



Website Traffic Data Analysis



Meenakshi Rajpurohit



Business Objective & Key Questions

Objective: Understand user engagement and conversion dynamics to optimize marketing spend and improve website performance

Key Questions to Answer:

- Which traffic sources generate the most valuable, high-converting users?
- How do engagement metrics influence Conversion Rate?
- What traits define high-engagement vs low-engagement sessions?

Dataset Overview

Size: 2,000 rows × 7 columns (Final: 1,986 after cleaning)

Features:

- **Continuous:** Session Duration, Time on Page, Bounce Rate, Conversion Rate
- **Discrete:** Page Views, Previous Visits
- **Categorical:** Traffic Source (Organic, Paid, Social, Referral, Direct)

No missing values ✓

Data Quality Issue: 14 sessions with 0 Page Views removed

Data Quality & Cleaning

Issues Identified:

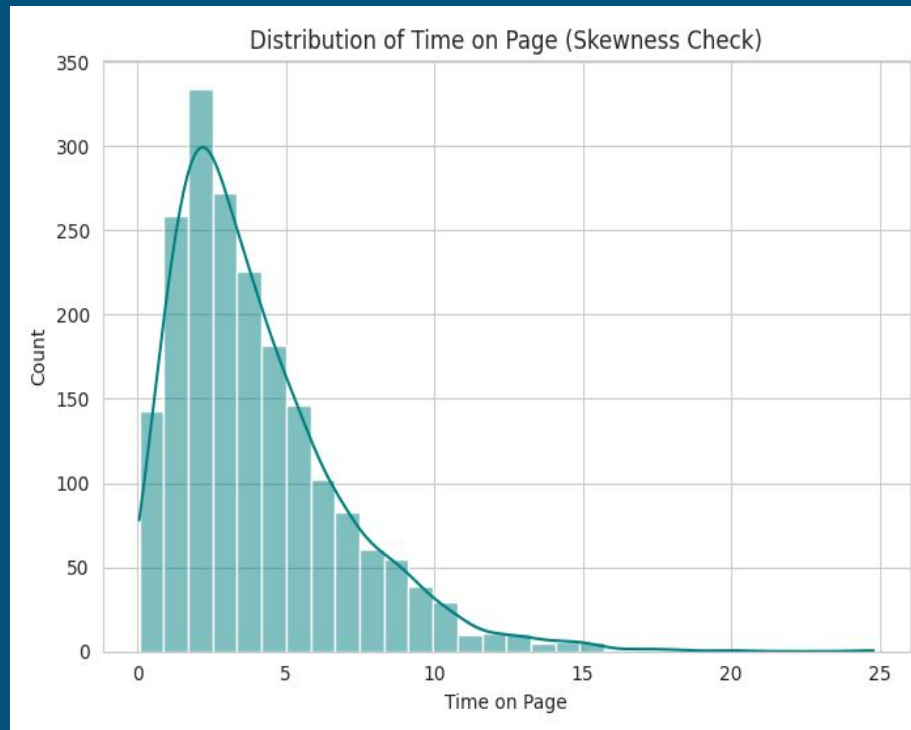
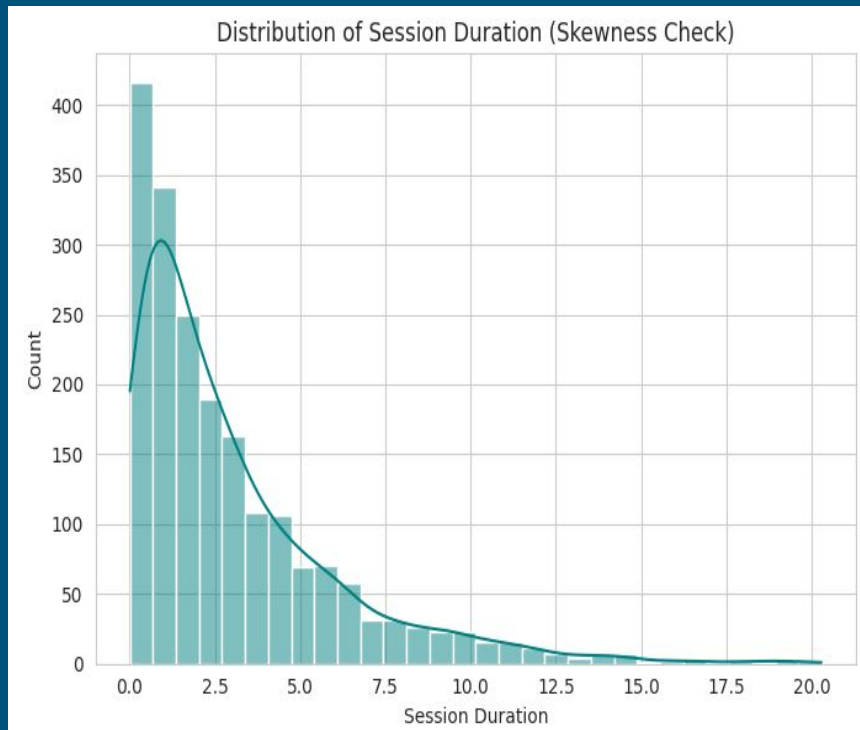
1. **Conversion Rate Anomaly:** 98.2% mean, 100% median → Binary flag (0/1)
2. **Extreme Outliers:** Session Duration (max: 20.29), Time on Page (max: 24.79)
3. **Invalid Records:** 14 sessions with 0 Page Views removed

Actions Taken:

- Removed 14 invalid sessions
- Applied log transformation to skewed features
- Capped outliers using IQR method

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median (50%)</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Key Insight</i>
<i>Page Views</i>	4.95	5.0	14.0	Mean approximately equals to Median, suggesting a relatively symmetric distribution.
<i>Session Duration</i>	3.02	1.99	20.29	Right-Skewed: Mean is significantly higher than the median, confirming long-session outliers.
<i>Time on Page</i>	4.03	3.32	24.79	Right-Skewed: Similar to Duration, the presence of extremely long Time on Page values will skew the mean.
<i>Conversion Rate</i>	.982	1.0	1.0	With a 98.2% mean and 100% median, this acts as a binary success flag. The key focus is the 1.8% minority of non-converting sessions

Issues Identified (Extreme Outliers):



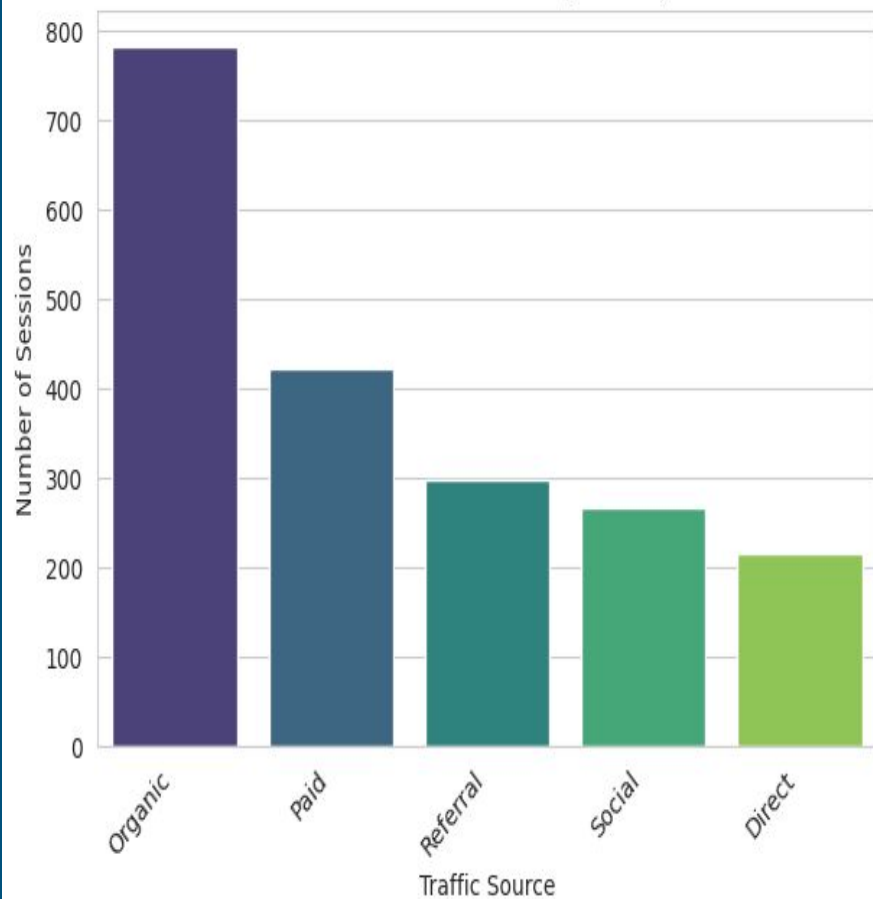
Traffic Source Distribution

Key Insights:

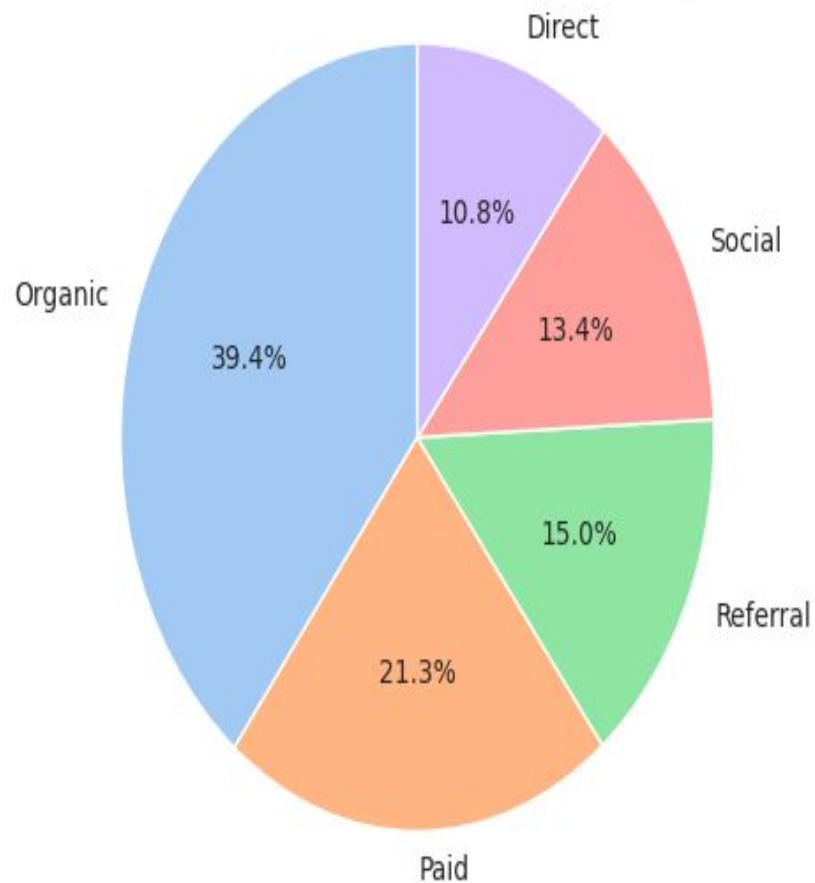
- **Organic:** 786 sessions (39%) - Dominant source
- **Paid:** 428 sessions (21%)
- **Social:** 269 sessions (13%)
- **Referral:** 301 sessions (15%)
- **Direct:** 216 sessions (11%)

Insight: Heavy reliance on SEO and organic traffic

Traffic Source Counts (Bar Plot)



Traffic Source Distribution (Pie Chart)

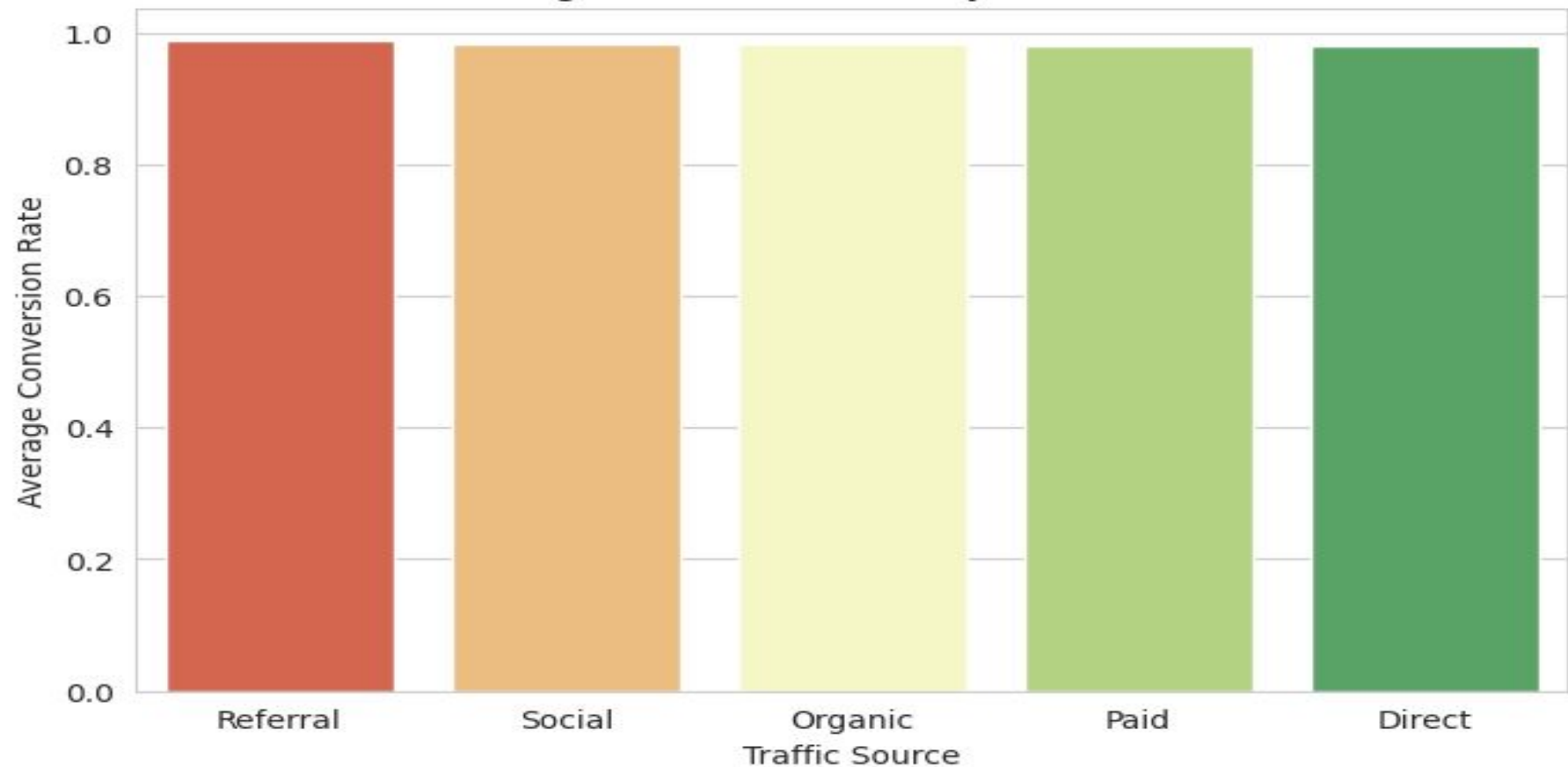


Conversion Rate Analysis by Traffic Source

Key Finding: All traffic sources show nearly identical high conversion rates (98-99%)

- Traffic source alone does NOT explain the 1.8% non-converting sessions
- Need to look at **engagement metrics** instead

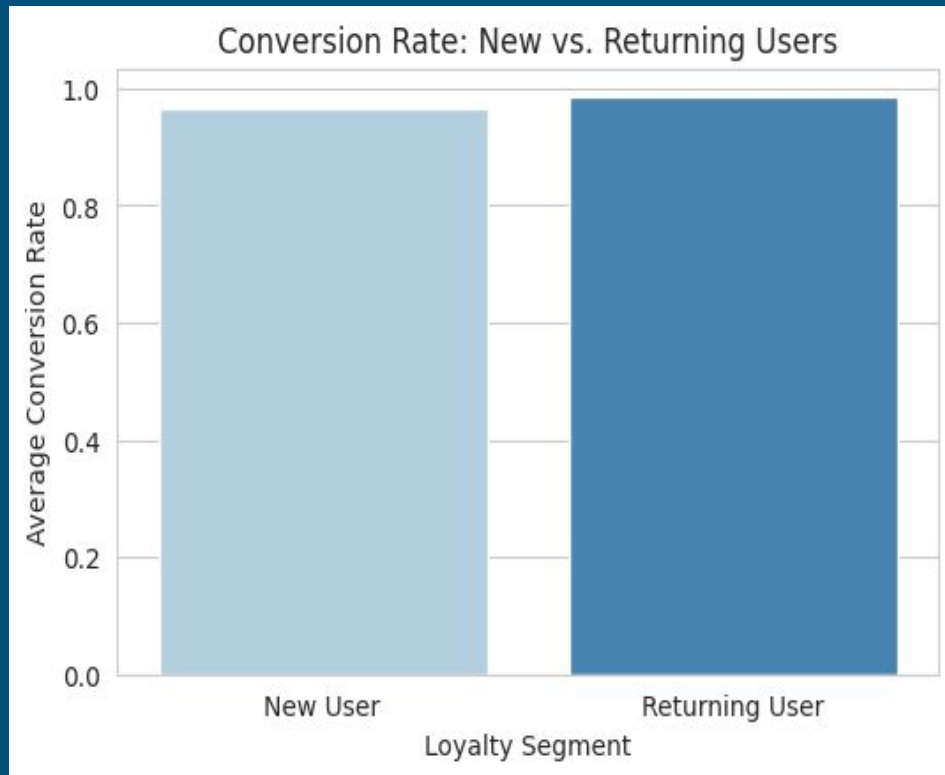
Average Conversion Rate by Traffic Source



Returning Users Impact

Finding: Returning users convert at slightly higher rates than new users

- Indicates stronger intent and familiarity with website
- **Recommendation:** Focus on retention strategies and loyalty programs

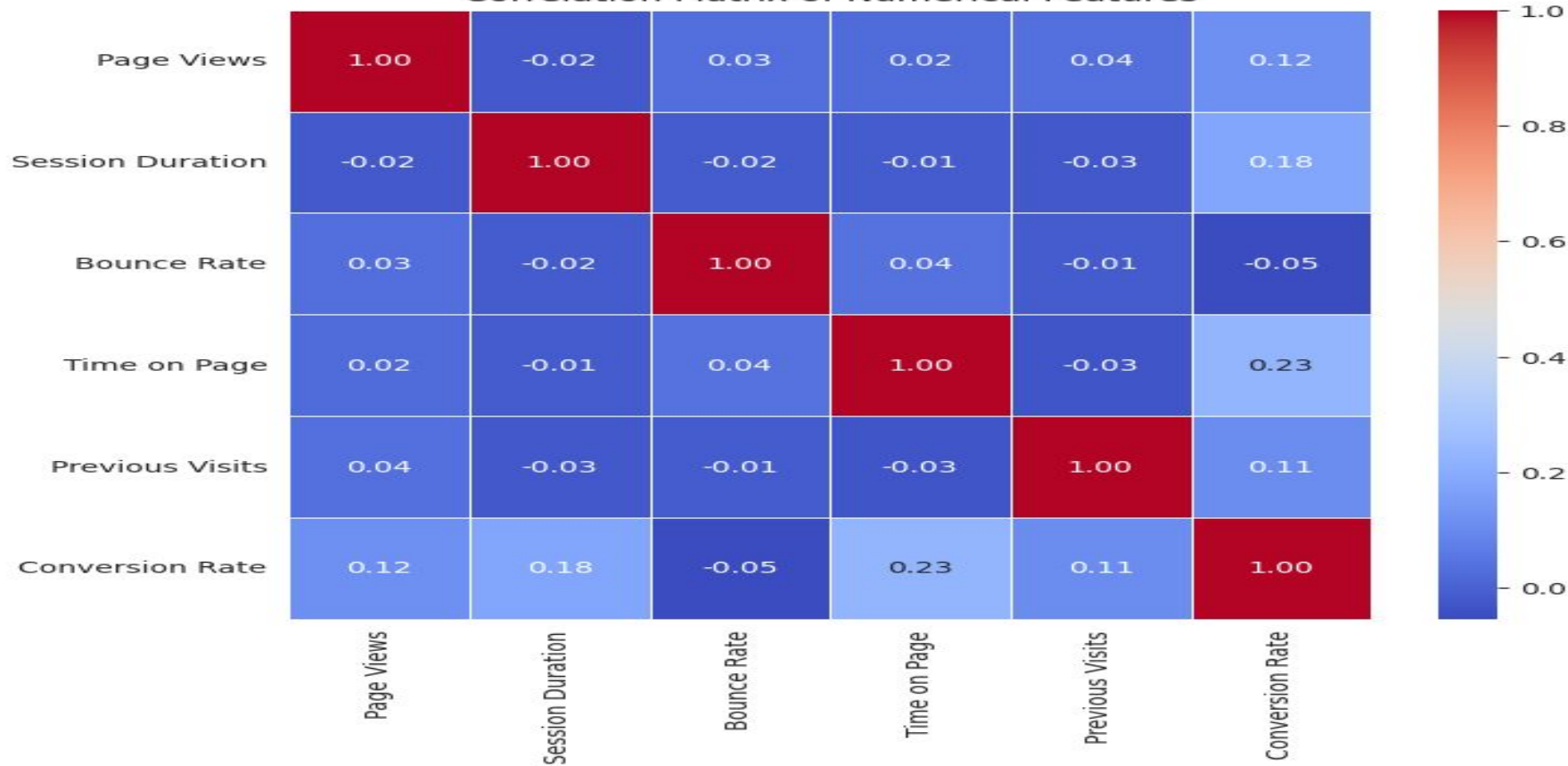


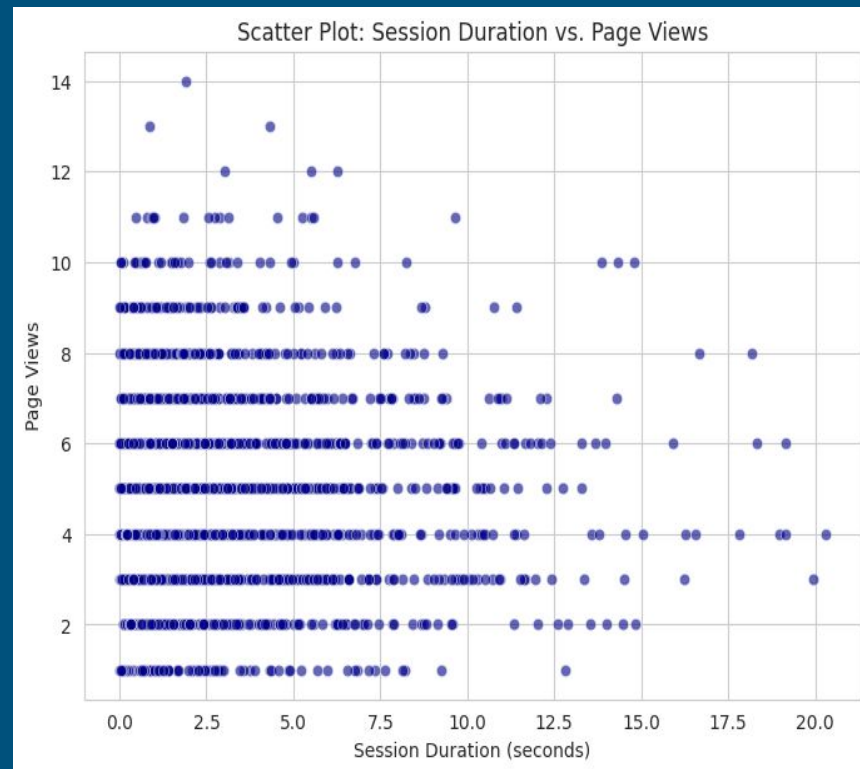
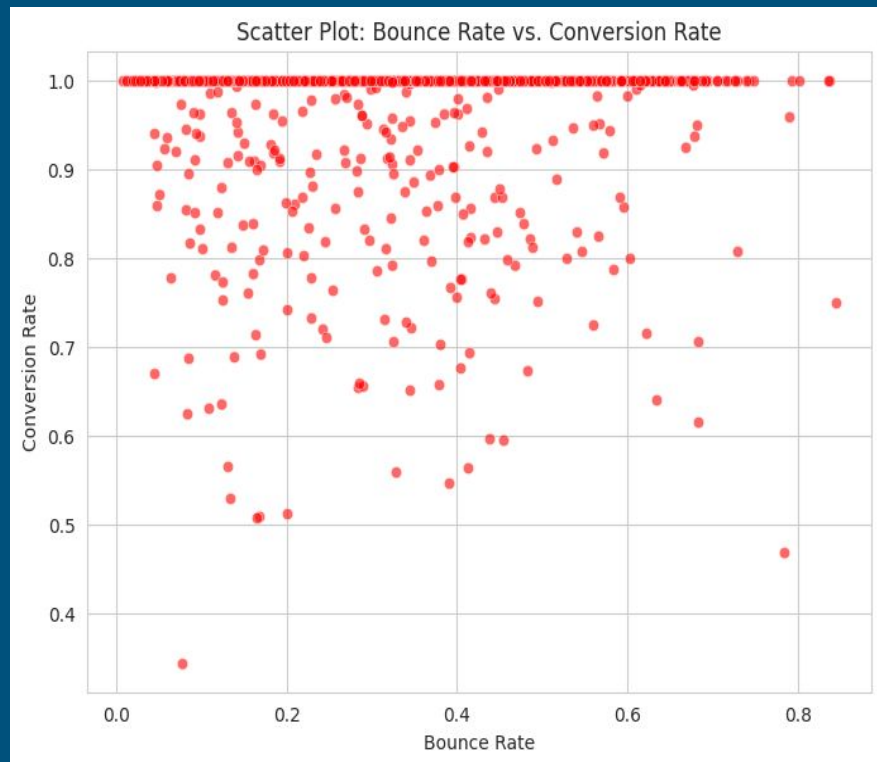
Engagement Metrics - Key Correlations

Critical Findings:

1. **Bounce Rate ↔ Conversion Rate:** Strong negative correlation
 - High bounce = Almost never convert
2. **Session Duration ↔ Conversion Rate:** Strong positive correlation
 - Longer sessions = Higher conversion likelihood
3. **Time on Page ↔ Conversion Rate:** Strongest positive correlation
 - Users spending more time convert more

Correlation Matrix of Numerical Features





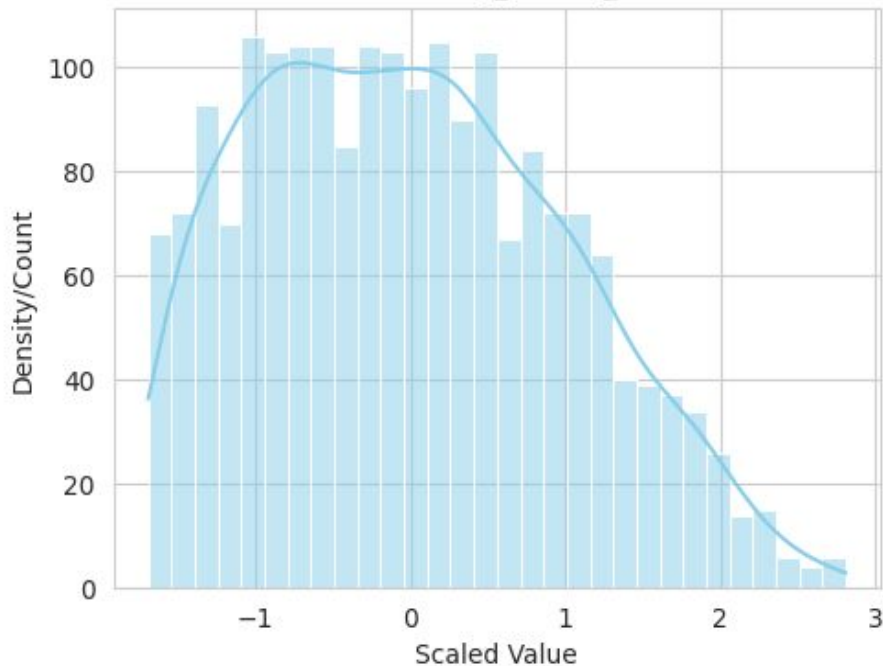
Feature Engineering - New Insights

Created 4 New Features:

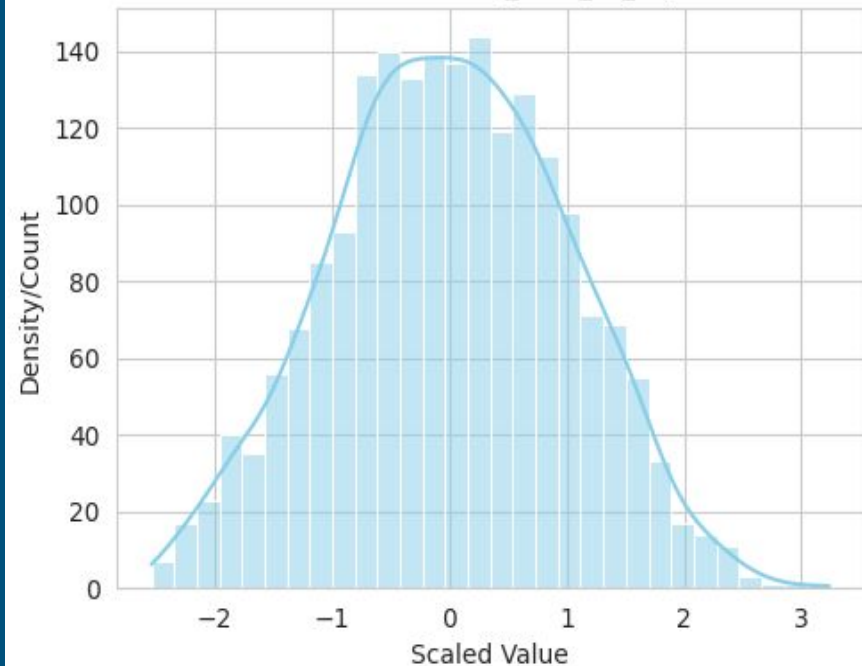
1. **Page View Intensity** = Page Views / Session Duration
 - Measures browsing efficiency and purposefulness
2. **Last Page Share** = Time on Page / Session Duration
 - Quantifies focus on final/critical page
3. **is_Returning_User** (Binary)
 - Returning users convert at slightly higher rates
4. **Log Transformations** on skewed features

Distribution of Scaled Numerical Features

Distribution of log_Session_Duration



Distribution of log_Time_on_Page



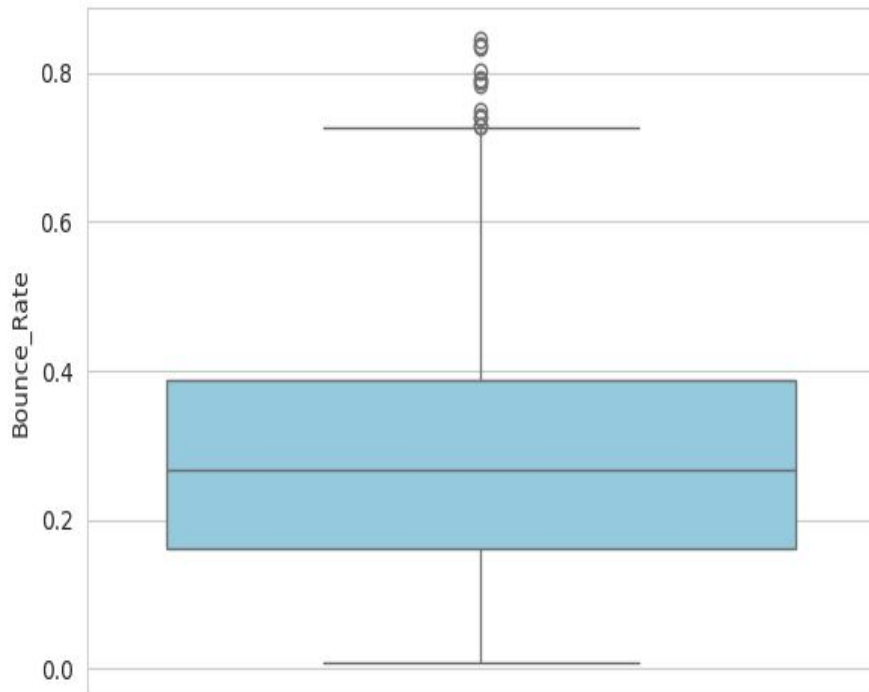
Data Stabilization

Outlier Management Via Capping

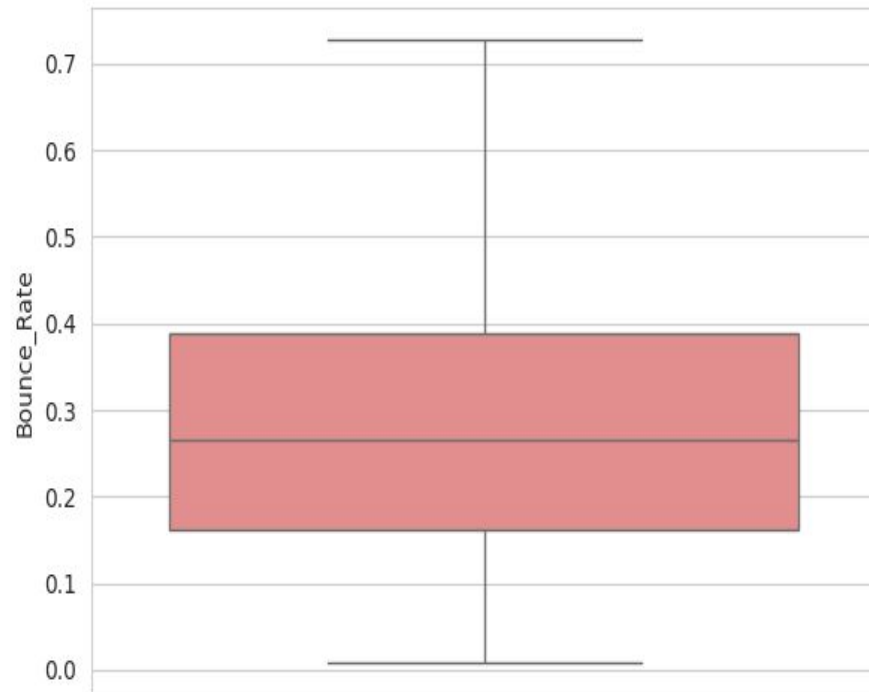
- **Issue:** Outliers persisted, mainly in the newly engineered ratio features.
- **Action: Outlier Capping (Winsorizing)** was applied using the IQR rule.
- **Result:** Extreme values were limited, retaining all 1,986 sessions and ensuring a statistically stable dataset without distortion.

Impact of Outlier Capping on Bounce_Rate

Original Log-Transformed Data
(Outliers Present)

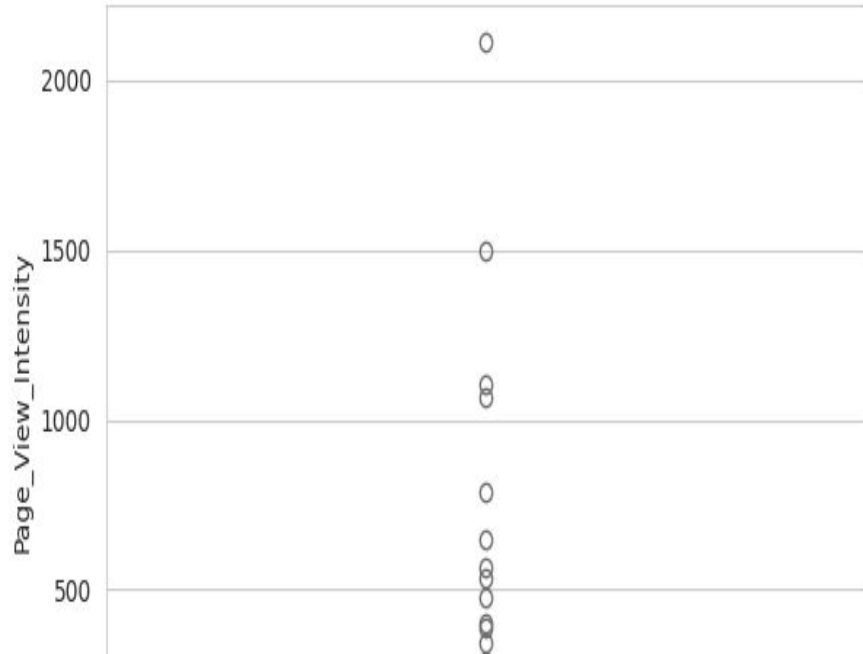


Data After Capping at IQR Boundaries
(No Outliers Remain)



Impact of Outlier Capping on Page_View_Intensity

Original Log-Transformed Data
(Outliers Present)



Data After Capping at IQR Boundaries
(No Outliers Remain)



Actionable Business Intelligence

— Top Recommendations:

1. **Optimize for Bounce Rate Reduction**
 - Critical predictor of conversion failure
 - Improve landing page design and relevance
2. **Focus on Organic Traffic**
 - Most reliable, high-volume source with low bounce rates
 - Invest in SEO optimization
3. **Enhance Time on Page**
 - Design engaging, high-impact content for key pages (checkout/forms)
 - Reduce friction in conversion funnel
4. **Target High Page View Intensity Users**
 - Identify and nurture purposeful, efficient browsers
 - These users know what they want and convert effectively

Summary & Next Steps

Key Takeaways:

- Dataset cleaned and transformed (1,986 sessions, 14 features)
- **1.8% non-converting sessions** characterized by high bounce rates and low engagement
- **Traffic source** is less important than **engagement behavior**
- Engineered features (Page View Intensity, Last Page Share) provide unique insights

Next Steps:

- Build predictive models (Logistic Regression, Random Forest, XGBoost)
- Deploy model to identify at-risk sessions in real-time
- A/B test interventions to reduce bounce rate

References

- . Parwal, H., Radha, R. and Anita, X., 2025. An Experimental Study on Website Optimization: Test Your Strategies. *Procedia Computer Science*, 259, pp.660-669.
- . Filippou, G., Georgiadis, A.G. and Jha, A.K., 2024. Establishing the link: Does web traffic from various marketing channels influence direct traffic source purchases?. *Marketing Letters*, 35(1), pp.59-71.
- . Pande, P.V., Tarbani, N.M. and Ingalkar, P.V., 2014. A study of web traffic analysis. *International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing*, 3(3), pp.900-907.
- . Samaan, S.S., Korial, A.E., Sarra, R.R. and Humaidi, A.J., 2025. Multilingual Web Traffic Forecasting for Network Management Using Artificial Intelligence Techniques. *Results in Engineering*, p.105262.
- . Pai, Chen-Sheng, Ta-Shun Cho, and Shieh-Liang Chen. "TRAFFIC ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE WEBSITES: EXPLORING THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR." *International Journal of Organizational Innovation* 17, no. 3 (2025).