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Mining E-commerce Data The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

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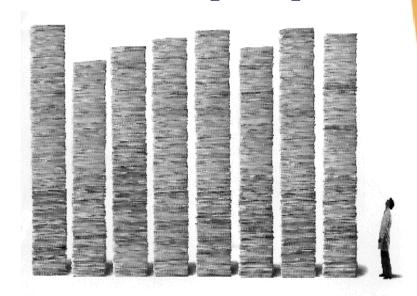
- The Good
 E-commerce is the killer domain for data mining
- The Bad You need more than web logs and you must conflate many data sources
- The Ugly
 Pre-processing and post-processing are hard
- Stories from mining real data "Peeling the onion" on observations to yield insight
- Summary

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Successful data mining benefits from:

- Large amount of data (many records)
- Rich data with many attributes (wide records)
- Clean data collection (avoid GIGO)
- Actionable domain (have real-world impact)
- Measurable return-on-investment (did the recipe help)

E-commerce has all the right ingredients







- Clickstreams generate huge amounts of data
- New e-commerce sites, even if small, generate sufficient data for effective mining quickly
- Yahoo! serves 680 million page views a day.
 Web log data for page views is 6GB per hour!







Effective site design can log many attributes about what was shown or purchased:

- Product and product attributes
- Assortment attributes (if multiple products are shown)
- Promotions shown
- Visit attributes (e.g., visit count)
- Customer attributes (if known through login/registration)



- Collect data directly at webstore No legacy systems
- Collect what is needed by design
 Not as an afterthought
- Occident electronically reliable data
 No humans typing survey data from forms
- Sample at the right granularity level sample at the customer or session, never at page view level

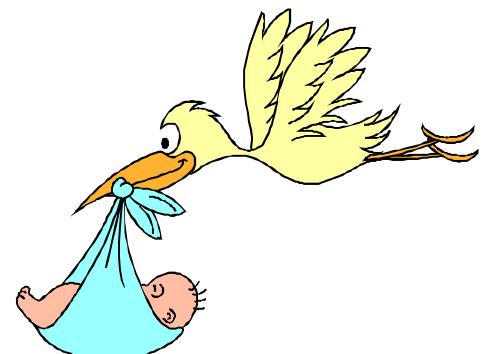






A bank discovered that almost 5% of their customers were born on the exact same date: 11 Nov 1911

Why?







- Few data mining discoveries had a real impact on businesses.
 - Taking action requires changing complex systems, procedures, and human habits HARD
- In e-commerce, many discoveries can be made actionable by
 - Changing web sites
 - Personalizing web sites
 - Changing advertising strategies
- Easy to offer cross-sells or up-sells Contrast with changing actual store layouts



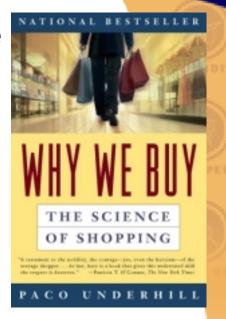
In e-commerce, it is easy to evaluate metrics, unlike in brick-and-mortar stores.

See Why We Buy: the Science of Shopping by Paco Underhill

In e-commerce it is easy to measure the effect of changes.

One can easily set control groups on a web site

 Response to e-mails and surveys is days, not weeks and months.



Firms need web intelligence, not log analysis -- Forrester Report, Nov 1999

Web logs provide little data, even in the Extended Common Log Format (ECLF)

Host

rhe Bad

- Time
- Request, e.g., an html page
- Referrer
- User agent (browser identifier)
- IP address
- Cookie
- Bytes, status, ...



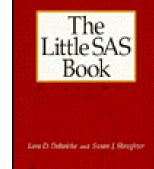
Given a URL, what was displayed?

Reverse URL mapping. Very brittle.

http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1580252397/o/qid=967793582/sr=2-3/103-0457188-1595821

is *The Little SAS Book: A Primer*How can you derive attributes of the book?

- Reverse content mapping
 Sniff the packets and try to map content to attributes
- Don't use web logs let the application server log



Dynamic content, which is becoming more common makes web log analysis harder

- **○** The same URL will display different items
- URLs are amazingly long in dynamic sites and information is in the application server session:

http://www.im.aa.com/American?BV_EngineID=dealikcjfekgbfdmcflmcfkhdgfh.7 &BV_Operation=Dyn_RawSmartLink&BV_SessionID=%40%40%40%4008226 17159.0968100982%40%40%40%40%40%form%25destination=index-member.tmpl&BV_ServiceName=American

 Personalized content (e.g., recommended cross-sell) is practically impossible to reconstruct from web logs

- HTTP is stateless
- Sessionizing is still a research topic
- Recreating user sessions is heuristic based:
 - IP addresses
 - Cookies
 - Browser type





Some events cannot be determined from weblogs:

- Add to shopping cart needed to compute value of abandoned shopping carts
- Change quantity of item in cart
- Promotion offered on page
- Out of stock shown on the page
- Dynamically constructed media (e.g., Flash)
- Search common keywords or keywords that were not found (an important warning to an e-commerce site)

Matching Web Logs to DB

- Given a request, how do you
 - Match it to the customer in your database that filled a registration form?
 - Determine if this is the customer's second visit or the 100th visit?
 - Determine if the customer previously purchased?
- These common requests are very hard to implement as an afterthought
- They are even harder when you try to find "scenarios" that match multiple events

Using hits and page views to judge site success is like evaluating a musical performance by its volume
-- Forrester Report, 1999

- Most often-requested measures relate to conversion rates (buyers to browsers)
- Especially useful by referrer (e.g., ad)
- Given an HTTP request that has one of your ads as the referrer field, how can you tell if it resulted in a sale?

 On one of our sites, we saw the following in their initial rampup period

Referrer	# Sessions	% of traffic	# Sales	Conv rate
ShopNow	16,178	6.9%	6	0.04%
FashionMall	19,685	8.4%	17	0.09%
MyCoupons	2,052	0.9%	170	8.28%

- Conversion rates differ by a factor of over 200!
- Knowing the likelihood of purchase dramatically changes the message to present



- Ignore web logs They are at the wrong granularity level to be useful
- Log the information yourself at the application layer (e.g., Blue Martini's solution)
 - The application knows what is on the page
 - The app controls sessions
 - The app can log business events
 - The app can tie a visitor to their customer information upon login
- Also see Structure and Content Preprocessing by Rob Cooley for more information

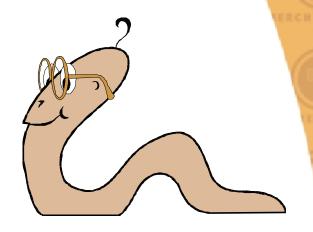
- There are several hard problems:
 - Crawlers
 - Handling large amounts of data (previously mentioned)
 - Data transformations for analysis
 - Marketing-level insight



Search crawlers

Good

- Shopping bots
- IE5 offline viewer
- E-mail harvesters Evil
- Students learning Perl scripts
- For understanding your customers, it is very important to filter out crawlers. Fairly hard!



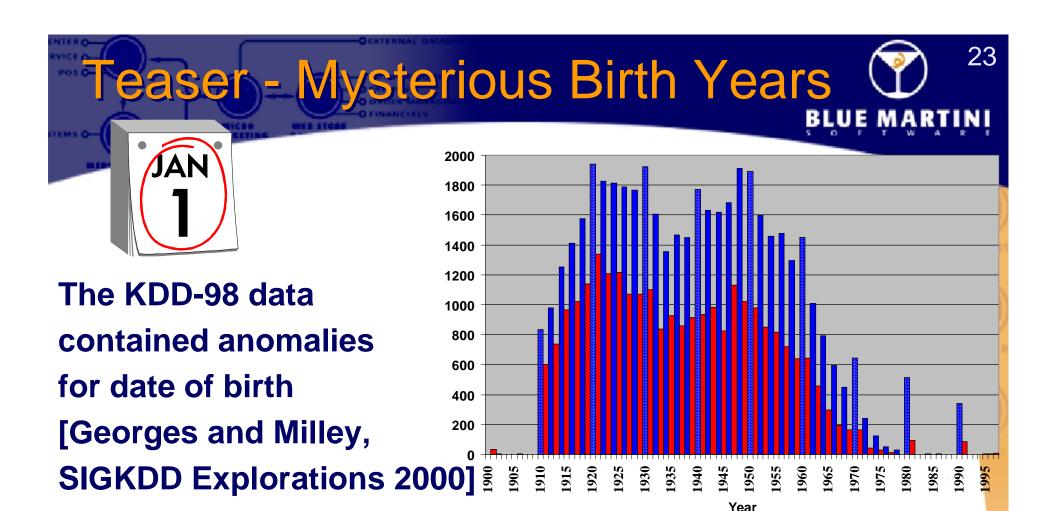
 80% of the time spent in data analysis is typically spent transforming data

- What can be done today:
 - Automate transfer of data from webstore environment to data warehouse
 - Provide data transformation UI
 - Provided "canned" transformations for common business problems
- Business users without "data" or "analyst" in their title cannot spend the time to learn how to transform data

- Everything is a GO!
 - You collected data correctly
 - You built a data warehouse
 - You transformed the data
 - You ran a simple Perceptron (1-layer) neural network that predicts the target well



- The business user asks:
 - What does the 237-dimensional hyperplane represent?
- Insight must be comprehensible to biz users Sometimes required for legal reasons (e.g., no discrimination)



- Spikes on years ending in zero (white dots on blue)
- Few individuals born prior to 1910
- Many more individuals who were born on even years (blue) as on odd years (red)



- A site has gender on the registration form
- Acxiom, a syndicated data provider, also provides gender
- A very large discrepancy found between
 - Males according to registration form and
 - Acxiom provided data

Why?

Hint: Acxiom only conflicted with females, claiming some females are males.

Never in the other direction



Recall that Conversion Rate is the ratio of buyers to browsers.

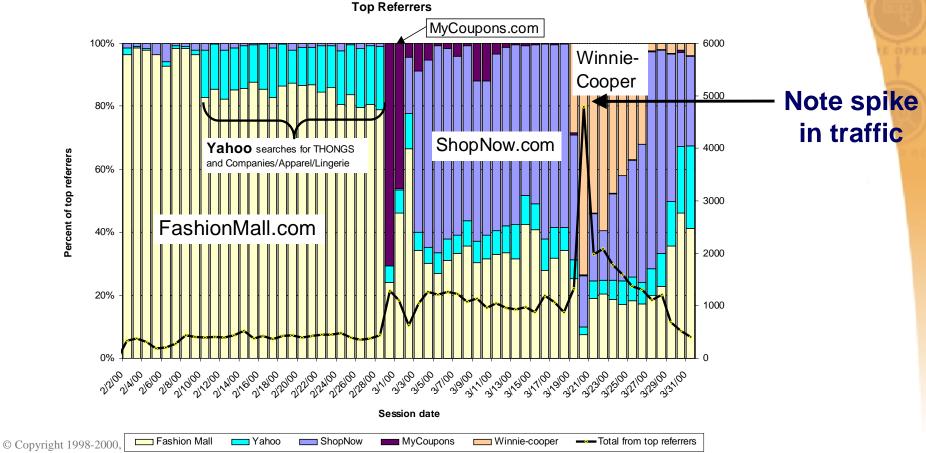
- High conversion rates are desired
- Reports showed some products have really low conversion rates?

Why?

Teaser IV - Who is Winnie?



Referring site traffic for Gazelle.com, a webleg and webcare web retailer. From KDD Cup 2000 Who is Winnie Cooper? What can you do about it?





- Winnie-cooper is a 31 year old guy who wears pantyhose
- He has a pantyhose site
- 8,700 visitors came from his site in a few days (!)
- Actions:
 - Make him a celebrity and interview him about how hard it is for a men to buy pantyhose in stores
 - Personalize for XL sizes



Teaser V - Analyst numbers



4Q 1999 Online Holiday Shopping Revenues (Billions). Why don't the numbers agree?



- Effect of web on established retailers is small
- However, lessons learned will affect other channels
- The webstore provides an experimental laboratory and a trend-discovery system
 - Which cross-sells work?
 - Which ads are effective?
 - What are people looking for (failed searches for pokédex)

E-Commerce 1999

Amazon 1999





Wal-Mart 1999 revenues: \$162.8 B

- Good: E-commerce is the killer-domain for data mining with all the right ingredients
- Bad: Good data collection is hard
 - Web logs are information poor
 - New sites should log clickstream and events in the app
 - Existing sites should extract data from HTML traffic (e.g., sniffer packages). Plan to upgrade to a better architecture
- Ugly:
 - Data transformations take longer than you expect.
 - You must "peel the onion" for interesting insight (see KDD CUP 2000 http://www.ecn.purdue.edu/KDD



Always involve the business user

Many "interesting" discoveries turn out to be a result of

some intentional activity. "Peel the onion."

- Business users want simple, comprehensible results
 - Reports are not glamorous but most often needed
 - Simple algorithms are most useful especially if coupled with good visualizations
- The web is a measurement and experiments lab
 - ▶ Half the discoveries will carry over to the "real world"