

## Generating a Report

### Creating a report

When you log into Web Stats for the first time, you will be prompted to create a report using your log files. Click the "Update Report" button on the Web Stats application. This button is available in both the Basic and Advanced modes. To close the application, click the "X" button at the top-right corner of the Web Stats application window.

To switch between the Basic and Advanced modes at any time, Click the "User mode" drop-down menu and select "Advanced".

### Updating the report

Your report can be automatically updated daily, weekly, or monthly. The report is automatically updated monthly unless you select another update frequency in the "Advanced" settings.

If you want to immediately update your report, click the "Update Report" button in the Web Stats application. This button is available in both the Basic and Advanced user modes.

### Displaying the report

To display the report using the default report settings, select the "Display Report" button. The usage statistics for your domain will be displayed in a new browser window.

### Creating a report using all log files available in log directory (Advanced mode)

Web Stats allows you to create a report that uses all available rotated and active server logs. In Advanced mode, underneath the "Create New Report" button, make sure that the box labeled "using all available logs" has been checked. Every time you create a report using all log files, the old report will be saved by default. Click the "Overwrite old report" check box to overwrite the old report. By creating a report using all log files, all files in the "stats" directory will be overwritten.

If the log files inside the "logs" directory are deleted or moved to another location, you will not be able to create a report using all log files. In this case, you must move the log files back to the "logs" directory before creating a report using all log files. The log files you upload or move to the "logs" directory should have the standard name format of activity log files.

The old report and associated files will be saved in a directory inside your public directory. The name format for this directory is a combination of the date and time you saved it with the word "stats" appended in front of it (i.e. stats\_Jan18\_2001\_18\_07\_41). You can download the contents of this directory

using File Manager or a FTP client. You can use these old reports for further reference.

If the activity log file is larger than 50K, by default it will be rotated when you run the Web Stats. To avoid log rotation, click the "Disable Log Rotation" check box.

Excluding IP addresses and URLs (Advanced mode) the "Web Stats" function allows you to exclude IP addresses and/or URLs from your report. To exclude a URL, first make sure you are in Advanced mode. Enter the IP address or URL you want to exclude from the report in the "Ignored sites" textbox. After adding any IP addresses or URLs you wish to ignore, you should click either the "Update Report" or "Create New Report" button in order to save the information you have entered.

To remove an IP or URL from the "Ignore site" list, select or highlight the address in the textbox and delete it. Afterwards, you need to click the "Update Report" or "Create New Report" button for the deletion to take effect. To cancel the deletion, either exit the application, or switch back to Basic mode.

## **Description of report statistics**

To view statistics for a specific month, click the month from the month column of the "Summary by month" table.

The various statistics that Web Stats generates are described below:

### **Hits**

Any request made to the server which is logged is considered a "hit". The requests can be for any resource: HTML pages, graphic images, audio files, cgi scripts, etc. Each valid line in the server log is counted as a hit. This number represents the total number of requests that were made to the server during the specified report period.

### **Hits by response code**

After a client makes a request to the server, the server returns a response code (status code). The Response code shows the result of the request. "Hits by response code" represents the total number of requests that received the same specified status code. Some common response codes are:

200 OK

302 Found

304 Not Modified

400 Bad Request

401 Unauthorized

403 Forbidden

404 Not found

500 Server error

### **Files**

Some requests made to the server require that the server responds to the requesting client. This type of request is considered a "file" and the file total is incremented. The relationship between "hits" and "files" may be thought of as "incoming requests" and "outgoing responses".

### **Pages**

Any HTML document, or process that generates an HTML document, is considered a page. This does not include graphic images, audio clips, etc. This number represents only the number of "pages" requested. What actually constitutes a "page" is determined by file extension.

### **Agents**

A user agent is a web browser. The User Agent statistic details the type and version of the browsers used to view the domain.

### **Sites**

Each request made to the server comes from a unique site, which can be referenced by a name or an IP address. The site's number shows how many unique IP addresses made requests to the server during the reporting period.

### **Visits**

Whenever a request is made to the server from a given IP address, the amount of time since a previous request by the address is calculated. If the time difference is greater than a pre-configured "visit timeout" value (or has never made a request before), it is considered a "new visit". This total is incremented both for the site, and the IP address. The time-out value is 30 minutes.

### **Kbytes**

The KBytes (kilobytes) value shows the amount of data, in KB that was sent out by the server during the specified reporting period. This value is generated directly from the log file, so it is up to the web server to produce accurate numbers in the logs. In general, this should be a fairly accurate representation of the amount of outgoing traffic.