



# **Improving and Optimizing Your Offerings with Conjoint Analysis Market Simulators**



**Sawtooth** Software





We   
Simulators



# We Love Simulators

- ▶ They turn unfamiliar “utilities” into demand predictions, revenue estimates, etc.
- ▶ They show attribute importance with an added competitive context
- ▶ They are the gateway to further estimates like price elasticity, willingness to pay, etc.

# **This is not a webinar on simulator basics**

(been there, done that)

<https://sawtoothsoftware.com/resources/events/webinars/using-the-market-simulator>

or

<https://sawtoothsoftware.com/resources/events/webinars/intro-to-choice-based-conjoint-with-lighthouse-studio-part-2>



**Today we're talking about finding improvements  
through recommendations and optimizations**



# What is a recommendation?

- ▶ Recommendations are essentially some sorting after running a sensitivity analysis (if we were trying to boost stock price we'd call it AI)
- ▶ Recommendations are available in our online platform Discover and it's standalone compliment [app.sawtoothsoftware.com](http://app.sawtoothsoftware.com)

# Sensitivity Analysis is bit of automation

- ▶ Standard market simulations give choice predictions for a specific scenario

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$2,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit
Share	54%	8%	37%

# Sensitivity Analysis is bit of automation

- ▶ Sensitivity holds the scenario constant and systematically steps through levels of an attribute

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$2,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit
Share	54%	8%	37%



# Sensitivity Analysis is bit of automation

- ▶ Sensitivity holds the scenario constant and systematically steps through levels of an attribute

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$2,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit
Share	54%	8%	37%

# Sensitivity Analysis is bit of automation

- ▶ Sensitivity holds the scenario constant and systematically shuffles through levels of an attribute

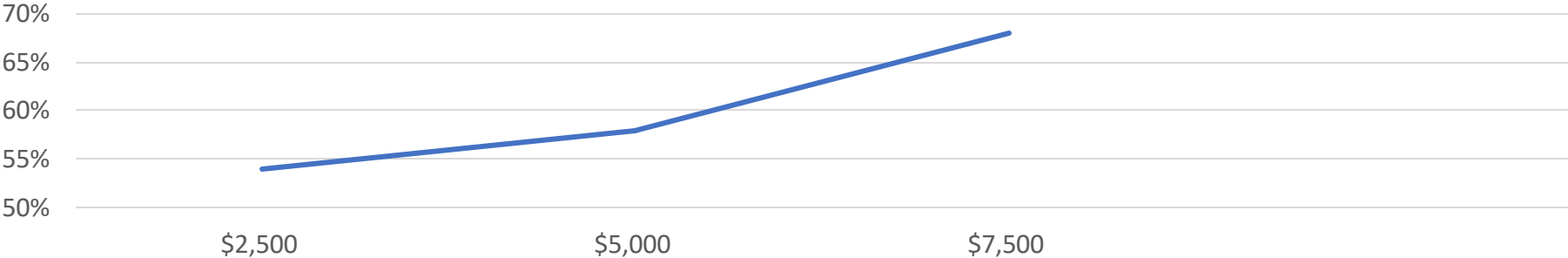
	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$2,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit
Share	54%	8%	37%

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit
Share	54%	8%	37%

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$7,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit
Share	54%	8%	37%

# Sensitivity Analysis is bit of automation

Share Change as Credit Limit Changes



	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$2,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit

Share	54%	8%	38%
-------	-----	----	-----

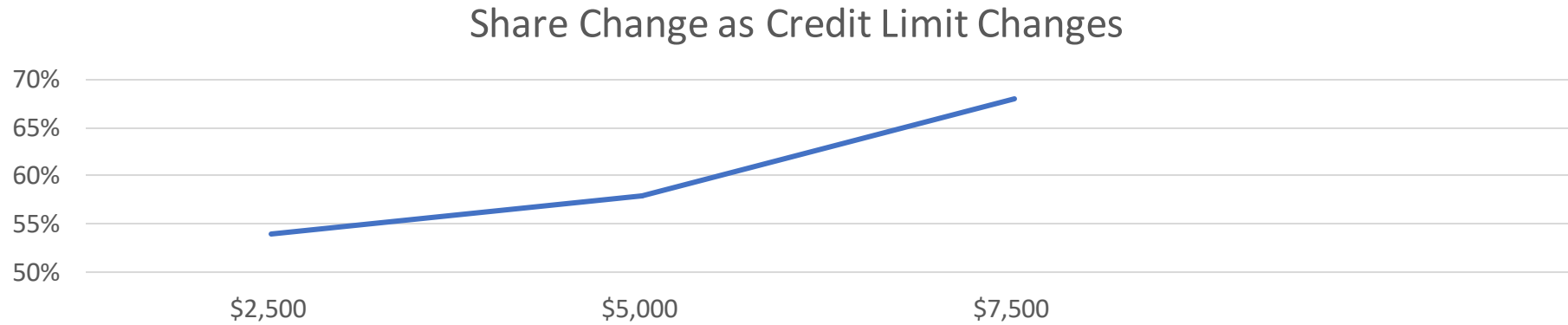
	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit

Share	58%	6%	36%
-------	-----	----	-----

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Brand	Visa	MasterCard	Discover
Interest Rate	15% interest	20% interest	15% interest
Credit Limit	\$7,500 credit limit	\$5,000 credit limit	\$7,500 credit limit

Share	68%	4%	28%
-------	-----	----	-----

# Sensitivity Analysis is bit of automation



- ▶ Recommendation #1: Change credit limit to \$7,500 for a 14% increase in share
- ▶ Recommendation #2: Change credit limit to \$5,000 for a 4% increase in share



# Software Demo



# Recommendations Versus Optimization

- ▶ Recommendations step through each one-way shift from the current configuration, one attribute at a time
- ▶ Not guaranteed to find the overall optimal configuration (need to shift around multiple attributes at the same time)

# Recommendations Versus Optimization

► In theory, we could just do exhaustive sensitivities

1-1-1-1

1-1-3-1

1-1-1-2

1-1-3-2

1-1-1-3

1-1-3-3

1-1-2-1

And so on

1-1-2-2

1-1-2-3

# Algorithms for optimizations

## Exhaustive

Simple; Examines all possible combinations; Guaranteed to find the global optimal solution; Can conduct Multi-Objective Searches



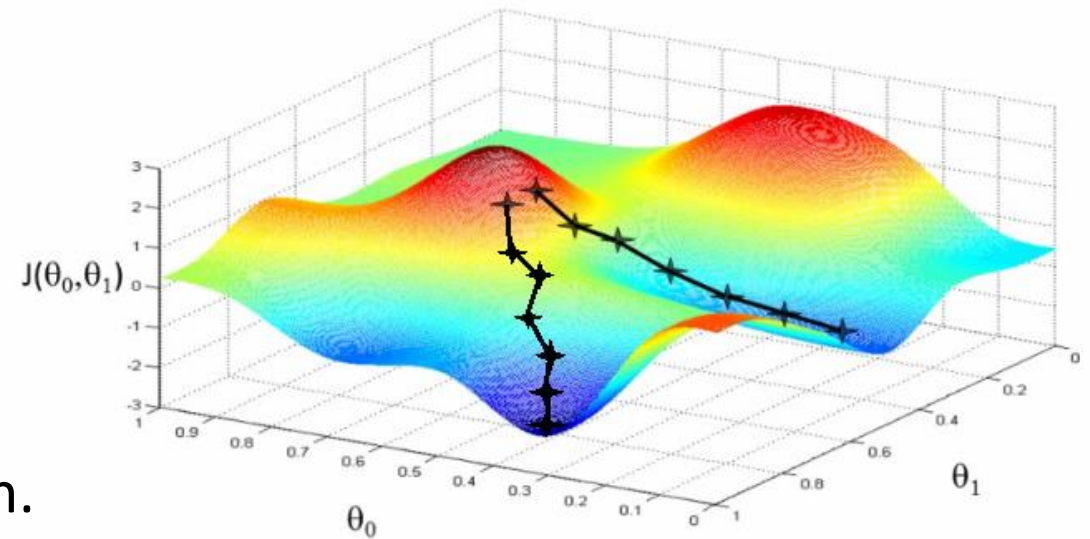
# Enormous Search Space?

- ▶ Suppose we have 10 attributes, each with 5 levels.
- ▶ There are then  $5^{10}$  possible product configurations, or almost 10 million!
- ▶ If optimizing multiple products simultaneously, the problem gets even bigger. (9,765,625 \* 9,765,624 \* ...)
- ▶ For larger optimization problems, even the fastest computers could take hours, days or weeks to evaluate all possible combinations

# Grid Algorithm

- ▶ It isn't necessary to try all possible combinations to find really good solutions

- ▶ Grid changes one attribute at a time (holding all others constant) and keeps any change that improves the solution. This repeats until no other change results in a better solution.



- ▶ If the response surface is single-peaked, it is guaranteed to find the global optimum.

# Algorithms for optimizations

## Exhaustive

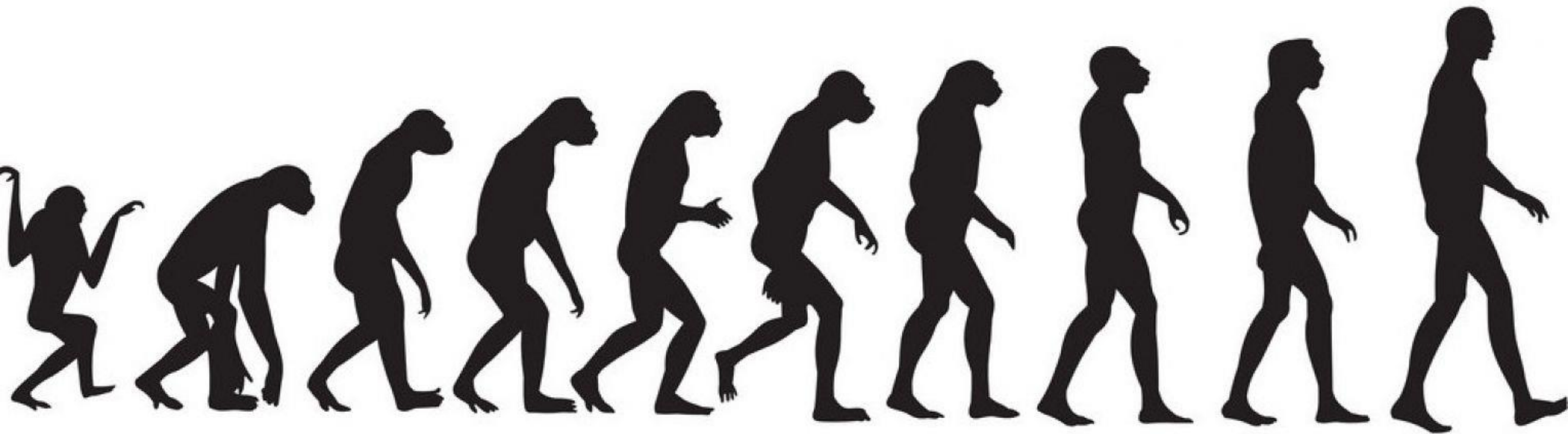
Simple; Examines all possible combinations; Guaranteed to find the global optimal solution; Can conduct Multi-Objective Searches

## Grid

Extremely fast if search space is large; Accurate if search space is single-peaked; Used to reduce Exhaustive search domain

# What About a Middle Ground?

- ▶ Do we need to test all possible combinations?
  - ▶ Some levels are just plain bad
- ▶ Can we avoid getting stuck on smaller hills?
  - ▶ Add some elements of randomness

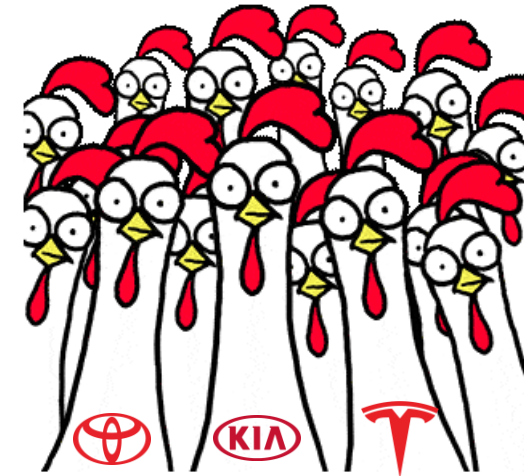






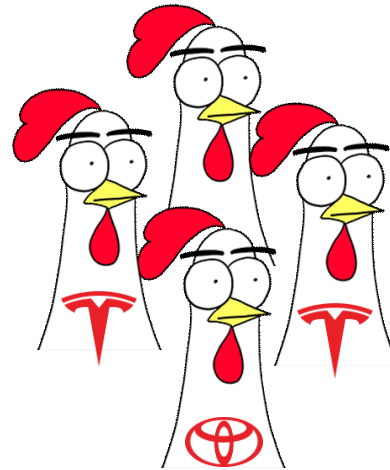
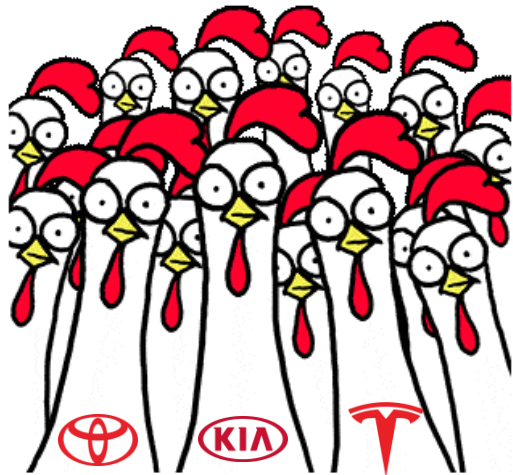
# Genetic Algorithm

- ▶ Based on concepts of evolutionary biology and Darwinian theory (survival of the fittest)
- ▶ Step 1: Create the herd
  - ▶ Generate 300 product configurations (randomly, grid, etc.)



# Genetic Algorithm

- ▶ Step 2: Release the predators
  - ▶ Top 150 “fittest” members of the herd survive (e.g. highest share)





# Genetic Algorithm

- ▶ Step 3: Survivors mate and produce next generation
  - ▶ Fittest survivors have a higher probability of producing offspring with other fittest survivors
  - ▶ Mutations can occur

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Parent "A"	Tesla	2 door	350 miles	4 year	\$55,000
Parent "B"	Kia	4 door	350 miles	3 year	\$55,000
Offspring "C"	Tesla	4 door	350 miles	4 year	\$65,000

Diagram illustrating the genetic algorithm process:

- Cross-Over:** Indicated by arrows from Parent "A" (A1: Tesla, A2: 2 door) and Parent "B" (A2: 4 door) to Offspring "C" (A2: 4 door). This shows the inheritance of traits from both parents.
- Mutation:** Indicated by an arrow from Offspring "C" (A5: \$65,000) to the label "Mutation". This shows a change in the offspring's fitness value.

# Genetic Algorithm

- ▶ Rinse and repeat until several generations produce no significant gains (or a set number of iterations is run)



# Algorithms for optimizations

## Exhaustive

Simple; Examines all possible combinations; Guaranteed to find the global optimal solution; Can conduct Multi-Objective Searches

Total search space can be enormous (10 attributes w/ 5 levels each makes for  $5^{10}$ , or 10 million combinations!)

## Grid

Extremely fast if search space is large; Accurate if search space is single-peaked; Used to reduce Exhaustive search domain

Not guaranteed to find the global optimal solution if several peaks

## Genetic

Faster than Exhaustive if search space is large (but longer than Grid); Finds a variety of near-optimal solutions, and most times the single best optimal solution; Can conduct Multi-Objective Searches

Still not guaranteed to find the global optimal solution, but Genetic is less vulnerable than Grid search to finding the local optimum



# Software Demo



THANK YOU

Questions?



**Sawtooth** Software

+1 801 477 4700

[sawtoothsoftware.com](https://sawtoothsoftware.com)

[support@sawtoothsoftware.com](mailto:support@sawtoothsoftware.com)