TABLE OF CONTENTS

MOTIV	ATION	IX
WHO I	S THE READER OF THIS BOOK?	XI
ACKNO	OWLEDGMENTS	XIII
NOTAT	TONS	XV
1. USIN	IG STATISTICS IN BUSINESS	1
1.1.	When are statistics useful?	1
1.2.	Statistical inference in business	6
1.3.	Primary uses of statistics in online A/B testing	8
1.4.	The necessity for counterfactual reasoning	11
1.5.	Establishing causality	15
1.6.	Ruling out alternative explanations for the data	18
1.7.	Statistical methods and efficient use of data	20
1.8.	Caveats in using statistical methods in business	22
	IMATING UNCERTAINTY. STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE, P-RESTIMATES	
2.1.	Substantive hypotheses	25
2.2.	Statistical hypotheses	27
2.3.	Standard deviation and Z-Scores	31
2.4.	p-value and type I errors	38
2.5.	p-value: utility and interpretation	41
2.6.	Confidence intervals	44
2.7.	Misinterpretations of p -values and confidence intervals	50
2.8.	p-values and confidence intervals in decision-making	53
2.9.	Maximum likelihood estimate	55

	2.10	. Severity
3.	STAT	STICAL ASSUMPTIONS. ASSESSING MODEL ADEQUACY 59
	3.1.	The importance of statistical assumptions
	3.2.	Probabilistic assumptions of statistical models
	3.3.	Probabilistic assumptions in different practical cases $\dots 63$
	3.4.	Assumptions imposed by the design of the experiment
	3.5.	Assessing statistical adequacy through statistical tests $\ldots \ldots 66$
	3.6.	$Assessing statistical adequacy through A/A tests \dots \dots 67$
4.	STAT	ISTICAL POWER AND SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS71
	4.1.	Errors of the second kind (type II errors)
	4.2.	Statistical power
	4.3.	The role of statistical power in A/B testing
	4.4.	$Minimum\ effect\ of\ interest\ vs.\ minimum\ detectable\ effect\dots\dots 81$
	4.5.	Underpowered and overpowered tests
	4.6.	Sample size calculations
	4.7.	False positive and false negative rates
	4.8.	$Misunder standings\ about\ statistical\ power95$
5.	TYPI	ES OF STATISTICAL HYPOTHESES
	5.1.	One-sided tests and confidence intervals
	5.2.	$Misconceptions \ about \ one-sided \ tests \ 101$
	5.3.	Strong superiority tests
	5.4.	Non-inferiority tests
	5.5.	<i>p</i> -value notation
6.	TEST	S WITH MORE THAN ONE VARIANT
	6.1.	Type I error in an A/B/n test
	6.2.	$\emph{p}\text{-value}$ and CI corrections for testing multiple variants
	6.3.	Sample size calculations for A/B/n tests
	6.4.	Dynamically dropping or adding variants

	6.5.	Do factorial designs make sense in online A/B testing?	3
	6.6.	Testing the perfect shade of blue	8
7.	SEGM	IENTATION AND MULTIPLE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS $\dots 13$	1
	7.1.	The Šidák correction	1
	7.2.	Analyses of segments of the sample of an online experiment $\dots 13$	2
	7.3.	Designs with more than one primary parameter of interest $\dots 13$	5
	7.4.	Designs with secondary parameters of interest	8
8.	WOR	KING WITH CONTINUOUS DATA	9
	8.1. 9	Standard deviation, p-values, and confidence intervals	9
	8.2. 5	Statistical power and sample size calculations14	1
	8.3. I	s the Normal distribution assumption adequate?	3
	8.4. <i>A</i>	A workaround for incomplete ARPU data14	6
9.	PERC	ENTAGE CHANGE	9
	9.1. F	Percentage change (lift) vs. absolute change	9
	9.2. (Confidence intervals for percentage change	3
	9.3. p	p-values for percentage change	4
	9.4. S	Sample size calculations for percentage change15	5
10	. SEQ	UENTIAL TESTING: CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF DATA $\dots 15$	7
	10.1.	The issue of repeated significance tests on accumulating data \dots 15	8
	10.2.	The sequential probability ratio test	1
	10.3.	Fixed analysis time group sequential trials	4
	10.4.	Alpha-spending functions and efficacy boundaries	7
	10.5.	Beta-spending and futility boundaries	1
	10.6.	Expected sample size and efficiency of sequential A/B tests $\dots.17$	3
	10.7.	Estimation following a group sequential A/B test	1
11	. OPT	TIMAL SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS AND SAMPLE SIZES 18	7
	11.1.	Defining "success" for a business experiment	8
	11.2.	Costs, benefits, risks, and rewards in A/B testing	1

11.3. Test parameters and their relationship to costs and benefits \dots 19.	5
11.4. Distribution of expected effect sizes	9
11.5. Calculating risk/reward ratios and key points	3
11.6. Testing with 50% confidence threshold?	9
11.7. Inherent cost of A/B testing21	1
11.8. Limitations of Risk/Reward calculations	4
12. EXTERNAL VALIDITY a.k.a. GENERALIZABILITY OF A/B TEST RESULTS	
12.1. What is external validity (generalizability)?	7
12.2. Threats to the external validity of online experiments	9
12.3. Improving the generalizability of A/B test results	3
12.4. Representative samples and sequential tests	4
12.5. Running multiple concurrent A/B tests	6
13. MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS	3
13.1. Equal or unequal allocation between test groups?	3
13.2. Holdout groups	6
13.3. Time to event analysis. Hazard ratio	8
13.4. Meta-analyses of A/B test results	2
13.5. Adaptive Designs	5
13.6. A word on multi-armed bandits	7
13.7. Bayesian methods	9
14. COMMUNICATING STATISTICAL RESULTS	3
14.1. Changing the perception of data variability	4
14.2. Translating business questions into statistical models 25	6
14.3. Presenting statistical results	9
EPILOGUE	9
REFERENCES	1
INDEX 28	1

MOTIVATION

The most straightforward way to explain why this book exists is via a brief description of my journey from a statistical know-nothing to an author of a book on statistics.

Some years back, I set out to learn more about the application of state-of-theart scientific methods to the business world of data-driven decision-making. Starting with analyses of observational data, I quickly shifted my focus to online controlled experiments. These are commonly referred to as A/B tests, or split tests.

At the time, I had no formal training in statistics, and only college-level understanding of mathematics, so, to be honest, I didn't even know where to start! Available books on A/B testing barely had anything to say about statistics, so I started reading online blog posts and educational resources from universities, such as online lectures and courses, as well as the odd scientific paper.

In doing so, I had to face an entirely **new jargon** full of counterintuitive terms, such as 'statistical significance', which has little to do with significance, 'statistical power' which has nothing to do with power in the casual sense, 'confidence interval', which has nothing to do with any kind of confidence, and so on. And, above all else, I had to familiarize myself with a notation full of small and capital Greek letters $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \theta, \mu$ etc.), which would sometimes mean different things in different contexts, while different letters would also denote the same concept.

To make things worse, there were ample examples of **vague or conflicting information**. There were dozens of definitions for what a p-value is and how it should be interpreted. Almost nobody seemed to care to define what a family of hypotheses is supposed to be when discussing the Family-Wise Error Rate. One source would claim one-tailed tests are preferable, while others would swear by two-tailed tests, and scare you with the heavens coming down on you if you were so reckless as to consider a one-tailed test.

Practitioners and academics alike were battling over which approach is best overall, or squabbling over the merits of particular applications - frequentist inference vs. decision-theoretic vs. Bayesian approaches. To make matters

even more confusing, there seemed to be noticeable schisms within each school of thought.

Most confusing of all, statistics as such turned out to be very context-dependent - it meant different things in different scientific and business fields. Practitioners in those fields had, over time, developed somewhat separate branches of statistics. Therefore, statistics would mean something different for you depending on whether you come from physics, medicine, social studies, econometrics, environmental studies, or industrial quality control.

It was simply a nightmare attempting to navigate this fractured jungle of jargon, conflicting stances, and math-heavy explanations. Yet, I persevered! And through painstaking reading, practice, implementing/coding methods, and countless simulation runs, I was able to garner a good enough understanding of the matter to begin writing methodological white papers and in-depth articles, to start delivering lectures and courses on statistics in A/B testing, and to become a developer of statistical tools.

From my current position, I see both the immense **value** of statistical methods applied to business risk management, estimation and prediction problems, and the immense **harm** done by improper applications or misguided understanding of those same methods. Thus, in-depth explanations of the practical application of statistical methods, as well as common errors and how to avoid them, are key elements of this work.

Furthermore, in 2019 the difficulties that I went through are about as severe as they were a few years before, despite the valiant efforts of some in the statistics and A/B testing communities. Addressing common mistakes, misconceptions, and misapplications of statistical methods is, therefore, a central part of this work.

My aim with this book is to **carve a clear path through the statistical jungle,** and thus save the reader weeks, months or even years of wandering around in circles, falling into gorges, and crossing rivers, metaphorically speaking! While the book does use the established jargon, each term is explained with painstaking detail and accuracy using the simplest language possible. Math and formulas are kept to a sanitary minimum in order to facilitate reading, while also satisfying the needs of technically-inclined readers, who will also find the detailed references supporting each chapter to be particularly useful. Since this is a book on statistical methods, and not on decision theory per se, the text also sticks to the frequentist error-statistical approach, and only briefly touches on current decision-theoretic and Bayesian methods.

WHO IS THE READER OF THIS BOOK?

This book aims to introduce the complex topic of statistical estimation and inference to readers with somewhere between little and no mathematical and statistical background. The text makes few assumptions, and builds each topic from the ground up, explaining the rationale behind each concept, and following it with a multitude of practical examples from the world of online A/B testing. It contains detailed explanations, so that one can understand the statistical methods deeply enough in order to correctly put them into practice, but steers clear of some of the difficult parts of set theory, calculus, etc., which are typical of many other books on statistics.

A background in conversion rate optimization, operating an online business or mobile app, design of user experiences, or similar, would be helpful for an easier reading, as the primary audience for this work is conversion rate optimization professionals who design, execute, and analyze A/B tests in an online environment. However, due to the similarities with other fields where controlled experimentation is possible and valuable, the book can be a useful guide to A/B testing in areas other than website and mobile application development. Product managers and growth experts should benefit from it regardless of the particular product or service they are focused on.

The overall framing of the presentation is always mindful of the topic of business objectives achieved through statistical methods. This will be useful for those readers who have some experience of statistics in other disciplines, and who are now looking to understand the use of statistical tools in facilitating decision-making through online A/B testing.

However, I must emphasize that the unique research presented in this book, in terms of ideas, models, and simulation results, will be valuable to all readers, regardless of background.