DA25 - Assessment for the Math and Statistics module



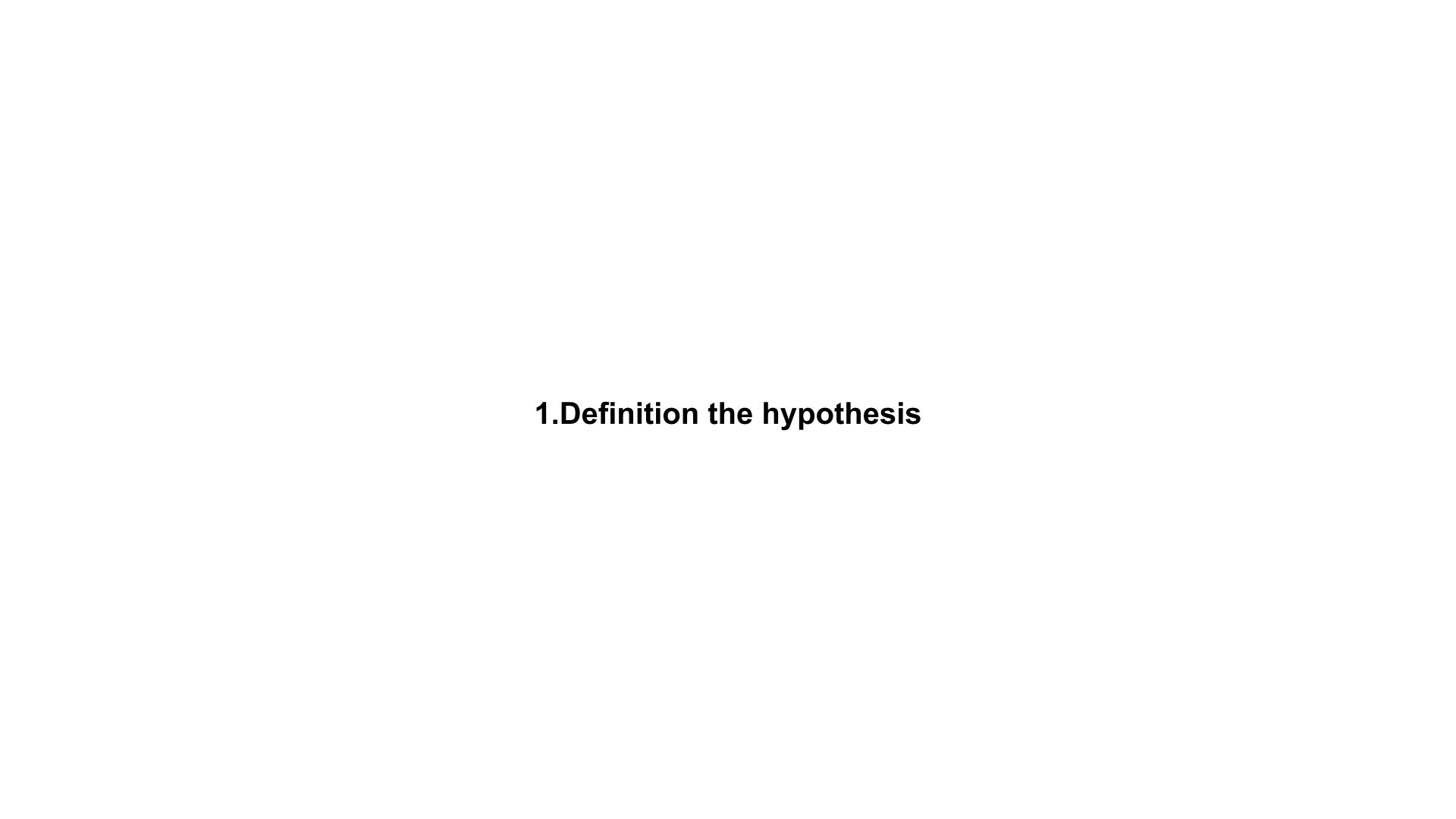
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The business problem

The problem

Making a decision about a change on the product webpage (horizontal vs vertical rail) in order to increase the user engagement.

Drawbacks

It might not get the desired outcome and even end up in a negative impact for the company.

Importance

It is important because it might result in an increase of sales and/or website traffic.

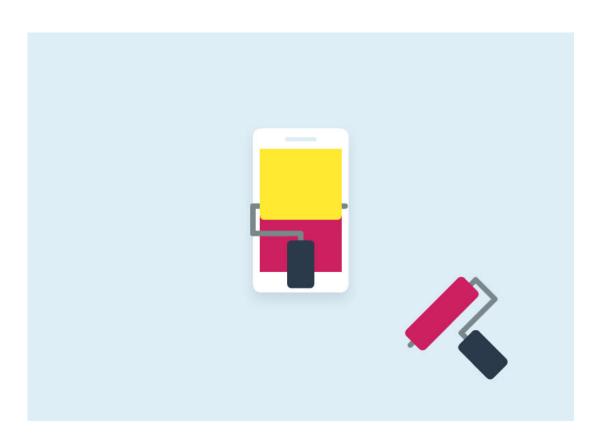
Hypothesis

- The **H0** or hypothesis is that Variant B ("vertical rail") will perform better than Variant A on the bussiness metrics.
- The **null hypothesis** is that both versions will get equal or very similar results meaning Variant B is not better than A.
- The **H1** or alternative hypothesis is that Variant A performs better on the metrics than Variant B.

2. Evaluation of the hypothesis

Why A/B test?

- A/B testing allow us to compare two or more versions of something by presenting them to similar groups of users in a controlled environment.
 This helps isolate the effect of changes being tested.
- It involves randomly assigning participants to different groups which helps minimize bias and ensure that the groups are comparable at the outset of the experiment.
- It shows how changes affect user behavior and performance in a natural environment.

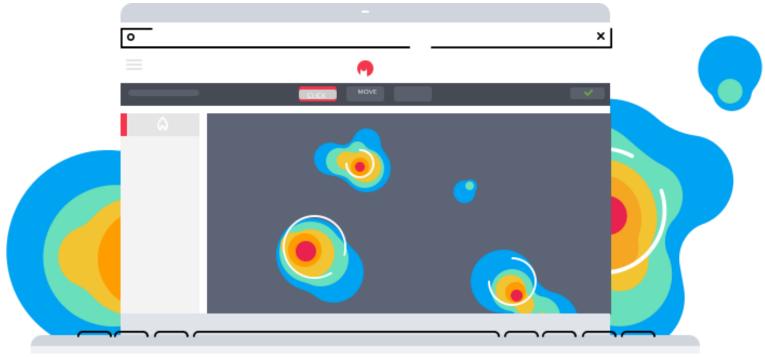


Another method that could have been used

The other method would be a heatmap on the webpage.

Advantages:

- Offers visual insights into user behavior and interaction patterns, helping to identify areas of interest or friction points.
- Provides a qualitative understanding of user engagement that complements quantitative analytics data.
- Disadvantages:
 - Doesn't provide direct comparisons between different variations.
 - o It might require additional interpretation to draw insights.



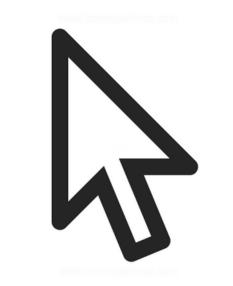
Metrics

The metrics are Add to cart, Clicks on Media and GMV.

- Since the change is related to the product webpage and the priority is to increase sales Add to cart is the primary metric.
- The secondary metric is Clicks on Media which related to user engagement.
- The third metric is GMV since it shows the difference in sales between the Variants.

The metric I wish I had is "Number of orders" to observe the correlation between the other metrics and analyse if all of them correlate.







The t-test

First to compare the Metrics with their variant I observed the **means** and then to check if there's a **statistical significance** I observe the **p-values** of the metrics that I got after running the **t-test**.

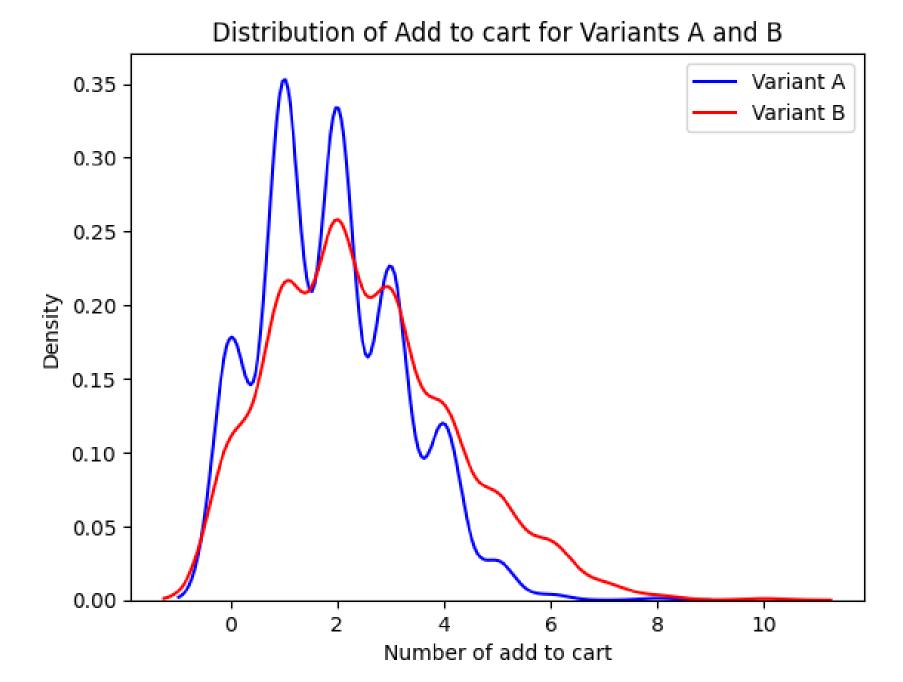
$$t = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

where,

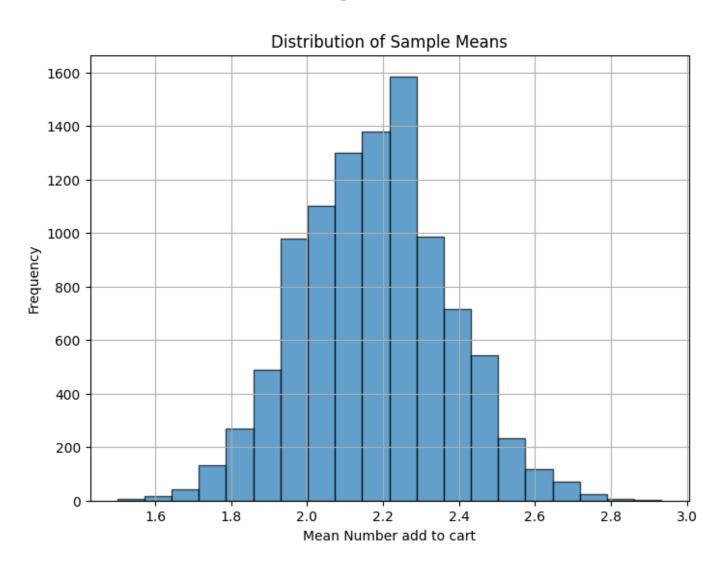
'x' bar is the mean of the sample,
μ is the assumed mean,
σ is the standard deviation
and n is the number of observations

Sample size

```
Variant
A 1000
B 1000
```

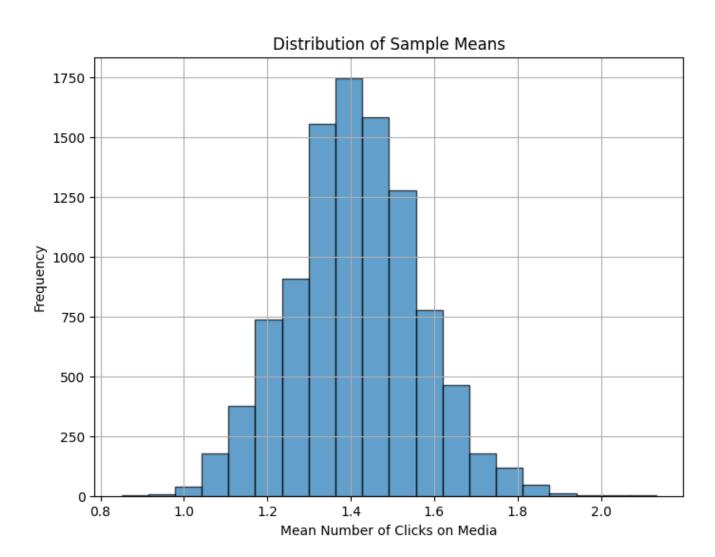




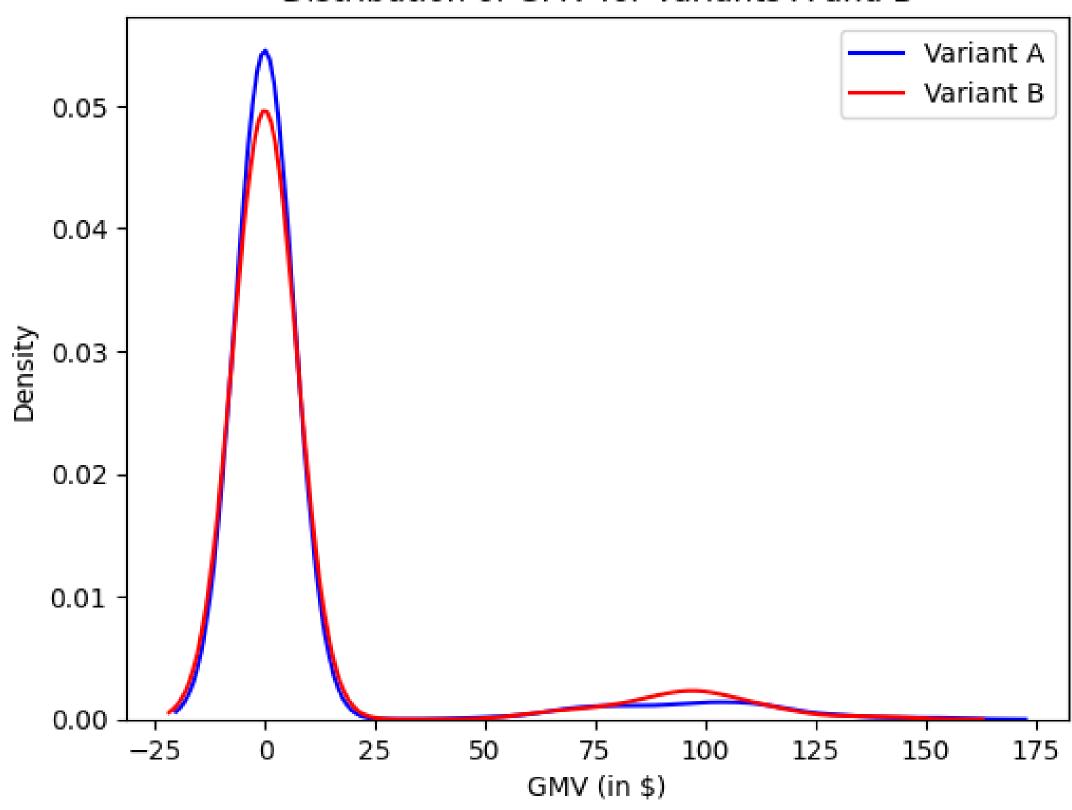


Distribution of Clicks on media for Variants A and B Variant A Variant B 0.4 0.3 Density 0.1 0.0 Clicks on media





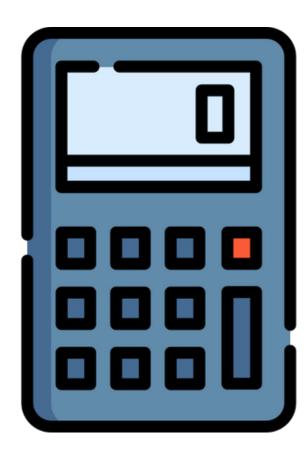
Distribution of GMV for Variants A and B



Result of the test

- The mean Add to cart is 1.88 in A and 2.47 in B
- The mean Clicks on media is 1.50 in A and 1.32 in B
- The mean GMV is 7.69 in A and 9.29 in B

- The p-value of Add to cart is **3.517079e-18.**
- The p-value of Clicks on Media is **0.001542.**
- The p-value of GMV is **0.199307.**

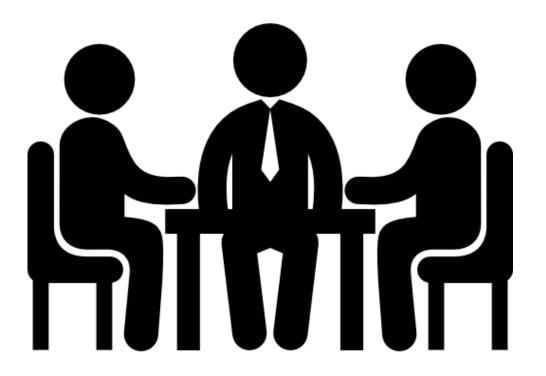


- Reject the null hypothesis
- Reject H0
- and fail to reject the H1

	Null Hypothesis is TRUE	Null Hypothesis is FALSE
Reject null hypothesis	Type I Error (False positive)	Orrect Outcome! (True positive)
Fail to reject null hypothesis	Correct Outcome! (True negative)	Type II Error (False negative)

Recommendation

My recommendation after observing the results of the t-test is to **not make any change in the website and stick with Variant A.**





Thank you.