Here are brief definitions and explanations for the terms and concepts presented in the document:

**Hypothesis Testing**

* **A/B testing** is a randomized experimentation process wherein two or more versions of a variable are shown to different segments of website visitors at the same time to determine which version drives business metrics best.
* **Population** is the entire group of individuals or objects that a study is interested in.
* **Sample** is a subset of the population that is selected for study.
* **Sample mean** is the average of the values in a sample.
* **Sample variability** is the degree to which the values in a sample differ from each other.
* **Null hypothesis** is a statement that there is no difference between two groups or that there is no relationship between two variables.
* **Confidence interval** is a range of values that is likely to contain the true population parameter.
* **Type I error** is the rejection of a true null hypothesis.
* **Type II error** is the failure to reject a false null hypothesis.
* **P-value** is the probability of obtaining a test statistic as extreme as or more extreme than the one observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is true.
* **Statistical significance** is a measure of how likely it is that an observed effect is due to chance.
* **Statistical power** is the probability that a test will correctly reject a false null hypothesis.
* **Minimum detectable effect** is the smallest effect size that a study is designed to detect.
* **Practical significance** is a measure of whether an effect is large enough to be meaningful in the real world.

**Probability Density Function (PDF)**

* The PDF is a function that describes the probability of a random variable taking on a given value.

**Cumulative Density Function (CDF)**

* The CDF is a function that describes the probability that a random variable will take on a value less than or equal to a given value.

**Percent Point Function (PPF)**

* The PPF is the inverse of the CDF. It gives the value of the random variable for which the CDF has a given value.

**Parametric and Non-Parametric Tests**

* **Parametric tests** are statistical tests that make assumptions about the distribution of the data.
* **Non-parametric tests** are statistical tests that do not make assumptions about the distribution of the data.

**t-Test**

* **Student's t-test** is a statistical test used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups.
* **One-sample t-test** is used to test whether the mean of a single sample is equal to a specified value.
* **Independent two-sample t-test** is used to test whether the means of two independent samples are equal.

**z-Test**

* A statistical test used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups when the variances are known.

**Chi-Square Test**

* A statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables.

**ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)**

* A statistical test used to compare the means of two or more groups.

**Kruskal-Wallis Test**

* A non-parametric test used to compare the distributions of two or more groups.

**A/A Testing**

* A type of A/B testing where both groups are given the same treatment to validate the test setup.

**AB Testing**

* A statistical method used to compare two or more versions of a webpage, app, or other product to see which one performs better.

**Overall Evaluation Criterion (OEC)**

* A quantitative measure of the experiment's objective.

**Gaurdrail Metrics**

* Business metrics designed to indirectly measure business value and provide alerts about any potentially misleading or erroneous results and analysis.

**Randomization Unit**

* A who or what randomly assigned to a group.

**Data Leakage (Interference)**

* The behavior of the control group is influenced by the treatment given to the test group.

**SUTVA Assumptions**

* The Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption (SUTVA) is a key assumption that is usually made in causal inference.

**Minimum Detectable Effect (MDE)**

* The smallest improvement you are willing to be able to detect.

**Practical, or Substantive, Significance**

* The importance, or meaningfulness, of a statistically significant result.

**Significance Level**

* The probability of rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true.

**Statistical Power**

* The probability of correctly identifying the effect when there is one.

**Effect Size**

* A quantitative measure of the magnitude of a phenomenon.

**Pooled Variance**

* A method for estimating the variance of a population when the variances of different samples from that population are assumed to be equal.

**Conversion Rates**

* The percentage of users who take a desired action.

**Lift**

* The percentage change in a metric between a test group and a control group.

**Discrete Metrics**

* Metrics that can only take on a finite number of values.

**Continuous Metrics**

* Metrics that can take on any value within a given range.

You're absolutely correct! I apologize for missing those definitions in my previous response. Here are the definitions and explanations for the terms and concepts you pointed out:

**Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality**

* A statistical test used to determine if a dataset follows a normal distribution.

**Chi-Square Test for Independence**

* A statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables.

**Sample Ratio Mismatch (SRM)**

* A phenomenon that can occur in A/B testing when the ratio of users in the control group to users in the treatment group is not what was intended.

**Fisher's Exact Test**

* A statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables when the sample size is small.

**Welch's t-test**

* A statistical test used to compare the means of two groups when the variances of the two groups are not assumed to be equal.

**OOP (Object-Oriented Programming)**

* A programming paradigm that is based on the concept of objects, which can contain data and code.

**Python Builtins**

* Functions and constants that are available in Python without the need to import any modules.