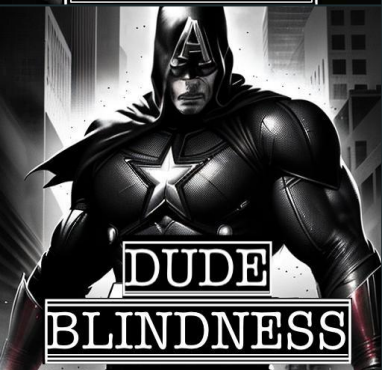




MAIDEN HOME



DUDE
BLINDNESS



Daisy Menagerie

ROCKBUSTER

stealth

Data Analysis

Q3 '05 Rentals

Aaron Manzano

Rental Data: Q3 '05

(15/06/2005-02/09/2005)



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RockBuster *stealth*

Customers

Global Movie Rentals in ● **109** Countries

● **14,413** Transactions

● **\$4.25** Average transaction amount:

● **599** Customers

● **\$102** Avg customer spend
● (~24 rentals)



RockBuster *stealth*

Films

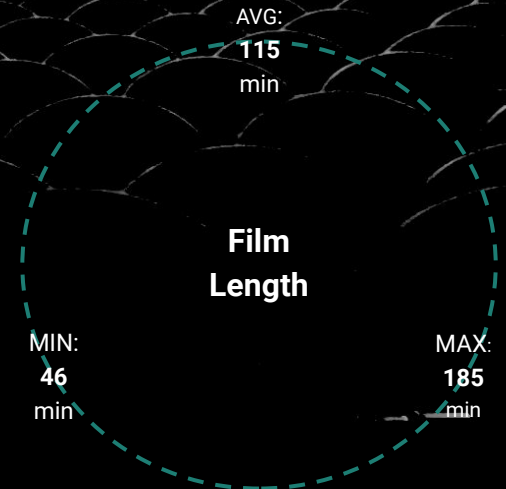
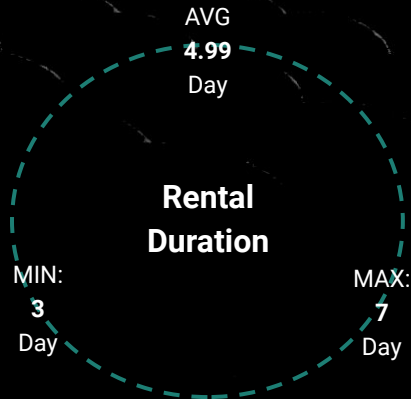
Film Catalog with ● 958 Titles

● 17 Categories

● 1-8 Copies per title

● 4,581 Total movies

● \$10-\$30 Replacement cost
● (avg \$20)





Overview

Define Key Metrics

Gross Profit Analyzes

Return on Investment.

- Total Revenue
 - For 3 Months
- Inventory Cost
 - 1-8 film copies
- Identify Important Variables

Optimize Catalog

Catalog Growth Strategy:

- Identify weak titles
 - Low ROI Films
- Remove weak titles
 - Sell physical copies
 - Don't renew digital licenses

Geographic Analysis

Identify Top Markets:

- Top Countries
 - By Customer Base
- Top Customers
 - By Total Spend
- Top Categories
 - In Top Markets



Key Performance Metric

Gross Profit

Total Revenue

Gross Revenue from all payments with that Film.
Overall, about 30% of revenue is from late fees.

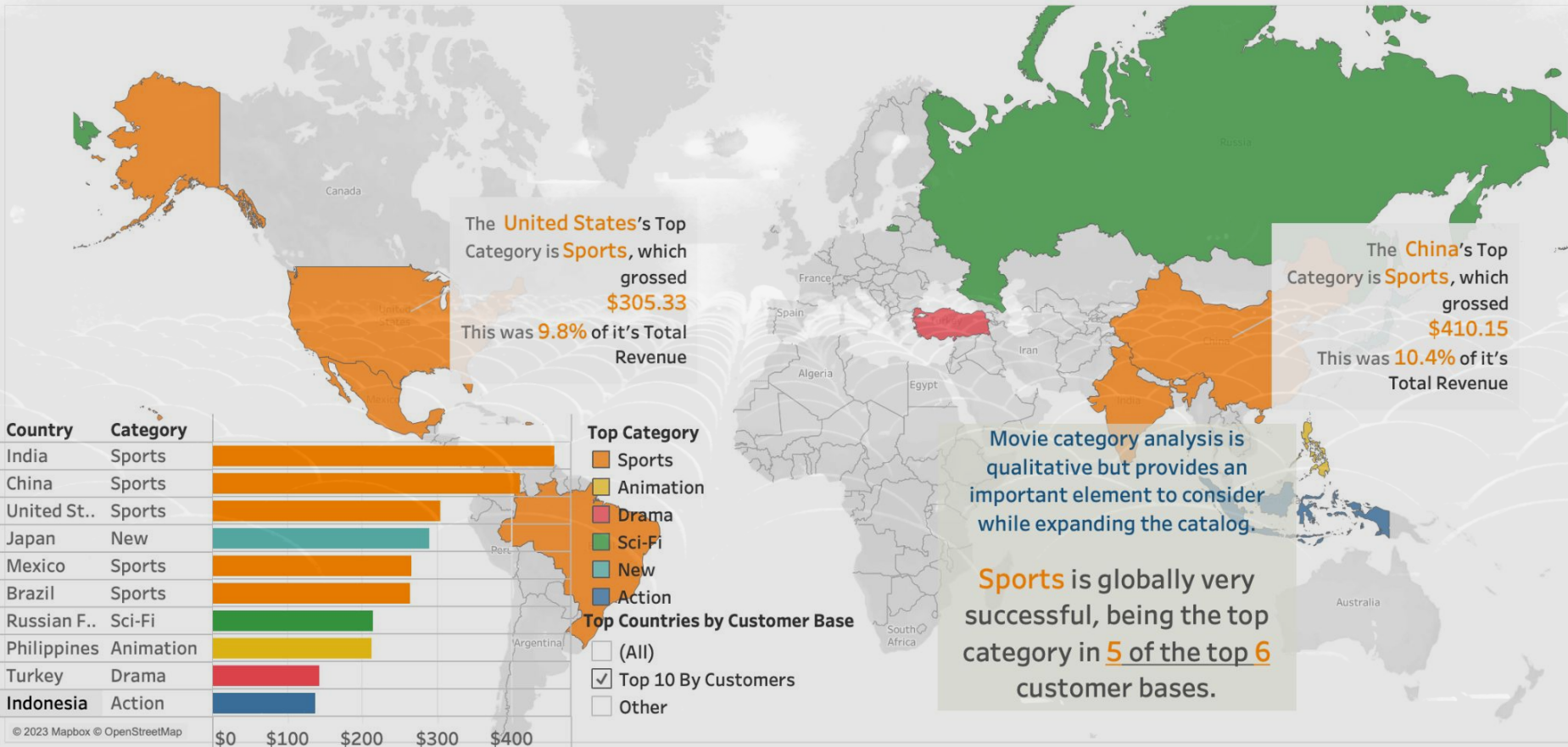
Inventory Cost

Total Cost from multiplying the replacement cost by the number of copies in inventory.

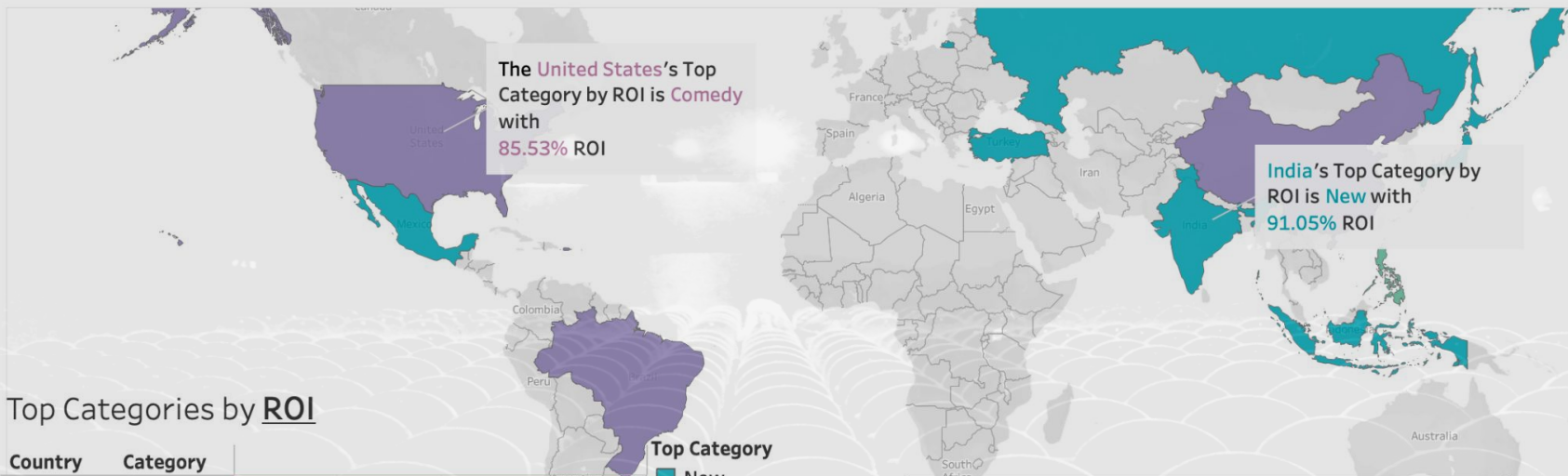


Geographic Analysis

Top Categories in Top Markets



Top Categories in Top Markets: By Return on Investment



Top Categories by ROI

Country	Category	ROI
India	New	\$300
China	Comedy	\$280
United St..	Comedy	\$250
Japan	New	\$240
Mexico	New	\$150
Brazil	Comedy	\$180
Russian F..	New	\$180
Philippines	Foreign	\$180
Turkey	New	\$100
Indonesia	New	\$100

Top Category

- New
- Foreign
- Comedy

Top Countries by Customer

- (All)
- Top 10 By Customers
- Other

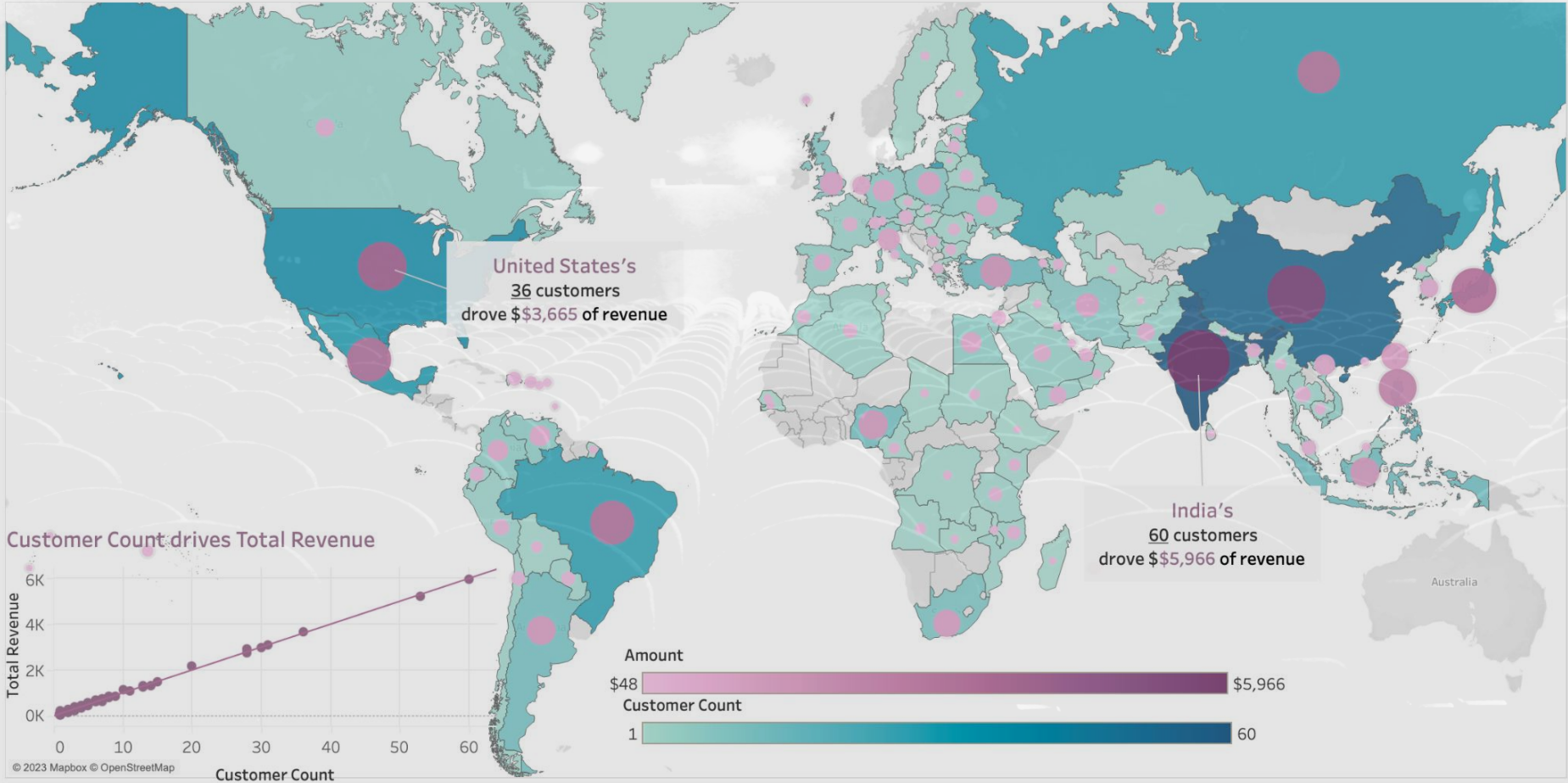
Analyzing Top Category by Total Revenue results in a different view of categories to focus on.

New is the top category by ROI in **6** of the top **10** countries by customer base.

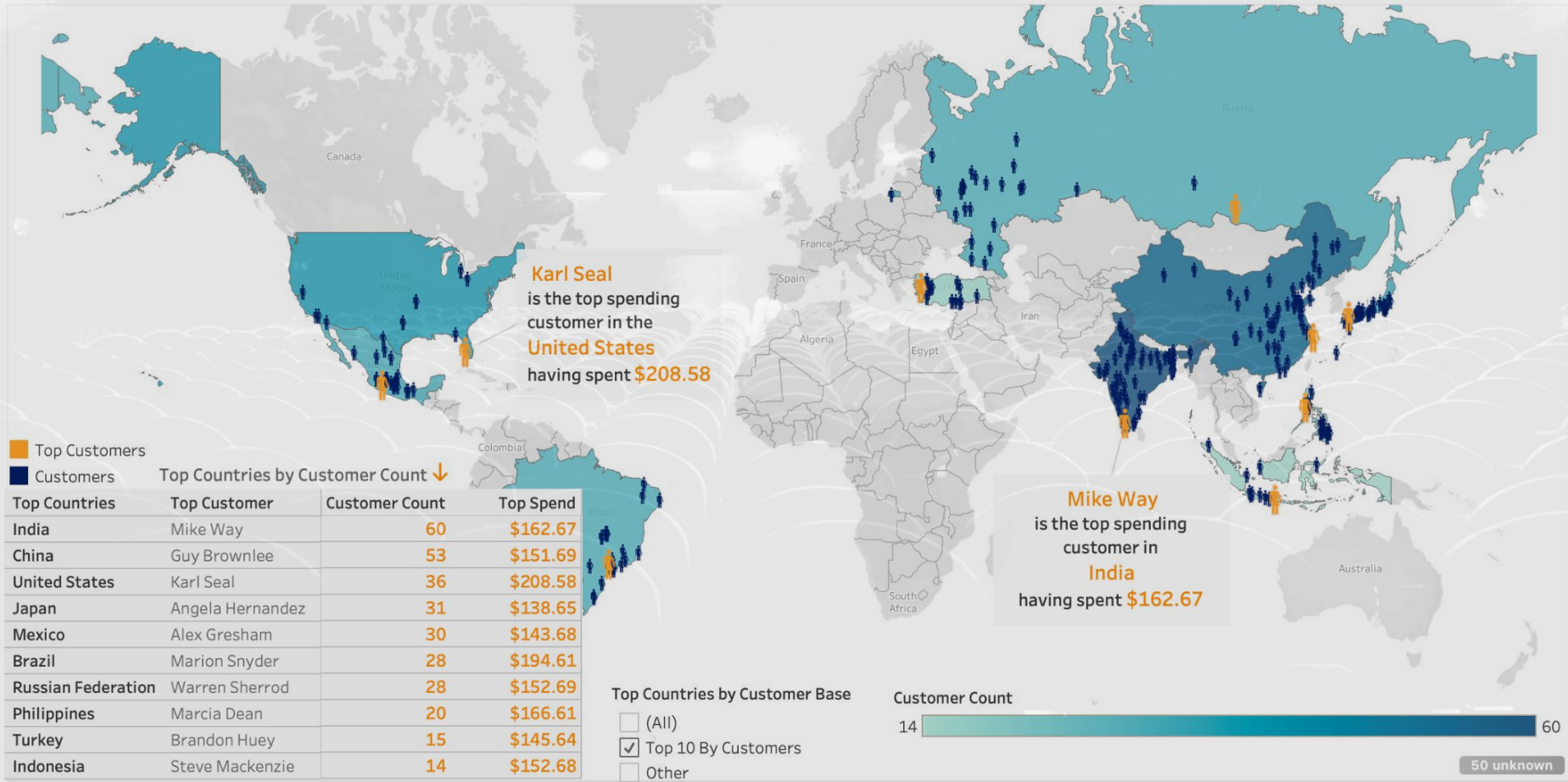


Geographic Analysis

Map: Customer Base and Total Revenue



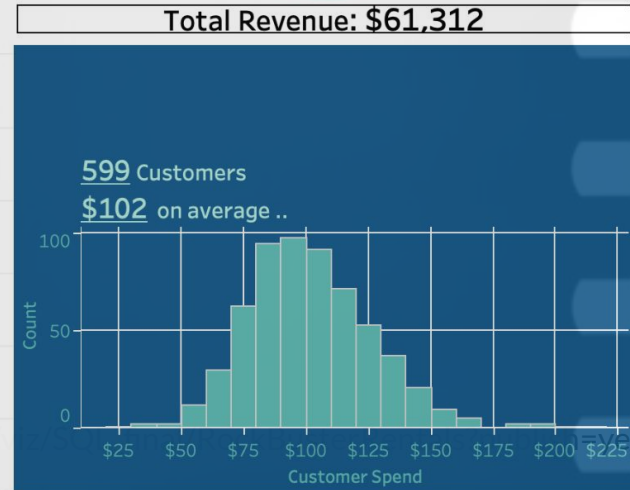
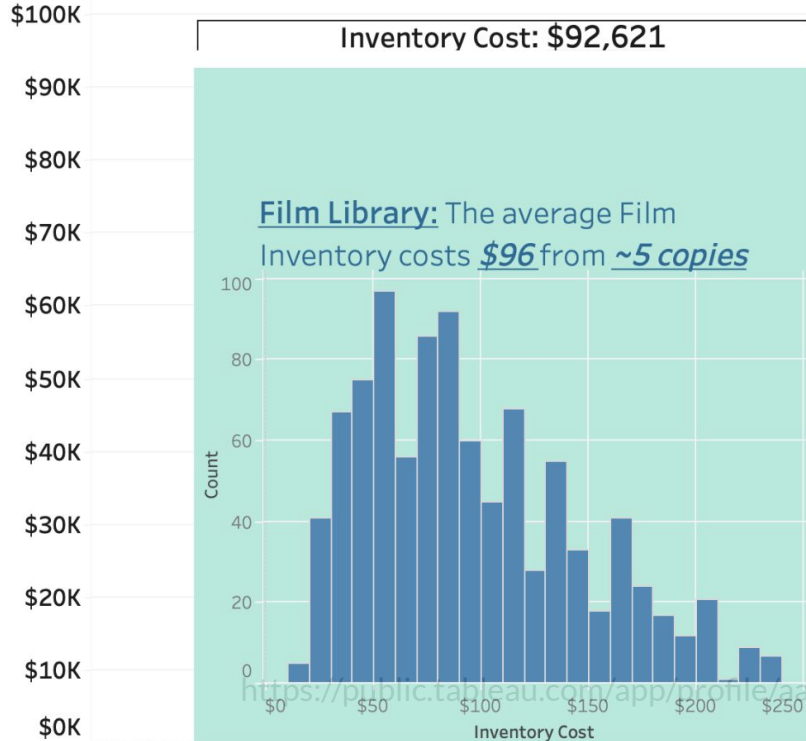
Map: Top Countries and Customers





Cost and Revenue:

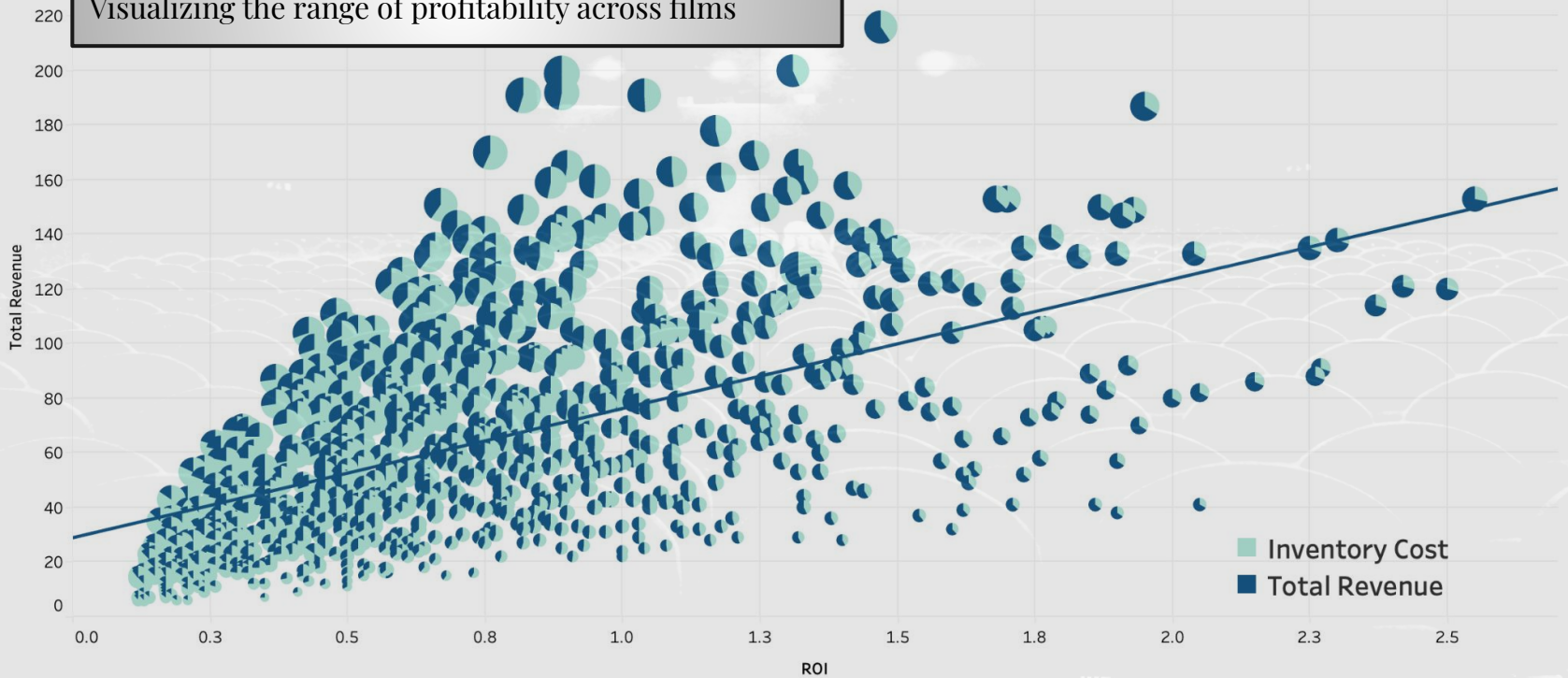
Breaking down the Key Metric: Return on Investment





Revenue and ROI:

Visualizing the range of profitability across films





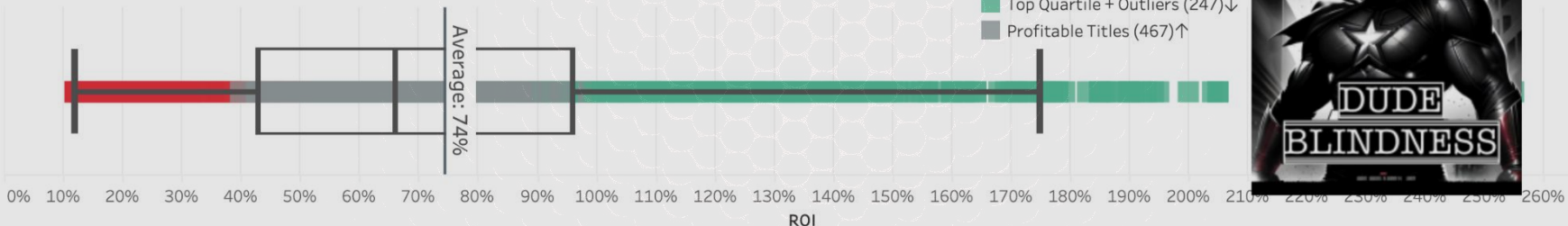
Determining the Least Profitable Titles:

The *Shapely Values* indicate that Quantitative > Qualitative.

Instead of choosing between categories or ratings, we select the bottom quartile of all categories by Gross Profit.

This measure of Inventory Cost / Total Revenue provides

Gross Profit by Category Quartiles



This group of 244 has less than half the median profit ratio
 Removing Low Profit Titles
 Total Profit Ratio: 74.5% > 89.9% AVG Profit ratio



Low Profit Titles (244) ↑

- Cruelty Unforgiven: 12%
- Freedom Cleopatra: 12%
- Hollywood Anonymous: 12%
- Sassy Packer: 12%
- Clockwork Paradise: 13%
- Japanese Run: 13%
- Lawrence Love: 13%
- Silence Kane: 13%
- Texas Watch: 13%
- Bride Intrigue: 14%

Profitable Titles (467) ↑

- Hills Neighbors: 33%
- Dalmations Sweden: 35%
- Glass Dying: 36%
- Extraordinary Conquerer: 38%
- Reunion Witches: 38%
- Chitty Lock: 39%
- Midnight Westward: 39%
- Army Flintstones: 40%
- Doctor Grail: 40%
- Carrie Bunch: 41%

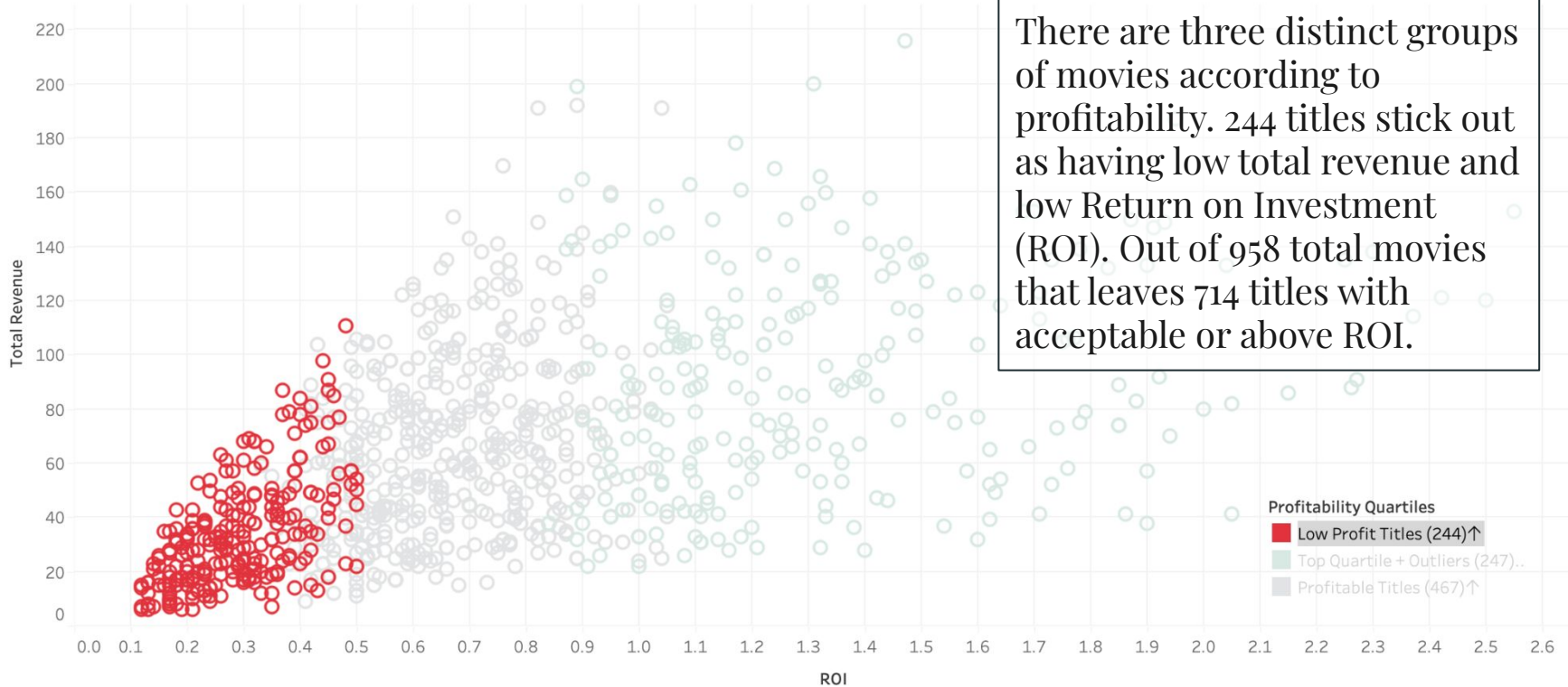
Top Quartile + Outliers (247) ↓

- Maiden Home: 255%
- Trap Guys: 250%
- Kissing Dolls: 242%
- Whale Bikini: 237%
- Fellowship Autumn: 230%
- Dude Blindness: 227%
- Bright Encounters: 226%
- Flintstones Happiness: 225%
- Daisy Menagerie: 215%
- Paths Control: 205%



Profitability Quartiles:

Identifying low profit titles



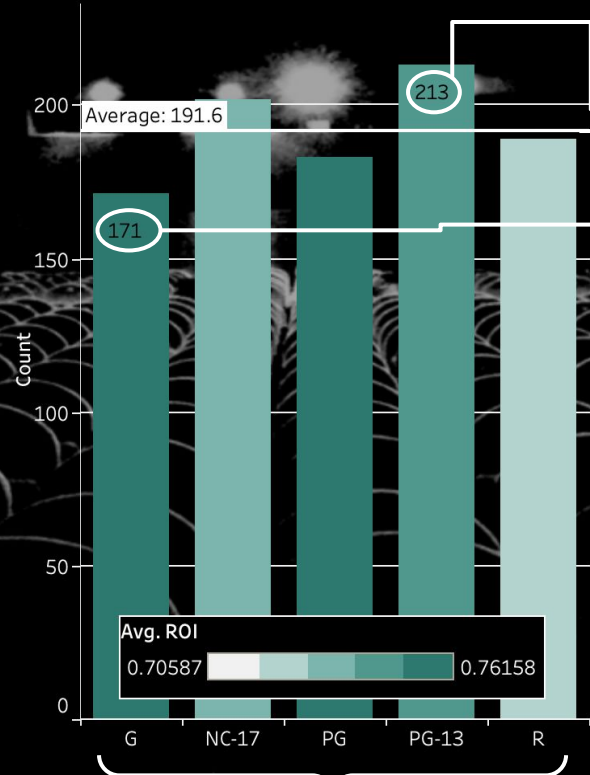
There are three distinct groups of movies according to profitability. 244 titles stick out as having low total revenue and low Return on Investment (ROI). Out of 958 total movies that leaves 714 titles with acceptable or above ROI.



Rating Count:

Higher film count
doesn't always lead to higher ROI

5 Ratings



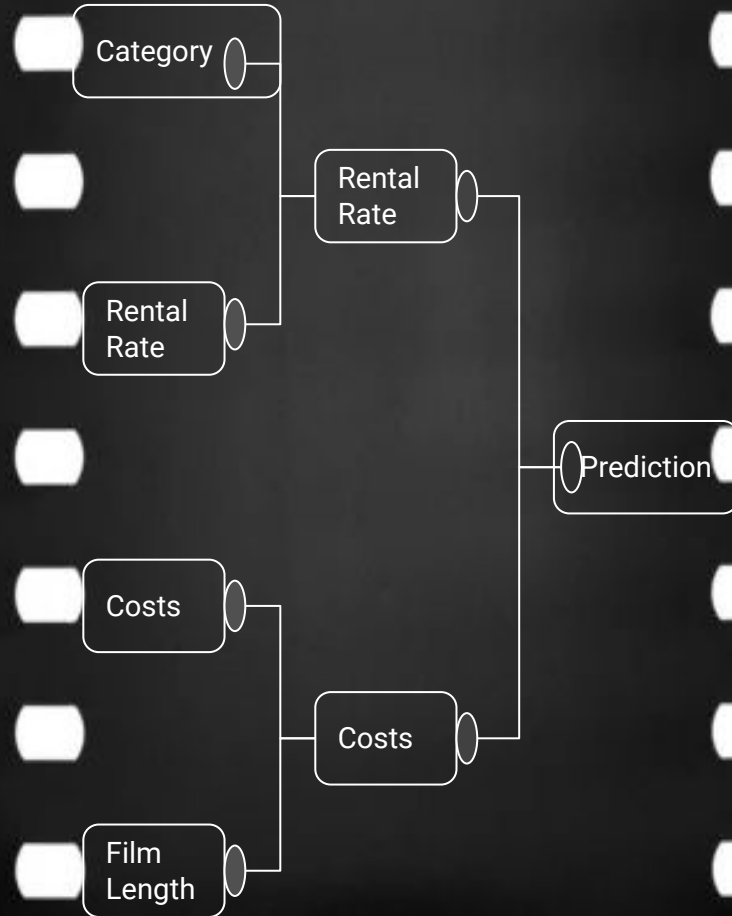
Max Count: **213**
Avg Count: **191.6**
Min count: **171**

The darker the Hue, the higher the Rating's ROI.
Higher number of films in that Rating don't seem associated with higher ROI, as the Min Count has very high ROI.



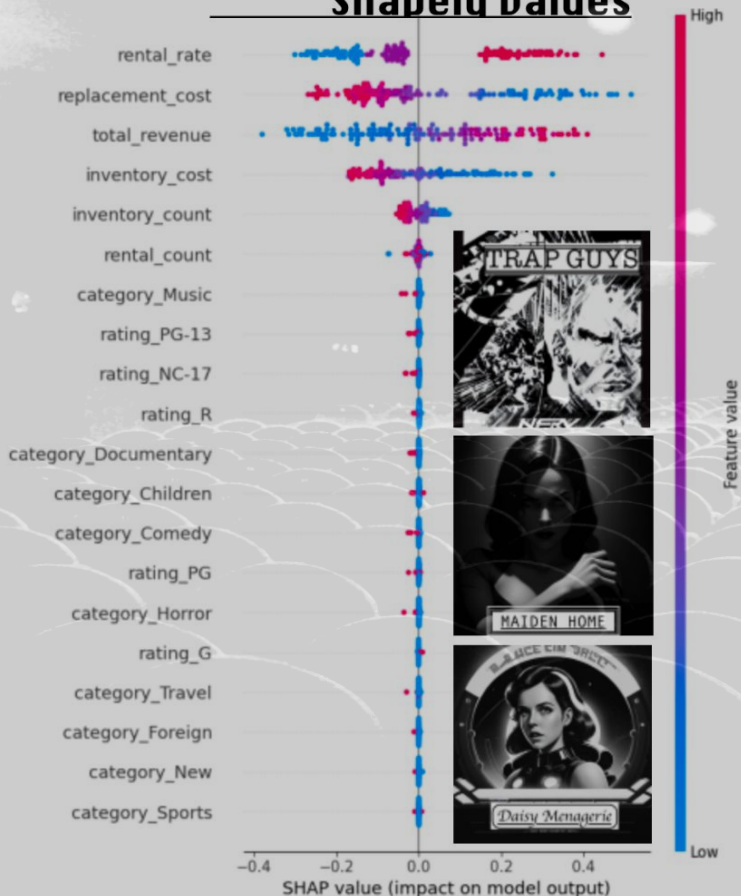
How to determine which features are important in driving ROI?

- Machine Learning is an asset
- Model interpretability is important to understand how the model is weighing different features
 - Features: Rental rate, replacement cost, categories, etc
- Train the model on predicting ROI
 - Use interpretability metrics to define a path towards higher ROI



Modeling

Shapely Values



XGBoost is a preferred choice among experts for tackling intricate data challenges and generating robust predictive models.

- Decision Tree ML model trained to predict film's Profit Ratio

(*total revenue / inventory cost*)

- Low MSE (0.0093) of the model indicates reliability

Shapely values offer a pragmatic framework for fairly attributing feature importance in these models, quantifying the practical significance of each variable's role in the model.

- SHAP values **closer to zero** indicate features with **less predictive value** in the model. Ratings/categories aren't predictive.

- Feature values are shown in blue (**low values**) to red (**high values**)

1) *Rental_rate*, *Replacement_cost*, *Total_revenue* are furthest from 0 and are therefore contribute most to the model.

2) *Quantitative data* is much more predictive than *qualitative data* (like categories and ratings).

2) *High rental rates* and *low replacement costs* are the key drivers of profitability.



PROFIT

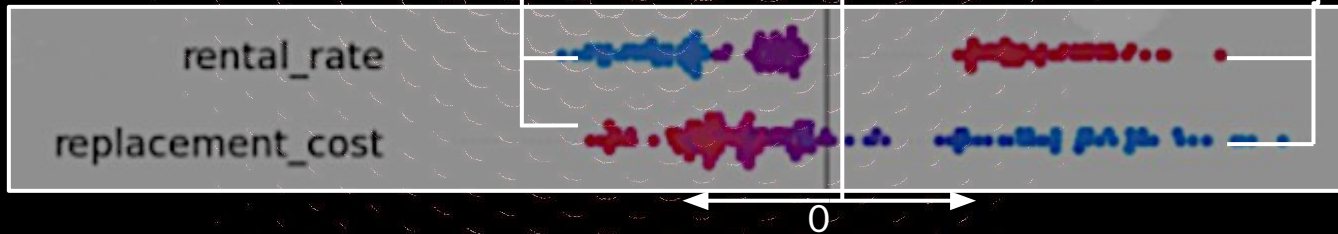
Interpreting a model to determine feature importance.

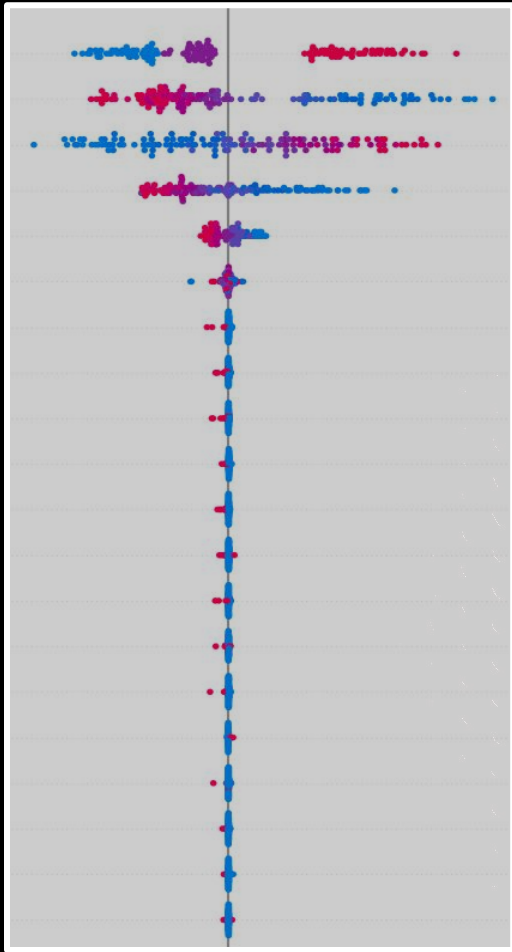
Shapely Values far from 0 are more important

Blue values are low variables, red is high.

Low rates and high costs predict Low Profit

High rates and low costs predict High Profit





PROFIT



Categories and ratings

1 Qualitative data is closer to zero and less useful

Replacement Costs

2 Maintaining low inventory costs predicts profitability

Rental Rates

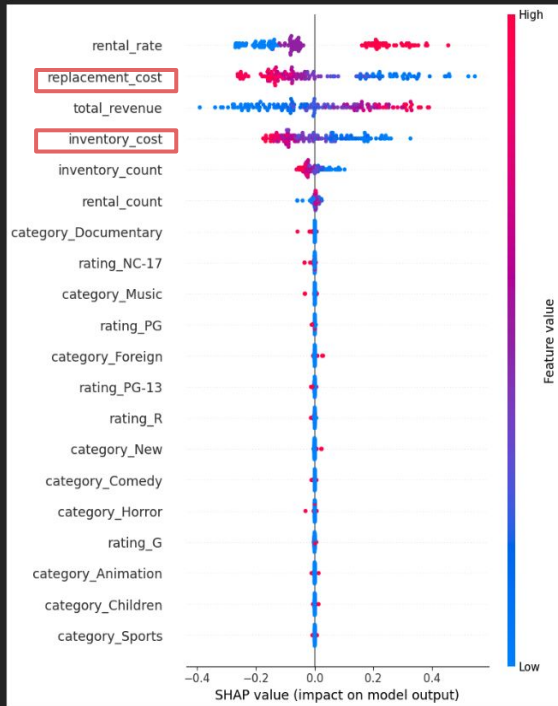
3 High Fees are the foundation of profitability



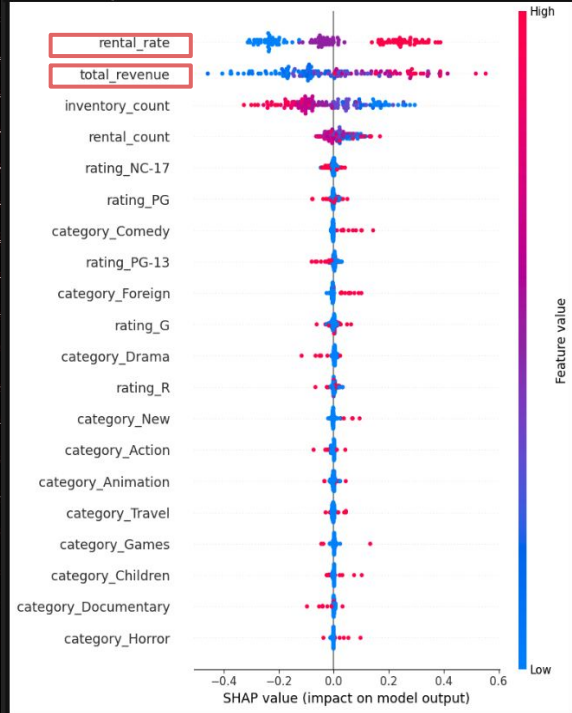
Feature Leakage

Feature leakage is when information from the target variable is directly or indirectly being used by the model to predict said target variable. This hinders generalization to new data and predictive capabilities of the model. Notice how the MSE degrades as leaking data highlighted in red are removed.

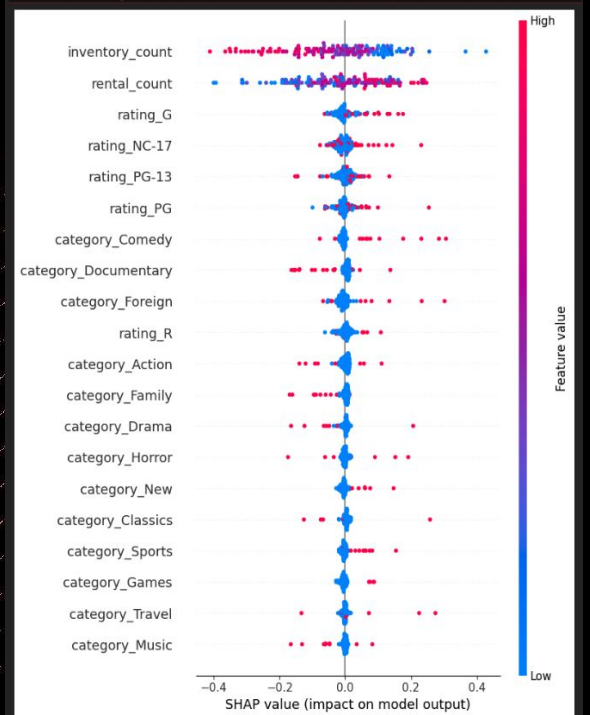
Mean Squared Error: 0.008736269131931774



Mean Squared Error: 0.1527980034844837



Mean Squared Error: 0.294918435421438

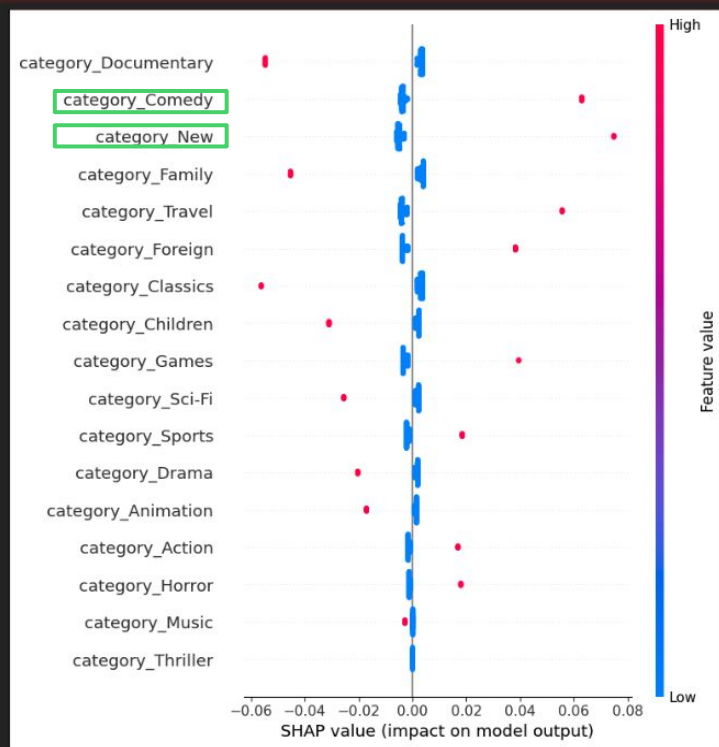




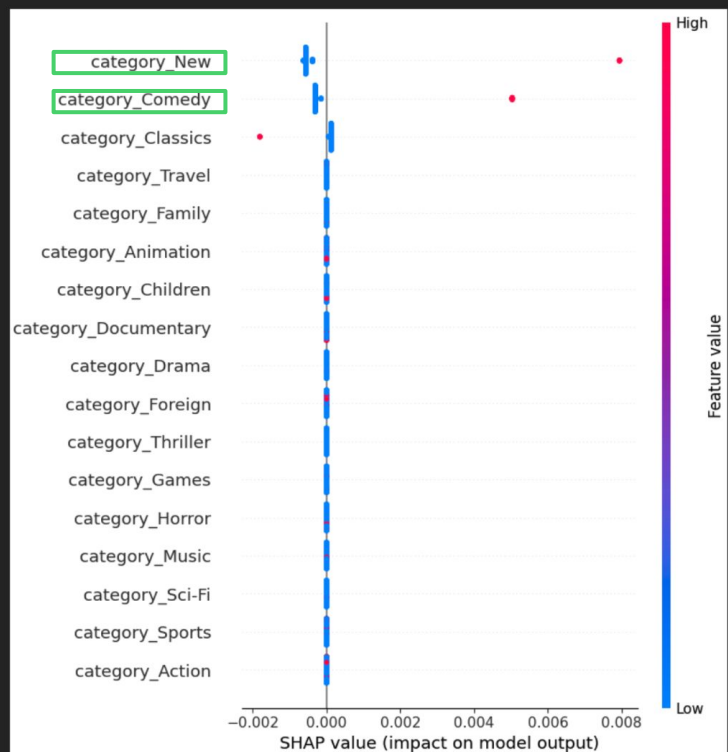
Categories | GridSearch

Here we focus only on categories and train for gross profit, then again after performing grid search for optimal hyperparameter settings. The MSE is high on both, and so predictive accuracy is questionable, but the feature importance can help separate noise from signal. Comedies and New stand out as profitable categories.

Mean Squared Error: 0.21681947275400443



Mean Squared Error: 0.2196390428802757

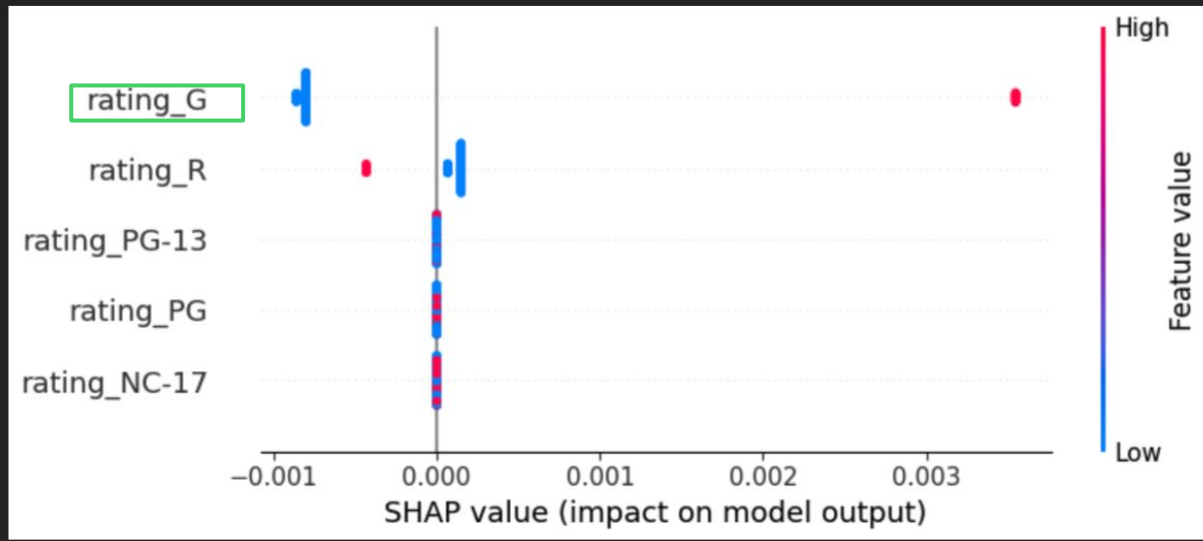




Ratings | GridSearch

Here we focus only on rating and train for gross profit with grid search for optimal hyperparameters. The MSE is not very low again, but G ratings stand out as higher impact on positive ROI than other ratings.

Mean Squared Error: 0.22029931677828596





Rental Rates:

High importance for predicting ROI

\$0.99

Low rate

\$2.99

Medium rate

\$4.99

High rate

Low rates are easily associated with lower ROI, as it takes more rentals to reach the same revenue as higher rates.

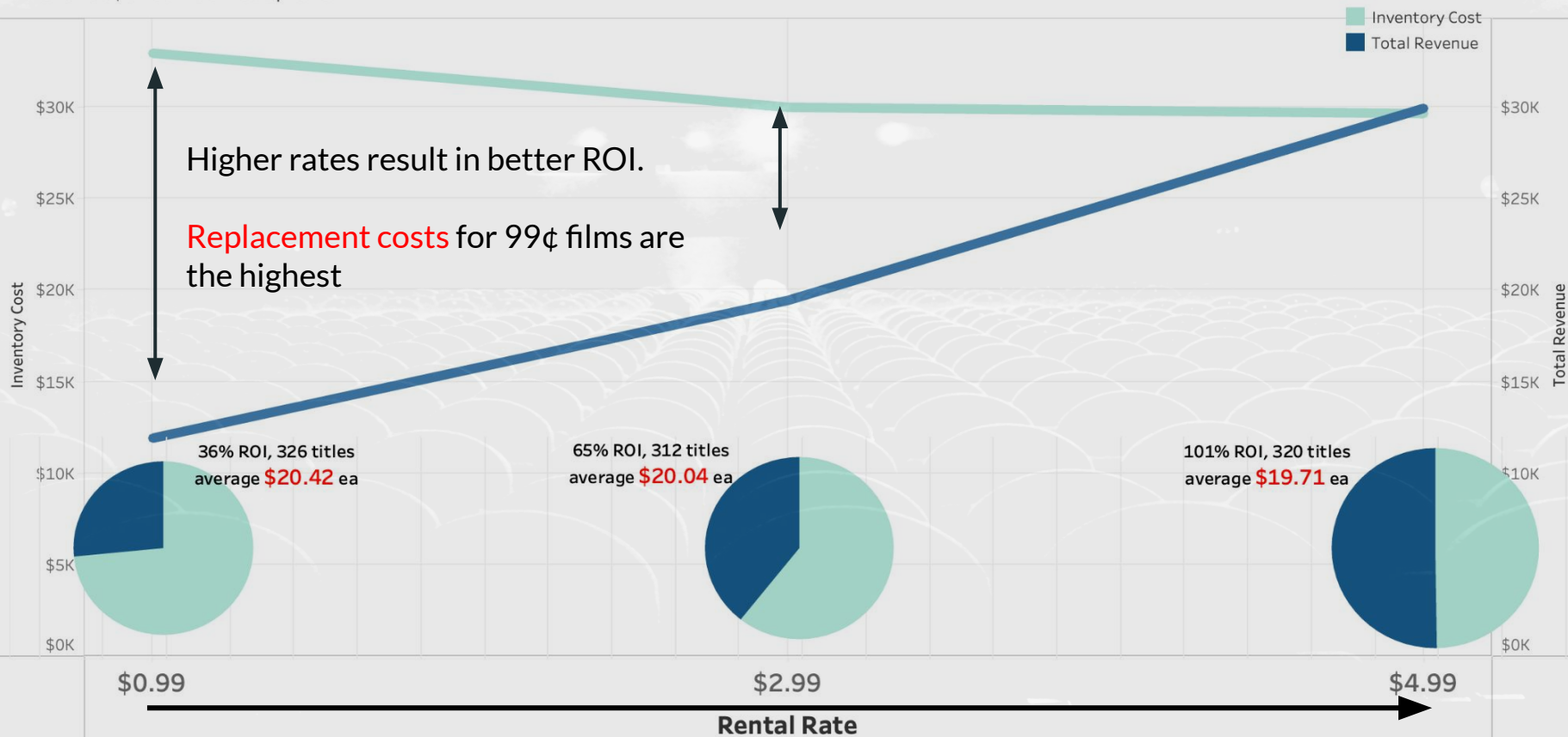
What do the rental rates look like in the context of ROI?

Do higher rates really result in more return on investment?

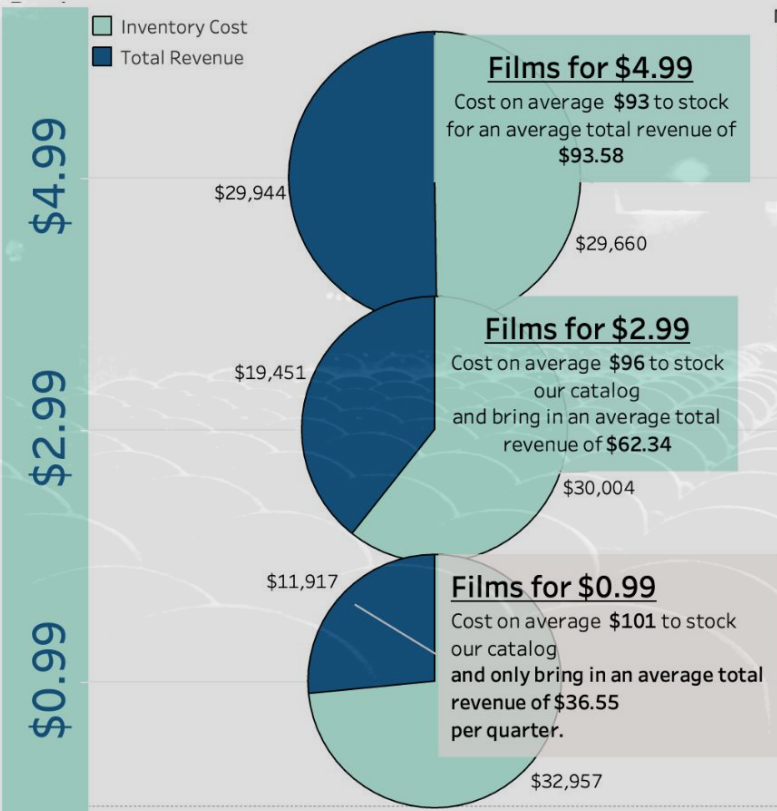


Rental Rates and ROI:

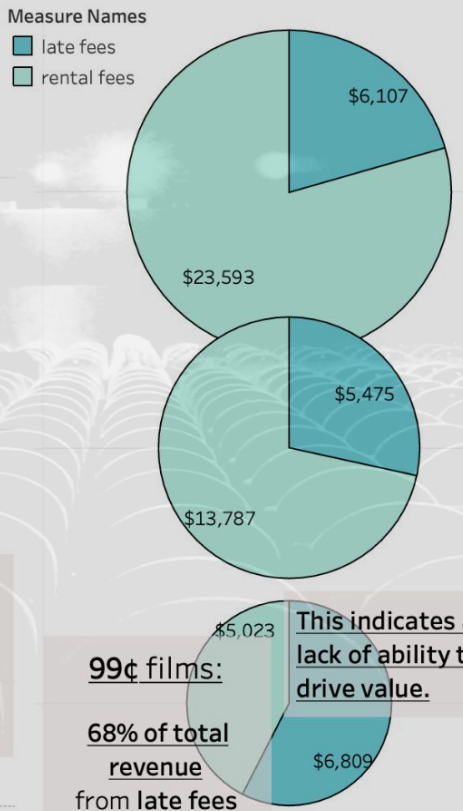
Films for 99¢ drive much less profit



Rental Rates: Profit



Late Fees



99¢ films:
68% of total revenue from late fees

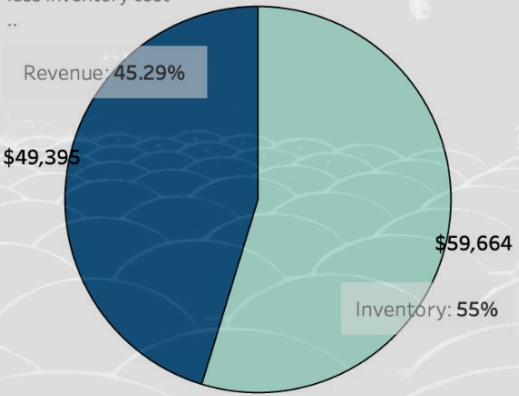
This indicates a lack of ability to drive value.

Removing \$0.99 Rentals

There are 326 titles rentable for \$0.99, removing them changes the catalog's profitability:

Total Revenue- ~~\$61,312~~-\$49,395=**\$11,917**
less revenue

Inventory Cost- ~~\$92,621~~-\$59,664=**\$32,957**
..



However, cutting 33% of the catalog may be too high a threshold and can be improved with similar results.

- Rate Groups
- (All)
 - \$0.99
 - \$2.99 & \$4.99

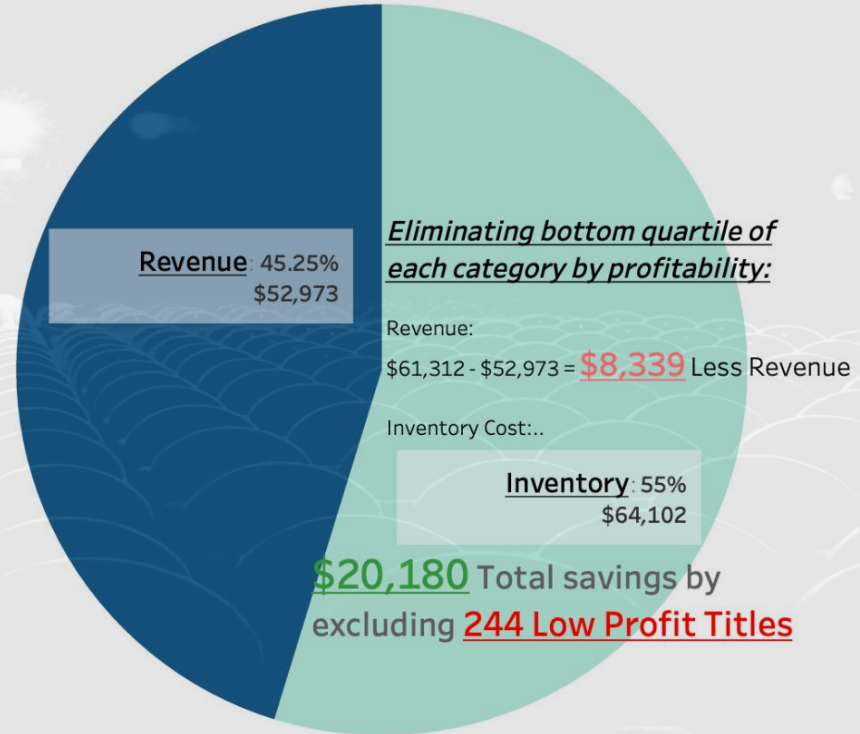
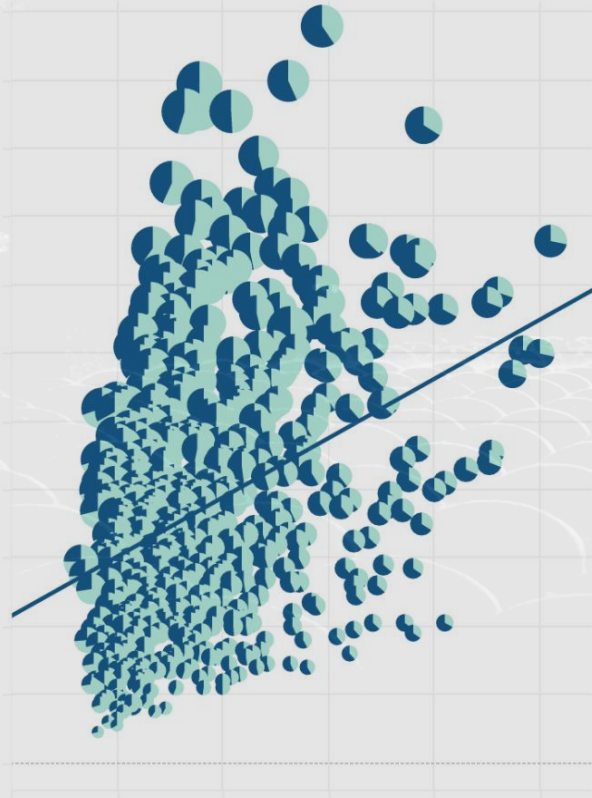


Profitability Quartiles

There are plenty of ways to prune the catalog, the strategy is to cut the bottom ~20% in terms of ROI each quarter by category.

This will result in less revenue but much less cost, and will continuously update the catalog to be popular and profitable.

What happens to total ROI when we remove the Low Profit Quartile by Category?



- (All)
- Low Profit Titles (244)↑
- Top Quartile + Outliers (247)↓



40% ROI

Optimize

45% ROI

Define Key Metrics

Goal: Improve 40% ROI

Solve for Key Metric
(ROI)

Remove Low ROI
Titles

Save **\$20,180**

Collect data for next
optimization cycle



Rates

Categories

Loyalty

Avoid 99¢ titles

Maximize \$4.99 rates

Largest 10 Markets

Sports is the Highest
Grossing, but **New**
has the Highest ROI

Top customers in our
largest markets

Identify and Reward



Spend *less* to get more

Find the *weak links*

Strengthen and Optimize
the film catalog

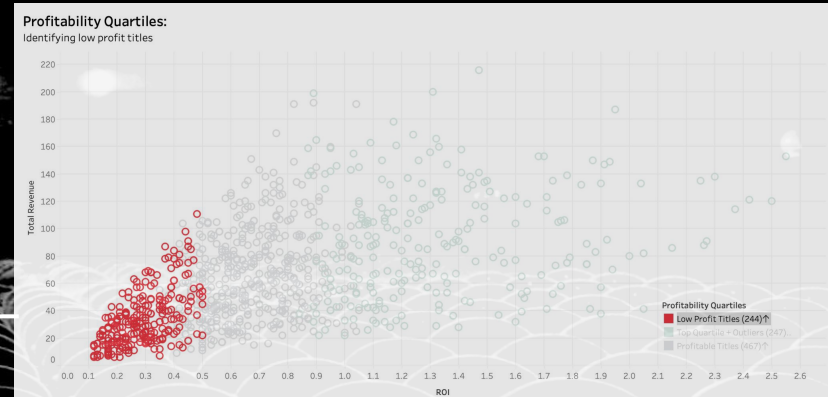


Tableau Link:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aaron.manzano/viz/SQL_final/RockBusterRentals?publish=yes