

# Campaign Testing: A quick look at the code (optional lesson)

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# How is this implemented?

- An interactive Shiny package ( <http://shiny.rstudio.com> )
- Built using the R analysis platform ( <http://cran.r-project.org> )
- Source code: <https://github.com/WinVector/CampaignPlanner>
- Online application: <https://win-vector.shinyapps.io/CampaignPlanner/>

# Purpose of this (optional) lesson

- Just to give you
  - Quick pointers to the code
  - Some fun extensions ideas (if you are already a R hacker)

# The ideas

- Use R's built in distribution density functions to get the one dimensional graphs
- To compute the posterior probability of one campaign being worth more than the other use the sum over all pairs of graph entries as an approximate two dimensional numeric integral

# The files

- functions.R : all the calculations
- server.R / ui.R : the Shiny application definitions
- CampaignPlanner.Rproj : the RStudio project file
  - RStudio: <http://www.rstudio.com/>
  - highly recommended integrated development environment

# Some possible extension projects

- For the experienced R programmer

# Extension project 1

- Accept priors from previous similar campaigns by allowing a user to specify the mean and variance of the population of previous campaigns
- Convert this to a beta-prior
- Allows slightly faster inference, though likely data overwhelms this sort of prior quickly.

# Extension project 2

- Allow specification of prior as a bound (“we will never believe a campaign will have a success rate above  $x\%$ ”).
- Violates Cromwell’s rule, so this prior would remain present in the posterior.



# Extension project 3

- Allow conditional information per action
  - Different facts available per-action
- Moves from population estimation to modeling based on individual demographics
- Likely some variation of Beta regression or Poisson regression could work here
  - **See:** <http://www.win-vector.com/blog/2014/01/generalized-linear-models-for-predicting-rates/>

# What to take away

- There is always more you can try to model

# Reference

- *Bayesian Data Analysis*, 3rd edition, by Andrew Gelman, John Carlin, Hal Stern, David Dunson, Aki Vehtari, and Donald Rubin.

- <http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~gelman/book/>

- Very good, but highly technical

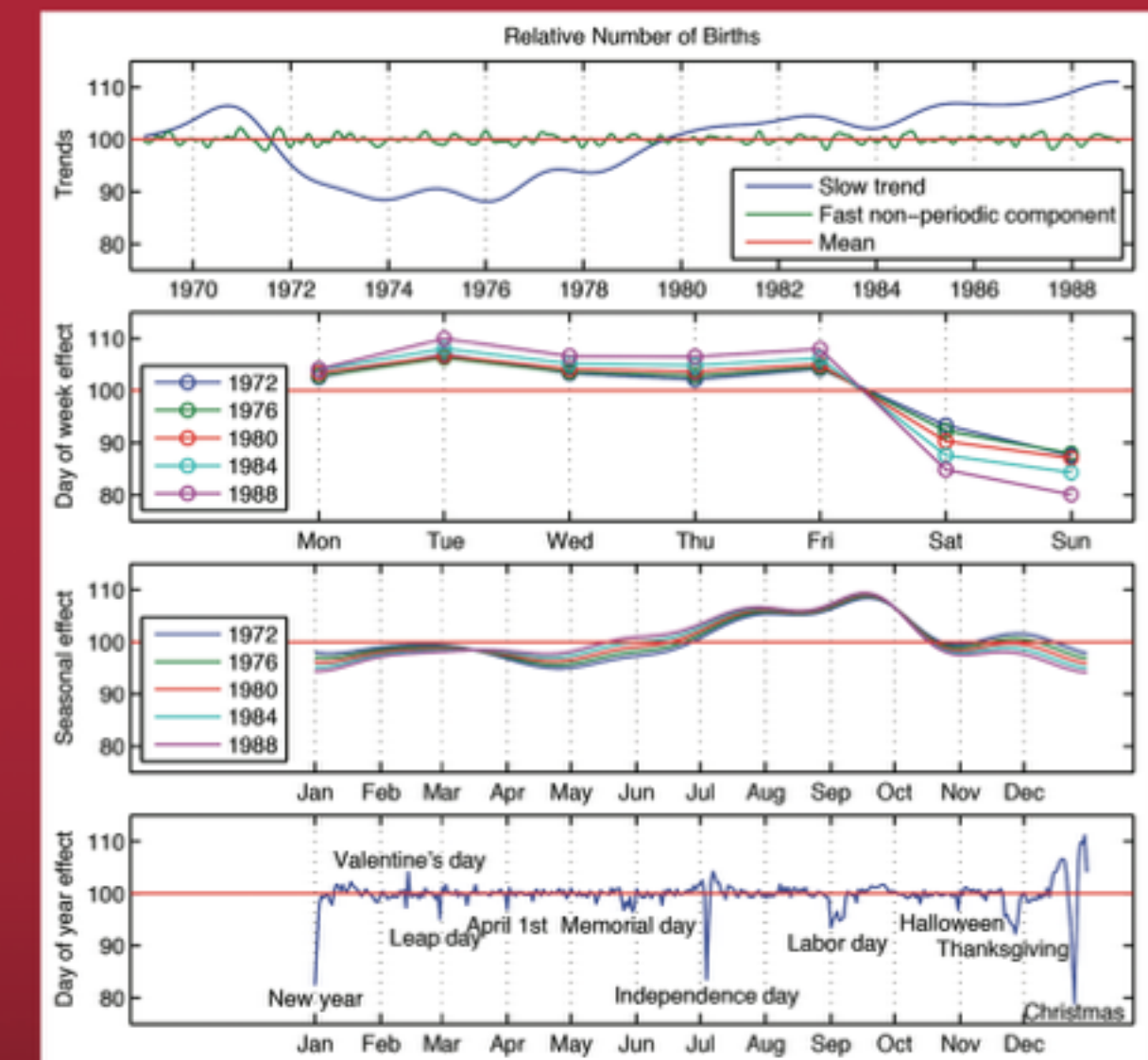
- I don't yet have an introductory book on the topic I am fully comfortable with

- One contender (that I haven't fully evaluated yet):

- *Think Bayes* by Allen B. Downey

- <http://www.greenteapress.com/thinkbayes/>

## Bayesian Data Analysis Third Edition



Andrew Gelman, John B. Carlin, Hal S. Stern,  
David B. Dunson, Aki Vehtari, and Donald B. Rubin

# Thank you!

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