

# Website Redesign Analysis

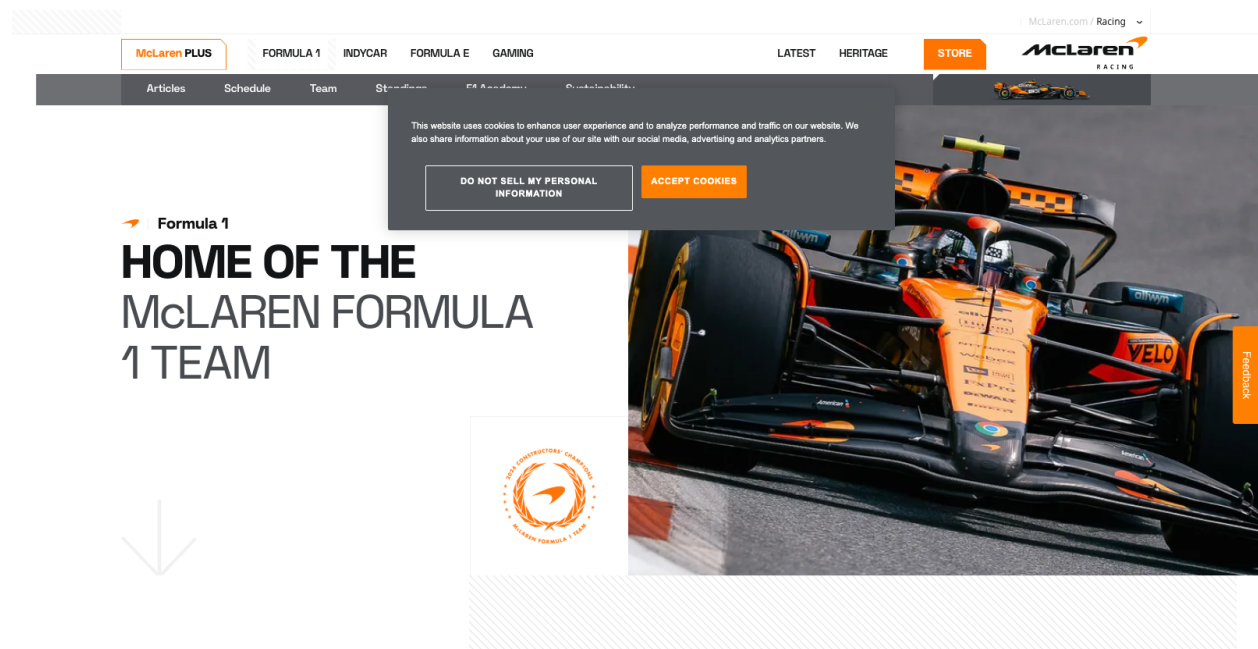
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2025-09-28

```
url <- "https://www.mclaren.com/racing/formula-1/" # change to any webpage you want
shot <- "webpage_shot.png"

webshot(url, file = shot, vwidth = 1600, vheight = 1000, cliprect = "viewport")

## https://www.mclaren.com/racing/formula-1/ screenshot completed
```



Step into a world of exhilaration with McLaren Formula 1.

After our first taste of victory in F1 at the 1968 Belgian Grand Prix, McLaren has gone on to secure 201 Grand Prix wins, winning 12 Drivers' World Championships and nine Constructors' World Championships.

```
cols <- get_colors(shot)

make_palette(cols)
```



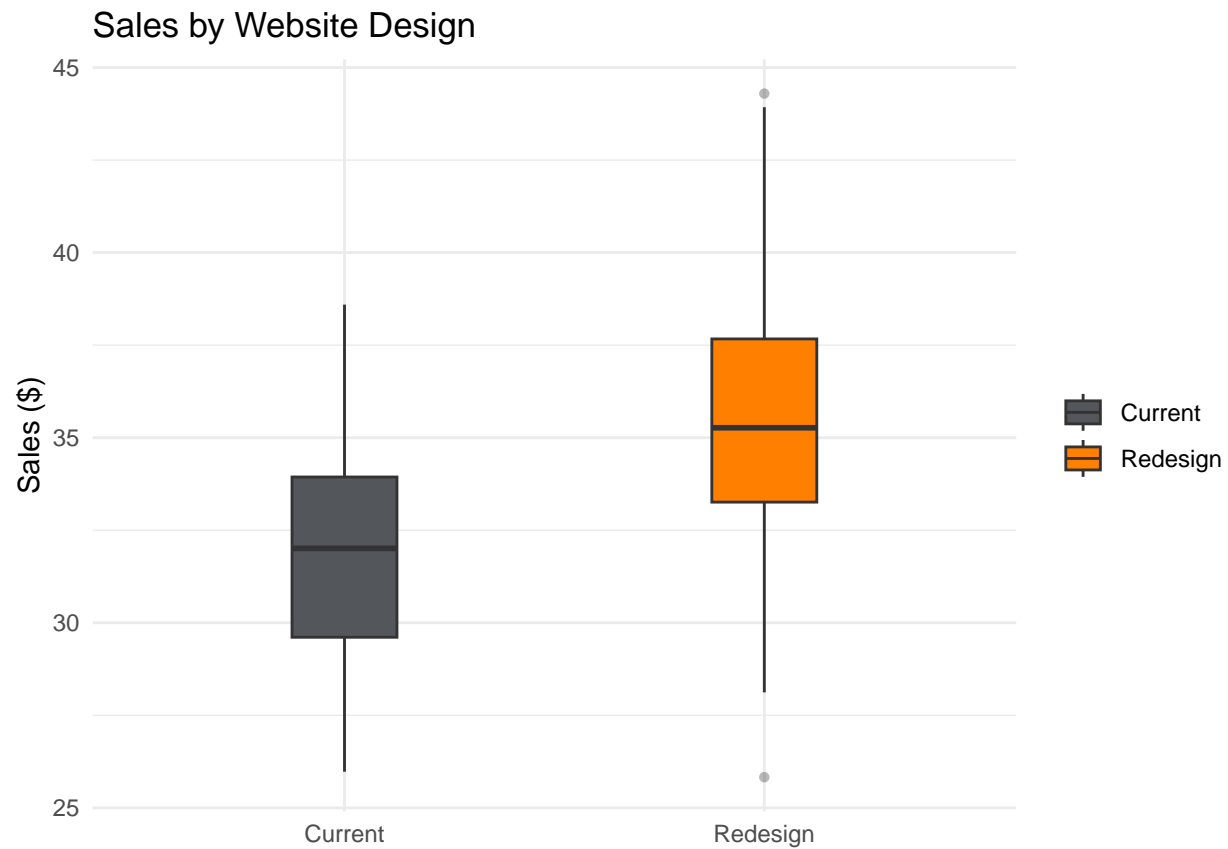
```
## [1] "#FFFFFF" "#53565A" "#030303" "#6D6F73" "#111314" "#FF8000" "#29333B"
## [8] "#A3A5A7" "#FBC48E" "#9E0101"

top_hex <- cols %>%
  arrange(desc(col_freq)) %>%
  pull(col_hex) %>%
  unique()

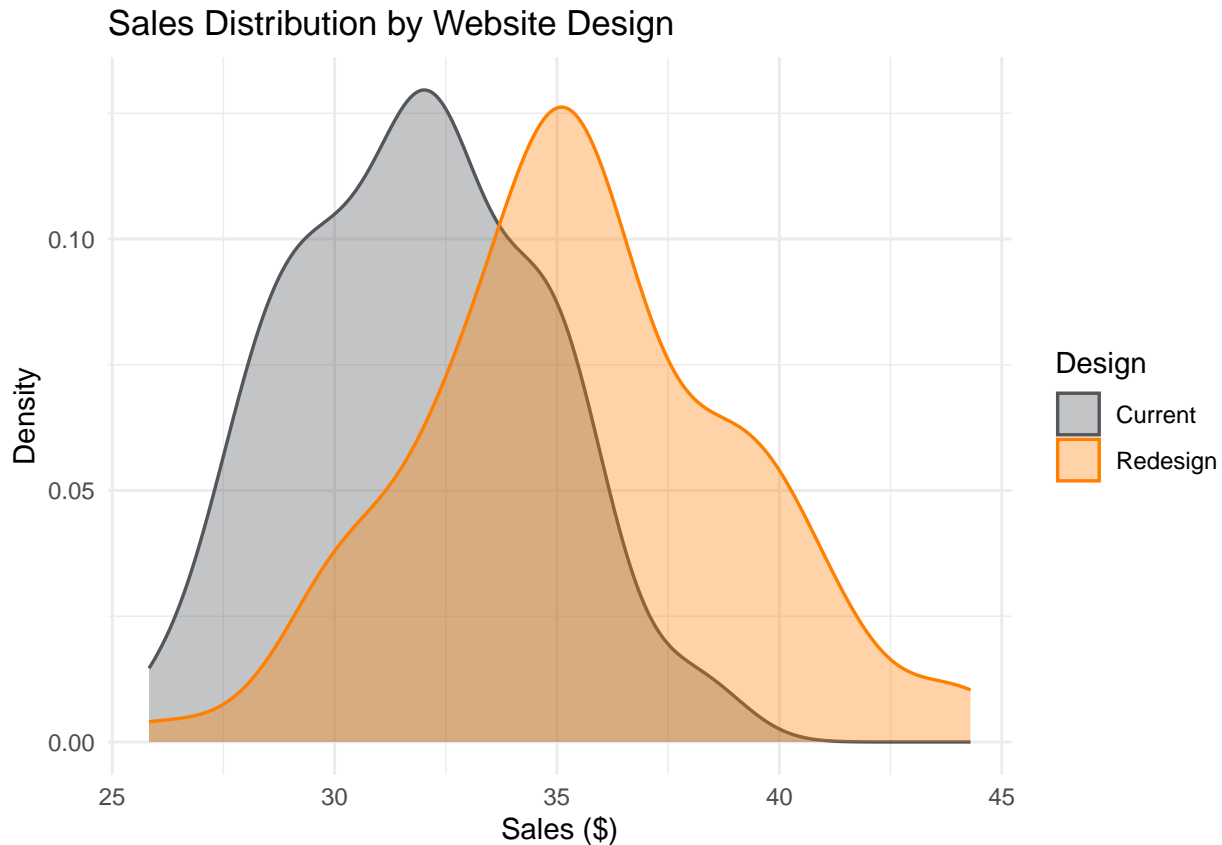
cat_pal <- c("Current"="#53565A", "Redesign"="#FF8000")

dat <- dat %>%
  mutate(design = factor(design, levels = c(0,1), labels = c("Current","Redesign")))

ggplot(dat, aes(x = design, y = sales, fill = design)) +
  geom_boxplot(width = 0.25, outlier.shape = 16, outlier.alpha = 0.35) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = cat_pal) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Sales ($)", fill = NULL, title = "Sales by Website Design") +
  theme_minimal()
```



```
ggplot(dat, aes(x = sales, fill = design, color = design)) +  
  geom_density(alpha = 0.35, linewidth = 0.6) +  
  scale_fill_manual(values = cat_pal) +  
  scale_color_manual(values = cat_pal) +  
  labs(title = "Sales Distribution by Website Design",  
        x = "Sales ($)", y = "Density", fill = "Design", color = "Design") +  
  theme_minimal()
```



Regarding the distribution of sales for the current design, the distribution clusters more tightly around the \$30–\$34 range, with the peak density near around \$32. For the redesign, the sales distribution shifts noticeably to the right. The peak is closer to \$35–\$36, and the curve stretches further into higher values of \$40 and more. This indicates that under the redesigned site, customers are making larger purchases on average, and the spread is wider (more variation in sales amounts). The redesign clearly generates more transactions in the upper-end tail of sales.

```
cur <- subset(dat, design == "Current")$sales
new <- subset(dat, design == "Redesign")$sales

mean_current <- mean(cur)
mean_redesign <- mean(new)
obs_diff <- mean_redesign - mean_current

tt <- t.test(new, cur, alternative = "greater", mu = 1.80, var.equal = FALSE)

lower95 <- tt$conf.int[1]
meets <- lower95 >= 1.80

data.frame(
  mean_current = round(mean_current, 2),
  mean_redesign = round(mean_redesign, 2),
  obs_diff = round(obs_diff, 2),
  lower95_diff = round(lower95, 2)
)

##   mean_current mean_redesign obs_diff lower95_diff
## 1         31.85         35.51    3.66          2.92
```

```

cur <- subset(dat, design == "Current")$sales
new <- subset(dat, design == "Redesign")$sales

mean_current <- mean(cur)
mean_redesign <- mean(new)
obs_diff <- mean_redesign - mean_current

mean_current; mean_redesign; obs_diff

## [1] 31.84819
## [1] 35.51309
## [1] 3.664904
tt <- t.test(new, cur, alternative = "greater", mu = 1.80, var.equal = FALSE)
tt

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: new and cur
## t = 4.1499, df = 186.01, p-value = 2.528e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 1.8
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 2.922037 Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 35.51309 31.84819

```

The **observed difference in mean sales** between the redesign and current site is 3.66 dollars per customer (Redesign: 35.51 vs Current: 31.85). A Welch two-sample t-test indicates this lift is highly statistically significant (two-sided  $p = 5.04 \times 10^{-14}$ ). The corresponding 95% confidence interval for the mean difference is [2.78, 4.55], which **does not contain 1.80**. Therefore, the evidence indicates that the expected increase in sales **exceeds the company's \$1.80 threshold** with high confidence.

## Alternate Statement

The observed difference in the data reflects seasonal demand or short-term promotions during the partial redesign window. In a normal period without those boosts, the true average lift would be less than \$1.80.