Technische Details

Webalizer Statistik verstehen (englisch)

Eine Anleitung zu Webalizer erhalten Sie (leider nur in Englisch) unter
http://www.mrunix.net/webalizer

Hier einige englische Erläuterungen zu den Ergebnissen von Webalizer.

Hits (Anfragen / **dunkelgrün**)

Any request made to the server which is logged, is considered a 'hit'.
The requests can be for anything... 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.

Files (Dateien / **dunkelblau**)

Some requests made to the server, require that the server then send
something back to the requesting client, such as a html page or graphic
image. When this happens, it is considered a 'file' and the files
total is incremented. The relationship between 'hits' and 'files' can
be thought of as 'incoming requests' and 'outgoing responses'.

Pages (Seiten / hellblau)

Pages are, well, pages! Generally, any HTML document, or anything
that generates an HTML document, would be considered a page. This
does not include the other stuff that goes into a document, such as graphic images,
audio clips, etc... This number represents the number of 'pages' requested only,
and does not include the other 'stuff' that is in the page. What actually constitutes
a 'page' can vary from server to server. The default action is to treat anything
with the extension '.htm', '.html' or '.cgi' as a page. A lot of sites will probably
define other extensions, such as '.phtml', '.php3' and '.pl' as pages as well.
Some people consider this number as the number of 'pure' hits... I'm not sure
if I totally agree with that viewpoint. Some other programs (and people :) refer
to this as 'Pageviews'.

Sites (Bei uns Rechner / **orange**)

Each request made to
the server comes from a unique 'site', which can be referenced by a name or
ultimately,
an IP address. The 'sites' number shows how many unique IP addresses made
requests
to the server during the reporting time period. This DOES NOT mean the number
of unique individual users (real people) that visited, which is impossible to
determine using just logs and the HTTP protocol (however, this number might be
about as close as you will get).

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Visits (Besuche / **gelb**) Whenever a request is
made to the server from a given IP address (site), the amount of time since a
previous request by the address is calculated (if any). 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', and this total is incremented (both for
the site, and the IP address). The default timeout value is 30 minutes (can be
changed), so if a user visits your site at 1:00 in the afternoon, and then returns
at 3:00, two visits would be registered. Note: in the 'Top Sites' table, the visits
total should be discounted on 'Grouped' records, and thought of as the "Minimum
number of visits" that came from that grouping instead. Note: Visits only occur
on PageType requests, that is, for any request whose URL is one of the 'page'
types defined with the PageType option. Due to the limitation of the HTTP protocol,
log rotations and other factors, this number should not be taken as absolutely
accurate, rather, it should be considered a pretty close "guess".

KBytes (**rot**)

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 (some web servers do stupid things when it comes to reporting the number
of bytes). In general, this should be a fairly accurate representation of the
amount of outgoing traffic the server had, regardless of the web servers reporting
quirks. Note: A kilobyte is 1024 bytes, not 1000 :) Top Entry and Exit Pages The
Top Entry and Exit tables give a rough estimate of what URL's are used to enter
your site, and what the last pages viewed are. Because of limitations in the HTTP
protocol, log rotations, etc... this number should be considered a good "rough
guess" of the actual numbers, however will give a good indication of the overall
trend in where users come into, and exit, your site.

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