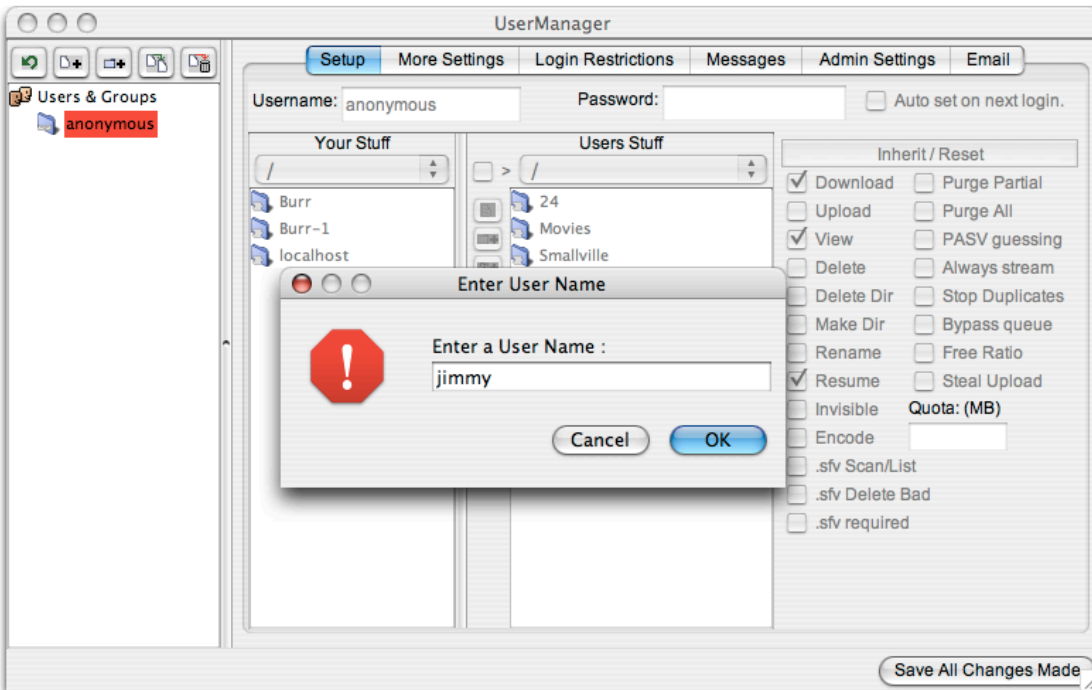


CrushFTP User Manager

Welcome to the documentation on the CrushFTP User Manager. This document tries to explain all the parts to the User Manager. If something has been omitted, please feel free to contact me directly to ask your questions. My email address is ben@crushftp.com. Also don't forget that most items in CrushFTP have tooltip help available just by hovering your mouse over the item.



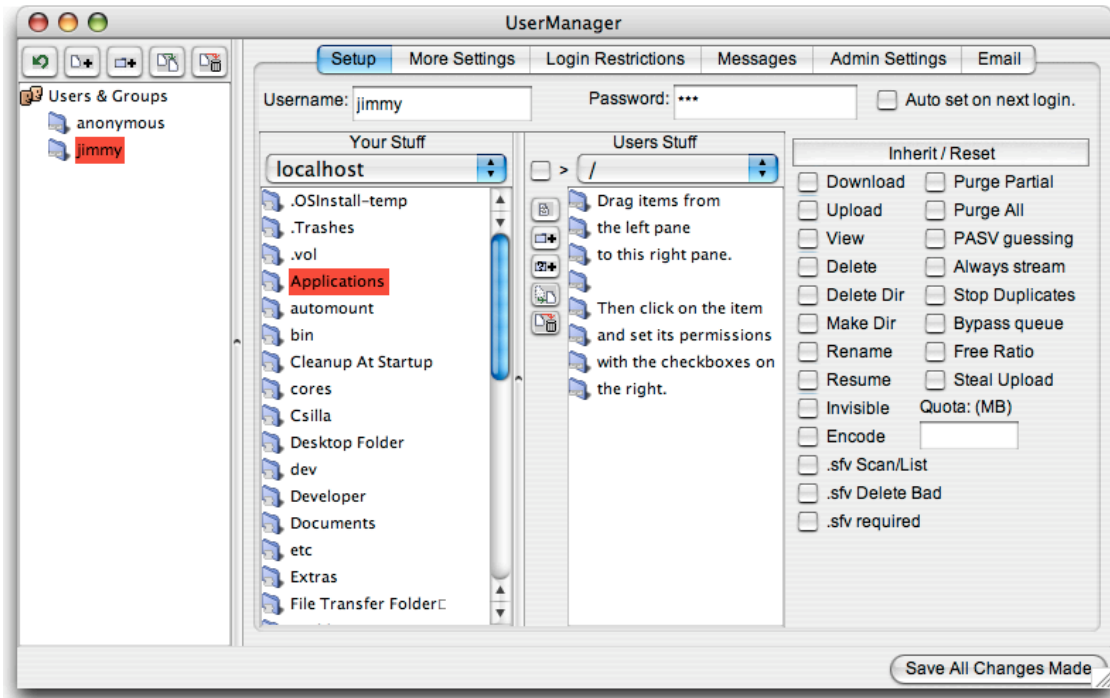
The first button in the upper left is the button to run the user wizard. This is a step by step screen that guides you through a simplified creation of a user.

Its important to note that nearly every item in CrushFTP has mouse over help. If you just hover your mouse over an item it will display a small pop up telling you the function of the item. This is key to associate some picture buttons with their function.

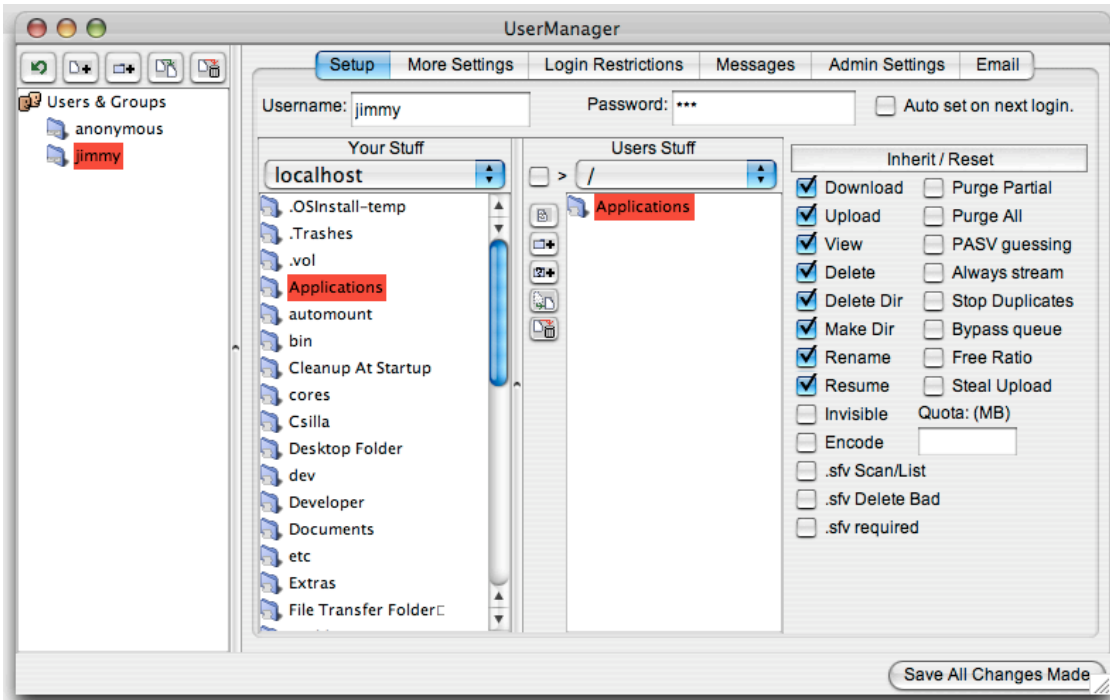
In this picture I have clicked the second button in the upper left. This is the create new user button. You will be prompted for a username. The CrushFTP user manager has nothing to do with users and groups in your OS. They are separate as they should be.

There is also a group button that just tells you to drag and drop a user on another user to create a group. The last two buttons are duplicate and delete.

Now we get into the details of the user manager.



We have now created a user named "jimmy". I opened up the drive listed "localhost" which is the boot drive. In OS 10.3 and above you will also have your named boot drive listed. Until 10.3, you had to use localhost. I have selected the folder "Applications" and am about to drag it to the right and drop it in the "Users Stuff" pane.



This adds the folder into the user's virtual directory system. Its a true virtual directory system. If you haven't added it in over on the right, then it is not accessible to the user. Further more, you can "simulate" what your user will see. Browse around on the right side. Open folders, see what permissions show up on the right for that particular folder. CrushFTP does not use OS specific permissions but rather has its own more flexible scheme that works on any OS. If the checkboxes to the right on the item you have selected are grayed out partially, this means the folder / file you have selected is inheriting its permissions from a parent item. You can override this by selecting a checkbox and it will then be hard coded for that particular folder / file. If you later want to undo that action and have the folder / file inherit from its parent, then click the "Inherit / Reset" button when you have that item selected.

Don't forget to set a password for the user. You can also select the box to have the next password they use be assigned to their account. If you feel uncomfortable about asking a user for their password, or from importing users from other servers, use this option. The next time the user logs in they will be let in,

and the password they used will be saved to their account. They then will be required to use it from now on.

Since CrushFTP uses a true virtual directory, you can mix and match folders / drives / files / ftp sites throughout your file system you build for a user. The five item management buttons to the left of the "Users Stuff" pane are for modifying the virtual file system. They do not change anything on your real file systems. Clicking the delete button on an item just removes it from this list. It does not delete it on your drive. If you want to add another FTP site into the file system, click the third button down. You will be asked to fill out a connection box to the other site. After you have filled it out and saved, feel free to test it out by browsing around in it.

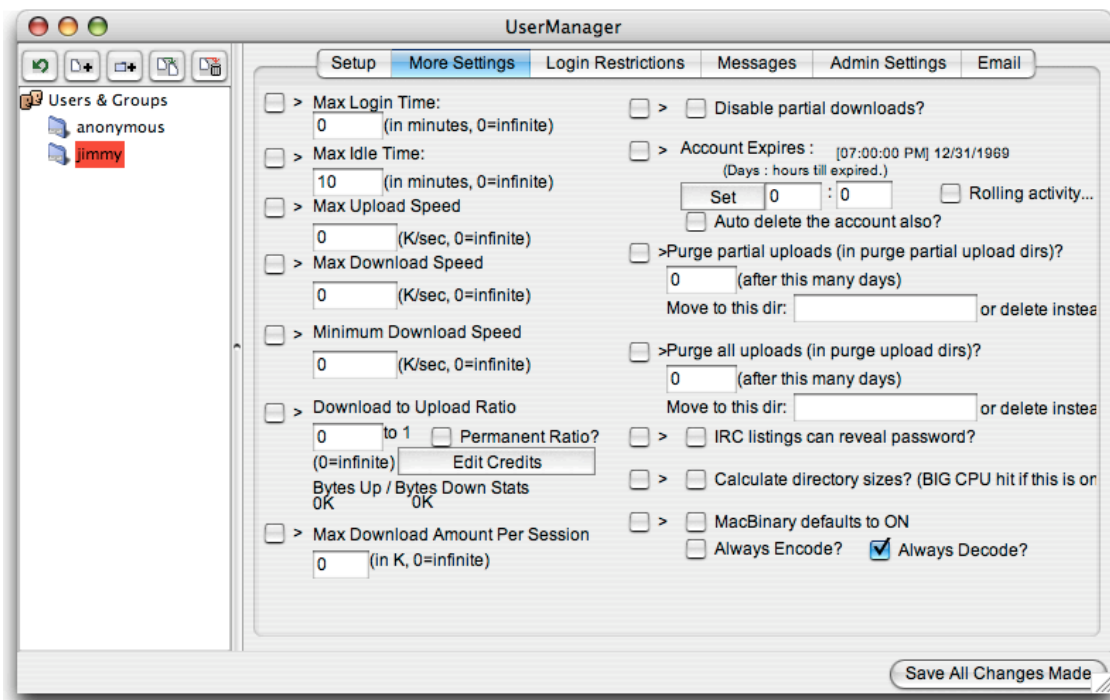
In the picture above I have given the default permissions you would give for a folder you wanted someone to have "full rights" to. Don't get too click happy and start turning on every checkbox. If you do, that folder will likely disappear from the user. Most of the checkboxes for permissions are self explanatory. They also have the context help when you hover the mouse over them. A few need more information though.

The "Invisible" item makes a folder / file not show up in directory lists. However, its still there, and if the user knows about it they can access it. The "Encode" option is mainly important for people sharing files that have MacOS 9 data with them. It will force a file, or all files inside of a directory to be encoded no matter what when the user downloads them. This will preserve file type / creator information as well. All of the ".sfv" options are for file verification. If you don't already know what ".sfv" is for, then you don't need it. Its mainly used by a few proprietary FTP clients. The "Purge" options are further controlled in the "More Settings" tab.

"PASV guessing" is only intended for when you are sharing a remote server on your site. See above for information on the virtual file system and adding other FTP sites. If you do not have any remote FTP sites listed in your user's virtual file system, then you should not have this checkbox on. "Always stream" is related in the same way. It forces all downloads from another FTP site to be streamed through the CrushFTP server for some reason you might have. This data gets included in the server status window, bandwidth limiters, etc. since it is really going through the server.

"Stop Duplicates" prevents users from uploading a file that CrushFTP has already recorded being uploaded to your server. This is not a good idea to use if you are expecting files to be uploaded that will have the same name (like "index.html".) "Bypass Queue" allows an item to be ignored by the server queue. This is often useful for an instruction file explaining the rules of the server and for telling users how the queue works. "Free Ratio" is the exact same thing except for a site that has ratios turned on. "Steal Upload" keeps users from resuming an upload that someone else has already started. By allowing them to do this on a public server you will often get corrupt files.

Finally the "Quota". Keep it blank to not have a quota. You can set a quota on any directory you want. A quota is based only on activity from the FTP server. So if a user uploads a file, and you delete it from in the OS (not from an FTP client), they do not get the quota space back. They would have to delete the file themselves to get that space reclaimed. Since CrushFTP is a virtual filesystem, it can't user overall drive space amounts to figure out a quota. A file system may contain several drives and other FTP sites. The only way to track the quota is from within FTP sessions.



This second tab has a lot more customization settings. Keep in mind that the defaults should be fine. Change a setting if the need arises.

First, keep in mind that the checkbox to the left of each of the settings only applies if you are trying to override a groups setting. If the parent user (aka group) has a max login time of 1 minute, you could check the box for a specific user and give them a 10 minute max login time. This is the only time to use this checkbox.

Each of the checkboxes to the left of a setting are for overriding a groups settings. So if you have several users in a group where the group has a max idle time of 1 minute, and you want one user to be 10 minutes, then open the user, select the checkbox to the left, and make the change. Only that one setting will override the groups setting.

Max login time is the maximum a time a user can be logged in. From the second they enter their password a timer is started. When the time is up, they are kicked off. Max idle time works the same way except that the timer is continually reset after they issue commands. If they are truly idle, or their sessions has hung, this will kick them after the timer expires.

The max upload and download speeds are in kilobytes per second. This limits a users speed at which they can transfer a file. It may take a second to calculate the speed before it can be enforced. If you on a fast network and have the speed set low, it will start out very fast. After a second it will freeze completely until the overall speed has dropped down to the max. Then it will resume, pause, etc. until its a smooth steady transfer at that speed.

The minimum download speed forces downloads to at least maintain a specific speed or they will be terminated. If you only want high bandwidth users on your

server you could set a minimum speed. CrushFTP wait about 10 seconds for the speed to stabilize before it makes its decision.

The ratio makes users contribute to your server before they can download. If the ratio was 10 to 1, for every 10 megabytes you want to download you would have to upload 1 megabyte. A 1 to 1 ratio forces people to upload the same amount they want to download. If you make the ratio permanent, it is saved in that users profile every time they log out. This is a bad scenario if you allow that user to be logging in multiple times.

The max download amount per session limits how much a user can download. If you have all 5 MB files on your server you could limit it to 6MB per session and that would allow the user to download one file every time they login. This helps them to share with other users especially if you only allow save 5 logins at a time into your server. The disable partial downloads will not allow a user to start downloading a file that they do not have enough credits (from a ratio server), or its more than they are allowed to download per session. This keeps them from downloading half, then downloading the rest.

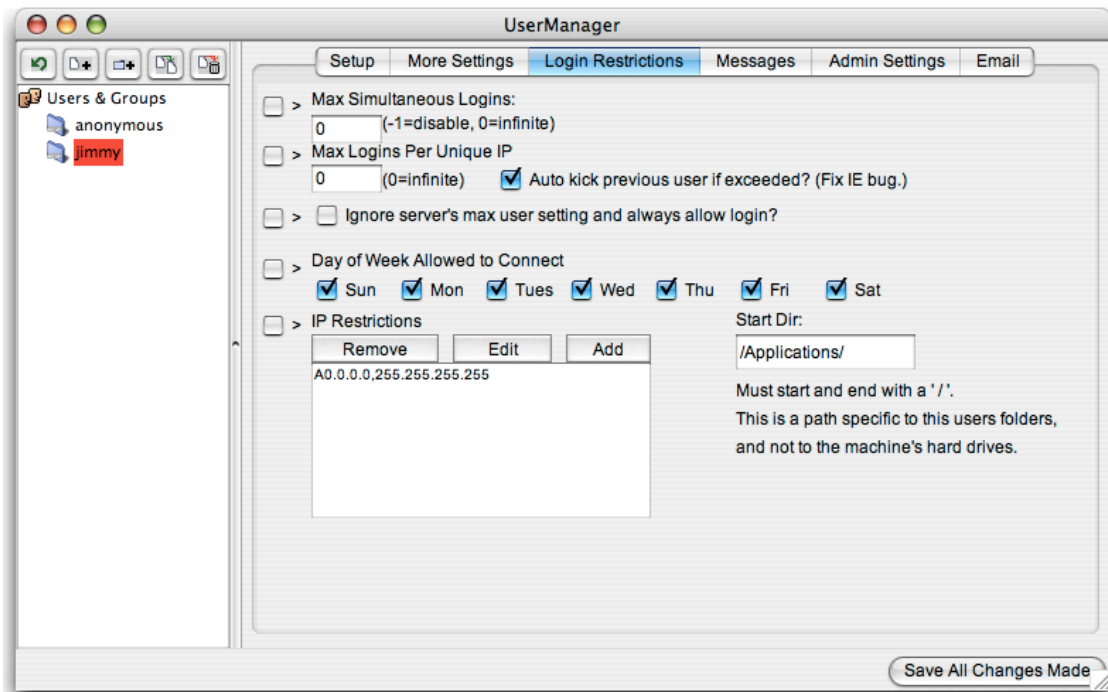
Account expiration lets you set when an accounts will expire. If you want a temporary account, you can set how many hour or days its good for. You can also make it have rolling activity which will keep extending its expiration as long as they login before it expires. So if you set it to expire in 10 days with rolling activity, as long as they login once every 10 days it will never expire. The auto delete does not actually delete the account. It marks it for deletion and asks you the next time you open up the user manager.

Purge partial and purge all are the matching settings to the previous tabs purge partial and purge all. Here is where you set when and after how long items are purged.

The IRC listings can reveal password control if the IRC bot can broadcast the password to a channel or user. In general this is a bad idea unless the account you are broadcasting is expected to be a fairly public account.

Calculate directory sizes will show the size in kilobytes of the contents of each and every directory that is in an FTP list. Very few FTP clients display this info (mainly command line interface ones) so you will most likely want it off.

MacBinary defaults to ON just enabled MacBinary for the client even if they forget to issue the "MACB E" command after they have logged in. They can always still turn it off. If MACB is on, then files that have a resource fork will be encoded. If the always encode option is turned on, then even files without resource forks will still be encoded (preserves file type/owner information.)

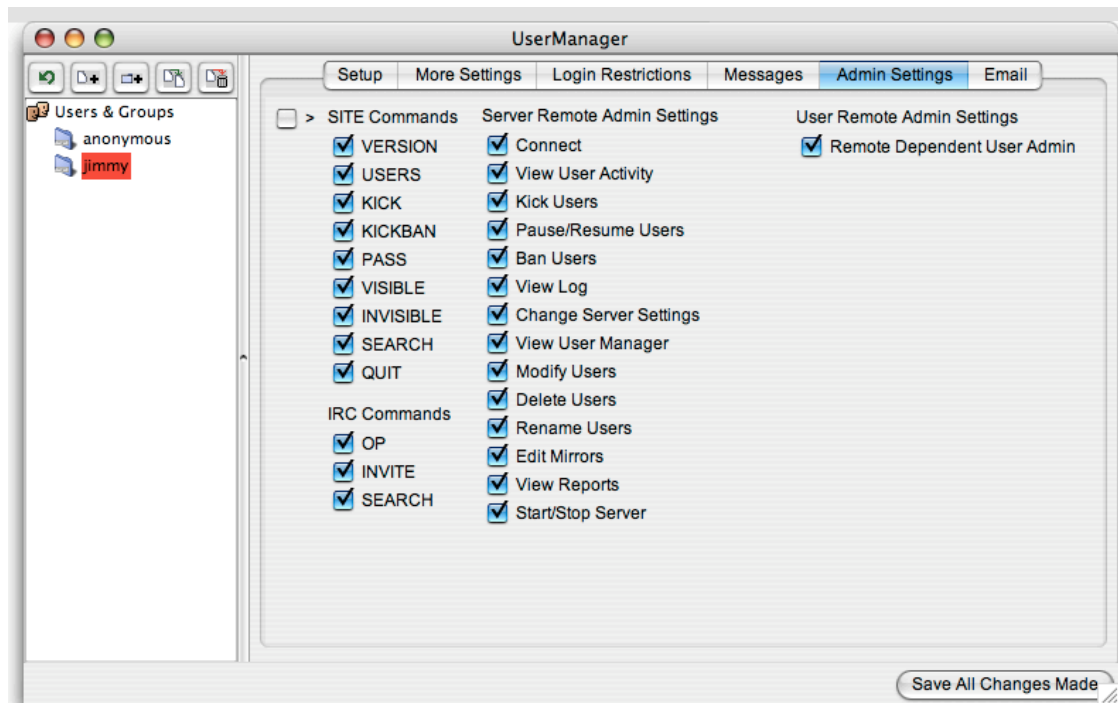


Max simultaneous logins controls how many times this user can be logged in at once. Max logins per IP controls how many times they be logged in coming from the same machine (same IP). You may for example allow 10 users with the same login to be connected at once, but only allow 2 logins from the same machine. You can also turn on the auto kick option which will kick the first user from the same IP if they exceed the max login. So the third login would kick the first login leaving logins two and three connected. **To disable a user's account, set the max simultaneous logins to be -1.**

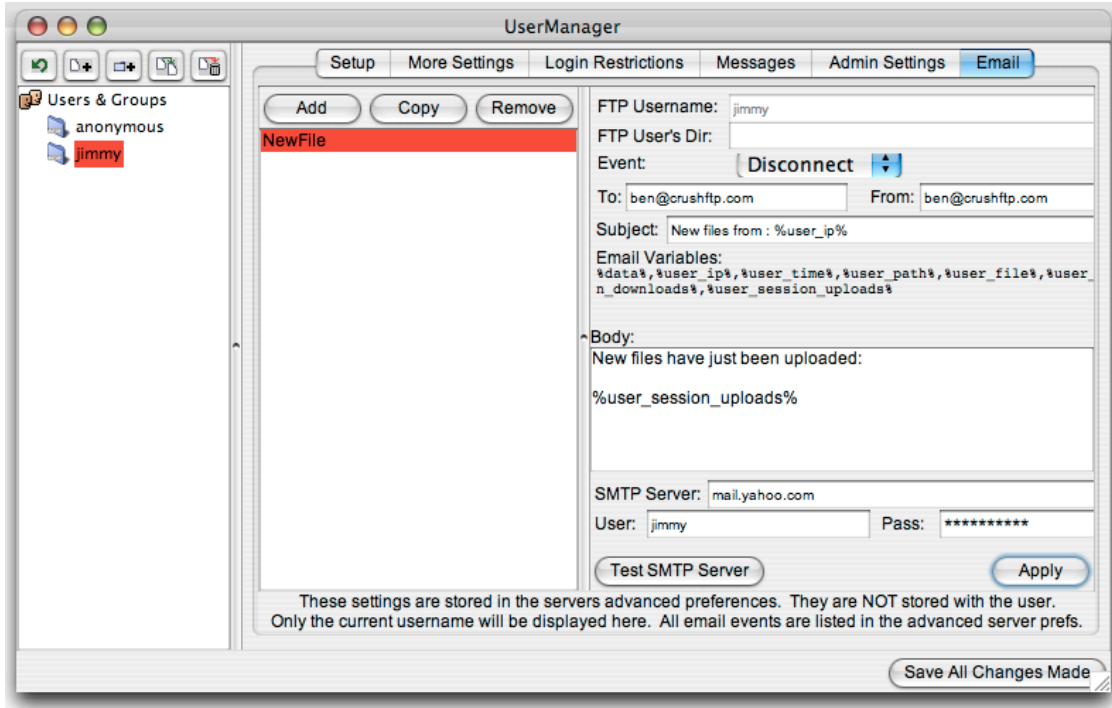
Ignore server's max user setting allows you to have a user that can login even when the server is full. This is useful if you have a 10 user license or a 50 user license, and want to be able to get in to your server even if it is "full". You would set your max logins to 9, or 49 and then you could still get in with your last remaining slot.

You can control what days of the week a user can login. A good use might be a weekend only account. You can also control what IP addresses, or ranges of IP's can connect, or what addresses or ranges are not allowed. Users not meeting the IP requirement will receive a denied login message. This is different than the servers restricted IPs. If the user is blocked by that, they won't even be able to tell a server is running. The listed is processed in order. If there is a rule that allows access, the user is granted access. If no rules are found for granting access, or a rule is found denying access, the user login is denied.

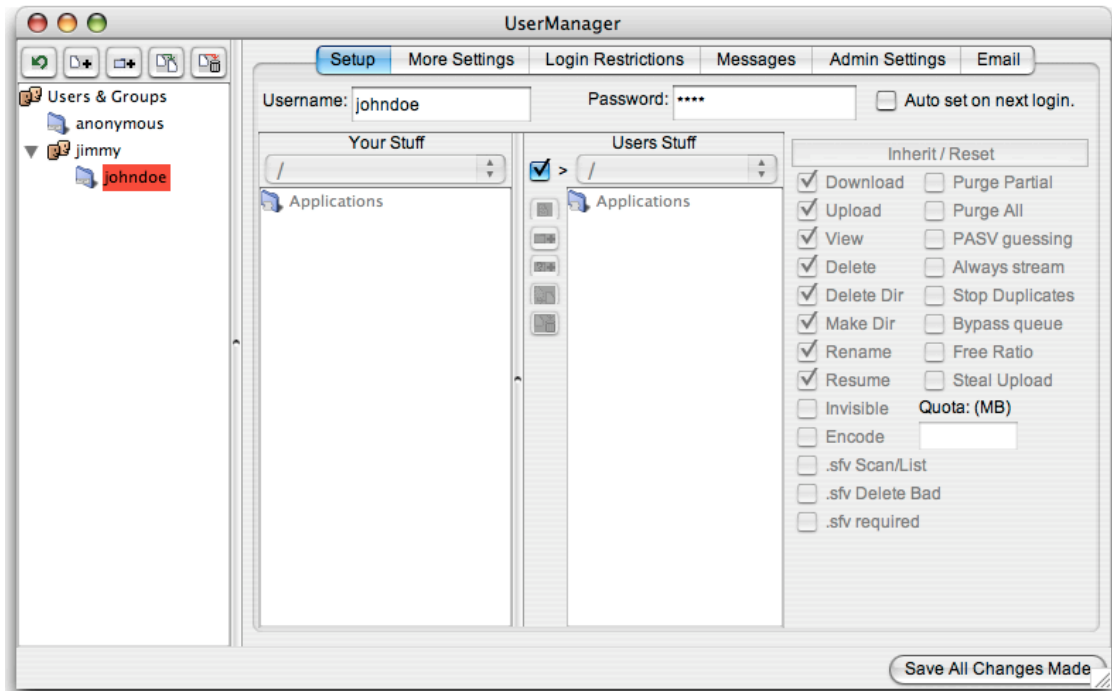
The start dir should be left as "/" in almost all cases. This directory is for the users virtual file system. It has nothing to do with your local machines drive path unless that happens to match the users file system. It should not be used as a way to implement security. Any item you drag into the user file system they will have access to, even if it isn't in their starting listing. If for convenience sake you want users to start in a directory, you set that here.



The screenshot of the messages tab was skipped for simplicity. It has the welcome message that is displayed in the clients log upon a successful login. The admin settings are the various administrative privs a user can have. The site commands are all commands a user issues from their FTP session. For example "SITE USERS" will give a list of logged in users. You can then kick a user with a "SITE KICK <user number and name>". The <user number and name> comes from the "SITE USERS" listing. It will be something like "2_jimmy". A user can change his password by using "SITE PASS <new password>" two times in succession. They will be prompted for the second confirmation. "SITE VISIBLE" controls whether the server window is hidden or not. This is rarely used. The "SITE SEARCH" command takes a few parameters. First it takes the search string in quotes. (double quotes, not single quotes.) The next few parameters are optional. They are depth=(0,1,2,3,...), remote=(true,false), type=(ALL, FILE, DIR). Here is an example command: {site search "report.doc" depth=3 type=FILE} Do not include the curly brackets. I left out the remote=false since the default is false. This would be whether you want it to scan inside remote FTP directories that are in the file system as well. The "SITE QUIT" command shuts down the server as soon as the user who issued it logs out. The IRC commands are commands that the IRC BOT will accept if the user has permissions for it. The server admin settings are self explanatory. The "Remote Dependent User Admin" allows a user to login and create/delete/maintain users that are part of his domain. In this picture jimmy does not have any users in his group. He could however login and create some. He cannot create a user that has more access privs than he currently has. He will only see on the left side of the "Your Stuff" directories in which he has permissions to. So in this case he would have the one "Applications" listed there. Users connect to do this type of administration via the remote admin tab in CrushFTP and clicking the User Admin button.



This email tab is a copy of the email event tab in the servers advanced prefs. It is not saved with the user, but rather with the servers prefs. The FTP Username is filled in for you. It is case sensitive. The FTP User's Dir is a path that the user sees. So if they are in a folder "/Applications/" that is what you put here. You would not put "/Macintosh HD/My Files/Applications/" even though that might be where that folder really is. The disconnect event happens once the user logs off or is disconnected. Its usually the only event type you want. However, then you use the Disconnect event, you do not specify a directory since they are logging off and it doesn't matter. The User and Pass for the SMTP server are not required for all SMTP servers, but usually SMTP requires it now. The Test SMTP Server button will attempt to send the email message right now to verify the settings with the SMTP server are correct. Click Apply to save the settings to the servers prefs.



This is an example of a user "jimmy" being made into a group by dragging a user "johndoe" onto "jimmy". "johndoe" now inherits all his settings from "jimmy" except for his username and password. If you wish to override a setting, deselect the checkbox to the left and then you may edit the setting to be customized for that user. Also note that the directory system this user has available is directly controlled by the parents. Since "jimmy" only had access to "/Applications/", "johndoe" only has access to items inside of "/Applications/". A member of a group cannot have more access than their parent. Any changes made to "jimmy" will be reflected in all member accounts immediately after it is saved.

