

VPIP (This is a preflop statistic) tracks the percentage of hands in which a particular player voluntarily puts money into the pot preflop. VPIP increases when a player could fold but instead commits money to the pot preflop. This includes limping (merely calling the big blind), calling, and raising. PFR (This is a preflop statistic) tracks the percentage of hands in which a particular player makes a preflop raise when having the opportunity to fold or call instead. This includes reraises. Against players with a higher VPIP (Greater than 45%) or a player with a very high PFR (Greater than 20%) exploit them by raising them or calling them with weaker hands. Against players with lower VPIP (Lower than 25%) and players with low PFR (Lower than 10%) exploit them by being more selective with the hands you play against them by only calling or raising their preflop raises with premium hands. Higher VPIP and High PFR is aggressive and loose. Low VPIP and low PFR is tight and passive. 3Bet% (This is a preflop statistic) This is an important stat (3bet%) to have in your arsenal as it shows how often your opponent 3-bets before the flop. Anything less than 6% or .06 in decimal would be considered passive and tight (meaning they have a low 3 bet%) and anything more than 6% or .06 in decimal would be considered aggressive and not tight (meaning they have a high 3bet%). Some adjustments that you can make vs tight or loose 3-bettors are: When a very aggressive (loose) 3-bettor is behind, open-raise a slightly tighter range than usual. With only tight (passive) 3-bettors behind, you can profitably open-raise a slightly wider range. When you face a 3-bet from an aggressive player, continue more often by 4-betting and calling with more hands than usual. When you face a 3 bet from a tight player (Their 3bet% is lower than 6% or .06 in decimal), only continue with your strongest hands as they are likely to have very strong hands. Fold to 3 Bet after raising% (This is a preflop statistic) is how often they fold to a 3-bet after they raise preflop. If a player has a 40% or less Fold to 3 Bet after raising% (this is a low fold to 3 bet after raising %), then you need to 3 bet them primarily for value. This will involve using a depolarized range. If a player has a 60% or more Fold to 3 Bet after raising% (This is a high fold to 3 bet after raising %), then you need to 3 bet them primarily as a bluff. This will involve using a polarized range. The percentages of fold to 3-bet work on a sliding scale. The closer they are to 40% or less, the more you want to be weighted towards value. The closer they are to 60%, the more bluffs you want to work into your range. WTSD: went to showdown This is a very important postflop statistic that tells you how frequently a player reaches showdown after seeing a flop. It is useful for identifying how much of a calling station your opponent is. This stat is to be used in conjunction with Won Money at Showdown (W\$SD or WSD) and Won When Saw Flop (WWSF), which I will go over shortly. A good WTSD frequency is somewhere around 27-32%, with 30% being a good place to aim for. Too low and you are probably over-folding postflop; too high and you are probably calling too often. 5. WSD: Won Money at Showdown Also abbreviated as W\$SD, this stat tells you how often your opponent has won when they reached showdown. As alluded to above, this stat isn't too helpful on his own, but it can be helpful when used in conjunction with WTSD. A good W\$SD is somewhere between 49% and 54%. A correct frequency is dependent on the other two statistics mentioned. For example, a player who has a low Went to Showdown (WTSD) frequency will usually have a relatively high WSD and vice versa. In other words, if you rarely reach showdown, it's probably because you're a tight player who usually has a strong hand when you go the distance in a hand. In general, if your WSD is too low, then it means you are probably calling too many bad hands and/or bluffing too much earlier in the hand. If it's too high, it means that you are probably either not bluff-catching

enough and/or not bluffing enough. The sample required for a decently accurate read is the same as WTSD, above 8,000 hands. 6. WWSF: Won When Saw Flop Tying up the 3 statistics that work together... WWSF refers to how often your opponent has won the pot after seeing the flop. A decent WWSF frequency is anywhere between 45% and 53%, with a good average being around 48%. Too low? That means that your opponent is not bluffing enough and/or giving up too much. Too high? That means that you are bluffing and/or bluff-catching too much. The sample required for a reasonably accurate read is the same as the one for the previous two: 8, How WTSD, WSD, and WWSF Work Together Each one of these stats provide important context for the others, which will allow you to draw major conclusions about your opponents. Let's consider a few example players. (Remember that: WTSD = Went To Showdown, WSD = Won Money At Showdown, and WWSF = Won When Saw Flop) Player A: WTSD: 32 / WSD: 51 / WWSF: 46 This player is more or less a passive calling station. He has a high WTSD, but he's apparently calling pretty light to since he's only winning 51% of the time at showdown. He's also not very aggressive, hence the low WWSF. The degree to which Player A is a calling station will be clearer by looking at his VPIP. A high VPIP, like 40%, means this player plays a lot of hands and doesn't do much folding postflop. Your adjustment against such a player should be to go for more thin value bets and fewer bluffs. Player B: WTSD: 26/ WSD: 56/ WWSF: 44 This type of player rarely goes to showdown, but it's clearly not due to aggression because he also has a low WWSF. Player B is likely a quite tight player who folds quite often postflop — a conclusion we can draw from his high WSD. Player C: WTSD: 30/ WSD: 52/ WWSF: 49 Assuming this player has decent preflop stats (~25% VPIP), Player C is quite the terror at the table. She doesn't seem to fold too much or too little based on her WTSD. She's also clearly aggressive and actively trying to steal pots, indicated by the high WWSF. Expect to face a lot of tough decisions against a player like this Flop CBET% (This is a post flop statistic) refers to how often a player has continuation bet (c-bet) on the flop after raising preflop. A higher flop CBET% would be greater than 60% and a lower flop CBET% would be lower than 40% If a player has a higher Flop CBET% they are considered aggressive. You can exploit this by calling and raising/check-raising with weaker hands and draws. If they have a lower FLOP CBET%, you should only call or raise with your stronger hands and draws. Fold to Flop C-Bet% (This is a post flop statistic)tells you how often a player has called a raise preflop and then folded to a continuation bet on the flop. Generally speaking, the folding frequency should be on the lower side below 50%. If opponents have a higher Fold to Flop Cbet% (Greater than 50%), you can exploit this by cbetting more and lighter. If they have a lower fold to flop CBET(Lower than 50%), you should be more selective with your cbets and continuation bet less often. AF AF is Aggression factor. It is technically defined as the "Ratio of the times a player makes a postflop aggressive action (a bet or raise) to the times they call. For example, a player with an AF of 2 has bet or raised twice as many times as they have called." As a mathematical expression here is what AF would look like: 
$$\text{AF} = \frac{(\text{Total Bets}) + (\text{Total Raises})}{(\text{Total Calls})}$$
 Players with a higher Aggression factor are typically more aggressive. The barrier is typically 2.3 where players with an AF above 2.3 are considered aggressive and having a high AF. Players with below a 2.3 are considered less aggressive and having a low AF. An AF of one is considered extremely passive.