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HostingDirector IAE Site Owner User Guide



Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction	1	Backup and Restore	35
System Requirements	1	File Manager	37
Logging In to HostingDirector	1	Settings	38
Installing an SSL Certificate	4	Web Server	39
Logging Out	5	IP Filtering	40
Navigating the Main Window	5	Chapter 5. ValueApps	43
The Navigation Pane	6	Web Applications	43
Chapter 2. Site Details	9	Web Development	44
Overview Tab	9	Streaming	44
Contact Tab	10	Collaboration	45
Account Usage Tab	11	E-Commerce	45
Statistics Tab	12	Database	46
About Tab	13	Chapter 6. Domains Settings	47
Chapter 3. Email/FTP	15	Domains Tab	47
Accounts Tab	15	Web Aliases	51
Editing an Email/FTP Account	17	DNS Header	54
Removing an Email/FTP Account	17	DNS Records	55
Configuring The Email Account On The Client	17	Address Record	56
Configuring a Named-based Site	21	Alias Domain	57
Aliases	23	Mail Exchanger	57
Defining an Email Alias	23	Sub Domain	58
Defining a Distribution List Alias	25	Editing a DNS Record	59
Defining a Command Line Alias	26	Removing a DNS Record	60
Catch All	27	Appendix A. Apache Pre installed Modules	61
Editing an Alias	28		
Removing an Alias	28	Glossary	63
Mail Authorization	28		
Anonymous FTP	31	Index	67
Settings	32		
Chapter 4. Site Management	35		
Utilities	35		

Chapter 1. Introduction

HostingDirector site level management enables the user to build and administrate a dedicated environment on a server. All Web site administration tasks are done using a user-friendly and intuitive environment that enables even an inexperienced site owner to manage a site without resorting to complex command-line instructions. For example, adding and modifying email and FTP accounts is achieved through a simple wizard that is implemented as a sequence of windows that the user can navigate through, filling in the details required.

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

System Requirements

The Account GUI is designed for the following browsers:

- Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 4.0 and above (Includes Internet Explorer® 6.0)
- Netscape Navigator 4.6 or 6.2

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

The GUI can function under any type of Internet connection, though a 56K connection or higher is recommended.

Logging In to HostingDirector

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

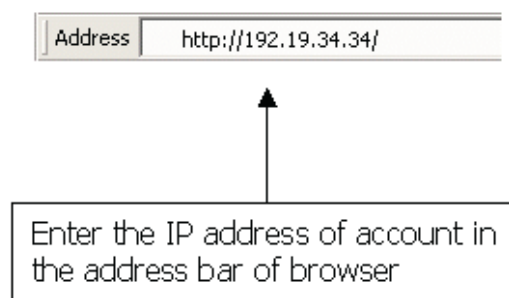


Figure 1. Address Field

Note: If you are using a name-based site, then type the name of your domain. If your domain name has not been registered yet, then type *IP address/domain.com* (the IP address should be provided to you by the hosting provider).

2. The following Web page opens:



Figure 2. Temporary Web Page for Login

Click **Click here to login to your control panel**.

Note: After you have uploaded your Web site's files to the site, type the following address in the **Address** field of your browser:
http://site_domain_name/manager/

3. The following window might appear because the SSL certificate is still not installed in your computer. Click **Yes**.



Figure 3. Security Alert Window

4. Click the **Accept** radio button to accept the license statement in order to proceed to the control panel. Click **Continue**.

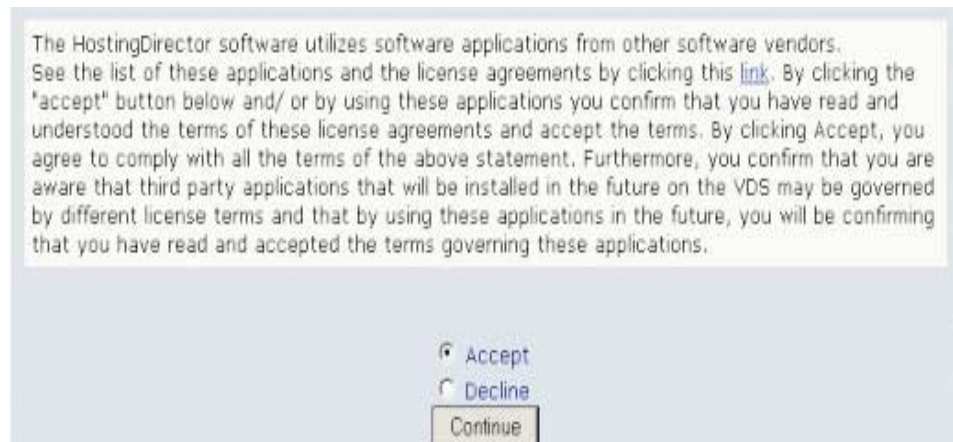


Figure 4. License Window

5. You are prompted to the login screen. Type 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. When you install this certificate, you will not encounter the Security Alert window that is displayed in Figure 3 (instructions can be found in "Installing an SSL Certificate" on page 4). Finally, click **OK** to confirm the data you entered.



Figure 5. User Login Screen

Installing an SSL Certificate

To install the SSL certificate, do the following (instructions use Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.0):

1. Click the **Click here to install a permanent SSL certificate** hyperlink that appears in the login screen.
2. The following window opens. Choose to open the file.



Figure 6. File Download Window

3. The certificate appears on the screen. Click **Install Certificate**.
4. Click **Next** in all stages of the 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, located on the top right side of the screen.
- Close the browser.

Navigating the Main Window

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

Navigation pane Located on the left-hand side of GUI. This pane consists of five icons.

Details pane Adjacent to the navigation pane. The Details pane changes according to the icon that you click on the navigation pane. Each Details pane contains tabs. Each tab consists of a panel that opens on the Details pane.

Heading bar

Located above the Navigation and Details panes. The Heading bar includes the name of the account and a hyperlink for logging out of the GUI.

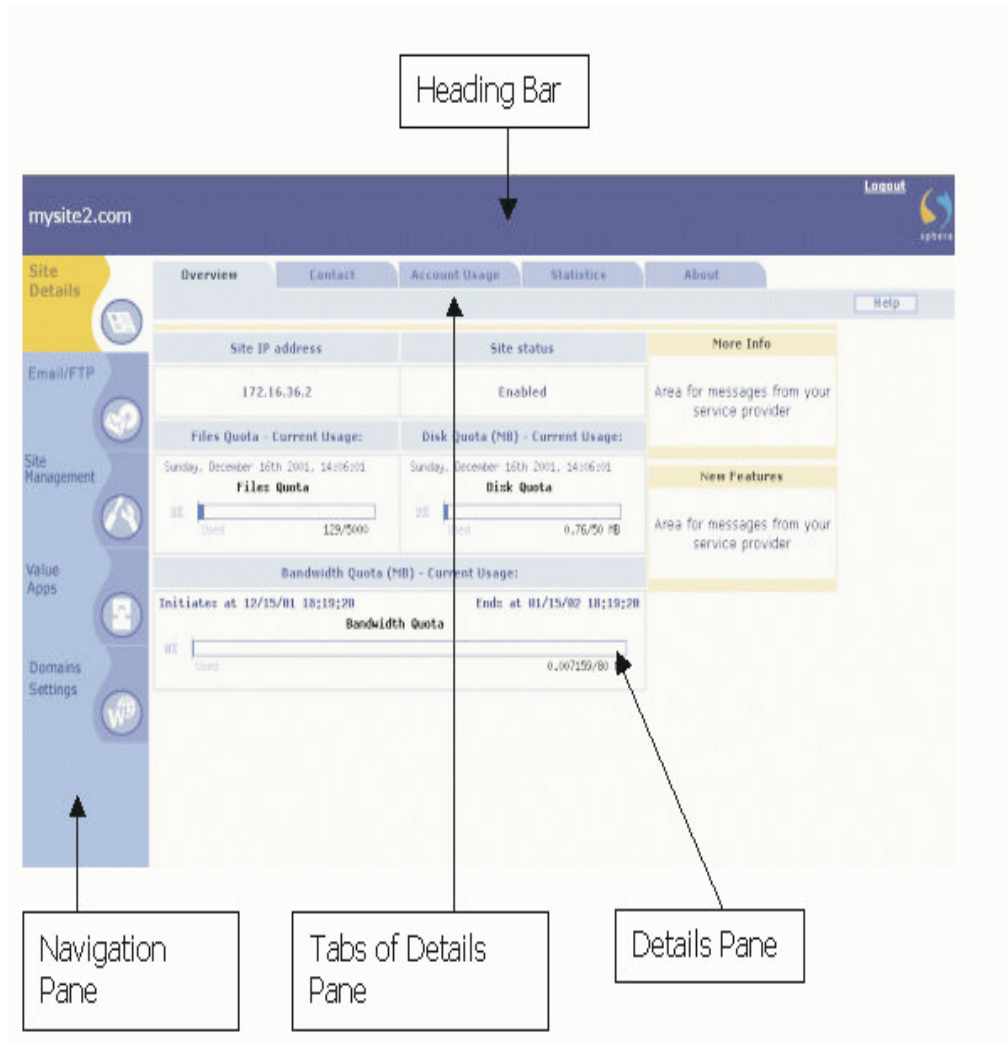


Figure 7. HostingDirector Main Window

The Navigation Pane

The Navigation pane always appears on the left side of the screen and consists of five icons. It is recommended that you not use the buttons of your Web browser's toolbar while using the GUI. These icons and their functions are described in the remainder of this book.



Figure 8. Navigation Pane Icons

Chapter 2. Site Details

The Site Details panel is composed of five tabs:

- Overview
- Contact
- Account Usage
- Statistics
- About

Overview Tab

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

The Overview panel provides the following information:

Site IP Address IP address of site.



Figure 9. Site IP Address

Site Status Enabled

Site's services are active.

Disabled

Accounts services are not running.

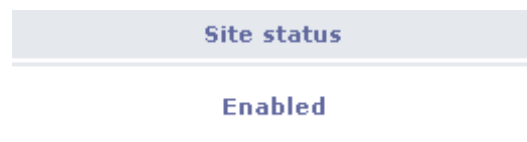


Figure 10. Site Status

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

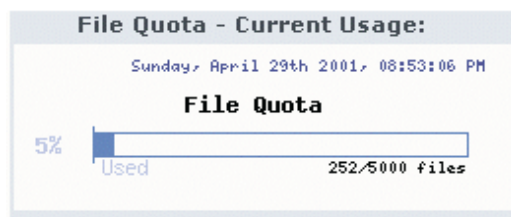


Figure 11. File Quota - Current Usage

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.

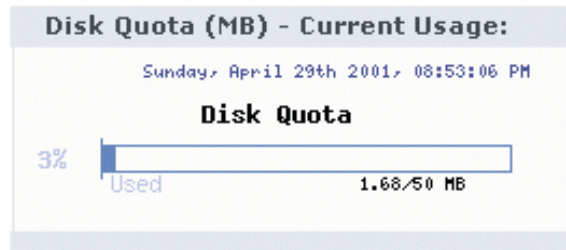


Figure 12. Disk Quota - Current Usage

Bandwidth Quota The bandwidth (in MB) that has been used and bandwidth that is still available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages. Bandwidth is supplied for specific periods. Data on when a period of time initiates and ends is also provided.



Figure 13. Bandwidth Quota - Current Usage

Messages from hosting provider Messages and advertisements from the hosting provider to site owner appear on the right side of the panel.



Figure 14. Hosting Provider Message

Contact Tab

The **Contact** tab provides contact information on the site owner and on the hosting provider.

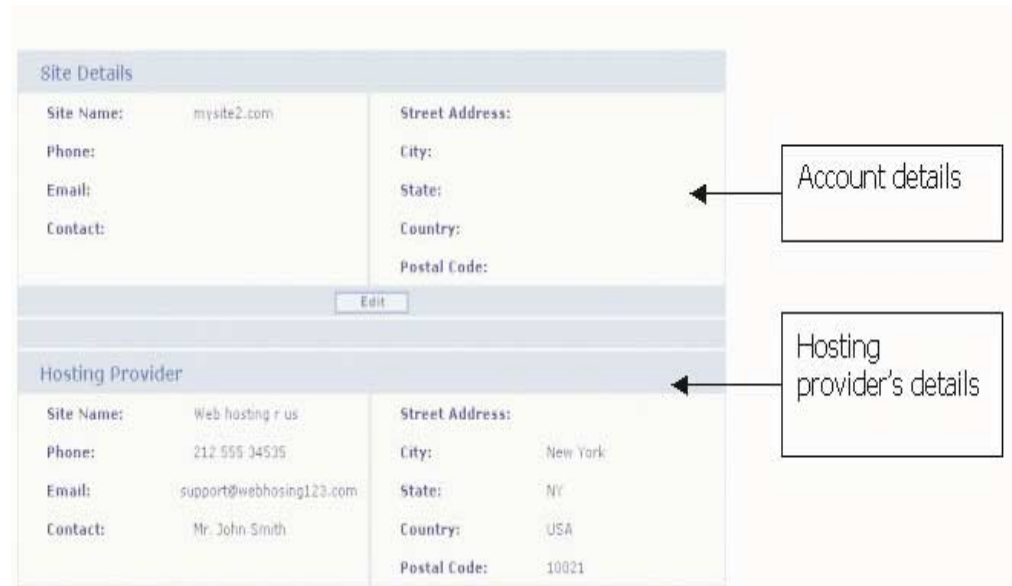


Figure 15. Contact Panel

To edit account details click **Edit**. A wizard window opens. Type the data in the relevant fields. Click **Next**. Click **Finish** to confirm your additions or modifications.

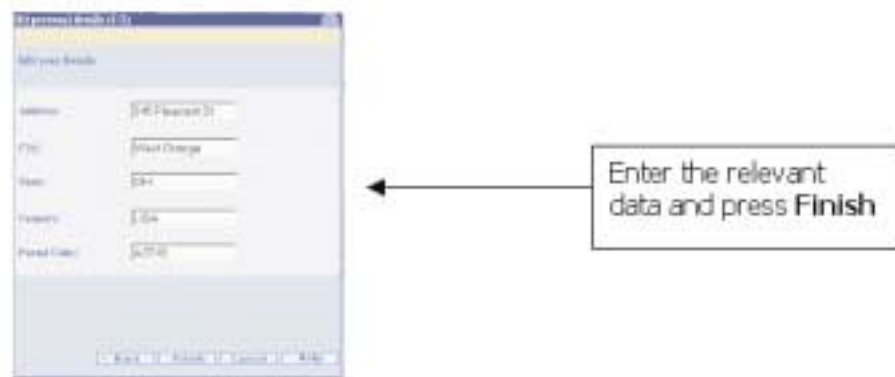


Figure 16. Personal Details

Account Usage Tab

The **Account Usage** tab includes the following information about the resources of email and FTP accounts that have been created by the Web site owner:

User User name of the FTP or Email account.

Mail Quota The total mail quota for the account, mail quota that has been used, and mail quota that is still available. Information is provided in numbers and in percentages.

FTP Quota The total FTP quota for the account, the FTP quota that has been used, and the 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
nancy	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

Figure 17. FTP Quota

Statistics Tab

The **Statistics** tab provides the following information:

Bandwidth Usage History

Table displays total bandwidth that has been used 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

Figure 18. Bandwidth Usage History

Webalizer Analyzes Web server data to produce Web site usage reports (to view the data, Webalizer ValueApp must be installed). For example, the Webalizer can create a chart showing the countries from where your site is accessed. For more information go to <http://www.webalizer.com/>.

Protocols Status Provides statistical information on the account. Data is displayed as hourly averages for the latest month and consists of the following:

Hits Average total number of HTTP requests that the server received during the reporting period.

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.

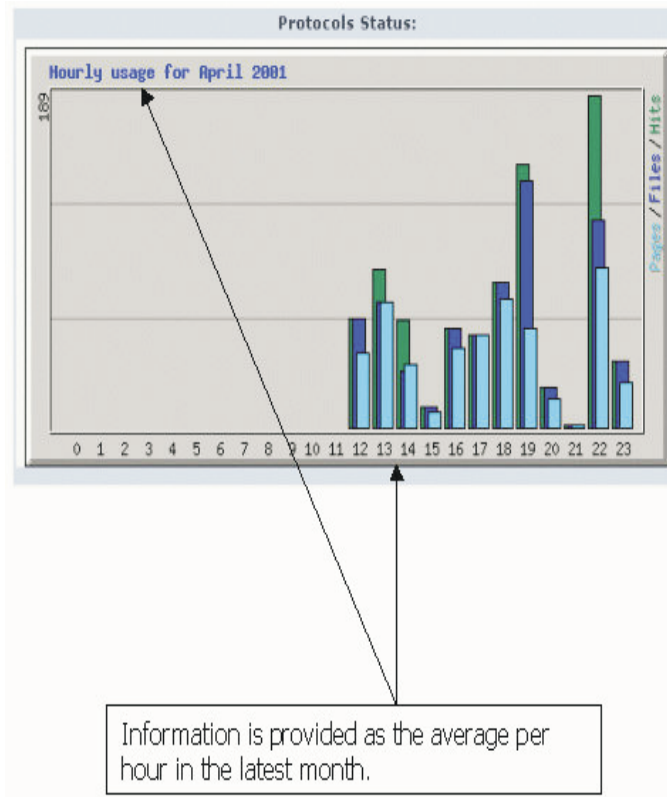


Figure 19. Protocols Status

About Tab

The **About** tab displays details about the GUI version.

```

About HostingDirector™ IBM® Appliance Edition 1.0:
Operating system type:                               Linux
Operating system version:                           2.2.19
Processor architecture:                             i686
HostingDirector version:                             3.3.107
Visit us at:                                         www.sphera.com

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HostingDirector™ is a trademark of Sphera™ Corporation. Other company and brand
products and service names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective
holders.

```

Figure 20. About HostingDirector

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

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

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

Figure 21. Software Components License List

To view a license statement, click on its hyperlink.

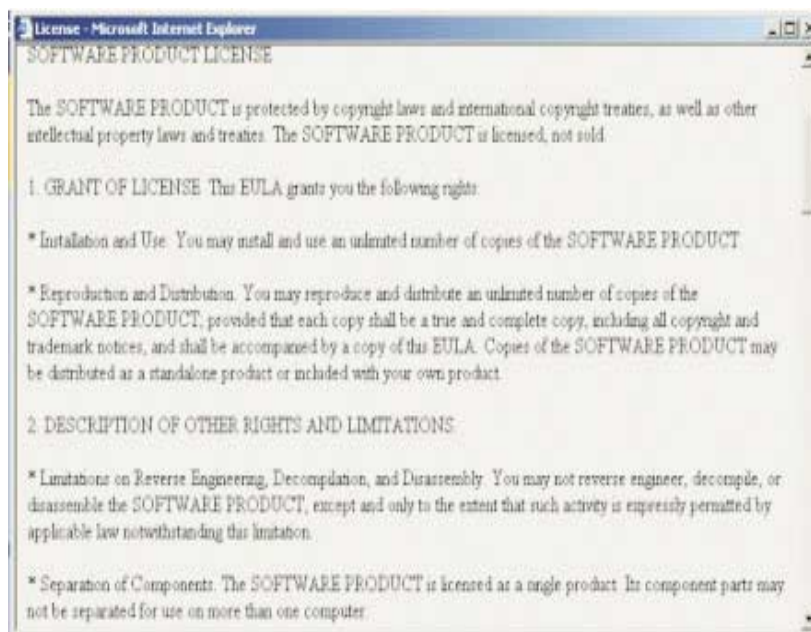
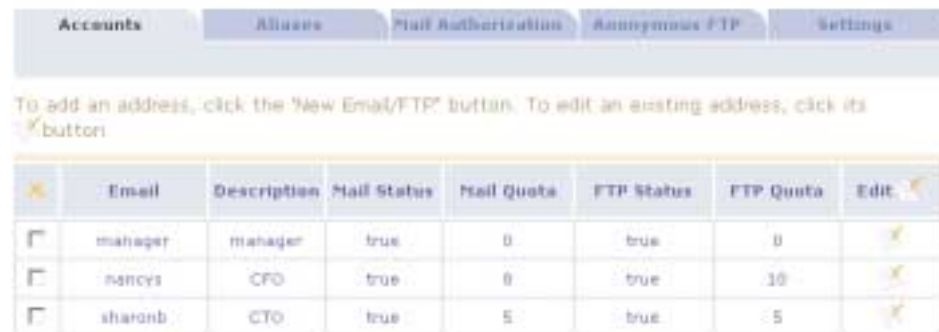


Figure 22. License Statement

Chapter 3. Email/FTP

The Email/FTP panel provides the following features:

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



The screenshot shows the 'Accounts' tab of the Email/FTP panel. It includes a table with columns for Email, Description, Mail Status, Mail Quota, FTP Status, FTP Quota, and Edit. The table lists three accounts: 'manager', 'nancys', and 'sharonb'.

<input type="checkbox"/>	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	0	true	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	sharonb	CTO	true	5	true	5	

Figure 23. Email/FTP Panel

Accounts Tab

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

1. Click the **Accounts** tab.
2. Click the **New Email/FTP** button.
3. A wizard window opens. Type the following:

Username This becomes the first part of the email. This example uses **jsmith**, making the complete email address **jsmith@domain_name.com**.

Account Description A one-line description of the user name.

New Password A new password for the account.

Retype Password

Retype the password.

Note: If you are using a name-based account, then in order to access your FTP or POP accounts, you must use the following as the user name when logging in: **Username%domain_name.com**



Figure 24. Email/FTP Wizard - page 1

4. Select the account parameters:
 - Enable Email** Select the **Enable Email** check box to activate the email account.
 - Mail Quota** In the **Mail Quota** field, type the amount of MB to allocate to this account. A value of 0 grants an unlimited quota to the account.
 - Enable FTP** Select the **Enable FTP** check box to activate the FTP account.
 - FTP Quota** In the **FTP Quota** field, type the amount of MB to allocate to this account. A value of 0 grants an unlimited quota to the account.
 - Home Directory** Type the path of this account or keep the default path.



Figure 25. Email/FTP Wizard - page 2

5. Click **Finish**

The new email/FTP account appears in the Accounts panel, with its properties.

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

Figure 26. Completed Email/FTP Account

Editing an Email/FTP Account

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

1. Click the **Edit** icon that is next to the email account you wish to edit.
2. Edit the desired fields.
3. Click **Finish**.

Removing an Email/FTP Account

To remove an email or FTP account:

1. Select the **X** check box, that is next to the relevant email account.
2. Click **Remove Selected Items**.

Configuring The Email Account On The Client

This section demonstrates how to configure an email account on a client for an account with a proprietary IP address (For instructions on how to configure an email account

on a client for a name-based account see “Configuring a Named-based Site” on page 21.) When you have finished adding the email account, configure this account on the designated client. These instructions use Microsoft® Outlook2000®.

1. In the main menu of Outlook2000®, click **Tools**, and then select **Services** from the menu.
2. Select **Internet E-mail** in the list and click **Add**. The Add Service to Profile window opens.

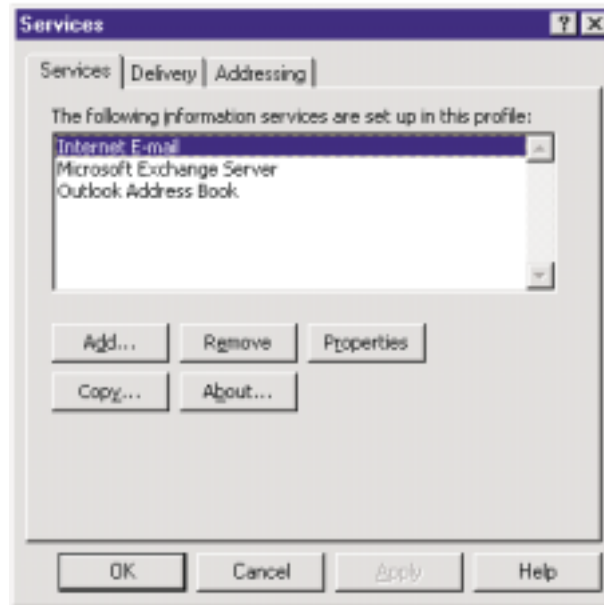


Figure 27. Services Window

3. Click **OK** in the Add Service to Profile window.

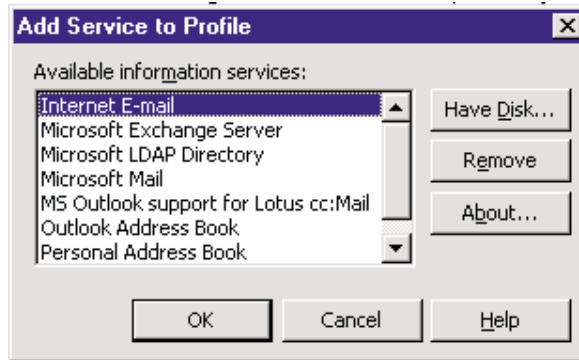


Figure 28. Add Service to Profile

4. A window opens in which you enter all configuration details of the email account. Click the **General** tab, and do the following:

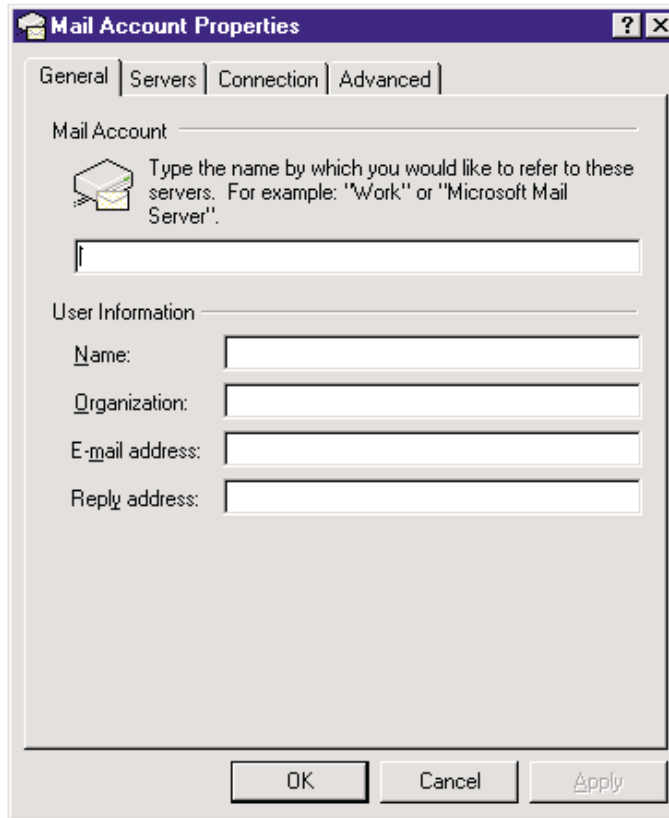


Figure 29. Mail Account Properties - General Tab

- a. Type the name of the person that has the email account in the **Name** field.

Name:

Figure 30. Name Field

- b. Type the name of the Organization that owns this email account in the **Organization** field.

Organization:

Figure 31. Organization Field

- c. Type the complete email address in the **E-mail address** field.

E-mail address:

Figure 32. Email address Field

- d. Leave the **Reply address** field blank.
5. Click the **Servers** tab, and do the following:

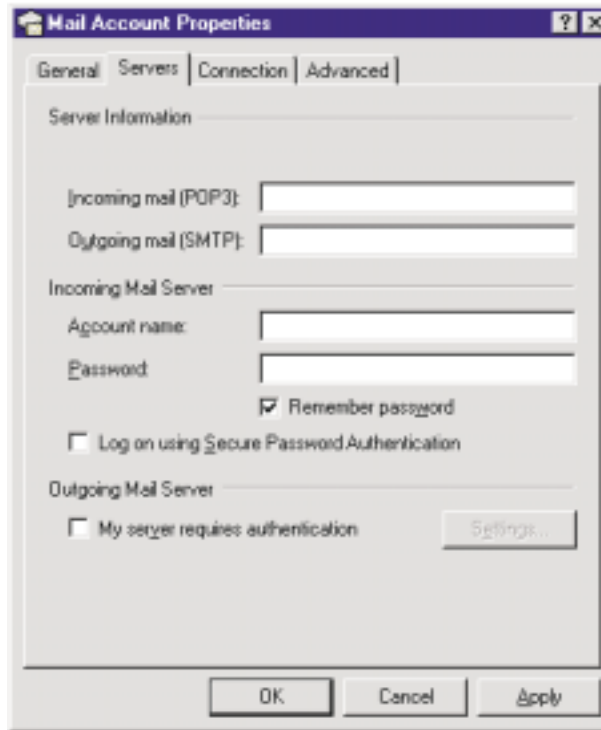


Figure 33. Mail Account Properties - Servers Tab

- a. Type the name of the POP server in the **Incoming mail** field. The name of this server is `pop.vdsname.com`.

Incoming mail (POP3):

Figure 34. Incoming mail Field

- b. Type the name of the SMTP server in the **Outgoing mail** field. The name of this server is `smtp.vdsname.com`.

Outgoing mail (SMTP):

Figure 35. Outgoing mail Field

- c. Type the name of the account in the **Account name** field.

Account name:

Figure 36. Account name Field

- d. Type the password that you defined when you added this email account on the account.

Password:

Figure 37. Password Field

6. Click **OK** to confirm this configuration.

Configuring a Named-based Site

This section demonstrates how to configure the email account on a client for a named-based account. These instructions use the email application Microsoft® Outlook Express® 5.5.

Note: HostingDirector does not support the Eudora Email software for name-based accounts.

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



Figure 38. Internet Connection Wizard - Name

3. Type the email address of the user in the **Internet E-mail address** field. Click **Next**.

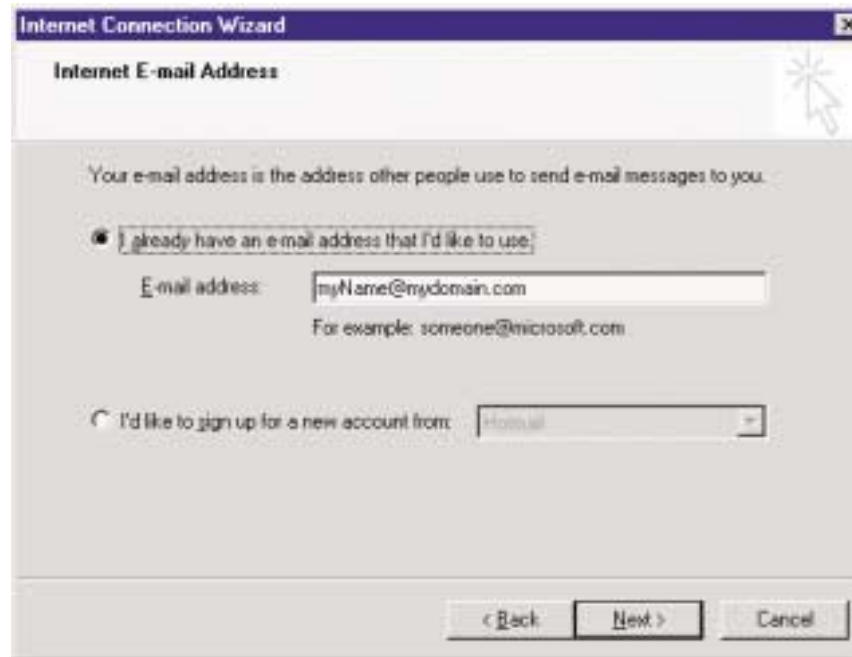


Figure 39. Internet Connection Wizard - E-mail Address

4. Enter values for E-mail Server Names.
 - a. Type the name of the POP server in the **Incoming mail server** field. The name of this server is **vdsname.com**. In this example, **mydomain.com**.
 - b. Type the name of the SMTP server in the **Outgoing mail** field. The name of this server is **vdsname.com**.

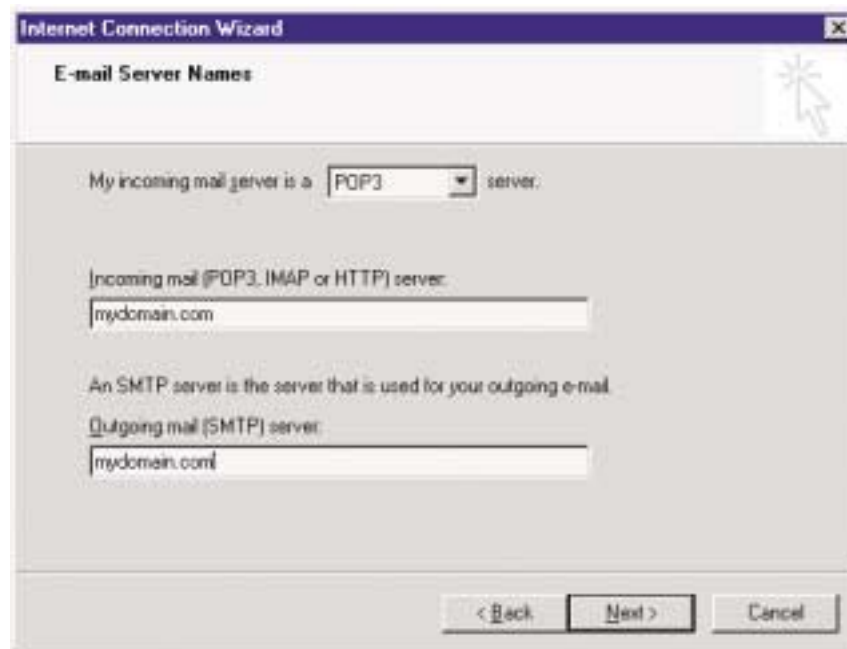


Figure 40. Internet Connection Wizard - E-mail Server Names

- c. Click **Next**.
5. Type values for **Internet Mail Logon**.

- a. In the **Account name** field type the full name of the account. The input mask uses the % sign and not the @ sign: username%domain_name. suffix.
- b. Type the password of this account in the **Password** field.

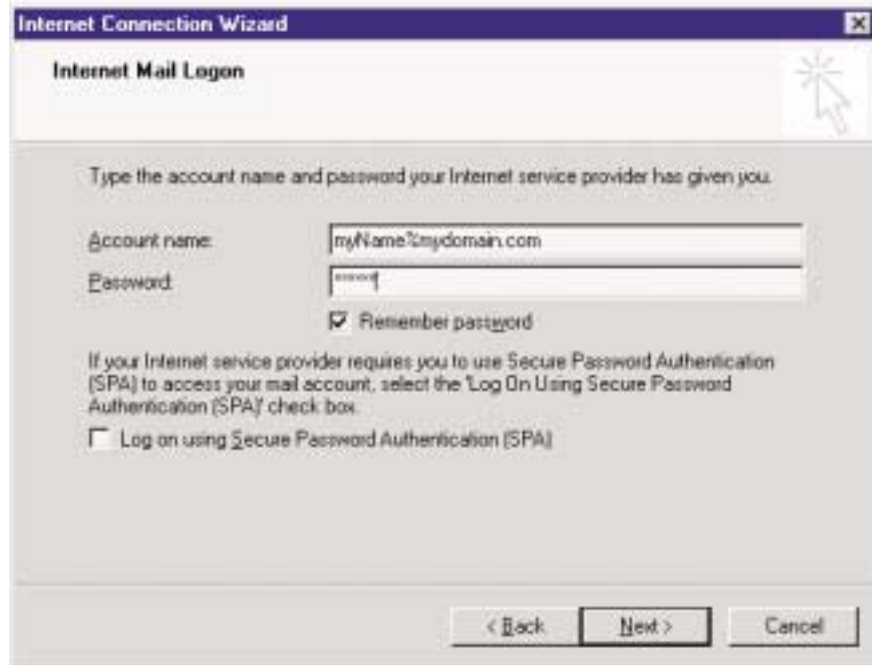


Figure 41. Internet Connection Wizard - Internet Mail Logon

- c. Click **Next**.
6. Click **Finish** on the last screen.

Aliases

Aliases are shortcuts used to redirect email messages. There are four types of aliases that can be defined:

- Email
- Distribution list
- Command line
- Catch all

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. An example of each type of alias is provided in the following sections 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 **New Alias**.
2. Click **Email** in the Add/Edit Alias window.



Figure 42. Add/Edit Alias Window

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



Figure 43. Add/Edit Alias Window

- c. Click **Finish**.
4. The new alias appears on the Aliases panel.

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. Click the **Distribution** button.
3. Enter the alias name and destination:
 - a. In the **Alias Name** field, type a name for the alias. For example: jobs.
 - b. Press the Ctrl key and click on all the email addresses that you wish to add to the distribution list which appear in the **Destination** list. You can also add email addresses that do not belong to Web site in the **Email Address** list.

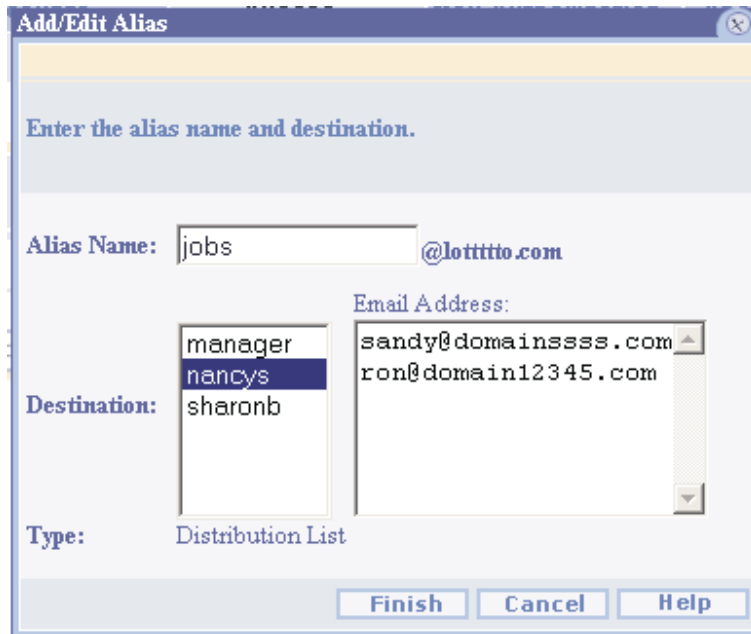


Figure 44. Add/Edit Alias Window - Name and Destination

- c. Click **Finish**.
4. The newly created distribution list now appears on the **Aliases** panel.

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

Figure 45. New Destination List Alias - Alias Panel

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 the email address to your mailing list. For example, you might 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 **New Alias**.
2. Click **Command**.
3. Type the alias name and destination:
 - a. In the **Email Alias Name** field, type a short alias name.
 - b. In the **File Destination** field, type the destination application.



Figure 46. Add/Edit Alias Window - Command-line Alias

- c. Click **Finish**.
4. The new alias appears in the **Aliases** panel.



Figure 47. New Command-line Alias - Alias Panel

Catch All

The catch all alias forwards all unresolved email messages to a 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` is sent to the catch all address.

To create a catch all alias:

1. Click **New alias**.
2. Click **Catch All**.
3. Type the alias name and destination:
 - a. Select an email address from the **Local Email** field.
 - b. You can also type an email address that does not belong to the Web site in the **Destination** field.

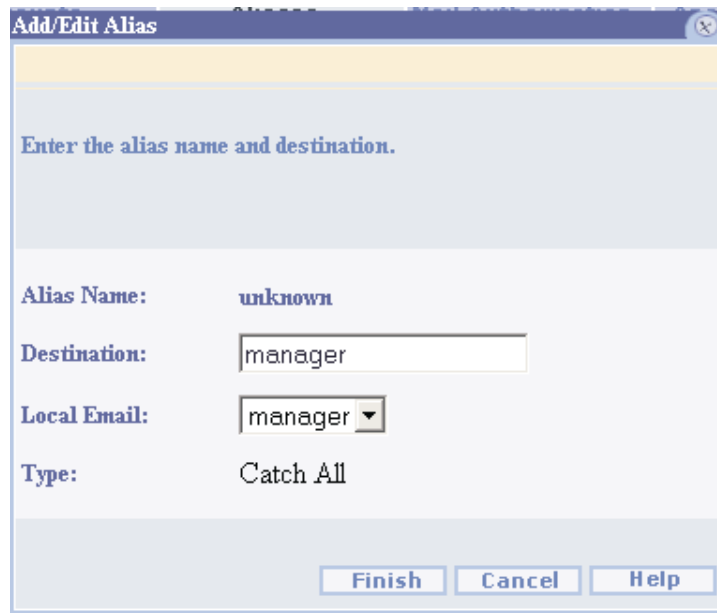


Figure 48. Add/Edit Alias Window - Catch All

- c. Click **Finish**.
4. The new alias appears in the **Aliases** panel.

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

Figure 49. New Catch All Alias - Alias Panel

Editing an Alias

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

1. Click the **Edit** icon that is next to the account you wish to edit.
2. Edit the desired fields.
3. Click **Finish**.

Removing an Alias

To remove an alias account:

1. Select the **X** check box, that is next to the relevant account.
2. Click **Remove Selected Items**.

Mail Authorization

This tab enables you to define the outgoing mail security settings of an account's mail server. These settings are primarily used to cut down abuse and misuse of relatively open mail servers. If all options on this panel are disabled, you will not be able to use the account's mail server for outgoing mail from a remote site.

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

To define the security settings:

1. Click **Edit** in the Mail Authorization panel. The wizard window opens.
2. Select one or more of these authorization features to activate your mail server for outgoing mail:

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 to and from local email accounts). If this check box is selected, then the user must check for incoming email messages before sending email messages. For example, if the user has Outlook® Express® 5.5 the user must click the **Receive All** button before sending email messages. The user must send the email message during the interval that is defined in the **POP before SMTP** field. Otherwise, the user must click the **Receive All** button again.

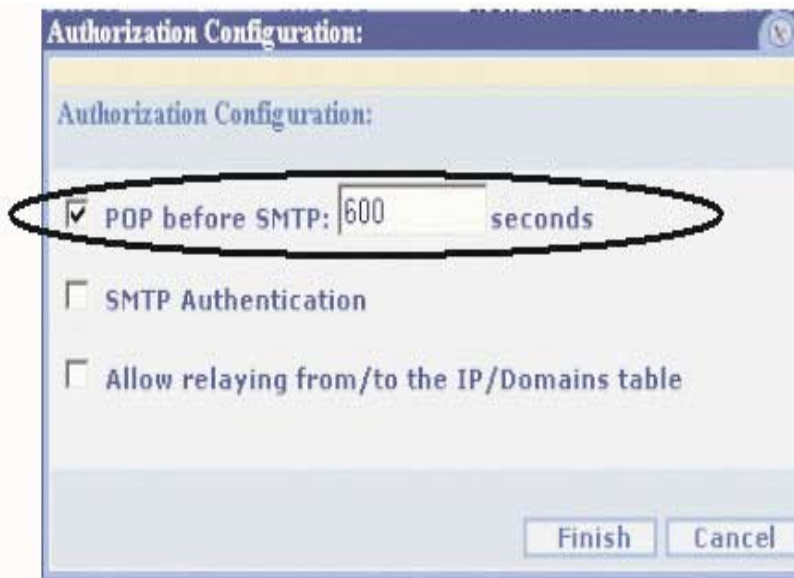


Figure 50. Authorization Configuration - Pop before SMTP

SMTP Authentication When this check box is selected, if a user wants to send email messages to an external email address then the user must log in to the mail server by typing the user name and password. This is the same user name and password that were defined when creating an email or FTP account. If you are using Outlook Express 5.5, then make sure that the following check box is selected.

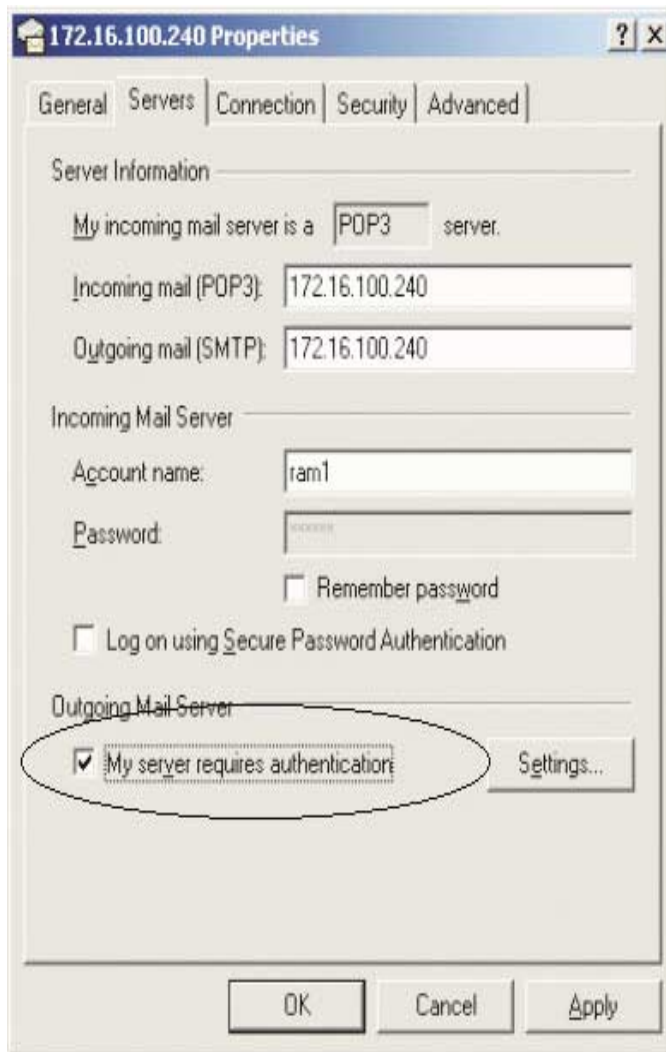


Figure 51. Server Properties Window

Allow 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 or from predefined IP addresses and domains. Table entries are not lost when this feature is disabled.

3. Click **Finish**
4. Enter an IP address or domain name in the Edit/New Authorization window.

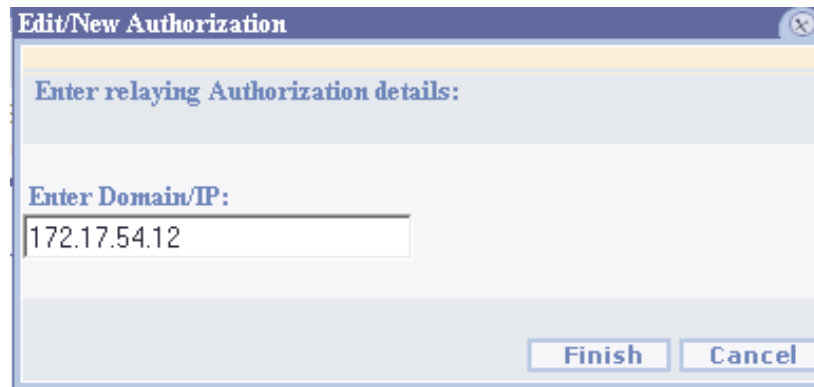


Figure 52. Edit/New Authorization Window

5. Click **Finish**
6. The domain/IP address you have entered appears in the table. To enter another domain/IP address repeat steps 2 through 4.

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

Figure 53. Allowed IP addresses/Domains

Relaying is enabled from and to all domains and IP addresses listed in the table.

Anonymous FTP

An anonymous FTP account can be activated only on an account with a proprietary IP address. Anonymous FTP access is a Web standard for publishing FTP files to the World Wide Web. Anyone can log in to this FTP account and download or upload files. The user types anonymous as a user ID and leaves the password field empty or types anonymous.

To define the anonymous FTP account settings:

1. Click **Edit**. The Edit anonymous FTP details window opens.
2. Select the **Enable Anonymous FTP access** check box to activate an anonymous FTP account.
3. Type a directory for the anonymous FTP account or keep the default setting.
4. You can enable the anonymous FTP user to upload files by selecting the **Allow write permissions (Uploads)** check box.
5. Type the amount of MB that the anonymous FTP user can upload in the **Anonymous FTP quota (MB)** field.
6. Click **Finish**.

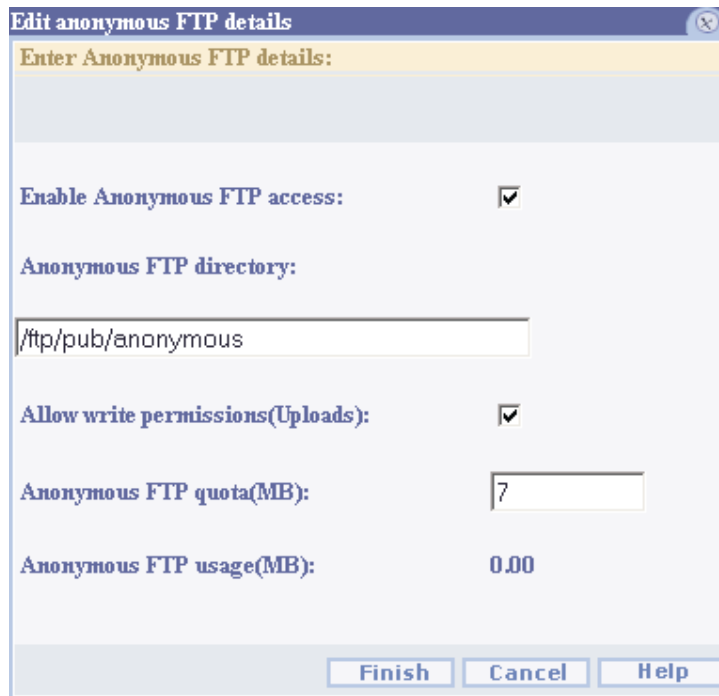


Figure 54. Edit Anonymous FTP Details Window

The anonymous FTP account settings appear in the 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

Figure 55. Anonymous FTP Account Settings

Settings

The Settings panel enables you to configure the parameters for outgoing email messages for account 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, type the maximum number of recipients in the **Maximum number of recipients** field and click **Update**. A value of 0 indicates an unlimited number of recipients.



Figure 56. Maximum Number of Recipients

Maximum content length Define the maximum size of an email message. To define this setting, type the maximum number of recipients in the **Maximum content length** field and click **Update**. A value of 0 indicates an unlimited length.



The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled "Maximum content length". Below the title is a text input field with the placeholder text "Define maximum content length for outgoing email message(KB)". To the right of the input field are two buttons: "Limit" and "Update".

Figure 57. Maximum Content Length

Outgoing mail server This feature is available only if you are using a name-based account. Select to enable or disable the site's mail server as an outgoing mail server. If you are using an external mail server, all of the definitions in the Mail Authorization panel are not relevant.

Chapter 4. Site Management

The Site Management panel has the following tabs:

- Utilities
- Settings
- Web Server
- IP Filtering

Utilities

The **Utilities** panel enables you to do the following:

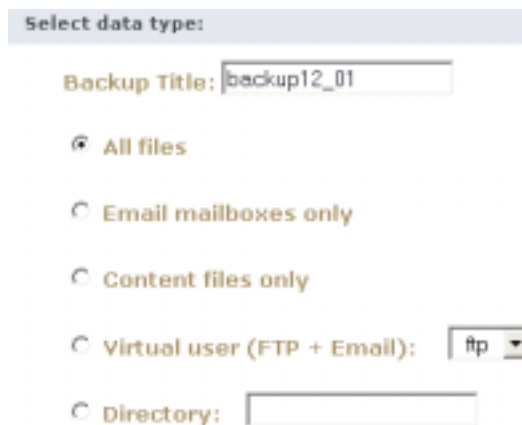
- Backup and restore the account's files and directories.
- Maintain and modify the account's files and subdirectories.

Backup and Restore

You backup site files and directories on a separate storage device. You restore the site's files and directories to your account.

To backup site files:

1. Click the **Backup files and directories** radio button to backup an account's files and directories.
2. Click **Login**. You are prompted to reenter your user name and password.
3. Type a title for backup file in the **Backup Title** field and select the files to back up.



The screenshot shows a form titled "Select data type:" with a light blue header. Below the header, there is a text input field labeled "Backup Title:" containing the text "backup12_01". Underneath, there are five radio button options: "All files" (which is selected), "Email mailboxes only", "Content files only", "Virtual user (FTP + Email):" (with a dropdown menu showing "ftp"), and "Directory:" (with an empty text input field).

Figure 58. Select Data Type

4. Protect the backup files with a password in the **Password** and **Retype** fields.

Protect backup with password:

Password:

Retype:

Figure 59. Protect Backup with Password

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

File modified in the last: days ago

- All
- 1
- 2
- 7**
- 14
- 21
- 28
- 31

Figure 60. Select Modified Files

6. Click **Recalculate** to find out the size of backup before compression.
7. Click **Start Backup**. You are prompted to select a folder in which backup file will be downloaded.

The file's extension is .tgz; you can open it and it can be opened with any popular compression utility (for example Winzip).

To restore site files:

1. Click the **Restore files and directories** radio button to backup account's files and directories.
2. Click **Login**.
3. Select the backup file to restore and type the password that was used during the backup of the file. Click **Next**.

Backup Name	Backup File	Backup Type	Modified	Date of creation	Size (Kb) before compression
<input checked="" type="radio"/> backup12_01	V05BACHP-superotto-2001-12-19-14-01.tgz	All files	All days ago	2001/12/19, 14:01	438

Enter password for selected backup file:

Password:

Retype:

Figure 61. Restoring Site Files

4. Select the directories to restore and click the >> button. Click **Next**.



Figure 62. Selecting Directories to Restore

5. Click **Browse** and select the backup file.



Figure 63. Select Backup File

6. Click **Restore**.

File Manager

File Manager enables you to maintain and modify files and subdirectories. You can also enable or disable access to your files.

To use File Manager:

1. Click **Login** in the File Manager panel.
2. Re-enter your user name and password. File Manager is displayed on a separate browser window.

Note: For more information about using file manager, access the help files of this application.

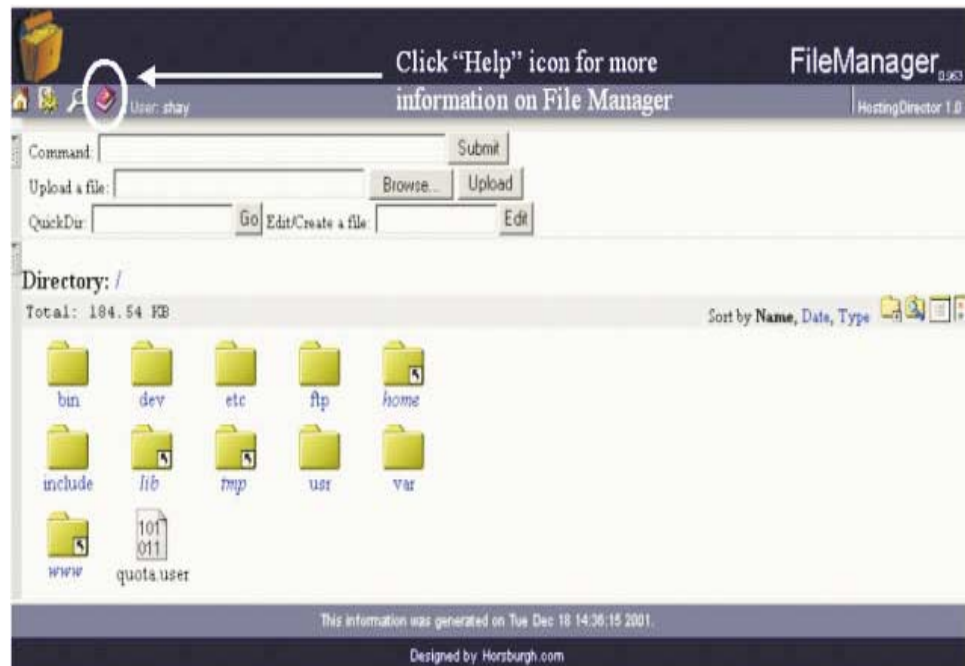


Figure 64. File Manager

3. To log out of file manager, close the browser window.

Settings

View and configure your site parameters in the Settings panel:

Restart VDS Reboot your account. This process can take a few minutes.

Note: During the restart process, the account's services will be unavailable.

To restart the account, click **Restart**.

Remote access SSH and Telnet access to your account. This section displays whether this access is enabled or disabled. Contact your hosting provider to change this setting.

Quota Alerts The account user receives quota use alerts when the **Quota Alerts is Enabled** check box is selected. Contact your hosting provider to change this setting.

Apache Watchdog HostingDirector enables you to use the Watchdog option on your account. When enabled, the Watchdog checks whether the site is up every 30 seconds (default). If the site is down it restarts the HTTP process for the account, enabling the site to be up and running again. To stop this option, click **Turn Off Monitoring**. To restart this option click, **Turn On Monitoring**.

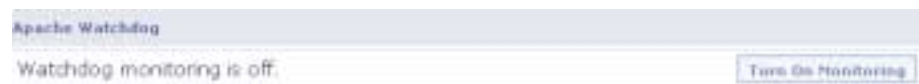


Figure 65. Apache Watchdog

Enter New Password

Type a new password for your account. Password should be 6 - 8 characters long. Only printable ASCII characters are valid. Click **Update**. The Password will be activated at the next login.



Figure 66. Enter New Password

Web Server

The Web Server panel is divided into two sections:

Files Location Paths of error, access, and core dump files. To change the paths:

1. Click **Edit**.
2. Type the file paths in the wizard window and click **Finish**.



Figure 67. Files Location Window

Administrator's Email Address Email address of the account owner or administrator. It is important to update this address in order to receive email messages from the hosting provider. To change the address:

1. Click **Edit**.
2. Type the email address in the wizard window and click **Finish**.

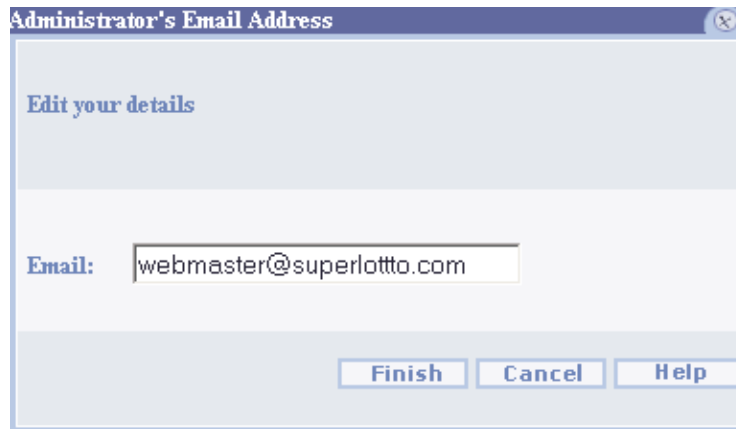


Figure 68. Administrator's Email Address Window

IP Filtering

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

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 allows HTTP service to all IP addresses that begin with 172, but exclude 172.5.4.3, first create the rule that denies service to the specific address and then create the general rule for all IP addresses that begin with 172.

The following example adds the following rule: any IP address that begins with 209 will not be allowed access to the account unless it is the IP address 209.61.134.213. This rule will be implemented to all account services.

Note: The wildcard character * can be used in an IP filtering rule. For example, 225.* is a valid filtering rule. The wildcard character (*) must appear as the last character of the address. For example, 225.*.8 is not valid.

1. To add an IP filtering rule, click **New IP Rule**. The following window opens:

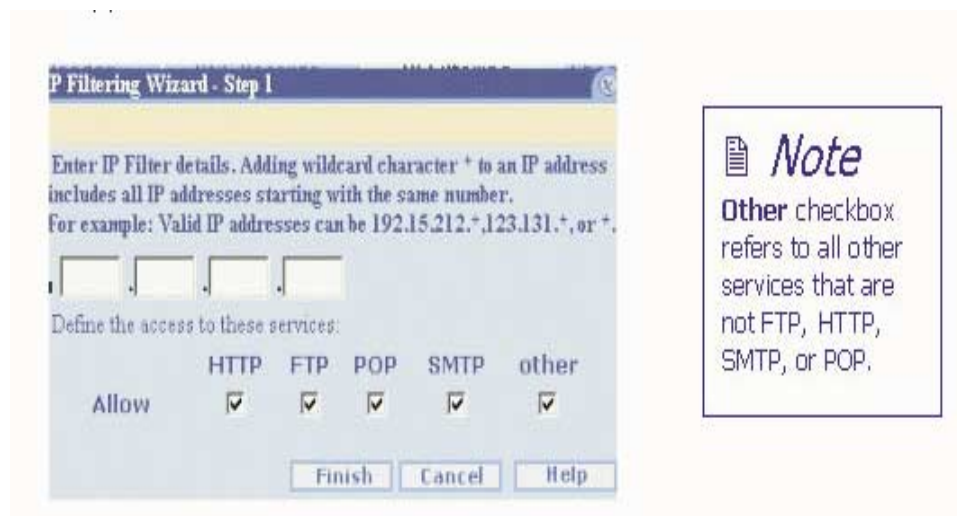


Figure 69. IP Filtering Wizard Window

2. Create the exception to the rule (IP address 209.15.144.241 will be allowed access). Type 209.61.134.213 in the IP address field.
3. Select the **Allow** check boxes for all services.

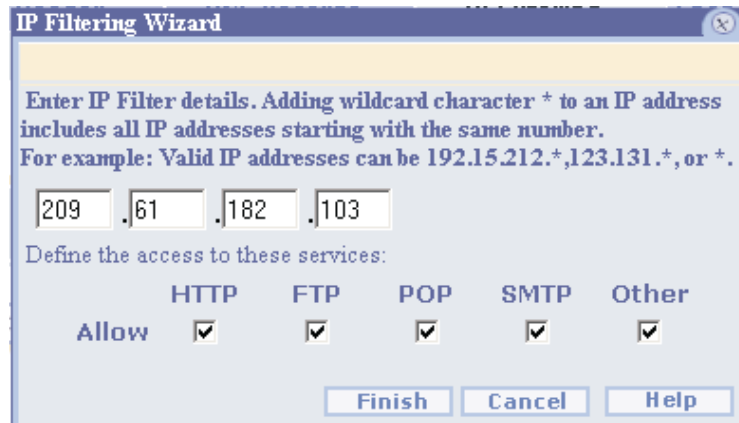


Figure 70. IP Filtering Wizard - Exception

4. Click **Finish**.
5. Click **New IP Rule**. The IP Filtering Wizard window opens again:

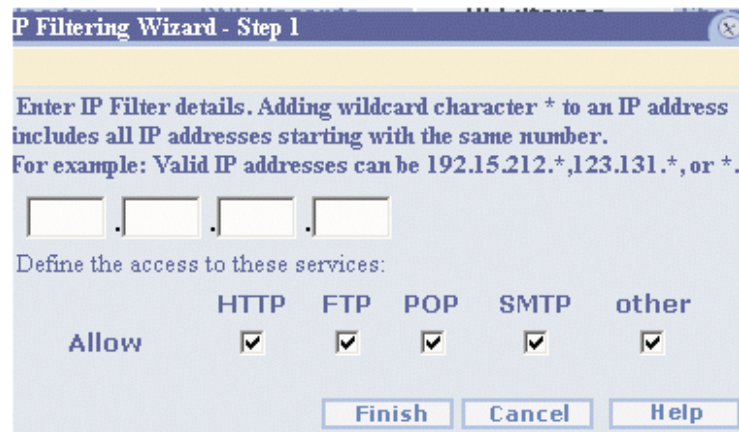


Figure 71. IP Filtering Wizard - Main Window

6. Type **209.*** in the IP address field.
7. Clear the **Allow** check boxes for all services.



Figure 72. IP Filtering Wizard - Rule

8. Click **Finish**. The new rule appears in the IP Filtering panel.

You have added an IP filtering rule to your Web site. You can add as many rules to a specific service or all services, as long as the rules do not contradict one another.

Chapter 5. ValueApps

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:

Web Applications

Applications that enhance usability of Web site viewer.

Web Development

Applications for generating and creating server side scripts and utilities.

Streaming

Streaming media applications.

Collaboration

Applications that provide interactive functionality with Web site viewers.

Database applications

Database applications that can be connected to Web site.

E-commerce

Applications for account owners that sell products or services through Web site.

2. Click on the ValueApp you wish to add to your Web site. Depending on the type of ValueApp you are installing, further details may be required.
3. Click **Finish** once you have entered all of the required additional details.

The newly installed ValueApp appears in the **Installed ValueApps** list.

Web Applications

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

Urchin Urchin 3 is a high-performance Web site and 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, go to <http://www.urchin.com/>.

HitMatic Counter HitMatic maintains detailed counts of hits to each page, day and month for a year. It also supports tracking groups of pages. Requires the PERL ValueApp. You can install only one instance of this ValueApp.

Site Search Site Search enables you to integrate a keyword search program into your site so that users can search for specific text and HTML documents. It returns a list of file names that matches 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 using email. It stores all the data in a MySQL database. Requires the

mod_PHP and MySQL ValueApps. You can install only one instance of this ValueApp. For more information, go 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, go 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, go to <http://www.webalizer.com/>.

Web Development

Java Runtime Environment Install 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. For more information, go to <http://java.sun.com/products/>.

FrontPage Extensions A set of programs on a Web server that enables 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, go 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, go to <http://www.perl.com/pub>.

Python A popular server-side scripting language. Python is used in many situations where dynamism, ease of use, power, and flexibility are required. For more information, go 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 you to write Apache modules entirely in PERL. Requires PERL ValueApp. For more information, go 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, go 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, go 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. The ColdFusion Shared ValueApp must be installed on the server prior to installing this ValueApp on a specific VDS. For more information, go 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, go to <http://www.opensource.apple.com/>.

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

Collaboration

Guestbook File-based 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 List Automatically add and configure a distribution list. Requires Majordomo ValueApp. For more information, go to <http://www.majordomo.com/>.

IMP Enable 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.

SecondSaver The SecondSaver is full-featured Web calendar. SecondSaver can create, manage and send schedules using email to all subscribed users. For more information, go 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 and receiving messages with multiple attachments and an inline image attachment display. For more information, go 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. After 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, go to <http://www.worldwidemart.com/scripts/>.

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

E-Commerce

EveryAuction The auction package enables 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, go 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, go 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, go 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, go to <http://www.miva.com/>.

Open SSL This SSL module enables 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, go to <http://www.openssl.org/source/>.

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

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

PHPMyAdmin phpMyAdmin is intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the Web. For more information, go 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, go to <http://www.postgresql.org/>.

Chapter 6. Domains Settings

The Domains Setting panel has the following tabs:

- Domains
- Web Aliases

Domains Tab

The **Domains** panel functionality is available only to accounts with a proprietary IP address.

The panel enables you to execute the following tasks:

- Add a new domain name with the same IP address and zone file of account domain.
- Create a virtual account.
- Create subdomains.

To add a new domain name:

1. Click **New**. The Domains wizard opens.
2. Type the new domain name in the **Name (Domain)** field.
3. Select **Use local mail server** to use the account's mail server.
4. Click **None** for Web directory.

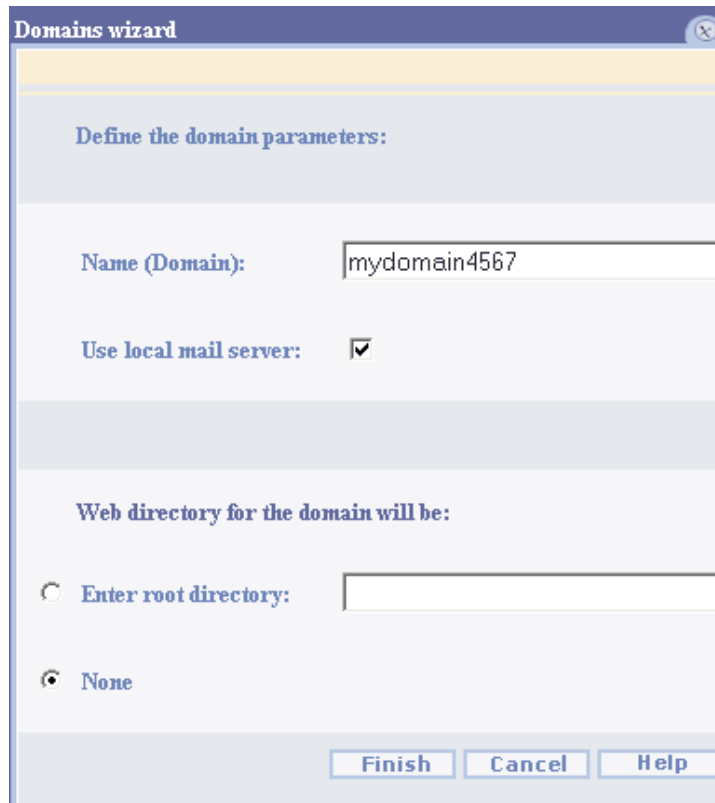


Figure 73. Domains Wizard Window

5. Click **Finish**.

The new domain name appears in the details pane. When a Web surfer enters this domain name, the **initial Web site** of the account will open.



Figure 74. Domain Details Panel

To create a virtual account:

1. Click **New**. The Domains wizard window opens.
2. Type the new domain name in the **Name (Domain)** field.
3. Select **Use local mail server** to use the account's mail server.
4. Type the root directory for the domain's files.

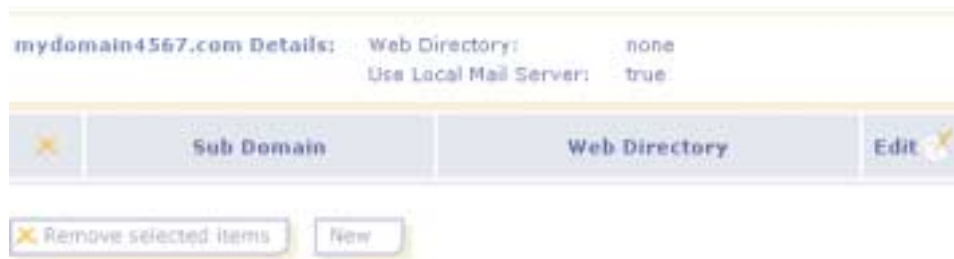


Figure 75. Create Virtual Account

5. Click **Finish**.

The new domain name appears in the Details pane. When a Web surfer enters this domain name, a Web site that is **not** the initial Web site of account will open.

To create a subdomain:

1. In the domains table, click on the domain name that you want to add a subdomain to.
2. A details window about that domain name opens.

Figure 76. Sub-domain Details Panel

3. Click **New**. The Sub Domains window opens.
4. Type the subdomain name and its directory.



Figure 77. Sub Domains Wizard Window

5. Click **Finish**.

The subdomain name appears in the Sub Domain Details panel.



Figure 78. Sub Domain Details Panel with New Subdomain

To modify a domain or subdomain name:

1. Click the Edit icon that is next to the name you want to edit. The wizard window opens.
2. Type the changes in the relevant fields and click **Finish**.

To delete a domain or subdomain name:

1. Select the check box next to the object you want to delete.
2. Click **Remove selected items**.

Web Aliases

The Web Aliases panel enables you to create two types of aliases:

Web Alias

An alias that directs a user to specific path in an account.

Script Alias

An alias that points to a scripts folder in an account (For CGI executables).

To create a Web alias:

1. Click **New alias**. A wizard window opens.
2. Click the **Alias** radio button.
3. Type the alias name and absolute path.

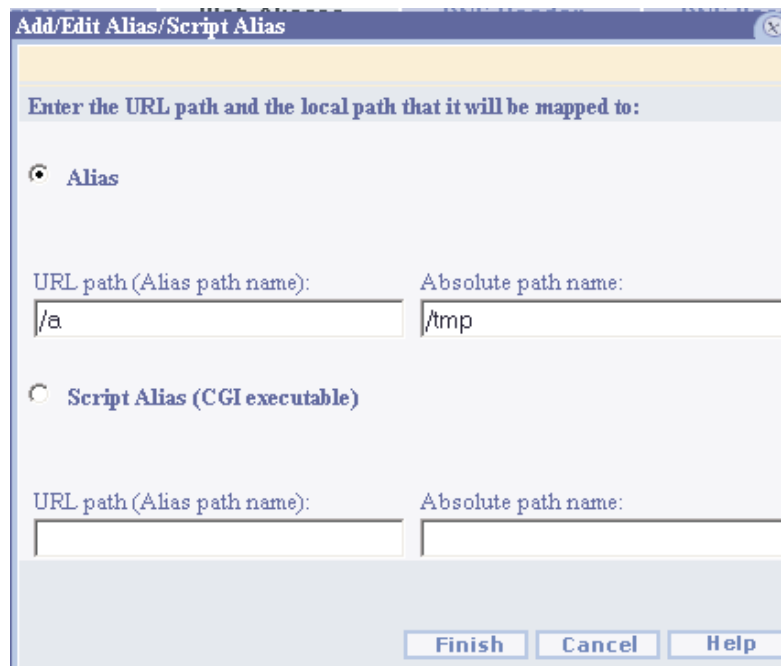


Figure 79. Add/Edit Alias/Script Alias Window

4. Click **Finish**.

The alias details appear in the Web Aliases panel.






	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/	

Figure 80. Web Alias Details

To create a script alias:

1. Click **New Alias**. A wizard window opens.
2. Click the **Script Alias** radio button.
3. Type the alias name and absolute path.

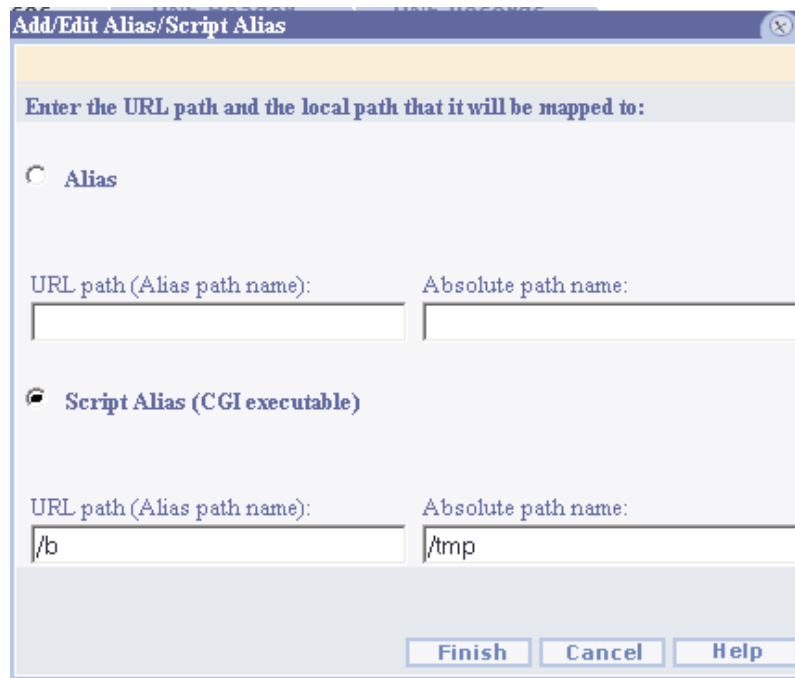


Figure 81. Create Script Alias

4. Click **Finish**.

The Script Alias details appear in the Web Aliases panel.







	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/	

Figure 82. Script Alias Details

To modify a Web or script alias:

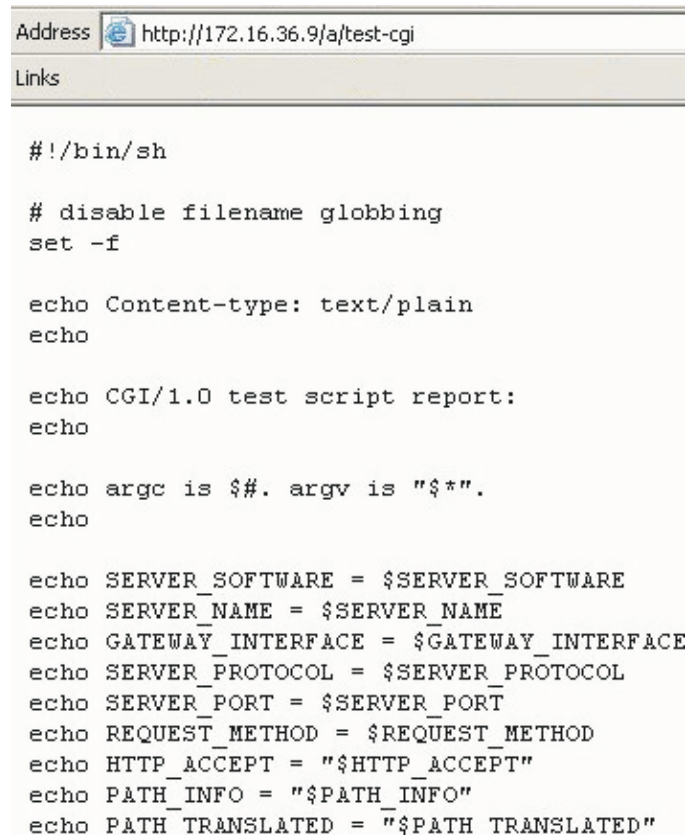
1. Click the **Edit** icon that is next to the alias you want to edit. A wizard window opens. Type the changes in the relevant fields.
2. Click **Finish**.

To delete a Web or script alias:

1. Select the check box next to the alias you want to delete.
2. Click **Remove selected items**.

The following example shows the difference between a Web alias and a script alias.

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



```
#!/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"
```

Figure 83. test-cgi - Web Alias Input/Output

Now the script test-cgi is processed using the /b script alias. In this case, the input of the file is different from the output that is displayed through the Web browser. This is because this file has been processed on the server side and its output is being displayed on a 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 =

```

Figure 84. test-cgi - Script Alias Output

DNS Header

The DNS Header panel 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 this account. A value of 0 indicates an unlimited number of 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 is tried again.

Expire If **Retry** does not produce updated information, the **Expire** value is the length of time during which **Refresh** can 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

Figure 85. DNS Header Panel

To edit one of these parameters click **Edit**. The following window opens:

Domain:	lotttto.com
Email:	dnsmaster@sphera.com
Refresh(sec):	10800
Retry(sec):	3600
Expire(sec):	604800
Minimum TTL(sec):	86400

Finish Cancel Help

Figure 86. Edit Default DNS Header Window

Type the desired modifications and click **Finish**. The modified details appear in the DNS Header panel.

DNS Records

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

Adding or editing a DNS record on an account changes its domain DNS database, domain hosts, subdomains, aliases, and mail exchange definitions. There are four types of records that can be modified or added:

- Address record
- Alias domain
- Subdomain
- Mail exchanger

To add a DNS record click **New Record**. The Add/Edit DNS record window opens:



Figure 87. Add/Edit DNS Record Window

Address Record

An address record (type A) translates a domain name to an IP address.

To add an address record:

1. Click **Address Record**. The Add/Edit DNS (address) window opens:

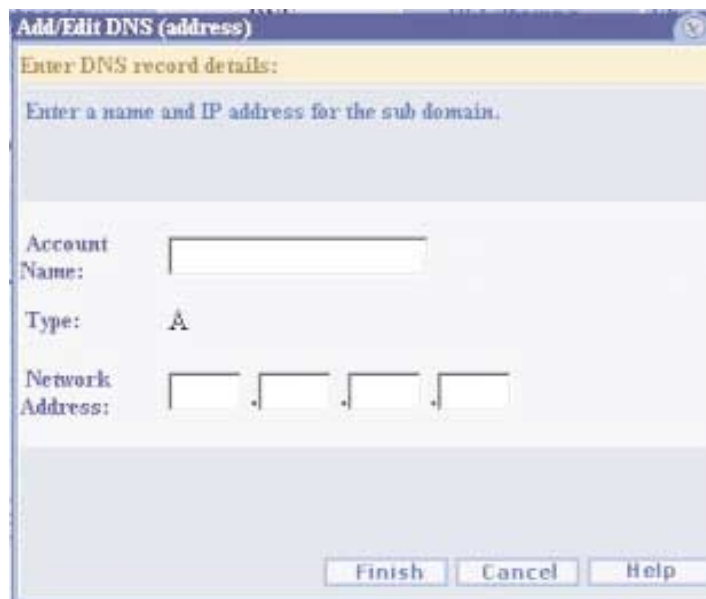


Figure 88. Add Address Record

2. Type the host name in the **Account Name** field.
3. Type the IP address in the **Network Address** field.
4. Click **Finish**.

Alias Domain

An Alias Domain record (type Cname) creates an alias name for an existing domain name.

To add a **Cname** record:

1. Click **Alias Domain**. The Add/Edit DNS (cname) window opens:

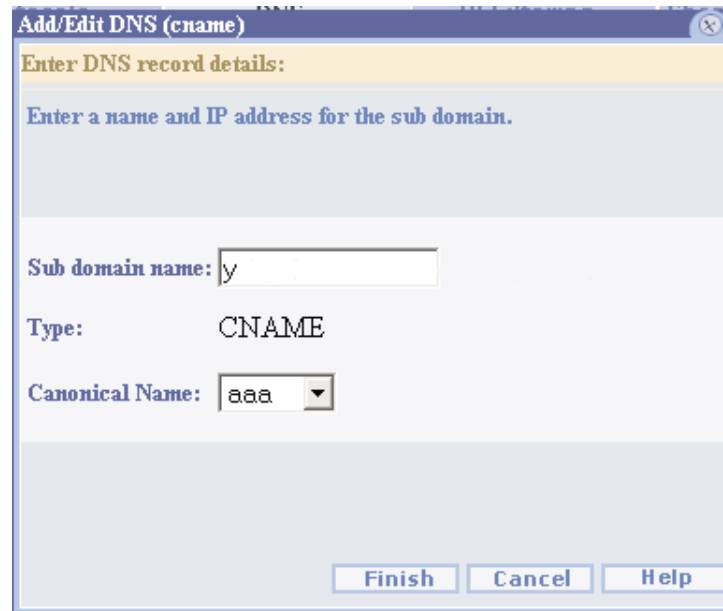


Figure 89. Add Alias Domain

2. Type the alias name in the **Sub domain name** field.
3. Select the domain (canonical) name or @ in the **Canonical Name** field.
Note: The character @ represents your domain.
4. Click **Finish**.

Mail Exchanger

A mail exchanger record (type MX) chooses domains that process email messages.

To add an MX record:

1. Click **Mail Exchanger**. The Add/Edit DNS (MX) window opens.

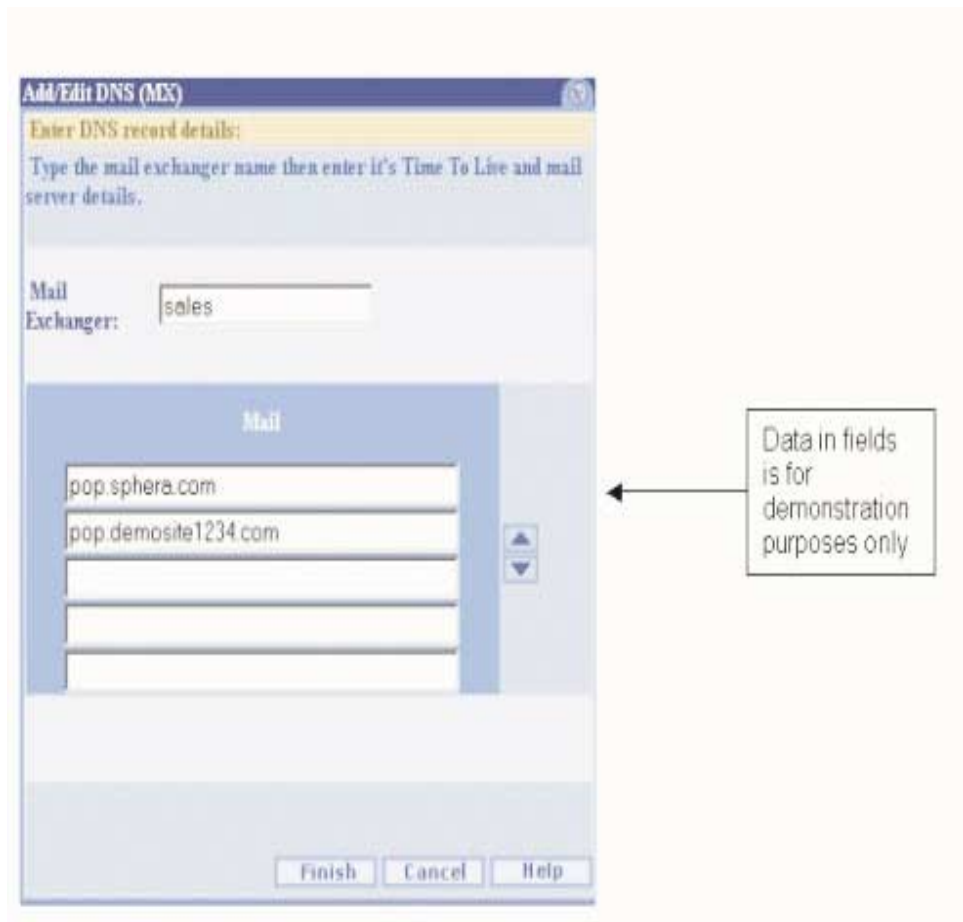


Figure 90. Add Mail Exchanger

2. Type the email account name in the **Mail Exchanger** field.
3. Type the domains that will process the email account in the **Mail** fields. The top field has the highest preference for processing the email account.
4. Click **Finish**.

Sub Domain

A sub domain record (type NS) defines subdomains. 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 **Sub Domain**. The Add/Edit DNS (NS) window opens:



Figure 91. Add a Sub-domain

2. Type the subdomain name in the **Sub domain name** field (do not use an IP address).
3. Type the primary name server for the subdomain in the **Primary** field.
4. Type one or more secondary name servers for the subdomain in the **Secondary** fields.
5. Click **Finish**.

Some DNS records parameters appear on the Details pane with three dots at the end. For example:



Figure 92. DNS Records Panel

This means that more than one line is needed to display all of the parameters. You can view these parameters by clicking **Edit**.

Editing a DNS Record

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

1. Click the **Edit** icon that is next to the DNS record you wish to edit.
2. Edit the desired fields.
3. Click **Finish**.

Removing a DNS Record

To remove a DNS record:

1. Select the check box that is next to the relevant record.
2. Click **Remove selected items**.

Appendix A. Apache Pre installed Modules

The following is a list of pre installed modules in the Apache Web Server of this account:

- 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 can be used by installing ValueApps.

Glossary

A

Account. A HostingDirector IAE account provides the functionality of a dedicated server in a shared, virtual hosting environment. Each account owner can administrate Website via user 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.

HostingDirector Server IAE. Sphera HostingDirector IAE is a robust management platform providing end-to-end global service automation that utilizes the IBM dedicated Xseries hardware.

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.

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.

Index

A

- accounts tab
 - account description 15
 - enable email 16
 - enable FTP 16
 - FTP quota 16
 - home directory 16
 - mail quota 16
 - new account 15
 - password 15
 - username 15
- alias
 - deleting 52
 - modifying 52
- aliases 23, 25, 26
- aliases panel 26
- Apache
 - pre installed modules 61
- Apache Error Message 44
- apache watchdog 38
- Auto Responder 45

B

- backup 35
- bandwidth quota, current usage 10
- bandwidth usage history 12
- Bulletin Board 45

C

- ChiliSoft 44
- client email account 17
- ColdFusion 44
- command line alias 26
- contacts, editing 11
- Credit Card Verification 46

D

- Darwin 44
- disk quota, current usage 10
- distribution list alias 25
- DNS 55
 - type A 56
 - type Cname 57
 - type MX 57
 - type NS 58
- DNS header
 - email 54
 - expire 54
 - max DNS records 54
 - minimum time to live 54
 - refresh 54
 - retry 54
- DNS record
 - editing 59
 - removing 60
- domain
 - add new 47
 - modify 50
 - subdomain 49
 - virtual account 48

E

- email
 - settings
 - maximum content length 33
 - maximum recipients 32
 - outgoing mail server 33
- email alias 23
- email alias name 24
- email/FTP
 - accounts tab
 - editing an email/ftp account 17
 - removing an email/ftp account 17
 - aliases
 - catch all 27
 - defining 23
 - defining a command line alias 26
 - defining a distribution list 25
 - editing 28
 - removing 28
 - anonymous FTP
 - editing 31
 - enabling 31
 - quota 31
 - write permission 31
 - configuring a name based site 21
 - configuring email account on client 17
 - mail authorization
 - allow relaying from/to the IP/Domains table 30
 - POP before SMTP 29
 - SMTP authentication 29
 - settings 32
- email/FTP panel, features 15
- EveryAuction 45

F

- file manager 37
- file quota, current usage 9
- file restoration 36
- files 12
- Freeware Merchant 45
- FrontPage Extensions 44
- FTP 15, 17
- FTP quota 11
- FTP, anonymous 31

G

- Guestbook 45

H

- HitMatic Counter 43
- hits 12
- hosting provider messages 10
- HostingDirector
 - details pane 5

- heading bar 5
- logging in 1
- logging out 5
- navigating 5
- navigation pane 5, 6

I

- IMP 45
- IP filtering 40

J

- Java 44

L

- license statement 14
- local email 24

M

- Mail Form 45
- mail quota 11
- Majordomo 45
- Miva Empresa 45
- Miva Merchant 46
- Mod_PERL 44
- Mod_PHP 44
- MySQL 46

N

- NeoMail 45

O

- Open SSL 46

P

- pages 12
- PERL 44
- PERL MySQL Libs 46
- phpAdsNew 43
- phpMyAdmin 46
- PostgreSQL 46
- protocols status 12
- Python 44

Q

- quota alerts 38

R

- Real Server 45

S

- script alias
 - creating 51
- SecondSaver 45

- Site 9
- site details
 - about tab 13
 - account usage tab 11
 - contact tab 10
 - overview tab 9
 - panel contents 9
 - statistics tab 12
- site IP address field 9
- site management
 - IP filtering 40
 - settings
 - apache watchdog 38
 - quota alerts 38
 - remote access 38
 - restart VDS 38
 - utilities
 - backup 35
 - file manager 37
 - restore 36
 - web server
 - administrator email 39
 - files location 39
- Site Search 43
- site status 9
- software components license list 13
- SSL certificate, installing 4
- subdomain 49
- system requirements 1

U

- Urchin 43
- user 11

V

- ValueApps
 - adding 43
 - collaboration 45
 - database 46
 - e-commerce 45
 - streaming 44
 - web applications 43
 - web development 44
- VeriSign Certificate 46
- virtual account 48

W

- web alias
 - creating 51
- Web Passwords 43
- Webalizer 44
- webalizer 12

