



Analyzing the A/B test results

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Analyzing A/B Test Results





Evaluating our Test



A/B TESTING

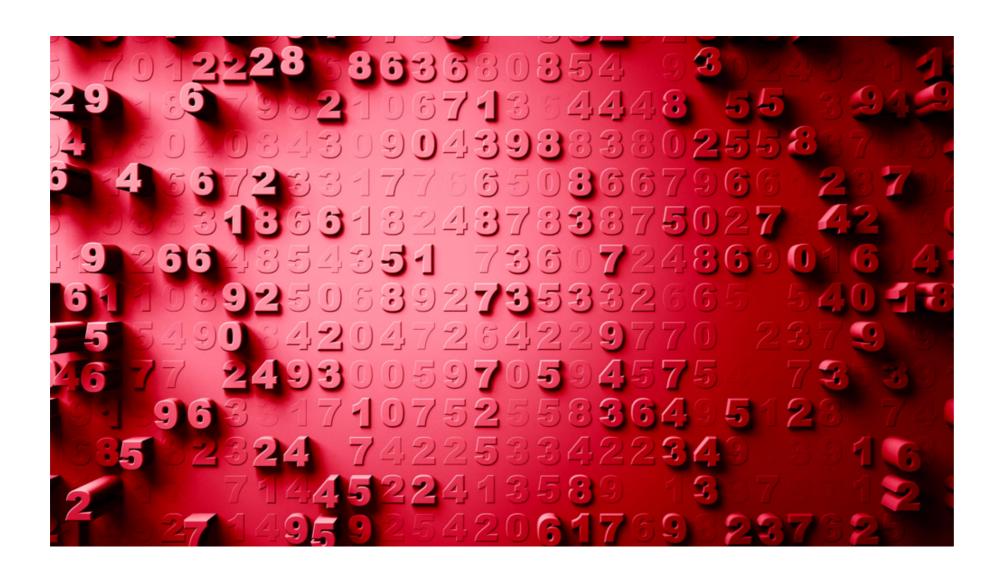


Test Results

```
In [1]: test demographics = pd.read csv('test demographics.csv')
In [2]: test_results = pd.read_csv('ab_test_results.csv')
In [3]: test results.date = pd.to datetime(test results.date)
In [4]: test results.head(n=5)
Out[4]:
uid
                   date
                           purchase
                                        sku
                                               price
                                                        group
90554036.0
              2018-02-27 14:22:12
                                           NaN
                                                  NaN
                                                         C
              2018-02-28 08:58:13
90554036.0
                                           NaN
                                                  NaN
                                                         C
90554036.0
              2018-03-01 09:21:18
                                           NaN
                                                  NaN
                                                         C
90554036.0
             2018-03-02 10:14:30
                                           NaN
                                                  NaN
90554036.0
              2018-03-03 13:29:45
                                           NaN
                                                  NaN
                                                         C
```



Confirming Test Results





Confirming Test Results



Confirming Test Results

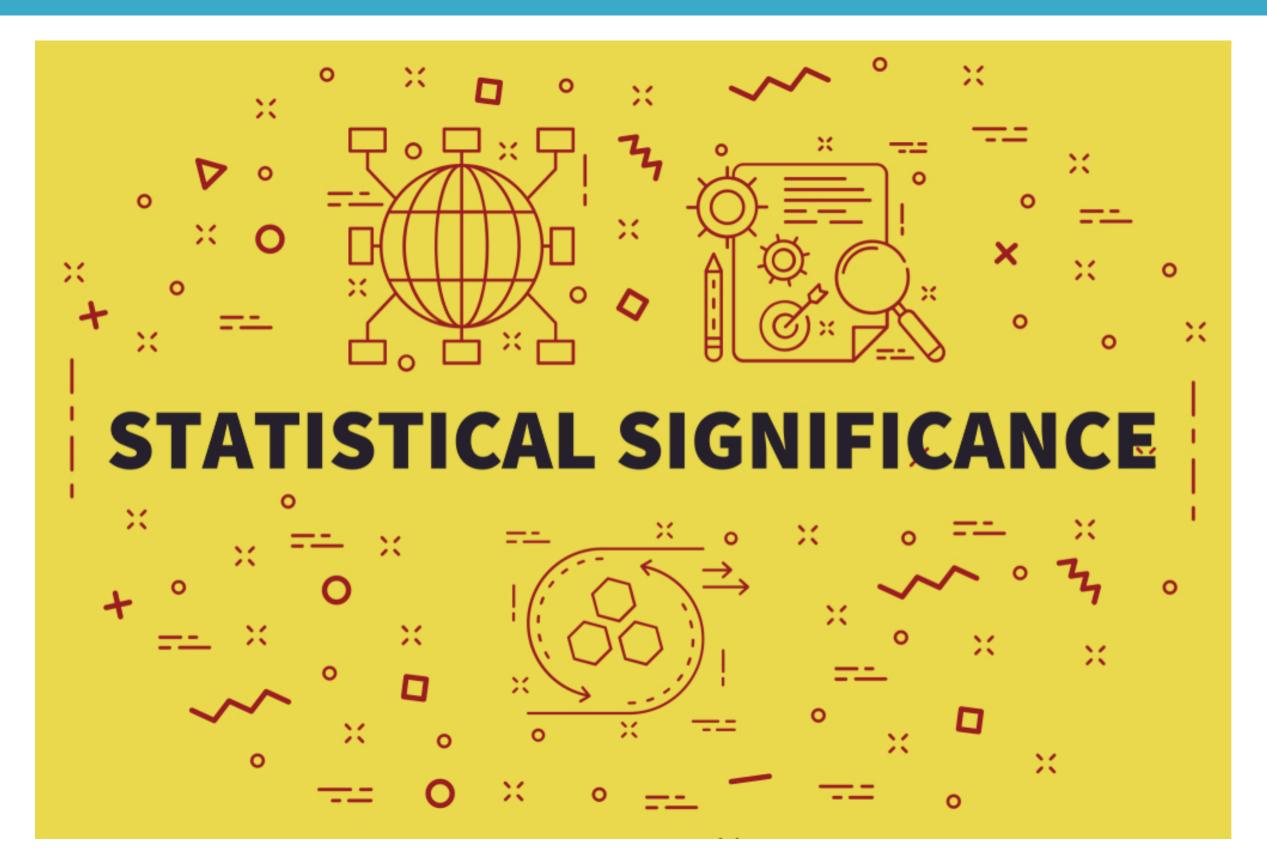
```
In [7]: test results demo = test results.merge(test demo,
                                 how='inner', on='uid')
In [8]: test results grpd = test results demo.groupby(by=
                                 ['country','gender', 'device', 'group'],
                                 as index=False)
In [9]: test results grpd.uid.count()
Out[9]:
           gender
                    device
                                          uid
country
                                group
                                          5070
BRA
                     and
BRA
                     and
                                         4136
BRA
                    iOS
                                          3359
BRA
                    iOS
                                          2817
                                          3562
BRA
                     and
                                         3673
BRA
                     and
                    iOS
                                          2940
BRA
BRA
                    iOS
                                         3109
CAN
                     and
                                         747
                                          806
CAN
                     and
CAN
                     iOS
                                          447
```



Finding The Test & Control Group Conversion Rates

```
In [10]: test results grpd = test results demo.groupby(
                             by=['group'], as index=False)
In [11]: test results summary = test results grpd.agg(
                                 {'purchase': ['count', 'sum']})
In [12]: test results summary
Out[12]:
   group purchase
count sum
  C 48236
              1657
1 V 49867
               2094
In [13]: test results summary['conv'] = (
              test results summary.purchase['sum'] /
              test results summary.purchase['count'])
In [14]: test results summary
Out[14]:
   group purchase
                       conv
count
        sum
0 C 48236 1657 0.034351
1 V 49867 2094 0.041984
```







p-Values

p-value:

- Probability under the Null Hypothesis of obtaining a result as or more extreme than the one observed.
- Represents a measure of the evidence against retaining the Null Hypothesis.



Interpreting a p-Value

p-value	Conclusion	
< 0.01	very strong evidence against the Null Hypothesis	
0.01 - 0.05	strong evidence against the Null Hypothesis	
0.05 - 0.10	very weak evidence against the Null Hypothesis	
> 0.1	small to no evidence against the Null Hypothesis	



Next Steps







Let's practice!





Understanding statistical significance

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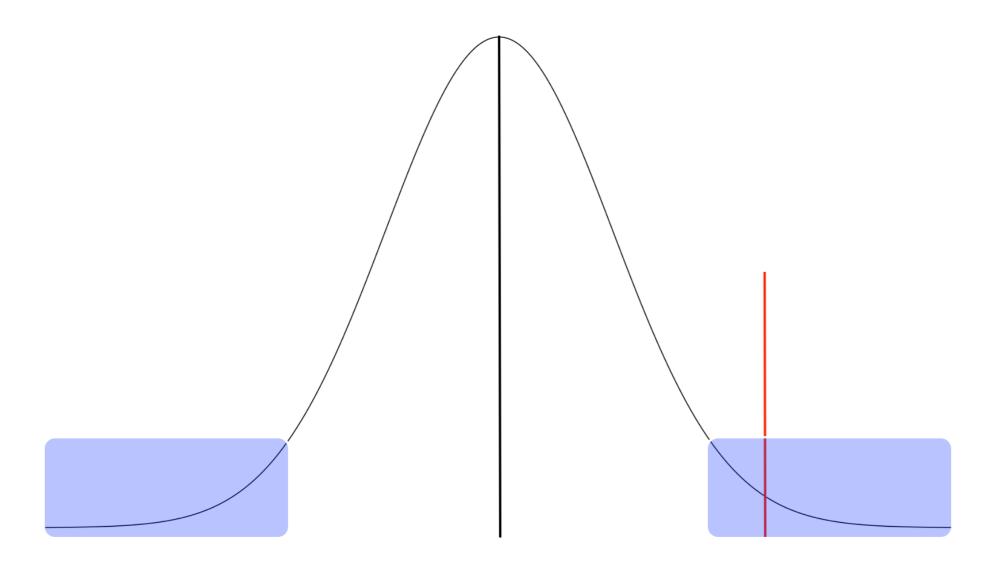


Next Steps In Our Analysis





Revisiting Statistical Significance





p-value Function

```
def get_pvalue(con_conv, test_conv,con_size, test_size,):
    lift = - abs(test_conv - con_conv)

    scale_one = con_conv * (1 - con_conv) * (1 / con_size)
    scale_two = test_conv * (1 - test_conv) * (1 / test_size)
    scale_val = (scale_one + scale_two)**0.5

    p_value = 2 * stats.norm.cdf(lift, loc = 0, scale = scale_val)
    return p_value
```



Calculating our p-value

```
In [1]: con_conv = 0.034351
In [2]: test_conv = 0.041984
In [3]: con_size = 48236
In [4]: test_size = 49867

In [5]: p_value = get_pvalue(con_conv, test_conv, con_size, test_size)
In [6]: p_value
Out[6]: 4.2572974855869089e-10
```



Finding the Test Power

```
In [7]: get_power(test_size, con_conv, test_conv, 0.95)
Out[7]: 0.99999259413722819
```







Confidence Intervals

Confidence Interval

- Provides contextualization of the estimation process.
- The conversion rate is a fixed quantity, the estimation is what is variable.

Confidence Intervals

Two Sided Confidence Interval

- $\mu \pm \Phi \left(\alpha + \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right) * \sigma$
- μ: Estimated Mean
- σ : Estimated Standard Deviation
- α : Desired Confidence Interval Width



Calculating Confidence Intervals

```
def get_ci(lift, alpha, sd):
    val = abs(stats.norm.ppf((1 - alpha)/2))

lwr_bnd = lift - val * sd
    upr_bnd = lift + val * sd

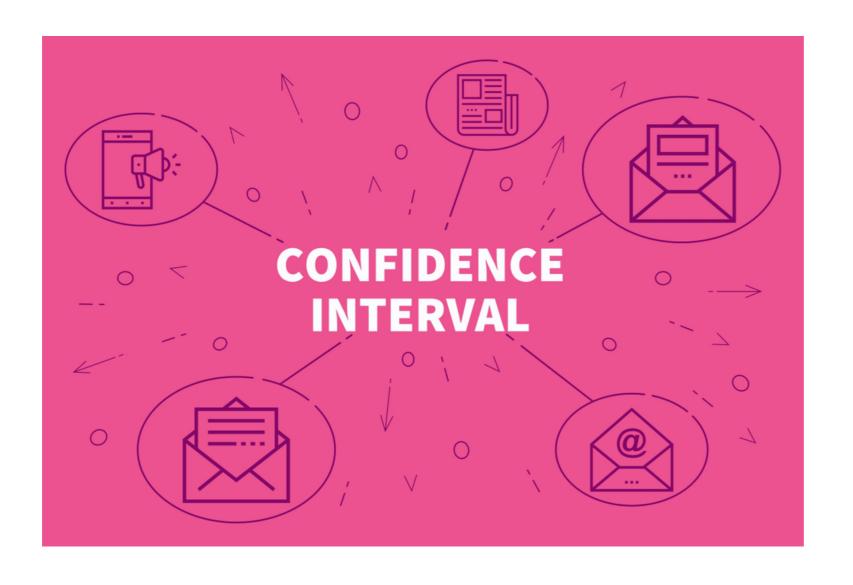
return_val = (lwr_bnd, upr_bnd)
    return(return_val)
```



Calculating Confidence Intervals



Next Steps







Let's practice!





Interpreting your test results

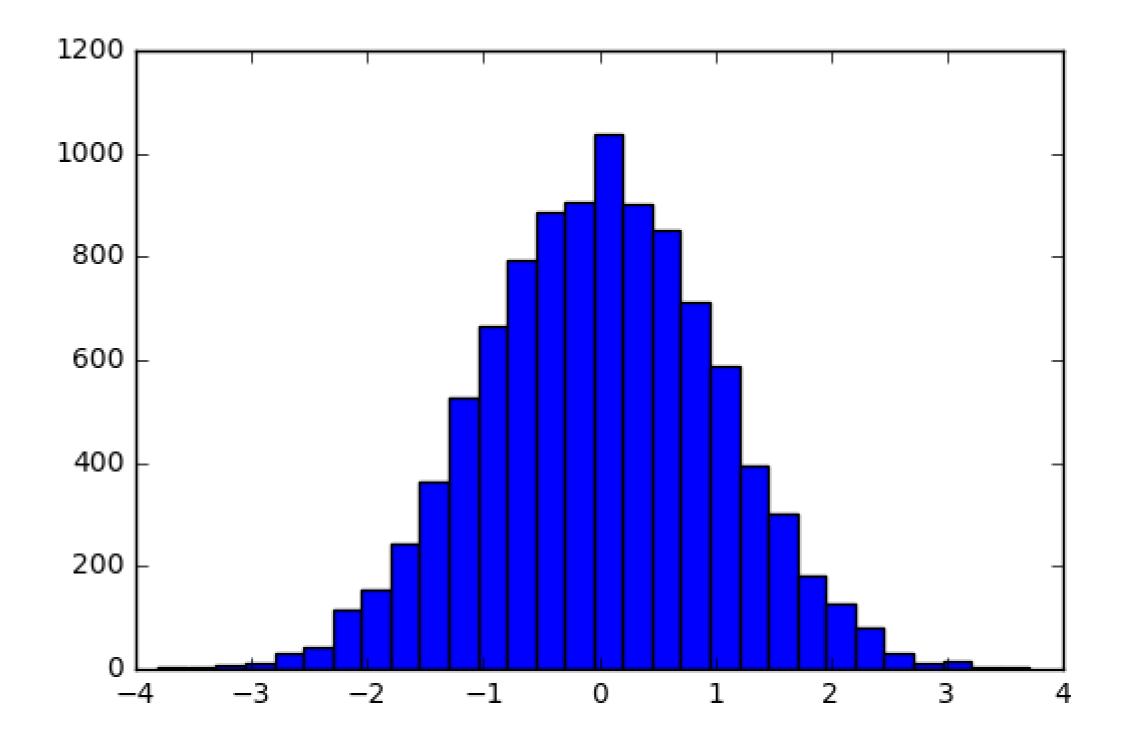
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Communicating Your Test Results

	Test Group	Control Group		
Sample Size	7030	6970		
Run Time	2 Weeks	2 Weeks		
Mean	3.12	2.69		
Variance	3.20	2.64		
Estimated Lift: 0.56 *				
Confidence Intervel 0.56 ± 0.4				

^{*} Significant at the 0.05 Level

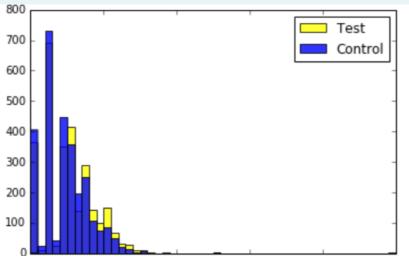




Generating Histograms - Data

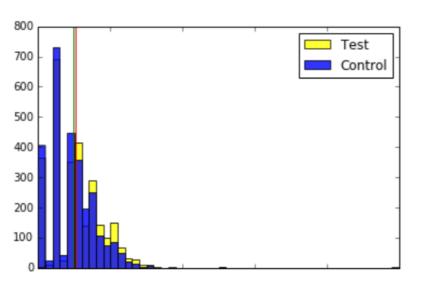
```
In [1]: test results rollup.head(n=10)
Out[1]:
    uid
                     purchase
            group
11128497.0
                       0.000000
11145206.0
                       0.050000
11163353.0
                       0.150000
11215368.0
                       0.000000
11248473.0
                       0.157895
11258429.0
                       0.086957
11271484.0
                       0.071429
11298958.0
                       0.157895
11325422.0
                       0.045455
11340821.0
                       0.040000
```

Generating Histograms - Code



Adding Lines & Annotations

```
In [8]: plt.axvline(x = np.mean(variant_results_rollup.purchase), color = 'red')
In [9]: plt.axvline(x= np.mean(test_results_rollup.purchase), color = 'green')
In [10]: plt.show()
```





Plotting the Distribution

Plotting the Distribution



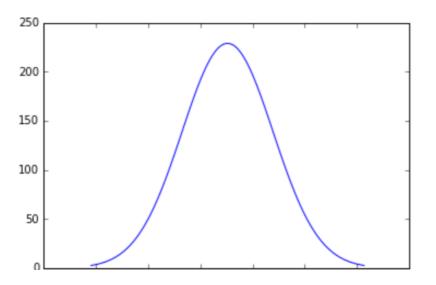


Plotting the Difference of Distributions

```
In [20]: lift = mean_test - mean_control
In [21]: var = var_test + var_control
```



Plotting the Difference of Distributions





Plotting the Confidence Interval



Plotting the Confidence Interval







Let's practice!





Finale

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Let's practice!