



Measuring & Optimizing Findability + GMV

in eCommerce

AGENDA

1. Getting the Basics right

2. A large-scale Measurement of Search Quality

3. A new Composite Model for eCommerce Search Sessions

4. Experiments & Results



1

Measuring Search Quality

are the results served by
an e-commerce engine
for a given query
good or not?

Getting the Basics right

1. Defining Quality

Is it perceived Relevance?

Is it Search Bounce rate?

Is it Search CTR?

Is it Search CR?

Is it GMV contribution?

Is it CLV?

... or a combination of all?

2. Measuring Quality



Explicit Feedback

Human Quality Judgments



Implicit Feedback

derived from various user activity signals
as a proxy for Search Quality.

Getting the Basics right

3.Measure correctly

Be aware of bots and crawlers

sometimes up to 60% of the searches are not explicitly requested by users

Correctly track search-redirects,
search-campaigns, etc.

from our experience only 7 out of 10 do this correctly

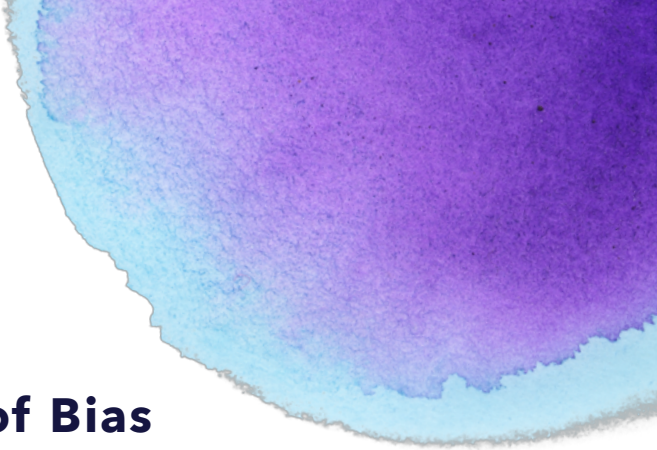
4.Be aware of Bias

Presentation-bias

Promotions-bias

Position-bias

MRR vs. Result-size-bias



State-of-the-art Approaches

► Explicit Feedback

Human Relevance Judgments

Let human experts label search results from an ordinal rating.

From there we can calculate NDCG, expected reciprocal rank and weighted information gain

almost impossible to scale

► Implicit Feedback

User Engagement Metrics

We can use implicit feedback derived from various user activity signals.

CTR, MRR...

noisy

2

Validation

a large-scale Measurement of Search
Quality in eCommerce

Our - Are we doing it right? - study @ search|hub.io

45,000

Randomly selected
Expert labeled Queries

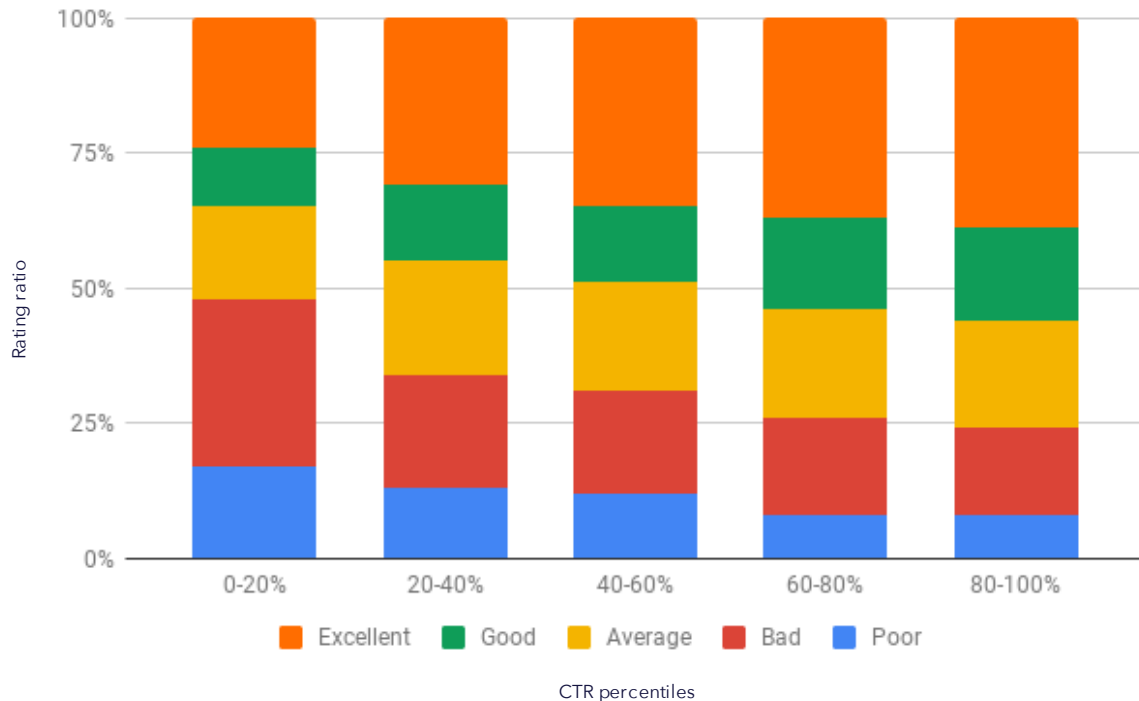
150m

Query Impressions
(4-weeks time frame)

180m

Clicks
and about 45m
other interactions

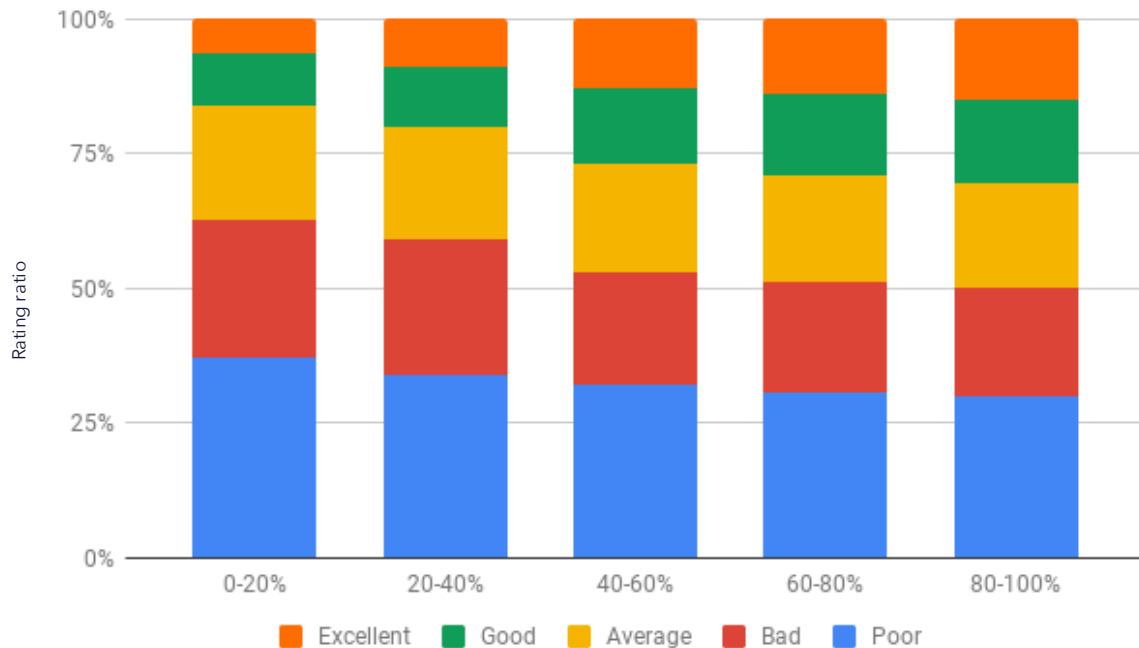
Search Result Ratings vs CTR percentile buckets



Not really what we
were expecting
to see?

*only 53% of the
highly clicked SERPs
have Ratings ≥ 4*

Search Result Ratings vs CR percentile buckets



Oh no -
it's getting worse

*only 50% of the
highly converting SERPs
have Ratings ≥ 3*

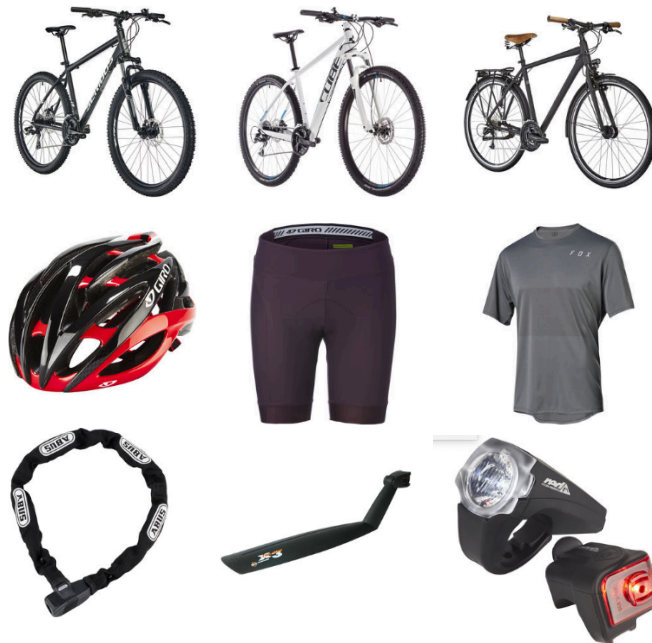
Query = bicycle



Query = bicycle



Expert Rating - 5



Expert Rating - 2

+21%
Clicks

+17%
GMV



“perceived relevance depends on topic diversity!
For broad queries users do not necessarily expect
to get one-of-a-kind SERPs”

Query = women shoes





Expert Rating - 5



“Product exposure on it’s own
can create desire and drive revenue”



unfortunately
“relevance” alone is
not a reliable estimator
for User Engagement
and
even less for
GMV contribution

3

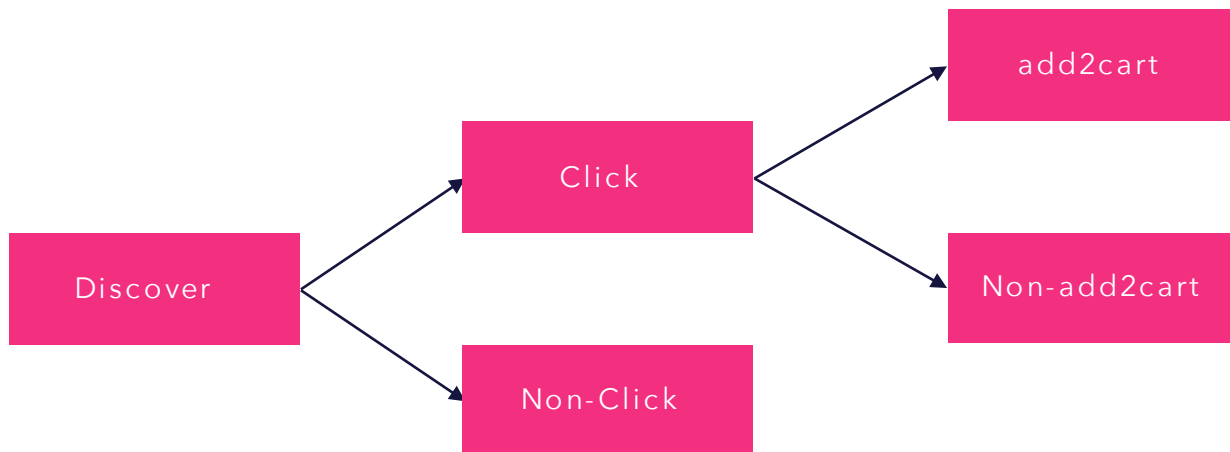
A New Approach

Composite Model for Measuring
Search Quality in eCommerce

What do we want to optimize?

Our Goal is to maximise the expected SERP interaction probability and GMV contribution. Where eCommerce search consists of two different stages.

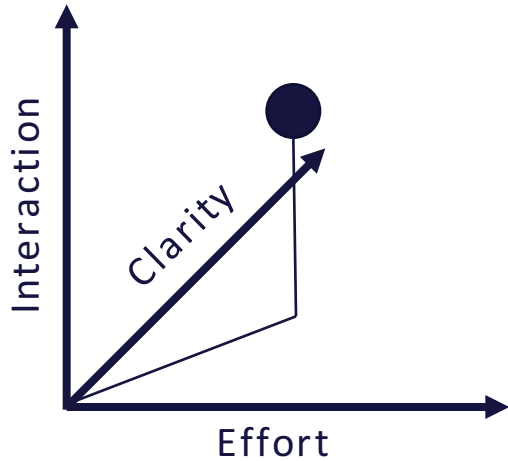
Picking a candidate (click) and deciding to purchase (add2cart)



$$P(\Phi = 1 \mid i, q) = P(\Omega = 1 \mid i, q)P(\Phi = 1 \mid \Omega = 1, i, q)$$

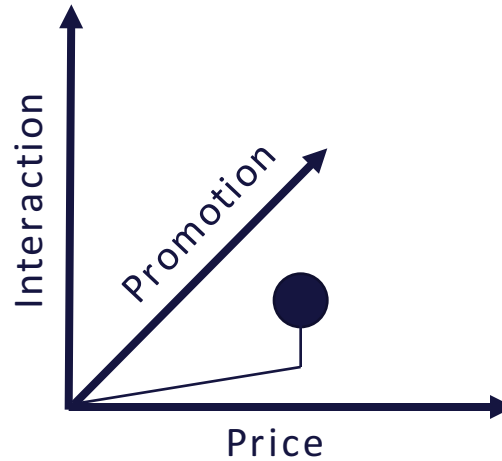
Optimizing the entire search shopping journey

Findability $f_c()$



Click Probability

Sellability $f_s()$



Cart Probability

+



Findability: a straight forward Model

Intuitively Findability is a measure for the ease with which information can be found. However the accurate you can specify what you are searching for the easier it might be.


$$f_c = f(\text{clarity}, \text{effort}, \text{Impressions}, \dots)$$

a measure of how specific
or broad a query is – Query
Intent Entropy

a measure of the effort to navigate
through the search-result in order
to find specific products



Sellability: a straight forward Model

Intuitively Sellability can be seen as a binary measure.

The selected item is added to the basket or not.

▶ $f_s = f(\text{price}, \underline{\text{promotion}}, \text{add-2-basket}, \dots)$

a measure of the relative price-
drop for a specific product



Optimization function

We model Findability as a LTR-Problem and directly optimize NDCG
While Sellability is modeled as a binary classification problem

► Revenue Contribution = $\sum_{s \in S} \sum_{i \in i^s} \underbrace{Price(i)}_{\text{Price of item } i} \underbrace{P(\Phi = 1 \mid i^s, q^s)}_{\text{Probability of an add-2-cart}}$

4

Experiment

Composite Model for Measureing
Search Quality in eCommerce

Experiments

Evaluation Metrics

- Ranking Metric: NDCG
- Revenue Metric : Revenue/query@k

Baseline Models

Click	• RankNet • RankBoost • LambdaRank • LambdaMART
Purchase	• SVM • Logistic Regression • Random Forest
Both	• Our tuned composite Model (CCM)

Findability - Features

Activity Time

- Time to first Click
- Time to first Refinement
- Time to first add to Cart
- Dwell time of the query

Positional

- Position of first product clicked
- Positions seen but not clicked
- Top-k Click rate

Activity aggregates

- Number of clicks
- Number of cart adds
- Number of filters applied
- Number of sorting changes
- Number of impressions
- Click Success
- Cart Success

Findability - Features

Query specifics

- Query Length by chars
- Query Length by words
- Contains specifiers
- Contains modifiers
- Contains range specifiers
- Contains units

Query Meta Data

- Query Intent Category**
- Query type (Intent diversity)**
- Query Intent-Score**
- Query Intent refinement Similarity**
- Query / Result Intent Similarity**
- Query Intent Frequency**
- Query Frequency
- Suggested Query / Recommended Query
- Number of results

Experimental Results: NDCG

Type	Method	Click NDCG@12			Purchase NDCG@12			Revenue NDCG@12		
		Train	Validation	Test	Train	Validation	Test	Train	Validation	Test
Click	RankNet	0,1691	0,1675	0,1336	0,1622	0,1669	0,1626	0,1641	0,1649	0,1315
	RankBoost	0,1858	0,1715	0,1285	0,1856	0,1715	0,1667	0,1858	0,1715	0,1273
	LambdaRank	0,1643	0,1637	0,1319	0,1628	0,1660	0,1624	0,1663	0,1667	0,1325
	LambdaMART	0,2867	0,1724	0,1370	0,2867	0,1724	0,1666	0,2867	0,1724	0,1329
Purchase	SVM	0,1731	0,1719	0,1296	0,1776	0,1701	0,1705	0,1762	0,1699	0,1280
	Logistic Regression	0,1919	0,1687	0,1272	0,1919	0,1687	0,1729	0,1919	0,1687	0,1292
	Random Forrest	0,3064	0,1632	0,1323	0,3035	0,2236	0,1744	0,3033	0,1634	0,1335
Both	LambdaMART + RF	0,2661	0,2325	0,1313	0,2800	0,2260	0,1637	0,2661	0,2322	0,1292
	CCM	0,1741	0,1533	0,1340	0,2678	0,1815	0,1776	0,2007	0,1676	0,1478

+10.7%

better than the best single model

Experimental Results: Revenue/query@k

Type	Method	Rev@1	Rev@2	Rev@3	Rev@4	Rev@5	Rev@6	Rev@7	Rev@8	Rev@9	Rev@10	Rev@11	Rev@12
Click	RankNet	4,16 €	4,36 €	4,55 €	4,57 €	4,71 €	4,86 €	4,85 €	4,96 €	5,08 €	5,16 €	5,17 €	5,20 €
	RankBoost	4,25 €	4,36 €	4,36 €	4,43 €	4,62 €	4,81 €	4,86 €	4,98 €	5,11 €	5,18 €	5,25 €	5,28 €
	LambdaRank	4,07 €	4,29 €	4,41 €	4,52 €	4,72 €	4,88 €	5,04 €	5,05 €	5,27 €	5,38 €	5,40 €	5,44 €
	LambdaMART	4,15 €	4,22 €	4,40 €	4,74 €	4,94 €	5,17 €	5,35 €	5,49 €	5,25 €	5,37 €	5,41 €	5,46 €
Purchase	SVM	4,10 €	4,22 €	4,43 €	4,44 €	4,60 €	4,80 €	4,97 €	5,12 €	5,25 €	5,37 €	5,40 €	5,43 €
	Logistic Regression	3,99 €	4,32 €	4,32 €	4,36 €	4,41 €	4,47 €	4,59 €	4,62 €	4,75 €	4,75 €	4,78 €	4,81 €
	Random Forrest	4,20 €	4,48 €	4,52 €	4,67 €	4,82 €	4,96 €	5,12 €	5,26 €	5,38 €	5,51 €	5,57 €	5,62 €
Both	LambdaMART + RF	4,11 €	4,19 €	4,39 €	4,72 €	4,86 €	5,03 €	5,18 €	5,21 €	5,33 €	5,44 €	5,48 €	5,51 €
	CCM	4,19 €	4,57 €	4,73 €	5,10 €	5,25 €	5,45 €	5,61 €	5,77 €	5,96 €	6,09 €	6,17 €	6,24 €



+11.0%

better than the best single model

Summary

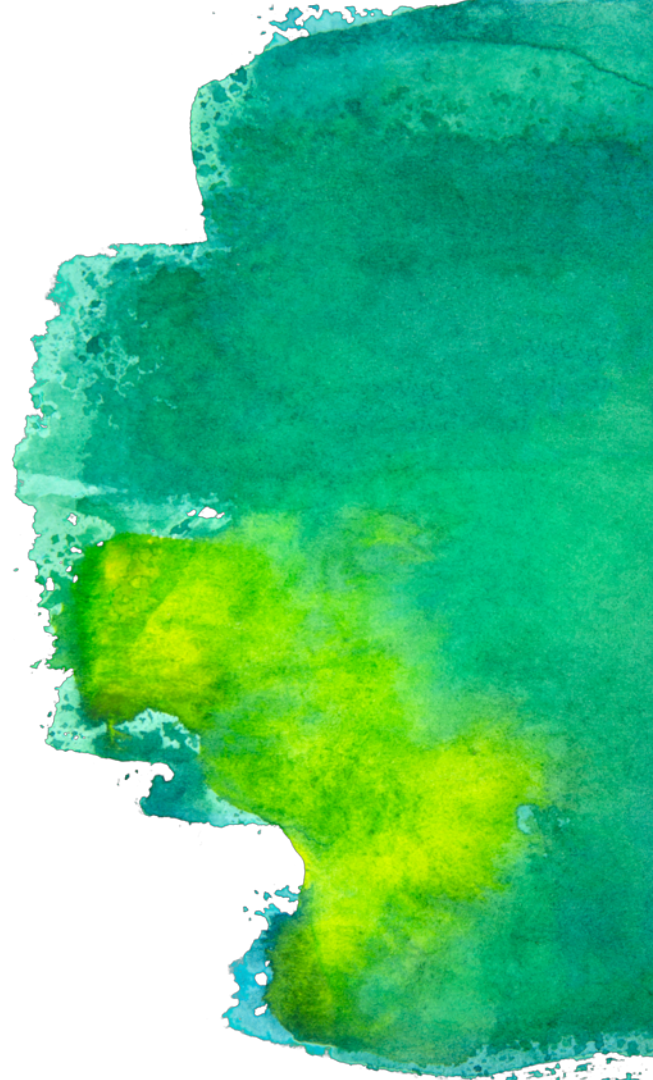
Keep your Tracking clean and handle bias

Query types really matter

- generic vs. precise
- informational vs. inspirational

The Discovery & Buying Process is a complex Journey

Do not oversimplify the problem by using Explicit Feedback for SERP relevance only



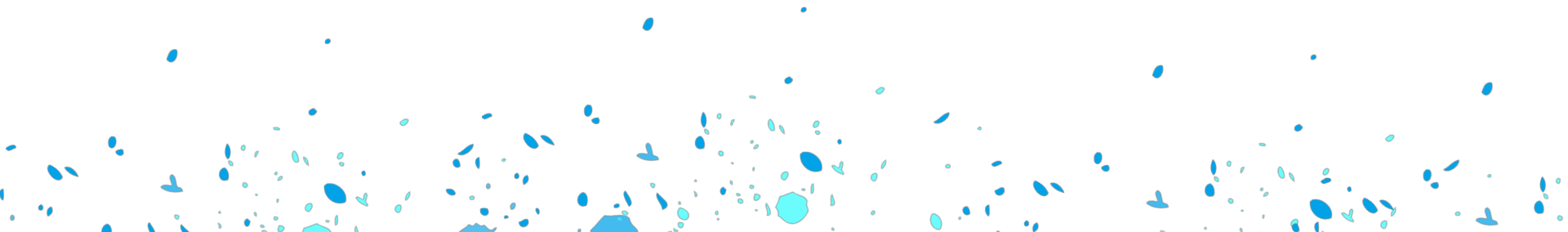
Thanks!

Any questions?

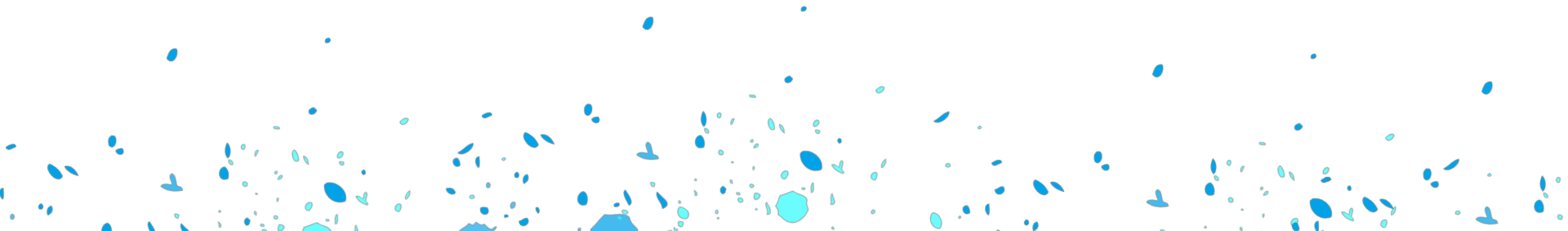
You can find me at:

@Andy_wagner1980

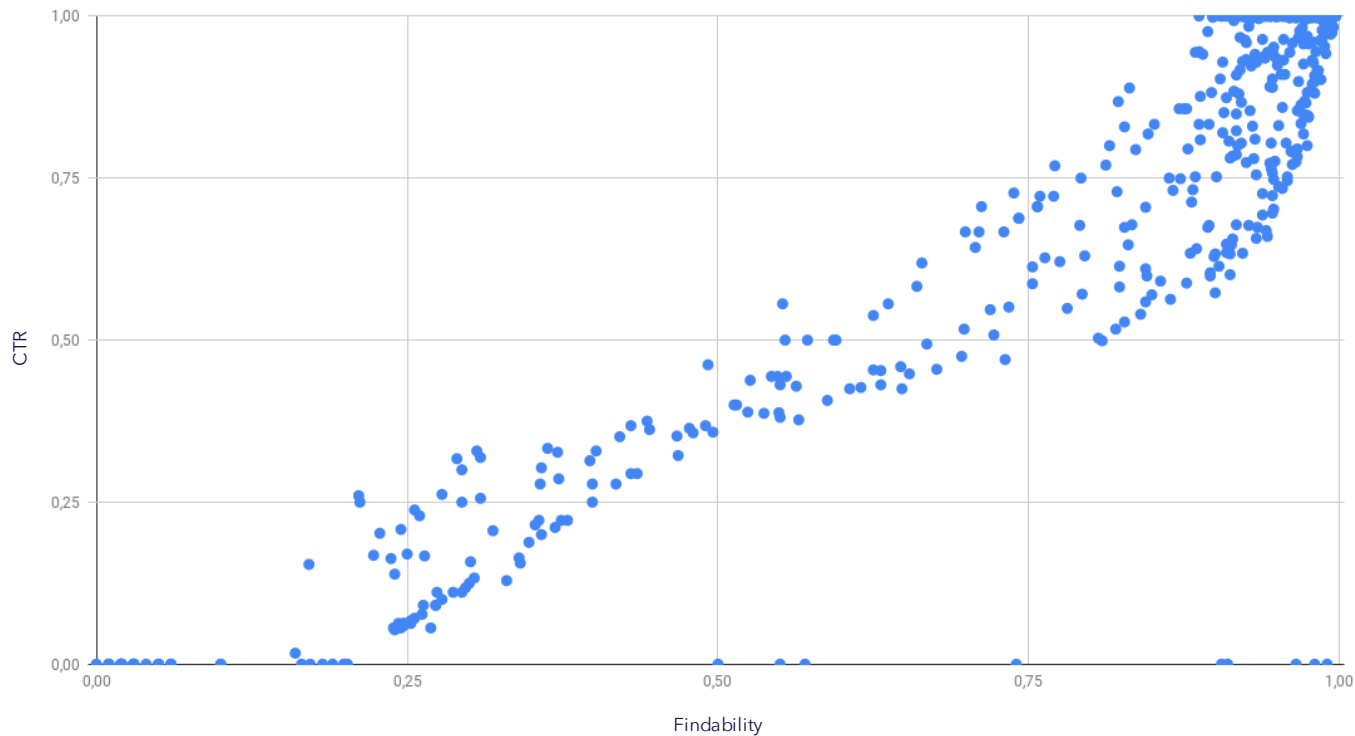
andreas.wagner@commerce-experts.com



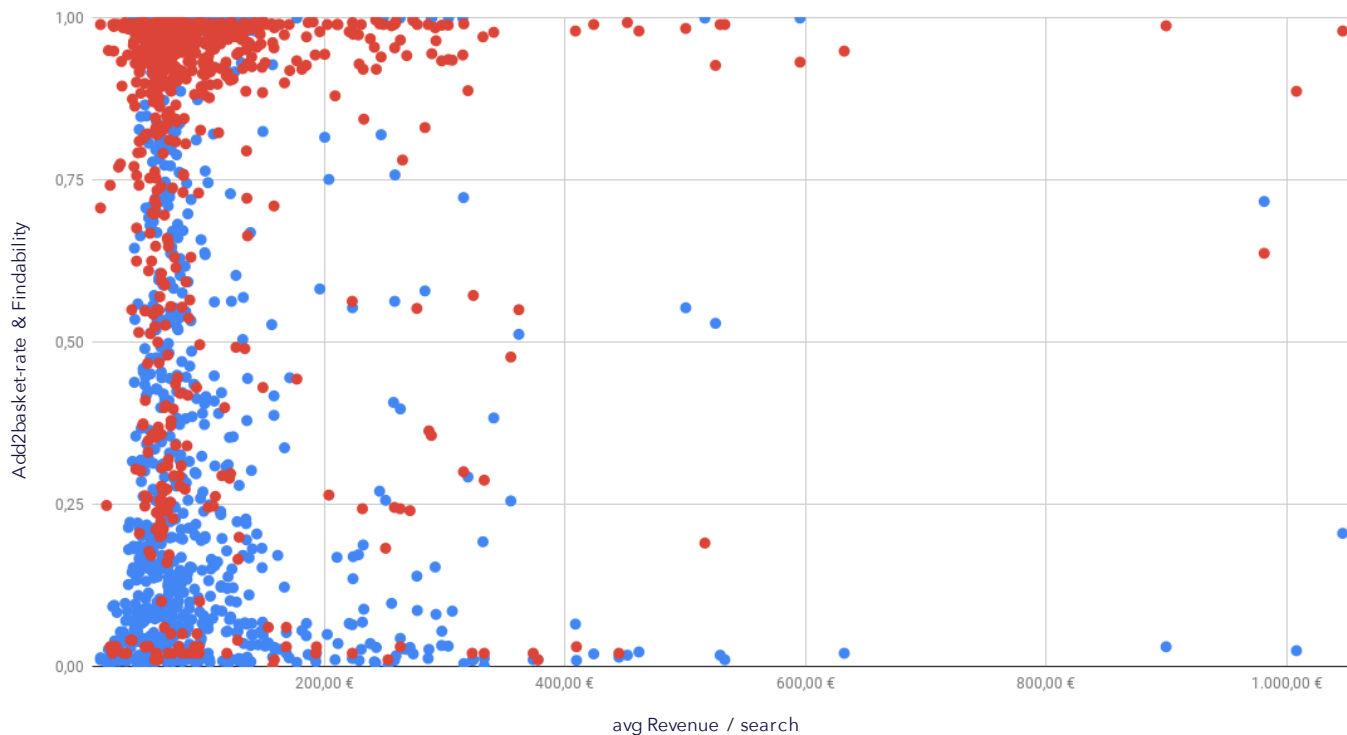
Backup Slides



Results - Findability as a Click Predictor



Results - Findability as a add2Basket Predictor



Results - Findability & Sellability as a add2Basket Predictor

