Data mining in advertising: air loyalty programs and coupon purchase prediction

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Predicting value customers in Air Loyalty programs

Coupon purchase prediction

Data preprocessing

Features

Models for prediction

About me

- PhD in Mathematics from Moscow State University
- The main specialization: machine learning and data mining
- TOP-10 in the global ranking on kaggle.com

Kaggle users are allocated points for their performance in competitions. This page shows the current global ranking. For more information on how we calculate points, please visit the user ranking wiki page.



Predicting value customers in Air Loyalty programs

Data are provided by Etihad Air Company

The problem is to predict passengers that change tier status during the next few weeks

 The suggested methodology is patented by Dmitry Efimov and Jose Berengueres

What-if your CRM could know who of your customers will become a golden goose? \$ Retention **Actions** Perks Resource allocation Free upgrades

I am a future "economy" flyer I am a future "frequent" flyer

The D/S model can predict who will be high value with very high accuracy.



Example of an application that enhances the value of miles program:

| Passenger Name | Tier Status | Probability they will become Silver in X months |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart | Basic | 企 0.99 |
| Ludwig Van Beetoven | Basic | 企 0.97 |
| Giuseppe Verdi | Basic | 企 0.89 |
| Jean-Michel Jarre | Basic | 合 0.77 |
| Yasuharu Konishi | Basic | 合 0.77 |
| Maki Nomiya | Basic | ⇒ 0.45 |
| Teresa Teng | Basic | ⇒ 0.42 |
| Carl Philip Emanuel Bach | Basic | ⇒ 0.41 |
| Enric Granados | Basic | U 0.00 |
| Leonard Bernstein | Basic | U 0.00 |
| Carl Loewe | Basic | U 0.00 |
| Johann Strauss | Basic | U .00 |
| Isaac Albeniz | Basic | ₽ 0.00 |
| George Gerschwin | Basic | U 0.00 |
| John Williams | Basic | ₽ 0.00 |

Coupon purchase prediction



Completed • \$50,000 • 1,076 teams

Coupon Purchase Prediction

Thu 16 Jul 2015 - Wed 30 Sep 2015 (8 days ago)

| Dashboard | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Home Data Make a submission | 4 00) ⁽² |
| Information Description Evaluation Rules Prizes Timeline | Θ |
| Forum | |
| Scripts New Script | .11 |
| Leaderboard Public Private | = |
| M. Terrer | -9 |

Competition Details » Get the Data » Make a submission

Predict which coupons a customer will buy

Recruit Ponpare is Japan's leading joint coupon site, offering huge discounts on everything from hot yoga, to gourmet sushi, to a summer concert bonanza. Ponpare's coupons open doors for customers they've only dreamed of stepping through. They can learn difficult to acquire skills, go on unheard of adventures, and dine like (and with) the stars.

Investing in a new experience is not cheap. We fear wasting our time and money on a product or service that we may not enjoy or fully understand. Ponpare takes the high price out of this equation, making it easier for you to take the leap towards your first sky-dive or diamond engagement ring.

Using past purchase and browsing behavior, this competition asks you to predict which coupons a customer will buy in a given period of time. The resulting models will be used to improve Ponpare's recommendation system, so they can make sure their

Provided data

- Train: user-coupon purchases for 52 weeks
- Train: user-coupon visits for 52 weeks
- User list: gender, age, locations
 - $\blacktriangleright~\approx 20~000~users$
- Coupon list: price, discount, genre name, locations
 - train: \approx 18 000 coupons
 - ▶ test: ≈ 400 coupons

Predict: user-coupon purchases for the 53rd week

Cross validation

Problem: possible pairs user-coupon in train: \approx 360 000 000

- To decrease the size of train, for each week:
 - take coupons with at least one purchase
 - take users with at least one purchase
 - \blacktriangleright it gives $\approx 600\,000$ pairs for each week, or $\approx 30\,000\,000$ pairs for the whole train
 - use last few weeks to predict test week (we used last 5 weeks)
- Validation set: pairs for the last week

Feature engineering

- Dummies: one-hot encoding
- Counts: number of samples for different feature values
- Counts unique: number of different values of one feature for fixed value of another feature
- Likelihoods
- Similarities

Likelihood features

Type 1: using sliding window by weeks

Example:

 for each week calculate the rate of purchases by each GENRE NAME based on the previous 10 weeks

Type 2: using multi class algorithms

Example:

- one purchase sample with target GENRE NAME
- for the test week: predict what will be next GENRE NAME
- ► ⇒ XGBOOST with 13 classes

Similarities

- the idea: for each user find the similarity between test coupons and coupons purchased before
- use cosine distance with weights
- coordinates for each coupon coupon features

Final model and resutls

 XGBOOST with rank:map objective and map@10 evaluation metric

| Diaco | Team | Leaderboard |
|-------|----------------------|-------------|
| FIACE | | score |
| 1 | Herra Huu | 0.009973 |
| 2 | Halla Yang | 0.009848 |
| 3 | threecourse | 0.009484 |
| | | |
| 20 | Dmitry and Leustagos | 0.007642 |

Thank you! Questions???

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