

Using the statistics from Domenia Norge AS

Domenia Norge offers you statistics for your web site. If you have activated statistics on your domain, you can find this on <http://www.dittdomene.no/statistikk>

First you will enter an overview for the whole period that there has been saved statistics for (maximum 12 months). At the top there is a graphical version of this data, below you will find a table like this:

Summary by Month										
Month	Daily Avg				Monthly Totals					
	Hits	Files	Pages	Visits	Sites	KBytes	Visits	Pages	Files	Hits
<u>Dec 2005</u>	2550	1653	275	110	4828	611672	3085	7724	46299	71411

Here is a summary of all the months there is saved data for. To find the data for the month you want to have a closer look at, press the month.

Here you will find monthly statistics for December 2005, both in numbers and graphically.

Statistics for each and every day looks like this:

Daily Statistics for December 2005													
Day	Hits		Files		Pages		Visits		Sites		KBytes		
1	3760	5.27%	2491	5.38%	466	6.03%	151	4.89%	353	7.31%	29374	4.80%	

Hits

All enquiries to the server that is logged will be regarded as a "hit". The enquiries can be about anything...html-pages, graphics and pictures, sound-files, CGI-script etc. Every valid line in the server log will count as a "hit". This number is the number of enquiries done to the server in the reported time span.

Files

Some enquiries made to the server demands that the server send something to the client who request something, like a html-page, graphics or pictures. When this occurs, this is called a "file". The relation between "hits" and "files" can be seen as "incoming enquiries" and "outgoing responds".

Pages

All HTML-documents and everything that generates a HTML-document is generally seen as a page. This does not include everything that a document contains, like pictures, sounds etc.

This number only represent the number of "pages" the enquiry is for, and not everything on the page. What is seen as a page varies from one server to another. The most common is to treat everything ending with ".htm", ".html" eller ".cgi" as a page. Documents ending with ".phtml", ".php" og ".pl" are also seen as a page.

Sites

All enquiries to the server arrives from a unique "site", which can be referred to by a name or an ip-address. This number shows how many unique IP-addresses that have made an enquiry to the server in the reported time span. This does not mean that the number of unique users (real people) who have visited the website, which is impossible to tell just by using logs and HTTP-protocols (but this is the nearest you get).

Visits

Every time an enquiry is made to the server from a given IP-address (site) it is calculated how much time has past since the last visit, if there has been a former visit. If the time between these visits is bigger than the pre-defined time that tells you there is a new visit, or that there has not been any earlier visits, this will be seen as a new visit.

KBytes

This number shows the amount of data in KB that was sent out of the server in a given time span. This is generally a number of the amount of outgoing traffic the server has had in the time span. Remember: A kilobyte equals 1024 bytes, not 1000.

Top Entry and Exit Pages

This gives an estimate of which URLs that is used to enter your web site and what pages are looked at. This is just an approximate number, but can give you an indication.

Top 10 of 17 Total Entry Pages			
#	Hits	Visits	URL

Top 10 of 21 Total Exit Pages			
#	Hits	Visits	URL

SearchEngine

These words are derived from different search engines and is a list showing what has been searched for when someone enters your web site. As the search engines have different setups and these continually change their setups, these numbers will not be accurate, but they will give you an indication on what search words lead to your web site.

Top 15 of 15 Total Search Strings		
#	Hits	Search String

Refferers can come in many different forms and types, which makes it a lot harder to analyse them than a typical URL, which has a stable form. This is because a user can enter your page in several different ways. Maybe they use your website as a bookmark in the browser or wrote your URL directly into the browser. They may also have clicked a link or found your site by using a search engine.

Top 30 of 573 Total Referrers			
#	Hits	Referrer	
1	26543	37.17%	-(Direct Request)

Most reefferenses will look like this: <http://www.dittdomene.no/side.html>, which is what you'll get if a user clicks on a link on the internet to enter your page. Some may become variations of this, and look like this: "file:/something/something/name", which is a reference from a HTML-document on the user's computer. Other varies of this can be used, this depends on what system the user uses, if he/she is connected to a local network, what type of network etc.

To make things even more difficult, HTML-documents and HTML-documents generated by a CGI-script or an external programme store a lot of extra information at the end of the referrerstring. A common example of this is found in the erferrere from search engines. Some times these referrers URLs can contain hundreds of characters and contain information the user wrote to search for the page. To avoid including unnecessary information, everything after "?" in the URL is excluded before the string is saved.

When a user enters your page by using one of his/hers bookmarks or by writing the URL directly into the text field in the browser, the referrer field will be empty and look like this "-". Most pages will get most of these referrers. This will then take this form: "(Direct Request)".