

Workshop on Unified Pricing Rules



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The team



Yuliya Sobakar Strategic Partner Manager



Alexis Hennequin Revenue Lead



Artun Özsemerciyan Publisher Solutions Consultant

Making the most of this workshop



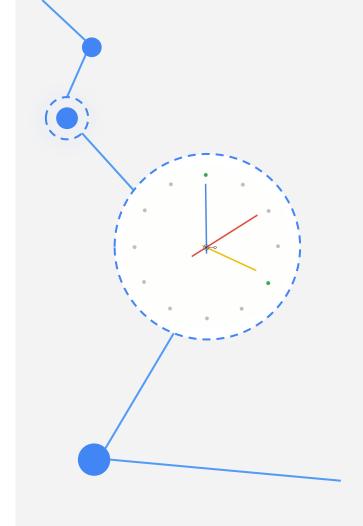
Please **mute** when not speaking

- ··· Use the **Chat function** freely
- ... Live Q&A at the end of the session

The materials will be shared at the end of the training

Agenda

- 1. How do UPRs Work
- 2. Best Practices
- 3. Target CPM
- 4. Use Bid Insight Cards
- 5. Analyzing the Pricing Card
- **6.** How to A/B test pricing floors

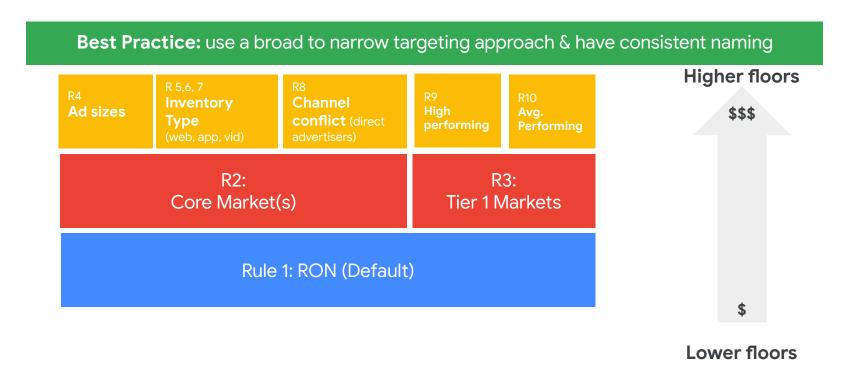


How do UPRs Work?

Priorities

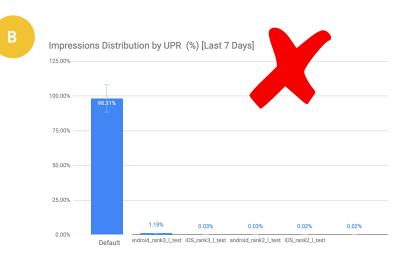
Power tip: whiteboard out your UPRs before implementing in your account

Define the structure of your UPRs



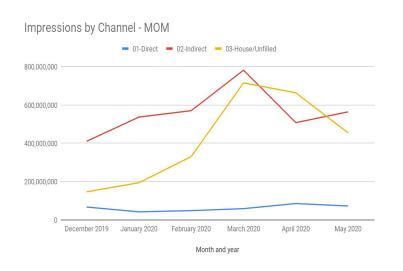
Create a RON - Default Rule

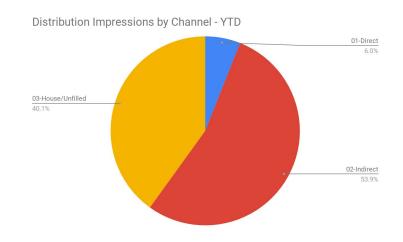




- A) Create RON rule. It should function as a "catch-all" rule to potentially reduce no pricing rules applied
- B) Allow RON to capture low value inventory & <50% of the demand to ensure other Rules are effective

Avoid Frequent Changes & Increases of Base Floors





Changes Applied to UPR: Wait at least 2-4 weeks before drawing conclusions. Buyers will take time to adjust. Increasing floors must be monitored more closely.

Best practice

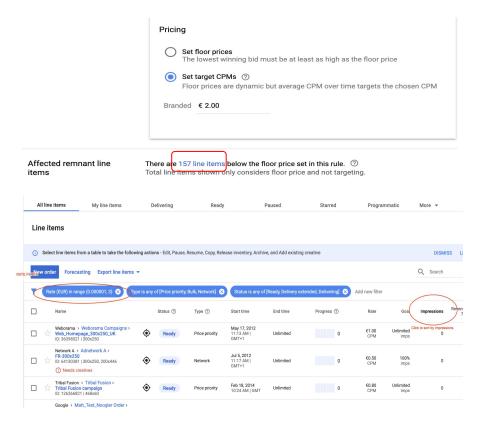
Troubleshoot line items regularly



Troubleshoot line items regularly

See which line items are affected by your unified pricing rules.

- Click into your Pricing rules tab and select a rule.
- Scroll to the bottom to see how many line items are affected. Click the link.
- This will open up a page showing all the affected line items. Sort line items by impressions to review high priority line items.





Best practice

Run frequent reports



How to report



Select "Historical report" and select "Unified Pricing rule".



Monitor performance over time with the "Date" dimension.

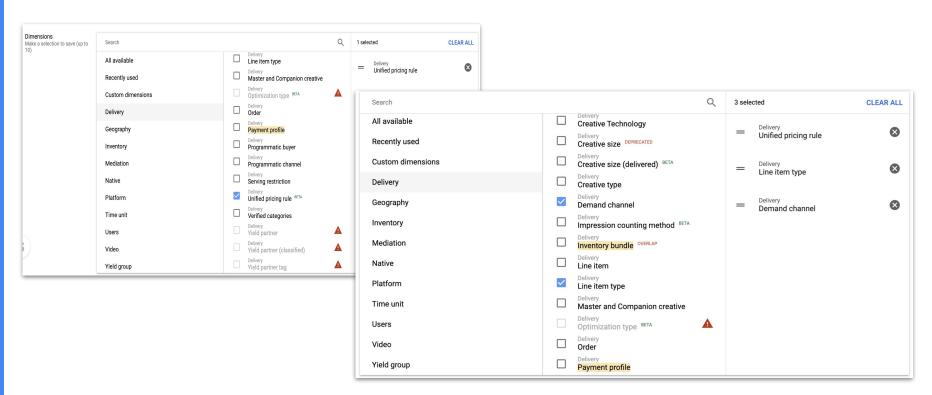


See which line items your UPRs are applying to by adding "Line item type" or "Demand channel".



Select the metrics you'd like to view.

How to report

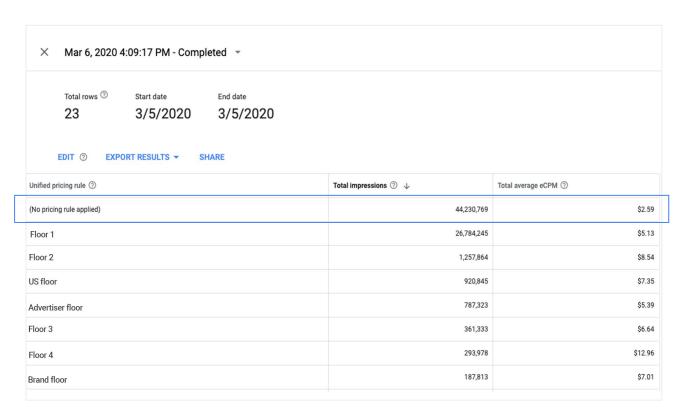


What if I see "No pricing rule applied"?



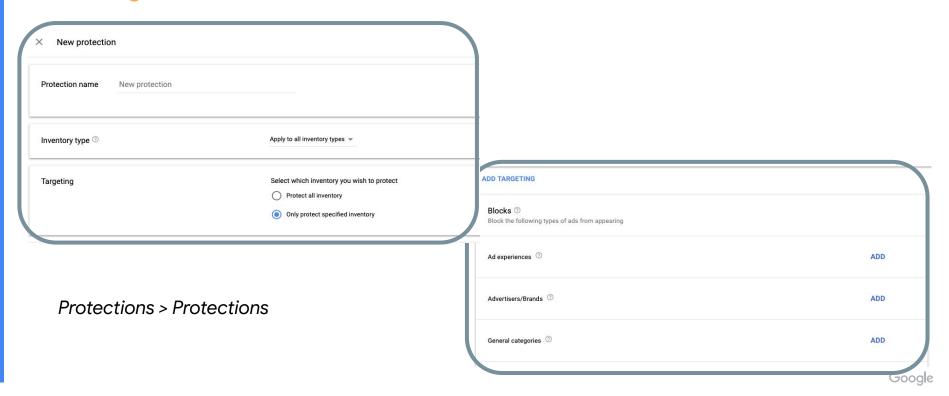
Why am I seeing "No pricing rule applied"?

- The impression went unfilled
- No unified pricing rule matched the request
- Not eligible for auction (Standard, Sponsorship, or House line item won)
- Multi-size request



What if I want to block certain rules? NOT in UPRs!

Blocking Rules -> Protections



Which demand sources do UPRs apply to?



APPLY TO

- 1. Bulk, Price Priority, Network LI > 0\$
- 2. Open Auction
- 3. Open Bidding
- 4. Private Auction
- **5.** First Look

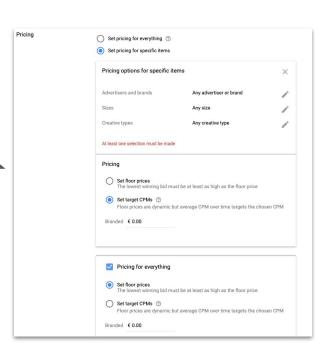


DO NOT APPLY TO

- 1. Bulk, Price Priority, Network LI = 0\$
- 2. Standard LI
- 3. Sponsorship Ll
- 4. House LI
- 5. Preferred Deals
- 6. Mediation Networks
- 7. Adsense Backfill

Useful Considerations on UPRs

- UPRs can be specified for different inventories at advertiser, brand, size or creative type level.
- Pricing rules may have multiple price floors specified (i.e. multiple 'sub-rules' are under a pricing rule). This is usually not recommended.
- The best practice is to log different floors in different rules to improve monetization tactics and really understand which floors are working well.



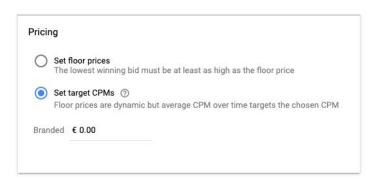
Target CPM

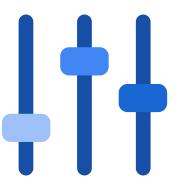
Floor Price vs Target CPM

Target CPM adjusts pricing rules to improve performance.

Floor Price vs Target CPM:

- Floor Price: sets a minimum CPM for your inventory.
- Target CPM: sets a minimum average CPM for your inventory.





How it works... the traditional way of specifying a pricing rule (floors)



With Floor price there is no flexibility to clear any query below the specified floor.

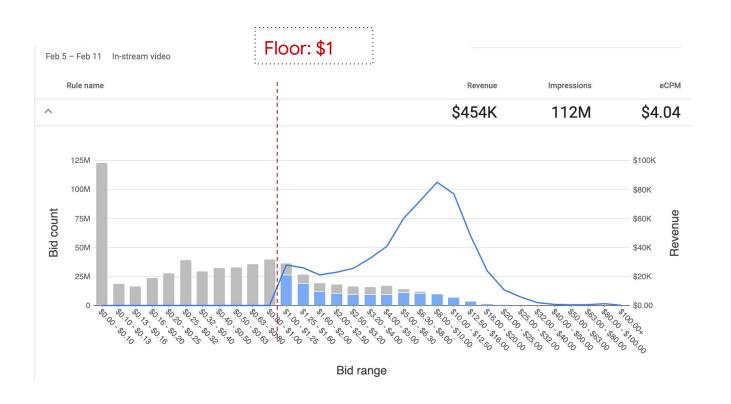
How it works... with Target CPM



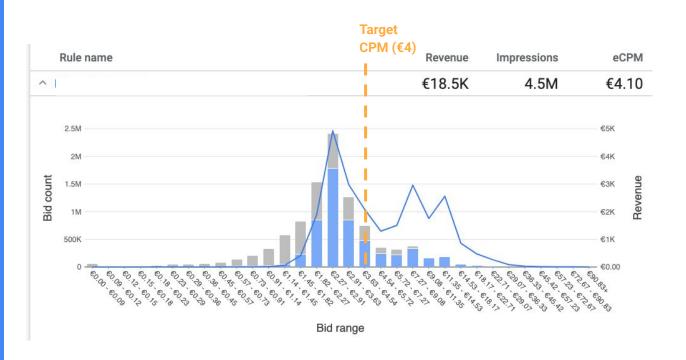


When enabled, Target CPM dynamically changes floor prices allowing additional queries to clear, while maintaining min CPM you specified.

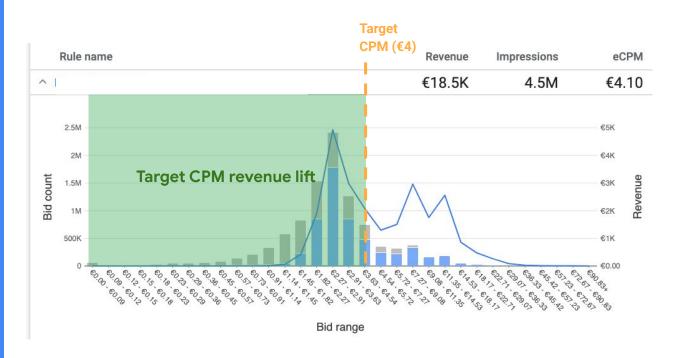
Real life bid insight card example: Floor price



Target CPM....in action



Target CPM....in action

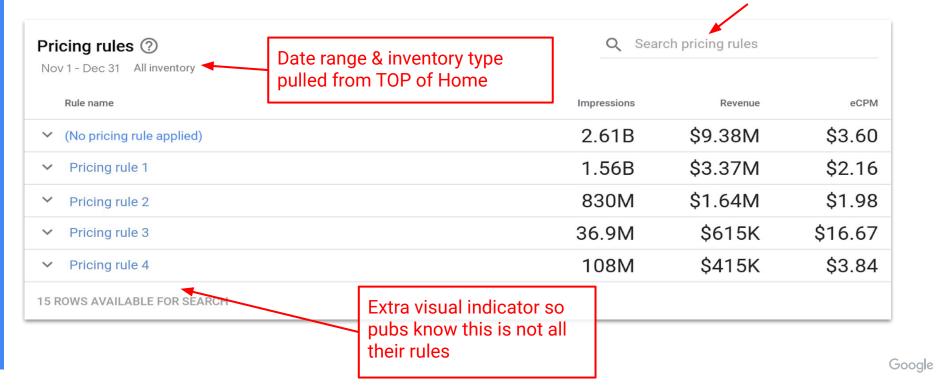


- Target CPM allows publisher to capture significant **incremental revenue** that would otherwise be missed
- Does not compromise avg eCPM on the inventory, which remains above this target price (\$4.0 in this example)
- Easily report aggregated Target CPM revenue lift via Optimization Type dimension in Ad Manager Historical report

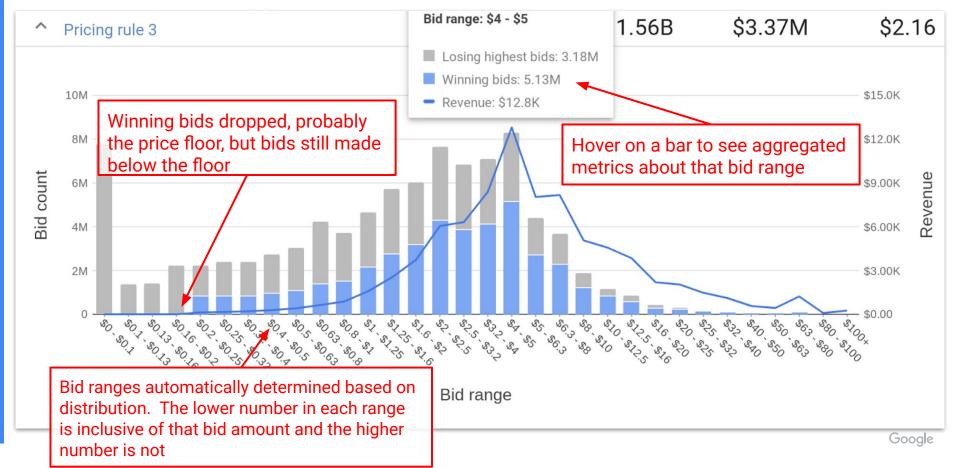
Use Bid Insight Cards

Bid Insight Card : Home -> Overview -> Pricing rules

Top 5 rules by revenue are shown by default, but you can search by Rule

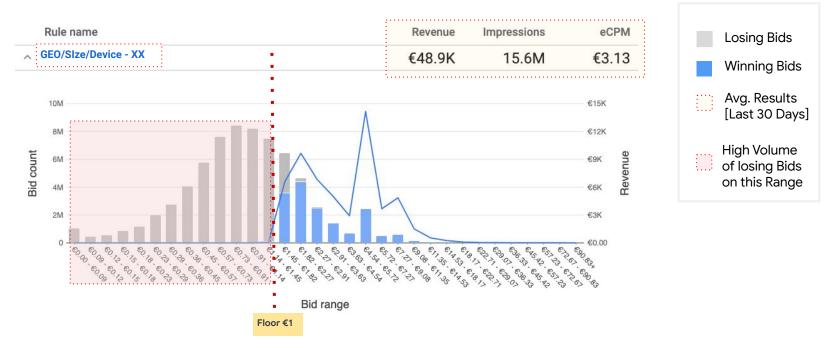


Bid Insight - Details



Insights Card Review | Best Practices

The insights card in the Ad Manager Home Page can assist on pricing strategy. Consider monitoring floors quarterly.



- When applying floor strategy consider as a **parameter the grey area**, if the losing bids on the left side are significantly high (i.e. >1M) there is an opportunity to slightly lower floors or adjust targeting
- Premium Inventory: Consider keeping higher floors when the intention is protecting inventory value

Quiz Time



1. Is Target CPM driving value for this Rule?

- Target CPM allows incremental revenue that would otherwise be missed
- The avg winning eCPM remains above this target price



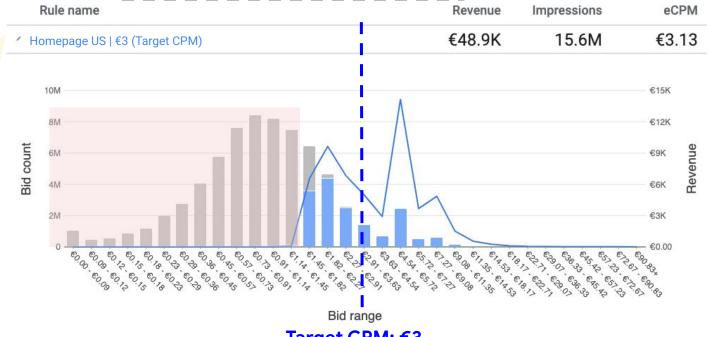
2. Should you consider reducing this Rule Floor?

Yes!

Consider reducing floors will allow you to capture additional demand for this rule

Example shows significant volume of bids below the floor even with Target CPM applied.

Limited demand above the floor, so limited opportunity for Target CPM to increase revenue

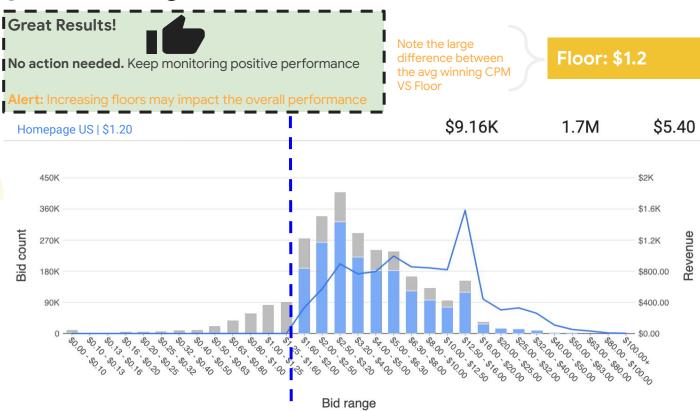


Target CPM: €3

3. Is this rule performing well?

Example shows significant volume of winning bids above the floor:

- Limited demand below the floor
- Average closing CPM significantly higher than branded floor



Floor: 1.2 USD

4. Default \$0 Floor. Should you apply changes to this Rule?



Example shows Default rule with \$0 floor:

- Catch-all rule examples with \$0 floors
- Insight Card can be helpful only to monitor demand, the highest bid will always apply

No action needed for the publisher on this rule

Set-up an A/B test on Unified Pricing Rules

What is an A/B test?

A/B tests consist of a randomized experiment with two variants, A and B.

A/B testing is a way to compare two versions of a single variable and determining which of the two variants **is more effective**

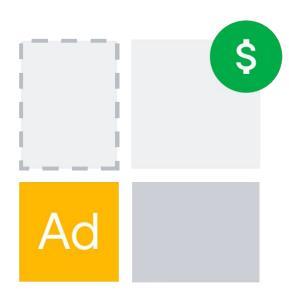
Obviously, an A/B test can become an A/B/C/.../N test to compare more than 2 alternatives at once.





Why it is important to A/B test UPRs

As we saw during the workshop, setting the **RIGHT** floor is crucial to optimize programmatic yield



Testing UPRs without an A/B test

Publisher "Supersport" decides to test a new UPR for their Video inventory.

OLD UPR: 2€ CPM (Floor)

Last 30 days:

- Open Auction coverage: 35%

- Average eCPM: 4.50€

NEW UPR: 3€ CPM (Floor)

Tested for 7 days:

- Open Auction coverage: 20%

- Average eCPM: 6.00€

Is it better to maintain the old UPR or to switch to the new one?

Are you sure?

- In the last 7 days, there were no Football games
- The coverage of the "new" UPR started very low (10%) and then increased to 20% only on the last day of testing
- In the last 7 days, you had a lot of Direct-sold campaign while before the test began you had only a few
- The developers has rolled-out Lazy Loading just a week before you started testing the "new" UPR and the number of impression was increasing since then

..so how can you compare FAIRLY the two UPRs?

How to setup an A/B test

1) Choose an UPR / Ad Unit you want to test

 Better to not overcomplicate those kind of test, so you may want to test one thing at a time

2) Create NEW Ad Units as "child" of the original one

 In this way, Ad Exchange has no historical information that can "bias" the results

3) Create a Key-Value that can be used to target the different UPRs you want to test

- Something like "test_upr" that can be "A", "B", "C", and so on...

How to setup an A/B test

- 4) Create different UPRs with different floor prices, each targeting only ONE of the new Ad Units and only ONE Key-value value
- 5) Exclude the newly created Ad Units from the targeting of the already existing UPRs (to avoid any conflict/overlap)
- 6) Implement some logic in the page that randomly allocates traffic to one of the test buckets. The traffic allocation is simply done by setting the right Key-value value and by calling the right Ad Unit

```
var resourceList = [
    { ad_unit: 'top', kv: '0', chance: 0.85 },
    { ad_unit: 'top/test_A', kv: 'A', chance: 0.05 },
    { ad_unit: 'top/test_B', kv: 'B', chance: 0.05 },
    { ad_unit: 'top/test_C', kv: 'C', chance: 0.05 }
};
```

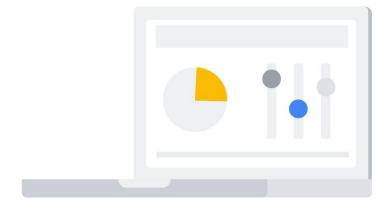
Tips & Tricks

- Allocate **no more than 20%** of your traffic to the test and keep the remaining 80% "as-is"
- Keep the test running for AT LEAST 2 entire weeks
- Keep an eye on the traffic balancing to be sure that your "random" allocation works properly



How to measure the results

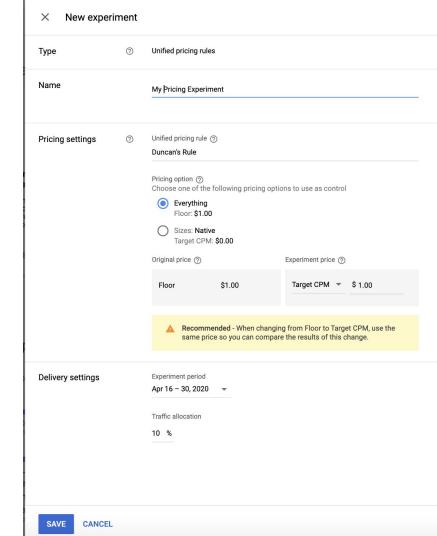
- Compare the "new" Ad Units revenue between each other
- Re-scale if necessary
- Keep an eye on other key metrics like
 - CTR
 - Viewability



Beta Manual Experiments on UPRs

There is currently a Beta that allows to performs experiments on UPRs **directly into Ad Manager**

It is not as powerful as setting up a proper A/B test, but is definitely more immediate and easy to use



Questions?

Thank you!