



# **Beating the Status Quo Ranking on Shorthead Queries**

On the way: building a Learning to Rank Model for OTTO Search

MICES 2022 | Team Ranking @ OTTO | Felix Rolf

**6.240** employees

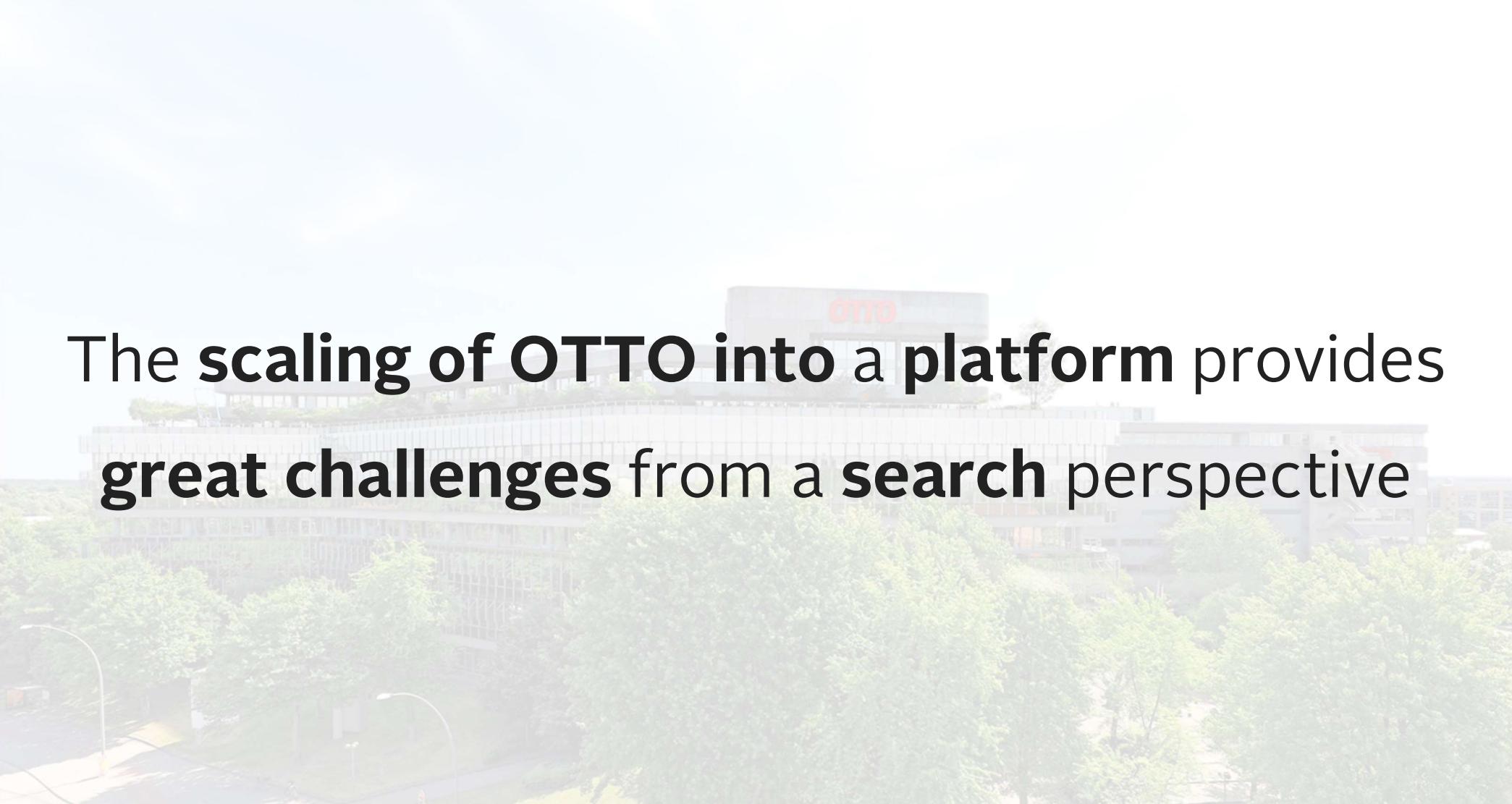
**GMV 6.9** billion EUR

**11.5** million customers  
of it **3.5** million new customers

**2.89** million **qualified visits** per day  
of it **70%** mobile

2021/22





The **scaling of OTTO into a platform** provides  
**great challenges** from a **search** perspective



**1 Increase in number of vendors & products available at OTTO**



**2 Heterogenous product data quality** due to products from different sources



**3 Optimization for customer relevance**, not business KPIs



**4 Increased number of body- and longtail searches**

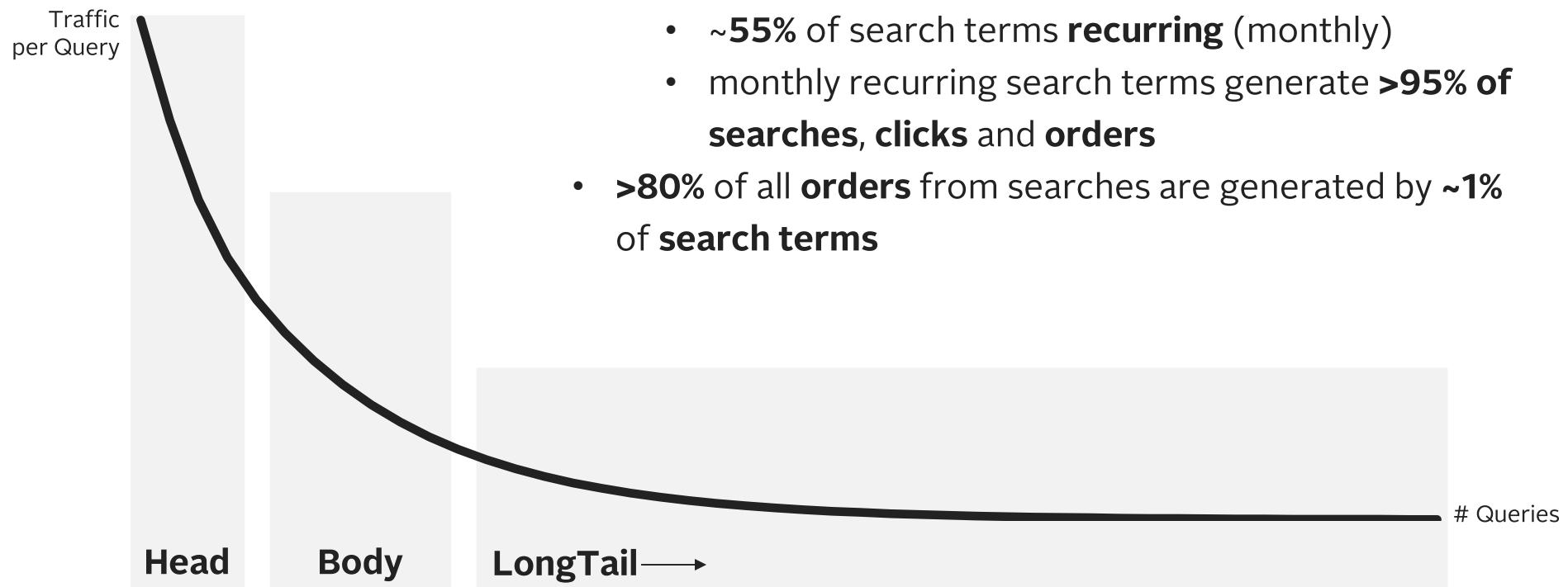
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## Increase in number of vendors & products available at OTTO



## 4

## Increased number of **body-** and **longtail searches**



**Currently** we are **ranking** all search results based on a **rule-based, linear combination** of three **main ranking factors**:

- **Linguistic relevance**
- **Availability**
- **Popularity** (Units/Revenue)

# Learning to Rank algorithms **enable** a ranking based on **true relevance** from a **customers** perspective

**Training data with perfect product ordering per query**

**LTR Model**

**Ranking of any given list of products**

## **Judgements**

Give the perfect ordering of products per query for historic data

## **Features**

Abstraction/Encoding of product, query and product-query-matching information

## **Training**

Find patterns in the data and understand relationships between features and relevance of products

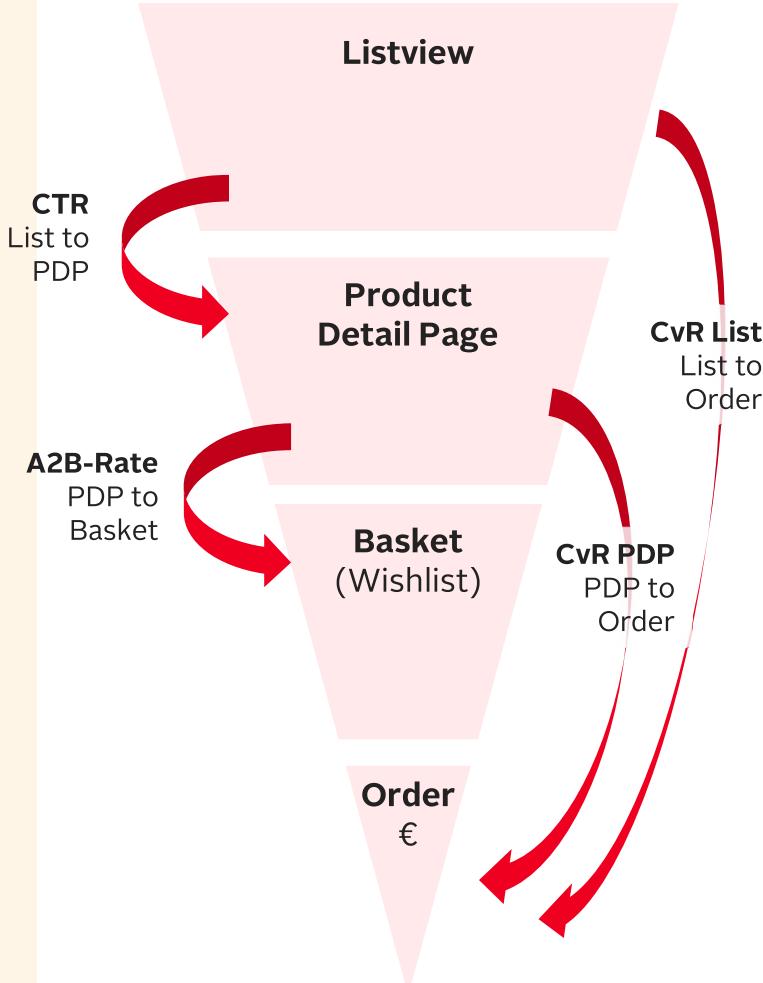
Product 1 is more relevant than product 2 given query x

## **Trained ML Model**

Can apply identified patterns to new data and deduce relevancy of unseen products/queries

A Product with features like xyz is more relevant than a product with features abc given a query with features like 123

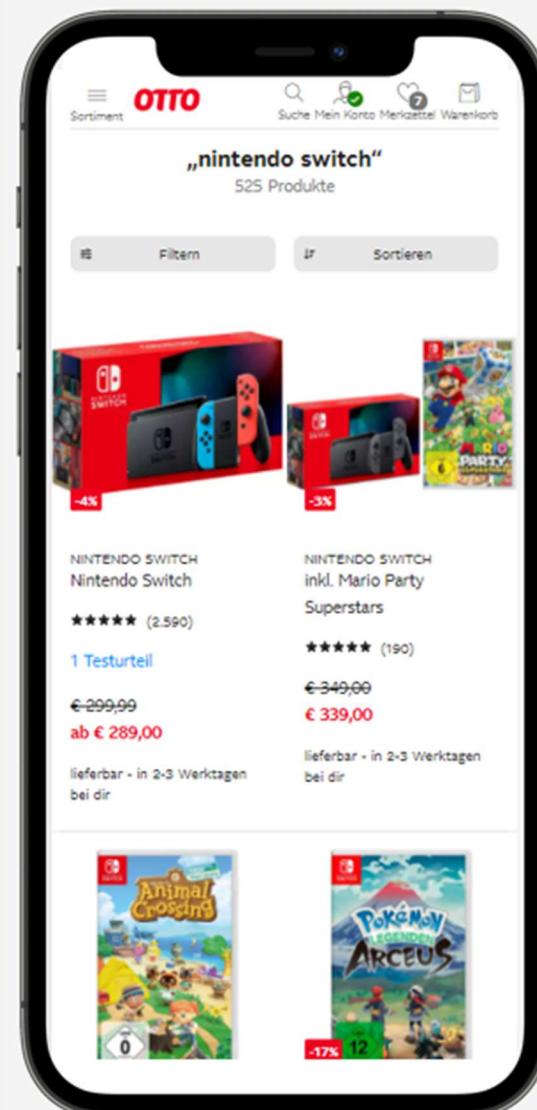
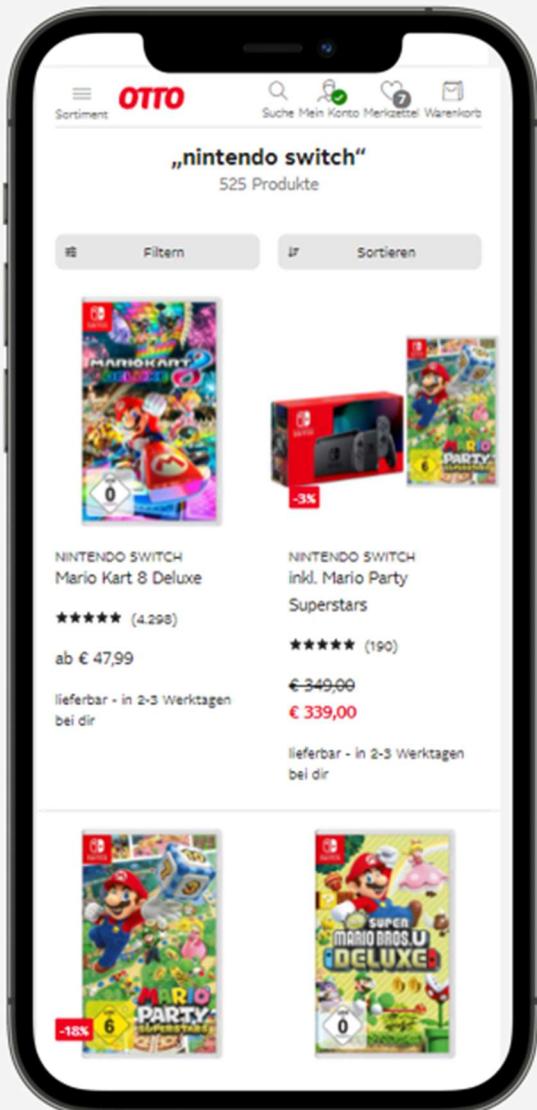




To find the **best ordering** of products, we **rank** our **shorthead** queries based on **customer interaction KPIs**

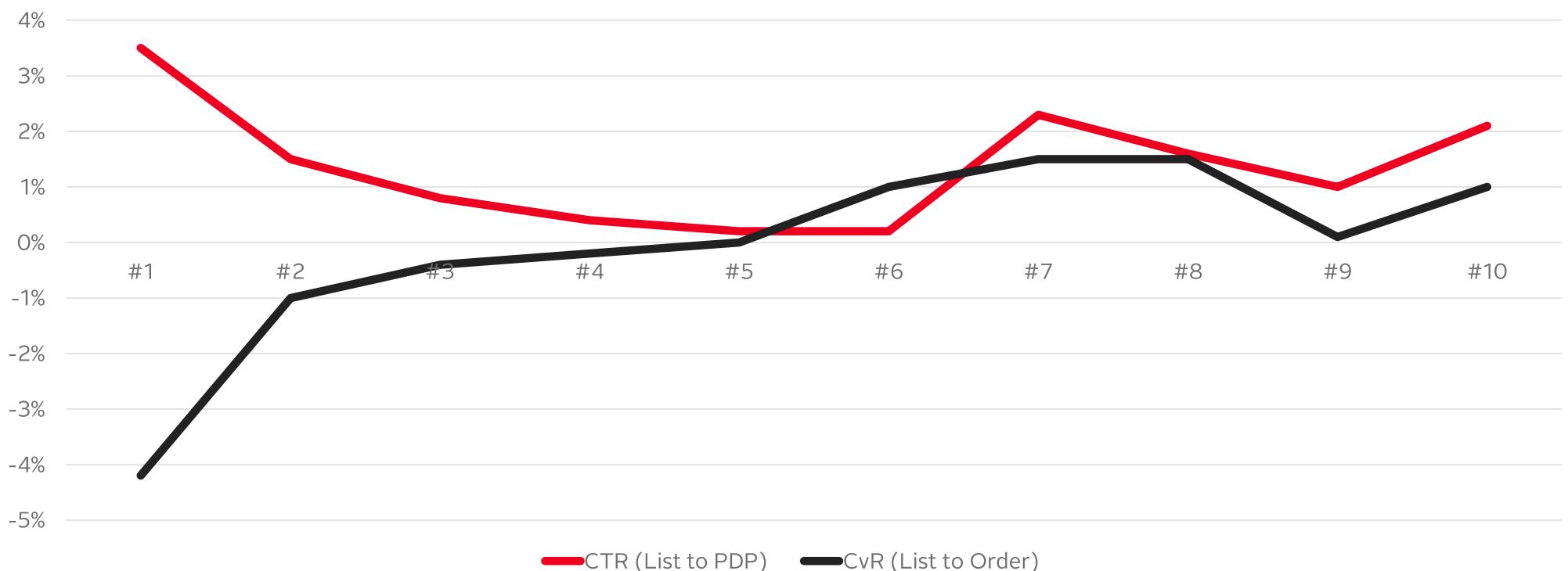
- 10 **onsite experiments** (A/B test)
- Shorthead: **~5.000 queries**
- Status Quo (A) against Judgements (B), reranked queries based on customer interaction KPIs
- Onsite experiments included Judgements ranked by:
  - **4x** on **CTR**
  - **1x** on **A2B-Rate**
  - **1x** on **CvR PDP**
  - **4x** on **CTR and CvR PDP**

## Group A Status Quo

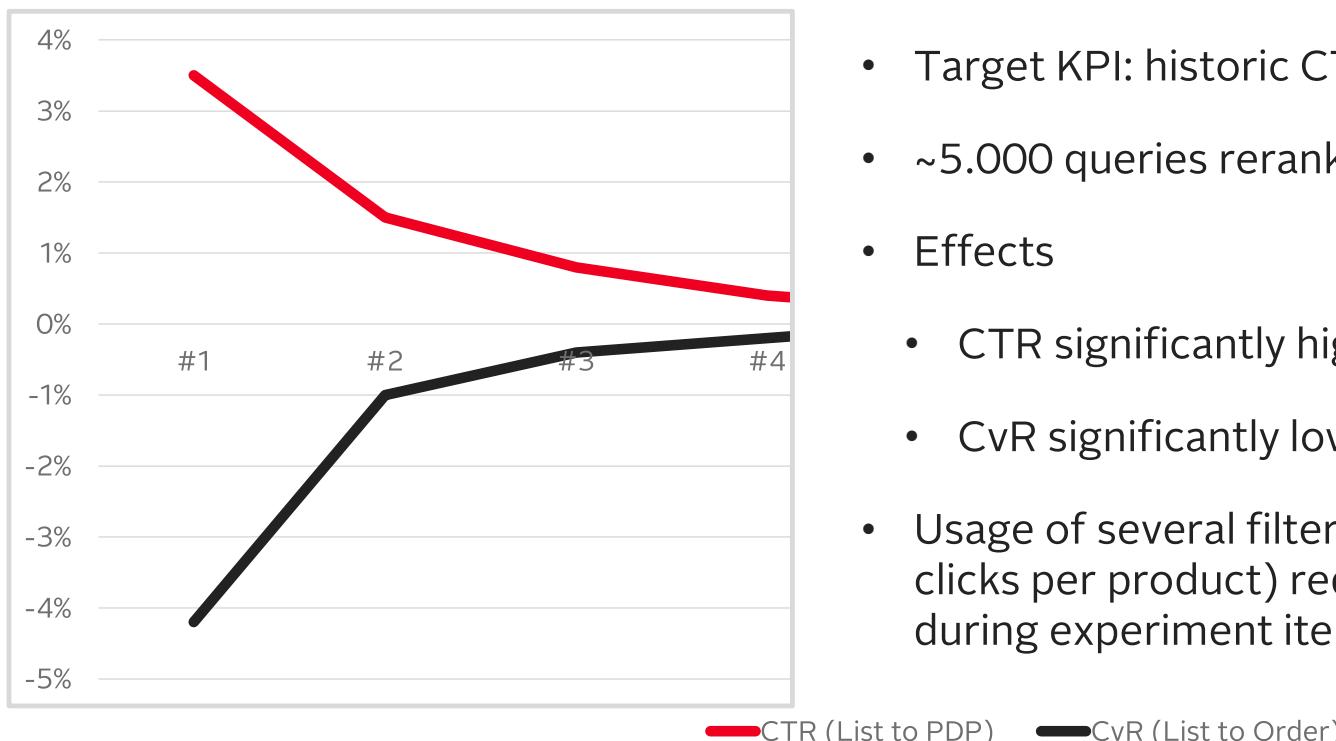


## Group B Judgement

Within 10 A/B tests we **iteratively improved** the **CTR** and **CvR** performance of our **Judgement** against the **Status Quo**

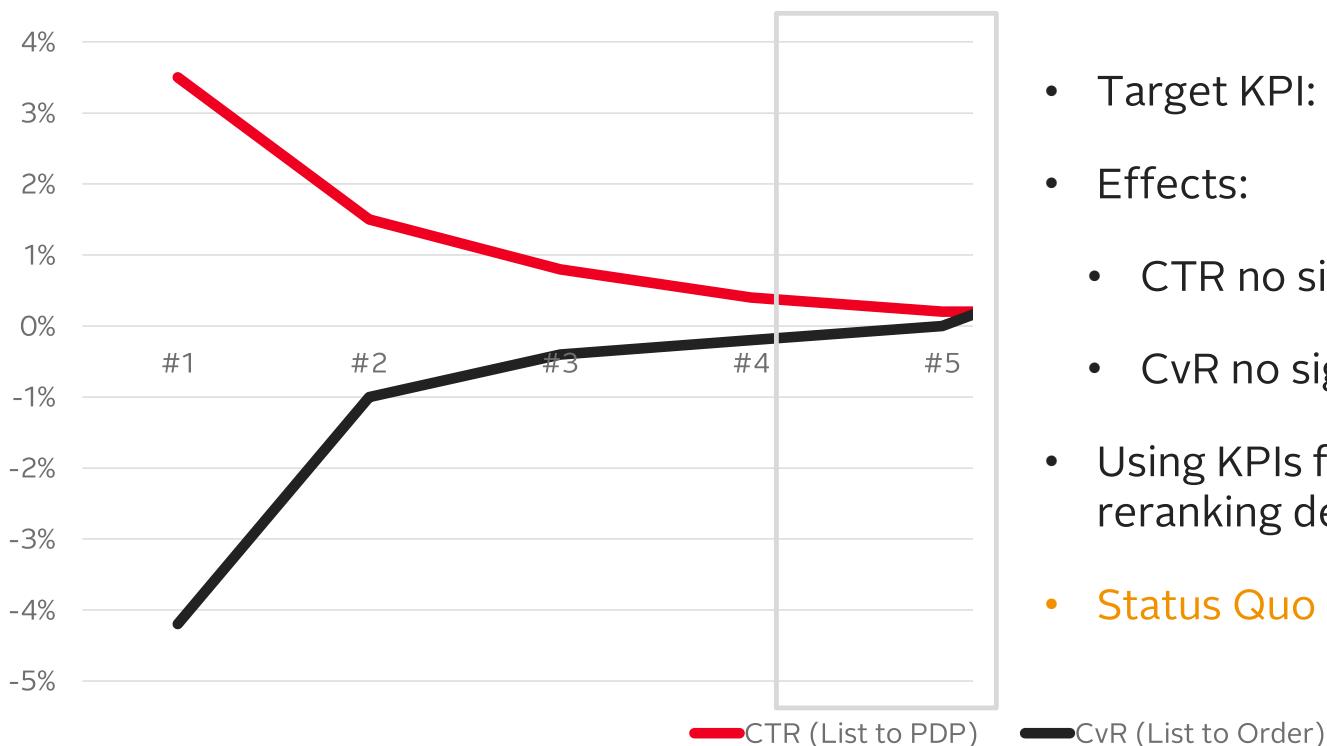


# Our first A/B tests showed great CTR uplifts – yet poor CvR performance



- Target KPI: historic CTR of products per query
- ~5.000 queries reranked
- Effects
  - CTR significantly higher (+3.5%)
  - CvR significantly lower by (-4.2%)
  - Usage of several filters (e.g. availability, minimum number of clicks per product) reduced positive and negative effects during experiment iterations

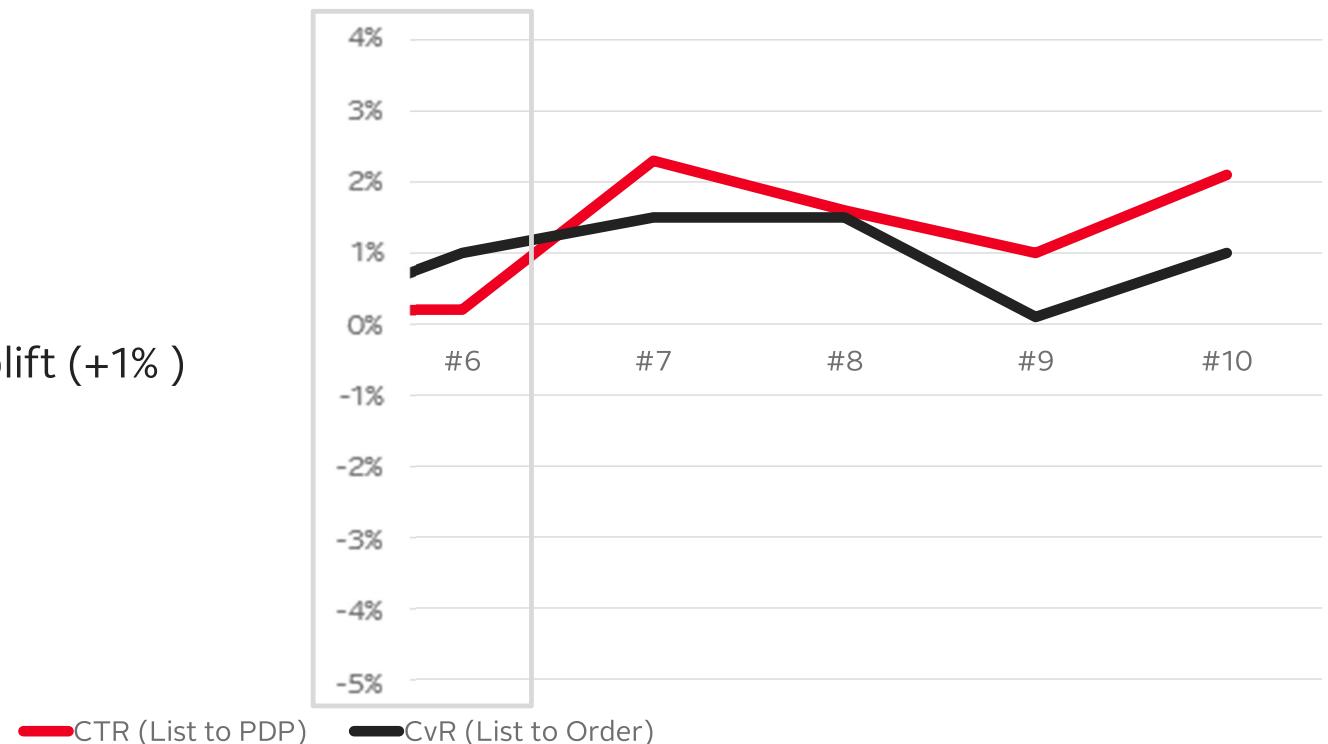
# Reranking products by their **historic A2B-rate** showed more promising results – SQ ranking equalized



- Target KPI: A2B-rate (PDP to Basket)
- Effects:
  - CTR no significance (+0.2%)
  - CvR no significance (+0%)
- Using KPIs further down the search funnel for reranking delivers promising results
- Status Quo Ranking equalized, not yet beaten.

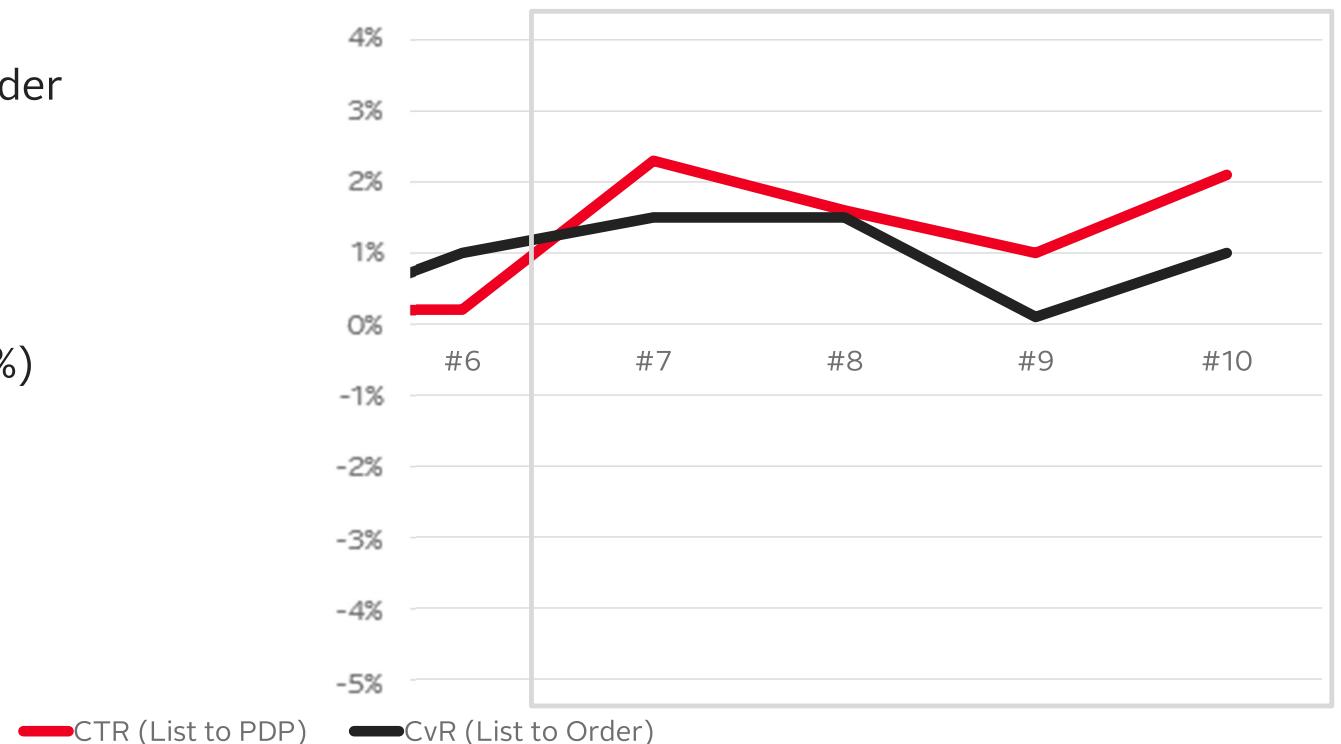
# CvR based **target KPIs** lead to the **breakthrough** – Judgement significantly better than Status Quo

- Target KPI: CvR PDP to Order
- Effects:
  - CTR no significance (+0.2%)
  - CvR List to Order significant uplift (+1% )
- Status Quo ranking beaten. ☺



# CvR based **target KPIs** lead to the **breakthrough** – Judgement significantly better than Status Quo

- Target KPI: CTR x CvR PDP to Order
- Effects
  - CTR significant uplift (+2.1%)
  - CvR List significant uplift (+1.0%)
- Status Quo ranking beaten. ☺



# CvR based target KPIs lead to the breakthrough – Judgement significantly better than Status Quo

- Target KPI: CTR x CvR PDP to Order

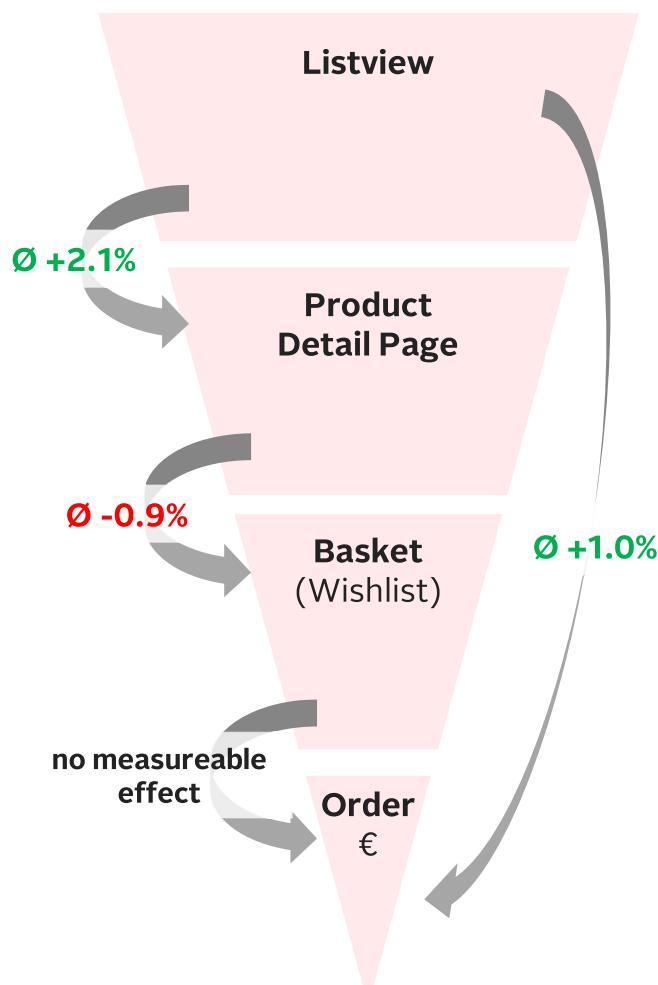
- Effects

- CTR significant uplift (+2.1%)

- CvR List significant uplift (+10%)

- Status Quo ranking beaten. ☺





## In detail: **strong CTR uplift** over-compensates a **weaker A2B-rate**

### Search Funnel KPIs

- CTR uplift of Ø +2.1% (95% confidence interval between +1.8 to 2.4%)
- Increase in CTR compensates weaker A2B-rate
- Significant CvR improvement by Ø +1.0% (95% confidence interval between +0.4 to +1.6%)

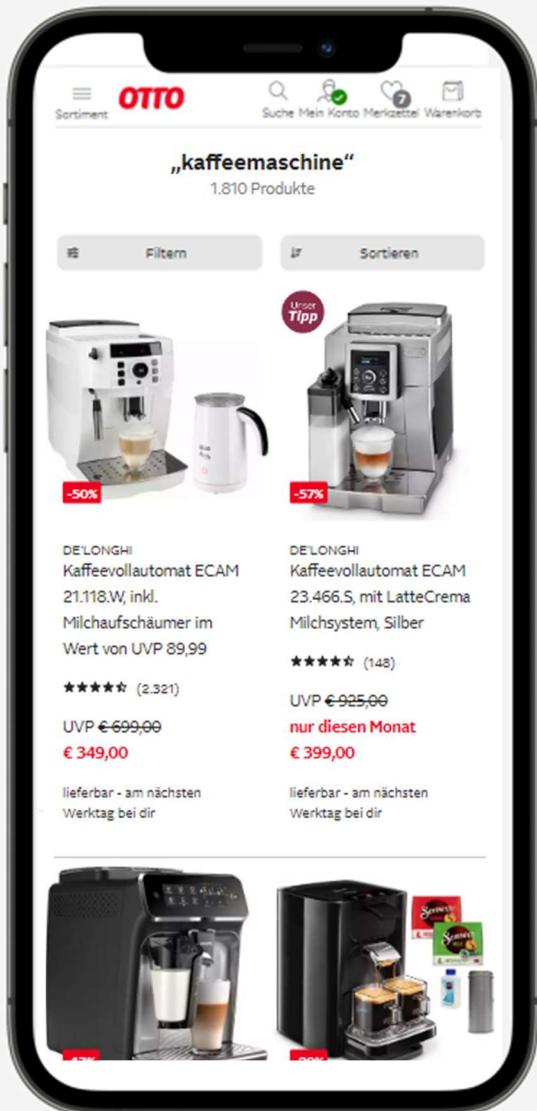
### Ranking Change

- cheaper products on top 20 positions (-6.7% average price)
- fewer customers
  - use facets (-0.8%)
  - change sorting (e.g. -2.5% sort price ascending)

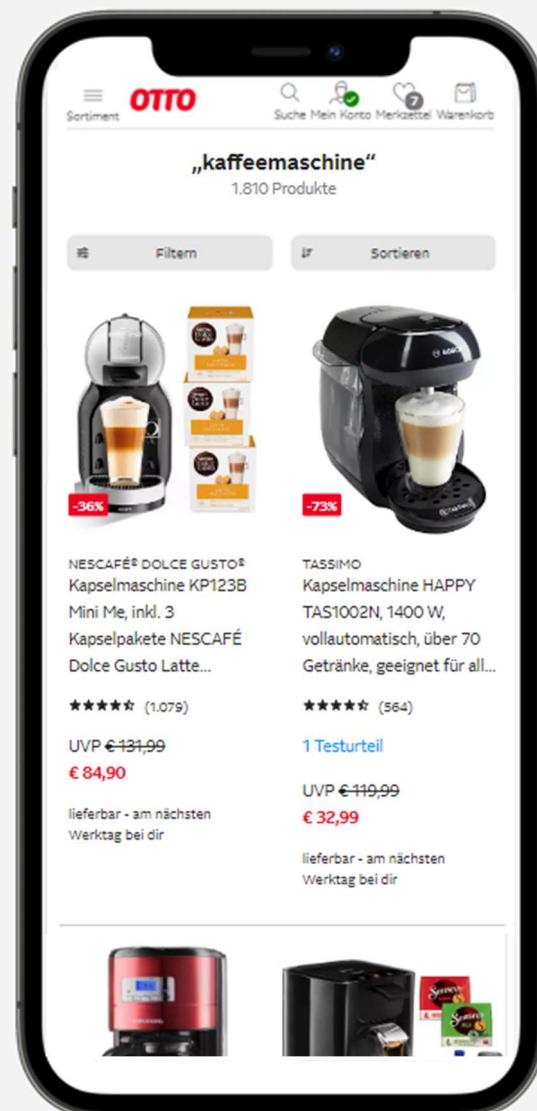
### Economic KPIs

- more orders, yet lower AOV → no measurable effect on revenue

## Group A Status Quo



## Group B Judgement CTR x CVR PDP



**Conclusion:** Judgement based on combination of funnel KPIs, namely  $CTR \times CVR$  (*PDP to Order*), improves ranking on shorthead

- **CTR** and **CvR List** significantly improved on ~5.000 queries
- Target KPIs that include **conversions** seem to work best for eCom ranking optimization
- **Next Steps:**
  - Go-live permanently with Judgements until LTR Model can transfer the uplift potential to all queries (Shorthead, Body, Longtail)
  - Use Judgements as training target for LTR models, also selectively test new Judgement ideas (e.g. sort by CvR List or Orders)
  - Iterate further on Models and API-infrastructure (e.g., scalability, ABC-test setup)

**Thanks!**