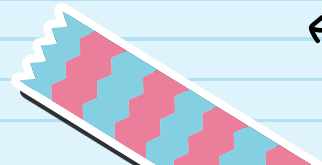
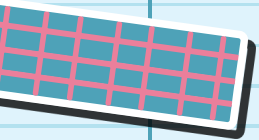
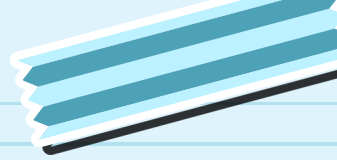
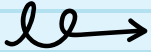


Pretty Aesthetic Notes for School

A/B Testing - Eniac



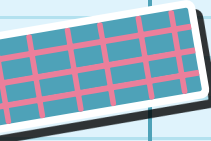




Table of contents



01

Introduction

Information

02

Significance

Results by Chance?

03

Time





How long to Experiment?

04

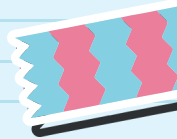
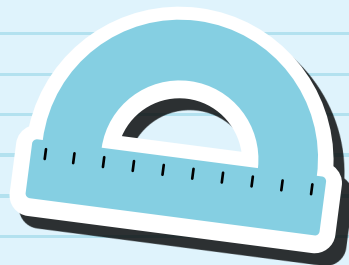
Conclusions

Main points



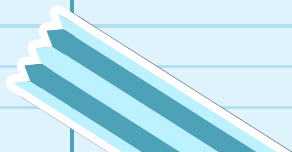
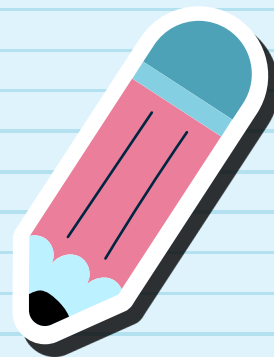


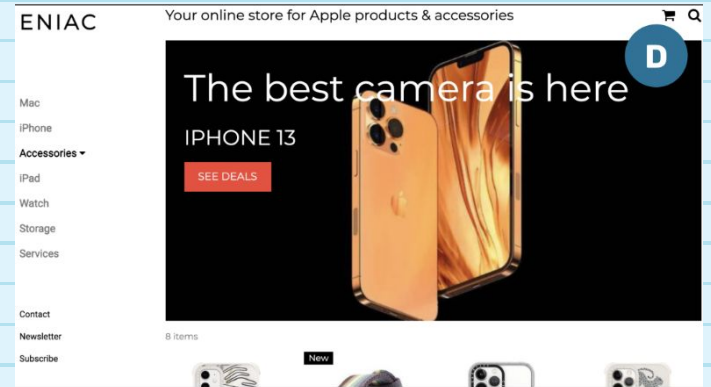
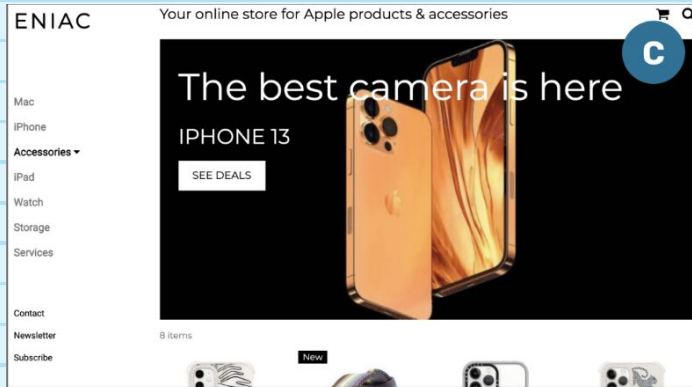
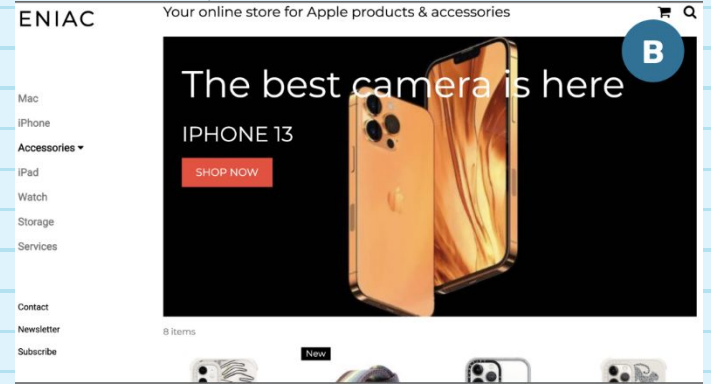
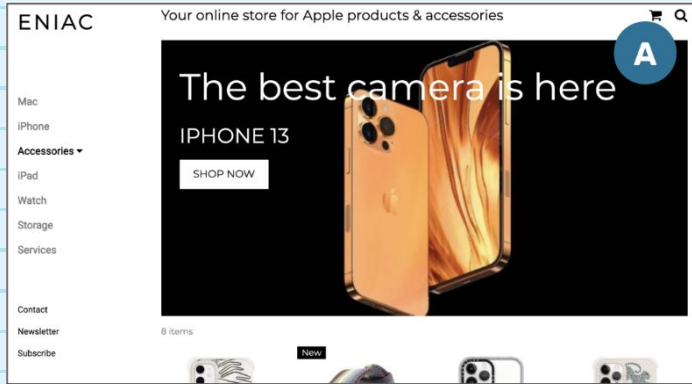
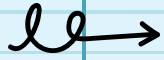
01



Introduction

A/B Testing - Eniac





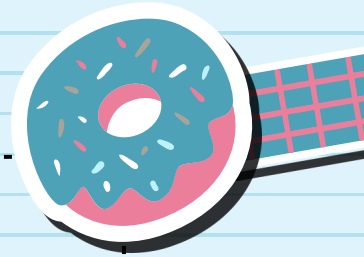
02

Significant Results

How can we make sure, the results re not simply due to chance!



General

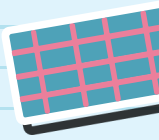


- Keep the original version as a baseline
- Start with bigger / radical changes
 - until the landing page is optimized
 - then change small things such as button color





Determine Goal and Performance Measure

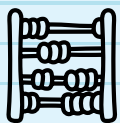


- The more significant the conversion is the less likely for conversions to be random
 - more significant that I put an item in my basket vs. adding my delivery information because by then I have committed to the purchase
 - This is also important for the determination of the statistical test (Chi-Squared vs. T-Test...)



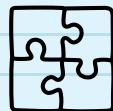
Statistical Significance

Hypothesis Testing



H_0 :

There is **NO** difference
in the four versions



H_1 :

There is a difference

Determine the Sample Size



Baseline Conversion



MDE

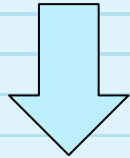
Minimum Detectable Effect



Alpha and beta

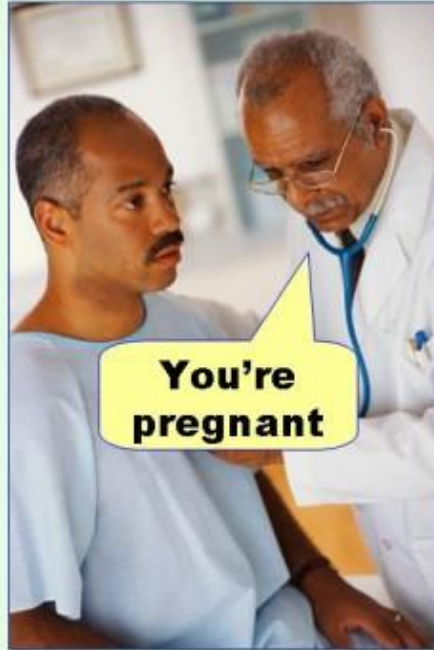


Sample size calculator



Alpha

Type I error
(false positive)



Beta

Type II error
(false negative)





Randomness

- Ensure that the sample selection is random
- Participants don't know they are in a test (blind)
- Ensure that population is split randomly and evenly





• Confidence Interval •

95% - 5%

Safe but could consider industry standard





Consider the limitations and assumptions of your A/B Test







Additional Factors




Potential Influencing Factors

- Discounts
 - Market changes
 - Length of the experiment
- 

Build a Model

- That accounts for external factors
 - Not realistic for most corporate A/B tests
 - Regression model with Dummy Variables
 - Statistical tests
- 

Multiple Considerations

- Example A,B,C,D
 - More versions increase the Type 1 Error
 - Adjustments like Bonferroni or Sidák Correction
- 



Analyze findings and document your
learnings!



03

Time

How long can we expect the experiment to last?



How long can we expect the experiment to last?

1. Sample size & expected traffic

- Minimum required sample size:
- Don't stop until the sample size is reached

2. Larger sample size

- Require more time / resources, therefore may cost more
- However, reduce the cumulative alpha error



How long can we expect the experiment to last?

1. How deep in the sales funnel we are
 - a. Conversion rate decreases → Takes longer to get to samples size

2. Generally speaking min 1 week (average 2 weeks) but it might make sense to run it for a month/quarter

- a. to account for seasonality and promotions
- b. Weekend vs weekdays
- c. Holidays (Christmas, 4th of July....)



How long can we expect the experiment to last?

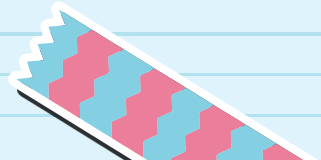
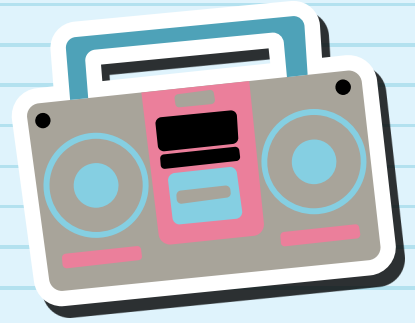
1. The length can be changed during the experiment when noticed the data are insufficient
2. Once enough data are found, do not stop directly but check if the results are stable over the next few days → stability



04

Conclusions

Main Ideas



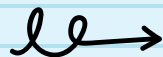
Findings

- Build and test a reliable statistical model
- Use enough time to attain a large enough sample size





Thanks!

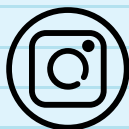


Do you have any questions?

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