

Website Traffic Analysis

– Phase 5

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PROBLEM STATEMENT:

This project aims to analyze website traffic data to extract valuable insights into user behavior, page popularity, and traffic sources, with the overarching goal of assisting website owners in enhancing the user experience. This endeavor involves defining specific analysis objectives, ensuring the comprehensive collection of website traffic data, utilizing IBM Cognos for data visualization, and integrating Python code to perform advanced analytics. By achieving these milestones, the project endeavors to empower website owners with actionable knowledge that will enable them to optimize their web content, marketing strategies, and overall website performance, aligning with broader organizational objectives.

DESIGN THINKING:

1.) Analysis Objectives:

Primarily, we have to define the objectives on what are things that we are going to extract from the data given to us. So at the end we will be able to get clear insights on

- The time intervals at which the traffic is maximum
- Compare traffic on different days and times
- Perform useful predictions to enhance user experience

2.) Data Collection:

We will be using the dataset provided by kaggle.com to carry on this project

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bobnau/daily-website-visitors>

The above dataset contains necessary data like day, date etc. It also contains number of unique visits, first visits and returning visits which will be very helpful for us to enhance the user experience by identifying what they need the most.

3.) Visualization Strategy:

We will employ IBM Cognos, a robust data visualization platform, to create insightful visual representations of the collected data. This will include charts, graphs, dashboards, and reports that effectively communicate the findings to stakeholders. The visuals on which we will be most interest on are

- Graphs that depicts user traffic on different days
- Bar graphs which will be useful to compare between traffics

- IBM Cognos allows for the creation of interactive dashboards that provide a holistic view of website performance.
- Beyond predefined dashboards, IBM Cognos enables data exploration. Users can interact with visualizations, apply filters, and drill down into specific data points to uncover deeper insights

4.) Insights Generation:

Insight generation is a pivotal phase in the project, encompassing the extraction of actionable knowledge from website traffic data analysis. This process involves several key components:

- Identifying recurring patterns or trends within the data is essential. For example, spikes in website traffic during specific times can inform optimal marketing campaign scheduling.
- Data can be segmented into categories (e.g., demographics, traffic sources) to reveal distinct user behaviors and preferences, enabling personalized strategies.
- Predictive modeling helps forecast future trends, assisting in proactive planning and mitigation.

Project Definition:

Analysis Objective:

The primary objective of this project is to enhance web traffic analysis by employing design thinking principles to define the problem and leveraging Python for efficient data collection and visualization.

Data Collection:

Data collection is a critical aspect of web traffic analysis. We will explore various data sources, such as web server logs, Google Analytics, and user surveys, to gather comprehensive information about user interactions, demographics, and preferences. Python will be used to automate data retrieval and preprocessing, ensuring a streamlined and error-free data collection process.

Visualization:

Data can be hard to understand. We'll use Python to make cool charts and graphs that show us the important stuff. This will help us see what's working and what needs improvement.

Python Integration:

Python is a handy tool that will help us with many parts of this project. We'll use it to bring data together, make it clean and organized, and create easy-to-understand pictures from the data.

Common Machine Learning Models in Web Traffic Analysis

1. Regression Models

- Linear Regression
- Polynomial Regression
- Logistic Regression
- Purpose: Predict web traffic volume, conversion rates, and numerical metrics.

2. Classification Models

- Decision Trees
- Random Forests
- Support Vector Machines (SVMs)
- Purpose: Identify malicious traffic, categorize user behavior, and classify user interactions.

3. Clustering Models

- K-Means Clustering
- Hierarchical Clustering
- Purpose: Group users with similar behavior patterns for segmentation and personalization.

5. Ensemble Models

- Bagging (e.g., Random Forests)
- Boosting (e.g., AdaBoost, XGBoost)

- Purpose: Combine multiple models for more accurate predictions and robustness.

Machine Learning Models with Cognos

Step 1: Data Collection and Preparation

Data Sources

- Identify and gather relevant data sources including web server logs, user interactions, historical traffic data, and any additional data required for analysis.

Data Preprocessing

- Clean and preprocess the data:
 - Handle missing values.
 - Remove duplicates.
 - Normalize or scale numerical features.
 - Encode categorical variables.
 - Address outliers.

Data Integration

- Integrate data sources into a unified data repository, ensuring data consistency and quality.

Step 2: Feature Engineering

Feature Selection

- Identify relevant features that can influence web traffic and user behavior, such as time-based features, user demographics, and content-related features.

Feature Engineering

- Create new features or transform existing ones to capture meaningful patterns and insights.

Step 3: Model Selection and Training

Model Selection

- Choose machine learning models based on the nature of the problem:

- Time series forecasting models for traffic trends.
- Classification and clustering models for user behavior analysis.

Model Training

- Train the selected models using historical data, splitting it into training and validation sets.
- Fine-tune model hyperparameters to optimize performance.
- Implement ensemble models for improved accuracy if needed.

Step 4: Evaluation and Validation

Model Evaluation

- Evaluate model performance using appropriate metrics:
 - For time series forecasting: RMSE, MAE, MAPE.
 - For classification: Accuracy, F1-score, ROC AUC.
 - For clustering: Silhouette score, Davies-Bouldin index.

Validation

- Perform cross-validation to ensure model robustness.
- Validate results against ground truth data or user feedback.

Step 5: Model Deployment

Deployment Environment

- Set up a production environment for deploying machine learning models:
 - Choose cloud or on-premises infrastructure.
 - Ensure scalability and reliability.

Integration with Web Analytics

- Integrate the machine learning models with web analytics tools, ensuring seamless data flow.

Step 6: Monitoring and Maintenance

Continuous Monitoring

- Implement monitoring systems to track model performance in real-time.
- Set up alerts for anomalies or deteriorating performance.

Retraining

- Establish a retraining schedule to keep models up-to-date with changing web traffic patterns and user behavior.

Step 7: Reporting and Visualization

Dashboard Creation

- Develop interactive dashboards in tools like Cognos to present web traffic analysis results.
- Include visualizations for trends, user behavior insights, and predictions.

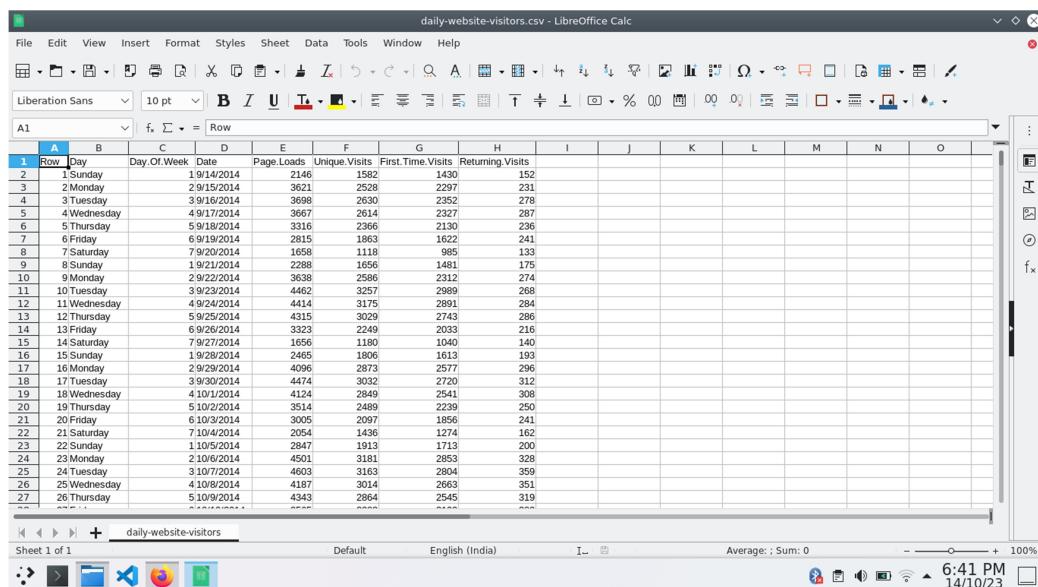
Report Generation

- Generate regular reports for stakeholders, summarizing key findings, trends, and recommendations.

Data source

Dataset is collected from the kaggle.com named “daily-website-visitors.csv” which has a data about the Days, Day of week, Date, page Loads, Unique visits, First-time visits, Returning Visits.

Dataset link: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bobnau/daily-website-visitors>



The screenshot shows a LibreOffice Calc spreadsheet titled "daily-website-visitors.csv". The data is organized into columns: Row, Day, Day.Of.Week, Date, Page.Loads, Unique.Visits, First.Time.Visits, and Returning.Visits. The data spans from row 1 to 27, showing various dates from September 2014, page loads ranging from 2146 to 4343, and unique visitors ranging from 1180 to 319. The LibreOffice interface includes a toolbar at the top, a formula bar, and a status bar at the bottom indicating the current cell is A1.

Row	Day	Day.Of.Week	Date	Page.Loads	Unique.Visits	First.Time.Visits	Returning.Visits
1	1 Sunday	1	1/9/14/2014	2146	1582	1430	152
2	2 Monday	2	2/9/15/2014	3621	2528	2297	231
3	3 Tuesday	3	3/9/16/2014	3698	2600	2352	278
4	4 Wednesday	4	4/9/17/2014	3607	2614	2337	287
5	5 Thursday	5	5/9/18/2014	3316	2366	2130	236
6	6 Friday	6	6/9/19/2014	2815	1863	1622	241
7	7 Saturday	7	7/9/20/2014	1658	1118	985	133
9	8 Sunday	9	1/9/21/2014	2298	1656	1481	175
10	9 Monday	10	2/9/22/2014	3638	2586	2312	274
11	10 Tuesday	11	3/9/23/2014	4462	3257	2989	268
12	11 Wednesday	12	4/9/24/2014	4414	3175	2891	284
13	12 Thursday	13	5/9/25/2014	4315	3029	2743	286
14	13 Friday	14	6/9/26/2014	3323	2249	2033	216
15	14 Saturday	15	7/9/27/2014	1656	1180	1040	140
16	15 Sunday	16	1/9/28/2014	2465	1505	1013	193
17	16 Monday	17	2/9/29/2014	4096	2873	2577	296
18	17 Tuesday	18	3/9/30/2014	4474	3032	2720	312
19	18 Wednesday	19	4/10/1/2014	4124	2849	2541	308
20	19 Thursday	20	5/10/2/2014	3514	2489	2239	250
21	20 Friday	21	6/10/3/2014	3005	2097	1856	241
22	21 Saturday	22	7/10/4/2014	2054	1436	1274	162
23	22 Sunday	23	1/10/5/2014	2847	1913	1713	200
24	23 Monday	24	2/10/6/2014	4501	3181	2853	328
25	24 Tuesday	25	3/10/7/2014	4603	3163	2804	359
26	25 Wednesday	26	4/10/8/2014	4187	3014	2663	351
27	26 Thursday	27	5/10/9/2014	4343	2864	2545	319

Data Loading

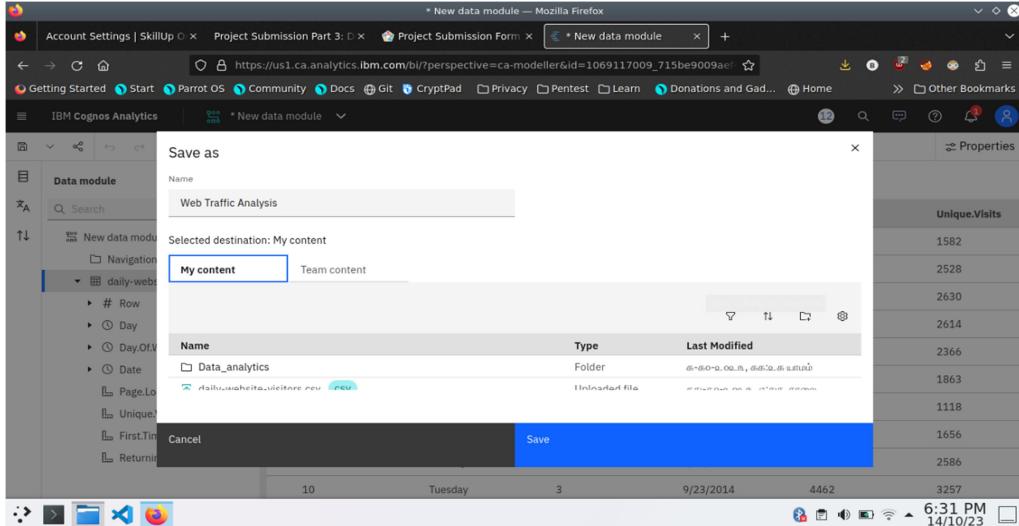
Steps Involved in data loading on IBM cognos.

1. Login to your IBM cognos
2. Click more menu from the left side
3. Select new tab
4. Click Data module tab
5. Upload the dataset for your project and select the Corresponding file
6. preview the data
7. Explore the data

The screenshot shows the IBM Cognos Analytics interface within a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The title bar reads "New data module — Mozilla Firefox". The main content area displays a data grid titled "Grid" with columns: Row, Day, Day.Of.Week, Date, Page.Loads, and Unique.Visits. The data starts at row 1 with Sunday, Day 1, Date 9/14/2014, Page.Loads 2146, and Unique.Visits 1582. Rows 2 through 10 show data for Monday through Saturday, followed by Sunday again at row 8. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the "Data module" structure, including "New data module", "Navigation paths", and a selected item "daily-website-visitors.csv" which contains "Row", "Day", "Day.Of.Week", "Date", "Page.Loads", and "Unique.Visits". The bottom right corner of the browser window shows the system status bar with "6:30 PM" and "14/10/23".

Row	Day	Day.Of.Week	Date	Page.Loads	Unique.Visits
1	Sunday	1	9/14/2014	2146	1582
2	Monday	2	9/15/2014	3621	2528
3	Tuesday	3	9/16/2014	3698	2630
4	Wednesday	4	9/17/2014	3667	2614
5	Thursday	5	9/18/2014	3316	2366
6	Friday	6	9/19/2014	2815	1863
7	Saturday	7	9/20/2014	1658	1118
8	Sunday	1	9/21/2014	2288	1656
9	Monday	2	9/22/2014	3638	2586
10	Tuesday	3	9/23/2014	4462	3257

8. save the data module



Data Preprocessing and Cleaning

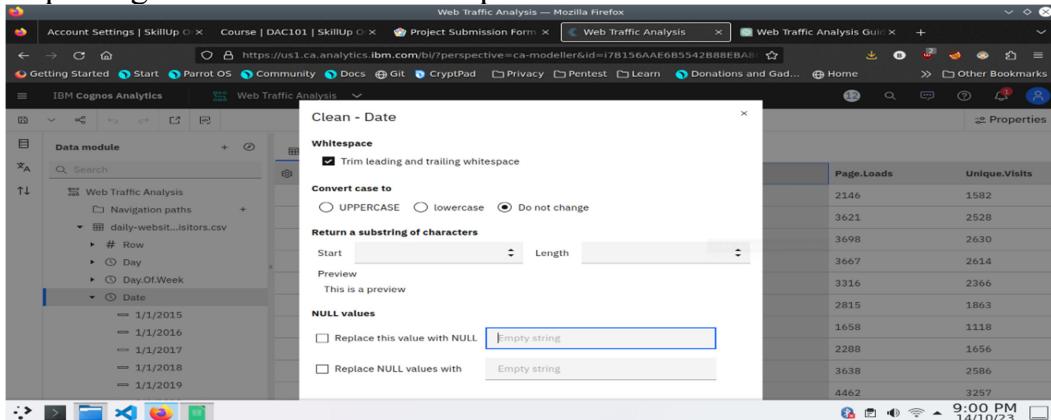
In this phase the following steps will taken

- Handling missing data
- Data Transformation
- Data Type Conversion
- Removing Duplicates
- Dealing Outliers

Once you saved the data module. Click the corresponding dataset on IBM cognos and Preview the module

Right Click the row where you want to clean the data

It provides the UI to Clean the data and makes the task easy one, Now Updating and Replacing the Null values are simple



data module will be updated by doing the above process after the completion of process start creating the dashboard for Visualization

Dashboard Creation

Dashboard creation are helpful to visualizing the data

- Goto Home menu
- Select the new tab
- Click dashboard

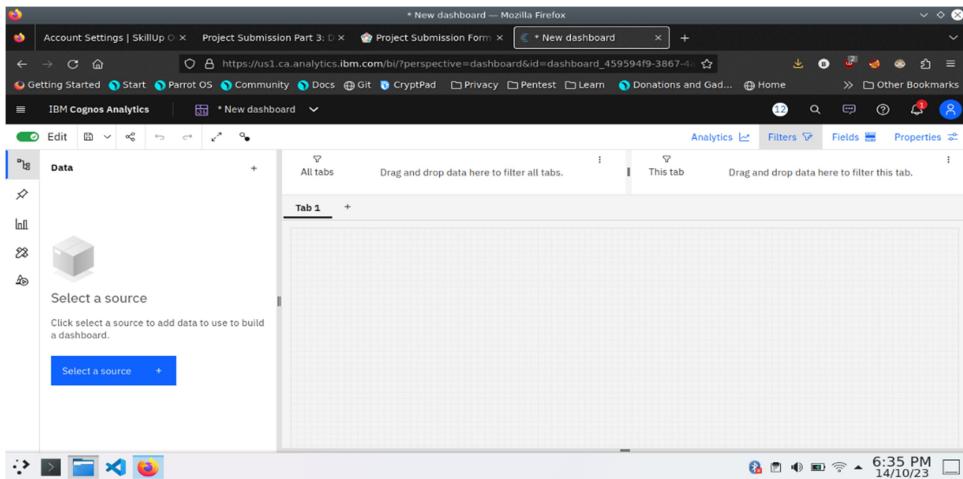
The screenshot shows the IBM Cognos Analytics interface in Mozilla Firefox. The left sidebar has sections for Home, New (selected), Upload data, Content, Recent, and Manage. Under 'New', the 'Data module' option is selected. The main area displays a table titled 'Custom tables' with four columns: Day.Of.Week, Date, Page.Loads, and Unique.Visits. The data is as follows:

Day.Of.Week	Date	Page.Loads	Unique.Visits
1	9/14/2014	2146	1582
2	9/15/2014	3621	2528
3	9/16/2014	3698	2630
4	9/17/2014	3667	2614
5	9/18/2014	3316	2366
6	9/19/2014	2815	1863
7	9/20/2014	1658	1118
1	9/21/2014	2288	1656
2	9/22/2014	3638	2586
3	9/23/2014	4462	3257

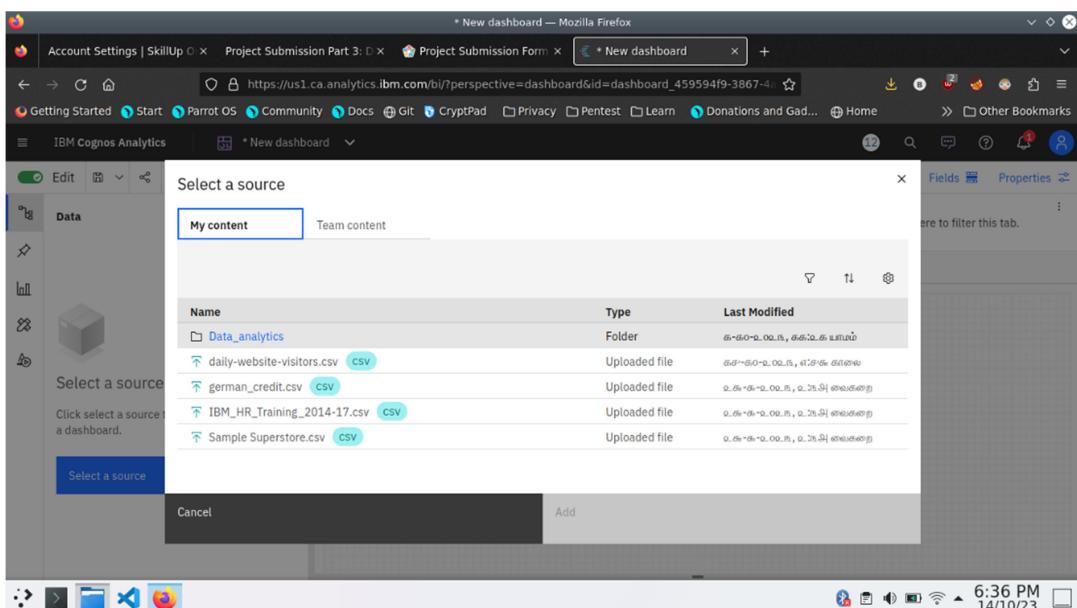
4. Choose the template for your project and click

The screenshot shows the 'Create a dashboard' dialog box in Mozilla Firefox. The title bar says 'Create dashboard'. The main area is titled 'Create a dashboard' and 'Select a template for your dashboard'. It shows two tabs: 'Tabbed' (selected) and 'Infographic'. There are eight template options displayed as dashed boxes. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons.

5. Now Dashboard is created



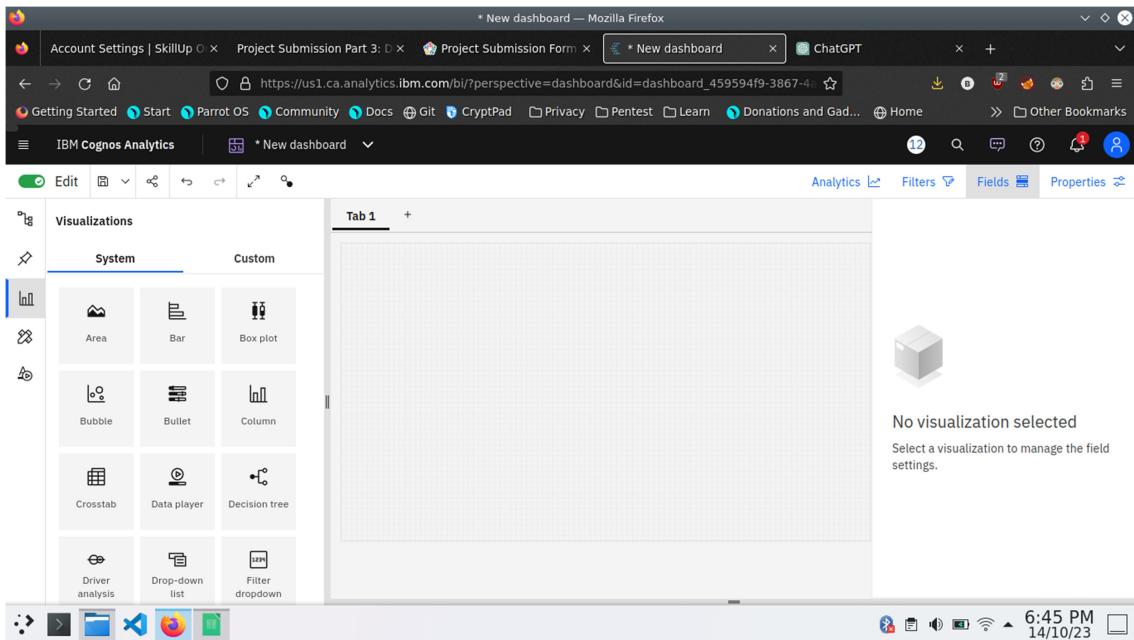
6. Select the data source



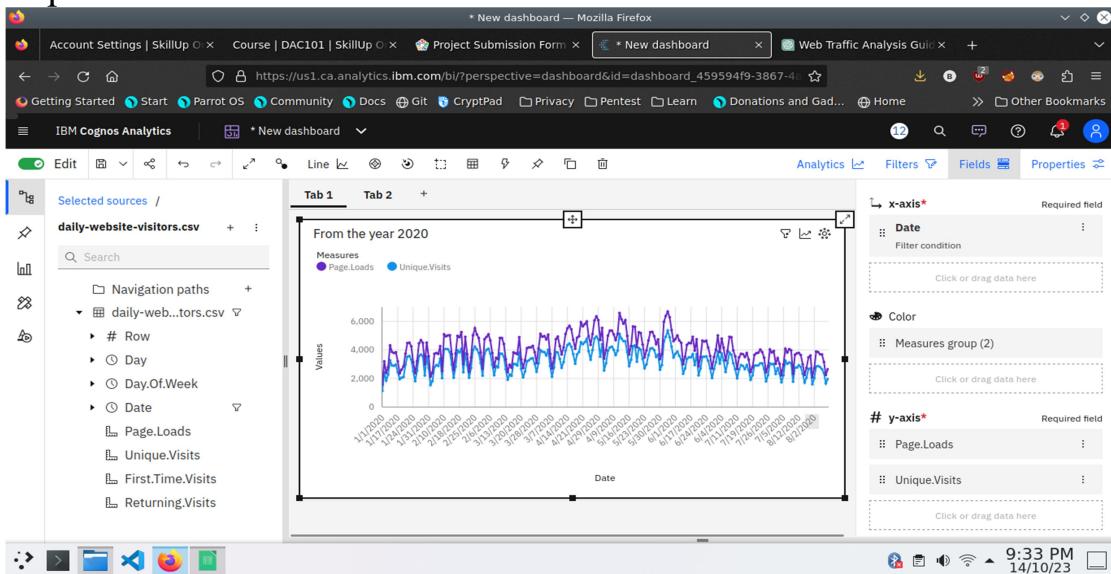
Visualization

After creating the dashboard, the next step is to visualize the data In IBM Cognos

1. Goes to the Corresponding Dashboard
2. select the visualizations tab in the left side of title bar



3. Choose the system as you want and put the data source for the required columns



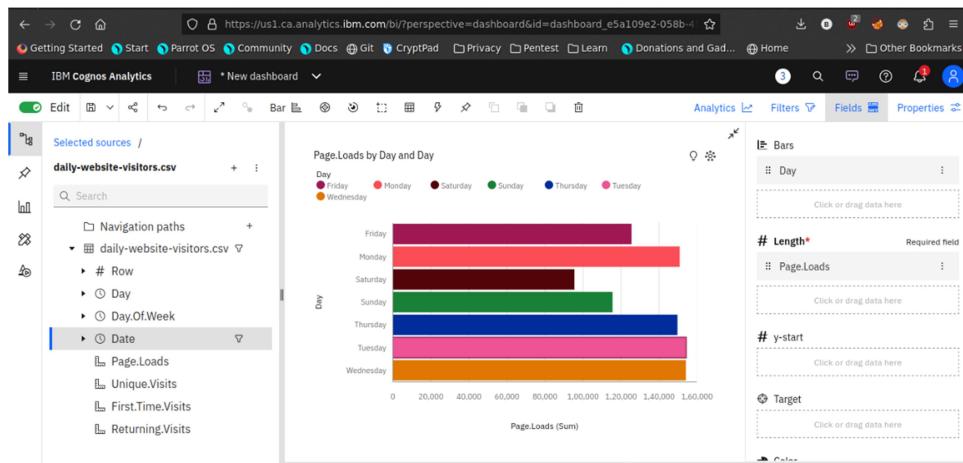
In the above screen shot displays the Line graph and model compares the “Page.loads” and “Unique.visits” from the time period of 2020

X-axis = Dates
Y-axis = Page.Loads, Unique.visits.

Barchart

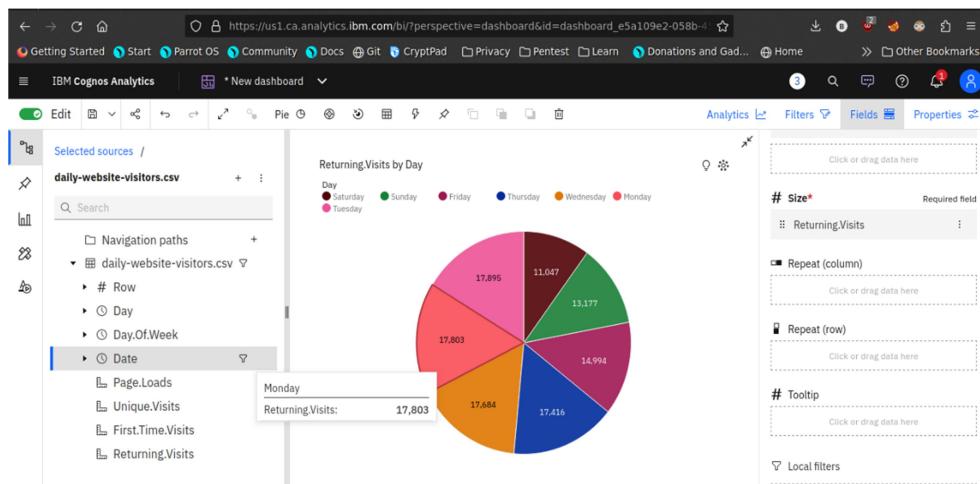
In this Bar chart the bars represent the ‘days in week’ and length defines ‘Page.Loads’

It helpful to visualize the maximum pageloads occurs on a day



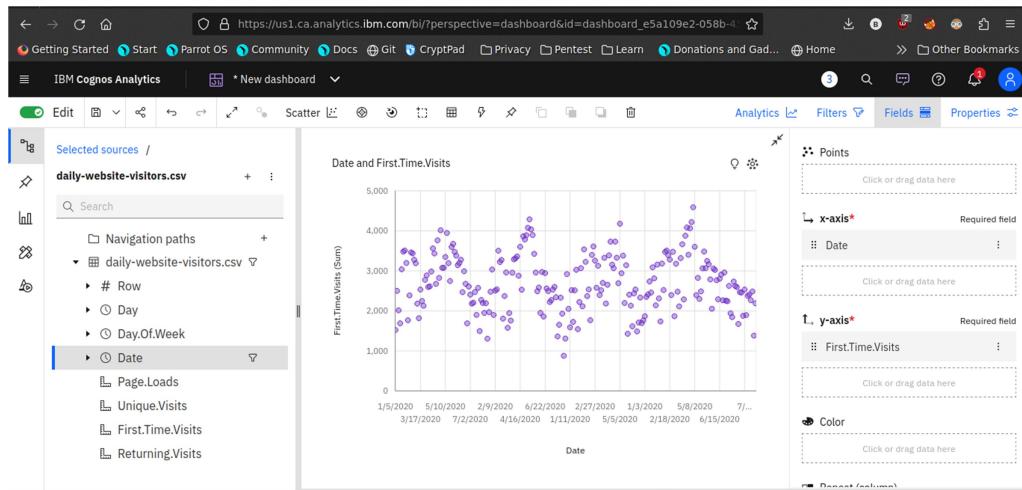
Pie chart

This is same as a bar chart. it helpful to analyze the Returing visits occurs on a particular day

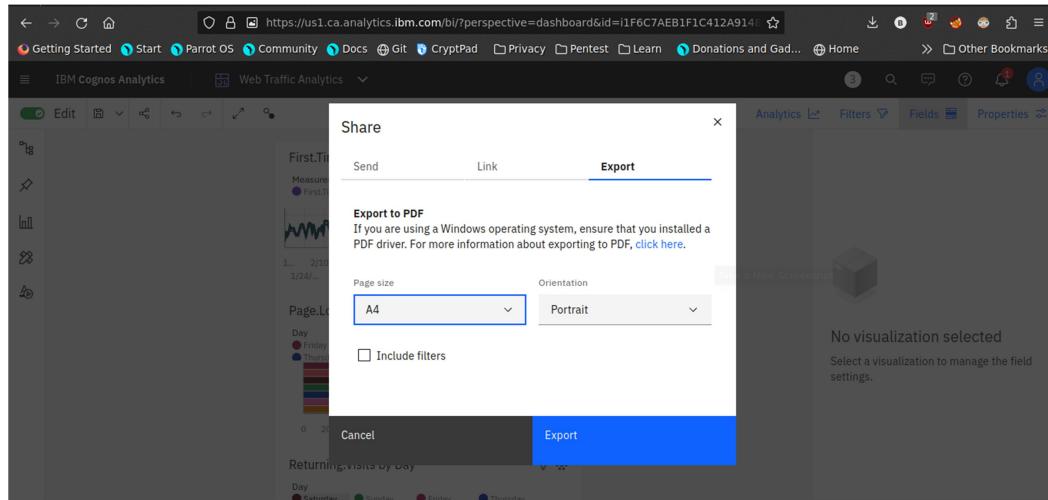


Scatter plot

It is used to display the relationship between two variables and observe the nature of the relationship. The relationships observed can either be positive or negative, non-linear or linear



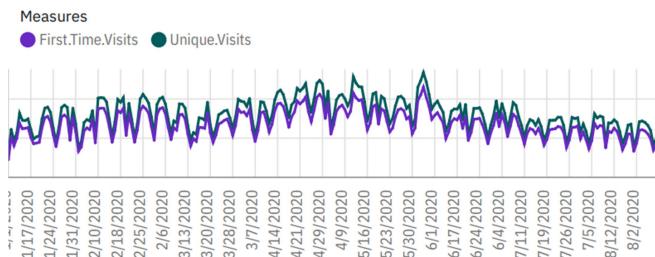
- After completing the dashboard lets export to another format Like pdf



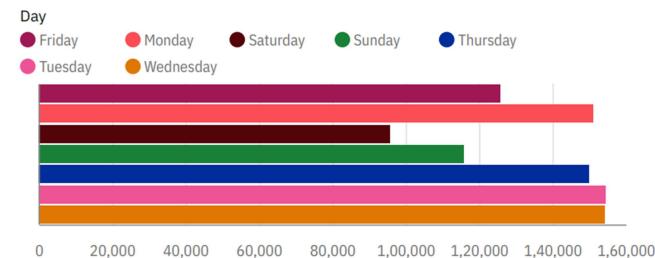
After Completing the above process the complicative report will be generated

Overall, the website traffic analysis dashboard provides website owners with a comprehensive and easy-to-use tool to analyze their website traffic and gain insights into user behavior and content performance. This information can be used to improve the user experience, increase engagement, and boost conversions.

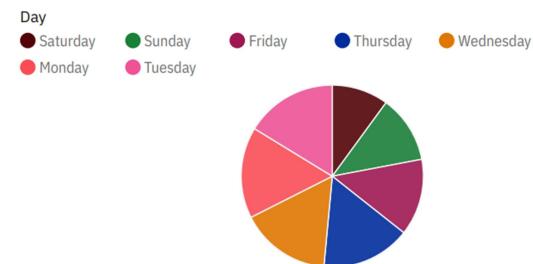
First.Time.Visits, Unique.Visits by Date



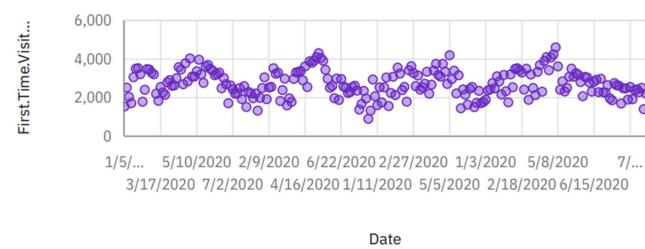
Page.Loads by Day and Day



Returning.Visits by Day



Date and First.Time.Visits



Now the visualization phase where over. lets start analyze the dataset using Python libraries use machine learning models for predictive analysis.

Data Analysis using python

In this steps are used to analyse the given dataset using python libraries

Steps:

- **Import Necessary packages**

Pandas

seaborn

Machine learning models

Linear regression

- **Make a training and test data**

Use the train test split model

Compare the testing and training data set by visualization library

- **Calculate the accuracy of the model**

Use r2_score to measure the accuracy of the model

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from pydantic_settings import BaseSettings
import warnings
from warnings import warn
import datetime
from datetime import date

import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.set_style("whitegrid")

import plotly.express as px
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

In [2]: import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("daily-website-visitors.csv")

df.rename(columns = {'Day.Of.Week':'day_of_week',
                     'Page.Loads':'page_loads',
                     'Unique.Visits':'unique_visits',
                     'First.Time.Visits':'first_visits',
                     'Returning.Visits':'returning_visits'}, inplace = True)

df=df.replace(' ', '', regex=True)

df['page_loads']=df['page_loads'].astype(int)
df['unique_visits']=df['unique_visits'].astype(int)
df['first_visits']=df['first_visits'].astype(int)
df['returning_visits']=df['returning_visits'].astype(int)

df
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	Row	Day	day_of_week	Date	page_loads	unique_visits	first_visits	returning_visits
0	1	Sunday	1	9/14/2014	2146	1582	1430	152
1	2	Monday	2	9/15/2014	3621	2528	2297	231
2	3	Tuesday	3	9/16/2014	3698	2630	2352	278
3	4	Wednesday	4	9/17/2014	3667	2614	2327	287
4	5	Thursday	5	9/18/2014	3316	2366	2130	236
...
2162	2163	Saturday	7	8/15/2020	2221	1696	1373	323
2163	2164	Sunday	1	8/16/2020	2724	2037	1686	351
2164	2165	Monday	2	8/17/2020	3456	2638	2181	457
2165	2166	Tuesday	3	8/18/2020	3581	2683	2184	499
2166	2167	Wednesday	4	8/19/2020	2064	1564	1297	267

2167 rows × 8 columns

```
In [11]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

Row	Day	day_of_week	Date	page_loads	unique_visits	first_visits	returning_visits
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

dtype: int64

```
In [12]: df.duplicated().sum()
```

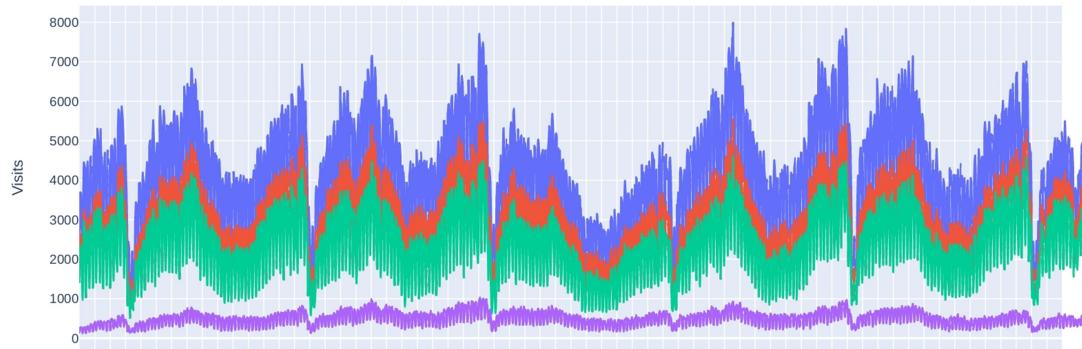
```
Out[12]: 0
```

```
In [13]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2167 entries, 0 to 2166
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Row              2167 non-null   int64  
 1   Day              2167 non-null   object 
 2   day_of_week      2167 non-null   int64  
 3   Date             2167 non-null   object 
 4   page_loads       2167 non-null   int64  
 5   unique_visits    2167 non-null   int64  
 6   first_visits     2167 non-null   int64  
 7   returning_visits 2167 non-null   int64  
dtypes: int64(6), object(2)
memory usage: 135.6+ KB
```

```
In [3]: px.line(df, x='Date', y=['page_loads', 'unique_visits', 'first_visits', 'returning_visits'],
               labels={'value': 'Visits'},
               title='Page Loads & Visitors over Time')
```

Page Loads & Visitors over Time



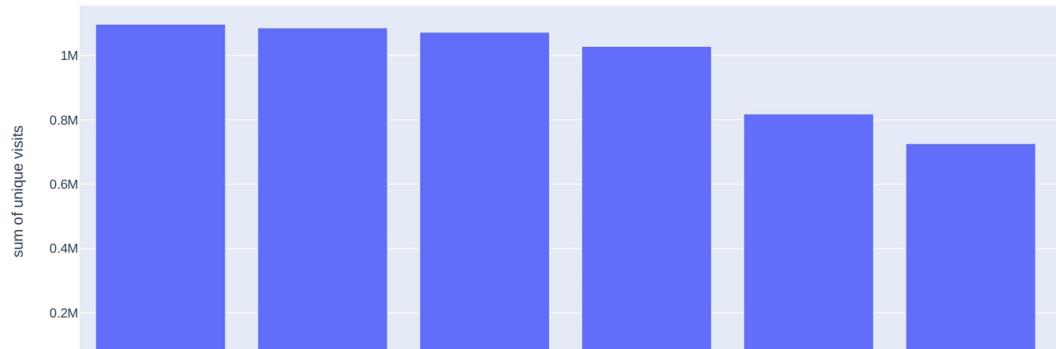
```
In [4]: px.histogram(df,x='unique_visits',color='Day',title='Unique Visits for Each Day')
```

Unique Visits for Each Day



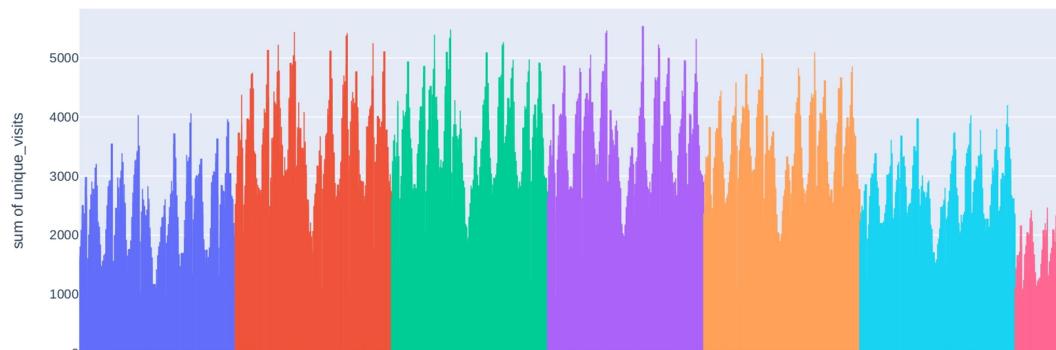
```
In [5]: day_imp=df.groupby(['Day'])['unique_visits'].agg(['sum']).sort_values(by='sum',ascending=False)  
px.bar(day_imp,labels={'value':'sum of unique visits'},title='Sum of Unique Visits for each day')
```

Sum of Unique Visits for each day



```
In [6]: px.histogram(df,x='Date',y='unique_visits',color='Day',title='Sum of Unique vists for each day over Time')
```

Sum of Unique vists for each day over Time



```
In [20]: sums=df.groupby(['Day'])[['page_loads','unique_visits','first_visits','returning_visits']].sum().sort_values(by='unique_visits',ascending=False)
```

```
Out[20]:
```

Day	page_loads	unique_visits	first_visits	returning_visits
Tuesday	1536154	1097181	907752	189429
Wednesday	1517114	1085624	897602	188022
Monday	1502161	1072112	886036	186076
Thursday	1437269	1028214	848921	179293
Friday	1149437	817852	668805	149047
Sunday	1006564	725794	604198	121596
Saturday	772817	552105	456449	95656


```
In [7]: px.bar(sums,barmode='group')
```

```
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[7], line 1
----> 1 px.bar(sums,barmode='group')

NameError: name 'sums' is not defined
```



```
In [19]: pip install seaborn
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in /home/badhrinathan/.local/lib/python3.9/site-packages (0.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy!=1.24.0,>=1.17 in /home/badhrinathan/.local/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from seaborn) (1.2.4.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.25 in /home/badhrinathan/.local/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from seaborn) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from seaborn) (3.3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /home/badhrinathan/.local/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (2021.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in /home/badhrinathan/.local/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (1.16.0)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```



```
In [24]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```



```
In [25]: import seaborn as sns
```



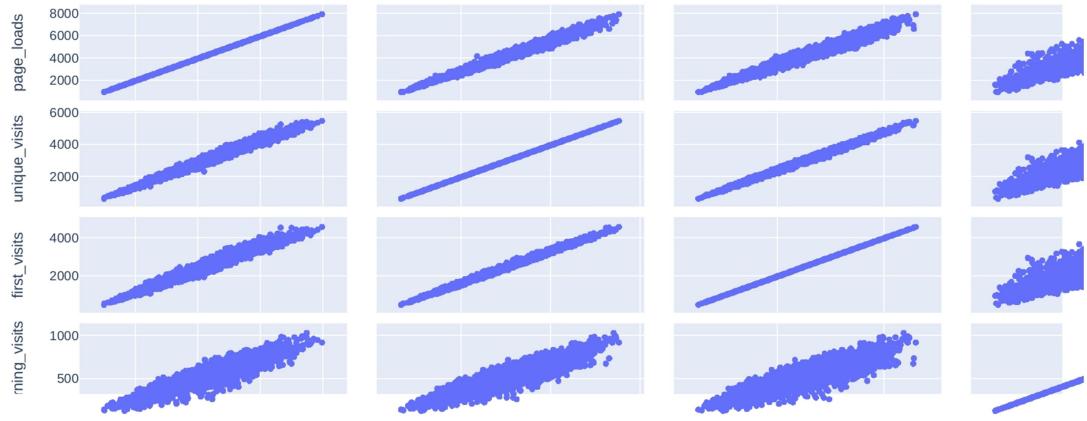
```
In [26]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(8, 6)
sns.heatmap(df[['page_loads' , 'unique_visits' , 'first_visits' , 'returning_visits']].corr(),
            annot=True,
            cmap='viridis_r',
            fmt='g')
```

```
Out[26]: <AxesSubplot:>
```

The heatmap displays the correlation coefficients between four variables: page_loads, unique_visits, first_visits, and returning_visits. The color scale ranges from dark purple (representing -0.88) to light yellow (representing 1.0). The diagonal elements are all 1.0. The correlation values are:

- page_loads to unique_visits: 0.988691
- page_loads to first_visits: 0.980704
- page_loads to returning_visits: 0.91334
- unique_visits to first_visits: 0.996164
- unique_visits to returning_visits: 0.90295
- first_visits to returning_visits: 0.861882


```
In [8]: px.scatter_matrix(df[['page_loads' , 'unique_visits' , 'first_visits' , 'returning_visits']])
```



```
In [14]: import plotly.express as px
import numpy as np

In [15]: df['days_f']=np.where((df['Day']=='Tuesday') |
                           (df['Day']=='Wednesday') |
                           (df['Day']=='Thursday') |
                           (df['Day']=='Monday'),1,0)
df
```

```
Out[15]:
      Row Day day_of_week Date page_loads unique_visits first_visits returning_visits days_f
0     1 Sunday 1 9/14/2014 2146 1582 1430 152 0
1     2 Monday 2 9/15/2014 3621 2528 2297 231 1
2     3 Tuesday 3 9/16/2014 3698 2630 2352 278 1
3     4 Wednesday 4 9/17/2014 3667 2614 2327 287 1
4     5 Thursday 5 9/18/2014 3316 2366 2130 236 1
...
2162 2163 Saturday 7 8/15/2020 2221 1696 1373 323 0
2163 2164 Sunday 1 8/16/2020 2724 2037 1686 351 0
2164 2165 Monday 2 8/17/2020 3456 2638 2181 457 1
2165 2166 Tuesday 3 8/18/2020 3581 2683 2184 499 1
2166 2167 Wednesday 4 8/19/2020 2064 1564 1297 267 1

2167 rows × 9 columns
```

```
In [28]: X2=df[['page_loads','first_visits','returning_visits','days_f']]
y2=df['unique_visits']

In [59]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X2, y2, test_size=0.2)

In [60]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
regressor = LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)

Out[60]: LinearRegression()
```

```
In [61]: regressor.coef_
Out[61]: array([-3.88376916e-15, 1.00000000e+00, 1.00000000e+00, -3.99733415e-14])

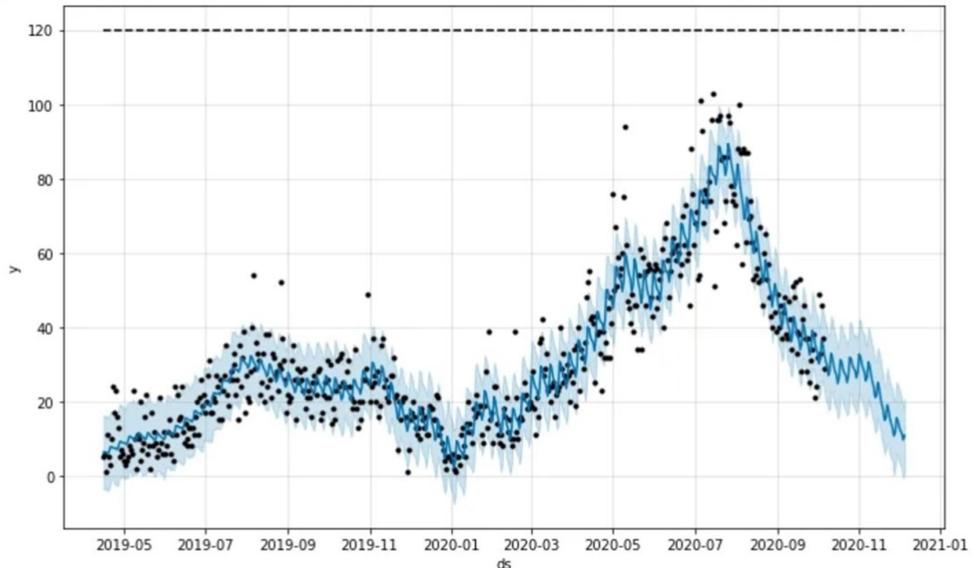
In [62]: regressor.intercept_
```

```
Out[62]: 1.4097167877480388e-11  
In [63]: y_pred=regressor.predict(X_test)  
X_pred=regressor.predict(X_train)  
In [64]: y_pred
```

```
Out[64]: array([1011., 4340., 3552., 2293., 3783., 2919., 2031., 3505., 3621.,  
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   2870., 3996., 1407., 3711., 2913., 1177., 3178., 3784., 1502.,
   2199., 3770., 1609., 2658., 876., 2274., 3604., 923., 3247.,
   1312., 3601., 2912., 2394., 1376., 3967., 4975., 1223., 4102.,
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   4520., 2850., 3064., 2366., 4176., 4159., 3827., 1755., 3381.,
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   3682., 3707., 3668., 2769., 3804., 4202., 4134., 4542., 4038.,
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   1901., 3390., 4520., 3265., 2881., 3321., 1370., 3307., 3597.,
   1277., 3669., 3309., 4266., 2970., 2971., 3762., 3409., 2825.,
   1430., 1211., 4042., 3003., 3388., 3175., 3703., 4106., 4674.,
```



```
In [80]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[80]: 0.7876426925
```

In the above asccuracy score was

0.7876426925

Insights to Improve User Experience:

The insights from the website traffic analysis dashboard can help website owners improve user experience in the following ways:

- Identify the most popular pages on the website and make sure that they are easy to find and navigate.
- Understand the user journey through the website and remove any obstacles that may prevent users from completing their desired tasks.
- Identify the sources of traffic to the website and focus marketing efforts on the most effective channels.
- Track the performance of different marketing campaigns and identify the ones that are most effective in driving traffic to the website.
- Measure the impact of website changes on user behavior and make adjustments as needed.

Overall, the website traffic analysis dashboard provides website owners with a comprehensive and easy-to-use tool to analyze their website traffic and gain insights into user behavior and content performance. This information can be used to improve the user experience, increase engagement, and boost conversions.

Conclusion

The website traffic analysis dashboard project was a success. The dashboard was developed using IBM Cognos and Python code integration and provides website owners with insights into their website traffic patterns, user behavior, and content performance. This information can be used to improve the user experience, increase engagement, and boost conversions.