Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Explain three important factors that influence a website's SEO ranking.

Answer:

| Factor | Description | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Content Quality | Fresh, relevant, keyword-optimized content that provides value to users | |
| Backlinks | High-quality external websites linking to your site (domain authority) | |
| Technical SEO | Site speed, mobile-friendliness, SSL certificate, and proper site structure | |

- Content Quality: Search engines prioritize websites with original, valuable content
- **Backlinks**: Act as votes of confidence from other websites
- Technical SEO: Ensures search engines can crawl and index your site efficiently

Mnemonic: "CBT - Content, Backlinks, Technical"

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Define data privacy and its importance in digital marketing.

Answer:

Data Privacy is the protection of personal information collected from users during digital marketing activities.

| Aspect | Importance |
|------------------|--|
| User Trust | Builds customer confidence and loyalty |
| Legal Compliance | Avoids penalties from GDPR, CCPA regulations |
| Brand Reputation | Prevents negative publicity from data breaches |

- User Trust: Customers share more data when they trust your privacy practices
- Legal Compliance: Mandatory compliance with data protection laws
- Brand Reputation: Data breaches can severely damage brand image

Mnemonic: "TLR - Trust, Legal, Reputation"

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Explain the key components of a digital marketing plan.

| Component | Description | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Goals & Objectives | SMART goals aligned with business objectives | |
| Target Audience | Demographics, psychographics, and behavior analysis | |
| Channel Strategy | Selection of appropriate digital platforms | |
| Content Strategy | Content types, themes, and publishing schedule | |
| Budget Allocation | Resource distribution across channels | |
| Analytics & KPIs | Measurement frameworks and success metrics | |



- Goals & Objectives: Define specific, measurable outcomes
- Target Audience: Create detailed buyer personas
- Channel Strategy: Choose optimal mix of social media, email, SEO, PPC
- Content Strategy: Develop engaging content calendar
- Budget Allocation: Distribute resources based on ROI potential
- Analytics & KPIs: Track performance and optimize continuously

Mnemonic: "GT-CCBA - Goals-Target, Channels-Content-Budget-Analytics"

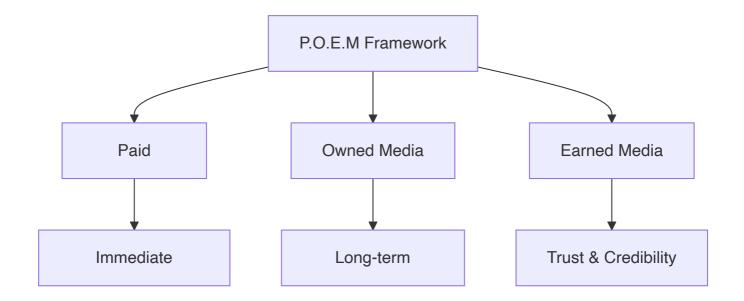
Question 1(c OR) [7 marks]

Define the P.O.E.M. Framework and explain its importance in digital marketing.

Answer:

P.O.E.M. stands for Paid, Owned, Earned, Media framework for digital marketing strategy.

| Media Type | Description | Examples |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Paid | Media you pay for | Google Ads, Facebook Ads, YouTube Ads |
| Owned | Media you control | Website, Blog, Email list, Mobile app |
| Earned | Media gained through credibility | Social shares, Reviews, PR mentions |



- Paid Media: Provides immediate visibility and targeted reach
- Owned Media: Creates long-term assets and brand control
- Earned Media: Builds trust and authentic brand advocacy

Mnemonic: "POE - Pay, Own, Earn"

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Differentiate between black hat and white hat SEO techniques.

Answer:

| Aspect | White Hat SEO | Black Hat SEO |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Methods | Ethical, guideline-compliant | Manipulative, rule-breaking |
| Results | Sustainable long-term growth | Quick but temporary gains |
| Risk | Safe from penalties | High risk of penalties |

- White Hat SEO: Follows search engine guidelines for sustainable results
- Black Hat SEO: Uses deceptive practices for quick ranking gains
- Risk Factor: Black hat techniques can result in complete site bans

Mnemonic: "WEB - White Ethical Benefits, Black Breaks-rules"

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Explain how search engine algorithms work and how they rank websites.

| Process | Function |
|----------|---|
| Crawling | Bots discover and scan web pages |
| Indexing | Pages stored in search engine database |
| Ranking | Algorithm determines page relevance and authority |
| Results | Best matches displayed for user queries |

- Crawling: Web crawlers follow links to find new content
- Indexing: Content analyzed and stored in massive databases
- Ranking: 200+ factors determine search result positions
- Results: Most relevant pages shown first to users

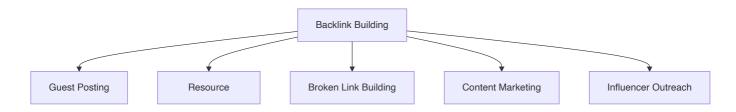
Mnemonic: "CIRR - Crawl, Index, Rank, Results"

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Describe the strategies for building backlinks.

Answer:

| Strategy | Description | Effectiveness |
|------------------------|--|---------------|
| Guest Posting | Write articles for other websites | High |
| Resource Link Building | Get listed in industry directories | Medium |
| Broken Link Building | Replace broken links with your content | High |
| Content Marketing | Create shareable, valuable content | Very High |
| Influencer Outreach | Partner with industry influencers | High |



- Guest Posting: Builds relationships and authority in your niche
- Resource Link Building: Establishes credibility through directories
- Broken Link Building: Provides value by fixing broken resources
- Content Marketing: Naturally attracts links through quality content
- Influencer Outreach: Leverages established audiences for link opportunities

Mnemonic: "GRBCI - Guest, Resource, Broken, Content, Influencer"

Question 2(a OR) [3 marks]

Explain the importance of backlinks, website speed and performance in search engine ranking.

Answer:

| Factor | Impact on SEO |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Backlinks | Authority and trust signals |
| Website Speed | User experience ranking factor |
| Performance | Core Web Vitals affect rankings |

• **Backlinks**: Act as votes of confidence from other websites

• Website Speed: Faster sites rank higher and reduce bounce rates

• **Performance**: Google prioritizes sites with good Core Web Vitals

Mnemonic: "BSP - Backlinks, Speed, Performance"

Question 2(b OR) [4 marks]

Differentiate between on-page and off-page SEO, and provide examples of each.

Answer:

| SEO Type | Focus | Examples |
|----------|----------------------|---|
| On-Page | Website optimization | Title tags, meta descriptions, content optimization |
| Off-Page | External factors | Backlinks, social signals, brand mentions |

• On-Page SEO: Controls elements within your website

• Off-Page SEO: Builds authority through external validation

• Examples: On-page includes keyword optimization; off-page includes link building

Mnemonic: "IO - Internal Optimization, External Elevation"

Question 2(c OR) [7 marks]

Explain Different ways to improve SEO rankings.

| Method | Description | Impact |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Keyword Research | Target relevant, low-competition keywords | High |
| Content Optimization | Create valuable, keyword-rich content | Very High |
| Technical SEO | Improve site speed, mobile-friendliness | High |
| Link Building | Acquire quality backlinks | Very High |
| User Experience | Enhance site usability and engagement | Medium |
| Local SEO | Optimize for local search results | High (for local business) |



- Keyword Research: Foundation for all SEO efforts
- Content Optimization: Provides value while targeting keywords
- Technical SEO: Ensures search engines can effectively crawl your site
- Link Building: Builds domain authority and trust
- User Experience: Reduces bounce rate and increases engagement
- Local SEO: Critical for businesses with physical locations

Mnemonic: "KC-TLUL - Keywords, Content, Technical, Links, User-experience, Local"

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Differentiate between single-touch and multi-touch attribution models.

Answer:

| Model Type | Credit Assignment | Use Case |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Single-Touch | 100% credit to one touchpoint | Simple customer journeys |
| Multi-Touch | Credit distributed across touchpoints | Complex customer journeys |

- Single-Touch: First-click or last-click gets full credit
- Multi-Touch: Linear, time-decay, or position-based attribution
- **Usage**: Multi-touch provides more accurate customer journey insights

Mnemonic: "SM - Single Simple, Multi Multiple"

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Explain how businesses can set up goals in Google Analytics.

Answer:

| Step | Action |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Access Goals | Navigate to Admin \rightarrow View \rightarrow Goals |
| 2. Choose Template | Select from template or create custom |
| 3. Configure Details | Set goal name, type, and conditions |
| 4. Verify Setup | Test goal using verification feature |

• Goal Types: Destination, Duration, Pages/Session, Event goals

• **Configuration**: Define specific conditions for goal completion

• Verification: Ensure goals track correctly before implementation

• Monitoring: Regular review and optimization of goal performance

Mnemonic: "ACCV - Access, Choose, Configure, Verify"

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

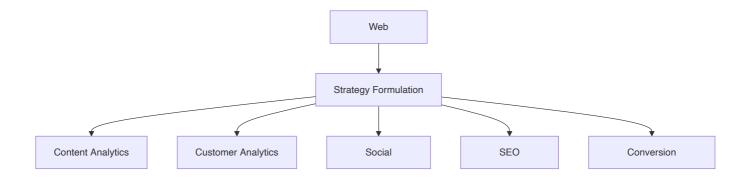
What is the role of web analytics in formulation of digital marketing strategy? Discuss different types of web analytics.

Answer:

Role in Strategy:

Web analytics provides data-driven insights for informed decision-making in digital marketing.

| Analytics Type | Purpose | Key Metrics |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Content Analytics | Content performance tracking | Page views, time on page, bounce rate |
| Customer Analytics | User behavior analysis | Demographics, interests, conversion paths |
| Social Media Analytics | Social engagement measurement | Shares, likes, comments, reach |
| SEO Analytics | Search performance tracking | Keywords, rankings, organic traffic |
| Conversion Analytics | Goal completion tracking | Conversion rate, revenue, ROI |



- Strategic Role: Identifies opportunities, measures performance, guides optimization
- Content Analytics: Helps optimize content strategy based on engagement
- **Customer Analytics**: Enables better audience targeting and personalization
- Social Media Analytics: Measures social media ROI and engagement
- **SEO Analytics**: Tracks organic search performance and opportunities
- Conversion Analytics: Measures bottom-line impact of marketing efforts

Mnemonic: "CCSSC - Content, Customer, Social, SEO, Conversion"

Question 3(a OR) [3 marks]

Define the terms: Unique visitors, Average Visit Duration, Bounce rate.

Answer:

| Metric | Definition |
|------------------------|--|
| Unique Visitors | Individual users visiting site in specific time period |
| Average Visit Duration | Average time users spend on website per session |
| Bounce Rate | Percentage of visitors leaving after viewing one page |

- Unique Visitors: Counts each person once, regardless of return visits
- Average Visit Duration: Indicates content engagement and site stickiness
- Bounce Rate: High rates may indicate poor content match or site issues

Mnemonic: "UAB - Unique, Average, Bounce"

Question 3(b OR) [4 marks]

Explain A/B testing in web analytics.

Answer:

A/B Testing is comparing two versions of a webpage to determine which performs better.

| Component | Description |
|---------------|---|
| Version A | Original webpage (control) |
| Version B | Modified webpage (variant) |
| Traffic Split | Usually 50/50 random distribution |
| Metrics | Conversion rate, click-through rate, engagement |

- **Process**: Split traffic between two versions and measure performance
- Duration: Run tests long enough for statistical significance
- Variables: Test one element at a time (headlines, buttons, images)
- **Decision**: Implement winning version based on data

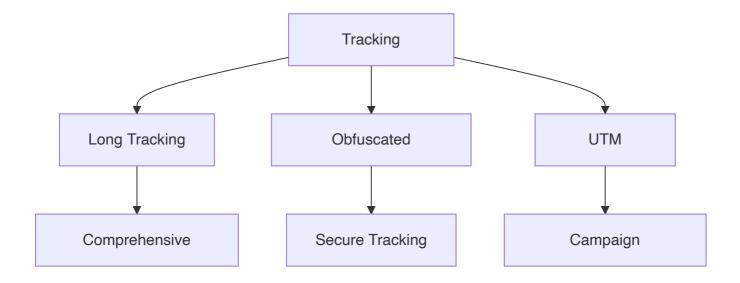
Mnemonic: "ABCD - A-version, B-version, Compare, Decide"

Question 3(c OR) [7 marks]

Explain following tracking code with their pros and cons: Long tracking code, Obfuscated tracking code, UTM codes

Answer:

| Tracking Type | Description | Pros | Cons |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| Long Tracking Code | Detailed parameters for comprehensive tracking | Complete data collection, detailed insights | Slow page load, complex implementation |
| Obfuscated Tracking | Encrypted/hidden tracking parameters | Data security, prevents tampering | Difficult debugging, complex setup |
| UTM Codes | URL parameters for campaign tracking | Easy implementation, campaign attribution | Manual tagging required, URL appearance |



• Long Tracking Code: Best for enterprise-level detailed analytics

- Obfuscated Tracking: Ideal for sensitive data protection requirements
- **UTM Codes**: Perfect for campaign tracking and traffic source identification

Mnemonic: "LOU - Long comprehensive, Obfuscated secure, UTM simple"

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Explain different types of YouTube ads.

Answer:

| Ad Type | Format | Placement |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Skippable In-Stream | 5-second skip option | Before/during videos |
| Non-Skippable | 15-20 seconds, no skip | Before/during videos |
| Bumper Ads | 6 seconds, non-skippable | Before videos |

- Skippable In-Stream: Cost-effective, pay only for engaged viewers
- Non-Skippable: Guaranteed message delivery, higher completion rates
- Bumper Ads: Brand awareness, quick memorable messages

Mnemonic: "SNB - Skippable, Non-skippable, Bumper"

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Explain the concept of LinkedIn marketing and discuss its significance in the digital marketing landscape.

Answer:

LinkedIn Marketing focuses on professional networking and B2B relationship building.

| Aspect | Significance |
|-----------------------|--|
| Professional Audience | Decision-makers and industry professionals |
| B2B Focus | Ideal for business-to-business marketing |
| Content Authority | Establishes thought leadership |
| Networking | Direct access to key business contacts |

- **Professional Audience**: Higher income, educated demographics
- B2B Focus: 80% of B2B leads come from LinkedIn
- Content Authority: Share industry insights and expertise
- **Networking**: Build valuable business relationships

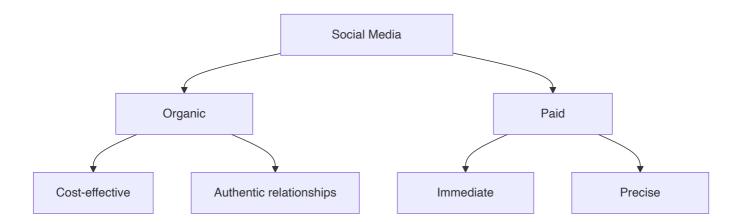
Mnemonic: "PBCN - Professional, B2B, Content, Networking"

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Describe the key differences between organic and paid social media marketing strategies. Provide two advantages and two disadvantages for each strategy.

Answer:

| Strategy | Description | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Organic | Free content posting and engagement | Cost-effectiveBuilds authenticrelationships | • Limited reach • Time-intensive |
| Paid | Sponsored content and advertisements | Immediate reachPrecise targeting | Requires budgetTemporaryresults |



Organic Advantages:

- Cost-effective: No advertising spend required
- Builds authentic relationships: Genuine community engagement

Organic Disadvantages:

- Limited reach: Algorithm restrictions reduce visibility
- **Time-intensive**: Requires consistent content creation and engagement

Paid Advantages:

- Immediate reach: Instant visibility to target audience
- Precise targeting: Advanced demographic and interest targeting

Paid Disadvantages:

- Requires budget: Ongoing advertising costs
- Temporary results: Results stop when advertising stops

Mnemonic: "OPAL - Organic Patient Authentic Low-cost, Paid Quick Targeted Expensive"

Question 4(a OR) [3 marks]

What are the different types of Twitter ads? Explain any one type briefly.

Answer:

| Ad Type | Purpose |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Promoted Tweets | Increase tweet visibility |
| Promoted Accounts | Gain more followers |
| Promoted Trends | Boost trending topics |

Promoted Tweets: Regular tweets that businesses pay to show to wider audiences beyond their followers, appearing in users' timelines and search results with "Promoted" label.

Mnemonic: "PAT - Promoted tweets, Accounts, Trends"

Question 4(b OR) [4 marks]

Samsung launched a new smart phone in market and want to run YouTube ads. As social media marketing expert which type of YouTube ad format would you will choose and why?

Answer:

Recommended Format: Skippable In-Stream Ads

| Reason | Benefit |
|-----------------------|---|
| Cost-Effective | Pay only when users watch 30+ seconds |
| Product Demonstration | Longer format allows feature showcase |
| Audience Interest | Skip option ensures engaged viewers |
| Brand Awareness | Reaches broad audience with smartphone interest |

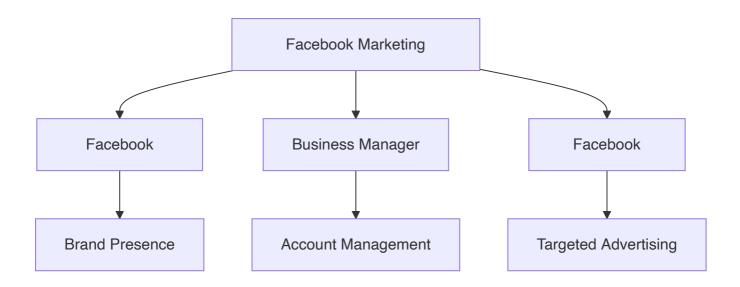
- Product Demonstration: Smartphones need visual demonstration of features
- Audience Interest: Skip option filters for genuinely interested viewers
- Cost-Effective: Only pay for engaged viewers who watch beyond 30 seconds
- **Brand Awareness**: Broad reach for new product launch

Mnemonic: "PCAB - Product demo, Cost-effective, Audience interest, Brand awareness"

Question 4(c OR) [7 marks]

Describe the main functions of a Facebook Page, Business Manager, and Facebook Ads. How can these assets help businesses in their marketing efforts?

| Asset | Main Functions | Marketing Benefits |
|------------------|--|---|
| Facebook Page | Brand presenceContent sharingCustomer engagement | Builds brand awareness Direct customer communication |
| Business Manager | Account managementTeam access controlAsset organization | Centralized control Secure collaboration |
| Facebook Ads | Targeted advertising Campaign management Performance tracking | Precise audience targetingMeasurable ROI |



Marketing Benefits:

- Facebook Page: Creates professional brand presence and enables organic reach
- Business Manager: Provides security and organization for multiple accounts and team members
- Facebook Ads: Delivers targeted campaigns with detailed analytics and ROI tracking

Integration Benefits:

- Unified Strategy: All three work together for comprehensive Facebook marketing
- Data Sharing: Pixel data from page enhances ad targeting
- Brand Consistency: Consistent messaging across organic and paid content

Mnemonic: "PMA - Page presence, Manager control, Ads targeting"

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

List the Types of Instagram Content and Ads.

| Content Types | Ad Types |
|---------------|--------------|
| Posts | Photo Ads |
| Stories | Video Ads |
| Reels | Carousel Ads |
| IGTV | Stories Ads |
| Live | Reels Ads |

• Content Types: Various formats for organic engagement

• Ad Types: Sponsored versions with targeting capabilities

• Integration: Ads blend naturally with organic content

Mnemonic: "PSRIL - Posts, Stories, Reels, IGTV, Live"

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

What is e-mail marketing? What are different types of e-mail marketing?

Answer:

Email Marketing is direct digital communication with customers through personalized email messages.

| Туре | Purpose | Example |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Newsletter | Regular updates and information | Monthly company news |
| Promotional | Sales and offers | Discount codes, new products |
| Transactional | Purchase confirmations | Order receipts, shipping updates |
| Welcome Series | New subscriber onboarding | Introduction to brand and products |

• Newsletter: Builds relationships through valuable content

• **Promotional**: Drives sales and conversions

• **Transactional**: Provides essential customer service information

• Welcome Series: Nurtures new subscribers into customers

Mnemonic: "NPTW - Newsletter, Promotional, Transactional, Welcome"

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Explain different types of ad extensions available in Google Ads with an example of each.

| Extension Type | Function | Example | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Sitelink Extensions | Additional page links | "About Us", "Contact", "Products" | |
| Call Extensions | Phone number display | "+1-800-123-4567" | |
| Location Extensions | Business address | "123 Main St, City, State" | |
| Callout Extensions | Highlight features | "Free Shipping", "24/7 Support" | |
| Price Extensions | Product/service pricing | "Basic Plan: \$19/month" | |
| App Extensions | Mobile app downloads | "Download our iOS/Android app" | |



Benefits:

- Increased CTR: Extensions make ads more prominent and informative
- Better Quality Score: Improved ad performance leads to lower costs
- Enhanced User Experience: Users get more relevant information
- Competitive Advantage: More screen real estate than competitors

Implementation:

- Automatic: Google may show relevant extensions automatically
- Manual: Advertisers can create and customize specific extensions
- Performance: Extensions shown based on predicted impact

Mnemonic: "SCLCPA - Sitelink, Call, Location, Callout, Price, App"

Question 5(a OR) [3 marks]

Explain importance and benefits of social media marketing.

Answer:

| Benefit | Impact | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Brand Awareness | Increases visibility and recognition | |
| Customer Engagement | Direct interaction and relationship building | |
| Cost-Effective | Lower costs compared to traditional advertising | |

• Brand Awareness: Exponential reach through sharing and viral content

- Customer Engagement: Real-time feedback and community building
- Cost-Effective: High ROI with targeted advertising options

Mnemonic: "BEC - Brand awareness, Engagement, Cost-effective"

Question 5(b OR) [4 marks]

Give the difference between PPC and SEO.

Answer:

| Aspect | PPC (Pay-Per-Click) | SEO (Search Engine Optimization) | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Cost | Paid advertising | Organic/Free traffic | |
| Results | Immediate visibility | Long-term sustainable results | |
| Control | Full control over ads | Limited control over rankings | |
| Duration Results stop when payments stop | | Long-lasting results | |

- **PPC**: Immediate results but requires ongoing investment
- SEO: Takes time to build but provides sustainable long-term value
- Integration: Best results come from combining both strategies
- Budget: PPC needs advertising budget; SEO needs time investment

Mnemonic: "ICRD - Immediate vs Continuous, Results vs Duration"

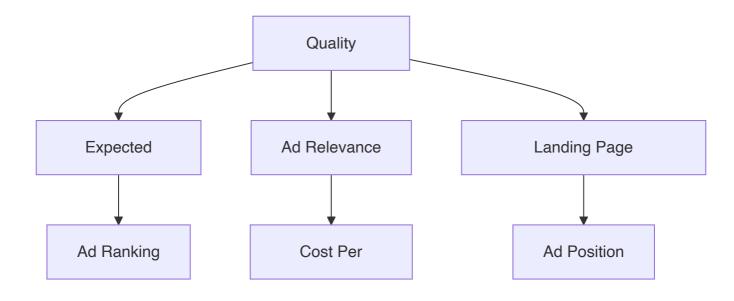
Question 5(c OR) [7 marks]

Explain the concept of Quality Score in Google AdWords and its impact on ad rankings.

Answer:

Quality Score is Google's rating (1-10) of ad quality, keywords, and landing pages.

| Component | Weight | Impact |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Expected CTR | High | Predicted likelihood users will click |
| Ad Relevance | High | How closely ad matches search intent |
| Landing Page Experience | Medium | Page quality and user experience |



Impact on Ad Rankings:

| Quality Score | Ad Rank Impact | Cost Impact |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| High (8-10) | Higher positions | Lower CPC |
| Medium (5-7) | Average positions | Average CPC |
| Low (1-4) | Lower positions | Higher CPC |

Benefits of High Quality Score:

• Lower Costs: Pay less per click than competitors

• **Better Positions**: Appear higher in search results

• Increased Visibility: More ad extension eligibility

• Improved ROI: Better performance at lower costs

Optimization Strategies:

• **Keyword Relevance**: Match keywords closely to ad copy

• Ad Copy Quality: Write compelling, relevant ad text

• Landing Page: Ensure fast, relevant, user-friendly pages

• Account Structure: Organize campaigns and ad groups logically

Mnemonic: "EAL-RCP - Expected CTR, Ad relevance, Landing page affect Rank, Cost, Position"