**WEBSITE TRAFFIC ANALYSIS**

**PROBLEM DEFINITION:**

The project involves analyzing website traffic data to gain insights into user behavior, popular pages, and traffic sources. The goal is to help website owners enhance the user experience by understanding how visitors interact with the site. This project encompasses defining the analysis objectives, collecting website traffic data, using IBM Cognos for data visualization, and integrating Python code for advanced analysis.

**DATABASE LINK:**

[**https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bobnau/daily-website-visitors**](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/bobnau/daily-website-visitors)

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE:**

**1. Optimize User Experience (UX):** Enhance the user experience on the website by identifying and addressing pain points.

**2. Increase Conversion Rates:** Improve the website's ability to convert visitors into customers or leads.

**3. Enhance Content Strategy:** Improve the effectiveness of the website's content to attract and engage the target audience.

**DETAILED EXPLANATION:**

**1. Data Collection Tools:**

**- Web Analytics Tools:** These are essential for collecting data about your website's traffic. The most common tool is Google Analytics, but there are alternatives like Adobe Analytics, Matomo, and more. These tools track user interactions, page views, sources of traffic, and much more.

**2. Key Metrics:**

**- Visits/Sessions:** The total number of times your website has been visited.

**- Unique Visitors:** The number of individual users who visited your website.

**- Pageviews:** The total number of pages viewed on your website.

**- Bounce Rate:** The percentage of visitors who leave your site after viewing only one page.

**- Average Session Duration:** The average amount of time visitors spend on your site.

**- Conversion Rate:** The percentage of visitors who take a desired action (e.g., make a purchase, sign up for a newsletter).

**3. Traffic Sources:**

**- Organic Search:** Visitors who find your site through search engines like Google.

**- Direct Traffic:** Users who type your website's URL directly into their browser.

**- Referral Traffic:** Visitors who come to your site from another website (e.g., a link on a blog).

**- Social Media:** Traffic generated from social media platforms.

**- Paid Advertising:** Traffic from paid ads, such as Google Ads or Facebook Ads.

**4. User Behavior:**

**- Navigation Flow:** Analyze the paths users take through your site. Identify popular entry and exit points.

**- Pageviews per Session:** Understand how many pages users typically view in one session.

**- Event Tracking:** Monitor specific user interactions, like video views, downloads, or form submissions.

**5. Audience Insights:**

**- Demographics:** Learn about your audience's age, gender, location, and interests.

**- Devices:** Determine if users are accessing your site from desktops, mobile devices, or tablets.

**- New vs. Returning Visitors:** Understand how many visitors are new and how many are returning.

**6. Conversion Analysis:**

**- Goals:** Set up conversion goals (e.g., completing a purchase, signing up for a newsletter) and track how well your site is meeting these objectives.

**- Sales Funnel Analysis:** Identify drop-off points in your sales or conversion process to optimize it.

**7. Content Analysis:**

**- Top Pages:** Discover which pages on your website are the most popular.

**- Exit Pages:** Identify pages where visitors often leave your site.

**- Content Performance:** Analyze the effectiveness of your content by looking at engagement metrics.

**8. SEO Analysis:**

**- Keyword Analysis:** Understand which keywords are driving organic traffic to your site.

**- Search Engine Ranking:** Monitor your site's search engine ranking for important keywords.

**- Backlink Analysis:** Track inbound links and their impact on your site's authority.

**9. Data Visualization:**

**-** Create charts, graphs, and reports to make data more understandable and actionable.

**10. Continuous Improvement:**

**-** Regularly review your website traffic data to identify trends and make data-driven decisions to improve your site's performance.

**DESIGN THINKING:**

**1. Empathize:**

- Understand your target audience and their goals.

- Gather data on user behavior, preferences, and pain points.

- Conduct user surveys or interviews to gain insights.

**2. Define:**

- Clearly define the problem or goal of your website traffic analysis.

- Create user personas to represent your audience segments.

- Identify key metrics to measure success (e.g., page views, bounce rate).

**3. Ideate:**

- Brainstorm potential solutions or improvements.

- Consider tools and analytics platforms for data collection.

- Explore innovative ways to visualize and present traffic data.

**4. Prototype:**

- Create mock-ups or wireframes of your website traffic dashboard.

- Test different data visualization techniques.

- Develop a prototype analytics dashboard.

**5. Test:**

- Collect real traffic data and input it into your prototype.

- Solicit feedback from users or stakeholders.

- Iterate on the design based on feedback.

**6. Implement:**

- Build the final website traffic analysis dashboard.

- Ensure it integrates with your analytics tools and data sources.

- Train your team on how to use it effectively.

**7. Evaluate:**

- Continuously monitor and analyze traffic data.

- Compare it against your defined metrics and goals.

- Make adjustments and improvements as necessary.

**CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, this website traffic analysis project has yielded valuable insights. We've improved user experience, boosted conversions, and refined content strategies. These findings will guide ongoing efforts to enhance engagement and achieve our objectives. Thanks to the project team for their valuable contributions to our success.

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