

Web Hosting User Guide



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Introduction

HostingDirector site level management enables the user to control his/her own dedicated environment on a server, in which the Website can be built and administrated.

All Website administration tasks are done via a user-friendly and intuitive environment that enables even an inexperienced site owner to manage his/her site without resorting to complex command line instructions.

For example, adding/modifying email and FTP accounts is achieved through a simple wizard that is implemented as a sequence of dialog boxes which the user can move forwards and backwards through, filling in the details required.

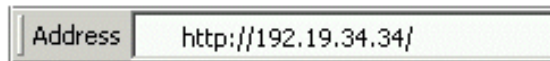
Another unique feature of the HostingDirector site is the utilization of ValueApps: Third party applications that can be easily installed and managed by site owners.

This user guide appeals to a range of readers and assumes limited experience with Website functionality.

Logging In

HostingDirector requires an identifying user name and password to successfully log in to its system. The hosting provider should provide these details to you. To login to the site GUI do the following:

1. Open browser and enter IP address of the site in the **Address** field (IP address should be provided to you by hosting provider).

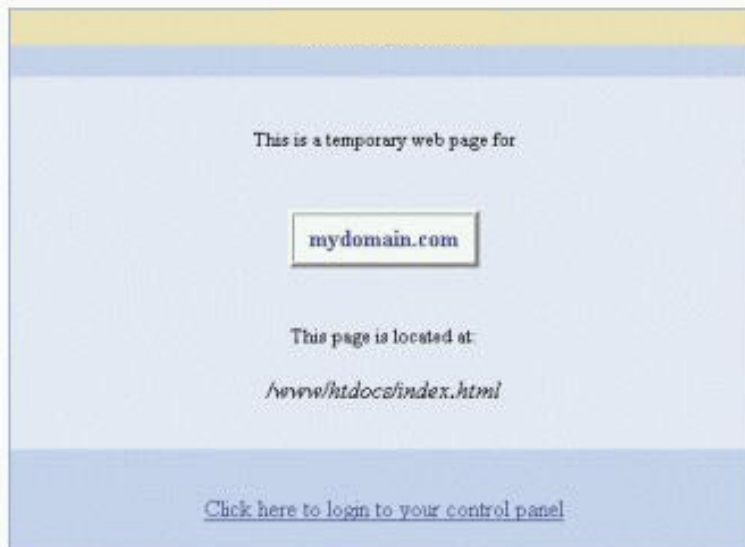


Enter the IP address of account in the address bar of browser

Note

If you are using a Name Based site then enter the name of your domain. If your domain name hasn't been registered yet then enter **IP address/domain.com** (IP address should be provided to you by hosting provider).

2. The following Web page appears:



Click here

Click on the hyperlink **Click here to login to your control panel**.

 **Note**

After you have uploaded your Website's files to the site, you will need to enter the following address in the Address field of browser:
http://site_domain_name/manager/

3. The following screen may appear since the SSL certificate is still not installed in your computer. Click the **Yes** button.



4. You will need to accept a license statement in order to proceed to the control panel. Select the **Accept** checkbox and press the **Continue** button.

The HostingDirector software utilizes software applications from other software vendors. See the list of these applications and the license agreements by clicking this [link](#). By clicking the "accept" button below and/ or by using these applications you confirm that you have read and understood the terms of these license agreements and accept the terms. By clicking Accept, you agree to comply with all the terms of the above statement. Furthermore, you confirm that you are aware that third party applications that will be installed in the future on the VDS may be governed by different license terms and that by using these applications in the future, you will be confirming that you have read and accepted the terms governing these applications.

Accept
 Decline

5. You will be prompted to the login screen. Enter the password and user name in corresponding fields and choose a preferred language for the session (This guide is intended for users that have chosen the English language). This login screen gives you the option to install an SSL certificate for this GUI. Once you install this certificate, you will no longer encounter the **security alert** screen that is displayed in step 3

(Instructions can be found in the Installing an **SSL Certificate** section). Finally, press the **OK** button to confirm the data you entered.



Enter your user name and password and select the language of your choice.

User Name:

Password:

Choose Language:

[Click here to install a permanent SSL certificate](#)

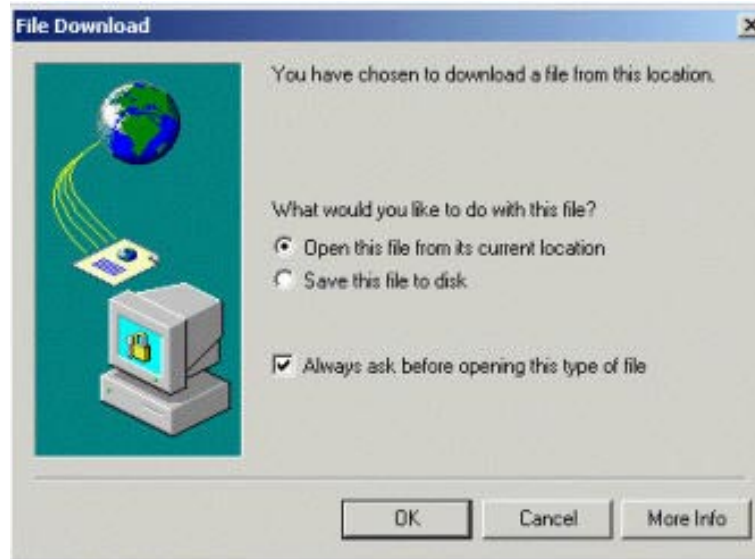
OK Cancel


Click **OK** button once you have finished entering your data

Installing SSL License

To install the SSL certificate do the following (Instructions are via Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.0):

1. Click the **Click here to install a permanent SSL certificate** hyperlink that is on the login screen.
2. The following screen will appear. Choose to open the file.



3. The certificate will now appear on screen. Click the  button.
4. Click **Next** in all stages of certificate import wizard. In the last step click **Finish**.

Logging Out

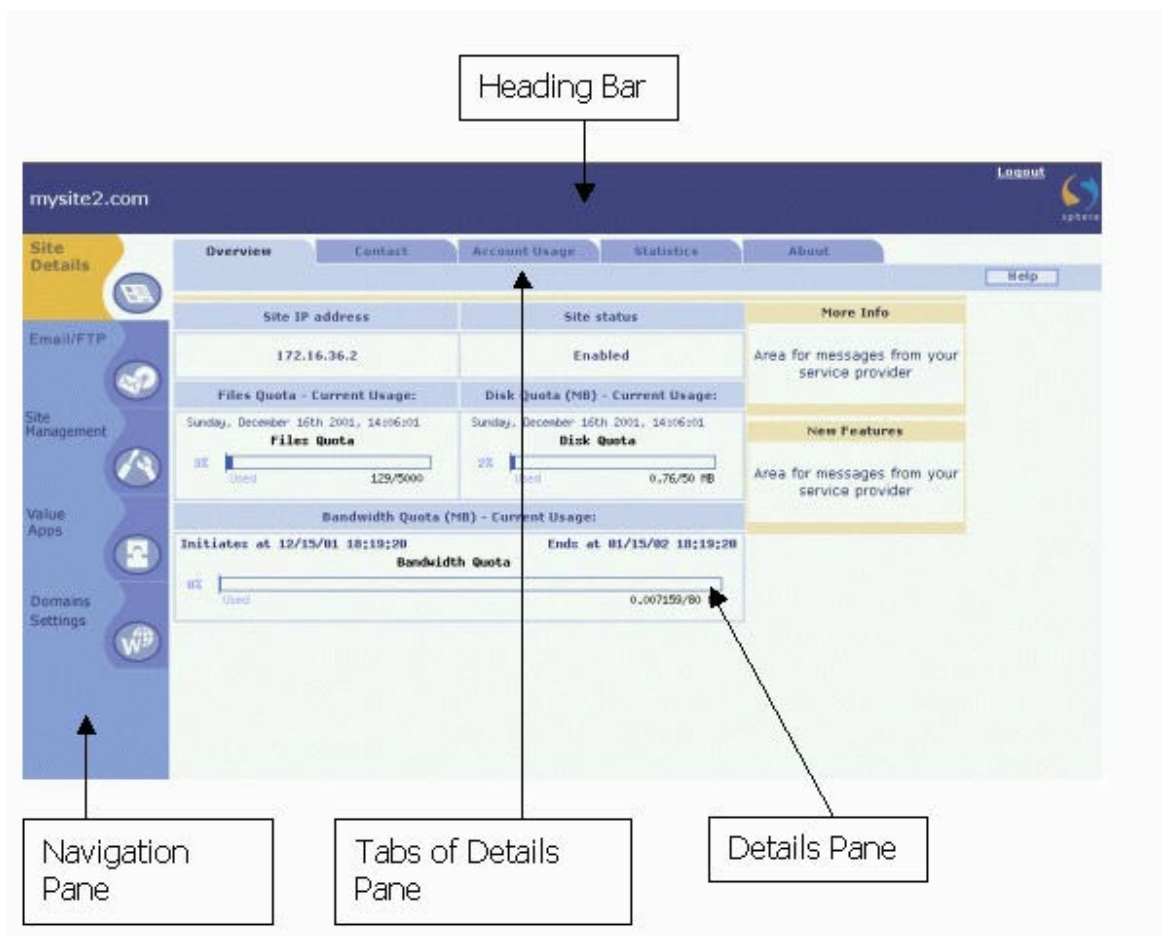
In order to log out securely, you can do one of the following tasks:

- Click the [Logout](#) hyperlink, which is located on the top right side of the screen.
- Close the browser.

Navigating





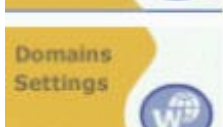
The main window of HostingDirector is comprised of three main sections:

1. **Navigation pane:** Located on left hand side of GUI. Consists of 5 icons. [Click here for more information.](#)
2. **Details pane:** Adjacent to the navigation pane. Details pane changes according to icon that has been clicked on navigation pane. Each details pane consists of a number of tabs. Each tab consists of a panel that opens on details pane.
3. **Heading Bar:** Located on top of navigation pane and details pane. Heading bar includes the name of the site and a hyperlink for logging out of GUI.



Navigation Pane

The navigation pane always appears on the left side of the screen and consists of five icons.

	Provides contact and usage information.
	Add, modify and enhance email/FTP accounts.
	Administrate, and configure the account settings.
	Add, and modify ValueApps (ValueApps are software components that are installed to give the VDS additional functionality).
	Modify and add domains, sub domains, and DNS records

It is advised not to use buttons of Web browser's toolbar while utilizing the GUI.

System Requirements

Account GUI is designed for the following browsers:

- Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 4.0 and above (Includes ® Internet Explorer® 6.0).
- Netscape® Navigator® 4.7x and above.

A client that meets the system requirements of the above browsers can utilize the site GUI.

GUI can function under any type of Internet connection, though it is advisable to use a 56K connection or higher.

Site Details



Site details category is composed of five tabs:

Overview, Contacts, Account Usage, Statistics, and License.

Overview Tab

To proceed to the **Overview** tab, click on the **Site Details** icon.

The Overview screen provides the following information:

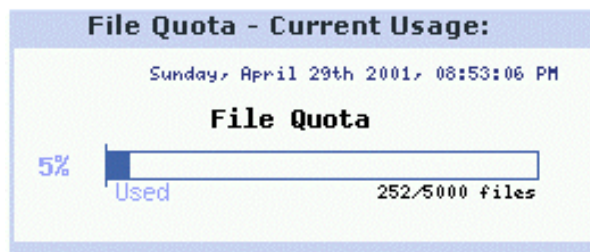
- **Site IP Address:** IP address of site.

Site IP address
172.16.36.2

- **Site Status:** Enabled - Site's services are active. Disabled – site's services are not running.

Site status
Enabled

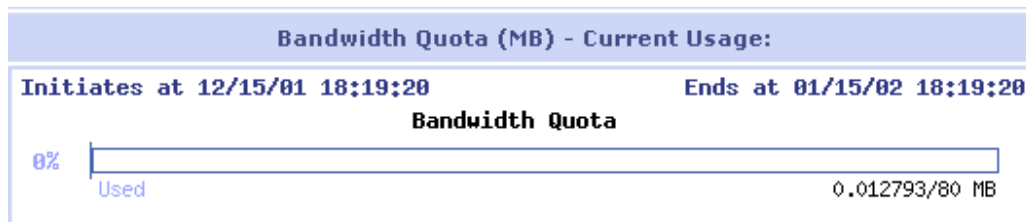
- **File Quota – Current Usage:** The total number of files being used and total number of files that are available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages.



- **Disk Quota (MB) – Current Usage:** The total space (In MB) being used and space that is available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages.



- **Bandwidth Quota:** The bandwidth (In MB) that has been utilized and bandwidth that is still available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages. Bandwidth is supplied for specific periods. Data on when period of time initiates and ends is also provided in this section.



- **Messages from hosting provider:** Right side of the Overview tab includes messages/advertisements from the hosting provider to site owner. For example:

More Info

For a limited time only!!
Add 50 MB to your VDS for
just \$10 a month!!!
Contact our sales
department for more
information!!!

Information is for
demonstration
purposes only.



Contact Tab

Contacts tab provides contact information on the site and on the hosting provider.

Site Details	
Site Name: mysite2.com	Street Address:
Phone:	City:
Email:	State:
Contact:	Country:
	Postal Code:
<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
Hosting Provider	
Site Name: Web hosting r us	Street Address:
Phone: 212 555 34535	City: New York
Email: support@webhosing123.com	State: NY
Contact: Mr. John Smith	Country: USA
	Postal Code: 10021

Account details

Hosting provider's details

To edit site details click the **Edit** button. A wizard screen will appear. Enter the data in the relevant fields. Click **Next**. Finally, click **Finish** to confirm your additions/modifications.

My personal Details (1/2)

Edit your Details

Address:

City:

State:

Country:

Postal Code:

Enter the relevant data and press **Finish**

Accounts Usage

Accounts usage tab includes information on the resources of Email/FTP accounts that have been created by Website owner:

- **User:** User name of FTP/Email account.
- **Mail Quota:** The total mail quota for account, mail quota that has been utilized, and mail quota that is still available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages.
- **FTP Quota:** The total FTP quota for account, FTP quota that has been utilized, and FTP quota that is still available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages.

User	Mail Quota(MB)	FTP Quota(MB)
manager	0% <input type="text"/> Used 0.00/Unlimited MB	0% <input type="text"/> Used 0.00/Unlimited MB
nancys	0% <input type="text"/> Used 0.00/8 MB	0% <input type="text"/> Used 0.00/10 MB
sharonb	0% <input type="text"/> Used 0.00/5 MB	0% <input type="text"/> Used 0.00/5 MB

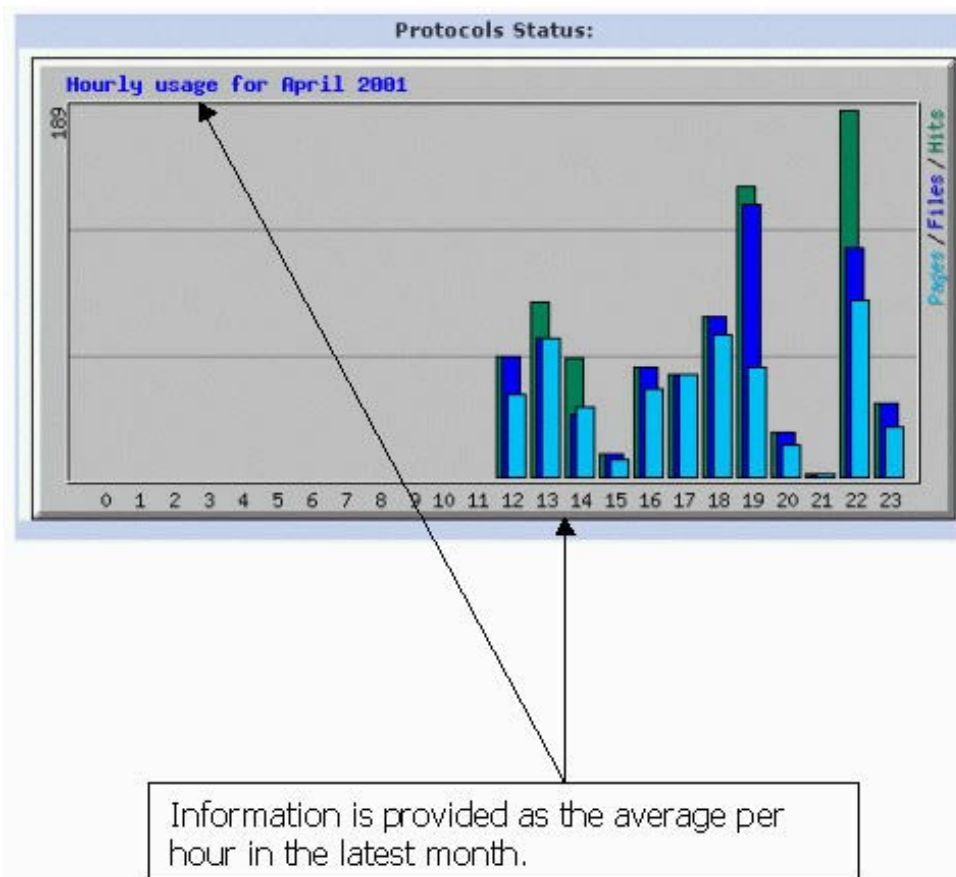
Statistics

Statistics tab is composed of two sections:

- **Bandwidth Usage History:** Table displays total bandwidth that has been utilized for each predefined interval.

Starting Date	Ending Date	Usage (MB)
12/15/01 06:19:20 PM	12/16/01 06:29:06 PM	0.021643

- **Webalizer:** To view the data, Webalizer ValueApp must be installed. Analyzes web server data to produce web site usage reports. For example, the Webalizer can create a chart showing the countries from which your site is accessed. For more information enter to <http://www.webalizer.com>
 - **Protocols Status:** Provides statistical information on the site. Data is displayed as hourly averages for the latest month and consists of the following:
 - **Hits:** Total number of HTTP requests that the server received during the reporting period on average.
 - **Files:** Average number of hits that actually resulted in an HTML page or image being sent back to the user.
 - **Pages:** Average number of pages being requested by users.



About Tab

About tab displays details about the version of GUI.

About HostingDirector™ 3.5:

Operating system type:	Linux
Operating system version:	2.2.18
Processor architecture:	i686
HostingDirector version:	3.5.i2

Service Package: N/A

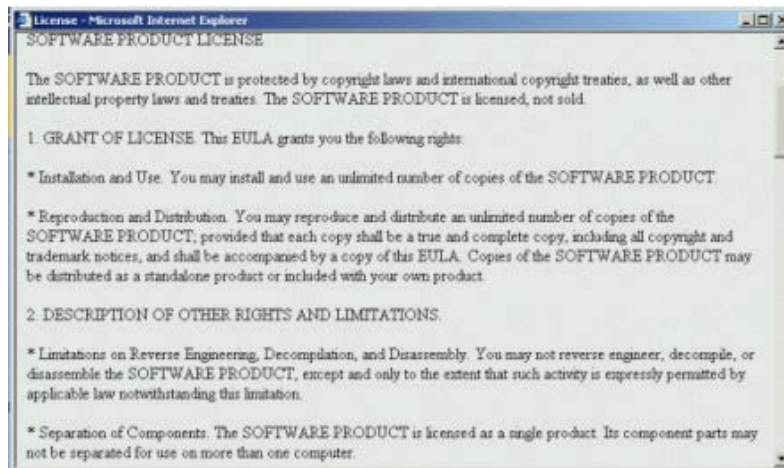
[Software Components License List](#)

This tab also enables you to review all license statements of third party applications.

To view one or more license statement click the **Software Components License List** hyperlink. A window with hyperlinks to all license statements appears.

[Apache Web Server](#)
[Apache Error Message](#)
[Apache Logs](#)
[Auto Responder](#)
[Bulletin Board](#)
[Chili!Soft \(Client\)](#)
[Chili!Soft \(Server\)](#)
[ColdFusion \(Client\)](#)
[ColdFusion \(Server\)](#)
[Credit Card Verifier](#)
[Darwin Stream Server](#)

To view a license statement, click on its hyperlink.




Email/FTP






Introduction

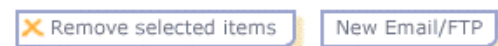
Email/FTP category provides the following features:

- Adding/modifying email and FTP accounts.
- Adding/Modifying aliases.
- Defining anonymous FTP account settings.
- Adding utilities to enhance email functionality.
- Defining SMTP and outgoing mail properties.



To add an address, click the 'New Email/FTP' button. To edit an existing address, click its  button

	Email	Description	Mail Status	Mail Quota	FTP Status	FTP Quota	Edit 
<input type="checkbox"/>	manager	manager	true	0	true	0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	nancys	CFO	true	8	true	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	sharonb	CTO	true	5	true	5	



Accounts Tab

Email and FTP accounts are an integral part of any Website. With HostingDirector defining such accounts is a simple and secure process. To add email/FTP accounts do the following:

1. Click on the **Accounts** tab.
2. Click on the **New Email/FTP** button.
3. You will be prompted to a wizard screen in which you should enter the following:
 - User name:** This will become the first part of the email address. In our example, we entered jsmith making the complete email address jsmith@domain_name.com.
 - a. **Account Description:** A one-line description for the user name.
 - b. Enter a password for the account, than retype the password.
 - c. Click **Next**.

Note

If you are utilizing a Name Based account, then in order to access your FTP or POP accounts, you must use the following as the username when logging in:
Username%domain_name.com



4. Select the **Enable Mail** checkbox to activate the email account. In the **Mail Quota** field, enter the amount of MB that will be allocated to this account. Select the **Enable FTP** checkbox to activate the FTP account. Entering zero in quota fields grants an unlimited quota to account. In the **FTP Quota** field, enter the amount of MB that will be allocated to this account. Finally, enter the path of this account or leave it with the

default. Click **Finish**.

Dialog box titled "Email/FTP Wizard (2 of 2)" with the following configuration:

- Email**
 - Enable Email:
 - Mail Quota(MB): (0 = unlimited)
- FTP**
 - Enable FTP:
 - FTP Quota(MB): (0 = unlimited)
- Home Directory**:


Buttons at the bottom: Back, Finish, Cancel, Help

5. The new email/FTP account appears on screen with its properties.

	Email	Description	Mail Status	Mail Quota	FTP Status	FTP Quota	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	jsmith	Manager	true	20	true	12	


Editing an Email/FTP Account

To edit one or more of the parameters of an Email/FTP account:

1. Press the **Edit**  button that is next to the email account you wish to edit.
2. Edit the desired field/s.
3. Press the **Finish** button.

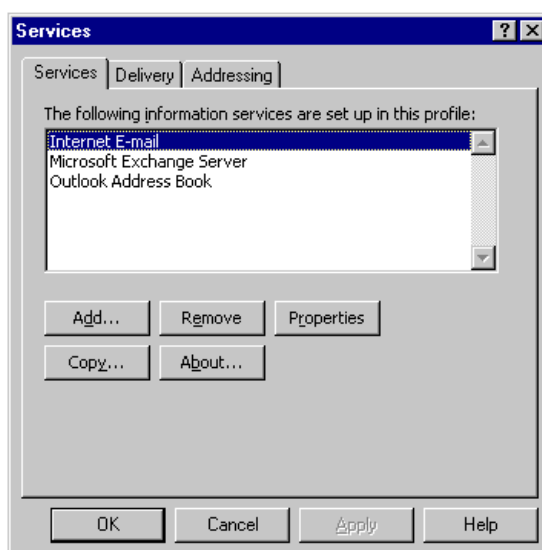
Removing an Email/FTP Account

To remove an email/FTP account:

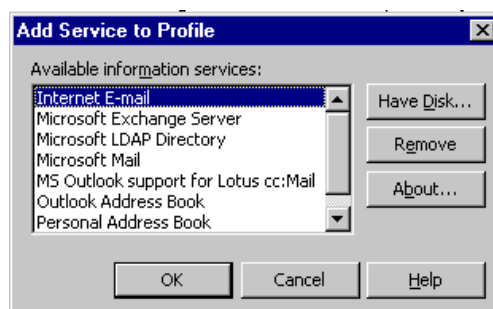
1. Select the **X** checkbox, which is next to the relevant email account.
2. Press the  button.

Configuring the Email Account on the Client

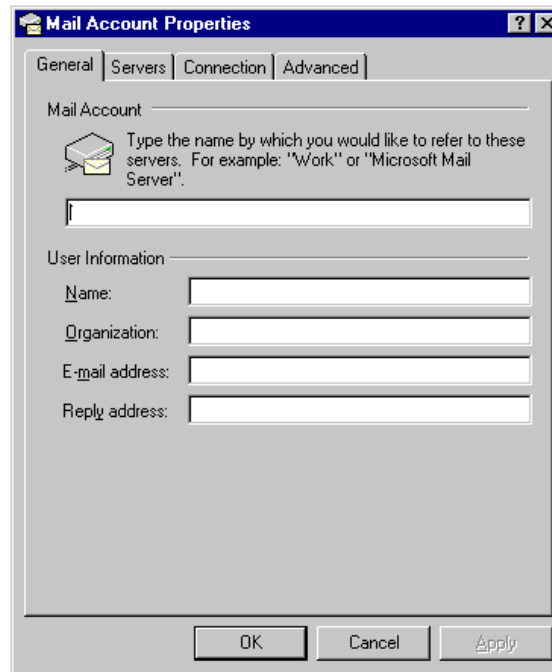
This section demonstrates how to configure an email account on a client for a site with a **proprietary IP address**. For instructions on how to configure an email account on a client for a **Name Based site**, [click here](#). Once you have finished adding the email account, proceed to configure this account on the designated client. This section will demonstrate the configuration through the email application Microsoft® Outlook2000® (Outlook and Outlook Express and the graphic materials contained therein are the property of Microsoft Corporation and are protected by trademark, copyright and other laws.) In the main menu of Outlook2000® click on **Tools** and then select **Services** from the menu that has opened. Choose **Internet E-mail** from the dialogue box and press the **Add** button.



Click the **OK** button on the dialogue box that has opened.



You will now be prompted to the dialogue box in which you will enter all configuration details of the email account. Select the **General** tab.



Enter the name of the person that has the email account in the **Name** field.
For example:

Name:

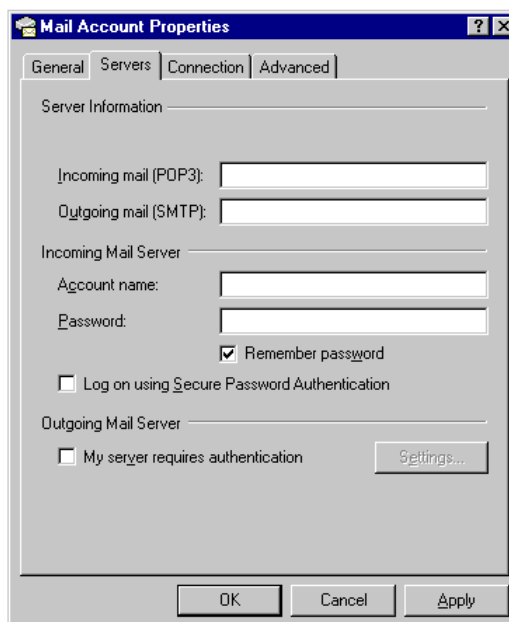
Enter the name of the Organization that owns this email account in the **Organization** field.
For example:

Organization:

Enter the complete email address in the **E-mail address** field.
For example:

E-mail address:

Leave the **Reply all** field blank.
Click on the **Servers** tab.



Enter the name of the POP server in the **Incoming mail** field. The name of this server is "pop.vdsname.com". For example, if the name of the account is olm.com then enter:

Incoming mail (POP3): pop.olm.com

Enter the name of the SMTP server in the **Outgoing mail** field. The name of this server is "smtp.vdsname.com". For example, if the name of the account is olm.com then enter:

Outgoing mail (SMTP): smtp.sphera.com

Enter the name of the account in the **Account** field. In our example it will be:

Account name: johnsmith

Enter the password that you have defined when adding this email account. For example: If the password is **123456** then enter this password in the **Password** field:

Password: xxxxxx

Finally, press on the **OK** button to confirm this configuration.

Configuration for Named Based site

The following instructions are on configuring the email account on a client for a **name based site**. This section will demonstrate the configuration through the email application Microsoft® Outlook Express® 5.5.

Note that HostingDirector does not support the Eudora Email Software on a name based account.

1. In the main menu, click on **Tools** and then select **Accounts**.
2. Add a new account. In the first screen, enter the name of the user. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Connection Wizard' dialog box with the title bar 'Internet Connection Wizard'. The main heading is 'Your Name'. Below the heading is a text box containing 'John Smith'. To the right of the text box is a small icon of a hand pointing to a star. Below the text box is the text 'For example: John Smith'. At the bottom of the dialog box are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

3. Enter the email address of the user. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Connection Wizard' dialog box with the title bar 'Internet Connection Wizard'. The main heading is 'Internet E-mail Address'. Below the heading is a text box containing 'myName@mydomain.com'. To the right of the text box is a small icon of a hand pointing to a star. Below the text box is the text 'For example: someone@microsoft.com'. Below the text box are two radio buttons: the first is selected and labeled 'I already have an e-mail address that I'd like to use:', and the second is labeled 'I'd like to sign up for a new account from:'. To the right of the second radio button is a dropdown menu with 'Hotmail' selected. At the bottom of the dialog box are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

4. Enter the name of the POP server in the **Incoming mail** field. The name of this server is "account_name.com". In this example,

mydomain.com. Enter the name of the SMTP server in the **Outgoing mail** field. The name of this server is "account_name.com". In this example, **mydomain.com**. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Connection Wizard' window with the 'E-mail Server Names' tab selected. The window title bar includes a close button (X). The main area contains the following text and fields:

- 'My incoming mail server is a **POP3** server.' (The 'POP3' is in a dropdown menu.)
- 'Incoming mail (POP3, IMAP or HTTP) server:' followed by a text box containing 'mydomain.com'.
- 'An SMTP server is the server that is used for your outgoing e-mail.'
- 'Outgoing mail (SMTP) server:' followed by a text box containing 'mydomain.com'.

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

5. In the **Account name** field, enter full name of account. Note, that the input mask uses the **%** sign and not the **@** sign:
username%domain_name.suffix
In our example: **myName%mydomain.com**. Enter the password of this account in the **Password** field and click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Connection Wizard' window with the 'Internet Mail Logon' tab selected. The window title bar includes a close button (X). The main area contains the following text and fields:

- 'Type the account name and password your Internet service provider has given you.'
- 'Account name:' followed by a text box containing 'myName%mydomain.com'.
- 'Password:' followed by a text box containing '*****'.
- A checked checkbox labeled 'Remember password'.
- Text: 'If your Internet service provider requires you to use Secure Password Authentication (SPA) to access your mail account, select the 'Log On Using Secure Password Authentication (SPA)' check box.'
- An unchecked checkbox labeled 'Log on using Secure Password Authentication (SPA)'.

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

4. Click the **Finish** button on the last screen.

Aliases

Aliases are shortcuts used to redirect email messages. There are four types of aliases that can be defined: Email aliases, Distribution List aliases, Command Line aliases, and Catch All each of which will be discussed in this section.

To view existing aliases:

1. Click the Email/FTP icon.
2. Click the **Aliases** tab.

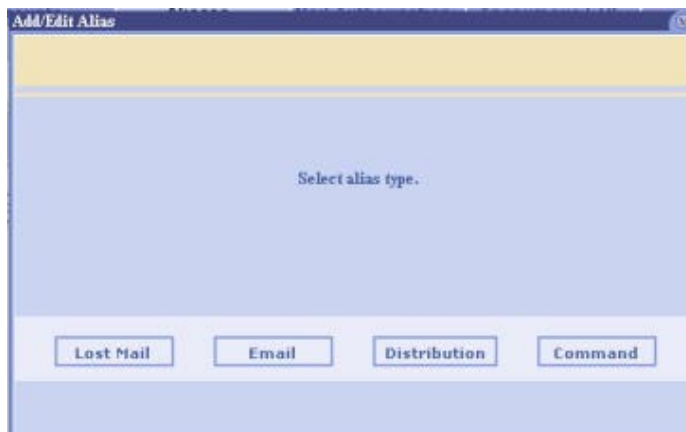
At this point, you need to decide which type of alias you want to create. We will work through an example of each type of alias to demonstrate your options.

Defining an Email Alias

An email alias redirects email messages to a specified address.

To define an email alias:

1. Click the **New Alias** button.
2. Click **Email** on the following screen.



3. In the **Email Alias Name** field, enter a short alias name. When this alias receives an email message, the message will be forwarded to an email address (destination) of your choice. You can enter an email address that does not belong to Website or a local email address in the **Local Email address** field. For example, if you want email messages that are sent to `marketing@yourDomain.com` to go to `nancys@yourDomain.com`, enter *marketing*.

Enter the alias name and destination.

Alias Name: @lotto.com



Destination:

Local Email:

Type:

Click the **Finish** button.

4. The new alias appears on the **Aliases** tab.

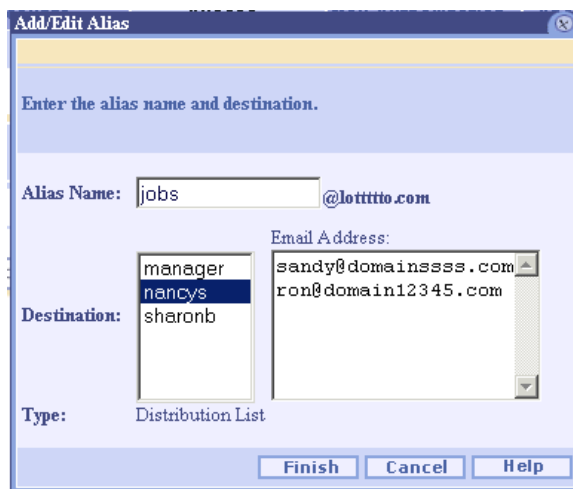
	Sent To	Type	Destination	Edit 
<input type="checkbox"/>	marketing	Email	nancys	

Defining a Distribution List Alias

A distribution list alias (mailing list) enables you to send an email to one address, and have it forwarded to a group of email addresses.




To create a distribution list alias:

1. Click the **New alias...** button.
2. Press the **Distribution** button.
3. In the **Email Alias Name** enter a name of the **Alias**. For example: **Sales**. Press the **Ctrl** key and click on all the email addresses that you wish to add to the distribution list which appear on the **Destination** field. You can also add email addresses that do not belong to Website in the **Email Address** field.





Click **Finish**.

5. The newly created distribution list now appears on the Aliases tab.

	Sent To	Type	Destination	Edit 
<input type="checkbox"/>	jobs	Distribution List	nancys...	

Defining a Command Line Alias

A command line alias forwards mail to an application for processing. Email addresses can be forwarded to a program that adds their email address to your mailing list. For example, you may want to add users to a mailing list so they can be sent updated information about your product. To create a command line alias:

1. Click the  button.
2. Press the  button.
3. In the **Email Alias Name** field, enter a short alias name. In the **File Destination** field, enter the destination application.





Click **Finish**.

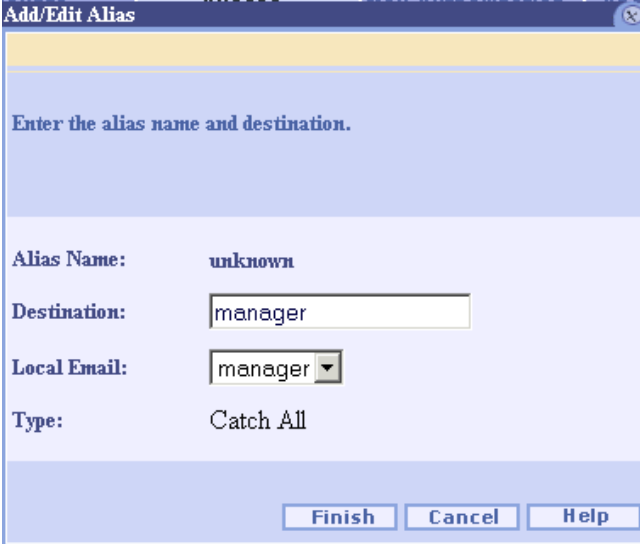
5. The new alias appears in the aliases tab.

<input type="checkbox"/>	process	CommandLine	/ftp/pub/dest	
--------------------------	---------	-------------	---------------	---




Catch All

The Catch All alias forwards all unresolved email messages to specific email address. For example, an email message that has been sent by error to jjjoe@vdomain_name.com instead of joe@vdomain_name.com shall be sent to the Catch All address. To create a Catch All alias:

1. Click the  button.
2. Press the  button.
3. Select an email address from the **Catch All** field. You can also select an email address that does not belong to Website in the **Destination** field.
4. Click **Finish**.




5. The new alias appears in the aliases tab.

	Sent To	Type	Destination	Edit 
<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	catch_all	manager	

Editing an Alias

To edit one or more of the parameters of an Alias account:

1. Press the **Edit**  button that is next to the account you wish to edit.
2. Edit the desired field/s.
3. Press the **Finish** button.

Removing an Alias

To remove an alias account:

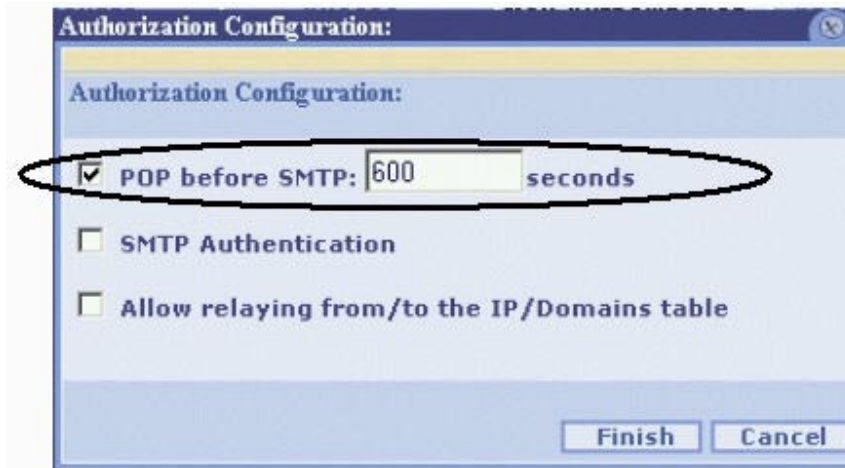
1. Select the **X** checkbox, which is next to the relevant account.
2. Press the  button.

Mail Authorization

This tab enables you to define outgoing mail security settings of site's mail server. These settings are primarily used to cut down abuse and misuse of relatively open mail servers. If all features in this tab are disabled then you will not be able to use the site's mail server for outgoing mail from a remote site. Select one or more of these authorization features to activate your mail server for outgoing mail:

Note: This tab is disabled when an external mail server is utilized on a name-based site.

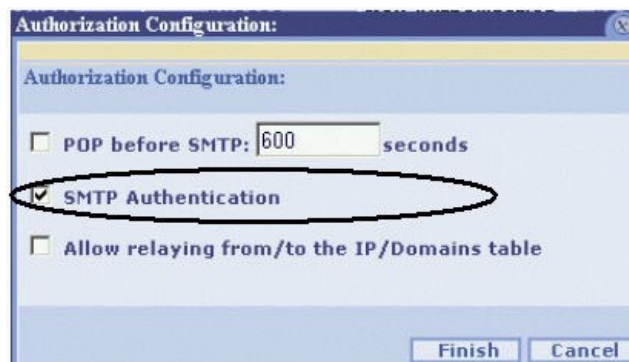
- **POP before SMTP:** POP before SMTP is a method for authenticating users before they send mail through a mail server. This method does not apply to local email messages (email messages from/to local email accounts). If feature is enabled, then user must check for incoming email messages before sending email messages. For example: If you are using Outlook® Express® 5.5 then click the **Receive All** button before sending email messages. User must send the email message during the interval that is defined in the **POP before SMTP** field. Otherwise, he/she must click the **Receive All** button again.
 1. Click the **Edit** button to enable/disable feature. You will be prompted to wizard screen. Select the **POP before SMTP** checkbox and define the number of seconds in which you will be prompted to reenter your login details.



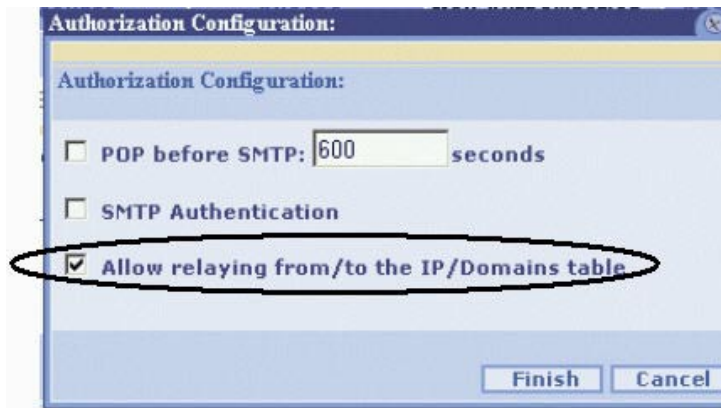
2. Click **Finish**.
- **SMTP Authentication:** When enabled, if user wants to send email messages to external email addresses then user must login to mail server by entering user name and password. This is the same user name and password that were defined when creating email/FTP account. If you are using Outlook Express 5.5 then make sure that the following is selected.



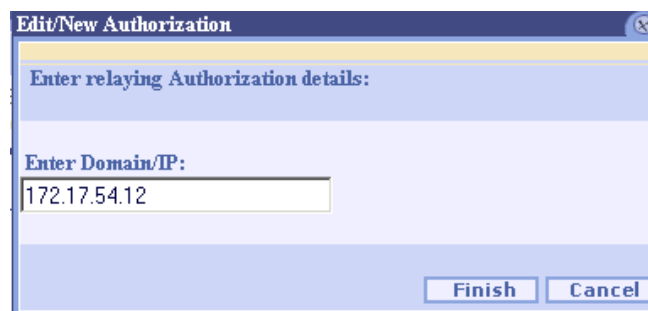
1. Click the **Edit** button and select **SMTP Authentication** checkbox.



2. Click **Finish**.
- **Relaying from/to the IP/Domains table:** Relaying is relevant when one sends email messages from a client to an external email address. Email messages can be relayed to/from predefined IP addresses and domains. Table's entries will not be lost when feature is disabled.
 1. Click the **Edit** button and select **Allow relaying from/to the IP/Domains table** checkbox. Click **Finish**.



2. Enter IP address or domain name in wizard screen.



3. The domain/IP address you have entered appears in table. To enter another domain/IP address repeat step number 2.

✘	Allowed IP addresses/Domains	Edit ✎
<input type="checkbox"/>	172.17.54.12	✎

4. Relaying is enabled from/to all domains/IP addresses listed in table.

Anonymous FTP

Anonymous FTP account can only be activated on a site with a proprietary IP address. It is a method for giving users access to files so that they don't need to identify themselves when logging in. User name may be either 'anonymous' or 'ftp'. Leave the password field empty or enter any string.

To define the anonymous FTP account settings:

1. Click the **Edit** button.
2. You will be prompted to a wizard screen.
3. Select the **Enable Anonymous FTP access** checkbox to activate anonymous FTP account.
4. Enter a directory for the anonymous FTP account or leave the default setting.
5. You can enable anonymous FTP user to upload files by selecting the **Allow write permissions (Uploads)** checkbox.
6. Enter the amount of MB that anonymous FTP user can upload in the **Anonymous FTP quota (MB)** field. When disabling anonymous FTP, the value in quota field is changed to **N/A** (The former value is deleted).
7. Click **Finish**.

8. Anonymous FTP account settings appear in details pane.

Parameter	Value
Enable Anonymous FTP access	Enabled
Anonymous FTP directory	/ftp/pub/anonymous
Anonymous FTP write (Uploads)	Enabled
Anonymous FTP quota(MB)	7
Anonymous FTP usage(MB)	0.00

Settings

Settings tab enables you to configure the parameters of outgoing email messages for site users

- **Maximum number of recipients:** Define the maximum number of email recipients for an email message. This setting assists in preventing spamming. To define this setting, enter the maximum number of recipients in the **Maximum number of recipients** field and click **Update** button. Entering zero is the same as entering an unlimited number of recipients.

Maximum content length

Maximum content length for incoming and outgoing email messages (KB) [Update](#)

- **Maximum content length:** Define the maximum size of an email message. To define this setting, enter the maximum size in the **Maximum content length** field and click **Update** button. Entering zero is the same as entering an unlimited length for an email message.

Maximum content length

Define maximum content length for outgoing email message(KB) [Update](#)

- **Outgoing mail server:** This feature is available only if you are utilizing a name based site. Select to Enable/disable the site's mail server as outgoing mail server. If you are using an external mail server then none of the definitions in the Mail Authorization tab are relevant.

Site Management

Utilities

'Utilities' tab enables you to do the following:

- Backup and restore the site's files and directories.
- Maintain and modify site's files and sub directories.

Backup and Restore

Backup and restore: Backup site files and directories on a separate storage device. Restore the site's files and directories to your site.

To backup:

- Select the **Backup files and directories** radio button to backup site's files and directories.
- Click **Login** button.
- You will be prompted to reenter your user name and password.
- Enter title for backup file in the Backup Title field and select files to back up.

Select data type:

Backup Title:

All files

Email mailboxes only

Content files only

Virtual user (FTP + Email):

Directory:

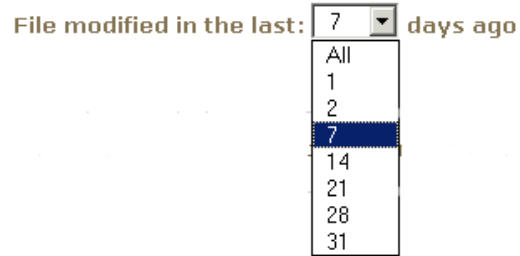
- Protect the backup files with a password in the **Protect backup with password** section.

Protect backup with password:

Password:

Retype:

- Select to backup only the files that have been modified in that last 1, 2,7,14, 21, 28 or 31 days. Conversely, you can select **All** to backup all files.



- Click the **Recalculate** button in order to find out the size of backup before compression.
- Click the **Start Backup** button. You will be prompted to select a folder in which backup file will be downloaded.
- File's extension is .tgz and it can be opened with any popular compression utility (For example Winzip®).

Note: It is impossible to restore files with WRITE or EXECUTE permissions.

To restore:

- Select the Restore files and directories radio button to backup site's files and directories.
- Click Login button.
- Select back up file to restore and enter password that has been entered during backup of file. Click Next.

Backup Name	Backup File	Backup Type	Modified	Date of creation	Size (Kb) Before compression
<input checked="" type="radio"/> backup12_01	VDSBACKUP-superlottomo-2001-12-18-14-01.tgz	All files	All days ago	2001/12/18, 14:01	438

Enter password for selected backup file

Password:

Retype:

- Select the directories that will be restored and click the button. Click **Next**.

List view:

Location: /Root/

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Size	L. Modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	etc/	Dir	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ftp/	Dir	2001/11/17 17:3
<input type="checkbox"/>	include/	Dir	2001/11/17 17:3
<input type="checkbox"/>	usr/	Dir	2001/11/17 17:3
<input type="checkbox"/>	var/	Dir	2001/11/17 17:3

List view:

Location: /Root/

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Size	L. Modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	var/	Dir	2001/11/17 17:3

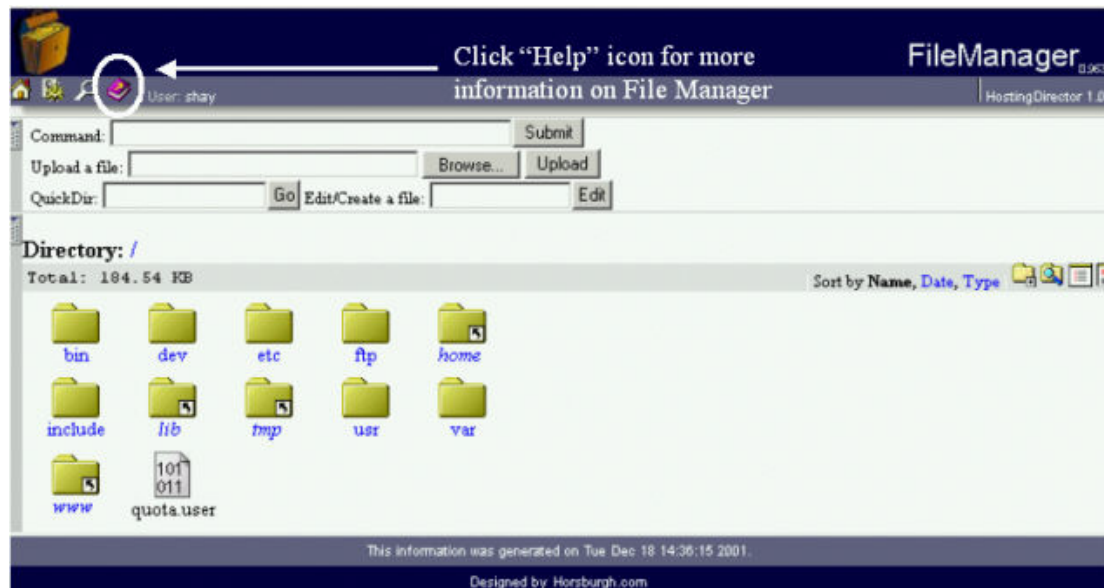
- Click **Browse** button and select backup file. Click **Restore** button.

File Manager

File manager enables you to maintain and modify files and sub directories. You can also enable/disable access to your files.

To utilize File Manager:

- Click Login button in **File Manager** section.
- You will be prompted to reenter your user name and password.
- File Manager will be displayed on a separate browser window.
- For more information about utilizing file manager, you can access the help files of this application.



- To logout of file manager, close browser window.

Settings

View and configure your site parameters:

- **Restart VDS:** Reboot your site. This process may take up to a few minutes. Warning! During the restart process, site's services will be down. To restart site click **Restart** button.
- **Remote access:** SSH and Telnet access to site. This section displays whether this access is enabled or disabled. Contact your hosting provider to change this setting.
- **Quota Alerts:** Quota Alerts: Account user receives alerts on quota use when **Enable Quota Alerts** button appears. Alerts are sent to the email address that you have entered in the Contacts tab. Alerts are sent on the following:
 - Ninety percent of the disk/file quota has been reached.
 - Watchdog did not succeed in starting the HTTP process.
 - Site exceeded its HTTP Max accounts (virtual hosts quota).
 - System files that have been modified.
 - 90% of bandwidth quota has been reached.
 Messages are sent every 12 hours at 10:00 and 22:00 (10:00 AM and 10:00PM). To stop receiving alerts click the **Enable Quota Alerts** button. Note that this feature may be disabled by the hosting provider.
- **Apache Watchdog:** HostingDirector enables you to use the Watchdog option on site. When enabled, the Watchdog checks whether the site is up every 30 seconds (default). If the site is down it will restart the HTTP process for the site, enabling the site to be up and running again. To stop this option click on **Turn Off Monitoring** button. To restart this option click on **Turn On Monitoring** button.

Apache Watchdog

Watchdog monitoring is off. Turn On Monitoring

- **Enter New Password:** Enter new password for site. Password should be 6 - 8 characters long. Only printable ASCII characters are valid. Click **Update** button. Password will be activated in next login.

Enter New Password

Password should be 6 - 8 characters long. Only printable ASCII characters are valid.

New Password:

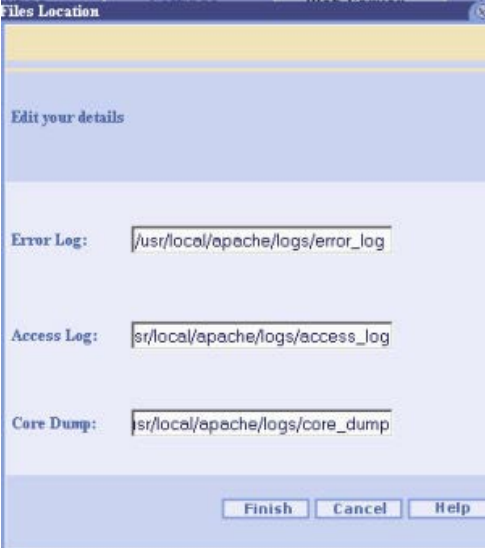
Retype Password:

Update

Web Server

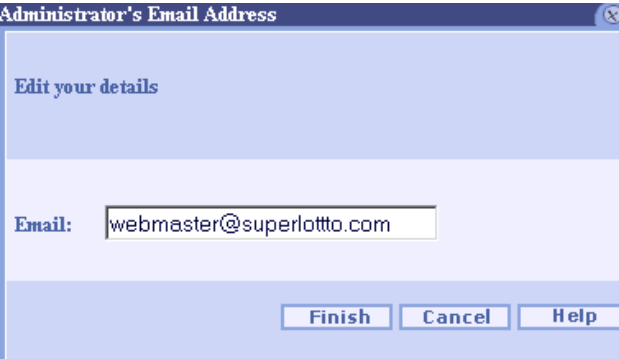
Web server tab is divided into two sections:

- **Files Location:** Paths of error, access, and core dump files To change the paths click the **Edit** button.
- Enter the file paths in the wizard screen and click **Finish**.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Files Location" with a close button in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a yellow header bar. The main content area has a light blue background and contains the text "Edit your details" in a smaller font. Below this, there are three text input fields, each with a label to its left: "Error Log:" with the value "/usr/local/apache/logs/error_log", "Access Log:" with the value "/usr/local/apache/logs/access_log", and "Core Dump:" with the value "/usr/local/apache/logs/core_dump". At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help".

- **Administrator's Email Address:** Email address of site owner/administrator. It is important to update this address. This email address will appear in cases where there is a CGI error in a specific script. To change address, click the **Edit** button. Enter the email address in the wizard screen and click **Finish**.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Administrator's Email Address" with a close button in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a light blue header bar. The main content area has a light blue background and contains the text "Edit your details" in a smaller font. Below this, there is a text input field with the label "Email:" and the value "webmaster@superlotto.com". At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help".

IP Filtering

IP filtering enables you to control access to a specific site by permitting or denying access according to IP address and therefore provides the functionality of a personal firewall. You can restrict an IP address to all services of a site or to a specific service (HTTP, FTP, SMTP, POP). The following guidelines apply to all IP filtering rules:

- When creating a rule that has one or more exceptions, it is necessary to create the exceptions first and then the general rule. For example, if you wish to create a rule that will allow HTTP service to all IP addresses that begin with 172. excluding 172.5.4.3, then first create the rule that denies service to the specific address and finally create the general rule for all IP addresses that begin with 172.

We will proceed to add the following rule:

- Any IP address that begins with 209. will not be allowed access to the site unless it is the IP address 209.61.134.213. We will implement this rule to all site services.

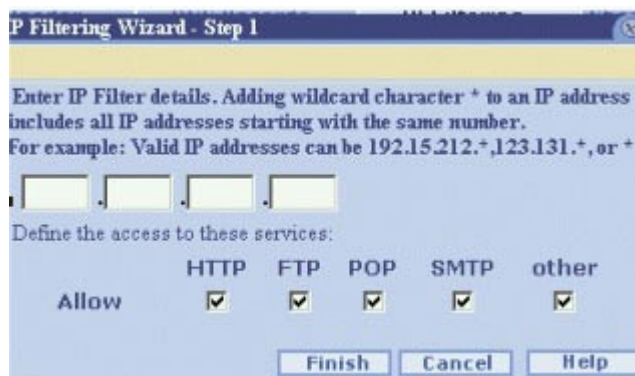
Note

The wild card character * can be used in an IP filtering rule.

Example: 225.* is a valid filtering rule.

* must appear as the last character of address. For example: 225.*.8 is not valid.

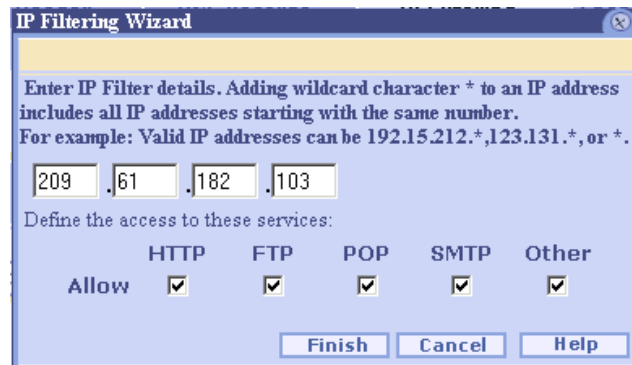
To add an IP filtering rule click on the  button. The following screen appears:




Note

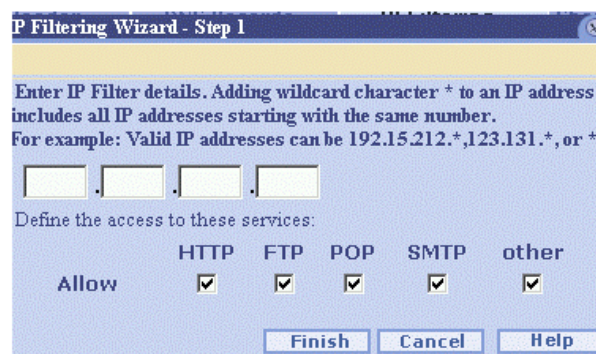
Other refers to any application that binds any port on the VDS excluding POP, SMTP, HTTP, FTP, Telnet, and SSH.

We will first create the exception to this rule: IP address 209.15.144.241 will be allowed access. Enter **209.61.134.213** in the IP address field. Select the Allow checkboxes for all services:

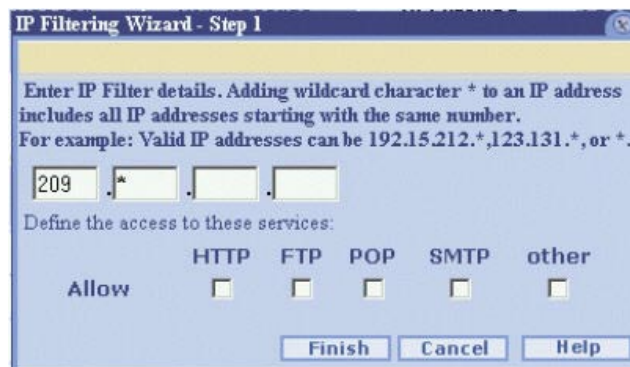


Click **Finish**.

Click on the  button. The following screen appears:



Enter **209.*** in the IP address field. Clear the **Allow** checkboxes for all services:



Click **Finish**.

The new rule appears in the **IP Filtering** tab.

Through this process, we have demonstrated how to implement an IP filtering rule to your Website. You can add as many rules to a specific service or all services, as long as the rules do not contradict one another.

Note that the telnet service is NOT influenced by any IP filter rule.

ValueApps

Introduction



ValueApps are software components that are installed to give the site additional functionality. Some ValueApps can only be installed on the site. For example, FrontPage® extensions. Other ValueApps can be installed more than once (several instances of the same ValueApp). For example, Apache error messages.

To add a ValueApp:

1. Click on the desired ValueApp tab. Each tab includes a specific category of ValueApp. The list of ValueApps is growing steadily, with current applications falling into the following six categories:
 - a. **Web Applications:** Applications that enhance usability of Website viewer.
 - b. **Web Development:** Applications for generating and creating server side scripts and utilities
 - c. **Streaming:** Streaming media applications.
 - d. **Collaboration:** Applications that provide interactive functionality with Website viewers.
 - e. **Database applications:** Database applications that can be connected to Website.
 - f. **E-commerce:** Applications for site owners that sell products or services through Website.
2. Click on the ValueApp you wish to add to your Website. Depending on the type of ValueApp you are installing, further details may be required. Click **Finish** once you have entered all of the required additional details. The newly installed ValueApp appears in the **Installed ValueApps** list.

Web Applications

WebPasswords: Create, delete and manage password based Web directories. Useful in controlling Web directories for privileged customers and employees.

Urchin® : Urchin 3 is an extremely high-performance Website/Web server visitor analysis and reporting system that tells you everything you need to know about the traffic to your site and server. For more information, enter to <http://www.urchin.com/>

Site Search: Site Search ValueApp allows you to integrate a keyword search program into your site so that users can search specified text and HTML documents. It then returns a list of filenames that matched the specified keyword(s). Requires mod_PHP ValueApp. You can install only one instance of this ValueApp.

Banner Management ValueApp: phpAdsNew is a banner management and tracking system written in PHP. Currently it can manage multiple banners (any size) per client, view daily, overall and summary statistics and send statistics to clients via email. It stores all the data in a MySQL database. Requires mod_PHP and MySQL ValueApps. You can install only one instance of this ValueApp. For more information enter to <http://VDS-IP/plugins/phpAdsNew/Documentation.html>

Apache Error Message: Display a response of your choice as an alternative to conventional error messages such as " Error 404 ". Enables you to display a custom text message or web page. For more information enter to <http://www.apache.org/>

Webalizer: Analyzes web server data to produce web site usage reports. For example, the Webalizer can create a chart showing the countries from which your site is accessed. Charts can be viewed with a standard web browser. For more information enter to <http://www.webalizer.com/>

Web Development

Java Runtime Environment: Install Sun® Java runtime environment (JRE) 1.1.8. The JRE is the minimum standard Java platform for running Java programs. It contains the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), Java Core Classes and supporting files. For more information enter to <http://java.sun.com/products/>

FrontPage® Extensions: A set of programs on a Web server that allow users to author, administer, and browse Microsoft FrontPage® extended Web sites, and to add enhanced functionality such as hit counters, search forms, and discussion webs to their sites. For more information enter to <http://www.microsoft.com/frontpage/>

PERL: Script language of choice for Web developers. Libraries for PERL exist for several platforms and PERL's speed and flexibility make it well suited for form processing and on-the-fly web page creation. For more information enter to <http://www.perl.com>

Python: A popular server side scripting language. Python is used in many situations where a great deal of dynamism, ease of use, power, and flexibility are required. For more information enter to <http://www.python.org/>

Mod_PERL: This technology gives enhanced speed to the PERL scripts by combining PERL programming language and the power of the Apache HTTP server. Mod_PERL enables to write Apache modules entirely in PERL. Requires PERL ValueApp. For more information enter to <http://perl.apache.org/>

Mod_PHP: A technology combining the power of PHP scripts and the Apache HTTP server. Enables the writing of Apache pages entirely in PHP, thus enabling PHP code to be inserted directly alongside HTML. For more information enter to <http://www.php.net/>

Chili!Soft®: Enables a Microsoft® Active Server Pages (ASP) Internet development environment and has the added ability to work across different platforms. For more information enter to <http://www.chilisoft.com/>

ColdFusion®: The ColdFusion ValueApp consists of the ColdFusion 4.5.1 Web application server and provides you with a quick way of developing and delivering scalable Web applications. Note that the ColdFusion Shared ValueApp must be installed on the Server prior to installing this ValueApp on a specific VDS. For more information enter to <http://www.allaire.com/>

Streaming

Darwin®: Enable any VDS to send streaming QuickTime® data using RTP and RTSP protocols. Available on Linux Servers only. For more information, enter to <http://www.publicsource.apple.com/projects/streaming/>

Real Server: Streaming realplayer® compatible media files across an intranet or the Internet. Note that the Real Server Shared ValueApp must be installed on the Server prior to installing this ValueApp on a specific VDS. For more information enter to <http://www.real.com/>

Collaboration

Guestbook: Filebased Guestbook ValueApp is a powerful, multi language PHP based guest book in English, German and other languages. Create a Web page where users can leave their contact information and comments. An administrator's module enables you to modify and configure the guest book. Requires mod_PHP ValueApp.

Majordomo: Automates management of Internet mailing lists. Commands are sent to Majordomo via electronic mail to handle all aspects of list maintenance (viewing, subscribing, etc.). For more information, enter to <http://www.greatcircle.com/majordomo/>

Majordomo List: Automatically add and configure a distribution list. Requires Majordomo ValueApp. For more information, enter to <http://www.greatcircle.com/majordomo/>

IMP: Allow your users to connect to a Web mail interface, enabling them to send and receive email without the need to configure an email client. Requires MySQL and mod_PHP ValueApps.

Second Saver: The SecondSaver is full-featured Web calendar. SecondSaver can create, manage and send schedules via e-mail to all subscribed users. For more information enter to <http://www.secondsaver.com/>

Mail Form: Creates an HTML mail form in which users can enter their comments and personal details. Data entered by users is then redirected to an email address of your choice. Requires Python ValueApp.

NeoMail: Web based mail reader with advanced features such as sending/receiving messages with multiple attachments and an inline image attachment display. For more information enter to <http://neomail.sourceforge.net/>

Bulletin Board: Set up an electronic messaging system allowing users to exchange information, questions and announcements related to your site.

Once you install the bulletin board, you can customize and administrate it through a standard web browser.

Customization includes many features such as discussion topics, user registration, and censored words. Requires PERL ValueApp. For more information enter to <http://www.worldwidemart.com/scripts/>

Auto Responder: Automatically replies to emails. Enter a message and an email address of your choice. Your message will be automatically sent to anyone who sends emails to this selected address.

E-Commerce

EveryAuction®: The auction package allows the setting up of an online auction site. EveryAuction lets you set up a site where buyers and sellers come together to create the online auction experience. Requires PERL ValueApp. For more information enter to <http://www.everysoft.com/auction/>

Freeware Merchant®: A shopping system that covers all the needs for e-commerce enabled web sites. Features include a fully functional shopping cart, web based catalog administration, order administration, and user management. For more information enter to <http://www.merchant-store.com>

Miva Empresa®: Enables the server with XML based Miva Script, commerce processing and database. Miva Script applications running under Miva Empresa execute in a sandboxed data and runtime environment. For more information enter to <http://www.miva.com/>

Miva Merchant®: Miva Merchant is a browser-based Storefront Development and Management System. It integrates cataloging, product, fulfillment, maintenance, category management, shopping basket, order and credit card processing. Requires Miva Empresa ValueApp. For more information enter to <http://www.miva.com/>

Open SSL: This SSL module allows you to equip your Web site with secure Internet transaction capability. It gives you and your customers peace of mind when conducting commerce over the Web. For more information enter to <http://www.openssl.org/source/>

VeriSign® Certificate: VeriSign's Website digital certificates authenticate intranet, extranet, and e-commerce sites, enabling encrypted transactions and communications between browsers and servers across the Internet. For more information enter to <http://www.verisign.com/>

Credit Card Verification: Verify credit card numbers based on the mod 10 algorithm. Enables authentication by the credit card digit combination. Confirms the validity and type of credit cards for Visa®, MasterCard®, and

American Express® card numbers. Requires mod_PHP ValueApp. You can install only one instance of this ValueApp.

Database

MySQL: An SQL-interpreting database client/server primarily geared for UNIX systems but maintained for Windows platforms as well. MySQL allows efficient integration with third-party tools, such as PHP and PERL, enabling you to generate dynamic Web pages through database queries.

The MySQL installation directory is **/usr/local/mysql**. For more information enter to <http://www.mysql.com/>

PERL MySQL Libs: Installs the PERL libraries needed to connect to the MySQL database, thus enabling one to generate dynamic web pages through database queries. For more information enter to <http://www.cpan.org/>

PHPMyAdmin: phpMyAdmin is intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the Web. For more information enter to <http://www.phpwizard.net/>

PostgreSQL: PostgreSQL is a sophisticated Object-Relational DBMS, supporting almost all SQL constructs, including sub-selects, transactions, and user-defined types and functions. For more information enter to <http://www.postgresql.org/>

Domains Settings

Domains Tab

You must register the domain name of your site. Visit the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) at <http://www.icann.org>. Site includes a list of accredited domain-name registrars.

Domains tab functionality is available only to sites with a proprietary IP address.

It enables you to execute the following tasks:

- Add a new domain name with the same IP address and zone file of site domain.
- Create a virtual site.
- Create sub domains.

To create a new domain name:

- Click **New** button. You will be prompted to a wizard screen.
- Enter the new domain name in the **Name (Domain)** field.
- Select Use local mail server to utilize the site's mail server.
- Select **None** for Web directory.
- Click **Finish**.

- The new domain name appears in details pane. When Web surfer enters this domain name he/she will be prompted to the **initial Website** of site.



To create virtual site:

- Click **New** button. You will be prompted to a wizard screen.
- Enter the new domain name in the **Name (Domain)** field.
- Select **Use local mail server** to utilize the site's mail server.
- Enter root directory for the domain's files.

Define the domain parameters:

Name (Domain):

Use local mail server:

Web directory for the domain will be:

Enter root directory:

None

Finish Cancel Help

- Click **Finish**. The new domain name appears in details pane. When Website surfer enters this domain name he/she will be prompted to a Website that is **not** the initial Website of account.

1. The box on the right will now show your domain name. Click on the New button.

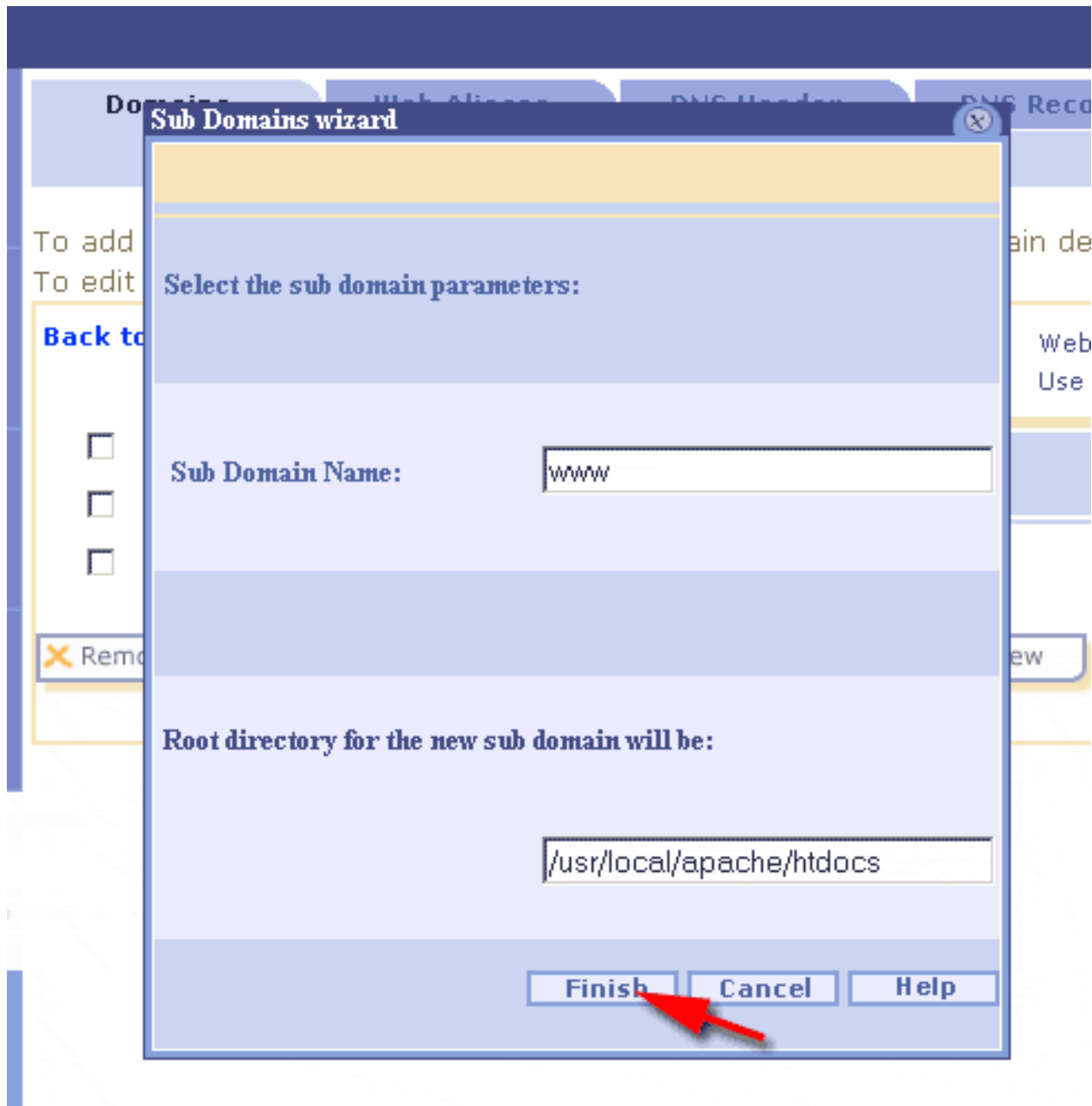
Note: Do not click on the New button in the left box, only the New button in the right box will set up the www subdomain. Thank you.



Click the "New" button in the "sub domain details" window. In the left sidebar, click the "Edit" button.



1. Now, a pop-up wizard box will appear. First, enter **www** for the subdomain name.
2. For the root directory box you will need to enter the same thing you entered for the main domain in step 5.
3. Click the Finish button and you have now successfully completed parking a domain.



To create a sub domain:

- In the domains table, click on the domain name that you would like to add a sub domain to.
- You will be prompted to a details window on that domain name.

mydomain4567.com Details: Web Directory: none
Use Local Mail Server: true

	Sub Domain	Web Directory	Edit 
	Remove selected items	New	

- Click the **New** button. You will be prompted to a wizard screen.
- Enter the sub domain name and its directory. Click **Finish** button.

Sub Domains wizard

Select the sub domain parameters:

Sub Domain Name:

Root directory for the new sub domain will be:


Finish **Cancel** **Help**

- The sub domain name shall appear on screen.



mydomain4567.com Details: Web Directory: none
Use Local Mail Server: true

	Sub Domain	Web Directory	Edit 
<input type="checkbox"/>	sale	/tmp	
	Remove selected items	New	

To modify domain name or sub domain name:

- Click the  button that is next to the object you would like to edit.
- You will be prompted to a wizard screen. Enter the changes in the relevant fields and click **Finish**.

To delete domain name or sub domain name:

- Click the  checkbox next to the object you would like to delete.
- Click  button.

Web Aliases

Web Aliases tab enables you to create two types of aliases:

- **Web Alias:** An alias that directs to specific path in site.
- **Script Alias:** An alias that points to a scripts folder in site (For CGI executables).

To create a Web alias:

- Click the **New alias** button. You will be prompted to a wizard screen.
- Select **Alias** radio button.
- Enter the alias name and absolute path.







- Click **Finish**. Alias details appear on screen.

	Type	URL	Alias Path	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	alias	/a	/tmp	
<input type="checkbox"/>	alias	/icons/	/usr/local/apache/icons/	
<input type="checkbox"/>	script alias	/cgi-bin/	/usr/local/apache/cgi-bin/	


To create a Script alias:

- Click the **New alias** button. You will be prompted to a wizard screen.
- Select **Alias** radio button.
- Enter the alias name and absolute path.



- Click **Finish**. Alias details appear on screen.

	Type	URL	Alias Path	Edit 
<input type="checkbox"/>	alias	/a	/tmp	
<input type="checkbox"/>	alias	/icons/	/usr/local/apache/icons/	
<input type="checkbox"/>	script alias	/b	/tmp	
<input type="checkbox"/>	script alias	/cgi-bin/	/usr/local/apache/cgi-bin/	

To modify Web alias or script alias:

- Click the  button that is next to the object you would like to edit.
- You will be prompted to a wizard screen. Enter the changes in the relevant fields and click **Finish**.

To delete Web alias or script alias:

- Click the  checkbox next to the object you would like to delete.
- Click  button.

The following demonstration displays the difference between a Web alias and script alias:

- The script **test-cgi** is processed via the **/a** Web alias. In this case the input of the file is identical to the output that is displayed via Web browser:

```

Address http://172.16.36.9/a/test-cgi
Links

#!/bin/sh

# disable filename globbing
set -f

echo Content-type: text/plain
echo

echo CGI/1.0 test script report:
echo

echo argc is $#. argv is "$*".
echo

echo SERVER_SOFTWARE = $SERVER_SOFTWARE
echo SERVER_NAME = $SERVER_NAME
echo GATEWAY_INTERFACE = $GATEWAY_INTERFACE
echo SERVER_PROTOCOL = $SERVER_PROTOCOL
echo SERVER_PORT = $SERVER_PORT
echo REQUEST_METHOD = $REQUEST_METHOD
echo HTTP_ACCEPT = "$HTTP_ACCEPT"
echo PATH_INFO = "$PATH_INFO"
echo PATH_TRANSLATED = "$PATH_TRANSLATED"

```

- The script **test-cgi** is processed via the **/b** script alias. In this case the input of the file is different from output that is displayed via Web browser. This is because this file has been processed in server side and its output is displayed on Web browser.

```

Address http://172.16.36.9/b/test-cgi
Links

CGI/1.0 test script report:

argc is 0. argv is .

SERVER_SOFTWARE = Apache/1.3.22 (Unix)
SERVER_NAME = superlottto.com
GATEWAY_INTERFACE = CGI/1.1
SERVER_PROTOCOL = HTTP/1.1
SERVER_PORT = 80
REQUEST_METHOD = GET
HTTP_ACCEPT = image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg,
PATH_INFO =
PATH_TRANSLATED =
SCRIPT_NAME = /b/test-cgi
QUERY_STRING =
REMOTE_HOST =
REMOTE_ADDR = 172.16.1.86
REMOTE_USER =
AUTH_TYPE =
CONTENT_TYPE =
CONTENT_LENGTH =

```

DNS Header

The DNS Header tab displays DNS zone file parameters, as follows:

- **Email:** Email address of the top level provider.
- **Max DNS records:** Number of DNS records that can be created for site. Zero value enables unlimited DNS records.
- **Refresh:** The time interval for a slave to receive updated information from its master.
- **Retry:** If Refresh does not produce updated information in the time stated, the Retry value is the interval (number of seconds) after which Refresh will be tried again.
- **Expire:** If Retry does not produce updated information, the Expire value is the length of time during which Refresh will still be used.
- **Minimum TTL (Time to Live):** The amount of time during which the data in the slave remains valid.

Parameter	Value
Email	dnsmaster@sphera.com
Max DNS records	9 (0 = unlimited)
Refresh(sec)	10800
Retry(sec)	3600
Expire(sec)	604800
Minimum TTL(sec)	86400


To edit one of the above parameters click on the Edit button. The following screen appears:

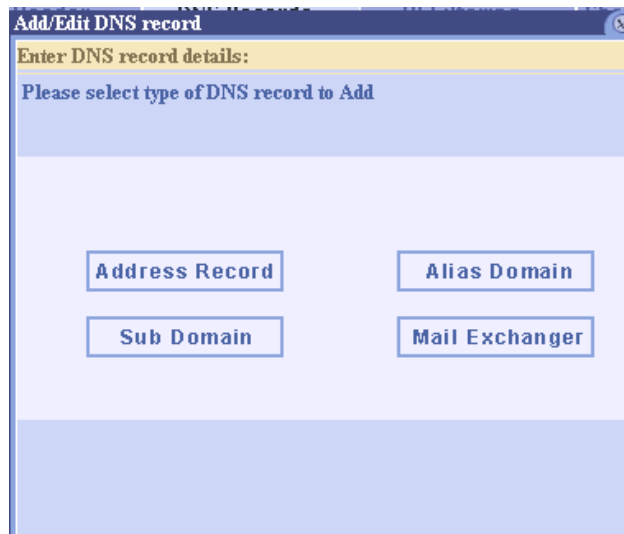
Enter the desired modifications and click the **Finish** button. The modified details appear on screen.

DNS Records

Introduction

Adding/editing a DNS record on a site changes its domain DNS database; domain hosts, sub-domains, aliases and mail exchange definitions. There are four (4) types of records that can be modified/added.

To add a DNS record, click the  button. You will then be prompted to the following wizard screen:

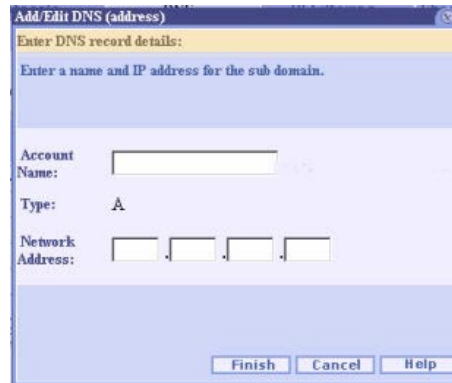


Address Record

Address Record (Type A): Translates a domain name to an IP address.

To add an **Address Record**:

1. Click the **Address Record** button. The following wizard screen appears:



The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Add/Edit DNS (address)". The dialog has a yellow header bar with the text "Enter DNS record details:". Below the header, there is a blue background area with the instruction "Enter a name and IP address for the sub domain." The form contains three main sections: "Account Name:" with a single-line text input field; "Type:" with a dropdown menu currently set to "A"; and "Network Address:" with four separate input fields for the octets of an IP address, separated by dots. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help".

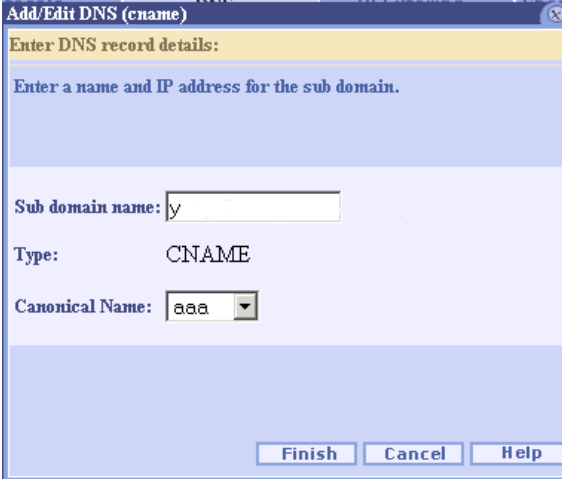
2. Enter the host name in the **Account Name** field, and the IP address in the **Network Address** field. Click **Finish**.

Alias Domain (Parked Domain)

Alias Domain (canonical name): Creates an alias name for an existing domain name. Example: Creating the alias "y.olm.com" for the domain name "yellow.olm.com".

To add a **Cname** record:

1. Click the **Alias Domain** button. The following screen



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add/Edit DNS (cname)". The dialog contains the following fields and controls:

- Sub domain name:** A text input field containing the value "y".
- Type:** A dropdown menu with "CNAME" selected.
- Canonical Name:** A dropdown menu with "aaa" selected.
- Buttons:** "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help" buttons are located at the bottom right of the dialog.

2. Enter the alias name in the **Sub domain Name** field. For example: y. Select the domain (canonical) name or @ in the **Canonical Name** field. Click **Finish**.
Note, that the character @ represents your domain.

Mail Exchanger

Mail Exchanger (Type MX): Choose domains that will process email messages. To add an **MX** record:

1. Click the **Mail Exchanger** button. The following wizard screen appears:

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Add/Edit DNS (MX)". The main heading is "Enter DNS record details:". Below this, it says "Type the mail exchanger name then enter it's Time To Live and mail server details." There is a "Mail Exchanger:" label followed by a text box containing "sales". Below that is a "Mail" section with a list of text boxes containing "pop.olm.com" and "pop.demosite1234.com". At the bottom are "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help" buttons.

Data in fields
is for
demonstration
purposes only

2. Enter the email account name in the **Mail Exchanger** field. Enter the domain/s that will process the email account in the **Mail** field/s. Note, that the top field has the highest preference for processing the email account. Click **Finish**.

Sub Domain

Sub Domain (Type NS) : Defines sub-domains. For example: creating the "support" sub domain in <domain name> will result in the domain name "support.<domain name>".

To add an NS record:

1. Click the **Sub Domain** button. The following screen appears

2. Enter the sub domain name the **Domain Name** field (Do not enter an IP address).
3. Enter the primary name server for sub domain in the **Primary** field.
4. Enter the secondary name server/s for sub domain in the **Secondary** field/s. Click **Finish**.


Note: Some DNS records parameters appear on the details pane with 3 dots at the end. For example:

<input type="checkbox"/>	support	NS	green.olm.com	
--------------------------	---------	----	---------------	--

This means that more than one line is needed to display all of this DNS record's parameters. You can view these parameters by pressing the **Edit** button.


Editing a DNS Record

To edit one or more of the parameters of a DNS record:

1. Press the **Edit**  button that is next to the DNS record you wish to edit.
2. Edit the desired field/s.
3. Press the **Finish** button.

Removing a DNS Record

To remove an DNS record:

1. Select the checkbox, which is next to the relevant record.
2. Press the  button.

Advanced User Settings

This section is intended for those users that have some prior experience with Website functionality.

Statistics feature of POP and FTP Services

This chapter illustrates how to enable a statistics feature of POP and FTP services per VDS.

POP Service

To enable POP service statistics the VDS owner should do the following:

1. Open the following file with any text editor:
[VDS Root]/etc/.qpopper-options
2. **Remove the '#' from the following line:**
#set statistics=true

The log file is located in the following path:

[VDS Root]/var/log/maillog

The format of each output line is as this sample output:

```
Oct 23 05:10:02 Ill.net /bin/popd[21262]: Stats: ram1 0 0 1 410 ivory.olm.com 172.16.1.240
```

Explanation of output:

- **Oct 23 05:10:02** : Date
- **Ill.net**: local node name
- **/bin/popd[21262]**: Process ID
- **ram1**: User name
- **0**: number of messages retrieved from server
- **0**: Size of retrieved messages in bytes
- **1**: Number of messages that exist in server
- **410**: Size of messages that exist in server (In bytes)
- **ivory.olm.com**: client machine name
- **172.16.1.240**: IP address of client

A line is created for each session. Authentication or protocols errors are also logged. For further information, refer to the PDF manual at <http://a1392.g.akamaitech.net/7/1392/939/0002/www.eudora.com/download/eudora/qpopper/4.0/free/final/Qpopper.pdf>

FTP service

To enable FTP service statistics, the VDS owner should do the following:

1. Open the following file with any text editor:
[VDS Root]/etc/ftppaccess
2. Add the following line of code to the file:
log transfers <typelist> <directions>

<typelist>: A comma separated list of real (for real users), anonymous and guest users.

<directions>: Specify inbound and/or outbound statistics.

For further information on this modification, refer to <http://www.wu-ftp.org/man/ftpassess.html>.

Example of input line:

```
log transfers anonymous,real inbound,outbound
```

Output file is located at **[vds root]/var/log/xferlog**:
The following is a sample line of output:

```
Tue Oct 23 05:07:16 2001 1 ivory.olm.com 7046 /.emacs a _ o r ram1 ftp 0 * c
```

Explanation of output:

- **Tue Oct 23 05:07:16 2001**: Date
- **1**: Transfer time in sec (rounded up)
- **ivory.olm.com**: The remote host name
- **7046**: File size in bytes
- **/.emacs**: name of file that have been transferred
- **a**: ascii transfer (b – binary transfer)
- **_**: Special-action-flag, is one or more single character flags indicating any special action taken. Can be one or more of:
 - ◆ **C** file was compressed
 - ◆ **U** file was uncompressed
 - ◆ **T** file was 'tared'
 - ◆ **_** No action was taken
- **O**: Direction is the direction of the transfer. Can be one of:
 - ◆ **o** outgoing
 - ◆ **i** incoming
- **r**: Access-mode is the method by which the user is logged in. Can be one of:
 - ◆ **a** (anonymous) is for an anonymous guest user.
 - ◆ **g** (guest) is for an guest user with password
 - ◆ **r** (real) is for a local authenticated user.
- **ram1**: user name
- **ftp**: service name
- **O**: Method of authentication used. Can be one of:
 - ◆ **0** none
 - ◆ **1** RFC931 Authentication
- *****: The user ID returned by the authentication method. A * is used if an authenticated user ID is not available.
- **C**: A single character indicating the status of the transfer. Can be one of:
 - ◆ **c** complete transfer
 - ◆ **i** incomplete transfer

A line is created for each file transfer.
For further information on output, refer to
<http://www.wu-ftp.org/man/xferlog.html>

Cron Jobs

Cron Jobs enable setting a variety of tasks that will be executed at specific times.

To find out more about the cron utility, enter the **man crontab** command via Telnet.

To set cron jobs for your site:

1. Open the following file via telnet:
 <Site root>/var/spool/cron/<Site name>
2. Enter the email address for cron job errors and/or output:
 Add the line: MAILTO= "Email address for output "
 Note that the default the default email address is
 MAILTO= site_name@site_domain
 In a case where no MAILTO variable is defined or a non-existent email address is defined then no email messages will be sent.
3. After editing the above file run **crontab** (without any parameters) in order to update the cron daemon.

Example: Run at 11 pm on weekdays "Hi Michael" cron job.

```
0 23 * * 1-5 mail -s "It's 10pm" michael% Michael,%%Hi  
Michael%
```

Apache Preinstalled Modules

The following is a list of preinstalled modules in the Apache Web Server of this site:

- mod_access
- mod_action
- mod_alias
- mod_asis
- mod_auth
- mod_autoindex
- mod_cgi
- mod_dir
- mod_env
- mod_imap
- mod_include
- mod_log_config
- mod_mime
- mod_negotiation
- mod_setenvif
- mod_so

Learn more about these modules at <http://apache.org/docs/mod/>
Additional modules may be used by installing ValueApps.

Glossary

A

Account

A HostingDirector account provides the functionality of a dedicated server in a shared, virtual hosting environment. Each account owner can administrate Website via use friendly control panel. An account is also referred to as a VDS (Virtual Dedicated server) or site.

Aliases

Aliases are shortcuts used to redirect emails. There are four types of aliases:

Email aliases redirect emails to a specified address.

Distribution list aliases allow you to send mail to one address and have it distributed to a group.

Command line aliases forward email to an application for processing.

Catch All alias forwards all unresolved email messages to specific email address.

Anonymous FTP

A method for giving users access to files so that they don't need to identify themselves when logging in. The user enters "anonymous" as a user ID and leaves the password field empty or enters "anonymous".

Apache

Web server of choice to most System administrators. Its open source code and cross platform, compatibility makes this Web server ideal in highly scalable operations.

Apache Error Messages

The Apache error document ValueApp displays a response of your choice as an alternative to conventional error messages such as '404 Not Found'. You can either display a custom text message or redirect the user to any web page.

Auto Responder

Automatically replies to emails. Enter a message and an email address of your choice. Your message will be automatically sent to anyone who sends emails to this selected address.

B**BIND**

A software application for the DNS server developed and distributed by the University of California at Berkeley. Many Internet hosts use BIND,

C**Common gateway interface (CGI)**

Code responsible for describing how server communicates with another application.

Counter

Display a hit counter on your web page showing the number of visits to your web site. The counter begins at the initial number of your choice and increments with each visit.

Credit Card Verification

Verify credit card numbers based on the mod 10 algorithm. Enables authentication by the credit card digit combination. Confirms the validity of Visa®, MasterCard®, Novus® (Discover®), and American Express® card numbers.

D**Dedicated IP Account**

An account that has an exclusive IP address assigned to it.

DNS

Domain Name Server. A DNS is an on-line distributed database system used to map human-readable machine names into IP addresses. The DNS serves as a gateway between the server and the outside world, resolving the IP address and routing files to their correct directories.

F**File Manager**

Manage files on your system through a browser. Edit and password protect HTML files without using Telnet. Requires PERL and Python ValueApps.

FrontPage Extensions

A set of programs on a Web server that allow users to author, administer, and browse Microsoft FrontPage®-extended Web sites, and to add enhanced functionality such as hit counters, search forms, and discussion webs to their sites.

FTP

An Internet protocol for exchanging files between machines.

G**Guestbook**

Create a web page where users can leave their contact information and comments. Users can view all submitted comments and there are options to notify you when a user has signed in. Also enables emailing to all registered users.

H**HTML**

HyperText Markup Language. Tag language, which describes how a Web page is displayed.

I**IP Filtering**

IP filtering enables you to control access to your system by permitting or denying access according to IP address. Access can be restricted by VDS, web page, FTP site and mail.

J**Java Runtime Environment**

Sun ® Solaris Java runtime environment (JRE) 1.1.8. The JRE is the minimum standard Java platform for running Java programs. It contains the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), Java Core Classes and supporting files.

M**Mail Form**

Creates an HTML mail form in which users can enter their comments and personal details. Data entered by users is then redirected to an email address of your choice.

mod_PERL

This technology gives enhanced speed to the PERL scripts by combining PERL programming language and the power of the Apache HTTP server. mod_PERL enables to write Apache modules entirely in PERL.

mod_PHP

A technology combining the power of PHP scripts and the Apache HTTP server. Enables the writing of Apache pages entirely in PHP, thus enabling PHP code to be inserted directly alongside HTML.

N**Name Based Account**

An account whose IP address is shared with other accounts.

NFS

The Network File System is an application that lets a user view and optionally store and update files on a remote machine.

O**Open SSL**

This SSL module allows you to equip your Web site with secure Internet transaction capability. It gives you and your customers peace of mind when conducting commerce over the Web.

P**PERL**

Script language of choice for Web developers. Libraries for PERL exist for several platforms and PERL's speed and flexibility make it well suited for form processing and on-the-fly web page creation.

POP

An Internet protocol for receiving email messages.

Python

A popular server side scripting language. Python is used in many situations where a great deal of dynamism, ease of use, power, and flexibility are required.

Q**Quota**

Disk space quota: Amount of space that account owner is entitled to utilize.
Files quota: Number of files that account owner is entitled to utilize.

R**Reseller**

Resellers are special users that are enabled to manage one or more account and to resell hosting services to individual users.

S**Shared IP Address**

A shared IP address enables to allocate more than one account to the same IP address.

Simple Search Engine

Allow you to integrate a keyword and Boolean search program into your site so that users can search specified text and HTML documents. It then returns a list of filenames that matched the specified keyword(s).

SSL

Secure Sockets Layer: A program that increases the security of messages that are sent via the Internet.

SMTP

Popular email protocol for sending email messages.

SWAP

Utilization of the hard disk for virtual memory or "swap space".

U**User Account**

A user account is a mail and FTP account. Creating a user account allows the user to access his/her password-protected email and files located on the server.

V**ValueApps**

ValueApps are software components that you install to give your server additional functionality. You can browse the available ValueApps in the various categories and choose the ones you wish to install.

VDS

A virtual dedicated server (VDS) provides the functionality of a dedicated server in a shared, virtual hosting environment. A VDS is also referred to as an account or site.

Virtual Hosting

The provisioning of a name based site that has the following services: HTTP, FTP, POP, SMTP.

Virtual Memory

Utilization of machine's hard disk to simulate additional random-access memory.

W**Webalizer**

Analyzes web server data to produce web site usage reports. For example, the Webalizer can create a chart showing the countries from which your site is accessed. Charts can be viewed with a standard web browser.

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