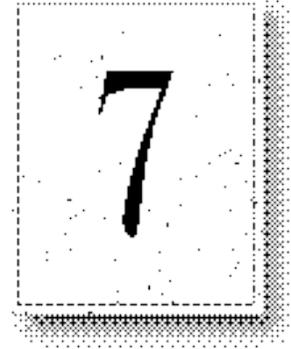C H A P T E R   1

Logging Server Activity

Microsoft Internet Information Server automatically logs all activity on your server. You can use this information to analyze traffic to your site and identify possible problems.

This chapter explains how to:

u   Configure logging.

u   Read file logs.

u   View logs in databases.

u   Convert log files to other formats.

Configuring Logging

When you set up Internet Information Server, you enable logging to see who has been using the server and how many times your online information was accessed.

To configure logging:

u   Determine in which directory the logs will be stored.

u   Specify how often logs are to be collected (every day, every week, every month, and so on).

u   Select the log tools you want to use to analyze the logs your server collects.

In Internet Service Manager, double-click the service to display its property sheets. The Logging property sheet sets logging for the selected information service.

Logging Limits

When logging to a file, the maximum total log line is 1200 bytes. Each field is limited to 150 bytes.

When using ODBC for logging, each field is limited to 200 bytes.

Enable Logging

You must select this check box to start or stop logging.

Log to File

Choose Log to File to log activity information for the selected information service to a text file.

Automatically open new log

Select to generate new logs using the specified frequency. If not selected, the same log file will grow indefinitely.

Log file directory

Sets the directory containing the log file.

Filename

Lists the filename used for logging. If multiple services are configured to log to the same directory, they will use the same file.

Log to SQL/ODBC Database

Choose Log to SQL/ODBC Database to log activity information to any Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC)-compliant data source. Set the Data Source Name (DSN), Table, and specify the username and password to use when logging to the database.

How to Read Log Files

Following are three entries from a log from a server running the WWW, Gopher, and FTP service; the entries are in two tables only because of page width limitations.

Client's IP address	Client's username	Date	Time	Service	Computer name	IP address of server
10.75.176.21	-	12/11/95	7:55:20	W3SVC	TREY1	10.107.1.121
10.16.7.165	anonymous	12/11/95	23:58:11	MSFTPSVC	TREY1	10.107.1.121
10.55.82.244	-	12/11/95	0:00:34	GopherSvc	TREY1	10.107.1.121

Processing time	Bytes received	Bytes sent	Service status code	Windows NT status code	Name of the operation	Target of the operation
29282	277	3223	200	0	GET	small.gif
60	14	0	0	0	[376] PASS	intro
27069	21	62184	0	0	file	form1.bmp

Parameters for the operation, if applicable, will be listed in the final fields.

Note	All fields are terminated with a comma (,). A hyphen acts as a placeholder if there is no valid value for a certain field.

Viewing Logs in Databases

You can use any ODBC-supported database to log server activity. Logging to a database can allow you to direct the logging of all Internet Information Server services to a single source.

You can use any ODBC-compliant application to view the log data in your database.

In addition, you can use the Internet Database Connector to view log data in a Web browser.

Converting Log File Formats

The Microsoft Internet Log Converter converts Microsoft Internet Server log files to either European Microsoft Windows NT Academic Centre (EMWAC) log file format or the Common Log File format. Convlog.exe is located in the \Inetsrv\Admin directory. At the command prompt, type **convlog** without parameters to see syntax and examples, or see Help.

WWW Service Properties for BOBDA3

Service | Directories | **Logging** | Advanced

☒ **E**nable Logging

Log to File

☒ Automati**c**ally open new log

○ **D**aily

○ **W**eekly

◉ **M**onthly

○ W**h**en file size reaches:

4 MB

Log file directory:

C:\WINNT35\System32\LogFiles

Browse...

Log file name: INyymm.log

○ Log to **S**QL/ODBC Database

ODBC Data Source Name (DSN)

Table

User Name

Password

OK | **Cancel** | **A**pply | **H**elp