PLESK 7 FOR WINDOWS

DOMAIN USER'S MANUAL

13800 Coppermine Road, Suite 112, Herndon, VA, 20171 USA, Ph.: 703 815-5670, Fax.: 703 815-5675

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Chapter 1. About Plesk 7

Plesk is a web-based control panel specifically designed to simplify management of your domains. Plesk lets non-technical personnel perform a wide variety of administrative tasks — from creating new e-mail accounts to managing entire domains — all with point-and-click simplicity.

Plesk 7 Capabilities

Being a Domain user (domain administrator), you are provided with the following management capabilities:

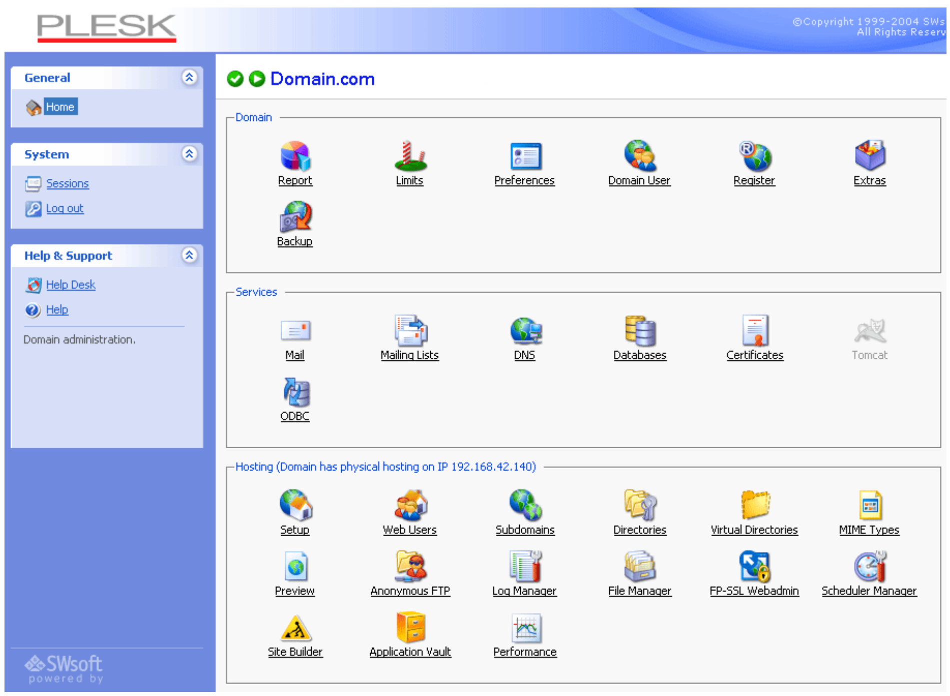
- View domain statistics, and DNS zone settings.
- Manage subdomains.
- Access domain registration and management services, SSL certificates and domain tools offered by MyPlesk.com.
- Back up/restore domain data.
- Manage mail accounts and mailing lists.
- Create, edit, and delete domain web users, set up scripting capabilities.
- Create, edit, and delete protected directories, manage the directory users, set up access with SSL or standard http.
- Set up FTP services.
- Manage databases: create, edit, and delete multiple databases and manage database users.
- Manage SSL certificates.
- Deploy and manage site applications.
- Operate files and directories using the File Manager.
- Access FrontPage (and FrontPage over SSL) directly from the control panel.
- Manage log files and configure log rotation.
- Manage scheduler.
- Manage user sessions.
- Use the integrated Help Desk to get technical assistance.

Plesk Interface Specific Features

This section focuses on description of the specific features of Plesk web-based interface.

Navigation

The control panel interface is divided into two main parts. The navigation pane occupies the left part. In the right part you can operate particular Plesk component selected from the navigation pane.



- The Home shortcut opens your Home page (also referred to as the Domain administration page), which gives you access to major administrative functions available for your account.
- The Sessions shortcut is used for managing currently active user sessions.
- The Log out shortcut ends your control panel session.
- The Help Desk shortcut takes you to the Help Desk system.

Pathbar

When you start your Plesk session, the path (chain of links) appears in the right part at the top of the screen. These links reflect your actual “location” within

Plesk system. By clicking on the links, you can be one or more (depending on your “location”) levels up.

You can also use the Up Level button located at the upper right corner of the screen to go one level up or return to the previous screen.

Help

The Help shortcut located in the navigation pane provides you with context help. Help pages are displayed in separate browser window.

Below the Help shortcut is the area displaying a short context help tip. Basically, it provides a brief description of the current screen or operations available. When you hover the mouse pointer over a system element or status icon, it displays the additional information.

Working with Lists of Objects

You may have considerable number of objects within Plesk system. In order to facilitate working with the different lists of objects (for example, list of subdomains), the special tools are provided: Search and Sorting.

To search in a list, enter a search pattern into the Search field, and click Search. All matching items will be displayed in a reduced list. To revert to the entire list of objects, click Show All.

To sort a list by a certain parameter in ascending or descending order, click on the parameter's title in the column heading. The order of sorting will be indicated by a small triangle displayed next to the parameter's title.

Chapter 2. Performing Administrative Tasks

This chapter focuses on administrative tasks you perform within your Plesk environment.

Editing Your Account Information and Password

To change the information in your account, or password:

1. Click the  Domain User icon at the Domain administration page.
2. Enter the password in the Password text box, and then re-enter it in the Confirm Password text box.
3. Supply the personal and contact information in the fields provided.
4. Click OK.

If you forget your password

If you forget your password, you can use the password reminder feature available from the control panel login screen.

Setting Up Interface Preferences

You can choose to set such properties of the Plesk user interface as the interface language, skin, and allow/disallow multiple sessions under your login.

To change the interface preferences, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Domain User icon at the Domain administration page.
2. Select the desired interface language and skin for your sessions.
3. To allow multiple simultaneous control panel sessions under your login name, select the Allow multiple sessions checkbox.
4. Click OK.

Using Help Desk

To submit a trouble ticket, follow these steps:

1. Select the Help Desk shortcut in the navigation pane. The Help Desk system interface will open displaying the list of existing tickets. The list is empty when there are no tickets submitted.
2. Click  Add New Ticket.
3. Enter ticket subject, select the category the issue is related to, and type in the problem description.
4. Click OK. The ticket is now submitted to the system, and the appropriate record is added to the list.

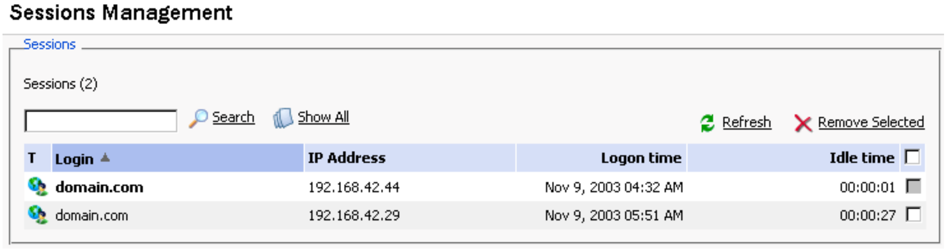
To change the status of a ticket or add a comment:

1. On the page listing tickets, click on a ticket id or subject. The page will open displaying all comments made to the ticket, and allowing you to change the ticket properties and add new comments.
2. To add an event to the ticket, i.e. close, reopen and/or comment it, select a corresponding action in the Ticket Event drop-down box, type a new comment into the New Comment input field if required.
3. Click OK to submit.

Managing User Sessions

You can monitor and manage the currently active user sessions from the control panel. To access the user sessions management functions, select the Sessions shortcut in the navigation pane. The current user sessions will be presented in the list:

Sessions Management



The icon in the T (Type) column identifies a control panel user who established the session. The Login column displays the user's system login, IP address indicates the ip the control panel is accessed from, the Logon time and Idle time columns display the date and time the session was initiated, and the session idle time respectively.

Click Refresh to refresh the list of user sessions.

To end a user session, select the corresponding checkbox and click Remove Selected. Note that you cannot remove your own session this way: the checkbox is not selectable.

Chapter 3. Administering Your Domain

This chapter focuses on domain administration tasks you perform within your environment. Follow the instructions provided in this chapter to learn how to manage services for your domain.

When you log in to your Plesk account, you access the Domain administration page, which displays the domain status information and provides access to various domain management functions.

The domain properties are represented by the following icons:

Table 3.1. The domain properties icons

Icon	Meaning
The state icon indicates the system state of the domain:	
	means that the domain is operating within defined disk space and traffic limits
	means that the disk space or traffic limitations are exceeded on the domain. The Plesk system evaluates disk space and traffic every 24 hours
The status icon indicates if the domain is active or disabled:	
	means that the domain is active
	means that the domain is presently deactivated and inaccessible

Managing Hosting

Using Plesk you can select any of three different types of hosting services, as listed below:

- Physical hosting: the most common type of hosting service, creating a virtual host (disk space on the local server). Users control and publish their own web site without having to purchase a server and dedicated communication lines.
- Standard forwarding: with this type of forwarding, all requests to the domain are forwarded by the server to another Internet address (no virtual server is created). When an end user searches the Internet for your domain, he is routed to another URL, and the address in his browser window changes to

the new URL.

- Frame forwarding: all requests to this domain are forwarded to another Internet address (no virtual server is created). But with this type of forwarding, the end user sees your domain name in his browser, not the forwarding address. Plesk uses frames to 'trick' the browser into displaying the correct domain name. The problem with this type of forwarding is that some search engines do not index these frame pages and some browsers do not support frames.

Configuring Physical Hosting

As a domain user, you cannot manage physical hosting settings, but you can change FTP password and FrontPage authoring mode. To do it, follow these steps:

1. Click the Setup icon on the Domain administration page. The Physical Hosting Setup page appears.
2. Enter the new FTP password, and confirm it in the appropriate fields.
3. You can authorize or disable remote editing of the web site using Microsoft FrontPage. To activate Microsoft FrontPage authoring, set the FrontPage authoring option to Enabled. If you want to disable authoring, select the authoring disabled option.
4. Click OK.

Configuring Forwarding Hosting

Configuring Standard Forwarding

To set up standard forwarding, follow these steps:

1. Click the Setup icon on the Domain administration page. The Hosting type selection page appears.
2. Select the **`Standard Forwarding`** radio button. Click OK. The standard forwarding assignment page appears.
3. Click in the Destination URL text box and enter or edit a URL address. Users will be redirected to this address when they access your domain on the web. The URL change will be visible in the browser.
4. Click OK to save changes.

Configuring Frame Forwarding

Follow these steps to configure frame forwarding:

1. Click the Setup icon on the Domain administration page. The Hosting type selection page appears.
2. On the Hosting Type Selection page, select the **`Frame Forwarding`** radio button. Click OK. The frame forwarding assignment page appears.
3. Click in the Destination URL text box and enter or edit a URL address. Users will be redirected to this address when they access your domain on the web. The URL change will not be visible in the browser.
4. Click OK.

Deleting Hosting Configuration

You can change hosting type for a domain only after you delete the hosting configuration. To delete the current hosting configuration, use the 

Delete icon, located at the Domain administration page, Hosting group.

Editing Traffic Statistics Retention Settings

To adjust the traffic statistics retention period, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Preferences icon at the Domain administration page.
2. To set the traffic statistics retention period, select the Retain traffic statistics for [ ] Months checkbox, and type the number in the input field provided.
3. Click OK.

Viewing Resource Usage Limits

You can check out the limits on resource usage and domain validity period. To do that:

1. Click the  Limits icon on the Domain administration page. The

   Domain limits page will appear displaying the information on limits defined.
2. Click Up Level to return to the Domain administration page.

Viewing the Domain Report and Statistics

To view the domain report, click the Report icon on the Domain administration page. The report will open, giving you access to miscellaneous statistical data.

To get a printer-friendly version of report, use the icon.

To send the report by e-mail, enter the email address into the input field and click the icon.

To view the traffic history, click the Traffic History icon.

To view the statistics on traffic used by the domain services, click Traffic.

To view the hits statistics, select the Web Stats icon or Web Stats SSL icon.

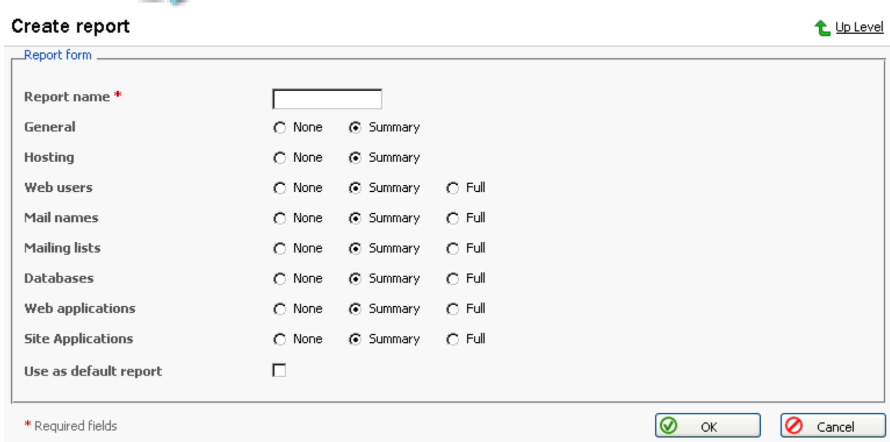
To view the FTP server statistics, use the FTP Stats icon. To view the information on anonymous FTP, use Anon.FTP Stats.

Customizing a report layout

You can define which sections of the domain report will be displayed. To this effect, on the domain report page, click the  Customize icon. The Custom report layouts page will open displaying the list of currently existing report layouts:

To add a new custom layout, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Add New Report icon. The page appears:



2. Enter the report layout name in the Report name field.
3. For each section of the report, define the amount of data that will be presented.
4. To use this layout by default, select the corresponding checkbox.
5. Click OK.

To remove a custom report layout, select it using the corresponding checkbox, and click Remove Selected.

To edit a custom layout, select its title in the list.

Viewing DNS Settings

To view the DNS zone records defined for your domain, on the Domain Administration page click the  DNS icon.

Types of DNS Records

There are five types of available DNS records:

A = Address - This record is used to translate host names to IP addresses.

CNAME = Canonical Name - Used to create additional host names, or aliases, for hosts in a domain.

NS = Name Server - Defines an association between a given domain name and the name servers that store information for that domain. One domain can be associated with any number of name servers.

MX = Mail Exchange - Defines the location of where mail should be delivered for the domain.

PTR = Pointer - Defines the IP address and host name of individual hosts in the domain. Translates IP addresses into host names.

Managing Mail

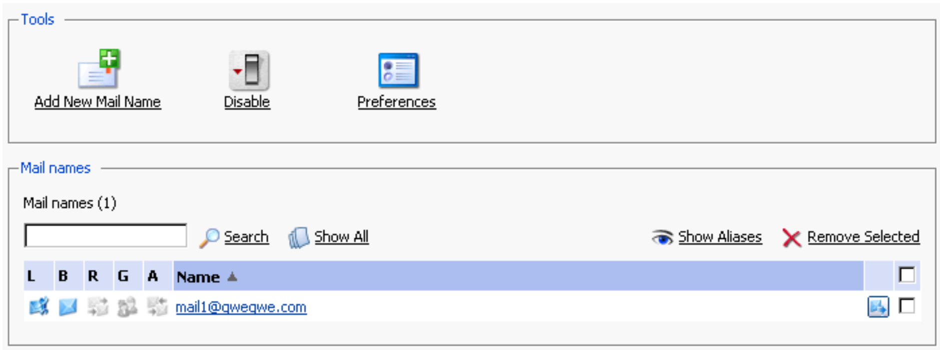
You can use the following e-mail administration functions in Plesk:

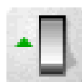
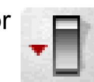
- Create, edit or delete e-mail boxes and set individual mailbox quotas.
- Allow/disallow mail user access to the control panel.
- Use several mail aliases for a single mail name.
- Set up redirection of mail addressed to the mail name to another e-mail address.
- Enable the mail name to function as a mail group used for forwarding mail to a number of e-mail addresses at once.
- Manage mail group membership for the mail name
- Set up autoresponders: automatic replies to e-mail sent to the mail name.

Managing Mail Names

When you create e-mail accounts for users, you are creating e-mail boxes, which will be accessible via POP3 or IMAP protocols. Mailbox creation is as easy as typing in a name and password. Click the  Mail icon at the

Domain administration page to access the Mail Names Management functions:



From this page, you can enable/disable the mail service for the domain. To this effect, click the  Enable or  Disable icon respectively.

You can allow the use of web-based e-mail for the domain through webmail.'domain name' and set up a mail bounce message or a catch-all e-mail address for invalid (nonexistent) user names. These items are used to handle mail that is received for this domain for a mail account not existing at the domain:

1. Click  Preferences

2. To enable mail bounce, select the Bounce radio button.

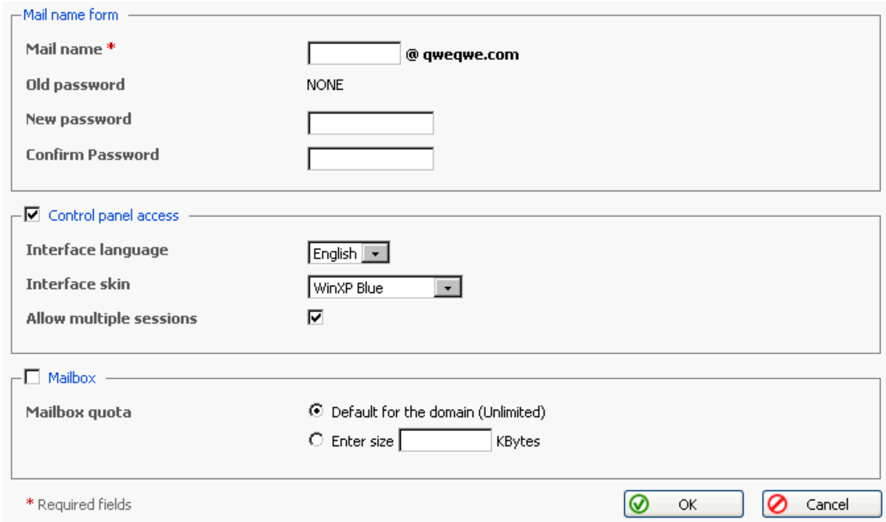
3. To utilize a catch-all e-mail address, select the radio button for Catch to address and enter the appropriate e-mail address.

4. Check or uncheck the WebMail checkbox to allow or disallow the use of web-based e-mail for the given domain through webmail.'domain name'.

5. Click OK to submit the changes.

To create a new mail name, follow these steps:

1. Click  Add New Mail Name. The mail name creation page will open:



2. Enter the desired name into the Mail name field and specify a password that will also be used by the mail user to access the control panel.

3. To allow the mail user access to the control panel, click the Control panel access checkbox, and select the interface language and skin from the drop-down boxes. Check the Allow multiple sessions checkbox to allow multiple sessions under the same mail user's login.

4. To create a mailbox, select the Mailbox checkbox, and specify the mailbox quota if desired.

5. Click OK to submit all changes.

After the mail name is created, it appears on the Mail Names list, accompanied by five icons:

-  indicates permission to use the control panel,
-  represents a mailbox,
-  represents a mail redirect
-  represents a mail group
-  represents a mail autoresponder

These icons are displayed in gray when they are not active, and appear in color when active. To edit mail name account settings select a mail name or click on an icon corresponding to the service you wish to configure.

To send an e-mail message to the mail user, click the corresponding  icon.

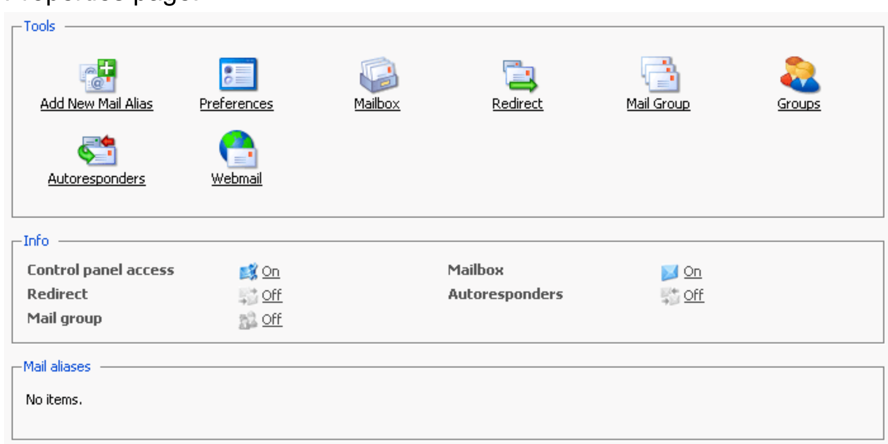
To switch to displaying the mail aliases for the mail names in the list, click the Show Aliases button, to hide them use the Hide Aliases button.

To remove one or several mail names, check the checkboxes in the mail names list, corresponding to the mail names you wish to remove and click Remove Selected.

Enabling Mail Services

When you click on a mail name, you access the mail name properties page, which allows setting up any combination of services for a mail name: Mail alias, Mailbox, Redirect, Mail Group, and Autoresponder.

1. Click the  Mail icon at the Domain administration page. The Mail Names page appears.
2. Click on the mail name you wish to edit. This takes you to the Mail Name Properties page:



3. To set up or configure a mail service for the mail name, click on a corresponding icon (button) in the Tools group or select a shortcut in the Info group.

   The Mail Aliases area lists the aliases created for the mail name. To add new mail alias, click the  Add New Mail Alias icon.

   To edit an alias, click on its title. To remove an alias, select it using a corresponding checkbox, and click Remove Selected.

4. To edit properties of the mail name, such as interface language and skin,

Preferences.

5. To edit mailbox quota, click Mailbox.

6. To set up mail forwarding - a redirect, click Redirect.

7. To enable a mail group service for the mail name and add new members to the mail group, click Mail Group.

8. To manage mail groups membership, click Groups.

9. To manage autoresponders and autoresponder attachment files, click Autoresponders.

10. To manage your mail box via Webmail interface, click Webmail.

Mailbox

Using this function, you can enable/disable the mailbox and set up mail box quota:

1. When on the mail name properties page, click on the Mailbox icon

2. To enable/disable the mailbox, select/deselect the Mailbox checkbox.

3. To set up the mailbox quota, select the Default for domain radio button to set the limit to the maximum available for the given domain, or select Enter size and enter the quota you wish to set, in Kilobytes, for the given mailbox. Note that this limit may not exceed the default set for the domain.

4. Click OK to submit your changes.

Once enabled, the mailbox icon on the Mail Names page appears in color.

Managing Mail Redirects

You can forward or redirect email from one mailbox to another email address. By creating an email redirect or alias, messages are sent to a different email box without requiring the sender to know the new address. Email can be redirected to an address outside the domain. Use this redirect feature to:

- Temporarily forward mail when the person who owns the mailbox is unavailable.
- Send mail to a new mailbox if a mailbox user is leaving the company.
- Forward mail to a new account, which will eventually replace an old mailbox. (e.g. someone is changing their name but hasn't had time to inform all correspondents of the change yet).

In order to enable and set a redirect for the mail name, follow these steps:

1. On the mail name properties page, click the Redirect icon.
2. Select the Redirect checkbox, and in the text box to the right, enter the appropriate address that you wish mail for this mail name to be forwarded to.
3. Click OK.

Once enabled, the Redirects icon on the Mail Names page appears in color.

Managing Mail Groups

A mail group is a list of several email accounts that are grouped together under one email address. This feature enables sending one message to multiple recipients at once. For example, if you want to send the same message to five people in the technical support department, you can create a "Support" email group that includes the individual email addresses for all five staff members. When someone sends a message to mail group "Support", he/she only types and sends one message, but copies of the message go to all five individuals. The sender does not need to know the addresses for all five individuals, just the group name. Essentially, mail groups help save time and effort.

In order to enable and set up a mail group for the mail name, follow these steps:

1. On the mail name properties page, click the Mail Group icon.
2. Before enabling the mail group, you need to add at least one mail group member. Click Add New Member.
3. Enter the desired external e-mail address into the E-mail input field and/or select one or more of the listed mail name accounts using checkboxes, and

click OK.

NOTE

Group members can consist of either external mail addresses (those not belonging to this domain) or accounts, which exist within the domain.

4. The selected addresses will appear in the list of Mail group members on the Mail Name Properties page.

5. To delete one or several group members, select the corresponding checkbox and click Remove Selected.

Once enabled, the mail group icon on the Mail Names page appears in color.

Clicking on the Groups button you will access the Mail Groups Management page.

All mail groups created for the domain are displayed on that page and two lists are presented: the list of mail groups you are currently subscribed to is located on the right side, and the list of available mail groups is on the left.

NOTE

If you are removing a mail name from a mail group, and this is the last member in this group, then this group is deactivated. The name of the group is no longer listed in the list of groups available for adding.

- If you wish to subscribe to a new mail group, select the desired group from the list of available mail groups, and click Add>>.
- If you wish to unsubscribe from a mail group, select it in the right side list, and click <<Remove.
- Click Up Level to return to the Mail Name properties page.

Managing Mail Autoresponders

A mail autoresponder is an automatic reply that is sent out from a given mail name when incoming mail is received at that address. Autoresponders can include both a text message and attached files. This mail function is often used on mail accounts for individuals who need an automated response because they are away, or are unable to check their mail for any number of reasons. In the autoresponders management section you can upload and include attachment files for your autoresponders, enable the autoresponder function for a given mail name, and access the list of autoresponders.

Attachment files repository

For the autoresponder feature you have the option to include file attachments. To include a file to be selectable within the set up of autoresponders for the given mail name, use the Attachment Files icon available from the Autoresponders management page. The Attachment files repository page opens. It allows you to upload files and remove them.

To upload a file, specify the path and filename in the File name field, and click Send File. The attachment will then appear in the Repository.

These files will be available for any autoresponders that are set up for the given mail name. To delete one or more files, select the checkboxes related to the files you wish to remove, and click Remove Selected button.

In order to enable and set up a mail autoresponder for the given mail name, follow these steps:

1. On the mail name properties page, click the Autoresponders icon. Autoresponders management page will open.
2. Click Add New Autoresponder. The autoresponder creation/editing page will open.
3. Enter the name into the Autoresponder name field.
4. Below the Request text input box, you can determine whether an autoresponder responds to specific text or set of characters found within either the subject line or body of the incoming email, or if it responds to all incoming requests. Type the phrase or a set of characters in the Request text input box, and select the appropriate radio button to enable checking **`in the subject`** or **`in the body`**.
5. To set up the autoresponder to always respond, regardless of the contained text, click the bottom radio button for always respond.
6. You can select a specific subject to appear in your automatic reply using the Answer with subject option. To simply respond with the same subject as was received from the incoming request select the radio button for the default setting. To specify a certain subject line select the radio button beside the text box and enter the desired text.
7. In the Return address field, you can specify the return address that will be set up in the autoresponder message. This is done for the messages not to be directed to the autoresponder itself, when users use the "Reply to the message" function in their mail client software.
8. You can enter text to be included into the autoresponder in the Reply with text field.

9. Using the Add New Attachment button, you can attach files to be included in the autoresponder. These files must be uploaded into the Repository on the Mail Names Properties page. Select the uploaded file from the Attach files list, and use the Add New Attachment button to attach the file to the autoresponder. To remove an attached file, select the corresponding checkbox, and click Remove Selected.
10. You can limit the frequency at which the autoresponder responds to the same unique address, after receiving multiple emails from it. In the Reply to the unique email address not more than [ ] times a day input field, you can set the autoresponder to respond no more than a specified number of times per day. The default setting is to respond not more than 10 times in one day to unique mail addresses.
11. You can define the number of unique addresses that the autoresponder will remember. Enter the desired number in the Store up to: field. This memory enables the system to control response frequency. In the event of extremely high mail volume, to protect server performance, you can limit the address memory of the system database.
12. To specify an email address to which incoming requests are forwarded, enter the new e-mail in the Forward request to e-mail field. Email requests meeting the requirements established on this page will be forwarded to this alternate e-mail address.
13. Click OK to submit all changes.
14. Click the Enable button to enable the autoresponder service.

Managing Mailing Lists

You can create and manage mailing lists via Plesk. Click the  Mailing lists icon on the Domain administration page to access the Mailing Lists Management functions: activating/deactivating the Mailing List service, adding and removing mailing lists, enabling/disabling mailing lists.

The status of Mailing list service and status of a Mailing list are represented by the following icons:

Table 3.2. The Mailing lists service/mailing lists status icons

Icon	Meaning
The Mailing lists service status	
	means that the Mailing lists service is activated

Icon	Meaning
The Mailing lists service status	
	means that this mailing list is presently deactivated.
The mailing list status	
	means that the mailing list is activated
	means that this mailing list is presently deactivated and inaccessible.
	the mailing list is disabled as the mailing lists service is disabled for the domain.

Activating/deactivating the Mailing lists service

In order to disable the support of mailing lists the Mailing lists service can be deactivated. When the mailing list service is deactivated, all mailing lists also change their status to 'deactivated' and therefore cannot be accessed.

NOTE

When the mailing list service is deactivated, the status icon will change to , and the status icons of the mailing lists at this domain will change to .

Activation of the mailing list service enables access to active mailing lists.

NOTE

When the mailing list service is activated, the status icon will change to , and so will the status icons of the mailing lists at this domain that were active before deactivating the mailing list service.

To activate/deactivate the mailing list service:

1. Click the Enable or Disable icon respectively. The confirmation will appear querying whether you actually wish to change the status of the mailing list service.
2. Click OK to proceed with changing the status.

Creating a new mailing list

To create a new mailing list, follow these steps:

1. On the mailing lists management page, click the  Add New Mailing List.
2. Specify the mailing list name.
3. Specify the mailing list administrator's e-mail address, to notify the administrator of the mailing list creation, and check the corresponding checkbox to enable the notification.
4. Click OK to create a new mailing list.

After the mailing list is created, you are taken to the page where you can add to and remove users from the mailing list.

To add a subscriber, click Add New Subscriber. Enter the user's e-mail address, and click OK.

The e-mail addresses of mailing list users are displayed in the list. To remove a user, select a corresponding checkbox and click Remove Selected.

Removing mailing lists

You can remove one or several mailing lists at the same time. To remove a mailing list(s):

1. At the Mailing lists management page, select the checkboxes corresponding to the mailing lists you wish to remove.
2. Click Remove Selected. The Mailing lists removal page appears.
3. Confirm removal, and click OK.

Enabling/disabling mailing lists

You can enable/disable one or several mailing lists at the same time. To change the current state of a mailing list(s):

1. At the Mailing lists management page, check the checkboxes corresponding to the mailing lists you wish to change state.
2. Click the On/Off icon. The confirmation page appears.
3. Click OK. The state of the selected mailing lists will be changed.

Registering a Domain with MPC

You must officially register a domain and Internet address before you create it in Plesk. Plesk allows accessing the domain registration facilities provided through My.Plesk.com. To register a domain, click the  Register icon on the Domain administration page. You will be taken to the MPC (My.Plesk.com) interface.

Accessing Additional Services (Extras)

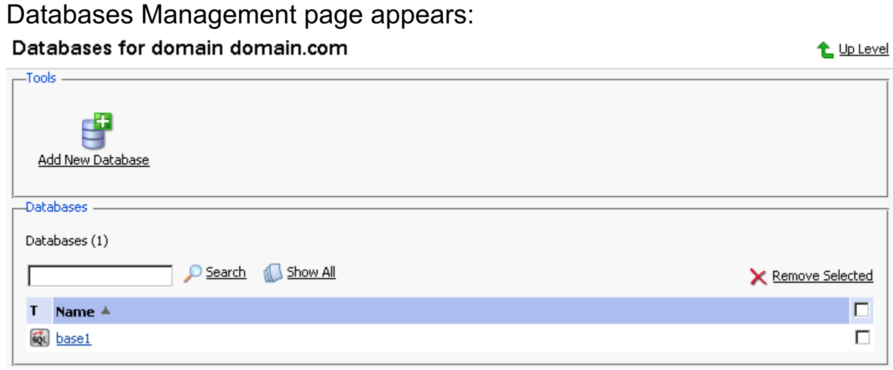
From the Plesk control panel, you can access external services, such as third party solutions provided through My.Plesk.com. To do that, click the  Extras icon on the Domain Administration page. You will be taken to the MyPlesk.com login page, where you will need to enter your login and password. You will then be taken to the Domain Tools area.

Managing Databases

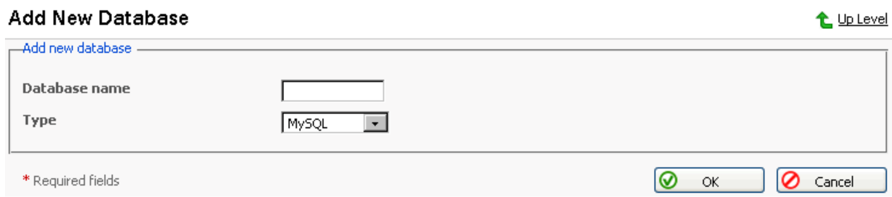
With Plesk you can create multiple databases and multiple users within each database, and make use of DB WebAdmin - a web-based administration tool, allowing you to sort, edit, and create tables within a given database.

Creating a New Database

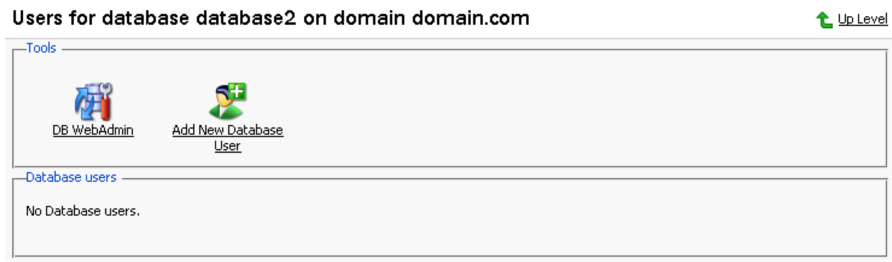
1. At the Domain administration page, click the  Databases icon. The Databases Management page appears:



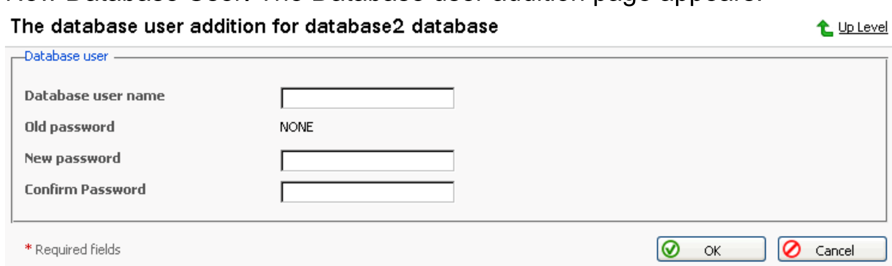
2. Click  Add New Database. The page appears:



3. Enter the desired name for the database, select the database type and click OK. The Database Users page appears:



4. To add database users to the newly created database, click  Add New Database User. The Database user addition page appears:



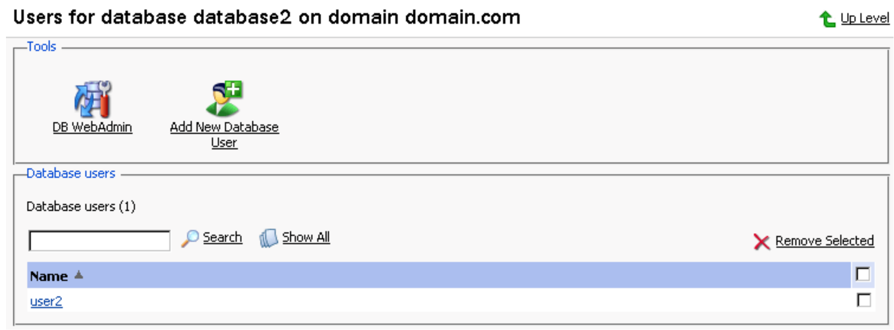
5. Enter the user name into Database user name text box, specify a password in the New Password text box, and then enter it again in the Confirm Password text box. Select OK to complete the creation of new user.

6. Once you have completed the creation of the new database and its users click Up Level to return to the Databases Management page.

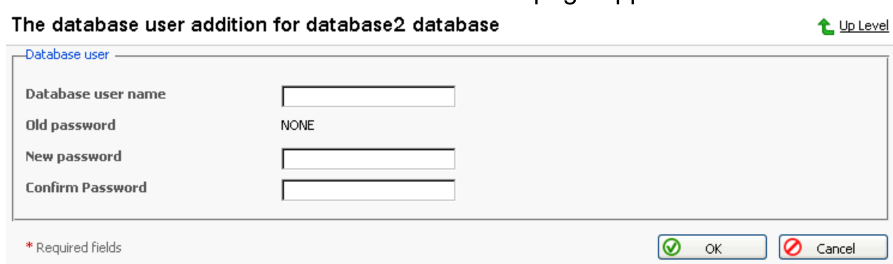
7. To add further databases, follow the steps outlined above.

Editing a Database

1. On the Databases Management page, click on the database name that you wish to edit. The Database Editing page appears:



2. To add database users to the selected database, click  Add New Database User. The Database user addition page appears:



3. Specify user name, enter new password in the New Password text box, and then re-enter it into the Confirm Password text box. Select OK to complete creation of the new user. Selecting Up Level will ignore all entries and return to the Database Editing page making no changes.

4. To edit the password of an existing database user, select the user from the database user list.

5. To delete existing database users select the users that you wish to delete using the corresponding checkboxes, and click Remove Selected.

6. To access and/or edit database content use the  DB WebAdmin function.

7. Once you are finished with editing the database and its users, click Up Level to return to the Database Management page.

8. To delete databases from the system, select the databases that you wish to delete using the checkboxes and click Remove Selected.

9. To edit further databases, follow the steps outlined above. To return to the Domain Administration page, click Up Level.

Domain SSL Certificates Repository Management

Plesk enables you to upload a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Certificate, generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR), and/or generate a Self-signed Certificate. Each certificate represents a set of rules used when exchanging encrypted information between two computers. Certificates ensure secure communications; this is especially important when handling e-commerce transactions and other private transmittals. Only authorized users can access and read an encrypted data stream.

Notes on Certificates:

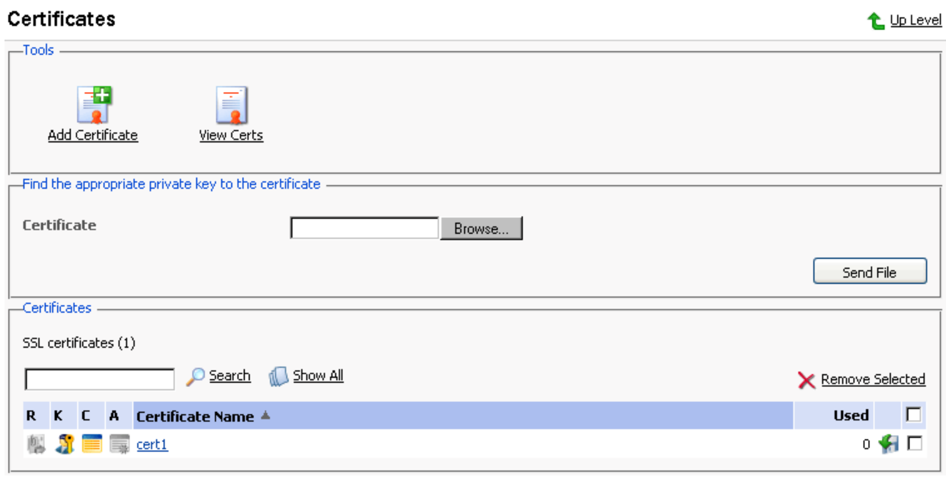
- You can acquire SSL certificates from various sources. We recommend using the CSR option within Plesk. You can also purchase the certificate through the My.Plesk.com (MPC) web site.
- If using a SSL certificate issued by a certificate authority other than Thawte or Verisign, a rootchain certificate is required to appropriately identify and authenticate the certificate authority that has issued your SSL certificate.
- Once you have obtained a SSL certificate or a certificate part, you can upload it through Plesk using the instructions, which follow in this section.

IMPORTANT

When you add a certificate, it is not installed automatically onto the domain or assigned to an IP address, but only added to the Certificate repository. To install a certificate onto a virtual host, please contact your provider.

Accessing the Domain SSL Certificates Repository

To access the Domain certificates repository page, click the  Certificates icon at the Domain administration page. The certificates repository page will open displaying the list of available certificates:



The four icons, preceding the certificate name in the list, indicate the present parts of a certificate. The icon displayed in the R column indicates that the Certificate Signing request part is present in the certificate, the icon in the K column indicates that the private key is contained within the certificate, the icon in the C column indicates that the SSL certificate text part is present and the icon in the A column indicates that CA certificate part is present. The number in the Used column indicates the number of IP addresses the certificate is assigned to.

Uploading a certificate file with finding the appropriate private key

After you have received your signed SSL certificate from the certificate authority you can upload it from the Certificate repository page. First make sure that the certificate file has been saved on your local machine or network. Use the Browse button to locate the certificate. Click Send File. The existing certificate with appropriate private key will be found and the certificate part will be added to the repository.

Changing a certificate name

To change a certificate name follow these steps:

1. At the certificate repository page, select a certificate from the list. You will be taken to the SSL certificate properties page.
2. Click in the Certificate name field and edit the name as desired.
3. Click Set.

Viewing purchased certificates

After you have purchased your certificates through the control panel you can utilize the View Certs function to view the information about your SSL certificate(s).

Downloading a certificate to the local machine

To download the certificate to the local machine, click on the icon, corresponding to the required certificate. Select the location when prompted, specify the file name and click Save to save it.

Removing a certificate from repository

To delete one or several certificates from the repository, at the certificate repository page, select the corresponding checkboxes, and click Remove Selected.

Adding a certificate to the repository

To add a certificate to repository, click the Add Certificate icon at the Domain certificate repository page. The SSL certificate creation page will open. On this page you can generate a self-signed certificate, certificate-signing request, purchase a SSL certificate, and add the certificate parts to an existing certificate.

Generating a self-signed certificate

To generate a self-signed certificate follow these steps:

1. Specify the certificate name.
2. The Bits selection allows you to choose the level of encryption of your SSL certificate. Select the appropriate number from the drop-down list.
3. Select a country from the drop-down list.
4. Specify the state or province, location (city).
5. Enter the appropriate organization name and department/division in the field provided.
6. Enter the Domain Name for which you wish to generate the self-signed certificate.
7. Specify the E-mail address.

8. Click the Self-Signed button. Your self-signed certificate will be immediately generated and added to the repository.

Generating a Certificate Signing Request

To generate a certificate signing request (CSR) follow these steps:

1. Specify the certificate name.
2. The Bits selection allows you to choose the level of encryption of your SSL certificate. Select the appropriate number from the drop-down list.
3. Select a country from the drop-down list.
4. Specify the state or province, location (city).
5. Enter the appropriate organization name and department/division in the field provided.
6. Enter the Domain Name for which you wish to generate the certificate signing request.
7. Specify the E-mail address.
8. Click the Request button. A certificate signing request will be generated and added to the repository. You will be able to add the other certificate parts later on.

Purchasing a Certificate

To purchase a new certificate follow these steps:

1. Specify the certificate name.
2. The Bits selection allows you to choose the level of encryption of your SSL certificate. Select the appropriate number from the drop-down list.
3. Select your country from the drop-down list.
4. Enter your State or Province, your Location (City), Organization Name (Company), organization department (division name)
5. Enter the Domain Name for which you wish to purchase a SSL certificate.
6. Enter the domain owner's e-mail address in the appropriate field.
7. Select the Buy Cert button. You will be taken step by step through the purchase procedure. It is important to note that you must make sure that all the provided information is correct and accurate, as it will be used to

generate the private key.

When using Plesk to purchase your SSL certificate you will receive the certificate file via e-mail from the certificate signing authority. Follow the instructions in the Uploading a certificate file with finding the appropriate private key section to upload the certificate to the repository.

Uploading certificate parts

If you have already obtained a certificate containing private key and certificate part (and may be a CA certificate), follow these steps to upload it:

1. At the certificate repository page, click the  Add Certificate icon. You will be taken to the SSL certificate creation page.
2. In the Upload certificate files section of the page, use the Browse button to locate the appropriate certificate file or a required certificate part.

> **NOTE**
>
> Your certificate can be contained within one or several files, so you may upload the certificate by parts or as a single file, selecting it in several fields (Plesk will recognize the appropriate certificate parts and upload them correspondingly).

3. Click Send File. This will upload your certificate parts to the repository.

You can upload an existing certificate in two ways:

1. Choose a file from the local network and click the Send File button (.TXT files only).
2. Type in or paste the certificate text and private key into the text fields and click the Send Text button.

Uploading a CA certificate

For the certificates purchased through certificate signing authorities other than Verisign or Thawte you will receive what is typically called a CA Certificate, or rootchain certificate. The CA Certificate is used to appropriately identify and authenticate the certificate authority, which has issued your SSL certificate. To upload your CA Certificate, follow these steps:

1. At the certificate repository page, select a certificate from the list. You will be taken to the SSL certificate properties page.

2. Use the Browse button, within the section related to the certificate uploading, to locate the appropriate CA Certificate file.

3. Click Send File. This will upload your CA Certificate to the repository.

You can upload an existing certificate in two ways:

1. Choose a file from the local network and click the Send File button (.TXT files only).

2. Type in or paste the CA certificate text into the text field and click the Send Text button.

Generating a CSR using an existing private key

A situation may occur in some cases, that you have a certificate in the repository, which has only the private key part and the other parts are missing due to some reasons. To generate a new Certificate Signing Request using the existing private key, follow these steps:

1. At the certificate repository page, select from the list a certificate, which has the private key part only. You will be taken to the SSL certificate properties page.

2. Click Request.

Removing a certificate part

After you have uploaded a CA certificate part (rootchain certificate), you are able to remove it. To do so, follow these steps:

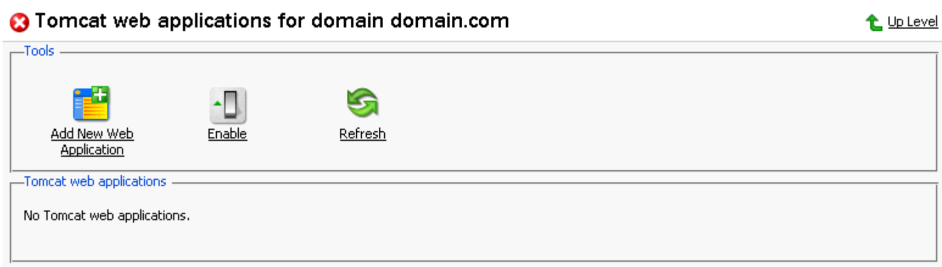
1. At the certificate repository page, select a certificate from the list. You will be taken to the SSL certificate properties page.

2. Click on the Remove button located next to the CA certificate field.

Managing Tomcat Web Applications

Plesk supports deploying and managing Tomcat web application in order to enable users to set up hosting with JSP support. Click the  Tomcat icon

on the Domain Administration page, to access the Tomcat Web Applications Management functions:



On this page you can activate/deactivate the Tomcat service, upload the Tomcat web application archive files (.WAR files) and remove them, start/stop/restart web applications, and access them.

IMPORTANT

Users can only manage the Tomcat web application through Plesk interface. Managing the web application through the Tomcat manager was disabled in order to maintain coherence of Plesk Tomcat configuration.

The status of Tomcat service and the status of Tomcat web application are represented by the following icons:

Table 3.3. The Tomcat service/web applications status icons

Icon	Meaning
The Tomcat service status	
	means that the Tomcat service is activated
	means that the Tomcat service for the domain is presently deactivated.
The Tomcat web application status	
	means that the web application is activated
	means that this web application is presently deactivated and inaccessible.
	means that web application is inaccessible.

Activating/deactivating the Tomcat service

In order to disable the support of Tomcat web applications the Tomcat service can be deactivated. When the Tomcat service is deactivated, all active Tomcat web applications also change their status to 'inaccessible' while all inactive web applications remain unchanged.

Activation of the Tomcat service enables access to active web applications.

NOTE

When the Tomcat service is activated, the status icon will change to , and so will the status icons of the Tomcat web applications at this domain that were active before deactivating the Tomcat service.

To activate/deactivate the Tomcat service:

1. Click the Enable or Disable icon respectively. The confirmation will appear querying whether you actually wish to change the status of the Tomcat service.
2. Click OK to proceed with changing the status. Clicking Cancel will leave the Tomcat service status unchanged.

Uploading Tomcat web application archive files

To upload a new Tomcat web application archive file, follow these steps:

1. Click Add New Web Application.
2. Select the web application archive file. Use the Browse button to locate the desired file.

NOTE

Only .war format (Web-application archive) files can be uploaded. The application file cannot be named as manager.war

3. Click OK. The new web application will be uploaded and added to the Tomcat web applications list.

Restarting the web applications

You can restart the Tomcat web applications directly from the control panel. In order to stop, start or restart a web application follow these steps:

1. Select the web application at the Tomcat web applications list on the Tomcat Web Applications Management page.

2. To start the web application: click on the icon (Start the web application).

   To stop the web application: click on the icon (Stop the web application).

   To restart the web application: click on the icon (Restart the web application).

The current web application state will be marked by an icon: (ON) for the web application running, and (OFF) for the web application stopped.

Accessing the Tomcat web applications

A Tomcat web application can be accessed simply by clicking on its name in the Tomcat web applications list. The selected application will be opened in a new browser window.

> **NOTE**
>
> If a web application is disabled, it cannot be accessed, and therefore, the link to it is also disabled.

Removing web applications

You can remove one or several web applications at the same time. To remove a web application(s):

1. Check the checkboxes in the Tomcat web applications list corresponding to the web applications you wish to remove.
2. Click Remove Selected. The Web Application Removal page appears.
3. Confirm the removal, and click OK.

Managing Web Users

A web user is a user account within web server. It is used to define locations for personalized web pages with individual FTP access. The result of creating a web user is a subdirectory within your domain (e.g. `domain.com/~webuser`).

Creating a web user account

To create a new web user account:

1. Click the Web Users icon on the Domain administration page. The Web Users page appears.
2. Click the Preferences icon to configure web user access format. The Preferences page opens.
3. To allow accessing web user pages via URLs like webuser@domain.com select the corresponding checkbox.

   Click OK to submit your changes.
4. To add a web user, click Add Web User. You will be taken to the Web User Configuration page.
5. Specify the name of the new web user, enter and confirm the password for web user, specify the hard disk quota, and select the available scripting options for the given domain (if permissions granted).

> **NOTE**
>
> Each web user creates a system account within web server; therefore, you cannot have two web users with identical names on the same server.
>
> Do not use quotes, space and national alphabet characters in the password. The password length should be 5 to 14 characters and password must not contain the user's login name.

6. Once you have completed all entries click OK.

As you create web users, the user names appear listed on the Web Users page.

NOTE

New web users can access the directory using FTP software by entering the domain name under which the web user account was created and using the appropriate web user name and password.

Editing the web user account properties

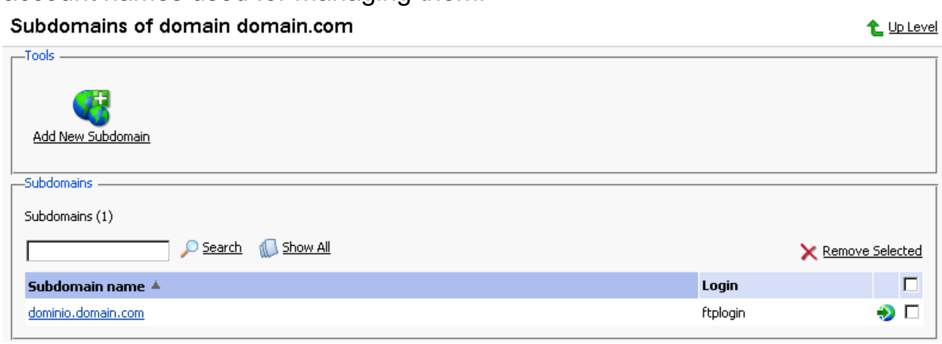
To change web user passwords or edit scripting options, click on the user name in the web user list. This takes you to the Web User Configuration page. Follow the same procedure as described above.

Deleting a web user account

To delete existing web users select the users that you wish to delete using the checkboxes, and click Remove Selected. You will be asked for confirmation prior to deleting the selected web users.

Managing Subdomains

You can create and manage subdomains from the control panel. Access the subdomains management functions, selecting the  Subdomains icon on the Domain Administration page. The subdomains management page opens, listing the subdomains existing under the domain and corresponding FTP account names used for managing them:



To create a subdomain, follow these steps:

1. Click  Add New Subdomain. The Subdomain creation page will open.

2. Enter the subdomain name in the appropriate field.

3. Select the FTP account user the subdomain is created for: the owner of a parent domain or another individual.

4. Define FTP login, password, and specify hard disk quota if needed.

5. Enable required scripting capabilities to be supported on the subdomain.

6. Click OK.

To open the subdomain URL in browser, in the list of subdomains click

To edit hosting account of a subdomain, select the required subdomain name in the list.

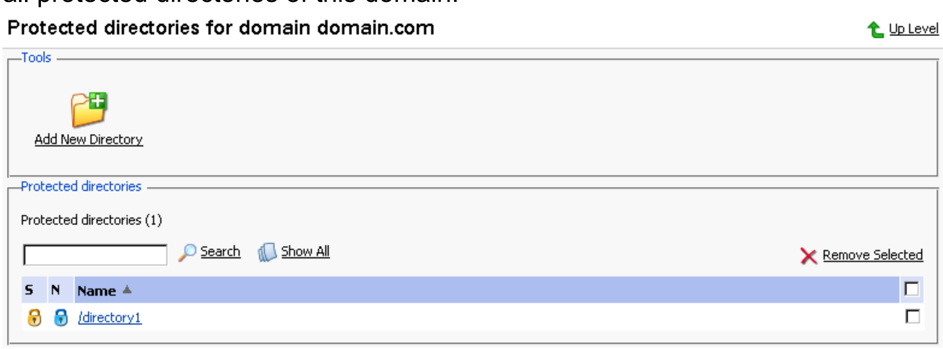
To remove one or several subdomains, select them using the corresponding checkboxes, and click Remove Selected.

Managing Protected Directories

This feature is active if virtual hosting has been configured for the domain. It creates and provides password-protected access to the directories where the secure documents reside in the virtual domain. It is possible to create directories under either the standard virtual host accessible via http protocol, or if applicable for the given domain, under the SSL virtual host accessible via https protocol.

To access the protected directories management functions, use the

Directories icon on the Domain Administration page. The page will open listing all protected directories of this domain:



Each directory name is accompanied by icons, identifying which virtual host type (SSL or non-SSL) the directory resides within: depicts non-SSL; depicts SSL.

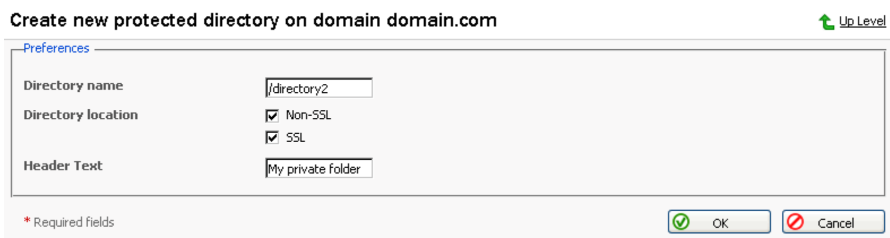
NOTE

We strongly recommend that you create and change the protected directories through Plesk and not within the FTP program. Plesk may not recognize manual changes.

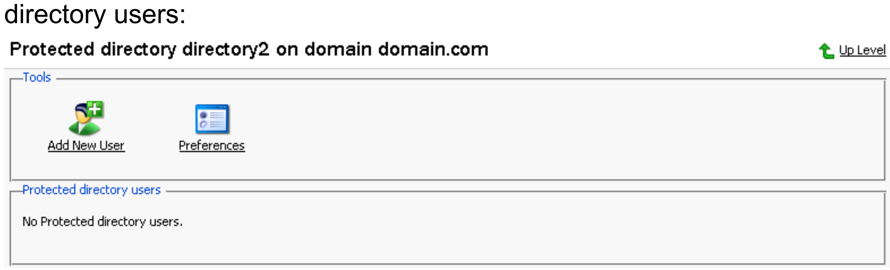
Creating a protected directory

Follow these steps to create secure directories for the domain:

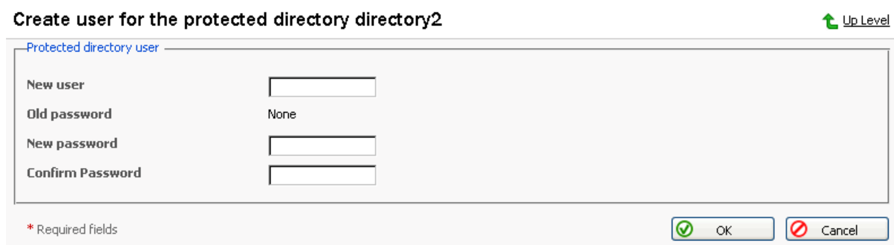
1. Click  Add New Directory. This takes you to the Protected Directory Creation page:



2. Enter the name of the protected directory you wish to create in the Directory name field.
3. For Directory Location you can choose a non-SSL, SSL secure directory, or both. Use the appropriate checkboxes to select.
4. Click in the Header Text input box, and enter the header for this directory. When a user tries to access the protected directory, the text in this box displays as the realm they are entering.
5. Click OK to complete creation. You will be taken to the list of protected directory users:



6. To add a new user, click the  Add New User icon. You are taken to the new directory user creation page:



7. Specify the user name, password and confirm password.

8. Click OK to submit. You will return to the Protected Directory Management page. The new user record will appear in the list of users.

9. To remove existing directory users select the users that you wish to remove using the corresponding checkboxes and click Remove Selected. You will be asked for confirmation prior to deletion of the directory users.

10. To access a directory user record in order to edit the user password, click on the user name in the list.

11. Once you have completed everything within your new protected directory, click OK to submit all changes to the system and to return to the Protected Directory page.

NOTE

An SSL protected directory can be created even if SSL support has been disabled for the domain, however this protected directory will be inaccessible until you enable the SSL support.

Editing the protected directory properties

Follow these steps to edit protected directory properties:

1. On the Protected directories page, click on a title of the directory that you wish to edit. You will be taken to the Protected Directory Management page.

2. Edit the directory properties by following the same steps outlined above, in the Creating a protected directory section.

3. Click OK to submit all changes to the system and to return to the Protected Directories page.

Removing a Protected Directory

To remove one or more directories, follow these steps:

1. Select the checkboxes in the list of protected directories.
2. Click Remove Selected. The Protected Directory Removal page appears.
3. Confirm removal, and click OK.

NOTE

Removing a protected directory in Plesk does not delete the directory off the server, it simply removes the protection. Meaning that the directory and its contents will now be reachable via the Internet without the need for login and password.

Managing Virtual Directories

A virtual directory is an alias for a physical directory on your server hard drive that resides in the domain's home directory. Because an alias is usually shorter than the path of the physical directory, it is more convenient for users to type. The use of aliases is also secure because users do not know where your files are physically located on the server and therefore cannot use that information to modify your files. Aliases also make it easier for you to move directories in your site. Rather than changing the URL for the directory, you change the mapping between the alias and the physical location of the directory.

To manage virtual directories, use the  Virtual Directories icon on the Domain Administration page.

Creating a Virtual Directory

To create a virtual directory, follow these steps:

1. Click Add New Virtual Directory.
2. In the Name box, type a name for the virtual directory. This is the name the user types, and should be short and easy to type.
3. In the Path box, type the path to the physical directory in which the virtual directory resides. The path should be relative to the domain's home directory.
4. Select the Read checkbox to allow users to read or download files or directories and their associated properties.
5. Select the Write checkbox to allow users to upload files and their associated properties to the enabled directory on your server or to change

content in a Write-enabled file. Write access is allowed only when a browser that supports the PUT feature of the HTTP 1.1 protocol standard is used.

6. Select the Script source access to allow users to access source code if either Read or Write permissions are set. Source code includes scripts in ASP applications.

7. Select the Directory browsing box to allow users to see a hypertext listing of the files and subdirectories in this virtual directory. Because virtual directories do not appear in directory listings, users must know a virtual directory's alias. If Directory browsing is disabled and the user does not specify a file name, the Web server displays an "Access Forbidden" error message in the user's Web browser.

8. The Execute permissions option determines the program execution level allowed for this site's resources.

   Set permissions to None to restrict access only to static files such as HTML or image files.

   Set permissions to Scripts only to allow only scripts to run, not executables.

   Set permissions to Scripts and Executables to remove all restrictions so that all file types can be accessed or executed.

9. Click OK.

Once added, a virtual directory is displayed in the list, accompanied by the status icons, which indicate the types of permissions set for the directory. The columns are:

- R - read permissions,
- W - write permissions,
- S - script source access,
- B - directory browsing.

To set or revoke a specific permission, click the appropriate icon. To change the path to physical directory or adjust permissions, click the directory name or path.

To remove a virtual directory, select the corresponding checkbox and click Remove Selected.

Managing MIME Types

Multipurpose Internet Mail Exchange (MIME) types instruct a Web browser or mail application how to handle files received from a server. For example, when a Web browser requests an item on a server, it also requests the MIME type of the object. Some MIME types, like graphics, can be displayed inside the browser. Others, such as word processing documents, require an external helper application to be displayed.

When IIS delivers a mail message to a mail application, or a Web page to a client Web browser, it also sends the MIME type of the data it is sending. If there is an attached or embedded file in a specific format, IIS also tells the client application the MIME type of the embedded or attached file. The client application then knows how to process or display the data being received from IIS.

To manage MIME types, use the  MIME Types icon on the Domain Administration page.

Defining a new mime type

To define a MIME type, follow these steps:

1. Click Add New MIME Type.
2. In the Extension box, type the file name extension beginning with a dot (.), or use a wildcard (*) to serve all files regardless of file name extension.
3. In the Content box, determine the file content type. You can select the appropriate value from the list or define a new content type. To do this, select Custom... and specify the content type in the input box.
4. Click OK.

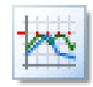
Once added, all MIME types are presented in the list.

To redefine a MIME type, click the required extension or content type.

To remove a MIME type, select the corresponding checkbox and click Remove Selected.

Viewing Domain Performance Settings

You can view the limits on bandwidth use, the number of client Web connections, and CPU load for each domain.

To view the domain performance settings, click the  Performance icon on the Domain administration page.

Managing Anonymous FTP Access

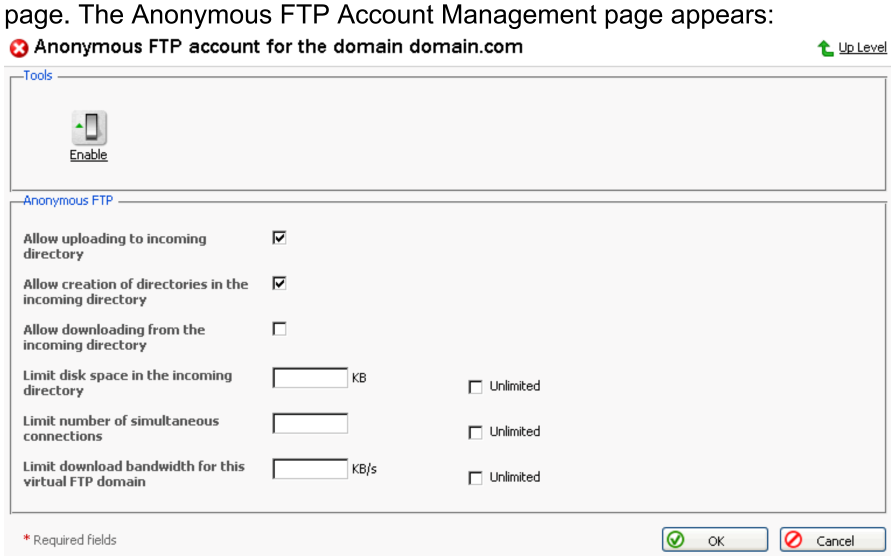
Within Plesk you can set up Anonymous FTP capabilities for a given virtual host. Anonymous FTP is used to allow an open, yet controlled, environment for visitors to the domain to download and/or upload files to and from the domain account. Users will be able to log into ftp.'domain name' with the standard anonymous user name and any password. Plesk allows the setup and limitation of incoming file space, number of connected users, and bandwidth usage throttling. You should take care when allowing the use of anonymous FTP and be sure to use all the limitation capabilities within the interface wisely. If set up with excessive limits, it could lead to problems with server resources as well as excessive bandwidth usage.

NOTE

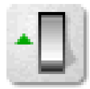
You can set up anonymous FTP only for domain that has physical hosting configured on exclusive IP.

To set up Anonymous FTP:

1. Click the  Anonymous FTP icon on the Domain Administration page. The Anonymous FTP Account Management page appears:



2. By default anonymous FTP capabilities are disabled. To activate

 Enable icon.

3. Select the checkbox beside Allow uploading to incoming directory to allow visitors to access the anonymous FTP site to upload files into the /incoming directory.

4. To allow users to create nested directories in the /incoming directory, select the Allow creation of directories in the incoming directory checkbox.

5. To allow downloading from the /incoming directory, select the Allow downloading from the incoming directory checkbox.

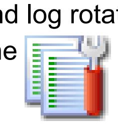
6. Deselect the Unlimited checkbox in the Limit disk space in the incoming directory field to set the disk space quota (i.e. hard limit) on the /incoming directory. Then enter the amount of disk space, in Kilobytes, you wish to allow for the /incoming directory.

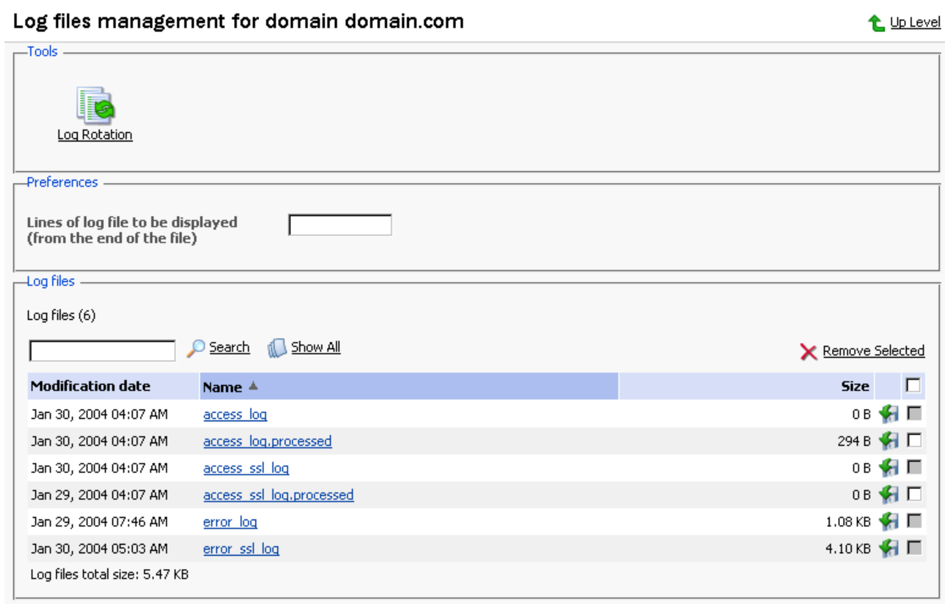
7. Deselect the Unlimited checkbox in the Limit number of simultaneous connections field to set limits on the number of users who can be simultaneously connected to the anonymous FTP site. Then enter the number of connections allowed.

8. Deselect the Unlimited checkbox in the Limit download bandwidth for this virtual FTP domain field to set throttling up for the anonymous FTP site. Then enter the maximum average bandwidth, in Kilobytes per second, allowed.

9. Once you have completed all changes, click OK to submit.

Managing Log Files and Log Rotation

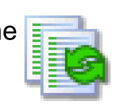
Plesk allows managing log files and log rotation settings from the control panel. To access these functions, click the  Log Manager icon on the Domain Administration page. The Log Manager page will open:



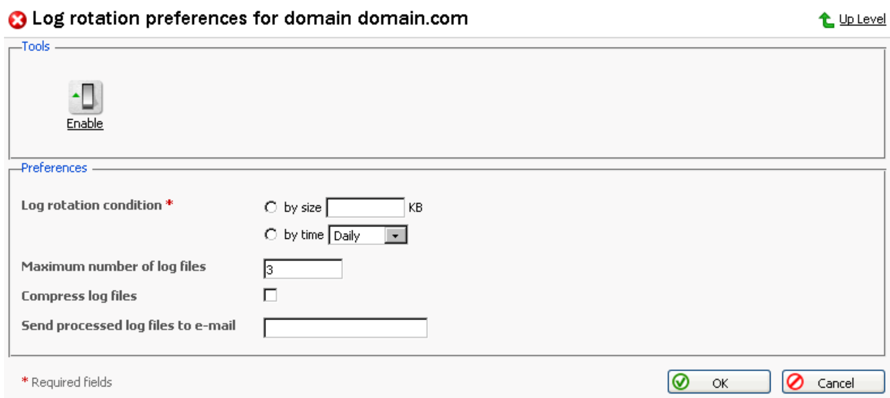
At this page, you can perform the following operations:

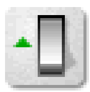
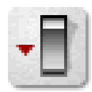
- Define the number of log file's lines to be displayed at once. To do that, type in the number of lines in the Lines of log file to be displayed input field prior to selecting a log file for viewing.
- View a log file. To this effect, click on a log file's name in the list. The log file contents will be displayed in a separate Log File Viewer window.
- Save a log file on your local machine. To do that, click on the appropriate  icon. After that you will need to specify the location on your local machine and the file name for the downloaded log file to be saved, and then click Save.
- Delete log files. To this effect, select the corresponding checkboxes, and click Remove Selected.

To configure the log rotation preferences, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Log Rotation icon on the Log Files Management page.

   The Log Rotation Preferences page will open:



2. Click the  Enable or  Disable icon respectively to enable/disable log rotation.

3. Select the log rotation condition:
   - log file size - enter the size in kilobytes in the appropriate field
   - time - select from the drop-down list. It can be set to **`Daily`**, **`Weekly`**, and **`Monthly`**.

4. Specify the maximum number of log files in the appropriate input field, if desired. The maximum number is the number of processed files to be kept for each log file.

5. Select the Compress log files checkbox to enable compression.

6. If desired, in the Send processed log files to e-mail input field, enter the e-mail address, for the processed log files to be delivered to.

7. Click OK to submit changes.

Managing Scheduler

To access the scheduler management functions, click the  Scheduler Manager icon on the Domain administration page. The Scheduler management page will open.

At this page, you can view scheduled tasks of various system users, set the e-mail address for the scheduler output messages delivery, schedule new tasks and remove them.

The User drop-down box indicates the system user, whose scheduled tasks are currently displayed. It also allows to select another system user to view and/or manage scheduled tasks that belong to that user.

To enable scheduler to send notification to a specified e-mail address, select the required value in the Scheduler notification drop-down box, specify the e-mail address (if required), and click Set. All scheduled tasks from the displayed list that output some information will automatically have their output sent to the specified address.

Each line in the task list represents a single task. The Status (S) column shows whether the selected task is enabled or disabled (the disabled tasks are not executed). The Command or Description column displays the task description (if supplied by the user) or the command executed within the selected task, which also serves as a link to the page that allows editing the selected scheduled task properties. The Task priority indicates the priority set for the task.

To delete one or several scheduled tasks from the list, select the corresponding checkboxes and click Remove Selected.

To schedule a new task, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Add New Task icon. You will be taken to the scheduled task properties page.
2. To activate the task, leave the Enabled checkbox selected. If you wish to temporarily disable the task, clear this checkbox. The disabled tasks are not executed.
3. Provide a short description for the task, if desired. This description will be displayed in the list of all scheduled tasks and will serve as a link to the page that allows editing the task’s properties. If no description is specified, the command executed within the task will be displayed.

4. To enable scheduler to send the notification messages to a specified e-mail address, select the required value in the Scheduler notification drop-down box, and specify the e-mail address (if required). Any information output by the task will be automatically sent to the specified address.

5. In the Path to executable file or script box, specify the absolute path to executable file or script. This file may be:

   - a generic windows application,
   - a PHP script (identified by the opening <? or <?PHP tags in the first line),
   - a PHP, Perl or Python script (identified by the first line #!script interpreter name),
   - a file with any of the following extensions: .BAT or .CMD (batch files), .VBS, .VBE, .JS, .JSE (visual basic or java scripts), .PL, .PM (perl scripts), .PY, .PYC (python scripts), .PHP, .PHP3 (php scripts).

   The path to file may include the environment variables related to a user, on behalf of which the application or script is executed, therefore the users may specify the strings like **`%homedrive%%homepath%\application.name`** to run the applications or scripts residing in their home folders.

   For example, c:\Inetpub\vhosts\domain.com is a user's home folder. If user specifies %homedrive%%homepath%\httpdocs\application.exe as the application to be executed, the application.exe file located in c:\Inetpub\vhosts\domain.com\httpdocs\ will be run.

6. In the Arguments box, type in the arguments for the application or script to be run with.

7. In the Task priority box, define the priority for the task. High priority may be defined for executing critical tasks, Normal priority may be defined for the most general tasks, and Low priority may be defined for the tasks that require much time to complete.

8. Once you have set the schedule for this task, click OK to submit.

Configuring ODBC

The Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is an interface used to access data from a variety of database management systems. For example, if you have a program that accesses data in a SQL database, Data Sources (ODBC) will let you use the same program to access data in a Visual FoxPro database. To do this, you must add software components called drivers to your system. The ODBC DSN page within Plesk helps you add, configure, and remove these drivers. You access this page, clicking the  ODBC icon on the Domain Administration page.

To add a new data source connection from the ODBC management page, follow these steps:

1. Click Add New ODBC DSN.
2. Enter the name you would like to use to refer to the data source in the Connection name box, select the driver for which you are adding a data source and click OK. A driver-specific setup page will appear.
3. Use the Server drop-down box to select the name of SQL server the driver will connect to.
4. Use the Login ID and Password fields to specify the login ID and password the SQL Server driver will use to connect to SQL Server.
5. You may need to supply any additional information, if requested by the driver.
6. Once the required information is supplied, you can use the Test connection option to attempt connecting to the data source with the given credentials.
7. Click Finish to complete creation of the data source name.

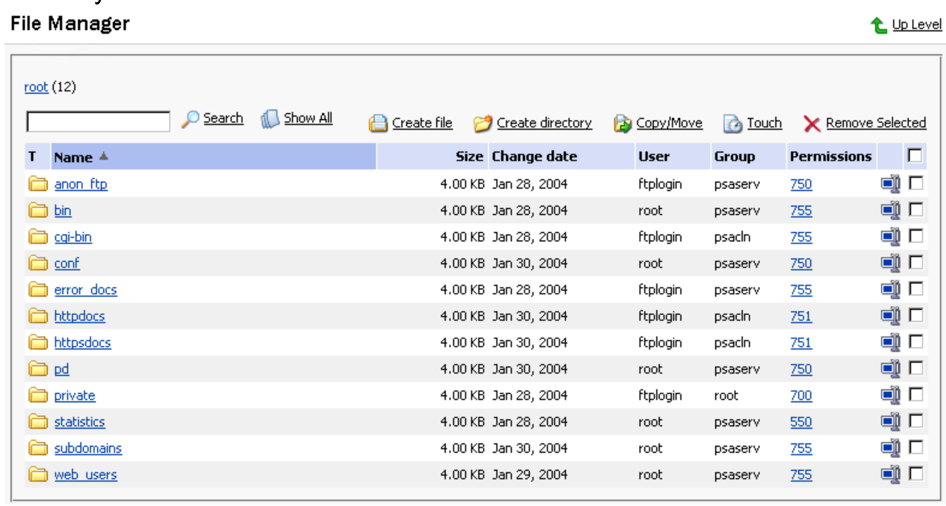
After the Data Source Name connection is configured, it appears in the list on the ODBC Management page.

To remove a data source name, select the corresponding checkbox and click Remove Selected. You will then be prompted to confirm removing. Select the checkbox to confirm and click OK.

Using File Manager

Once hosting is configured for the domain you can use a file manager to operate domain files and directories.

To access the file manager functions, click the  File Manager icon on the Domain Administration page. The file manager page will open displaying a root directory structure and contents:



File Manager

Up Level

root (12)

Search Show All Create file Create directory Copy/Move Touch Remove Selected

T	Name	Size	Change date	User	Group	Permissions	
	anon_ftp	4.00 KB	Jan 28, 2004	ftplogin	psaserv	750	
	bin	4.00 KB	Jan 28, 2004	root	psaserv	755	
	cgi-bin	4.00 KB	Jan 28, 2004	ftplogin	psacln	755	
	conf	4.00 KB	Jan 30, 2004	root	psaserv	750	
	error_docs	4.00 KB	Jan 28, 2004	ftplogin	psaserv	755	
	httpdocs	4.00 KB	Jan 30, 2004	ftplogin	psacln	751	
	httpsdocs	4.00 KB	Jan 30, 2004	ftplogin	psacln	751	
	pd	4.00 KB	Jan 30, 2004	root	psaserv	750	
	private	4.00 KB	Jan 28, 2004	ftplogin	root	700	
	statistics	4.00 KB	Jan 28, 2004	root	psaserv	550	
	subdomains	4.00 KB	Jan 30, 2004	root	psaserv	755	
	web_users	4.00 KB	Jan 29, 2004	root	psaserv	755	

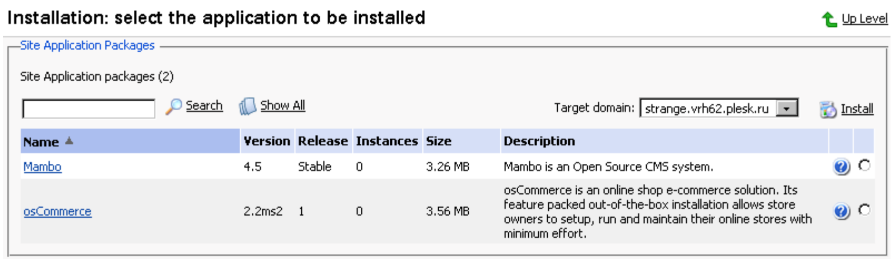
- To browse a directory, click the icon or directory name.
- To change permissions for a directory or a file: click on the corresponding permission set in the Permissions column. The permissions settings page will open, allowing you to set the required permissions for all users. Select the desired settings using the checkboxes, then click OK to submit.
- To rename a directory or file, click on the corresponding icon. A new page will open allowing you to rename the selected file or directory. Type in a new name and click OK.
- To copy or move a file or directory to another location, select the required file or directory using the corresponding checkbox, and click Copy/Move. You will then need to specify the destination for the file or directory to be copied or renamed to. Then click Copy to copy, or Move to move it.
- To change a timestamp of a directory or file, click on the Touch icon. The time stamp will be updated with the current local time.
- To remove a file or directory, select the coresponding checkbox, and click Remove Selected.
- To upload a file to the current directory, click Create File, then specify its location. Click OK.
- To create a file, click Create File, then type in a file name in the corresponding field, check (uncheck) the "html template" box, and click OK.
- To create a subdirectory that will be nested in the current directory, click Create Directory, then type in the directory name in the Directory name field, and click OK.
- To edit a file, click the corresponding icon. The File Manager's editor window will open, allowing you to edit the file source. After you are done with editing, click Save to save the file, Save and Exit to save the file and quit the file editing mode, Cancel to cancel editing mode and return to the FileManager panel, or Reset to discard the alterations made.
- To edit a file in the WYSIWYG editor, click the corresponding icon.

Using the Domain Application Vault

The domain application vault function enables you to install various applications on domain and view the properties of the already installed applications.

Installing application on domain

1. Select a domain with configured physical hosting and click the Application Vault icon on the Domain Administration page.
2. Click the Add Application icon. The application installation wizard will open:



Installation: select the application to be installed
Up Level
Site Application Packages
Site Application packages (2)
Search Show All Target domain: strange.vrh62.plesk.ru Install

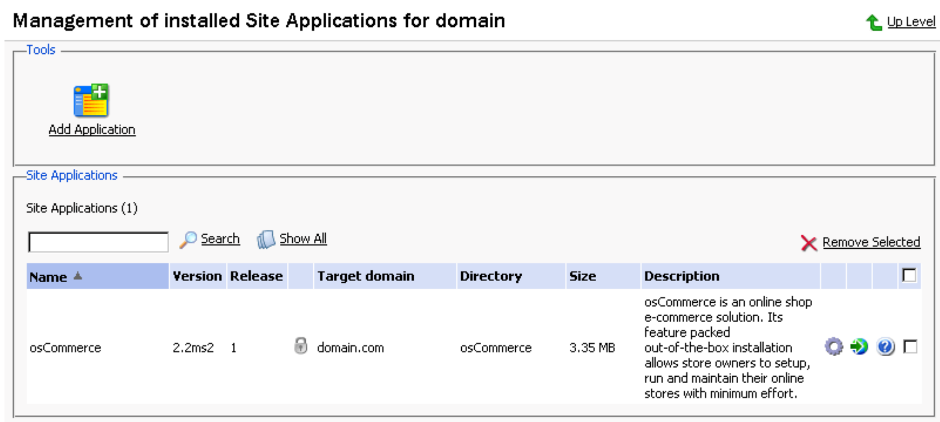
Name	Version	Release	Instances	Size	Description
Mambo	4.5	Stable	0	3.26 MB	Mambo is an Open Source CMS system.
osCommerce	2.2ms2	1	0	3.56 MB	osCommerce is an online shop e-commerce solution. Its feature packed out-of-the-box installation allows store owners to setup, run and maintain their online stores with minimum effort.

3. Select the application package you wish to install on the selected domain. Note: you can also choose to install it on a subdomain – select it in the Target domain drop-down menu.

   You can view information on available application packages by clicking on the application package name in the list. If there is a documentation available for the application, it will be accessible through the icon .
4. Click Install.
5. Some applications require certain parameters be entered before executing the installation. Click Finish once you are done editing the required parameters.

Note: It is not allowed to install one application into a sub-directory of another application. However, most applications allow installing several copies for the same domain but in different directories.

When the installation of the application is complete, the application will appear on the Applications list:



To edit the application settings, click on the corresponding icon .

Use the icon in the Applications list to access the URL of the application.

To remove one or several applications, in the list of applications select the corresponding checkboxes and click Remove Selected.

Accessing Site Builder

Plesk is shipped with Mambo site builder software intended to simplify the process of creating and deploying web sites. In order to use the site builder, you need to have the PHP support enabled for the domain set-up on physical hosting. You can set it up to work via HTTP or HTTPS protocol. The application can be installed on the domain and configured either via Domain Application Vault or using the installation procedure invoked when you click on the Site Builder icon for the first time. After the application is installed and configured, use the Site Builder icon on the Domain administration page to access it.

Accessing Microsoft FrontPage Web Administrator

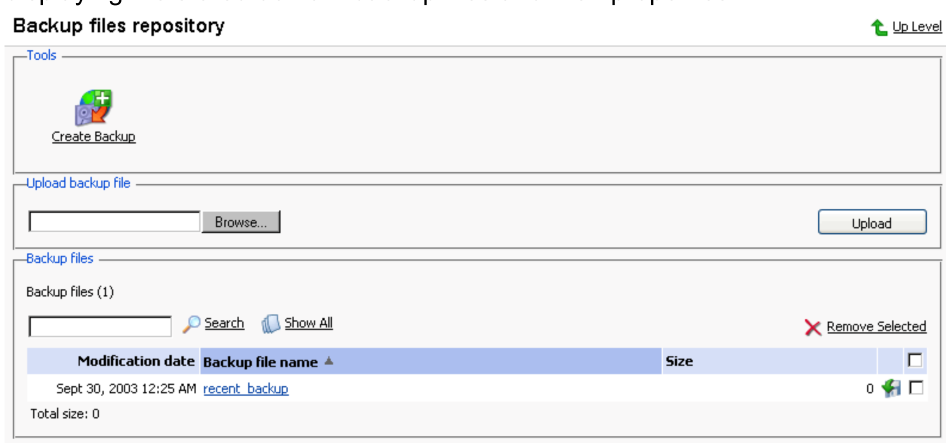
You can access the Microsoft FrontPage Web Administrator directly from the Control Panel, using the FP Webadmin icon, or FP-SSL Webadmin if you wish to access it over secure SSL connection. These icons are located at the bottom of the Domain Administration page, provided that hosting is set up for the domain, and Microsoft FrontPage is available. Note, that the FrontPage Web Admin software should be installed and configured properly for this function to work, and the FrontPage and FrontPage over SSL support should be enabled within Plesk.

> **NOTE**
>
> Frontpage users created by Plesk are not allowed to create new Frontpage users outside of Plesk Control Panel for security reasons.

Backing Up and Restoring Domains

You can back up and restore domain data by the control panel means, provided that the backup utilities are installed on server.

To access the backup/restore functions, on the Domain administration page, click the  Backup icon. The Backup files repository page opens displaying the stored domain backup files and their properties:



To view the properties of backed up domain click the backup file's name.

To save a backup file on your local machine, click the corresponding  icon. After that you will need to specify the location on your machine and the file name for the downloaded backup file to be saved, and then click Save.

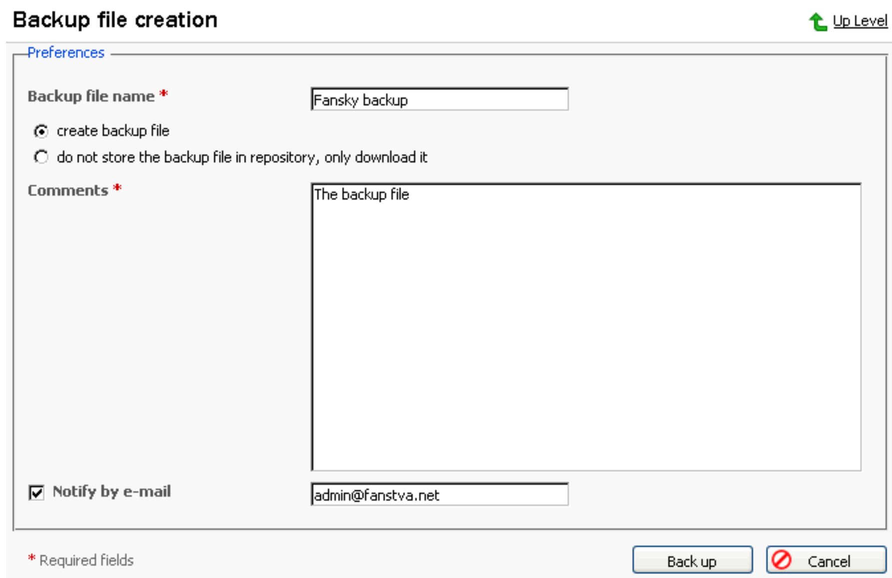
To delete one or several backup files from the repository, select the corresponding checkboxes and click Remove Selected.

To upload a backup file to the server, specify file location using the Browse button, then click Upload.

To back up the domain data, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Create Backup icon on the Backup files repository page.

   The Backup file creation page appears:



2. Specify the backup file name.

   Select the create backup file option, and type in your comments in the Comments text field.

   To download a backup file to your local machine without storing it in the backup repository, select the "do not store the backup file in repository, only download it" option.

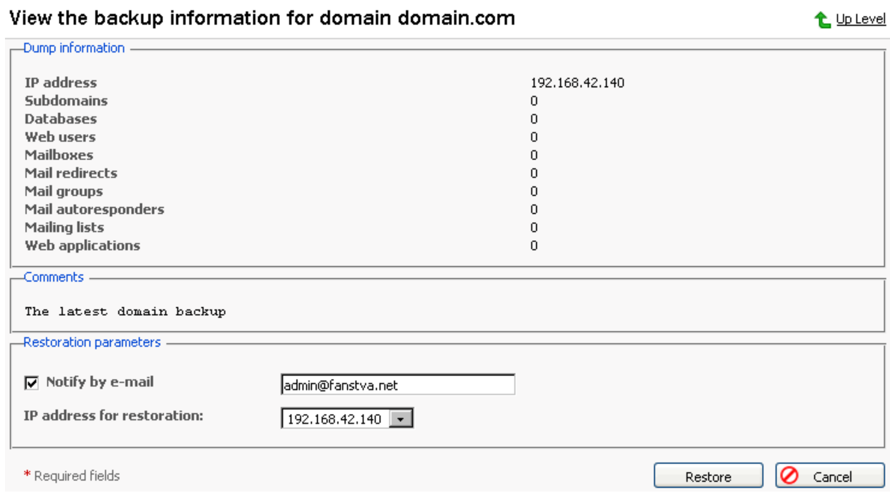
   If you wish Plesk to notify you of the backup progress, enter your e-mail into the "Notify by e-mail" field, and select the checkbox for activating this function.

3. Click Back Up.

To restore a domain, follow these steps:

1. Click the  Backup icon at the Domain administration page. The Backup files repository page appears.

2. Select the desired backup file from the list clicking on its file name. The backup file information page will open displaying the domain configuration



3. If desired, enter an e-mail and select the checkbox to enable the notification.

   Select the IP address to be used for restoring the domain data.

4. Click Restore.

NOTE

During backup/restore processes, the domain is automatically switched off and all of its services are unavailable.

Appendix A. Glossary of Terms

ASP

Short for Active Server Pages, a specification for a dynamically created Web page with a .ASP extension that utilizes ActiveX scripting - VB Script or Jscript code. When a browser requests an ASP, the Web server generates a page with HTML code and sends it back to the browser. ASPs are similar to CGI scripts, but they enable Visual Basic programmers to work with familiar tools.

BROWSER

A browser is a software application that lets you access information on the Internet. Browsers can read HTML and send HTTP or FTP requests for services on the Internet. Browsers are usually associated with the World Wide Web portion of the Internet.

CGI

CGI, or the common gateway interface, provides a standardized method for Web servers to send a user request to an application and to receive information back for the user. For example, when you click on a URL link, the Web server sends the requested page to you. CGI is part of the HTTP protocol. CGI works in many different languages, and across several different platforms.

CLIENT

A client is a company or individual requesting services from an Internet presence provider. A client is a customer of a Web hosting company, or a user of Internet services. In hardware terminology, a client is a computer system or a software package that requests services or information from another application that resides across the network. Think of the client as your PC or workstation, through which you access programs and data across a network or the Internet, usually on a server. In very simple terms, a client is a user.

DB WebAdmin

DB WebAdmin is a web-based administration tool that allows to manage a whole MySQL server as well as a single database.

DNS

DNS, short for Domain Name Server, is a distributed database that maps names and IP addresses for computers using the Internet. DNS is a standardized system that identifies domain name servers.

DOMAIN

A domain is a virtual address on the Internet for any organization or entity. Technically, a domain is a group of networked computers (servers) that represent an organization and provide network services. However, several domains could reside on one server, in dedicated space provided by a Web hosting service. To the Internet user, a domain appears as space on one server, regardless of the implementation. Domains are identified by their familiar Internet URL (uniform resource locator) addresses. For example, www.sw-soft.com is the name of the domain where SWsoft information resides on its servers. Syntactically, a domain name is a string of names or words separated by periods. For example, a domain name such as: *hello.house.neighborhood.com* includes the names of:

- the host: hello
- the subdomain: house
- the network: neighborhood
- the organization type: com

Some top-level domain names:

- arpa: ARPAnet (a Defense Department communications system that established the Internet)
- com: Commercial, for-profit organizations and businesses
- edu: Educational institutions
- gov: Government organizations
- int: International organizations
- mil: U. S.-based military
- net: Internet access providers
- org: Non-profit organizations
- aero: Air-transport industry
- biz: Businesses
- coop: Cooperatives
- info: Information
- museum: Museums
- name: For registration by individuals
- pro: Accountants, lawyers, physicians, and other professionals
- 2-alphabetic characters: the country code top-level domains (ccTLDs), such as, for instance .uk for United Kingdom.

FTP

FTP, or File Transfer Protocol, is a method used to transfer files to (upload) and from (download) a remote server. You can use the FTP command to:

- Copy a file from the Internet to your PC

- Move a file from your PC up to the Internet
- Rename an existing file
- Delete a file
- Update an existing file with more recent data

GATEWAY

A gateway is a combination of hardware and software allowing dissimilar systems to communicate by filtering data through standardized protocols. Think of a gateway as a translator that allows your PC to talk with other computers on the network.

HOST

In a network, a host is usually a computer that stores software applications and data that may be accessed or retrieved by other users. But a host can be any addressable device on the network, not just a computer. The host provides services to other computers or users. An Internet Service Provider may also be referred to as a Web hosting company.

HTML

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is a standardized language for presenting information, graphics, and multimedia on the World Wide Web. HTML consists of hundreds of codes, tags, and symbols that define the type of information and how it should be displayed in a browser. HTML is universally understood on a wide variety of platforms.

HTTP

HTTP, or HyperText Transfer Protocol, is a standard for sharing World Wide Web files. HTTP lets you communicate across the Internet by carrying messages from your browser to a server.

IIS

Short for Internet Information Server, Microsoft's Web server that runs on Windows NT platforms.

IMAP

IMAP, or Internet Message Access Protocol, is a method for receiving e-mail messages from other Internet users on your local server. IMAP lets you see message headers before choosing and viewing the entire text of mail messages. You can selectively retrieve mail messages with IMAP. Compare IMAP to the POP and SMTP mail protocols.

IP ADDRESS

An IP address (Internet Protocol address) is an internal number that identifies a host on the Internet or a network. IP numbers are invisible to end users, replaced in your user interface by the more familiar domain names and URLs.

IP POOL

IP address pool is the range of available IP addresses.

MAIL AUTORESPONDER

Mail autoresponders are automatic replies to email sent to a particular mail name. Autoresponders can include both a text message and attached files. This mail function is often used on mail accounts for individuals who are away for a certain period of time, or are unable to check their mail for any number of reasons.

MAIL GROUP

Mail groups are used for sending e-mail to a group of people through one address rather than to each individual address. Mail groups save you time and effort in reaching several people at once; you only have to create one e-mail message to the group, rather than several identical messages to everyone.

MAIL REDIRECT

Mail redirects are used to forward or redirect email from one POP3 mailbox to another email address. By creating an email redirect or alias, messages are sent to a different email box without the sender needing to know the new address. Email can be redirected to an address outside the domain.

MS FrontPage

Microsoft FrontPage is a software program that allows to create and manage Web pages.

MS SQL

Microsoft SQL Server is a database management system, which is optimized for the kernel of Windows NT.

MySQL

SQL is a Structured Query Language that was created as a standardized method of defining, manipulating, and searching data in a database. It is currently the most commonly used database language. My SQL is a fast, easy-to-use, multi-user SQL database server in a standard client/server environment. MySQL handles graphics as well as text. For more information, visit http://www.mysql.com.

.NET

A Microsoft server-side Web technology. ASP.NET takes an object-oriented programming approach to Web page execution. ASP.NET is used to create Web pages and Web services.

NETWORK

A network is a system of interconnected computers and peripheral devices (such as printers).

ODBC

ODBC is a programming interface that enables applications to access data in database management systems that use Structured Query Language (SQL) as a data access standard.

PACKET

Data that is transported across the Internet is divided into small, manageable units called packets. Data packets can be sent more quickly and efficiently across a network than the full stream of data in a message or file.

PERL

Short for Practical Extraction and Report Language, Perl is an interpretive programming language, especially designed for processing text. Because of its strong text processing abilities, Perl has become one of the most popular languages for writing CGI scripts.

PHP

PHP (originally meaning Personal Home Page) is a server-based HTML embedded scripting language that runs on multiple platforms, primarily on Linux servers. PHP accesses and manipulates data in a MySQL database, and helps you create dynamic Web pages. You write HTML and embed code in the HTML that performs a specific function. The embedded code is the PHP portion of the script, identified in the HTML by special start and stop tags. A PHP file has an extension of .php or .php3 or phtml. All PHP code is executed on a server, unlike a language such as JavaScript that is executed on the client system. For more information, visit http://www.php3.org.

POP3

POP3, or Post Office Protocol Version 3, is a method used to receive electronic mail across the Internet, accommodating different mail software packages and systems. POP3 receives and holds all your e-mail on a server. You can then download all your messages when you connect to the mail server; you cannot selectively retrieve messages. Compare POP to the IMAP mail protocol.

PROTECTED DIRECTORY

A directory is an organized collection of files and subdirectory folders on a computer. A protected directory is one that cannot be accessed by all public users; you must have access privileges to read information in a protected directory.

PYTHON

An interpreted, object-oriented programming language. Python is very portable since Python interpreters are available for most operating system platforms.

REBOOT

Rebooting simply means restarting a computer. You should not reboot a server that has users accessing it until you have informed the users that the server must be shut down temporarily. Sometimes, an emergency necessitates rebooting a server immediately, but it is not a recommended practice.

SECURE HTTP

Secure HTTP (S-HTTP or HTTPS) is an encryption method uses to protect documents on the World Wide Web. An alternative to S-HTTP is an SSL certificate (or Secure Socket Layer) that secures an entire session, not just a document or a file. S-HTTP supports several different message encryption formats, and works with any communication between clients and servers.

SECURITY

There are several different ways to control access to a computer or network, to protect proprietary data, and to maintain privacy. Security measures can be defined at several different levels (at the server level, on a directory, for an individual file, etc.) for optimum protection.

SERVER

A server is a computer system (a combination of hardware and software) that runs programs, stores files, directs traffic, and controls communications on a network or the Internet. Clients (also called users or workstations) access a server for specific information and services.

SHARED IP

An IP address that can be used for hosting by several clients.

SKELETON DIRECTORY

In Plesk, this term refers to a set of directories and files that get copied into a newly created virtual host directory structure at the time the virtual host is created. It may be used to have a set of CGI scripts included with every account created in Plesk. It is very useful if you are looking to have a more informative, customized welcoming index.html page, and it is also helpful if you have anything else that needs to be included by default within the directories of the virtual host.

SMTP

SMTP, or Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, is a standard for transmitting mail messages across different computers on a TCP/IP network. SMTP can only be used when both the mail sender and receiver are ready. If the destination PC is not ready, a 'post office' must temporarily store the mail. In that case, a post office protocol such as IMAP or POP is used to retrieve the mail.

SSI

SSI stands for 'server-side includes', a type of HTML comment that directs the webserver to dynamically generate data for the Web page whenever information is requested. SSI can also be used to execute programs and insert the results; therefore they represent a powerful tool for web developers.

SSL

SSL stands for Secure Socket Layer, and is a set of rules used for exchanging information between two computer devices using a public encryption system. SSL establishes secure communications between servers and clients. SSL provides a safe and authenticated method of handling e-commerce transactions. Only authorized users can access and read an SSL-encrypted data stream. An alternative to SSL is Secure HTTP (S-HTTP), used to encrypt World Wide Web documents (rather than securing an entire session, as does SSL).

SSL CERTIFICATE

An SSL certificate is an electronic key that encrypts transmissions between two computers on a public network, providing privacy and security to the session. Think of an SSL certificate as an electronic ID card for an individual or a computer service. An SSL certificate confirms that a message that you receive actually did come from the person identified. The certificate key is issued by a third party. SSL certificates are used for secure e-commerce communications, protecting information such as credit card numbers and personal data. You can generate an SSL certificate with a utility such as SSLeay. Then, submit it to a certificate authority such as GeoTrust, Inc (www.geotrust.com).

TCP

TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol, and is the primary data transport protocol on the Internet. TCP transmissions are fast, reliable, and full-duplexed.

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, commonly known as TCP/IP, is a data transmission protocol that was developed by ARPA, the Advanced Research Projects Agency. ARPA is the founding organization of the Internet.

TELNET

Telnet is a method of accessing another remote computer. You can only access the other computer if you have permission to do so. Telnet differs from other protocols that simply request information from a host computer, because it actually logs you on to the remote computer as a user.

TOMCAT

Tomcat is a server solution based on the Java Platform that supports the Servlet and JSP specifications. Managed by the Apache Jakarta Project, it is developed in an open and participatory environment.

URL

A URL is a Uniform Resource Locator used to identify an organization or domain on the Internet. URLs are standardized names that are typically found on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet. URL addresses identify domains on the network. Read about Domains for more detail.

USER

Simply put, a user is a client. In hardware terminology, a client is the PC that you use to access information from other computers (usually servers) on the Internet or network.

WEBMAIL

WebMail is a Web based interface to IMAP/POP3 mailboxes. It allows a user to access and administer his IMAP/POP3 mailbox via the world wide web.

WEB USER

A web user is a user account within web server that is used to define locations for personalized web pages with individual FTP access.

WORKSTATION

A workstation is a user or client that accesses information from other computers (usually servers) on a network.