



# Server Utilization

Help Documentation

## Server Utilization

### Page Bandwidth In

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization on incoming bandwidth. This is typically due to very large amounts of form data or viewstate, but can also be attributed to file upload pages.

If your site is based on ASP.Net, the pages in this page should be examined to see if viewstate can be reduced.

#### Terms Used

**Bandwidth** - Bandwidth represents the total number of kilobytes that were sent to people visiting your site. Bandwidth includes all resources requested by the users.

**Hits** - A hit represents a request to your web site for a file such as an image, a web page, or a CGI script. One web page may contain several related resources, and as a result, a visitor viewing one web page may trigger several hits. Hits generated as a result of an error (either a 400 or 500 level error) are not counted as actual hits to your site, and are kept separate from successful hits.

**Score** - This is the total for the column shown (e.g. bytes in, bytes out, or time taken) divided by the total for that column for all items multiplied by 10000. It is used to show what pages need the most optimization. Ex.  $(itemBytesIn/totalBytesin)*10000$

### Page Bandwidth Out

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization on outgoing bandwidth.

Highly accessed pages that are smaller than others may have a higher score because of the number of hits. In this way, the report shows you the key pages that will have the most impact if optimized.

For example, a page that is hit 10,000 times a day that is 500 bytes long causes much more load than a page that is hit 10 times that is 10,000 bytes long.

To optimize your page size, reduce the amount of HTML or content in the page, or enable HTTP compression on your web server.

#### Terms Used

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Hits - A hit represents a request to your web site for a file such as an image, a web page, or a CGI script. One web page may contain several related resources, and as a result, a visitor viewing one web page may trigger several hits. Hits generated as a result of an error (either a 400 or 500 level error) are not counted as actual hits to your site, and are kept separate from successful hits.

Score - This is the total for the column shown (e.g. bytes in, bytes out, or time taken) divided by the total for that column for all items multiplied by 10000. It is used to show what pages need the most optimization. Ex.  $(\text{itemBytesIn}/\text{totalBytesin}) * 10000$

## Page Time Taken

This report will show which pages need the most optimization for CPU usage on the server.

Highly accessed pages that are very fast may have a higher score because of the number of hits. In this way, the report shows you the key pages that will have the most impact if optimized.

For example, a page that is hit 10,000 times a day that takes 10ms to process causes much more load than a page that is hit 10 times that takes 1000ms to process.

To optimize your Time Taken on the page, optimize the code to reduce database calls, improve the page flow to reduce the work the server has to do, or implement caching.

## Terms Used

Avg. Time Taken - This is the average time the server takes to process a file. This value is measured in milliseconds.

Hits - A hit represents a request to your web site for a file such as an image, a web page, or a CGI script. One web page may contain several related resources, and as a result, a visitor viewing one web page may trigger several hits. Hits generated as a result of an error (either a 400 or 500 level error) are not counted as actual hits to your site, and are kept separate from successful hits.

Score - This is the total for the column shown (e.g. bytes in, bytes out, or time taken) divided by the total for that column for all items multiplied by 10000. It is used to show what pages need the most optimization. Ex.  $(\text{itemBytesIn}/\text{totalBytesin}) * 10000$

## Document Bandwidth Out

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization on outgoing bandwidth. This will show developers which files could be compressed or reduced in size.

## Terms Used

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**Score** - This is the total for the column shown (e.g. bytes in, bytes out, or time taken) divided by the total for that column for all items multiplied by 10000. It is used to show what pages need the most optimization. Ex.  $(\text{itemBytesIn}/\text{totalBytesIn}) * 10000$

## Download Bandwidth Out

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization on outgoing bandwidth for downloads. This will show developers which files should be compressed for downloads.

## Terms Used

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**Score** - This is the total for the column shown (e.g. bytes in, bytes out, or time taken) divided by the total for that column for all items multiplied by 10000. It is used to show what pages need the most optimization. Ex.  $(\text{itemBytesIn}/\text{totalBytesIn}) * 10000$

## Image Bandwidth Out

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization on outgoing bandwidth for images. This will show which images would benefit most from size optimization.

Many image optimization software products and services are available on the web. Typically, use of these products can greatly reduce the size of images without sacrificing image quality.

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**Hits** - A hit represents a request to your web site for a file such as an image, a web page, or a CGI script. One web page may contain several related resources, and as a result, a visitor viewing one web page may trigger several hits. Hits generated as a result of an error (either a 400 or 500 level error) are not counted as actual hits to your site, and are kept separate from successful hits.

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## Spider Page Bandwidth In

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization for incoming bandwidth for spiders and/or bots.

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**Hits** - A hit represents a request to your web site for a file such as an image, a web page, or a CGI script. One web page may contain several related resources, and as a result, a visitor viewing one web page may trigger several hits. Hits generated as a result of an error (either a 400 or 500 level error) are not counted as actual hits to your site, and are kept separate from successful hits.

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Score - This is the total for the column shown (e.g. bytes in, bytes out, or time taken) divided by the total for that column for all items multiplied by 10000. It is used to show what pages need the most optimization. Ex.  $(\text{itemBytesIn}/\text{totalBytesin}) * 10000$

## Spider Page Time Taken

This report will show the Website developer which pages need the most optimization for page processing time for spiders and/or bots.

### Terms Used

Avg. Time Taken - This is the average time the server takes to process a file. This value is measured in milliseconds.

Hits - A hit represents a request to your web site for a file such as an image, a web page, or a CGI script. One web page may contain several related resources, and as a result, a visitor viewing one web page may trigger several hits. Hits generated as a result of an error (either a 400 or 500 level error) are not counted as actual hits to your site, and are kept separate from successful hits.

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