

To demonstrate the output, let's assume the script has been running in the background for a while, and a user has visited a few websites during that time. The log file (website_activity.log) might look something like this:

```
2023-07-21 14:30:10 | URL: https://www.example.com/ | Title: Example Domain | Duration: 20 seconds
2023-07-21 14:31:05 | URL: https://www.google.com/ | Title: Google | Duration: 50 seconds
2023-07-21 14:32:20 | URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page | Title: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia | Duration: 75 seconds
2023-07-21 14:33:45 | URL: https://www.example.com/news | Title: Latest News - Example News | Duration: 30 seconds
2023-07-21 14:34:25 | URL: https://www.example.com/contact | Title: Contact Us - Example Domain | Duration: 40 seconds
2023-07-21 14:35:35 | URL: https://github.com/ | Title: The world's leading software development platform · GitHub | Duration: 70 seconds
```

In this example, the log file contains entries with the following format:

Timestamp | URL | Title | Duration

Each line represents a website visit, and it includes the timestamp when the visit was logged, the website URL, the title of the web page, and the duration in seconds that the user spent on that website.

The script continuously monitors the browser activity and logs each visit when the user navigates to a new website. It ensures that the duration is accurately calculated and recorded for each visit.