

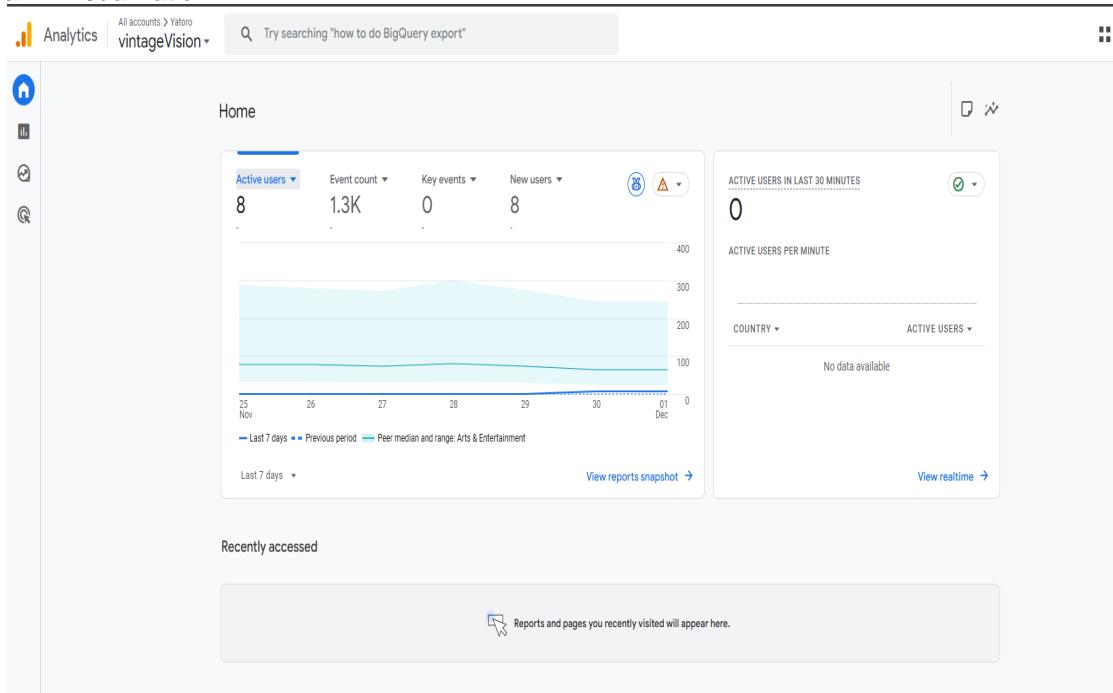
# Analytics & Logging Report

## SECTION 1 — Google Analytics

This section summarizes how Google Analytics GA4 was implemented on both the client (React.js) and server side (Node.js). Three important analytics metrics were selected: Active Users, Session Duration, and Event Count. Each includes a visualization, an interpretation of the trend, and limitations of the metric.

### 1.1 — Metric 1: Active Users (Realtime Users)

#### 1.1.a — Visualization



1.1.b — Interpretation: The Active Users metric shows how many users were interacting with the application during a given time window. Peaks occur during increased sharing and testing periods. This indicates user engagement and the success of promotional efforts.

1.1.c — Limitations: Realtime metrics only capture active users within the last few minutes. Users with privacy blockers or disabled cookies may not appear, reducing accuracy.

### 1.2 — Metric 2: Session Duration

#### 1.2.a — Visualization

The screenshot shows the Google Analytics interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Analytics' and 'All accounts > Yatoro vintageVision'. A search bar contains the query 'session duration today'. To the right are icons for 'Feedback', a grid, a question mark, and a user profile. The main area has a sidebar with icons for home, realtime, pages, objectives, leads, sales, and understanding web/app. The 'Reports snapshot' card is selected. The search results show a card titled 'shot' with a brief description about creating reports. To the right, an 'Insights' panel displays the search history 'You asked: session duration today' and two metrics: 'Average session duration' (15m) and 'Average session duration' (48s).

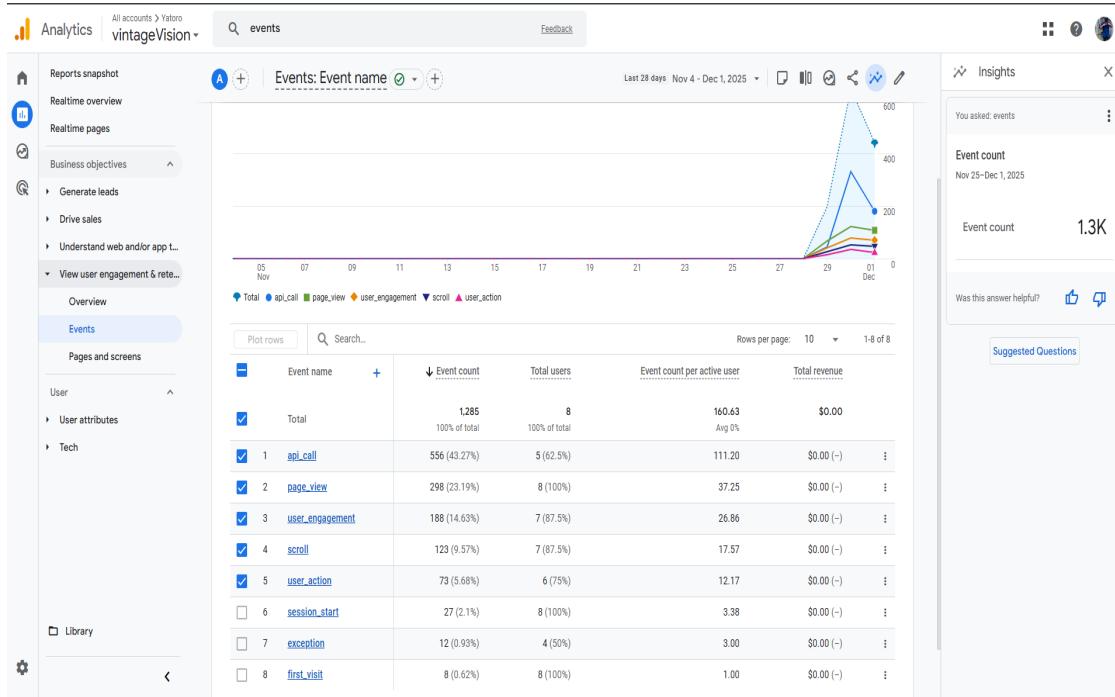
	Average session duration	15m
Dec 2, 2025	Average session duration	48s

1.2.b — Interpretation: Session Duration measures how long a user stays in the app. Longer durations reflect deeper interest, especially during image uploads and reading AI fashion analysis results.

1.2.c — Limitations: Single-page applications (SPA) may not measure durations accurately. Users leaving tabs open can inflate time values.

### 1.3 — Metric 3: Event Count (Uploads & API Calls)

1.3.a — Visualization



1.3.b — Interpretation: Event Count shows how often users perform key interactions such as uploading images or triggering Gemini/Vision API calls. A high event count indicates active exploration and engagement with the application's functionality.

1.3.c — Limitations: Duplicate firing of events due to refreshed pages or retries may inflate counts. Event naming inconsistencies may cause missing or misclassified data.

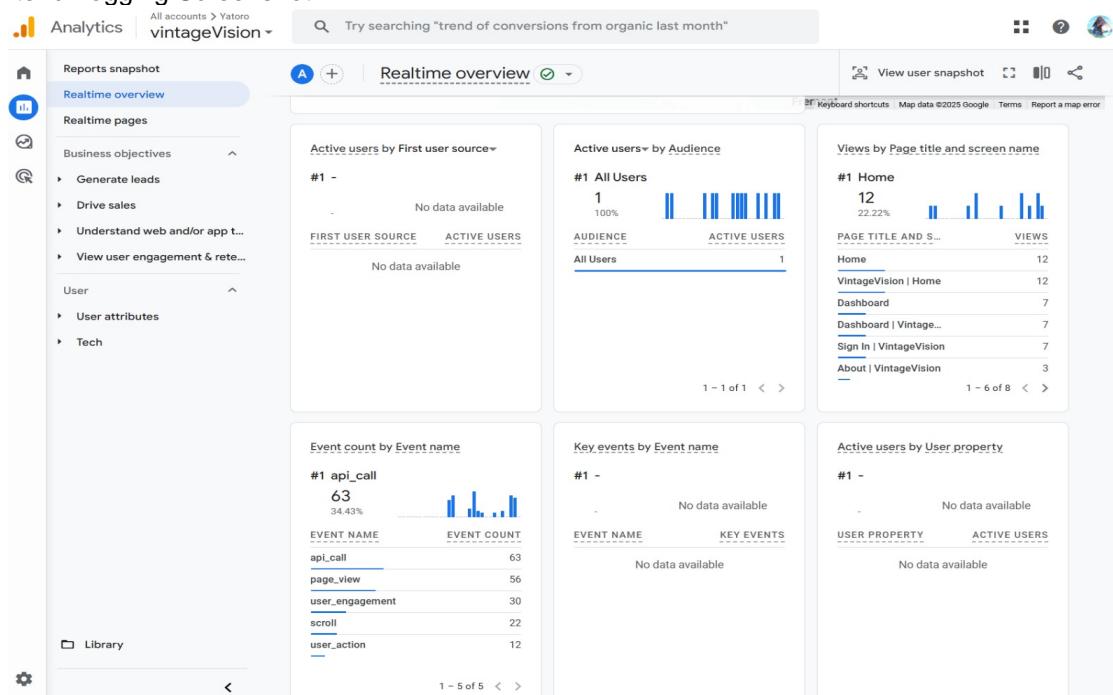
## SECTION 2 — Google Logging

Google Cloud Logging was implemented on both the frontend and backend. The backend logs track API calls, Vision API usage, Gemini requests, and errors, while the frontend logs user interactions and events through Google Analytics.

### 2.1 — Frontend Implementation (React.js)

Frontend logging uses React GA4 to track user behavior, including page views, file uploads, and button interactions. This ensures that all user actions are captured and contribute to analytics insights.

Frontend Logging Screenshot:



### 2.2 — Backend Implementation (Express/Node.js)

The backend uses Google Cloud Logging SDK and Winston to log API requests. Every call to Gemini API, Vision API, or user upload is recorded in Cloud Run logs. This helps monitor performance, detect errors, and track usage trends.

Backend Cloud Logging Screenshot:

