

# Google Analytics



Advanced Displays,  
Segmentation & Filtering



# Part One: Primary Views & Filters

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# 1. Best Practice Check: Three Primary Views

By using the *Google Merchandise Store Demo Account* and checking the Top level aspects, some things be come apparent:

1. The account is called "Demo Account".
  2. In the account, there is a Property called "Google Merchandise Store".
  3. In the Property, there are three views, "Master View", "Test View" and "Raw Data View".
- The Master View is going to be where the final implementations of the tests that we did in the Test View are going to be placed.
  - The Raw Data View is going to serve the purpose of backing up our data, in case anything goes wrong, such as in a filter, that could potentially cause data loss.

Analytics Accounts	Properties & Apps	Views
Demo Account 54516992 >	Google Merchandise Store UA-54516992-1 >	1 Master View 92320289 ✓
	Attribution Projects	2 Test View 92324711
	Google Merchandise Store: Attribution project 1839269076	3 Raw Data View 90822334
	Google Merchandise Store: Attribution project 1864999626	

## 2. Best Practice Check: Filtering Internal Traffic

There are three filters in the account, which are:

1. **Exclude Product** (not implemented in any view).
2. **Include Hostname** (includes hostname “.googlemerchandisestore.com”), implemented in three views.
3. **Rename AdWords Campaigns** (Replaces Campaign Name strings using the Regex “^(.\*?)(~|-)”), a Replace String is not yet provided, this filter was applied to the three views.

Filter Name	Filter Type	Views
<a href="#">Exclude Product</a>	Exclude	0
<a href="#">Include Hostname</a>	Include	3
<a href="#">Rename AdWords Campaigns</a>	Search and Replace	3

Access to add a filter was not provided, but to do so we would Click on Filter and then Add filter.

As explained in the lessons, by making sure that the filter is set to exclude we would have to add a regular expression, such as “244\.\.90\.\.156\.\.([1-9]|1[0-5])\$”, which filter out the range from “244.90.156.1” until “244.90.156.15”.



# Part Two: Data Exploration

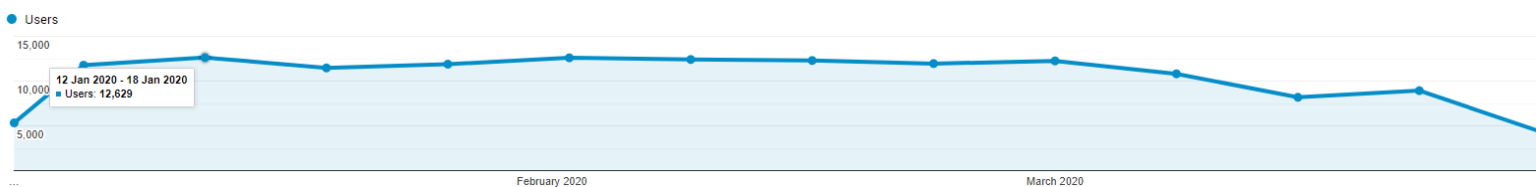
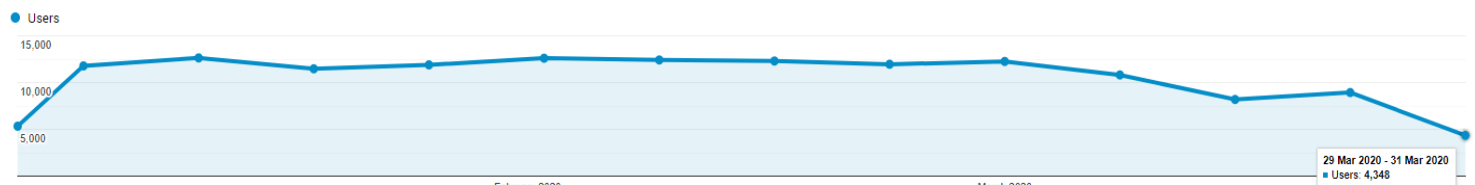
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# Standard Display - Audience

From the Audience Overview Report, by selecting a period between 1 Jan 2020 and 31 Mar 2020, we can see that the week with lowest users was the last one.

The complete week with least amount of users was from 15 Mar 2020 to 21 Mar 2020.

The biggest amount of users week is the 12 Jan 2020 to 18 Jan 2020.

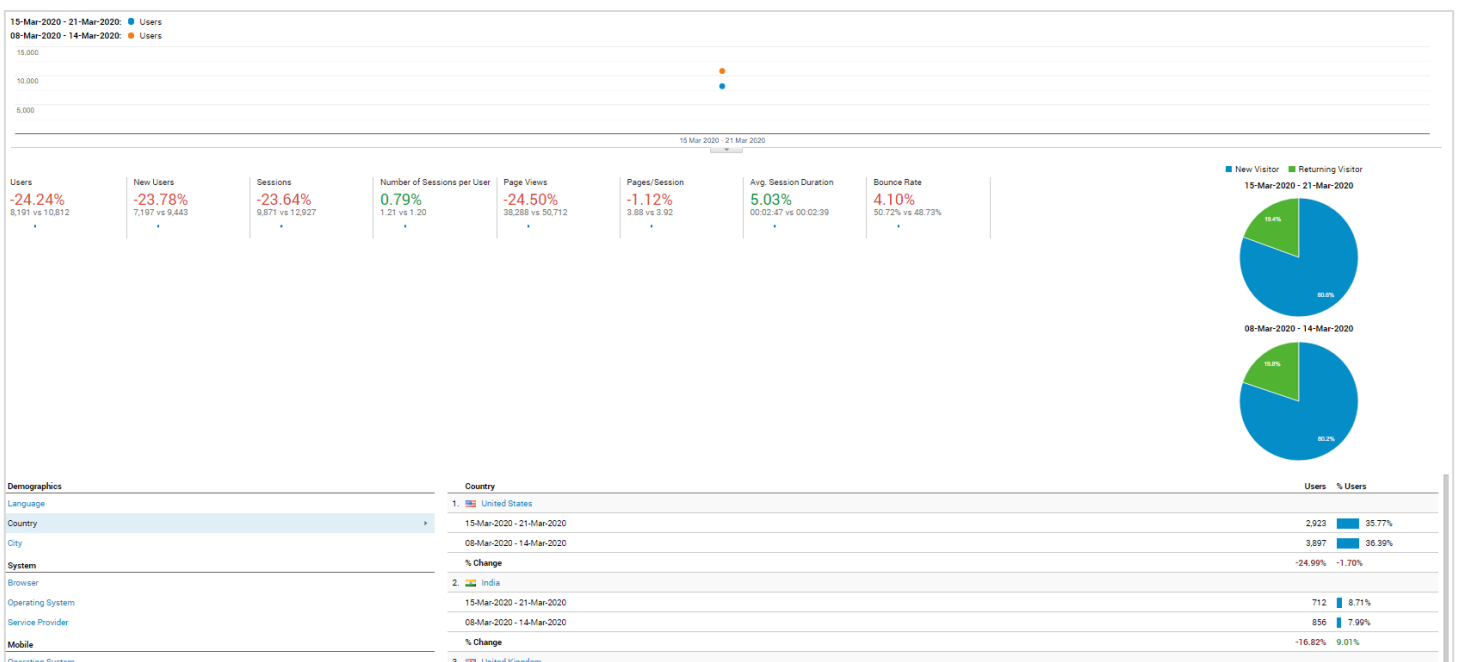


# Standard Display - Audience

Do you have any ideas why certain trends are associated with these specific weeks?

Although the smallest week was the one from 29 Mar 2020 to 31 Mar 2020, this was due to it only showing two days. The first week is also incomplete.

While I'm not certain of why this decrease happened, something that can be seen when comparing 15 Mar 2020 – 21 Mar 2020 to the previous, is that the U.S users dropped by 25% and although there were countries with bigger percentage drops or increases, the United States is the biggest contributor in terms of absolute values.



# Standard Display: Acquisition

By creating a creating a regex filter to exclude “Direct| Other”, it can be clearly seen that the biggest Bounce Rate was on Display (76.54%) and the lowest was Paid Search (30.86%).

The highest E-commerce Conversion Rate was on Paid Search, while the lowest was on Display and Affiliates.

Exclude:
Default Channel Grouping
Matching RegExp:
Direct|Other

and

Add a dimension or metric

Apply
Cancel

Default Channel Grouping	Acquisition			Behaviour			Conversions E-commerce		
	Users	New Users	Sessions	Bounce Rate	Pages/Session	Avg. Session Duration	E-commerce Conversion Rate	Transactions	Revenue
	109,655 % of Total: 81.63% (184,338)	103,249 % of Total: 80.17% (126,794)	142,787 % of Total: 80.94% (176,408)	49.90% Avg for View: 47.18% (5.76%)	4.02 Avg for View: 4.17 (2.72%)	00:02:38 Avg for View: 00:02:48 (-4.55%)	0.10% Avg for View: 0.12% (-14.51%)	146 % of Total: 69.19% (211)	US\$8,152.49 % of Total: 67.88% (US\$12,014.78)
1. Display	2,099 (1.83%)	1,871 (1.81%)	2,359 (1.68%)	76.64%	2.13	00:00:43	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	US\$0.00 (0.00%)
2. Affiliates	4,463 (3.88%)	4,071 (3.94%)	5,190 (3.63%)	60.33%	2.38	00:02:12	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	US\$0.00 (0.00%)
3. Social	5,091 (4.43%)	4,840 (4.69%)	5,459 (3.82%)	58.20%	3.42	00:01:25	0.05%	3 (2.05%)	US\$291.40 (2.57%)
4. Organic Search	83,027 (72.19%)	76,644 (74.22%)	100,845 (70.62%)	53.43%	3.59	00:02:22	0.13%	133 (91.10%)	US\$7,329.59 (89.91%)
5. Referral	18,041 (15.69%)	14,133 (12.66%)	25,885 (18.12%)	32.10%	6.06	00:04:03	<0.01%	1 (0.68%)	US\$41.80 (0.51%)
6. Paid Search	2,283 (1.99%)	1,690 (1.64%)	3,049 (2.14%)	30.86%	6.03	00:03:40	0.30%	9 (6.16%)	US\$489.70 (5.01%)



# Standard Display: Acquisition

Bounce Rate corresponds to a percentage of sessions in which there wasn't any interaction with any other page after the landing page.

Since the user doesn't click in any page, or leaves the page, it is considered a bounce.

The E-commerce Conversion rate compares the Transactions with the Sessions, can be derived using the formula

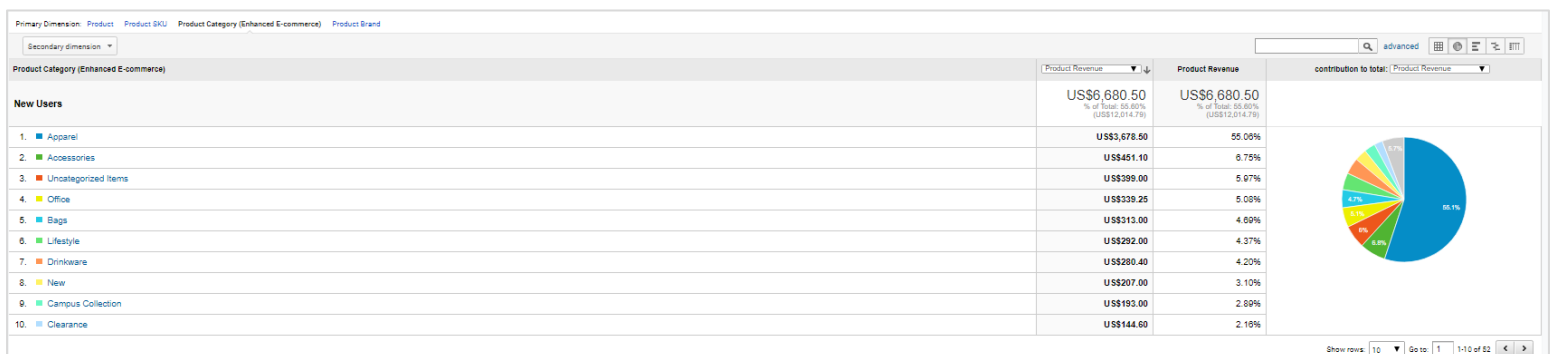
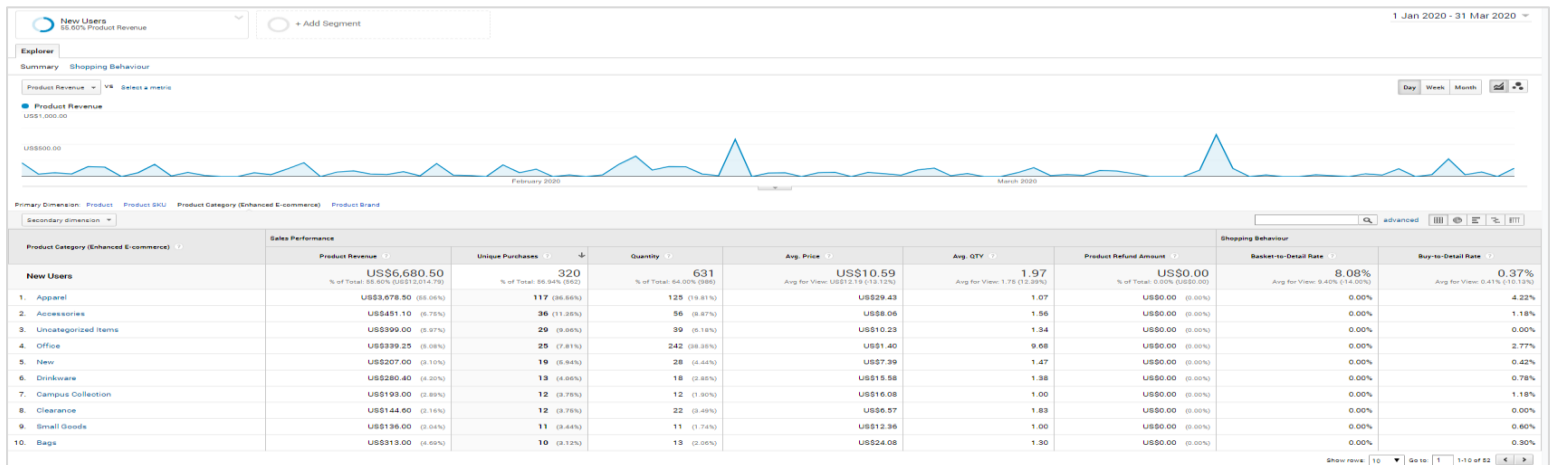
"Sessions/Transactions"

# Percentage Display: Conversion

To be able to answer this question, the segment was changed to the system segment “New Users”.

The product Category which contributed the most to the Unique Purchases was “Apparel”.

The product Category responsible for the largest percentage of revenue for New Users was also Apparel, with 55.1%.

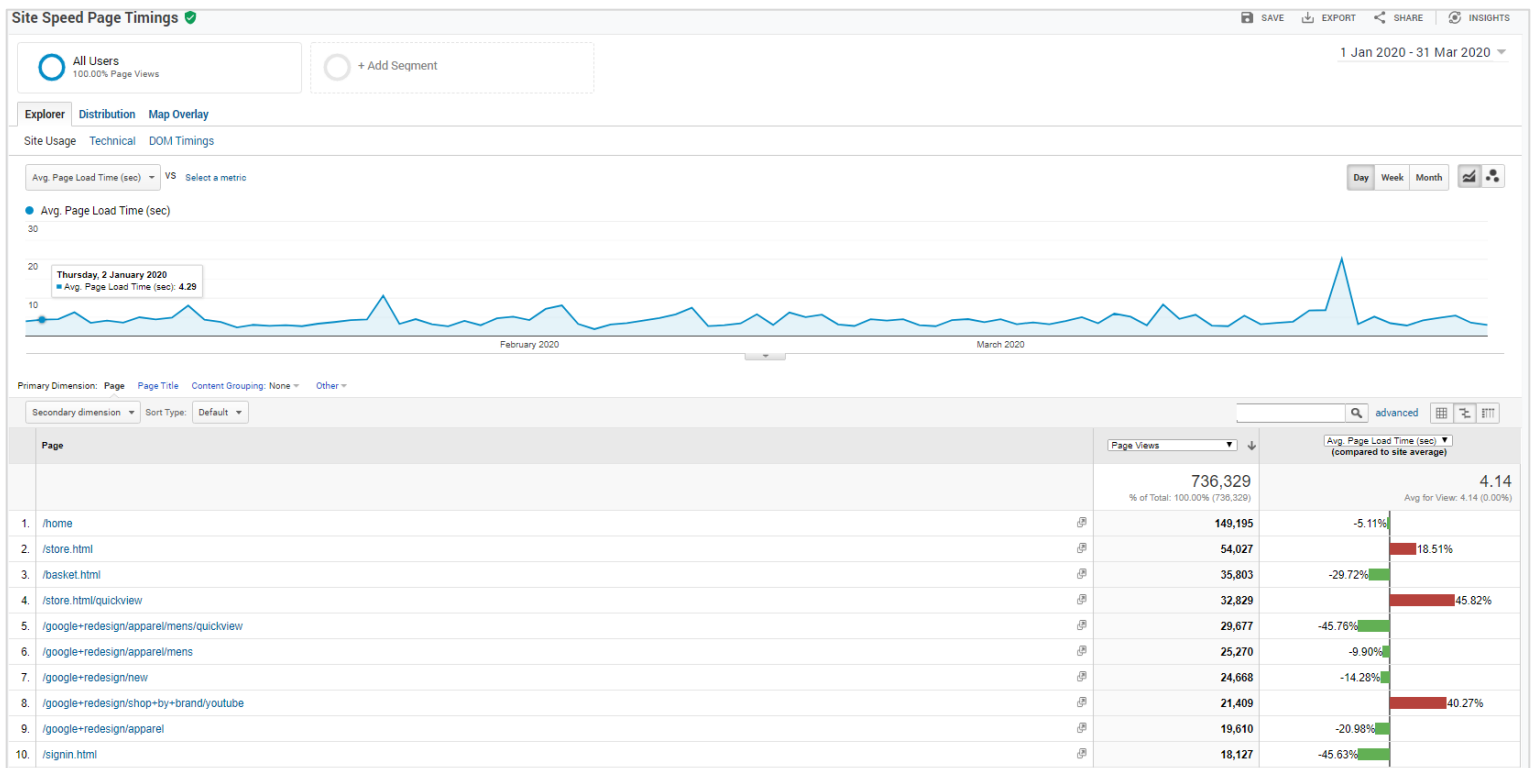


# Comparison Display: Behavior

For the all users segment, there are three poorly performing pages in terms of Page Load Time, when compared to the total average load time.

The three pages are “/store.html”, “/store.html/quickview” and “/google+redesign/shop+by+brand/youtube”.

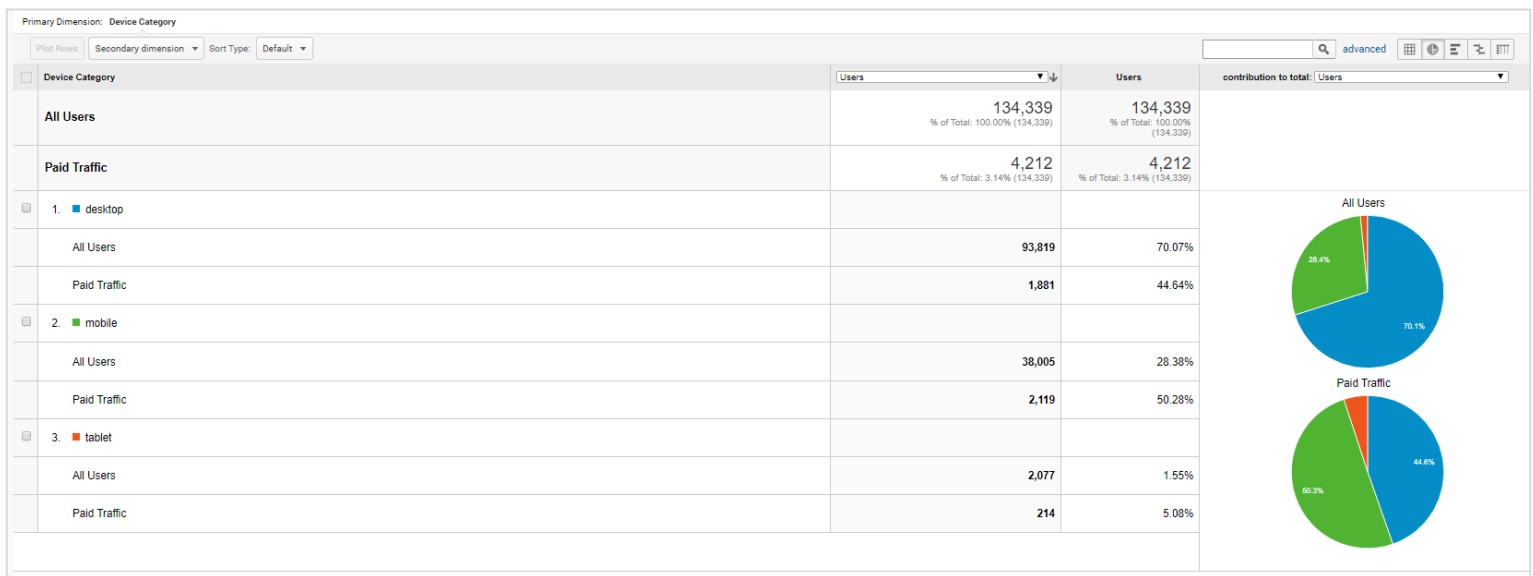
The latter two are more than 40% below average.



# Percentage Display: Audience

For this comparison, a new segment was added for Paid Traffic, going into Audience → Mobile Overview.

In there, the breakdown by the device category and both segments is created automatically, which can be seen and understood at a glance by looking at the pie charts.





# Part Three: Segmentation

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# Segmentation: Instructions

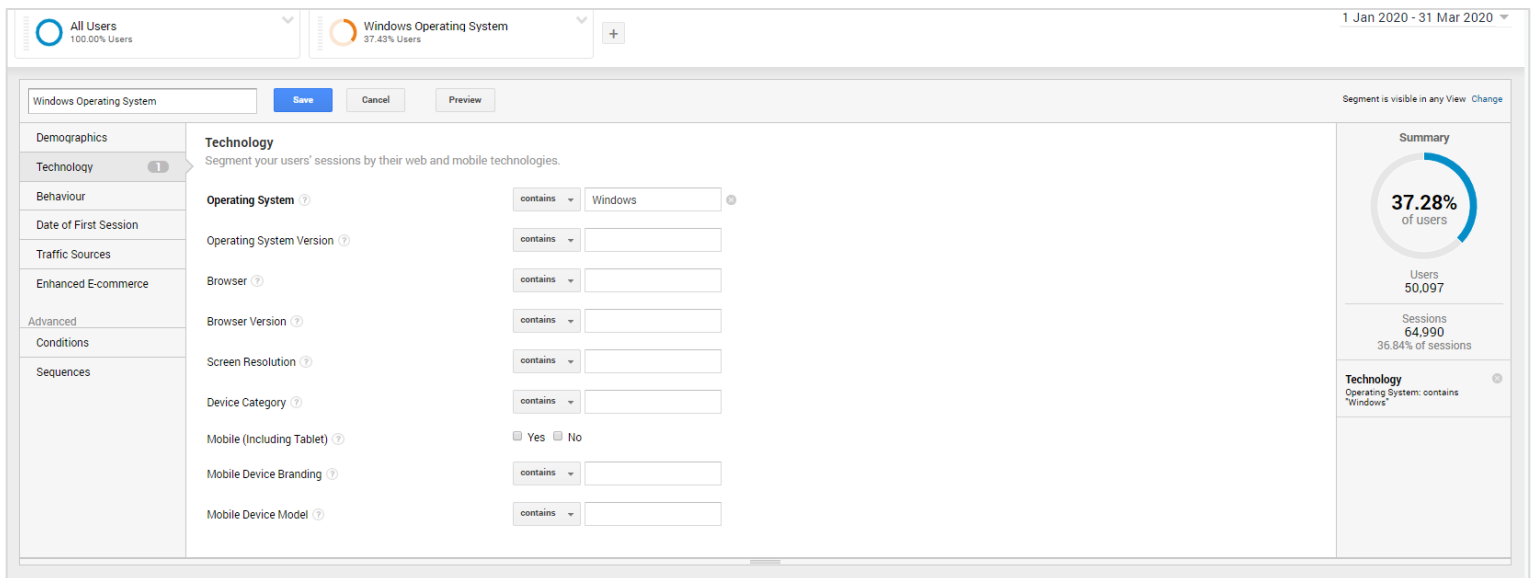
Segmentation helps provide clarity, insight, and confidence in data by making it more specific and actionable.

To demonstrate your knowledge:

- Identify and create three different audience segments and apply them to your data:
  - one based on audience characteristic (such as technology or demographics)
  - one based on geography
  - one based on user behaviors
- Change the scope for the behavior segment between *Sessions* and *Users* to see how this impacts metrics such as goal conversion rate.
- **Take screenshots showing each of your segments applied to the data and explain the segment and the results in the notes section. Place these items on the slides that follow.**

*Remove this slide*

# Audience Segment: Characteristic



By selecting a segment of users that use the Windows Operating System, we can see that it pertains to 37.28% of users (50.097 users) and 36.84% of sessions (64.990 sessions).

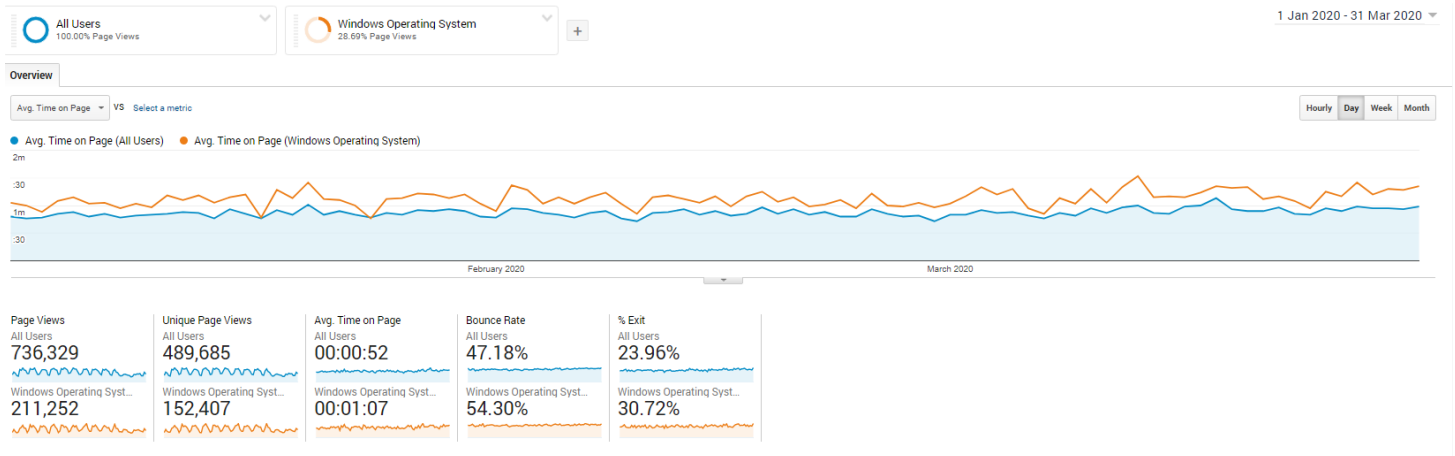
Using this segment, I can answer a specific questions such as:

How do my Windows users behave compared to all users?

How much off the ecommerce revenue comes from this segment?

How do these users compare to other operating systems?

# Audience Segment: Characteristic

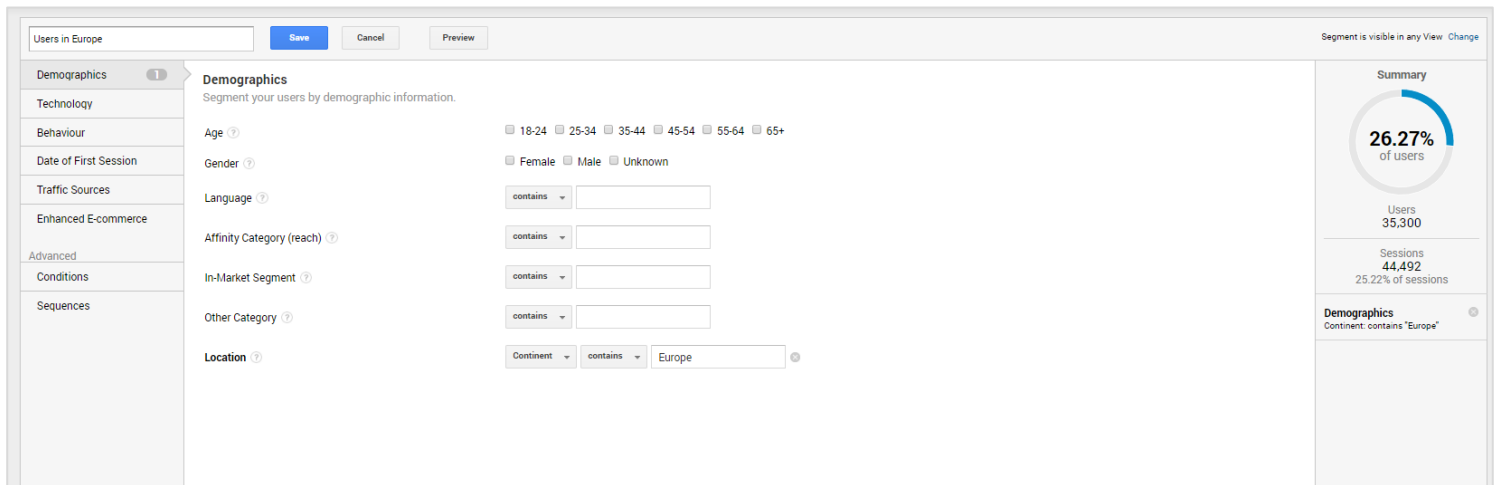


In the image above, we can see that Windows Operating System users, on average stay longer on a page when compared to the totality of users.

Other kinds of analysis using averages and percentages could also be performed.



# Audience Segment: Geography



The screenshot shows the 'Users in Europe' audience segment configuration interface. The left sidebar lists various demographic and behavioral categories, with 'Demographics' selected. The main area displays the 'Demographics' configuration options, including Age, Gender, Language, Affinity Category (reach), In-Market Segment, Other Category, and Location. The 'Location' field is set to 'Europe'. The right sidebar shows a 'Summary' section with a circular progress indicator indicating that 26.27% of users (35,300 users) and 25.22% of sessions (44,492 sessions) are included in the segment. Below the summary, the 'Demographics' section shows 'Continent: contains "Europe"'.

Category	Value
Age	18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+
Gender	Female, Male, Unknown
Language	contains
Affinity Category (reach)	contains
In-Market Segment	contains
Other Category	contains
Location	Continent: contains "Europe"

**Summary**

- 26.27% of users
- Users: 35,300
- Sessions: 44,492
- 25.22% of sessions

**Demographics**

- Continent: contains "Europe"

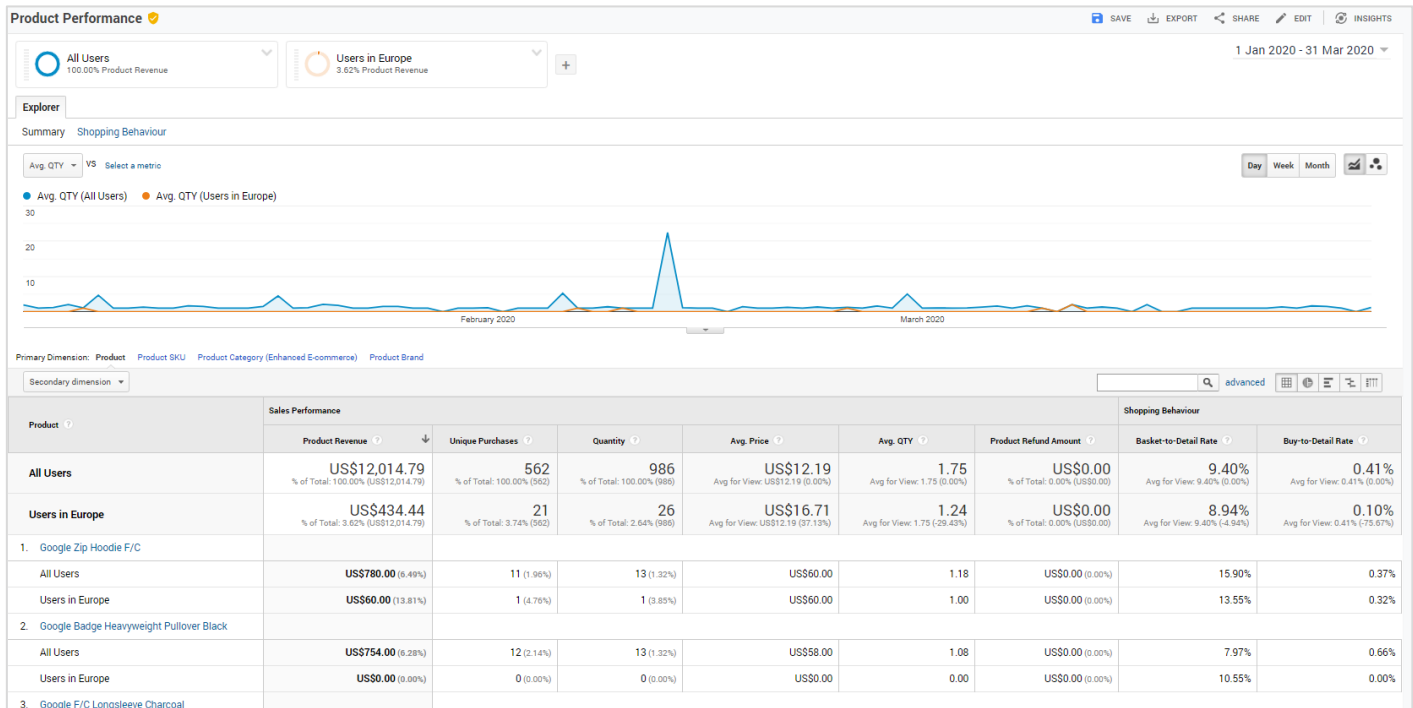
By selecting a segment of users that are located in Europe, we can see that it pertains to 26.27% of users (35.300 users) and 25.22% of sessions (44.492 sessions).

I can use this segment to answer questions such as:

How do my European users behave, related to other continents?

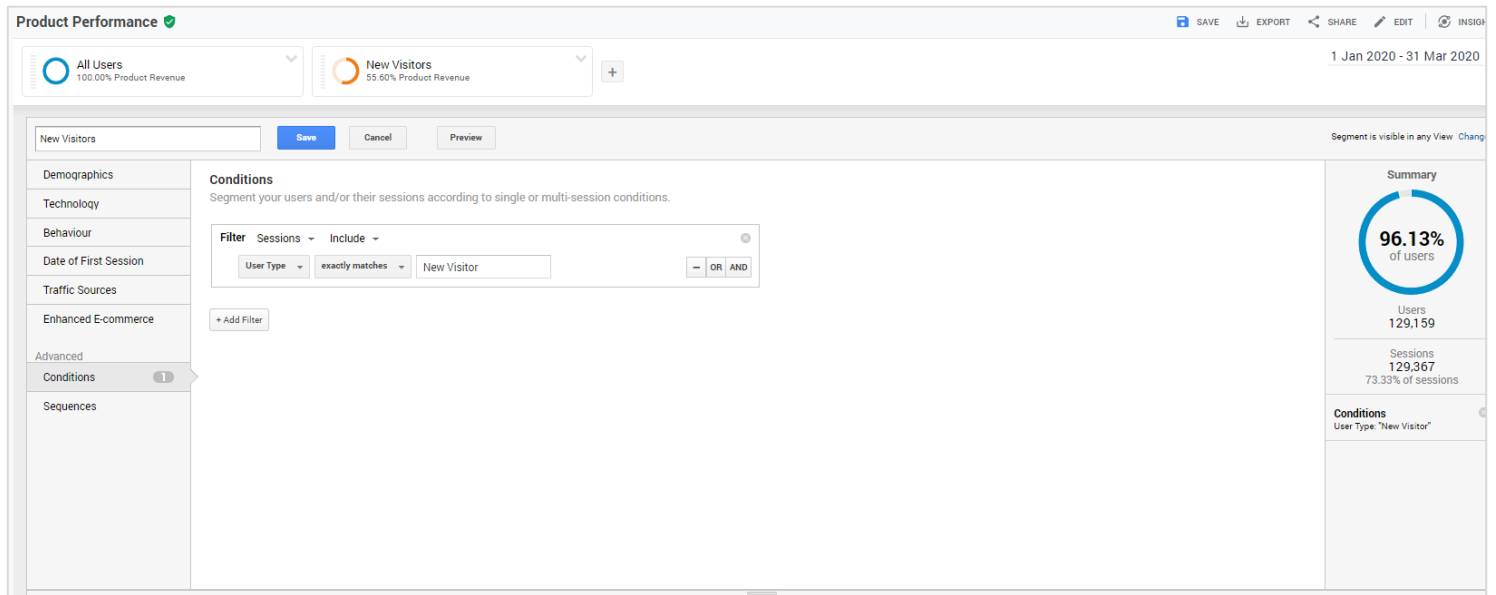
Are there any differences between these?

# Audience Segment: Geography



By selecting a segment of users that are located in Europe, find that based on the average quantity bought for the dates between 1 Jan 2020 and 31 Mar 2020, European users purchase in smaller quantities.

# Audience Segment: User Behavior

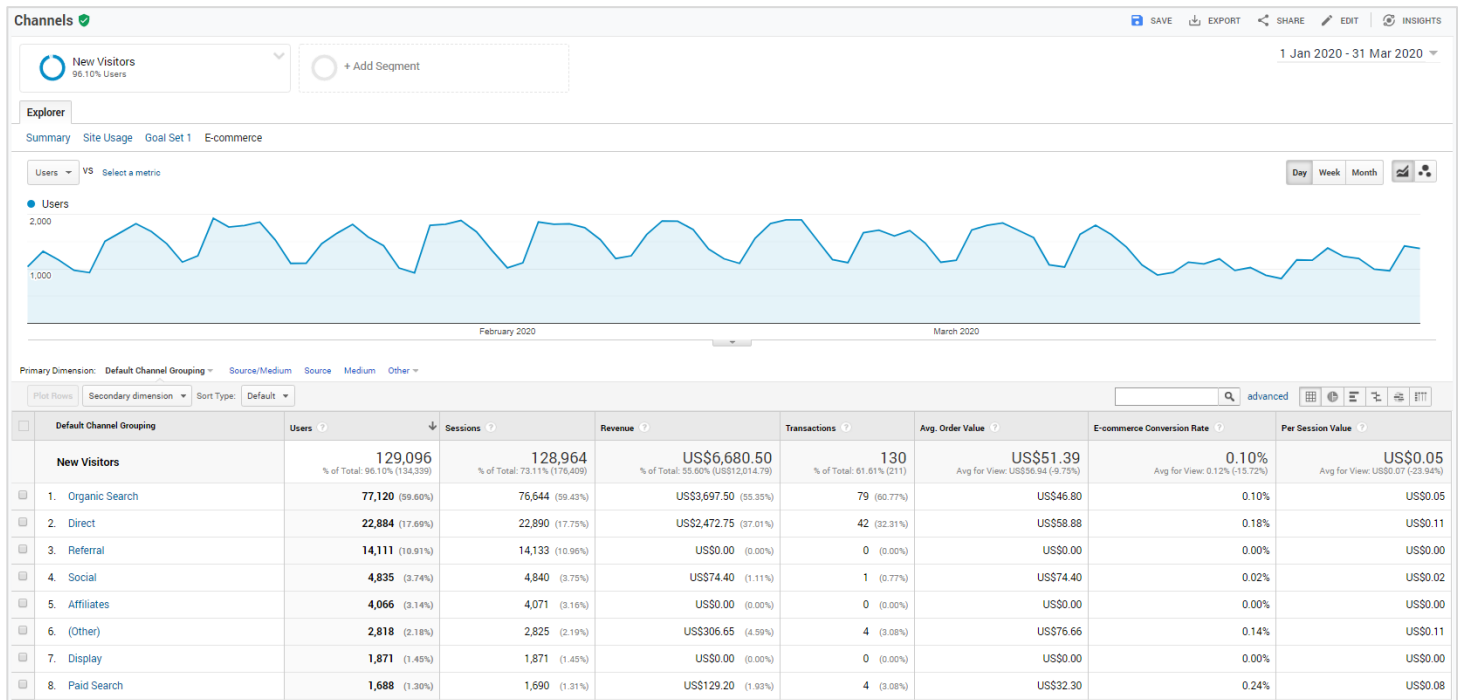


By selecting a segment of users that are New Visitors, we can see that it pertains to 96.13% of users (129.159 users) and 73.33% of sessions (129.367 sessions).

I can use this segment to answer the question:

- What was the contribution of the segment to the Revenue in the time period for the different Channels?

# Audience Segment: User Behavior



From the image above, we can see that the revenue for the time period in analysis was \$6,680.50, which answers our question.

Some deeper analysis could also be conducted, to compare between New Visitor Segments and all users.

# ANND Portfolio

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