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Using Social Networks for Customer Acquisition利用社会网络获得客户

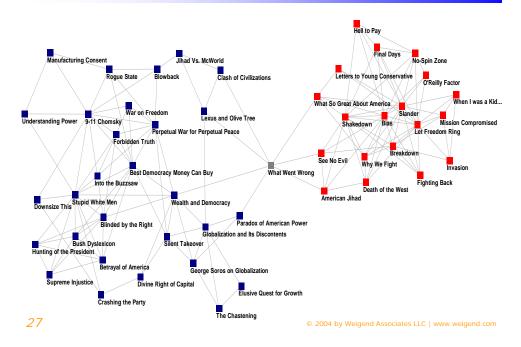
- Social Networks社会网络
 - Research调查
 - STL proximity vs geographic/ZIP proximity (Mark Handcock)
 - Customer Lifetime Value: Intrinsic + Network (Pedro Domingos)
 - 客户终身价值:内质+网络
 - ▶ Applications应用
 - Customer acquisition 客户的获得
 - Compute Customer Network Value网上客户网络价值
- Data: "Share-the-Love"
 - ▶ From the Website:从网站上



- "Each time you place an order for books, music, DVDs, or videos with us, we'll offer you the chance to e-mail your friends and give them an additional 10% off the items you bought. (You select which items, of course.)" 每次你订购一本书,音乐,DVD,或者录像,我们将给你一个机会,你可以用电子邮件推荐一件商品给你的朋友,我们将给你朋友10%的优惠。
- "If any of those people purchases one of those items within a week, you'll receive a credit to use the next time you shop with us!" 如果以上任何人在一周之内购买以上任何一个产品,你将得到积分下次购物时可以使用。
- "Your credit will equal the dollar amount of your friend's 10% discount."这个积分与你朋友10%的折扣价值同等。

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Behavioral Economics 行为经济学

- Measure systematic deviations (heuristics, bounded rationality) in actual behavior 在实际活动中发现并使用系统偏差 (启发式的、理性约束的)
 - = 2nd order / descriptive, empirical 描述性、经验性的是第二阶的
 - vs traditional, neo-classical economics = 1st order / normative, theoretical 传统的古典经济学标准化、理论的为第一阶次
- ▶ Hypotheses 假设
 - Choice set (Itamar Simonson) 选择设定
 - Sweepstakes (Dan Ariely)赌金

Choice: 选择:	Limited 有限的	Extended 扩展的
Number of jams 果酱种类	6	24
Customers stopping by 停下来挑选的客户	40%	60%
Conversion (buy rate) 转变成买者的比率	30%	3%

|← Jam experiment 果酱试验

When Choice is Demotivating: Can One Desire Too Much of a Good Thing? Sheena S. Iyengar and Mark Lepper. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 79 (2000) 995. 当没的选择的时候,人们还能够渴望获得太多的好东西吗?(希娜和马克,人物杂志和社会心理学)

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