Advisor: Alex Wong

## Background

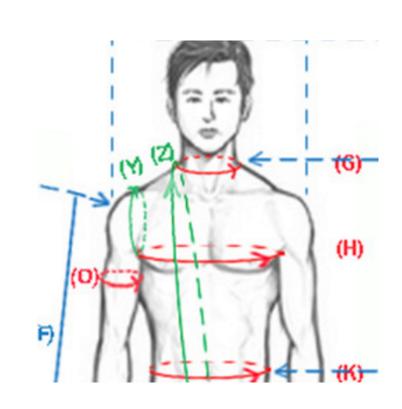
Customers are hesitant to buy clothes online, unsure if purchased clothes will fit [1]

Packaging and delivery account for 54% of the overall environmental impacts of online shopping [2]

40% of all clothes purchased online are returned [3]



# Scope



Phase One
Acquire User
Measurements



Phase Two
Integrate Measurements
into Online Shopping

18 - 35 year olds: **52**% of online clothes shoppers [4] Males only, to reduce body type variability Only neck, chest, and waist measurements needed

## Objectives

#### Phase One

- Max of 5% measurement error, 95% of the time
- Max of 5 minutes to obtain measurements

#### Phase Two

- Comply with data privacy regulations
- Maintain a user profile
- Implement a rating/feedback system
- Inexpensive for end user
- Allow non-baggy clothes during measurement
- Compatible with existing online retail systems

#### **Impacts**

Lower pollution from returns

Detailed trend and preference data

Increase ease of access

#### **Retailer Contact**

Contacted 40 different retailers, clothing returns cited as a major source of revenue loss

#### **Customer Contact**

Surveyed 60 online shoppers. **85%** had problems with fit. Fisher test found strong correlation between fit and satisfaction

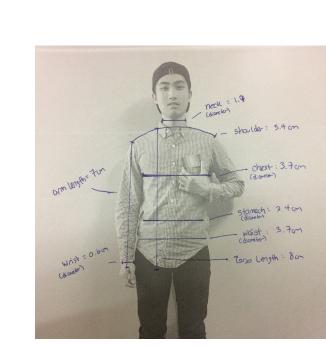
## Phase One Low-Fidelity Testing

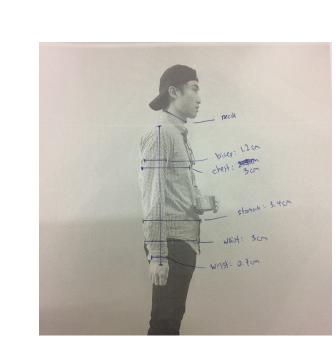
Post Purchase Tailoring

2D Body Scanning

Image Recognition

75% favoured





**Software Prototype** 

15 trials, 3 manual measurements

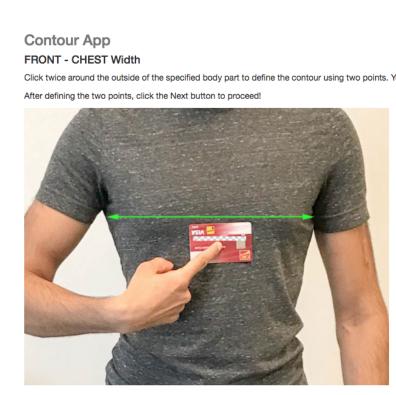
Average error within 5% (Random

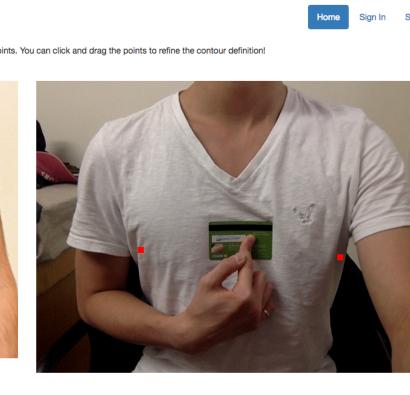
Block Design), but not 95% of the

vs. 3 software measurements each

#### **Manual Testing**

Model body segments as ellipses 3 users, credit card as scaling tool Error ranged between 1% and 14%





# **Phase Two Low-Fidelity Testing**

## **Pre-Experiment Survey**

Clothing fit still the biggest point of concern **90%** users would trust measurements given by algorithm

## **Experiment 1: Mock Shopping Experience**

Present clothes without vs. giving user their size

time (Binomial Test)

Present clothes **giving** user their size

Decision time decreased from 1 min to 10 sec respectively

## **Experiment 2: Mock Integration Methods**

Retailer-Side Integration

Chrome Extension

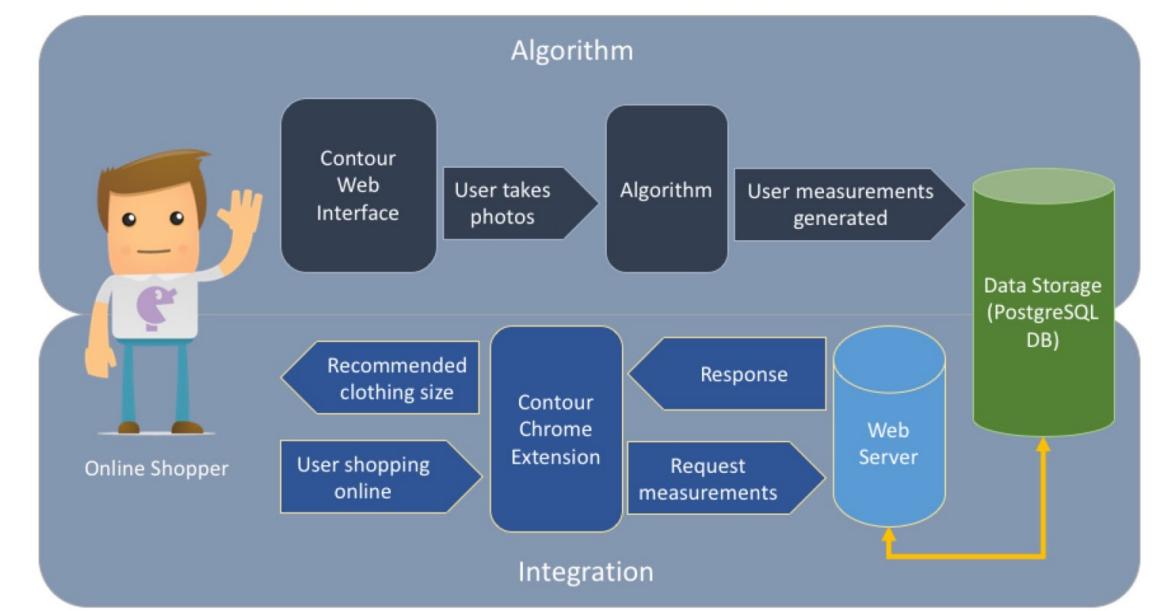
Front-End Website

85% favoured

## **Experiment 3: Feedback/Rating System**

A feedback and rating system was implemented in efforts to combat incorrect orders and mitigate customer returns

# System Diagram



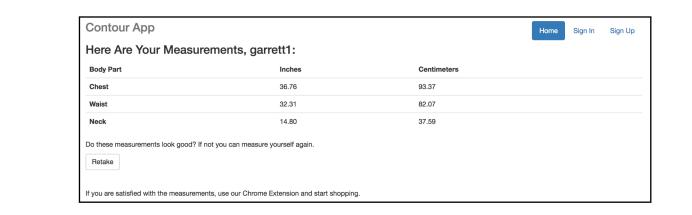
The Contour web application is powered by Flask and uses PostgreSQL for data storage. The Contour Chrome extension accesses data using Ajax POST requests to generate measurements.

## **Designed Solution**

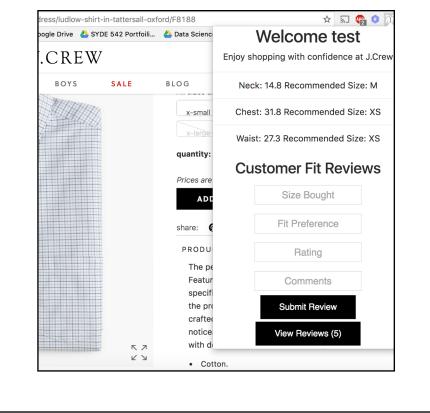
User takes photos of their body and defines measurement contours



Measurements are presented to user and are stored in database

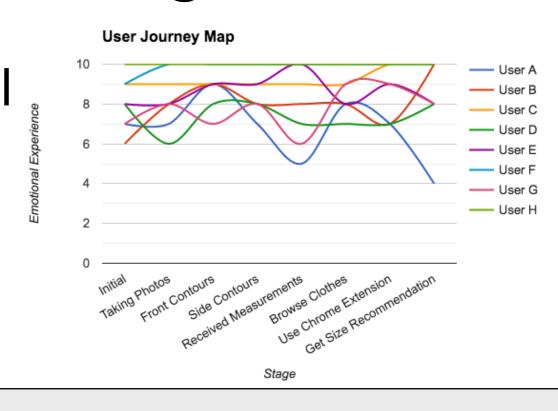


Chrome extension provides recommended size with just one click!



## **End-to-End Testing**

- Users were satisfied with all stages of use
- System satisfied all requirements except the consistency requirement



[1] Hyejeong, K., Damhorst, M.L., 2010. "The Relationship of Body Related Self-Discrepancy to Body Dissatisfaction, Apparel Involvement, Concerns With Fit and Size of Garments, and Purchase Intentions in Online Appare Shopping". Clothing & Textiles Research Journal 28(4) 239-254
[2] Weber, C., Hendrickson, C., Jaramillo, P., Matthews, S., Nagengast, A., Nealer, R., 2011. "Life Cycle Comparison of Traditional Retail and E-commerce Logistics for Electronic Products: A Case Study of buy.com". Carnegie Mellon University.
[3] Edwards, J.B., McKinnon, A.C., Cullinane, S.L., 2009. "Comparative analysis of the carbon footprints of conventional and online retailing – a "last mile" perspective". International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logisti Management 40, 103–123.
[4] E-Commerce: Evolution or Revolution in the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods World? Rep. Nielsen, Aug. 2014. Web. 12 Mar. 2017.