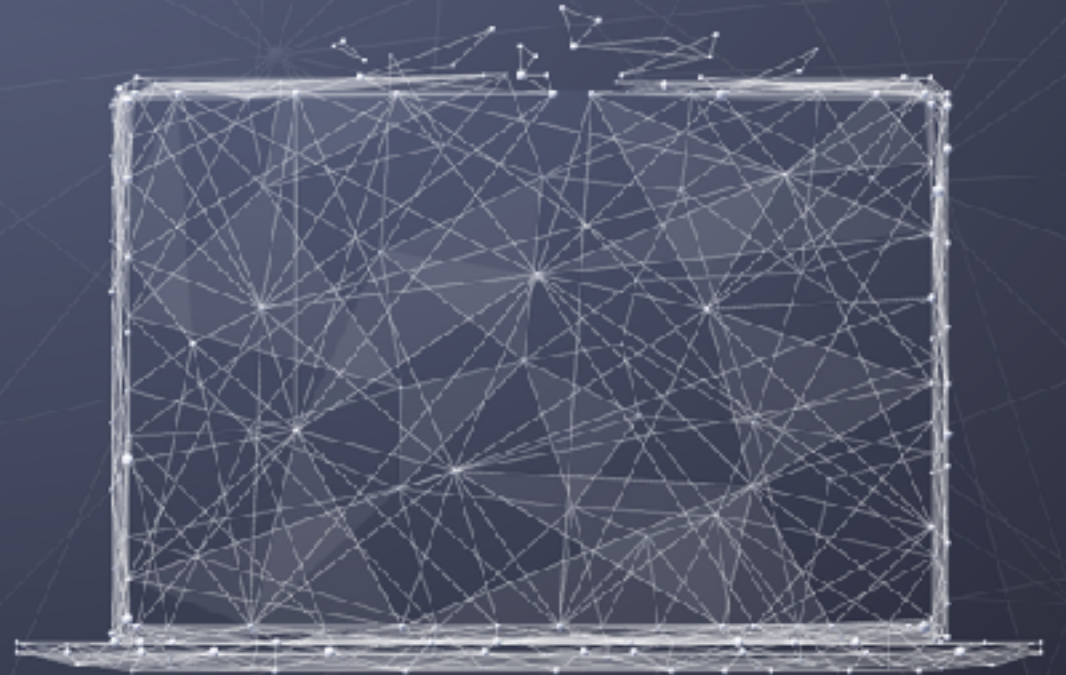


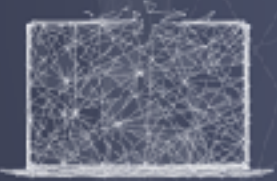
Data Science Foundations of Decision Making

AB testing



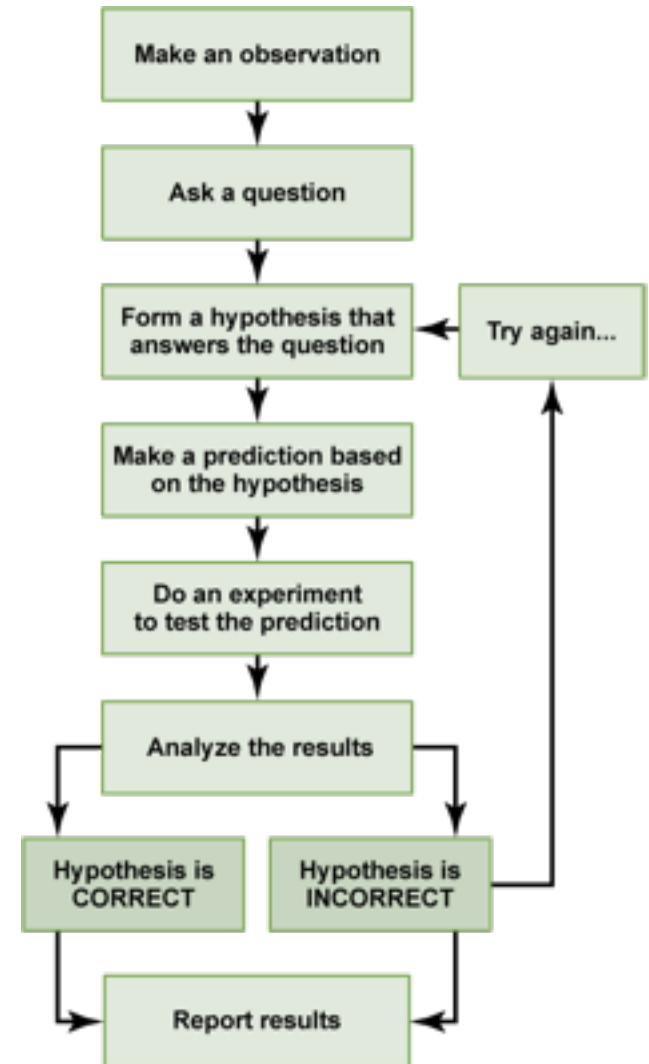
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Conjecture and test

- The best data scientists are skeptics
- “If a statistic/figure looks interesting or unusual it is probably wrong.” Twyman’s Law
- If you don’t formulate a conjecture about your data/process/model and then test your idea, you will make mistakes
- Example: Bing experimentation platform for online A/B testing





Testing conjectures in data science

- Making a claim about discovered pattern or estimated model?
 - What population are you generalizing to?
- Making a claim about a model/algorithm within a single domain?
 - Do you want to predict model/algorithm accuracy or choose between methods?
- Making a claim about a model/algorithm across multiple domains?
 - What representative data characteristic is key to method success?



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Worldwide, retractions of published papers are growing. A new effort at Johns Hopkins aims to improve standards and protocols to make science reproducible.

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Artificial intelligence faces reproducibility crisis

Matthew Hutson

✚ See all authors and affiliations

Science 16 Feb 2018;
Vol. 359, Issue 6377, pp. 725-725
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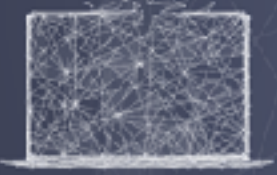
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The life of an idea (Ronny Kohavi, Microsoft Research)

- Microsoft team proposed to change the way ad titles were displayed on Bing (2012)
 - One of hundreds of ideas proposed, other features were ranked as more valuable
 - Implementation was delayed for >6 months
 - Engineer decided it was trivial to implement in a few days, so started a controlled experiment (A/B test) to evaluate



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The life of an idea (Ronny Kohavi, Microsoft Research)

- Result
 - When running A/B test, a system alert fired that Bing was making too much money... the idea increased Bing's revenue by 12% without hurting other metrics
 - Hundreds of engineers work on Bing Ads and increase revenue by 1.5% in a good month. Thus, simple change to titles was worth the equivalent of over 100 person years of work
- Takeaway: We are terrible at assessing the value of ideas. The best revenue-generating idea in Bing's history was badly rated and delayed for months!



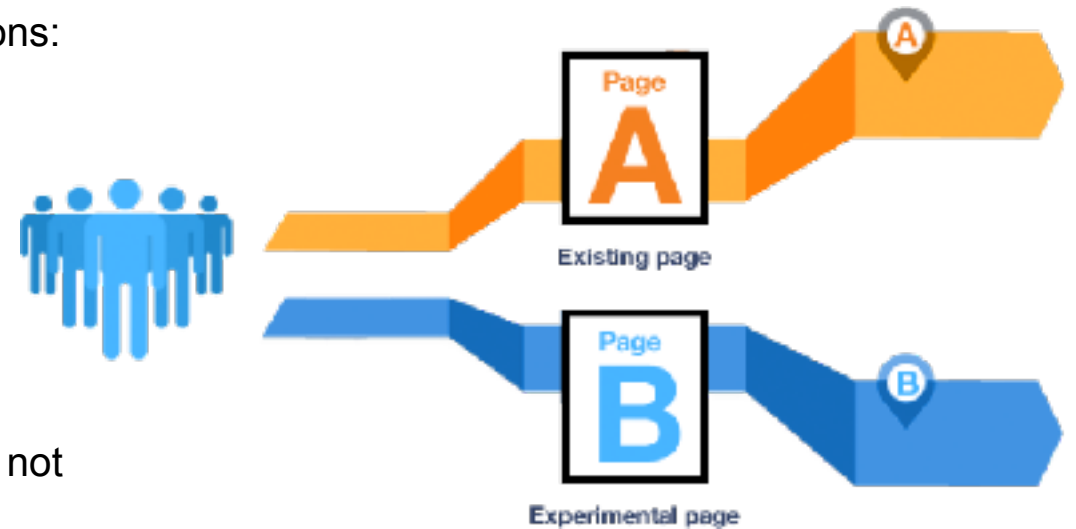
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A/B Testing

- Randomly split traffic between two (or more) versions:
 - A (Control) vs. B (Treatment)
 - Collect metrics of interest, and analyze
- A/B test is the simplest controlled experiment,
 - A/B/n refers to multiple treatments
- Must run statistical tests to confirm differences are not due to chance
- Best scientific way to prove causality, i.e., the changes in metrics are caused by changes introduced in the treatment(s)





A/B Testing at Bing (Ronny Kohavi, Microsoft Research)

- Features are built because teams believe they are useful. But most experiments show that features fail to improve metrics they were designed for
- Experiments at Microsoft shows that only 1/3 of ideas improve performance and 1/3 actually decrease performance
- Bing success rate is lower. The low success rate has been documented many times across multiple companies



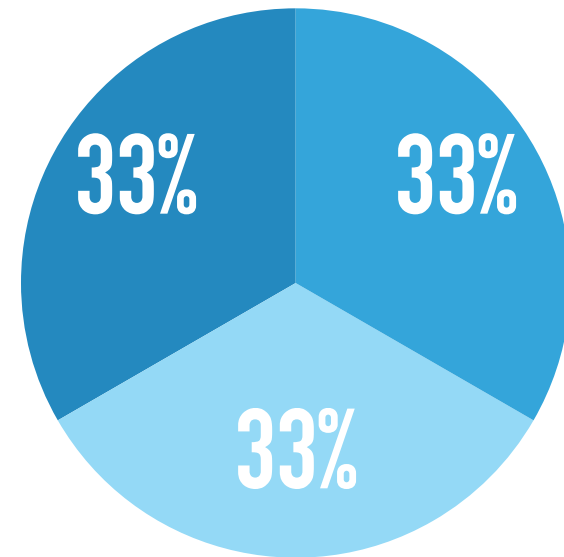
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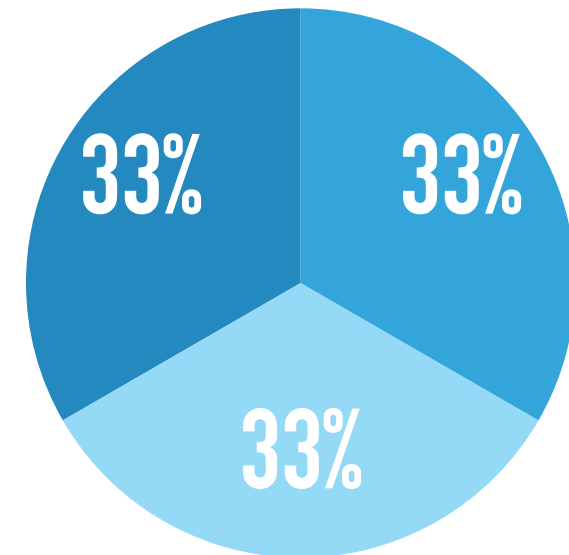
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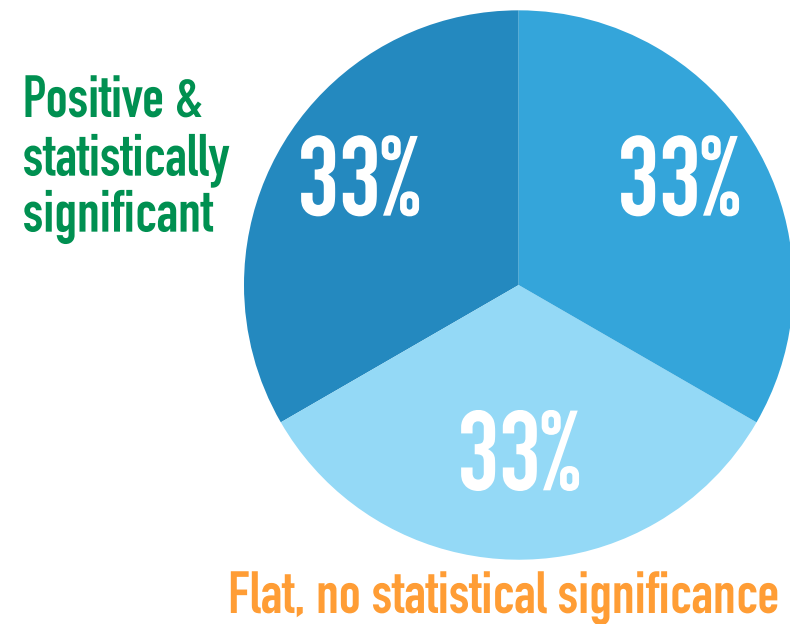
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Flat, no statistical significance

A/B Testing at Bing (Ronny Kohavi, Microsoft Research)

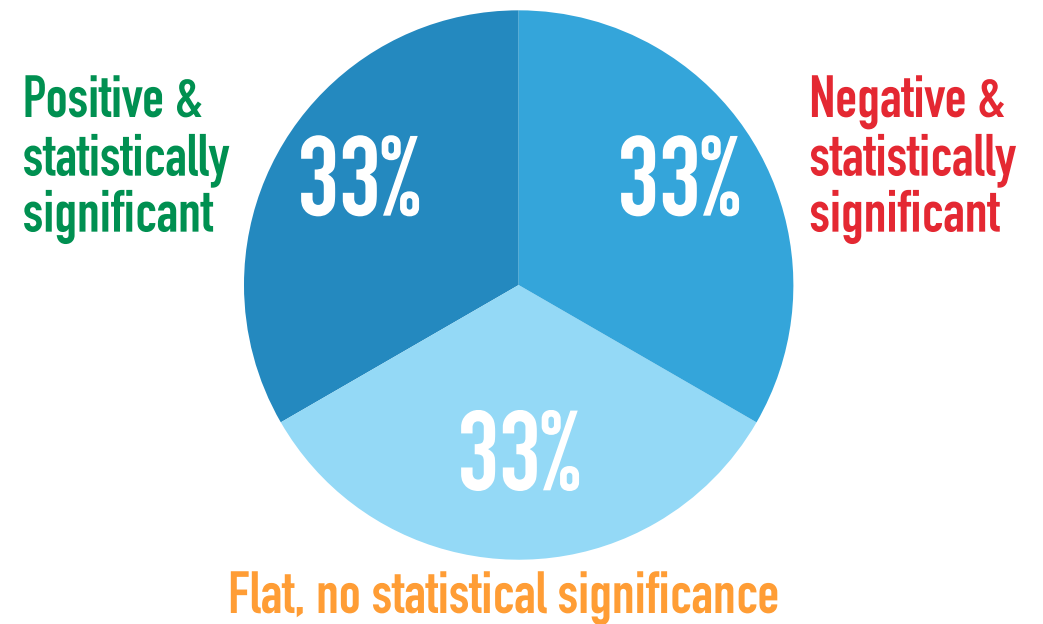
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AB testing example

- Can you guess which page has a higher conversion rate and whether the difference is significant?

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100% Secured Checkout [Continue Shopping](#) [Proceed To Checkout](#)

Item Name	Item Number	Quantity	Remove	Unit Price	Subtotal
Total K2	IFCS	1		\$0.00	\$0.00
					Update
					Total: \$0.00

Select Shipping Method: Standard (\$5.95)

100% Secured Checkout [Continue Shopping](#) [Proceed To Checkout](#)

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A

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Item Name	Item Number	Quantity	Remove	Unit Price	Subtotal
Total K2	IFCS	1		\$0.00	\$0.00
					Update
					Total: \$0.00

Enter Coupon Code

Select Shipping Method: Standard (\$5.95)

100% Secured Checkout [Recalculate](#) [Continue Shopping](#) [Proceed To Checkout](#)

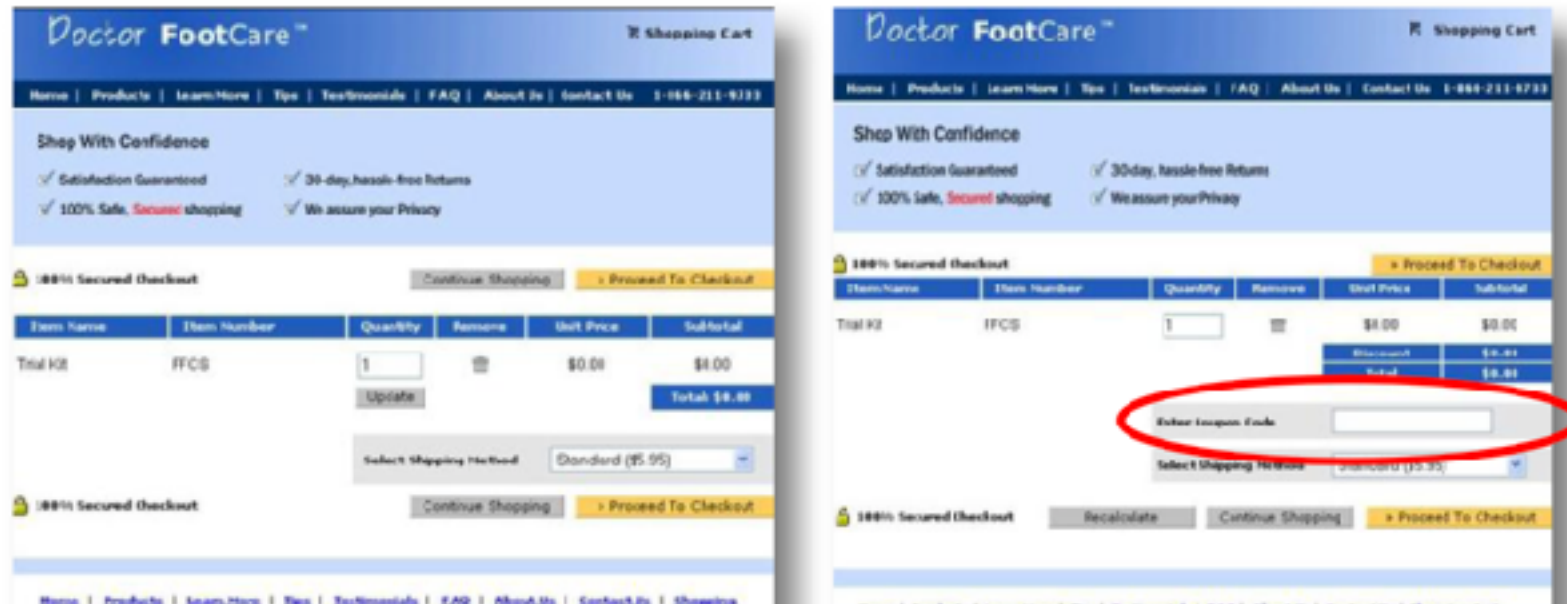
Home | Products | Learn More | Tips | Testimonials | FAQ | About Us | Contact Us | [Shopping Cart](#)

B

Kumar et al. 2009

AB testing example

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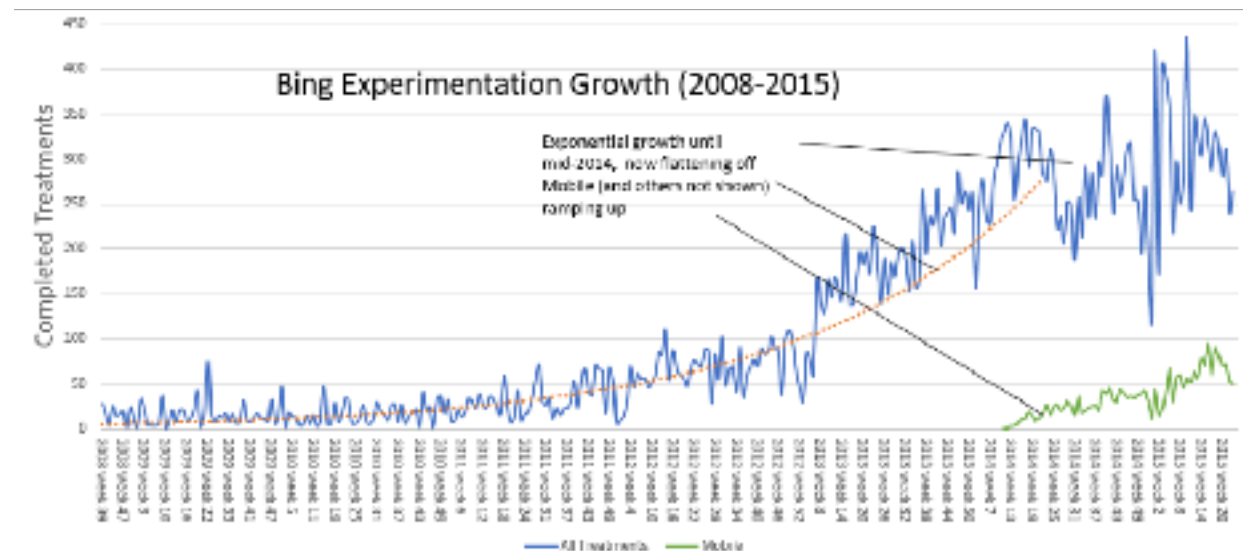


Using version B the site lost 90% of their revenue. Why?

“There maybe discount coupons out there that I do not have. The price may be too high...” (Kumar et al. 2009)

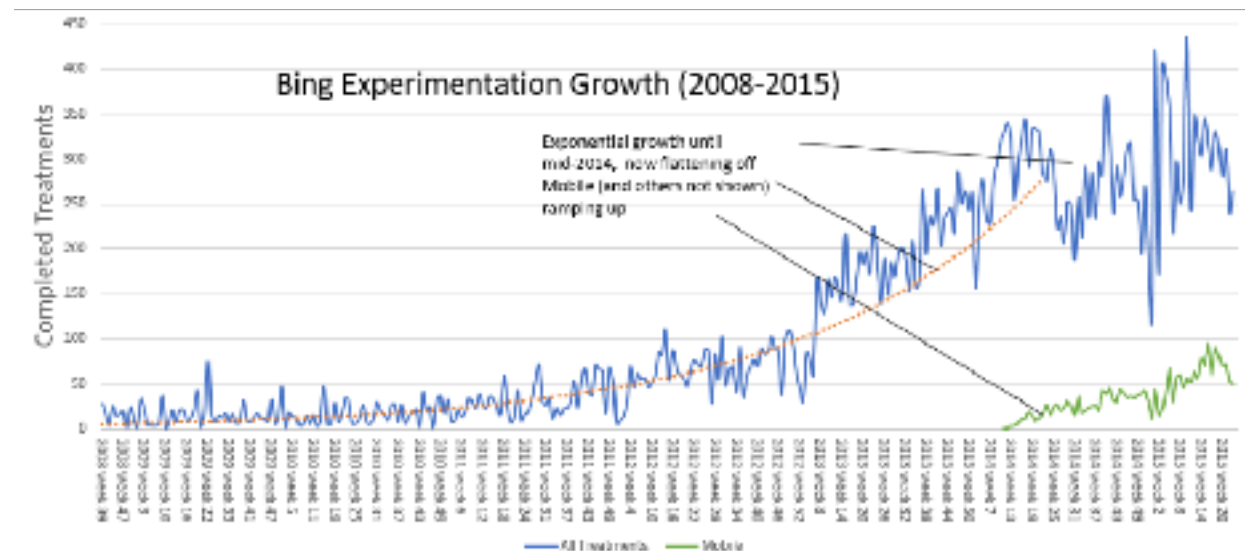
Experimentation at scale (Ronny Kohavi, Microsoft Research)

- ~300 experiment treatments are completed at Bing every week
- Each variant is exposed to between 100K and 10M users
- 90% of eligible users are in experiments (10% are a global holdout changed once a year)
- There is no single Bing. Since a user is exposed to 15 concurrent experiments, they get one of $5^{15} = 30$ billion variants



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Advantage of controlled experiments

- Controlled experiments test for causal relationships, not simply correlations
 - The gold standard in science
 - The only way to prove efficacy of drugs in FDA drug tests
- When the variants run concurrently, only two things can explain differences:
 - The “feature(s)” (A vs. B)
 - Random chance
- All other effects are the same in both the conditions
- To control for random chance, statistical tests are used to test for significance



First controlled experiment for medical purposes

- Scurvy is a disease that results from vitamin C deficiency
- Killed over 100,000 people in the 16th-18th centuries, mostly sailors
 - E.g., Lord Anson's circumnavigation voyage from 1740 to 1744 started with 1,800 sailors and only about 200 returned; most died from scurvy
- Dr. James Lind noticed lack of scurvy in Mediterranean ships
 - Gave some sailors limes (treatment), others ate regular diet (control)
 - Experiment was so successful, British sailors are still called limeys



Lind's experimental details

- Lind's hypothesis was that scurvy was due to putrefaction of the body which could be helped by acids
 - The experiment was done on 12 sailors split into 6 pairs
 - Each pair got a different treatment: cider, elixir vitriol, vinegar, sea-water, nutmeg+barley water, oranges+lemon
 - The sailors given two oranges and one lemon per day and recovered
- Lind didn't understand the reason and tried treating Scurvy with concentrated lemon juice called "rob." But the lemon juice was concentrated by heating it, which destroyed the vitamin C.



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Lesson: Even when you find a significant effect, the reasons are often not understood. Controlled experiments tell you which variant won, not why.



AB test example

- Sample 5000 customers for each treatment
- Measure number of shopping carts that are “converted” to purchases in conditions A and B



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Item Name	Item Number	Quantity	Remove	Unit Price	Subtotal
Total Kit	FFCS	1		\$0.00	\$4.00

Update

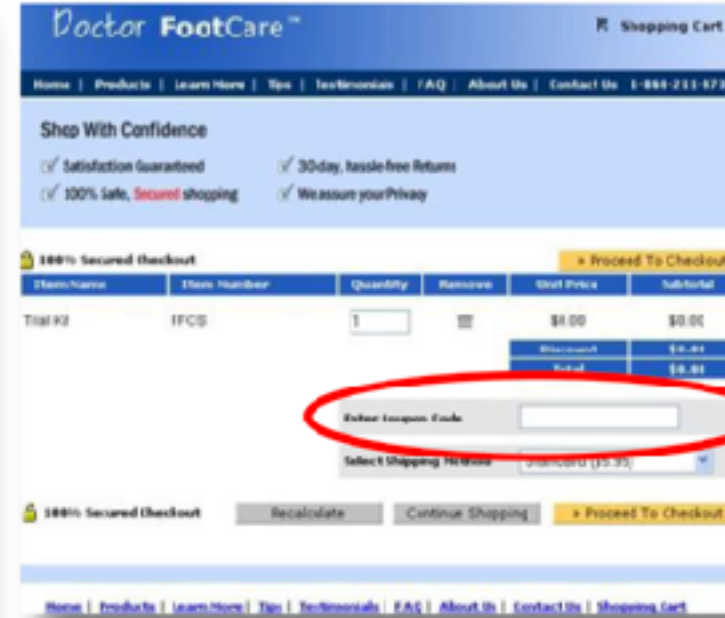
Select Shipping Method: Standard (\$5.95)

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Item Name	Item Number	Quantity	Remove	Unit Price	Subtotal
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Discount: \$0.00

Total: \$4.00

Enter Coupon Code

Select Shipping Method: Standard (\$5.95)

100% Secured Checkout

Recalculate Continue Shopping Proceed To Checkout

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B

Kumar et al. 2009



AB test example

	Not converted	Converted
A	4461	539
B	4522	478

```
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
```

```
obs = np.array([[4461, 539], [4522, 478]])
```

```
chi2_contingency(obs)[0]
```

```
(3.9405799942664563, 0.047134524006671369)
```




AB test example

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B	4522	478

```
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
```

```
obs = np.array([[4461, 539], [4522, 478]])
```

```
chi2_contingency(obs)[0:2]
```

```
(3.9405799942664563, 0.047134524006671369)
```

Pvalue < 0.05 so conclude effect is significant, but in this case conversions(B) $<$ conversions(A) so impact is negative



AB test example

- Sample 100,000 users for each treatment
- Measure streaming hours per user in each treatment

A



B





AB test example

	Mean	Std
A	6.730	2.5
B	6.762	2.5

```
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind

# generate pseudo data randomly
dA = np.random.normal(loc=6.730, scale=2.5, size=100000)
dB = np.random.normal(loc=6.762, scale=2.5, size=100000)

ttest_ind(dA, dB)
statistic=-2.826054368705794, pvalue=0.0047129935269510335
```



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