

# AWStats - Advanced Web Statistics

Raymond E. Marcil  
<ray.marcil@alaska.gov>

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## Abstract

“AWStats is a free powerful and featureful tool that generates advanced web, streaming, ftp or mail server statistics, graphically. This log analyzer works as a CGI or from command line and shows you all possible information your log contains, in few graphical web pages. It uses a partial information file to be able to process large log files, often and quickly. It can analyze log files from all major server tools like Apache log files (NCSA combined/XLF/ELF log format or common/CLF log format), WebStar, IIS (W3C log format) and a lot of other web, proxy, wap, streaming servers, mail servers and some ftp servers.”<sup>1</sup>



Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Support Services  
Land Records Information Section  
550 W. 7th Ave. Suite 706  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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<sup>1</sup>What is AWStats, <https://awstats.sourceforge.io/#WHAT>

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## List of Definitions and Abbreviations

- **Unique Visitor** - A unique visitor is a person or computer (host) that has made at least 1 hit on 1 page of your web site during the current period shown by the report. If this user makes several visits during this period, it is counted only once. Visitors are tracked by IP address, so if multiple users are accessing your site from the same IP (such as a home or office network), they will be counted as a single unique visitor. The period shown by AWStats reports is by default the current month.

However if you use AWStats as a CGI you can click on the “year” link to have a report for all the year. In such a report, period is a full year, so Unique Visitors are number of hosts that have made at least 1 hit on 1 page of your web site during the year.

# Introduction

”There are 3 steps to begin using AWStats:<sup>2</sup>

- I. Setup: Installation and configuration
- II. Process logs: Building/updating statistics database
- III. Run Reports: Building and reading reports

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<sup>2</sup>AWStats Installation, Configuration and Reporting  
<https://awstats.sourceforge.io>

## Setup

Foo, bar, baz, quux, ...

## Process Logs

Foo, bar, baz, quux, ...

## Run Reports

Foo, bar, baz, quux, ...



## Examples

Series of useful L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X markup. Need to break out to separate examples.tex file.

## Escaping < and > Symbols

To get \$<\$ or \$>\$ just wrap the symbols in \$ for math mode.

## Enumerate

1. DNR - Alaska State Department of Natural Resources
  - HI - Historical Index, not maintained since 1982
  - LE - Land Estate, maintained by SGU
  - ME - Mineral Estate, maintaind by SGU
2. Alaska State Surveys
  - ASBLT - As-Built Survey
  - ASCS - Cadastral Survey

## Comments

**COMMENTS** Comment — *Sean Weems, Spring 2003*

We should get the **COMMENTS** column searchable via the landrecords application before we do much anything else – shouldn't be too hard.

*Errata: Plats spanning multiple sections*

A few anomalies can be observed in the **AKPLATS** table. Specifically plats exist that span multiple sections. Since the table only has a single column, **SCODE**, that accepts a single section code, SGU (Status Graphics Unit) has handled this problem by entering multiple rows in the table, each with a different section that point to the same plat or file. Multiple section plats are indicated by setting the **TCODE** column to the value 37, and making an appropriate notation like *Section 24-25-26-27* in the **REMARKS** column.

[FIXME: Perhaps the **SCODE** column should accept an array of sections?]

## Table Examples

Column Name	Type	Description
EQS	VARCHAR2(1)	!NULL map shows village selections
ITM_COL	VARCHAR2(1)	USGS ITM column: 1-6
ITM_ROW	VARCHAR2(1)	USGS ITM row: A-E
QMQ_ABBR_DNR	VARCHAR2(3)	Three character DNR abbreviation for the QMQ
RASTER_FILENAME	VARCHAR2(50)	Physical path to file
RASTER_PATHNAME	VARCHAR2(50)	URL path to PDF of map
SCODE	VARCHAR2(2)	Supplement map code: 1,2,3,...
COMMENTS	VARCHAR2(256)	Plat comments

Table 1: EASEMENTS\_17B Table

XML element	Description
FNUM	US Survey file number
MERIDIAN	BLM meridian code 12 = Copper River 13 = Fairbanks 28 = Seward 44 = Kateel 45 = Umiat
TOWNSHIP	Five character Township code
RANGE	Five character Range code
PAGE	Survey page number 1,2,3,...
FILENAME	Relative path to file in direcorey

Table 2: USS XML index elements

col 1	col 2	col 3	col 4
item 1	item 2	item 3	item 4
item 1	item 2	item 3	item 4

Table 3: Demo

Virtual Machine	Apache	ELM	LM	Elluminate Server
dcs-elve-prod01		x	x	x
uaa-elve-dev01	x	x	x	
uaa-elve-server01				x
uaa-elve-prod01		x	x	x
uaf-elve-prod01		x	x	x
uas-elve-prod01		x	x	x

Table 4: Daemons

Column Name	Type	Description
MTR	VARCHAR2(9)	Meridian, Township, Range, example: <i>C026S054E</i>
QMQ	VARCHAR2(3)	Quarter Million Quadrangle code, example: <i>DIL</i> (Dillingham quadrangle)

Table 5: XREF.MTR.QMQ Table

## Questions

- Break table column over two rows?

## Footnotes

See my footnote<sup>3</sup> generated with:

```
\footnote{\href{http://www.google.com/search?q=latex+footnotes}
{Search google for footnotes.}}
```

GoogleGuide — Linking to Search Results.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>[Search](#) google for footnotes.

<sup>4</sup>GoogleGuide — [Linking to Search Results](#).

## Endnotes

1.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  verbatim  
<http://www.kfunigraz.ac.at/binder/texhelp/ltx-79.html>

# Appendix

## Hyperlinks

Use `\href{}` to generate hyperlinks:

A Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

<http://www.astro.rug.nl/~kuijken/latex.html>

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X - From Wikibooks, the open-content textbooks collection

<http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Notes

[http://luke.breuer.com/time/item/LaTeX\\_Notes/180.aspx](http://luke.breuer.com/time/item/LaTeX_Notes/180.aspx)

`\href{http://www.google.com}{Google}}`

Yields: [Google](http://www.google.com)

## Verbatim

“The verbatim environment is a paragraph-making environment that gets  $\text{\LaTeX}$  to print exactly what you type in. It turns  $\text{\LaTeX}$  into a typewriter with carriage returns and blanks having the same effect that they would on a typewriter.”<sup>5</sup>

```
\begin{verbatim}  
    text  
\end{verbatim}
```

### Figure formatting with verbatim

The following figure leverages verbatim for proper formatting:

```

gis/raster/
  dnr/
    map_library/
      plats/
        SP/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf          # indexed
        HI/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf          # Indexed
        ASLS/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf        # Indexed
      recorded-plats/
        YYYYMMDD/*.pdf
  blm/
    easements_17b/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf  # indexed
    mtp/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf             # non-indexed
    usrs/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf             # indexed
    usrs-notes/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf       # indexed
    uss/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf              # indexed
    uss-notes/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf        # indexed
    usms/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf             # indexed
    usms-notes/YYYYMMDD/*.pdf       # indexed
  usgs/
    drg/
      collared/
        250K/
        63K/
        25K/
        24/
      decollared/
      tools/
      missing\_data/
    dem/
    doq/
    topo/

```

Figure 1: File and Directory Structure



## Endnotes

1. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X verbatim  
<http://www.kfunigraz.ac.at/binder/texhelp/ltx-79.html>

## Appendix

A Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X  
<http://www.astro.rug.nl/kuijken/latex.html>

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X - From Wikibooks, the open-content textbooks collection  
<http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Notes  
[http://luke.breuer.com/time/item/LaTeX\\_Notes/180.aspx](http://luke.breuer.com/time/item/LaTeX_Notes/180.aspx)