

Causal Impact for App Store Analysis

<http://google.github.io/CausallImpact/CausallImpact.html>

What does it do?

Measures the impact of an event (intervention) on a metric over time

Impact significant or not?

Confidence interval?

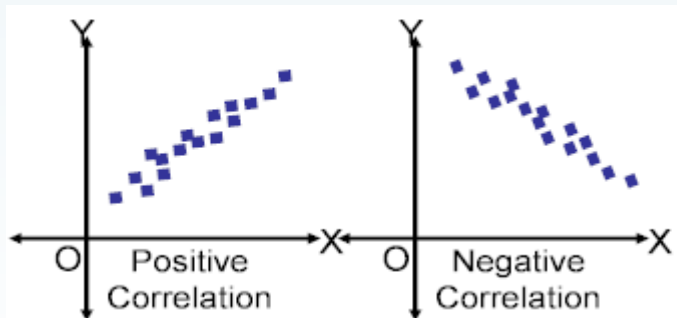
Google uses it for measuring the success of ad campaigns

What about correlation analysis?

Correlation analysis

Looks at snapshot of data

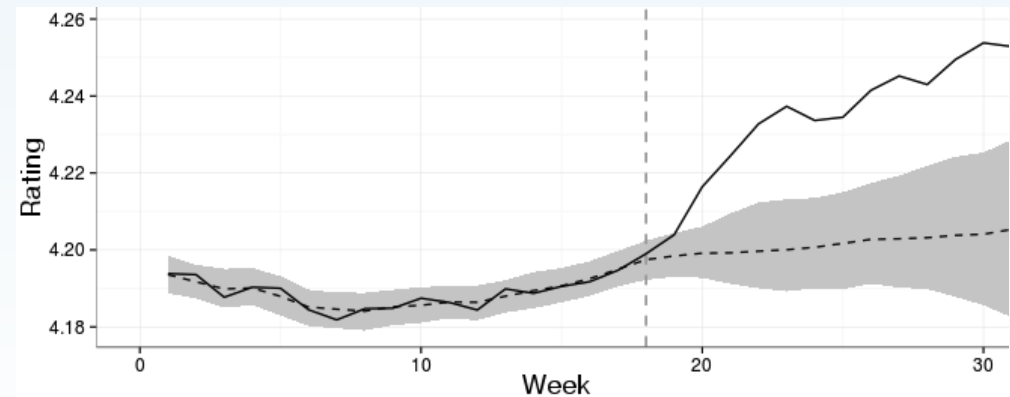
Tells us relationship between vectors (+ve or -ve correlation, or no correlation)



Causal impact analysis

Looks at time series of data

Tells us how significant an event was



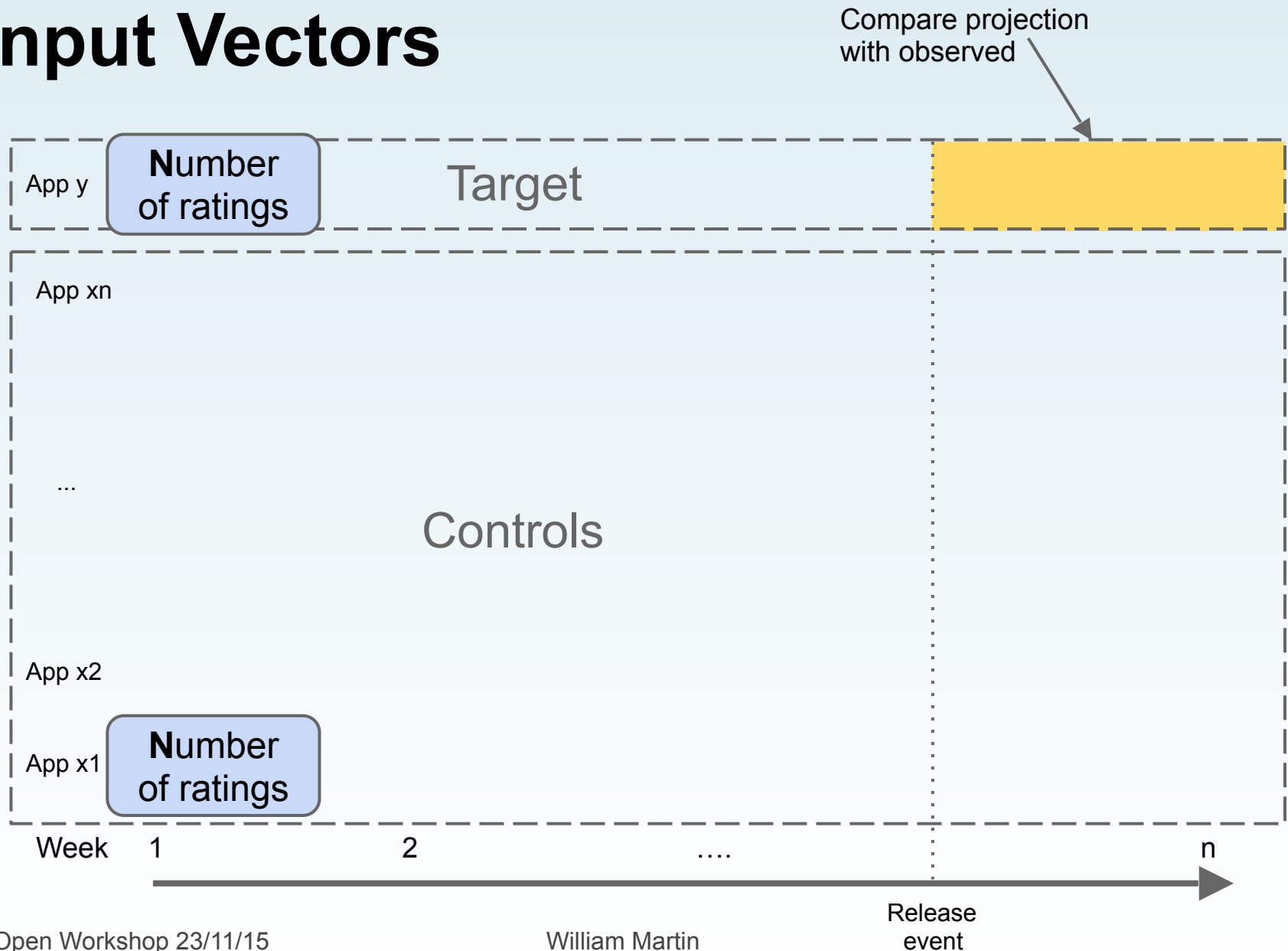
How does it do it?

Trains a predictor (prior time period)

Makes set of predictions (posterior time period)

Compares the observed vector with the predicted vector

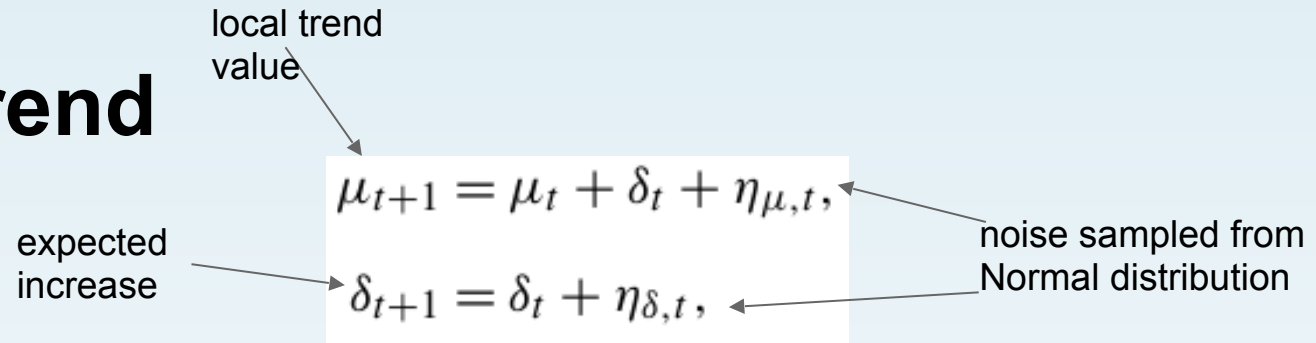
Input Vectors



Predictor Model Components

Predictor Model Components

Local trend



Predictor Model Components

Local trend

local trend value

expected increase

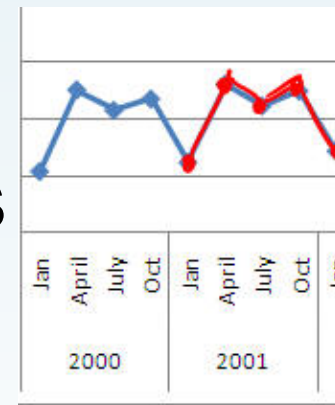
$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \delta_t + \eta_{\mu,t},$$

$$\delta_{t+1} = \delta_t + \eta_{\delta,t},$$

noise sampled from Normal distribution

Seasonal variance

Adds seasonal component
Set length and no. seasons



Predictor Model Components

Local trend

local trend value

expected increase

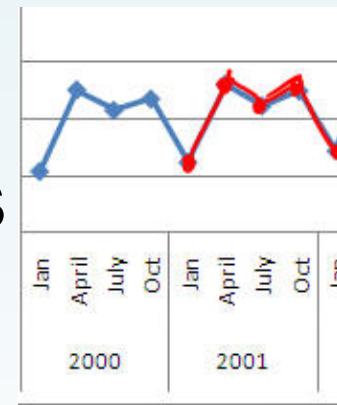
$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \delta_t + \eta_{\mu,t}$$

$$\delta_{t+1} = \delta_t + \eta_{\delta,t}$$

noise sampled from Normal distribution

Seasonal variance

Adds seasonal component
Set length and no. seasons



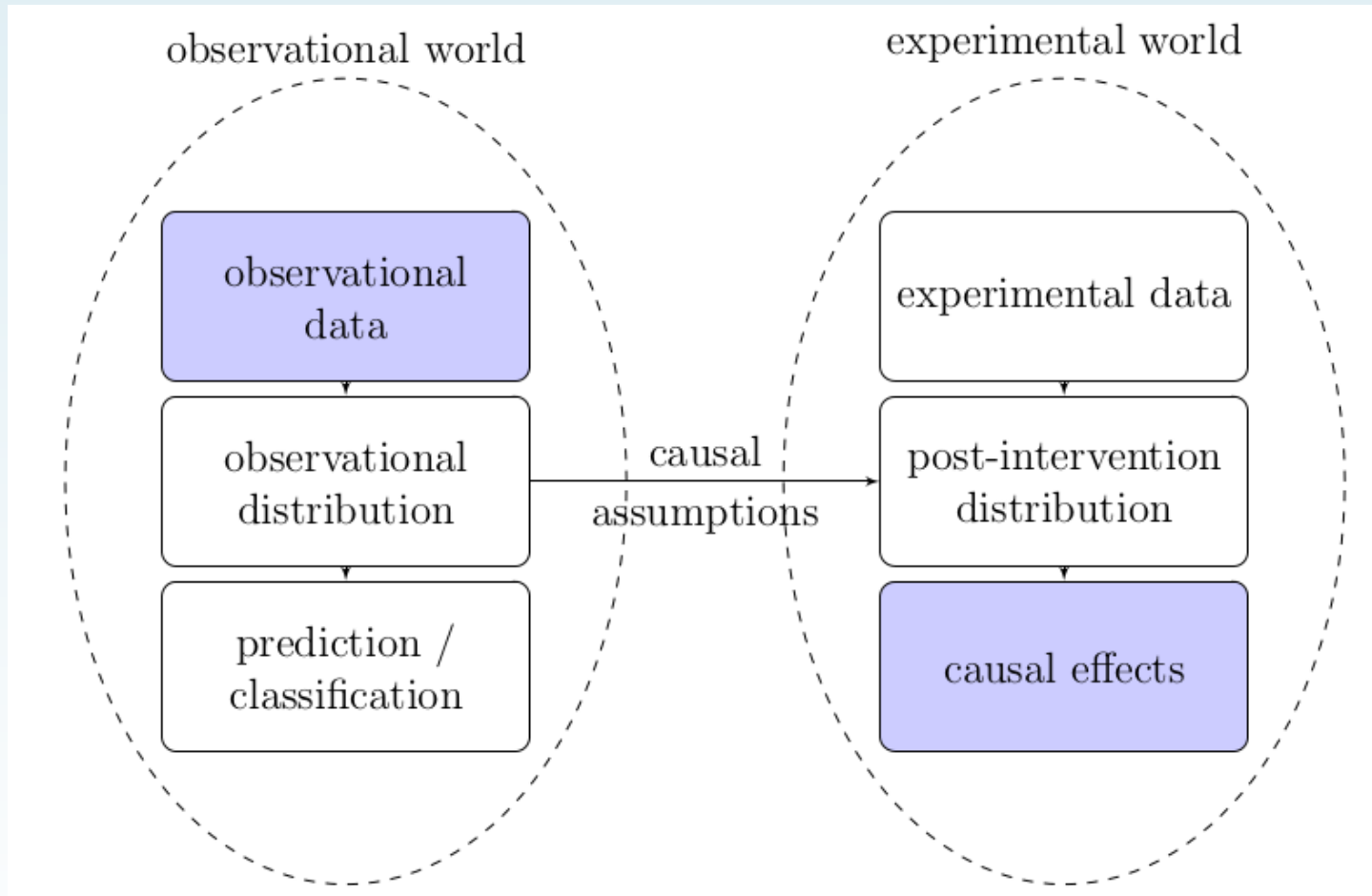
Control variance

Spike and slab prior

zero coefficients

small (equal) coefficients

What does it do?



Maathuis, Marloes H., and Preetam Nandy. "A review of some recent advances in causal inference." arXiv preprint arXiv:1506.07669 (2015).

Causal Assumptions

External events that are not accounted for by variances do not apply

Meaning external events must do one of the following:

- Happen globally

- Happen in the prior time period

Causal Assumptions

The control data vectors are unaffected by the event (release)

Non-releasing apps = control set

The relationship between the target and control data vectors is unchanged in the series

Control set must not contain app or derivatives

Input Metrics

Number
of ratings

Number
of ratings
/ week

rank of
Downloads

Rating

Obtain: p-value for each
metric, for each release

Week 1

2

....

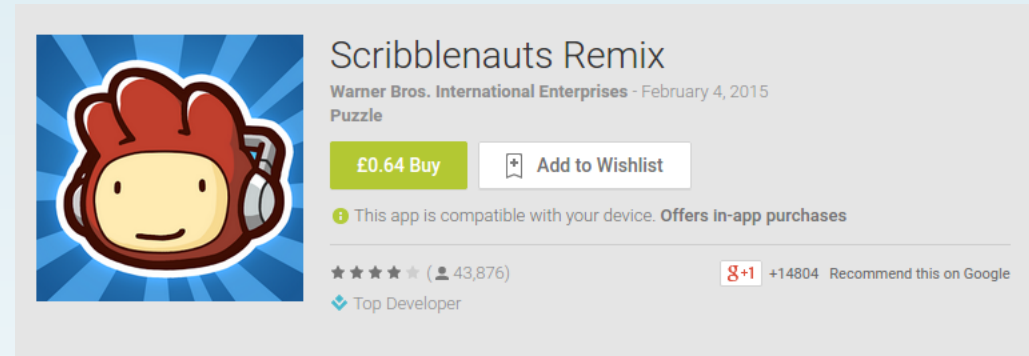
⋮
Release
event

n

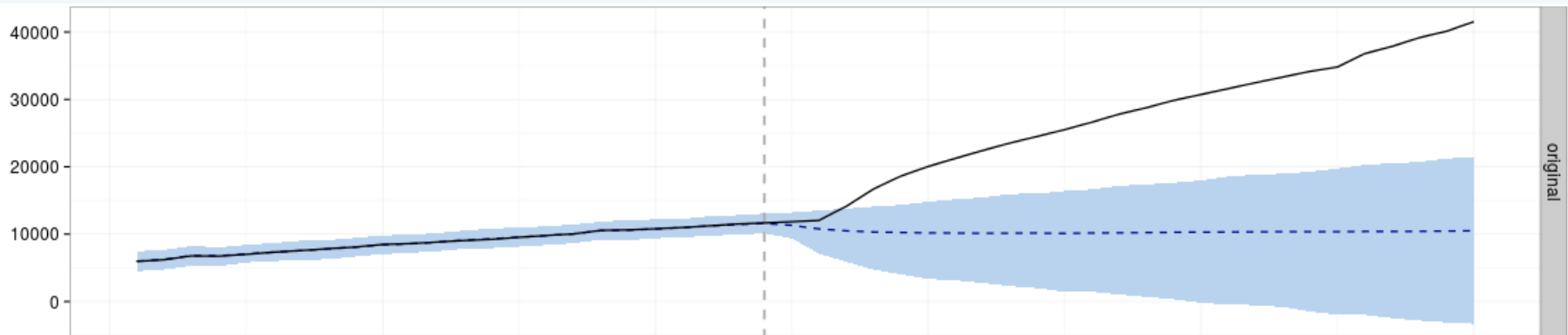


Results - Scribblenauts Remix

Posterior tail-area probability p : 0.00111



The blue region indicates prediction with 95% confidence interval

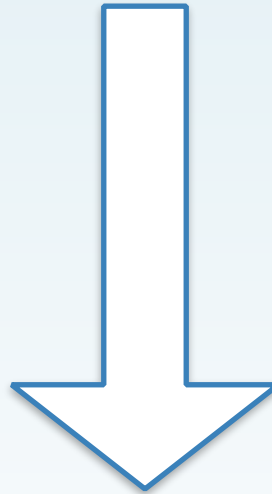


Apps often have rapid / agile release cycles

McIlroy et al. found that 14% of 10,713 apps updated within 2 weeks

Apps often have rapid / agile release cycles

McIlroy et al. found that 14% of 10,713 apps updated within 2 weeks



Do releases correlate with good performance?

Do releases affect performance?

Dataset

July 2014 - July 2015

Recorded apps that are consistently (every week) in the most popular free or paid lists:

Google Play	apps: 307 releases: 1,570
Windows Phone	apps: 726 releases: 1,617

Metrics

Developer controlled factors:

P - price

RT - release text

Performance metrics:

R - rating

D - download rank

N - number of ratings

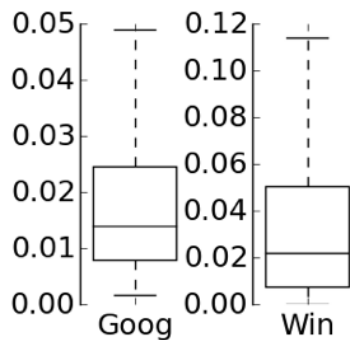
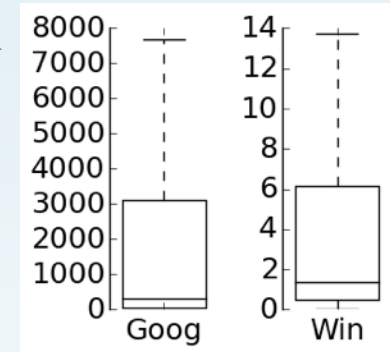
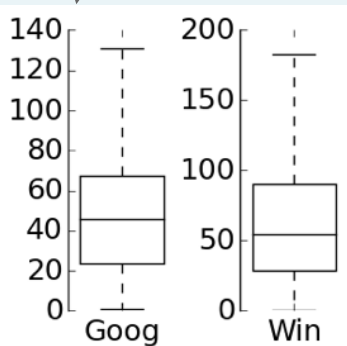
NW - number of ratings in last week

Do app metrics change over time?

Do app metrics change over time?

D, N and NW have a high standard deviation
over 12 months

D, N and NW are likely to change



R has very small standard deviation

So rating is very stable, unlikely to change

Do release statistics have a correlation with app performance?

Do release statistics have a correlation with app performance?

No strong correlations are observed

number of releases

Method	R	ΔR	D	ΔD	N	ΔN
Spearman	-	-	-	-	-	0.13
Pearson	-	-	-	-	-	-

Google

Method	R	ΔR	D	ΔD	N	ΔN
Spearman	0.20	-	-0.17	-	0.32	0.42
Pearson	0.16	-	-0.16	-0.09	0.27	0.34

Windows

release interval

Method	R	ΔR	D	ΔD	N	ΔN
Spearman	-	-	-	-	-0.15	-0.19
Pearson	-	-	0.16	-	-	-

Google

Method	R	ΔR	D	ΔD	N	ΔN
Spearman	-	-	0.12	0.13	-	-
Pearson	-	-	0.13	-	-	-

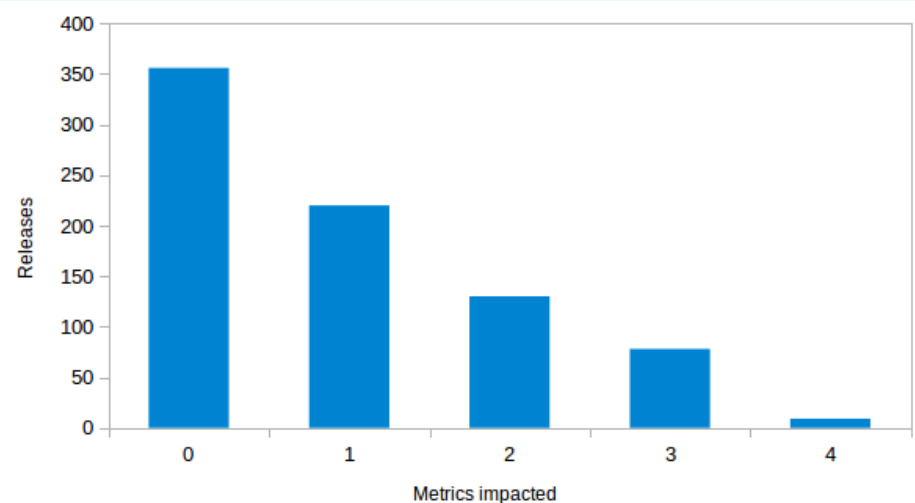
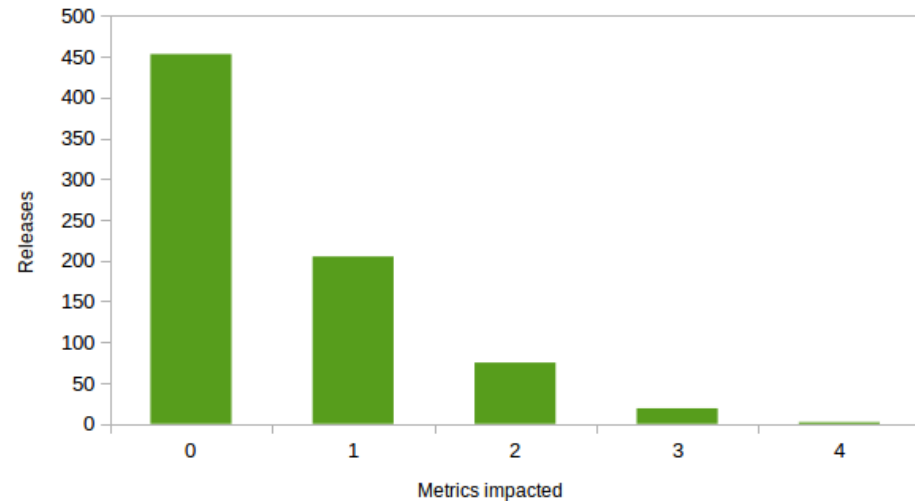
Windows

Do releases impact app performance?

Do releases impact app performance?

40% of releases impact performance in Google apps

55% of releases impact performance in Windows apps



What characterises impactful releases?

What characterises impactful releases?

RT - release text

content

size

change in size

P - price

Day - day of release

What characterises impactful releases?

RT - release text
 content
 size
 change in size
 P - price
 Day - day of release

(new, feature) better
 than (bug, fix)



Releases that mention
 (new, feature) are more
 likely to be impactful, and
 to positively affect Rating
 compared with releases
 that mention (bug, fix)

What characterises impactful releases?

RT - release text

content

size

change in size

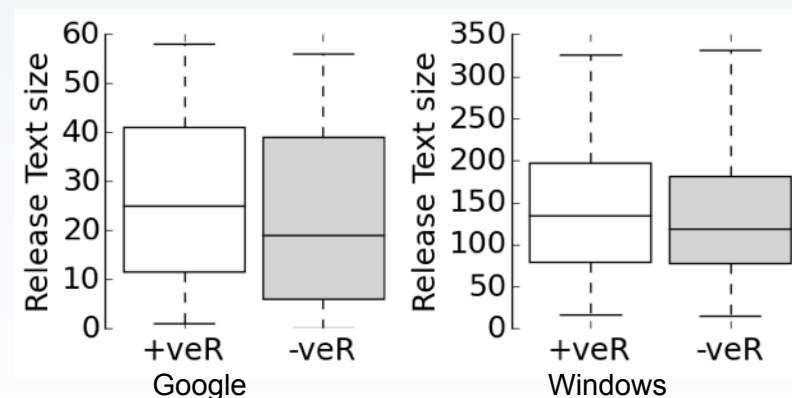
P - price

Day - day of release

(new, feature) better than (bug, fix)

more descriptive release text

Releases with longer release text are more likely to positively impact Rating



What characterises impactful releases?

RT - release text

(new, feature) better than (bug, fix)

content

more descriptive release text

size

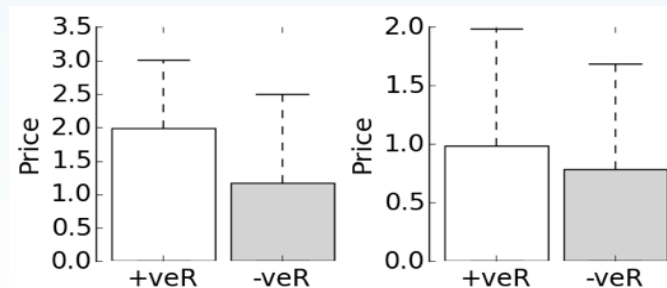
change in size

higher prices

P - price

Day - day of release

Releases with higher prices are more likely to positively impact Rating



What characterises impactful releases?

RT - release text

(new, feature) better than (bug, fix)

content

more descriptive release text

size

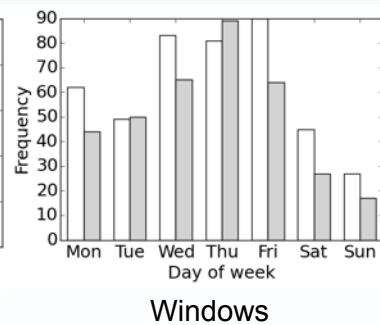
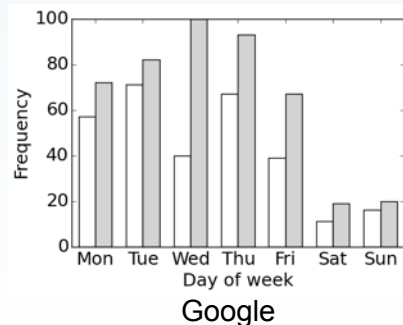
change in size

higher prices

P - price

Day - day of release

Saturday to Tuesday



Releases from Saturday to Tuesday are more likely to be impactful

Conclusions

Causal Impact Analysis can point to significant changes

We look at groups of significant releases to minimise risk of external factors

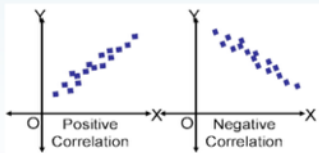
Useful developer guidelines found that apply to multiple platforms

What about correlation analysis?

Correlation analysis

Looks at snapshot of data

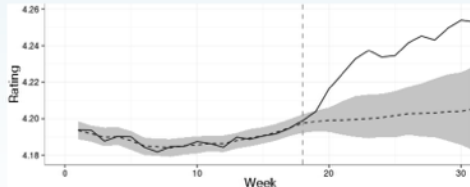
Tells us relationship between vectors (+ve or -ve correlation, or no correlation)



Causal impact analysis

Looks at time series of data

Tells us how significant an event was



Predictor Model Components

Local trend

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \delta_t + \eta_{\mu,t}$$

$$\delta_{t+1} = \delta_t + \eta_{\delta,t}$$

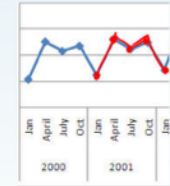
local trend value → μ_{t+1}

expected increase → δ_{t+1}

noise sampled from Normal distribution → $\eta_{\mu,t}$ and $\eta_{\delta,t}$

Seasonal variance

Adds seasonal component
Set length and no. seasons



Control variance

Spike and slab prior

zero coefficients small (equal) coefficients

Input Vectors

Compare projection with observed



What characterises impactful releases?

RT - release text

(new, feature) better than (bug, fix)

content

more descriptive release text

size

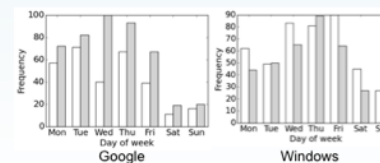
change in size

higher prices

P - price

Day - day of release

Saturday to Tuesday



Releases from Saturday to Tuesday are more likely to be impactful