A Seminar on Web Analytics

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26 February, 2016

Session Objectives

- Introduction
- 2 Background
- 3 Data Collection and Analysis
- 4 Future Trends
- Conclusion

Web Analytics Association - Definition

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 Web analytics provides information about the number of visitors to a website and the number of page views.

Web Analytics

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Off-site web analytics

- Usually offered by third party companies(Twitalyzer or Sweetspot)
- It includes data from other sources which measures website's potential audience(opportunity), share of voice(visibility), and buzz(comments)
- Example: surveys, market report, competitor comparison, public information, etc.

Basic Steps of the Web Analytics Process

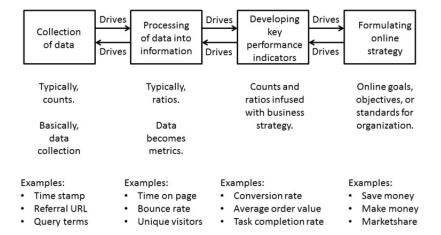


Figure 1: Basic Steps in Web Analytics

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- Web server logs have some limits in types of data collected, as they could not provide information about visitors screen size, user interactions with page elements, mouse events, etc.
- Page Tagging is able to overcome the limitations and gets more popular recently.

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- Identifying problems and improving performance of web applications

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- Both measurement data and dimensional data come from a number of sources, which can be categories into the following:
 - Direct HTTP request data.
 - Application level data sent with HTTP requests.
 - Network level and server generated data associated with HTTP requests.
 - External data

Direct HTTP request data

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- Example: Request Command to get "www.spsu.edu/itdegrees".



Figure 2: HTTP request header sample

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- Application level data is usually embedded in HTTP requests. There are three common places to hold this information:
 - Appended to a request URL as URL parameters.
 - Sent as the HTTP cookie header.
 - Included in the HTTP request body when an HTTP "Post" method is used(common for form submission)

Application level data sent with HTTP requests contd..



Figure 3: Google uses a transmission URL when redirecting a link to an external target[1]

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 - It is not part of an HTTP request, but it is required for successful request transmission.
 - Example: IP address of a requester.
 - IP address and port number are required in order to return a response.
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 - This information is sent at the TCP/IP level and is logged by a web server.
- Server generated data
 - Usually used for internal reference and is recorded in server log files.
 - Example: file size, processing time, server IP, request events other than HTTP request, etc.

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- Example 1: IP addresses are usually associated with Geographic regions and ISP
- Third party databases or services provides such mapping, e.g., GeoIP, Geolite, IPInfoDB, GeoBytes, and hostip.info
- Example 2: User information collected and stored during a separate process(eg. registration)

Web Analytics Major Data and Source Summary

Table 1: Web Analytics Major Data and Source Summary

Data	Туре	Source
Page view	Measurement	HTTP request
Client profile/User-Agent (browser, OS)	Dimension	Application, HTTP request
User action (keyboard and mouse)	Measurement	Application
Geo location	Dimension	External
Visit or session	Measurement, dimension	Application
Referrer (preceding webpage)	Dimension	HTTP request ("referer" header)
Referral (channel identification)	Dimension	Application
Client profile (screen size, color depth)	Dimension	Application
IP address	Dimension	Network protocol
User profile	Dimension	External
Revenue or profit	Measurement	External

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- Log analysis software can be used to extract and analyze log file. Some popular tools are:
 - Analog
 - Deep Log Analyzer
 - Webalizer
 - AWSstats

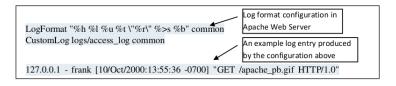


Figure 4: Common Log Format Example in Apache Web Server 2.2

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- Example: A piece of JavaScript code is included in a page tracks user activity and stores information in a cookie.
- The information is sent to a processing server(may be a separate server) using web beacons or web service.
- This method is commonly used by third party service providers such as Google Analytics and Open Web Analytics.

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 - Visit count: page view, visit, unique visitor
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- The most basic analysis is the dimensional analysis involving measures and dimensions and it is the fundamental piece of other analyses and reports.
 Most Common types of analyses include:
 - Trend analysis
 - Distribution analysis
 - User activity or behavior analysis
 - Engagement analysis
 - Clickstream analysis
 - Visitor interest/attention analysis
 - Conversion analysis
 - Performance analysis



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- AJAX changed how users interact with websites, and the future analytics will be more focused on event data rather than just based on HTTP requests.
- Mobile web has also become a major trend in the last few years.
- Web analytics traditionally was used for e-commerce sites, but recently expanded into other areas such as:
 - Learning analytics Blackboard
 - Video analytics YouTube
 - Search analytics Google
 - Social media analytics Facebook and LinkedIn

Conclusion

- Web analytics is a field of web traffic data collection and analysis.
- It has gained wide adoption and become one of the important tools to help web application management and business analysis.
- With the continuing expansion of data sources diversity of client systems,
 Web/digital analytics will play an even more important role in the future.