

# Understanding AWStats Website Statistics

---

## Understanding the terminology

### Unique Visitor

A unique visitor is a host that has made at least 1 hit on 1 page of your Website during the current period shown by the report. If this host make several visits during this period, it is counted only once. The period shown by AWStats reports is by default the current month.

**NOTE: Unique Visitors is a misnomer. This variable actually reports Unique Hosts.** You **can't find out the number of visitors** or visits you've had, and don't believe any program which tells you that you can.

Unique Hosts measures the number of Computers that connected with your website and includes dial-up POP servers. Because an ISP may have 100's of users connecting to each of its local POP's, Unique Visitors is a much bigger number than Unique Hosts.

### Visits

Number of visits made by all visitors.

Think "session" here, say a unique IP accesses a page, and then requests three others without an hour between any of the requests, all of the "pages" are included in the visit, therefore you should expect multiple pages per visit and multiple visits per unique visitor (assuming that some of the unique IPs are logged with more than an hour between requests)

### Pages

The number of "pages" logged. Only files that don't match an entry in the NotPageList config parameter (and match an entry of OnlyFiles config parameter if used) are counted as "Pages". Usually pages are reserved for HTML files or CGI files, not images nor other files requested as a result of loading a "Page" (like js,css... files).

### Hits

Any files requested from the server (including files that are "Pages") except those that match the SkipFiles config parameter.

### Bandwidth

Total number of bytes downloaded.

NOTE: This number may differ from the figure in your Admin Panel, The Console™. AWStats **should not be viewed as the authoritative measure** of your bandwidth usage.

### Entry Page

First page viewed by a visitor during its visit.

Note: When a visit started at end of month to end at beginning of next month, you might have an Entry page for the month report and no Exit pages.

That's why Entry pages can be different than Exit pages.

### Exit Page

Last page viewed by a visitor during its visit.

Note: When a visit started at end of month to end at beginning of next month, you might have an Entry page for the month report and no Exit pages.

That's why Entry pages can be different than Exit pages.

## Session Duration

The time a visitor spent on your site for each visit.

Some Visits durations are 'unknown' because they can't always be calculated. This is the major reason for this:

- Visit was not finished when 'update' occurred.
- Visit started the last hour (after 23:00) of the last day of a month (A technical reason prevents AWStats from calculating duration of such sessions).

## Grabber

A browser that is used primarily for copying locally an entire site. These include for example "teleport", "webcapture", "webcopier"...

## HTTP Status Codes:

HTTP status codes are returned by web servers to indicate the status of a request. The status code is a 3-digit code indicating the particular response. The first digit of this code identifies the class of the status code. The remaining 2 digits correspond to the specific condition within the response class. The following table outlines all status codes defined for the HTTP/1.1 draft specification outlined in [IETF rfc 2068](#). They are classified in 5 categories:

[1xx - informational](#)

[2xx - successful](#)

[3xx - redirection](#)

[4xx - client error](#)

[5xx - server error](#)

### 1xx class - Informational

Informational status codes are provisional responses from the web server... they give the client a heads-up on what the server is doing. Informational codes do not indicate an error condition

<b>100</b>	<b>100 Continue</b> The continue status code tells the browser to continue sending a request to the server.
------------	--

<b>101</b>	<b>101 Switching Protocols</b> The server sends this response when the client asks to switch from
------------	--

HTTP/1.0 to HTTP/1.1

### 2xx class - Successful

This class of status code indicates that the client's request was received, understood, and successful.

**200 200 Successful**

**201 201 Created**

**202 202 Accepted**

**203 203 Non-Authorative Information**

**204 204 No Content**

**205 205 Reset Content**

**206 206 Partial Content**

The partial content success code is issued when the server fulfills a partial GET request. This happens when the client is downloading a multi-part document or part of a larger file.

### 3xx class - Redirection

This code tells the client that the browser should be redirected to another URL in order to complete the request. This is not an error condition.

**300 300 Multiple Choices**

**301 301 Moved Permanently**

**302 302 Moved Temporarily**

**303 303 See Other**

**304 304 Not Modified**

**305 305 Use Proxy**

### 4xx class - Client Error

This status code indicates that the client has sent bad data or a malformed request to the server. Client errors are generally issued by the webserver when a client tries to gain access to a protected area using a bad username and password.

**400 400 Bad Request**

**401 401 Unauthorized**

**402 402 Payment Required**

<b>403</b>	<b>403 Forbidden</b>
<b>404</b>	<b>404 Not Found</b>
<b>405</b>	<b>400 Method Not Allowed</b>
<b>406</b>	<b>400 Not Acceptable</b>
<b>407</b>	<b>400 Proxy Authentication Required</b>
<b>408</b>	<b>400 Request Timeout</b>
<b>409</b>	<b>409 Conflict</b>
<b>410</b>	<b>410 Gone</b>
<b>411</b>	<b>411 Length Required</b>
<b>412</b>	<b>412 Precondition Failed</b>
<b>413</b>	<b>413 Request Entity Too Long</b>
<b>414</b>	<b>414 Request-URI Too Long</b>
<b>415</b>	<b>415 Unsupported Media Type</b>

**5xx class - Server Error**

This status code indicates that the client's request couldn't be successfully processed due to some internal error in the web server. These error codes may indicate something is seriously wrong with the web server.

<b>500</b>	<p><b>500 Internal Server Error</b></p> <p>An internal server error has caused the server to abort your request. This is an error condition that may also indicate a misconfiguration with the web server. However, the most common reason for 500 server errors is when you try to execute a script that has syntax errors.</p>
<b>501</b>	<p><b>501 Not Implemented</b></p> <p>This code is generated by a webserver when the client requests a service that is not implemented on the server. Typically, not implemented codes are returned when a client attempts to POST data to a non-CGI (ie, the form action tag refers to a non-executable file).</p>
<b>502</b>	<p><b>502 Bad Gateway</b></p> <p>The server, when acting as a proxy, issues this response when it receives a bad response from an upstream or support server.</p>

**503 503 Service Unavailable**

The web server is too busy processing current requests to listen to a new client. This error represents a serious problem with the webserver (normally solved with a reboot).

**504 504 Gateway Timeout**

Gateway timeouts are normally issued by proxy servers when an upstream or support server doesn't respond to a request in a timely fashion.

**505 505 HTTP Version Not Supported**

The server issues this status code when a client tries to talk using an HTTP protocol that the server doesn't support or is configured to ignore.