Chapter 6

Netscape products features and limitations

This chapter contains information about the UnixWare 7 Netscape Server and other Netscape products under the following headings:

- Netscape server configuration (this page)
- Netscape FastTrack Server notes (page 86)
- Encryption Supplement (page 90)
- Generic Netscape Server information (page 91)

Netscape server configuration

This section contains information about configuring the Netscape server under the following headings:

- "Configuring the Netscape Administration Server for remote access" (this page)
- "Deferring or reconfiguring network configuration" (page 86)

Configuring the Netscape Administration Server for remote access

To configure the Netscape Administration Server to allow remote access:

1. Open this URL:

   http://localhost:620

2. Select **Configure Administration**, then select the "Access Control" link.

netscape.s 7 August 1998 SCCS file: /pubs/f/english/RNOTES/s.netscape.s SCCS ID: 100.34 Last delta: 98/07/16 17:10:11

3. In the “IP addresses to allow” field, enter a list of all the IP addresses which are allowed access to the Administration Server, using the format

   (***IP1***|***IP2***|...)

   including the IP address of the system’s primary network interface, the IP address associated with the system’s name (if different to that of the primary network interface), and any other IP addresses by which the system might be referenced.
4. Restart the Administration Server to implement these access configuration changes:

   /etc/nsadmin restart

Deferring or reconfiguring network configuration

During installation, the Netscape servers are configured with default settings for the “ServerName”, “Hosts”, and “Addresses” fields. If you reconfigure TCP/IP, your Netscape FastTrack Server might no longer be properly configured. To configure a Netscape FastTrack Server after deferring or reconfiguring networking configuration, edit the appropriate configuration files.

In */usr/ns-home/admserv/ns-admin.conf*, set “ServerName” to the string returned by **hostname**. Set “Hosts” and “Addresses” to the hostnames and IP addresses allowed to administer this server. After setting these variables, use the Netscape Administration Server to further configure the server.

In the */usr/ns-home/httpd-**ServerName**/config/magnus.conf* file, set “ServerName” to the string returned by **hostname**. When you next enter the Administration server, you will get a message indicating that the configuration has been manually edited.

Netscape FastTrack Server notes

This section contains information about setting up and using your Netscape FastTrack Server™.

IP address configuration

If networking configuration is deferred or incorrect, the Netscape Administration Server may be inaccessible. In this case, after configuring networking correctly, edit the */usr/ns-home/admserv/ns-admin.conf* file. Change the line beginning with “Addresses” to contain the correct IP address and restart the Administration Server.

Default configuration

The Netscape FastTrack Server installs with the following pre-configured defaults.

NOTE You can change these values after completing the installation.

- public server uses port 80
- server IP address is the first non-loopback address returned by **netstat -in**, or 127.0.0.1 if TCP/IP is not configured
- CGI directory */usr/ns-home/cgi-bin* and *.cgi* filetype disabled
- user document directory *$HOME/public_html* enabled
- server-parsed HTML for *.shtml* filetype enabled
- runs as *nobody*
- administered on port:620
- server home */usr/ns-home/httpd-80*
- document root */usr/ns-home/docs*
- default system home page provided at */usr/ns-home/docs/index.shtml*, with a number of useful links pre-configured
- server processes:
  - Processes 1
  - Minimum threads 4
  - Maximum threads 32
- index files *index.html* or *home.html*
- never attempts to resolve IP addresses into host names
- all accesses logged
- administration access is limited to the local host

CGI scripts

The following CGI programs have been included in this release:

randstyle
: select a random digit style from the directory of digits

userinfo
: script to produce an HTML document containing information about any links to personal accounts on the machine on which the web server is running.

Count.cgi

an excellent counter contributed by Muhammad A. Muquit and included with his permission. For further information, see :

http://www.fccc.edu/users/muquit/Count.html

Administration scripts

The Bourne shell scripts */etc/nsfast* and */etc/nsadmin* are included in this release. These scripts can only be run by *root* and are used to start and stop the server, enable and disable automatic startup, and query the Administration server, and the port 80 and and other FastTrack server instances.

To enable or disable automatic startup of the port 80 public HTTP server, issue these commands as *root*:

/usr/sbin/nsfast enable [80]
/usr/sbin/nsfast disable [80]

To enable or disable automatic startup of the Netscape Administration server, issue the commands:

/usr/sbin/nsadmin enable
/usr/sbin/nsadmin disable

To start, stop or query the port 80 or other public servers, run:

/usr/sbin/nsfast stop [80]
/usr/sbin/nsfast start [80]
/usr/sbin/nsfast query [80]

To start, stop or query the Administration Server, run:

/usr/sbin/nsadmin stop
/usr/sbin/nsadmin start
/usr/sbin/nsadmin query

See *nsadmin*(1M) and *nsfast*(1M) for full details.

HTML snippets

"Snippets" allow you to display system-specific configuration information collected automatically by the */etc/rc2.d/S90sysinfo2html* script, which is run during system initialization. This script gathers information about the system and formats it as HTML for later inclusion by an HTML document.

To include this information in an HTML document, use the **#include** directive; for example:

```
<!--#include file="include/filename.inc" -->
```

The following HTML snippets reside in the */usr/ns-home/docs/include* directory:

boottime.inc
: contains the time of the last system boot

hostname.inc
: contains the fully qualified domain name of the system (as returned by the **hostname** command)

nodename.inc
: contains the node name of the system (as returned by the **uname -n** command)

prtconf.inc
: contains system information as returned by the **prtconf** command

scohelp.inc
: contains the hypertext reference for SCOhelp

ttalogin.inc
: contains the URL to use for the **Login** button; it can be **telnet**, SCO Tarantella authentication, or a custom authentication mechanism. For more information about SCO Tarantella, see the SCO web site:

    http://www.tarantella.sco.com

User publishing

User document directories in *$HOME/public_html* are enabled, provided a *$HOME/.html* file is present. In addition, if a *$HOME/public_html* file is present, a personal web page is offered, with a URL as given there. If a *$HOME/.ftp* file is present, personal ftp is offered, with a URL as given there. If a *$HOME/.plan* file is present, a link to the user's plan is offered, using the UNIX **finger** utility.

To disable this feature, use the Netscape Administration Server. In addition, the default port 80 server home page includes a link to a user information page generated automatically by a CGI script. This script will publish information about users whose home directories contain any of these files:

.html indicates the user wishes their *$HOME/public_html* document directory published through this user information page and accessible at:

*http://**ServerName**/~**UserName**/*

.ftp causes a link to the user's personal *ftp* directory to be published and accessible at:

*ftp://**ServerName**/pub/users/**UserName**/*

.plan causes a link to the user's personal plan to be published using the UNIX **finger** utility

Turning on DNS breaks Netscape server Java execution

Netscape Java execution in the Netscape web server, enabled on the **Programs ➪ Java** frame, works without problems when DNS is not enabled on the **System Settings ➪ Performance Tuning** frame. The typical test is to enable Java execution on the web server, then test it by running one of the sample Java applets contained in the ***<ServerRoot>****/plugins/java/applets/* directory.

However, when DNS is enabled so that IP addresses are resolved to their full names in the log files and in the ACL directives, Java in the Netscape server fails. Attempting to access one of the applets results in the following page returned by the browser:

```
Server Error

This server has encountered an internal error which prevents it from
fulfilling your request. The most likely cause is a misconfiguration.
Please ask the administrator to look for messages in the server's error
log.
```

The error log contains the following entry:

```
[22/Oct/1997:15:55:28] failure: for host h-205-217-236-19.netscape.com
trying to GET /server-java/BrowserDataApplet, java-run reports:
construction of new ServerApplet failed
```

Turning off DNS in Netscape resolves the problem again and lets the applets run normally.

Encryption Supplement

This section contains information about the Encryption Supplement.

System requirements

SCO Strong Encryption Supplement 1.0

Software: UnixWare 7

Disk space: 1MB free disk space

Enabling SCO Strong Encryption Supplement

Customers in the United States and Canada are allowed to use strong encryption with the Netscape products. All the Netscape client and server products use 40-bit encryption by default when using the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) protocol to communicate secured information. Strong encryption allows the use of 128-bit encryption between clients and servers.

The SCO Strong Encryption Supplement (**encrypt**) must be installed to enable strong encryption for all Netscape products on this CD-ROM. The installation of this product prompts for a license. You can purchase a license for the SCO Strong Encryption Supplement by calling 1-800-SCO-UNIX or your SCO Reseller.

NOTE The license can be used on all systems at your site.

See **encrypt_config**(1M) for more information.

Generic Netscape Server information

Getting support for Netscape products

Support for the Netscape products is provided by SCO. Ignore any links or references that point to Netscape for support information.

Starting the Netscape Server Admin manager

To start the **Netscape Server Admin** manager, on the CDE desktop, select **SCO Admin** from the **SCO** menu (above the SCO logo), then click on **Netscape Server Admin**.

If a Netscape browser is already running, a new window from the existing browser opens with the **Netscape Server Admin** URL.

To run the **Netscape Server Admin** manager from an existing Netscape browser, open the following URL:

*http://**ServerName**:620*

Netscape Server Admin user ID and password

When you start the **Netscape Server Admin** manager, you are prompted for the user ID and password. At installation, the **Netscape Server Admin** user ID is set to *admin* and the *admin* password is set to the same as the *root* password.

TCP/IP reconfiguration

If you reconfigure TCP/IP, any Netscape servers installed on your system might be improperly configured. To correct this, you must edit configuration files as described in "Deferring or reconfiguring network configuration" (page 86).

Changing the hostname

To change the hostname of your UnixWare 7 system, follow the instructions in **setuname**(1M).

Before rebooting, edit these Netscape server files to replace all occurrences of the old name with the new name:

/usr/ns-home/admserv/ns-admin.conf
/usr/ns-home/http[d | s]-<ServerName>/config/magnus.conf
*/usr/ns-home/httpd**ServerName**/config/magnus.conf*
*/usr/ns-home/https**ServerName**/config/magnus.conf*

Warnings in Netscape Server log

When the FastTrack server is run with Tarantella, it may hang and produce a number of warnings about failed calls to **accept** in the log. These are harmless, and may be ignored. You should restart the server as usual.

Accessing Netscape documentation

To access online documentation, use SCOhelp (or your existing Netscape browser). To use SCOhelp:

- Enter **scohelp&** at the command line in an **xterm** window on your desktop.
- On the CDE desktop, select the **Help** menu (above the help icon in the Control Panel), then select **SCO Help**.
- On the Panorama desktop, pull down the **Root** menu and select **Help**.

To use your existing Netscape browser, open:

http://localhost:457

Select **Internet and Intranet**, then **Netscape**.

Online documentation is also available at the SCO Internet Family Documentation page, *http://www2.sco.com:1996/inethome.html*.

To access printable PostScript® images of books for the software on the UnixWare 7 Optional Services CD-ROM:

1. Download and install the **gzip** utility (page 93).
2. Download the files from the SCO web page:

   http://www.sco.com/documentation/postscript/

   Sub-directories for each product and book title contain the gzipped PostScript files.
3. Change to the download directory. For example,

   cd /tmp
4. Uncompress and print the files:

   /usr/bin/gunzip * | lp -opost -d*printername* *

   Substitute the name of a PostScript printer for ***printername*** and, if necessary, change the **-opost** option depending on your printer model script.

To order printed Netscape documentation:

1. Visit the Netscape home page at *http://home.netscape.com*.
2. Click on **Netscape Store**, then **Bookstore & Courses**.

Downloading gzip

The PostScript books on the WWW are distributed in **gzip** (*.gz*) compressed format. You must use **gunzip** to uncompress these files. To download and install the **gunzip** utility:

1. Point your browser at:

   http://www.sco.com/documentation/postscript/bin/gunzip_uw7.tar

   Download *gunzip_uw7.tar* to a temporary directory.

2. Enter:

   tar xvf gunzip_uw7.tar

   This extracts the **gunzip** binary into the */usr/bin* directory.

To download the entire **gzip** package from Skunkware:

1. Point your browser at:

   http://www.sco.com/skunkware/uw7/shellutil/gzip/

2. Download *gzip.pkg* to a temporary directory, such as */tmp*.
3. Use **pkgadd**(1M) to install the package:

   pkgadd -d /tmp/gzip.pkg