Dynamic Pricing Competition: Benchmark your Reinforcement Learning Algorithm

dynamic-pricing-competition.com

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DYNAMIC PRICING



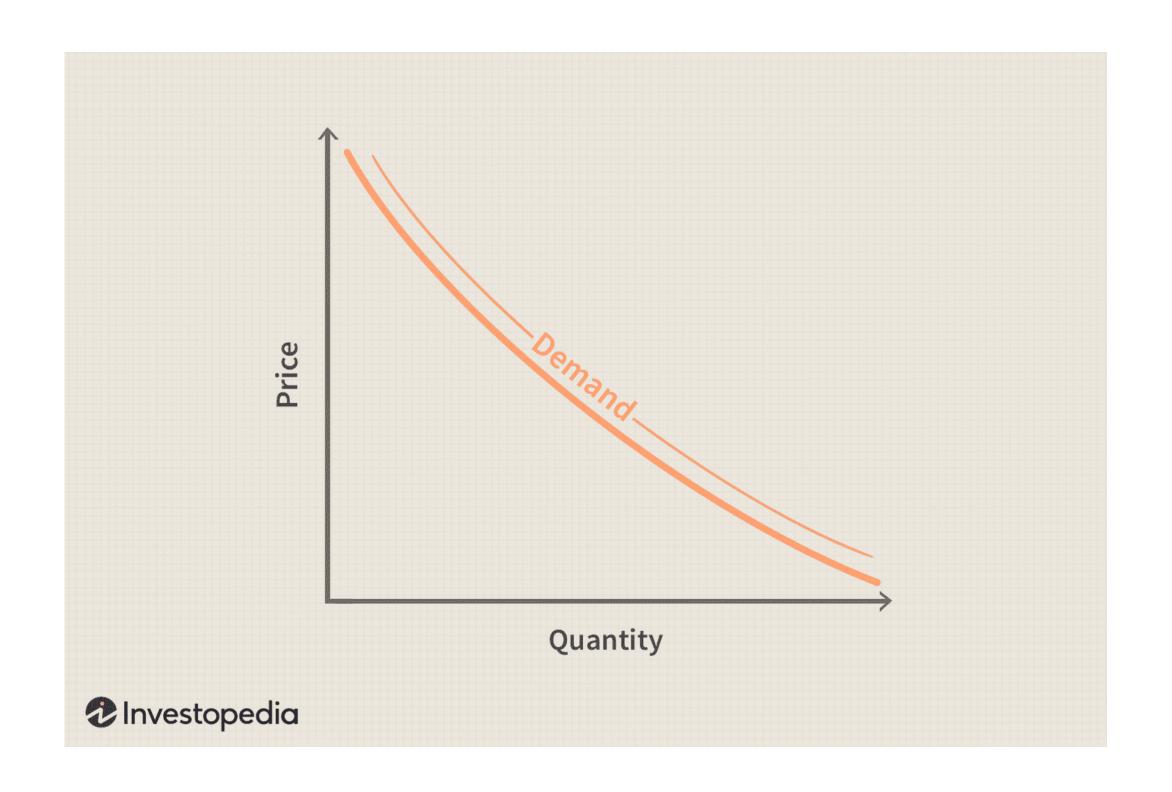


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The practice of using a highly flexible pricing strategy in response to market demands, supply and other external factors

Amazon had 2.5 million daily price changes in 2013 (average product changes it's price every 10 minutes)

DYNAMIC PRICING



- Relationship between price and demand is often unknown
- → Has to be learned from data



DYNAMIC PRICING



Challenges:

Example 1 Competitor Sales often unknown

Exploration vs. Exploitation





Building a platform for people working on pricing algorithms

Benchmark and playground

Low barriers to entry



- **2** players
- 100 selling seasons (each 100 periods)
- Capacity is limited to 80
- Information:
 - Own demand & prices
 - Competitor Prices
 - If Competitor is out of stock

- **3-6** players
- **1000** selling periods
- 3 products with unbounded capacity
- Information:
 - Own demand & prices
 - Competitor Prices



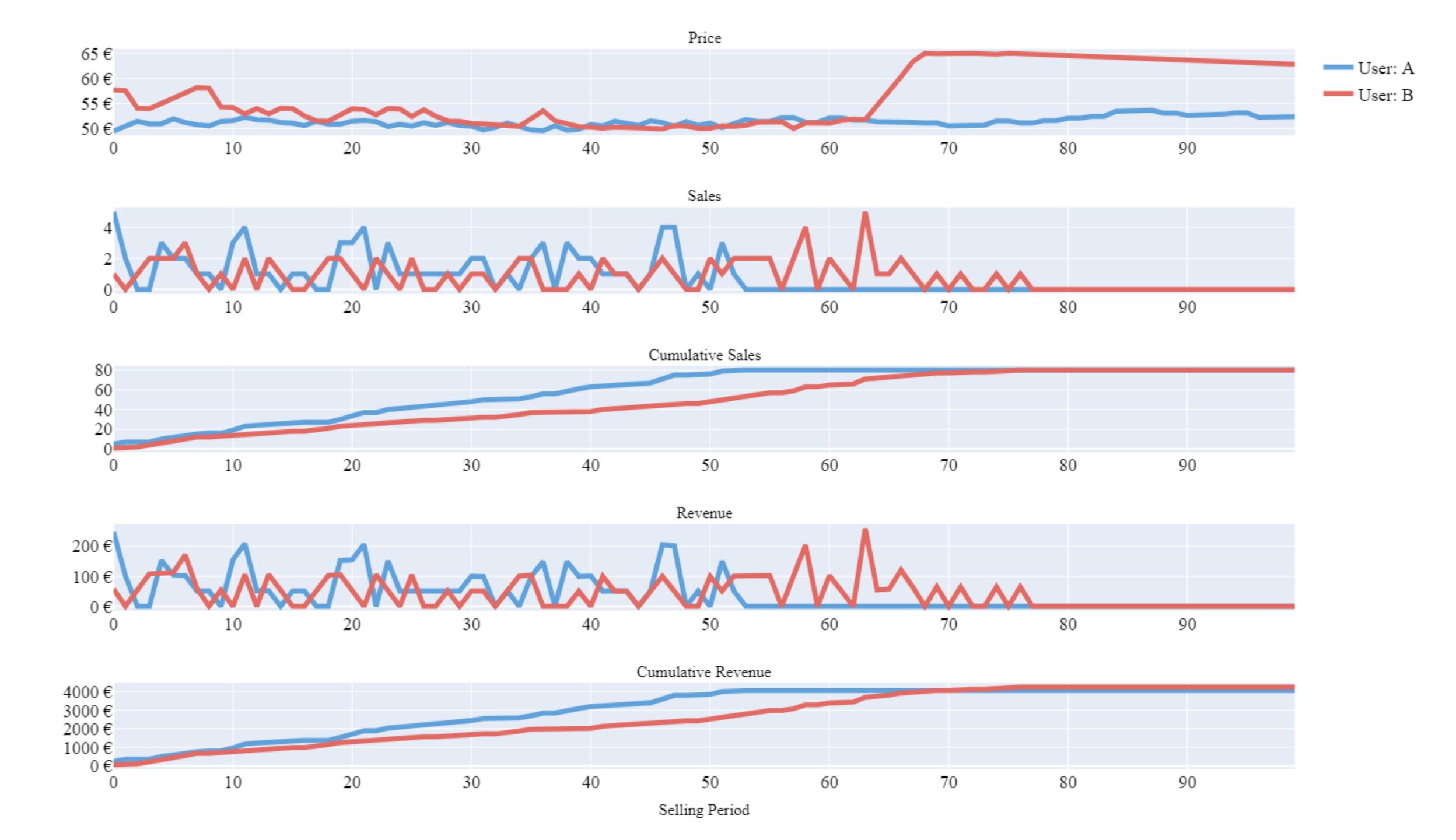
- No player limit
- 1000 selling periods
- 1 product with unbounded capacity
- Information:
 - Own demand & prices
 - Competitor Prices

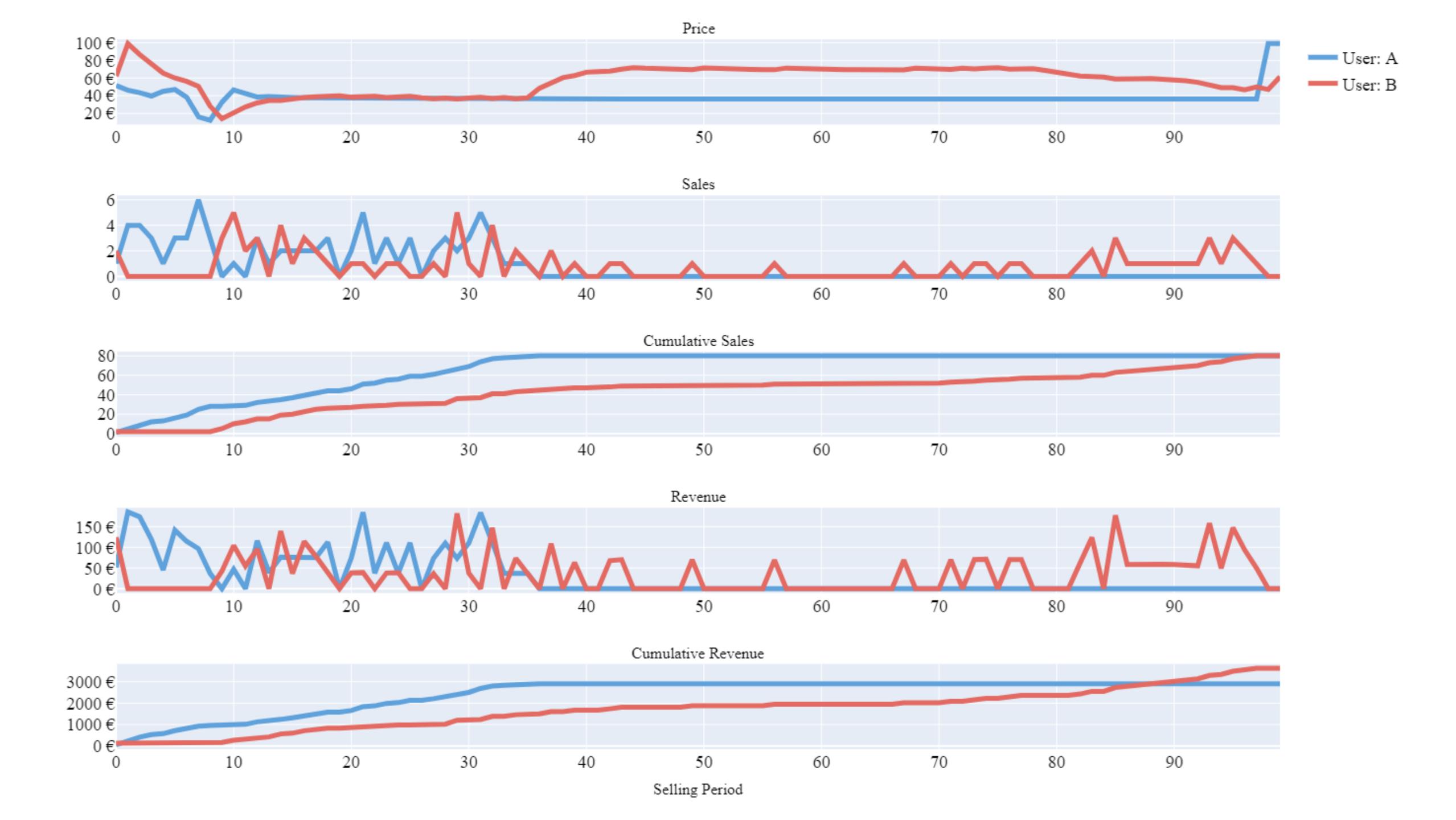


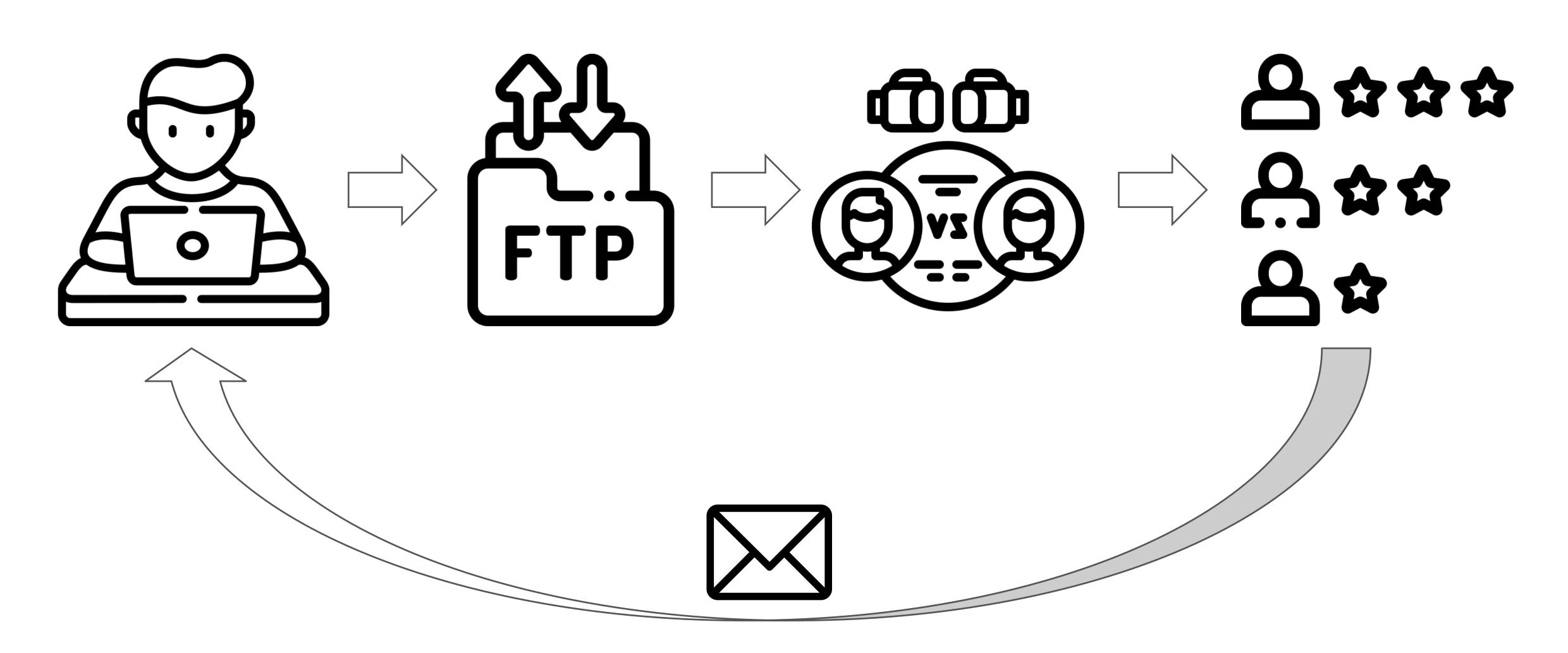


Dynamic Pricing in Competitive Markets

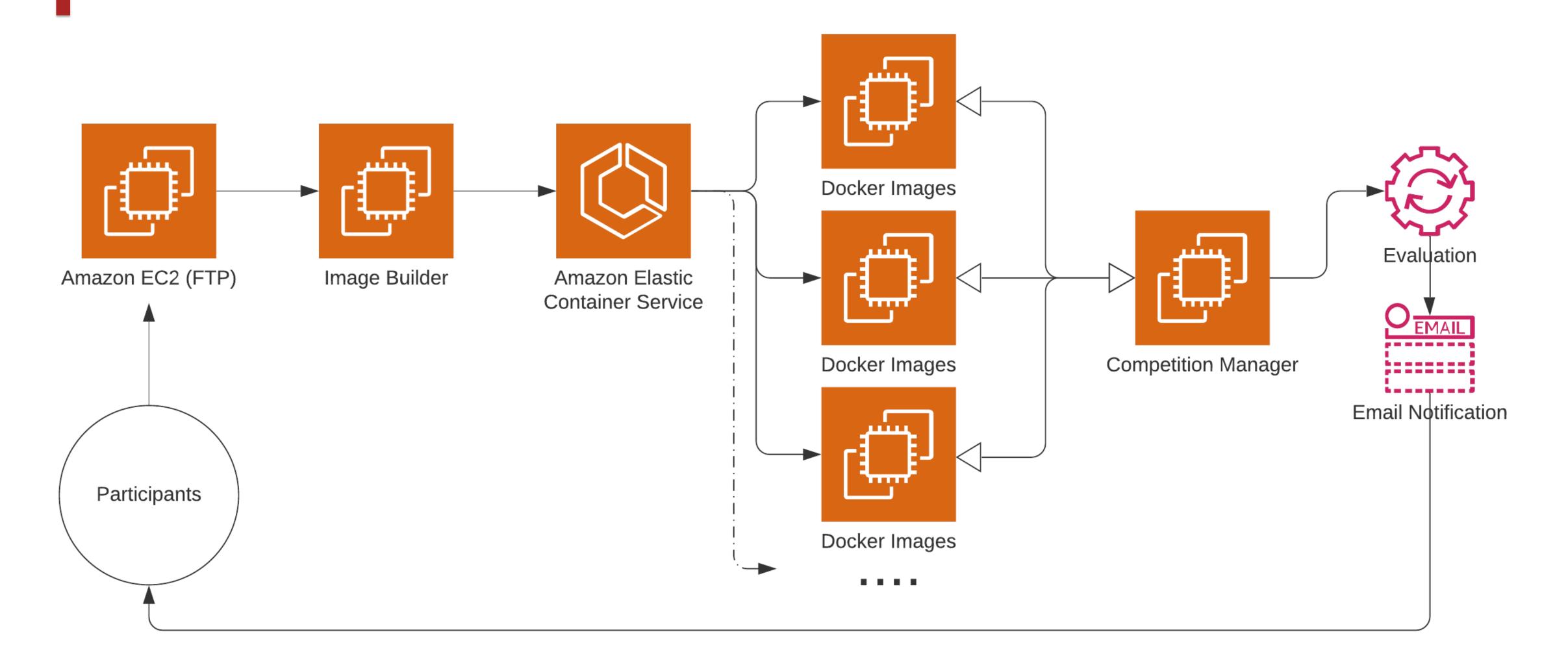
Example













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C: > Users > Paul > Documents > AMLD > code_requirements.py

- Anaconda Environment (Python 3.7)

- You can use supporting files by importing them in your script from the current working directory

- your code has to return a price response on average within 0.3 seconds

- maximum time for a single response is 10 seconds

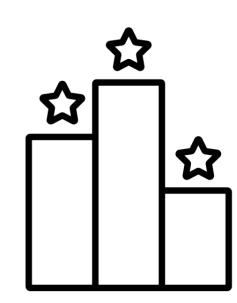
- code has to run error free in 97% of the requests
```



```
C: > Users > Paul > Documents > AMLD > 🕏 example_code.py > ...
       import numpy as np
  2
  3
      def p(current_selling_season,
  4
           selling_period_in_current_season,
  5
           prices_historical_in_current_season=None,
           demand_historical_in_current_season=None,
  6
           competitor_has_capacity_current_period_in_current_season=True,
           information_dump=None):
  8
  9
           11 11 11
 10
           example pricing algorithm (duopoly)
 11
 12
           if demand_historical_in_current_season is None :
               return ( round(np.random.uniform(30,80),1) , None)
 13
 14
 15
           if not competitor_has_capacity_current_period_in_current_season:
               return ( 1000.0 , "Competitor sold out, let's go to 1000")
 16
 17
 18
           dummy_model = model.fit(prices_historical_in_current_season, demand_historical_in_current_season)
 19
           price_prediction = dummy_model.predict(prices_historical_in_current_season[-1])
 20
 21
 22
           information_dump = dummy_model
 23
           return (price_prediction, information_dump)
 24
```



You can test your pricing algorithm in a neutral playing field



Scoring and benchmarking with participants from diverse backgrounds



Win Prize Money









For more information and registration:

https://dynamic-pricing-competition.com/

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REFERENCES & SOURCES

- *Icons*: Flaticon
- **AWS Setup and Timeline Charts:** Lucidchart
- https://www.businessinsider.de/international/amazon-price-changes-2018-8

