

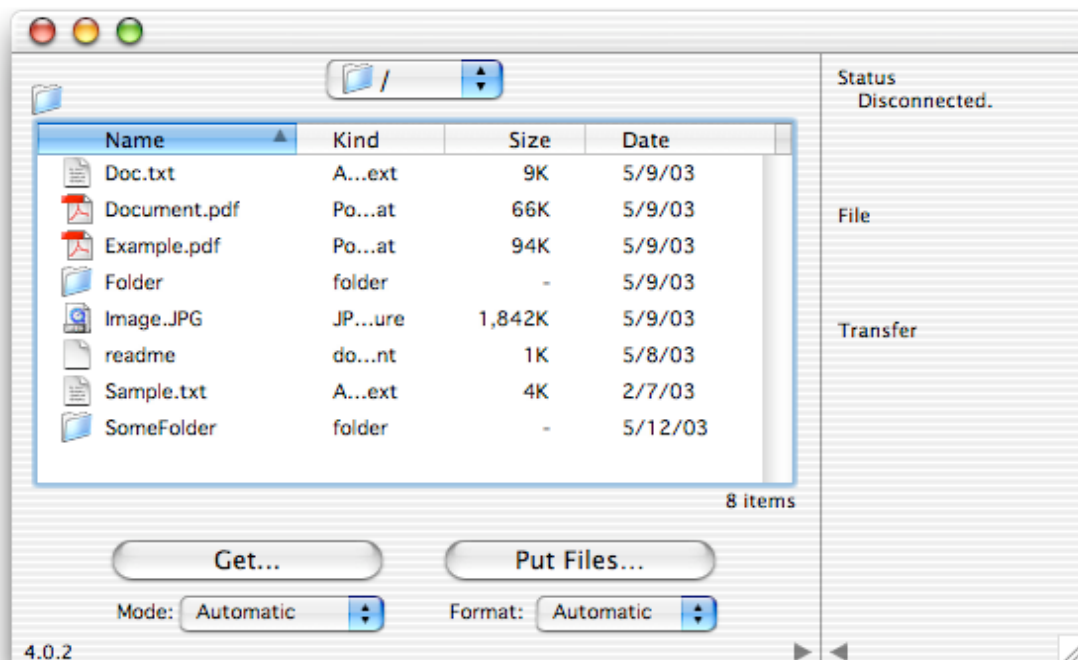
An Introduction To The Web File Manager

When clients need to use a Web browser to access your FTP site, use the Web File Manager to provide a more reliable, consistent, and inviting interface.

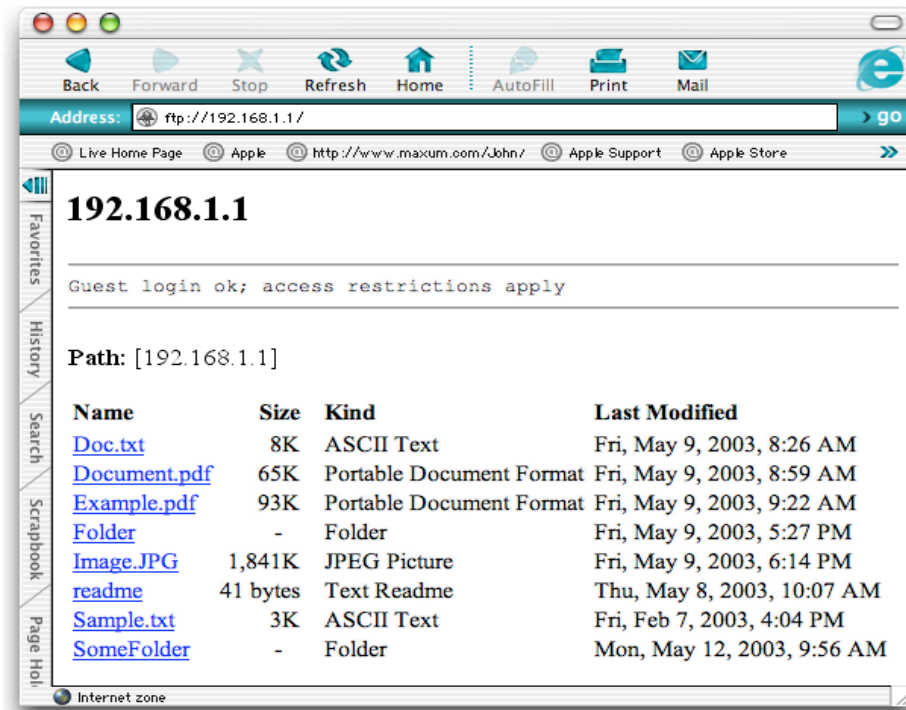
Popular Web browsers (including Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator) have long included basic support for FTP. Unfortunately, these clients are, almost without exception, extremely basic and often bug-ridden FTP implementations. They are also quite often the most convenient and popular clients for many remote users.

For full-featured, reliable FTP, we strongly recommend that you have your clients use a dedicated FTP client such as Fetch, Transmit, CuteFTP or any number of other inexpensive options. However, in many cases, you will have no choice but to also support Web browsers for file transfers. We have attempted to make the Rumpus FTP implementation as Web-browser-friendly as possible, but there is a limit to what can be done to resolve problems in poor client implementation from the server side. So, Rumpus also includes a purely Web (HTTP) based method of uploading, downloading, and managing files, called the Web File Manager (or WFM, for short).

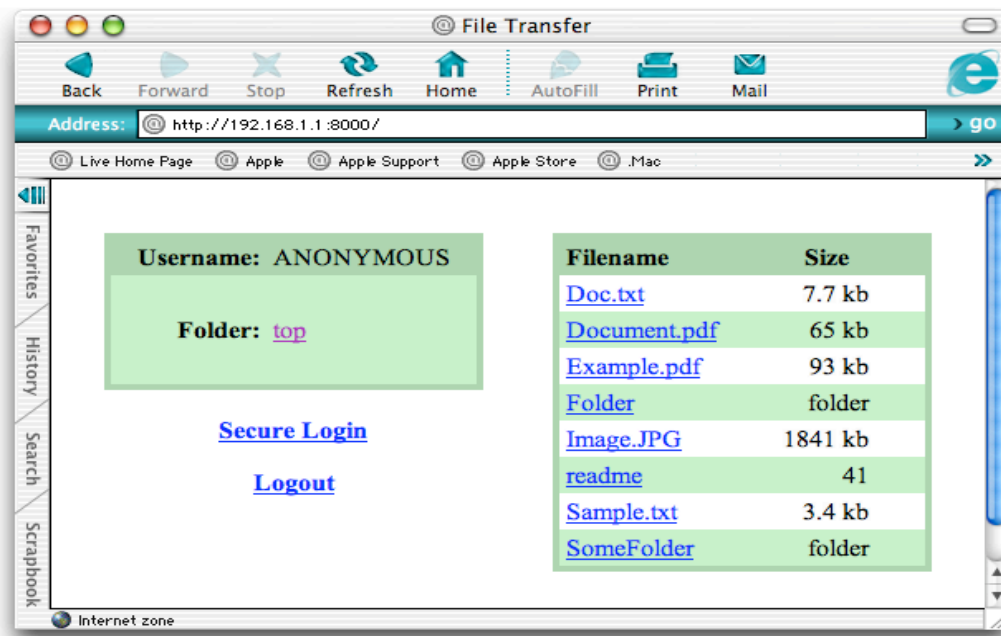
Shown below is a simple FTP site, with an anonymous user logged in using Fetch:



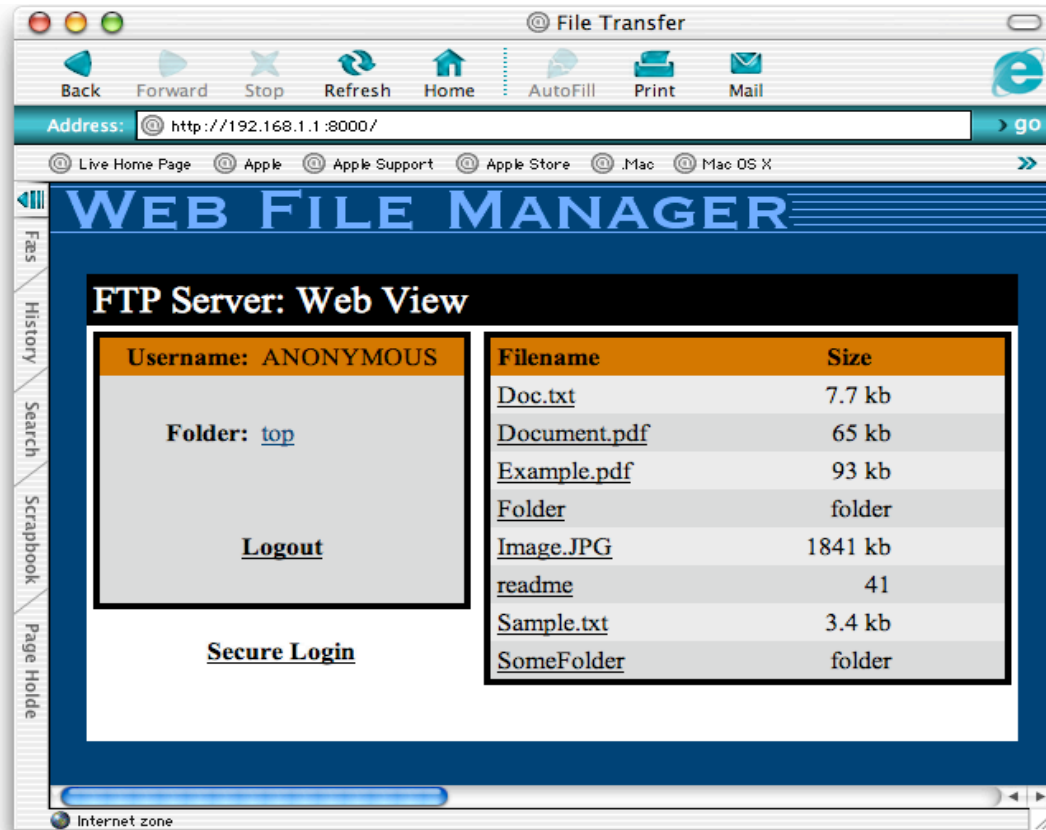
Now, let's see how this same folder looks, with the anonymous user logged in using a Web browser



Not only does the view of your FTP site lack a professional look, but the format of this display is completely out of your hands. Worse yet, some browser lack features such as the ability to upload files via FTP, or even provide the most basic access to Mac FTP servers. Now, let's look at a view of the same folder in the same browser, but with the user accessing the server through the Rumpus Web File Manager, using the most basic WFM display.



This view is not only offers a better looking interface, but provides a simpler method of secure login and easier file manipulation options. The interface is also fully customizable, as seen by the alternate "WFM Bold" interface included in the Rumpus package.



Rumpus' WFM actually has very little to do with FTP. When it is enabled, a separate server is activated inside Rumpus to handle HTTP (Web) transactions, and all directory listings, file uploads and downloads, etc. are handled via HTML pages. This not only works around common problems in Web browser FTP implementations, but allows you to present a much nicer, and fully-customizable interface to your users.

Using the Web File Manager

The WFM respects all of the user account setup and other security configuration from your FTP site. To use the Rumpus WFM, checking the "enable" checkbox is typically all that's needed. After restarting Rumpus, clients will be able to access your server via either FTP or HTTP to transfer and manage files.

To start, check the "Enable Web Server" option and choose a port. Note that the standard HTTP port is 80, but Rumpus defaults to 8000 to avoid conflicting with Web services that might already be active on your server. If no other Web server is running, change the port to 80, otherwise, leave the port at 8000 or choose some other suitable port number.

To connect to the server, use a standard HTTP URL in any Web browser, specifying the IP address (or domain name) of the server and the port (if the Rumpus Web server is configured for a port other than the standard port 80). For example:

`http://192.168.1.1:8000/`

In this example, replace "192.168.1.1" with the IP Address or domain name of your server, and replace "8000" with the port number specified in Rumpus. If you set the port number to 80, use the URL:

`http://192.168.1.1/`

The Web browser will display a page that looks very much like the basic anonymous login page shown above.

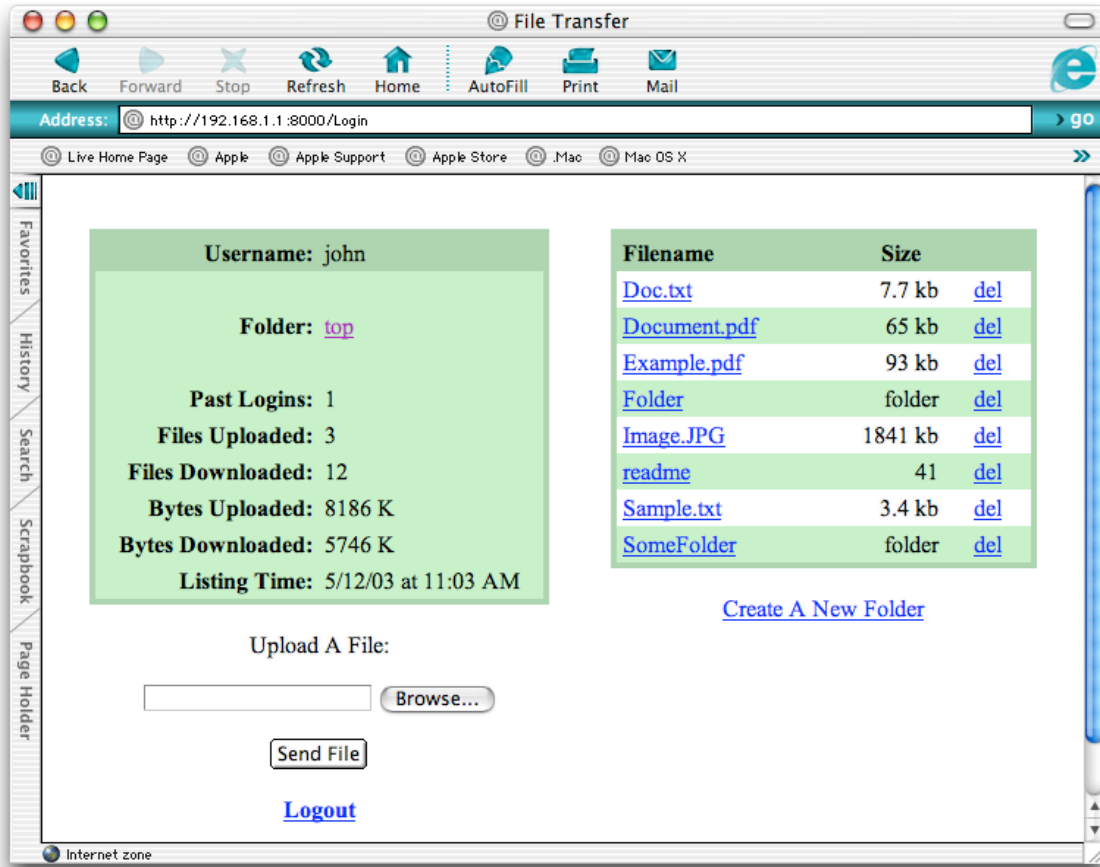
The WFM has been designed so that files can be uploaded, downloaded, and managed very easily without a great deal of explanation. The box at the left of the screen shows the name of the user that is logged in and the folder they are currently viewing. To the right is a folder listing, showing each file in the current folder and it's size. The page also includes links to login as a secured user or to log out.

When first accessed, users are assumed to be "anonymous", and access the top level folder with anonymous restrictions are in place. Users with secure accounts on the Rumpus server will normally first click the "Secure Login" link to log in. Alternatively, they may use the URL:

`http://192.168.1.1:8000/Login`

(Again, replace "192.168.1.1" with the IP address or domain name of the server, and the port "8000" with the actual configured Web server port.) This URL will begin the session with the normal HTTP username/password dialog, and then immediately connect to the server using the secure user account privileges.

If the user has the privilege to upload files, create folders or delete files and/or folders, additional options will become available, as shown on the next page.



Files can be uploaded to the server by clicking the "Browse" button, choosing the file, and clicking "Send File". The method of choosing the file will depend on the operating system the browser is being run under, but will normally be the standard file selection method that is familiar to the user.

Files can be downloaded simply by clicking on the filename in the folder listing. Similarly, to move into a sub-folder, click on the folder name. Notice that the path to the current folder is shown in the user information box at the left, with each folder in the path linked for easy access back to that folder.

The "del" link on each line of the folder listing is used to delete files. If the Rumpus WFM option "Confirm Deletes" is checked, a page will be displayed to the user asking them if they are sure they would like to delete the file, and providing an option to return to the folder listing without deleting. If the "Confirm Deletes" option is not checked, the file will be deleted as soon as the "del" link is clicked.

Customizing The WFM Interface

The WFM interface is actually a series of standard HTML pages, embedded with special tags that tell Rumpus where to include dynamic information (such as folder listings). These pages can be edited, if you wish, to include help information, alter the WFM behavior, or to simply change the look of the WFM to

better integrate with an existing Web site. The WFM template pages are stored in the "WFMTemplates" folder, which is located in the "Rumpus Prefs" folder.

Additional WFM templates are provided for you in the Rumpus package. These templates can be installed by copying the contents of the alternate template folder into the "WFMTemplates" folder. Any time you make a change to any template file, Rumpus must be restarted. (Rumpus reads all template files at startup to maximize WFM performance.) For details, see the "Read Me" file in the "Alternate WFM Templates" folder of the Rumpus package.

In addition to using the pre-made template packages, you can also customize the template files to create your own unique WFM look. The template files you will need to change include:

Listing.html

This is the primary interface page for the WFM. It displays folder listings, allows file uploads and downloads, includes the user account information, etc.

NoListing.html

Usually, this is a copy of the "Listing.html" page, with the folder listing section removed. It is displayed in place of the "Listing.html" page when the user does not have "View Directory" privileges for the current folder.

Message.html

Rumpus will have a number of occasions to display various status messages. This page is used for all simple cases where a message needs to be presented. For example, the "Upload Complete" message displayed after a file upload is sent using this page format.

NewFolder.html

This page is a simple form that allows the user to specify a folder name for newly created folders.

ConfirmDelete.html

When the "Confirm Deletes" option is enabled, this page is shown to the user when the "del" link is clicked.

Logout.html

When the "Logout" link is clicked, this page is sent to the browser.

If you ever need to reset a page to it's default text, delete the file (or move it out of the "Rumpus Prefs" folder) and restart Rumpus. When launched, Rumpus will automatically check for these files, and if they are missing it will re-create a basic page to replace the missing template.

Within these pages, Rumpus uses a series of additional tags to include real-time information into the page templates. The tags, which are case-sensitive, include:

WEBFILES_PATH

Inserts a formatted, hyper-linked path to the current folder.

WEBFILES_PARENTDIR

Inserts the path to the current folder.

WEBFILES_MESSAGE

For use primarily in the "Message.html" page, inserts the current status message.

WEBFILES_NEW_FOLDER_LINK

Conditionally inserts text into the page sent to the client. If the user has the privilege of creating a new folder in the current folder, this tag inserts the text that follows. The conditionally inserted text ends with a `</WEBFILES>` closing tag.

WEBFILES_UPLOAD_FORM

Conditionally inserts text into the page sent to the client. If the user has the privilege of uploading files to the current folder, this tag inserts the text that follows. The conditionally inserted text ends with a `</WEBFILES>` closing tag.

WEBFILES_THISURL

Inserts the current URL.

WEBFILES_USERNAME

Status information. Inserts the current user's account name.

WEBFILES_USERLOGINS

Status information. Inserts the number of FTP logins made using the user account.

WEBFILES_USERFILESUP

Status information. Inserts the number of files uploaded via the current user account.

WEBFILES_USERFILESDOWN

Status information. Inserts the number of files downloaded via the current user account.

WEBFILES_USERBYTESUP

Status information. Inserts the number of bytes uploaded via the current user account.

WEBFILES_USERBYTESDOWN

Status information. Inserts the number of bytes downloaded via the current user account.

WEBFILES_DATE

Status information. The current date.

WEBFILES_TIME

Status information. The current time.

WEBFILES_LIST (<WEBFILES_LIST TableControl1 TableControl2>)

This tag is special. It may be used only once, and only on the "Listing.html" page. It inserts the folder listing for the current folder. "TableControl1" and "TableControl2" are extra parameters that will be placed in the Table Row HTML command for each line of the folder listing. The extra formatting text will be inserted alternately on each line of the listing.

The ability to modify the look of the WFM is an important feature of Rumpus's HTTP file management capability. However, the HTML formatting needs to remain consistent with the dynamic information inserted by Rumpus, or problems will occur. If you change the WFM template pages, be sure to start with the default files, and make small, incremental changes to the formatting. Also, remember to make frequent backups of your work, so that if something goes wrong you can return to a working template easily. When all else fails, delete or move the template file(s) and restart Rumpus to create fresh, default templates with proper formatting.

Referencing Additional Files

The Web File Manager also acts as a standard, though very simple, Web server. Files placed in the "WFMTemplates" folder will be served as they would from any Web server. So, for example, images used in your modified WFM templates can be placed in the WFMTemplates folder and linked into the page using the standard "IMG" tag.

Be sure to make all URL references to additional files "root-relative", which start the URL with a slash ("/") in the hypertext reference. As the user dives into folders and sub-folders, the browser URL will reflect the folder being viewed, not the WFM template file. You therefore can't use URLs that are relative to the template file. Hypertext references must instead be relative to the server's root folder, which, in the case of the Rumpus WFM, is the WFMTemplates folder.

Multiple Domains With Different WFM Looks

The Rumpus Web File Manager even supports multiple hosts, each of which can use different template files to provide a customized look for each WFM site. To enable this feature, create a new folder in the

Rumpus Prefs folder with a name that exactly matches the host name and place the Rumpus template files in the folder. Rumpus will not recognize additional host template folders unless the "Listing.html" file exists in the folder. Not only will Rumpus serve template files from the correct folder based on the host name being accessed, but it will also serve other files in the folder by name.

Secondary host names are limited to 31 characters (the maximum folder name length in Classic Mac OS). You may leave off the preceding "www." portion of a host name, if you choose. For example, Rumpus will correctly recognize a folder named "maxum.com" and serve it's contents for requests specifying "www.maxum.com" as the host.

This feature of Rumpus works by reading the "Host" HTTP request header field, not by the IP address requested. Some very old browsers may not send the host field in the header (though the vast majority of browsers in use today will), in which case Rumpus will serve templates and files from the default WFMTemplates folder. In addition, if users access a secondary host using both the IP address and domain name, you will need to create folder entries for both in the Rumpus Prefs folder. Mac OS aliases are supported, allowing you to create one folder with the needed template and additional files and then create an alias to the original folder with the appropriate name. For example, to make a host folder accessible to users accessing the server as both "www.someserver.com" and "192.168.1.23", you would create a folder called "www.someserver.com", populate it with the needed template files, and then create an alias to that folder and name the alias "192.168.1.23".

Rumpus supports up to 15 secondary host folders.