

WEBSITETRAFFICANALYSIS

PRIYADARSHINIENGINEERINGCOLLEGE

Website traffic analysis is the process of collecting, examining, and interpreting data related to the visitors and interactions on a website. It provides invaluable insights into user behavior, preferences, and trends, helping organizations make informed decisions, optimize their online presence, and enhance user experiences.

Abstract:

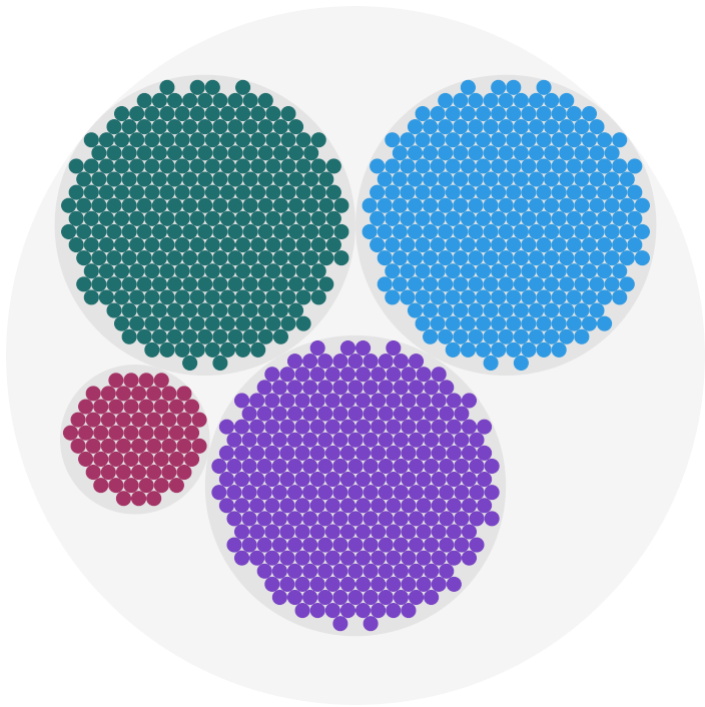
This project aims to analyze website traffic data for insights into user behavior, popular pages, and traffic sources. It involves data collection, visualization using IBM Cognos, and Python for advanced analysis.

The goal is to optimize user experiences and enhance website performance.

Tab1

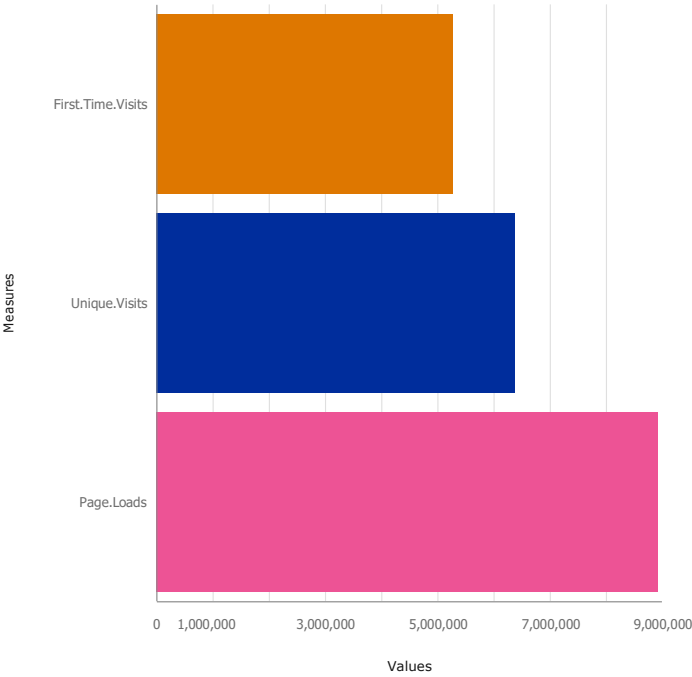
DayandDatehierarchycoloredbyDay.Of.Week

Day.Of.Week
1 2 3 4 5 6 7



First.Time.Visits,Unique.Visits,Page.Loads

Measures
First.Time.Visits Unique.Visits Page.Loads



Insights:

Based on the current forecasting, First.Time.Visits may reach over 395 thousand by Day Monday+1 .
The overall number of results for First.Time.Visits is over two thousand .
The overall number of results for Page.Loads is over two thousand .
The overall number of results for Unique.Visits is over two thousand .

‘Python Integration’ for Website Traffic Analysis:

Including the Insights into the Python to know the actual data that provided by Kaggle

```
In [ ]:
In [16]: import pandas as pd
Web_data = pd.read_csv("D:\daily-website-visitors.csv", header = 0, sep = ",")
Web_data.dropna(axis = 0, inplace=True)
print(Web_data)
```

	Row	Day	Day.Of.Week	Date	Page.Loads	Unique.Visits	\
0	1	Sunday	1	9/14/2014	2,146	1,582	
1	2	Monday	2	9/15/2014	3,621	2,528	
2	3	Tuesday	3	9/16/2014	3,698	2,630	
3	4	Wednesday	4	9/17/2014	3,667	2,614	
4	5	Thursday	5	9/18/2014	3,316	2,366	
...
2162	2163	Saturday	7	8/15/2020	2,221	1,696	
2163	2164	Sunday	1	8/16/2020	2,724	2,037	
2164	2165	Monday	2	8/17/2020	3,456	2,638	
2165	2166	Tuesday	3	8/18/2020	3,581	2,683	
2166	2167	Wednesday	4	8/19/2020	2,064	1,564	

	First.Time.Visits	Returning.Visits
0	1,430	152
1	2,297	231
2	2,352	278
3	2,327	287
4	2,130	236
...
2162	1,373	323
2163	1,686	351
2164	2,181	457
2165	2,184	499

2166 1,297 267

[2167 rows x 8 columns]

Getting dataset information using info function.

```
In [17]: print(Web_data.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  object  
5   Unique.Visits       2167 non-null  object  
6   First.Time.Visits   2167 non-null  object  
7   Returning.Visits    2167 non-null  object  
dtypes: int64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 135.6+ KB
None

In [ ]: 

In [18]: print(Web_data.describe())

              Row  Day.Of.Week
count  2167.000000  2167.000000
mean    1084.000000    3.997231
std      625.703338    2.000229
min       1.000000    1.000000
25%      542.500000    2.000000
50%     1084.000000    4.000000
75%     1625.500000    6.000000
max     2167.000000    7.000000

In [ ]: 
```

Printing the values of data set using Pandas Library

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
plt.style.use('ggplot')

In [3]: df = pd.read_csv("D:\daily-website-visitors.csv")
df

Out[3]:
```

	Row	Day	Day.Of.Week	Date	Page.Loads	Unique.Visits	First.Time.Visits	Returning.Visits
0	1	Sunday	1	9/14/2014	2,146	1,582	1,430	152
1	2	Monday	2	9/15/2014	3,621	2,528	2,297	231
2	3	Tuesday	3	9/16/2014	3,698	2,630	2,352	278
3	4	Wednesday	4	9/17/2014	3,667	2,614	2,327	287
4	5	Thursday	5	9/18/2014	3,316	2,366	2,130	236
...
2162	2163	Saturday	7	8/15/2020	2,221	1,696	1,373	323
2163	2164	Sunday	1	8/16/2020	2,724	2,037	1,686	351
2164	2165	Monday	2	8/17/2020	3,456	2,638	2,181	457
2165	2166	Tuesday	3	8/18/2020	3,581	2,683	2,184	499
2166	2167	Wednesday	4	8/19/2020	2,064	1,564	1,297	267

2167 rows x 8 columns

```
In [4]: df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns()
```

