Server Management Tool (SMT) 6.0
For Linux Web Hosting Customers
User Manual

Advanced Internet Technologies, Inc.

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Section 1: Introduction

- ✓ Revision History
- ✓ Feedback
- ✓ Introducing SMT6 & WMT
- ✓ Important Terms

Intro to Server Management & Website Management Tools

Revision History

This is Version 1.0 of the SMT 6.0 User Manual. This document includes information from previous SMT User Manuals, along with information specific to SMT 6.0 with new features, and functions.

Feedback

If you have found errors in this manual, or if you have suggestions on how to improve documentation in this manual or on the FAQs, please submit the form at http://www.ait.com/smt6/.

Introduction to SMT 6 & the WMT

AIT is proud to launch our newest Server & Website Management Tool in 6.0. SMT 6.0 takes a giant leap forward in terms of usability and ease of managing your server, your customers, and your websites.

The Server Management Tool is a great resource for our dedicated and reseller customers, allowing them to monitor and control all aspects of their servers as well as allowing them to easily set up virtual hosts to easily manage their own customers.

Important Terms

SMT – Server Management Tool

WMT – Website Management Tool

FTP – File Transfer Protocol

POP – Post Office Protocol

SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

PHP - Hypertext Preprocessor

Section 2:
Getting Started with SMT 6

Getting Started with SMT 6:

- ✓ How to log into SMT 6
- ✓ How to recover lost or forgotten Username/Password
- ✓ Overview of the SMT 6 Panel
- ✓ How to access the Website Management Tool

Logging into SMT 6

Log into SMT 6 by visiting cpanel.yourdomain.com, where yourdomain.com is the domain you registered when signing up for your account. Login with the username and password you used to register your account with.

Figure 1.1 - This is the login screen for SMT6. From here you can login or request a forgotten username or password.

Recovering Lost Username/Password

If you have forgotten your username or password, use the appropriate tab on the login screen to recover them. This will send the appropriate information to the email listed for your account.

If you do not have access to that email account, please contact AIT support to confirm ownership of your account.

Overview of SMT 6 Panel

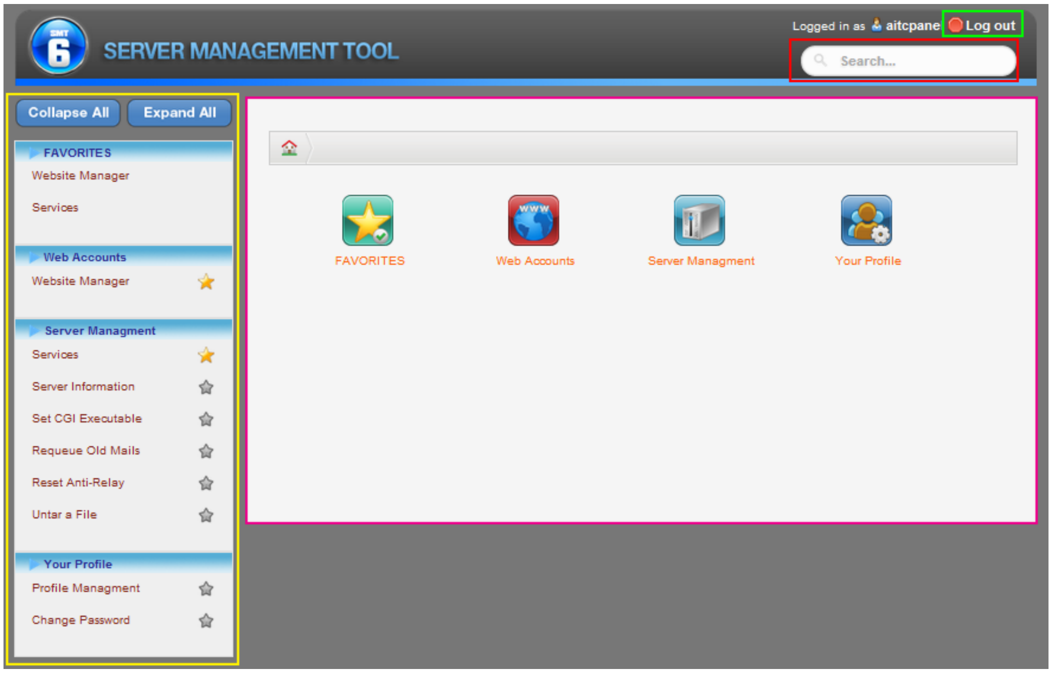

Figure 1.2 - The main SMT 6 interface. It is identical to the WMT layout.

Logout – Logout by clicking the logout button in the top right of the SMT Panel.

Search - New in SMT6 is the search function in the top right of the control panel. Know exactly what you need? Search for it here and the results will populate as you type. This feature exists for both the SMT & WMT interfaces.

Sidebar - Use the Sidebar for quick access to the different sections of SMT 6 and the WMT. Quickly expand the sidebar using the Expand All button above. To return the sidebar to normal size, use the Collapse All button. Your favorites will also display at the top of the sidebar. Have a few features that you use all the time? Click on the start next to the feature in the left sidebar to add it to your Favorites list.

Main Panel - Access the different sections of SMT 6 & the WMT using the icons in the Main Panel. This is where you will make most of your account changes throughout SMT & the WMT.

Accessing the WMT

The WMT is where you will make most of the changes to your hosted accounts, from setting up email and ftp accounts to managing 1-Click Installs.

Accessing the WMT is simple:

- ✓ First, click on the Web Accounts Icon in the Main Panel of SMT6.
- ✓ Then, click on Website Manager. Here you will see a list of all the domains associated with your account, their contact information, and the icon that will allow you to access the WMT.
- ✓ Finally, click on the Icon under Actions for the domain you wish to access. This will open the Website Management Tool for that domain.

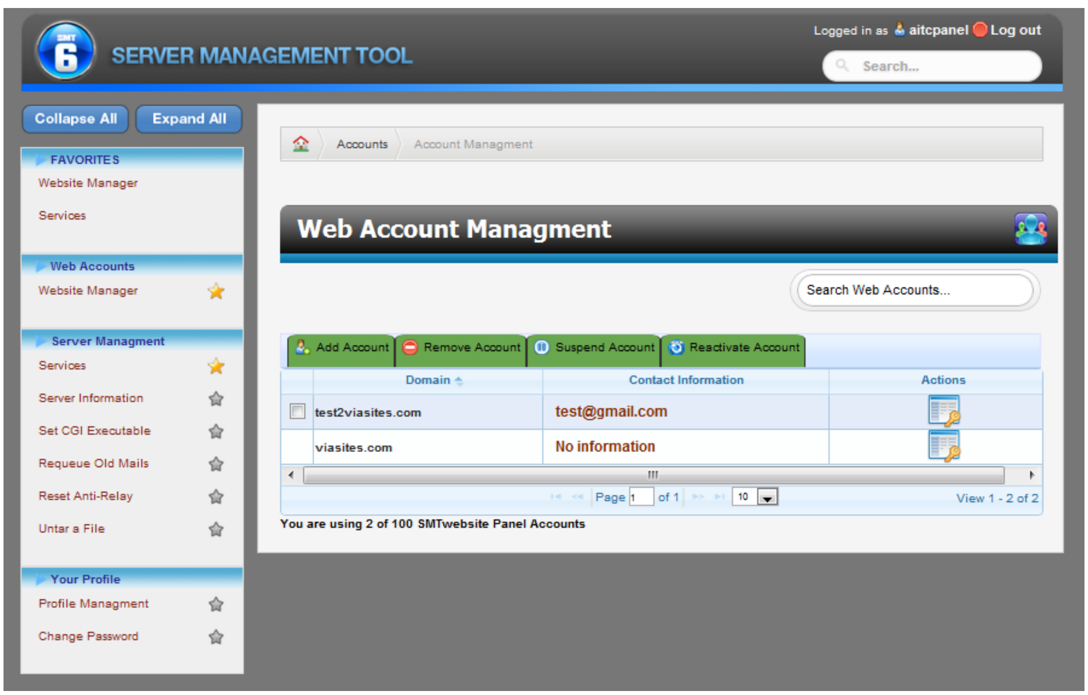

Figure 1.3 - This is the Web Account Management screen. Use the icon under actions to access the WMT for that domain.

Section 3:
Using the Server Management Tool

Using the Server Management Tool

- ✓ Using the Server Management Tools
- ✓ Modifying Your Profile
- ✓ Managing Web Accounts

Using the Server Management Tools

Services

To manage the services running on your server, click on Server Management from the main SMT interface (Figure 1.2) and then click Services. The services panel (Figure 2.1) will display a list of services. A green checkmark under status indicates the service is currently running, while the red power icon indicates it is turned off. You can start, stop, or restart services using the icons under Action. The red X will stop the current service, the green icon with a circular arrow will restart the service, and the green play icon will start a service that is not running. Use the refresh icon in the top right to refresh the service table.

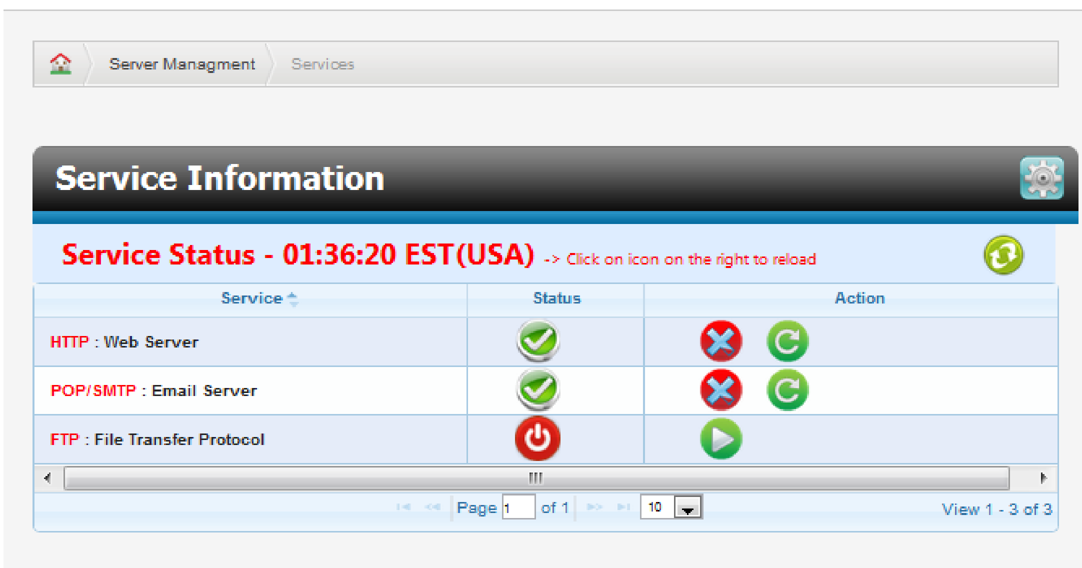

Figure 2.1 - This is the Services tool. From here you can start, stop, or restart services running on your server.

Server Information

To access your server information, click on Server Management from the main SMT interface (Figure 1.2) and then click Server Information. This will display a table with all the relevant information for your server (Figure 2.2).

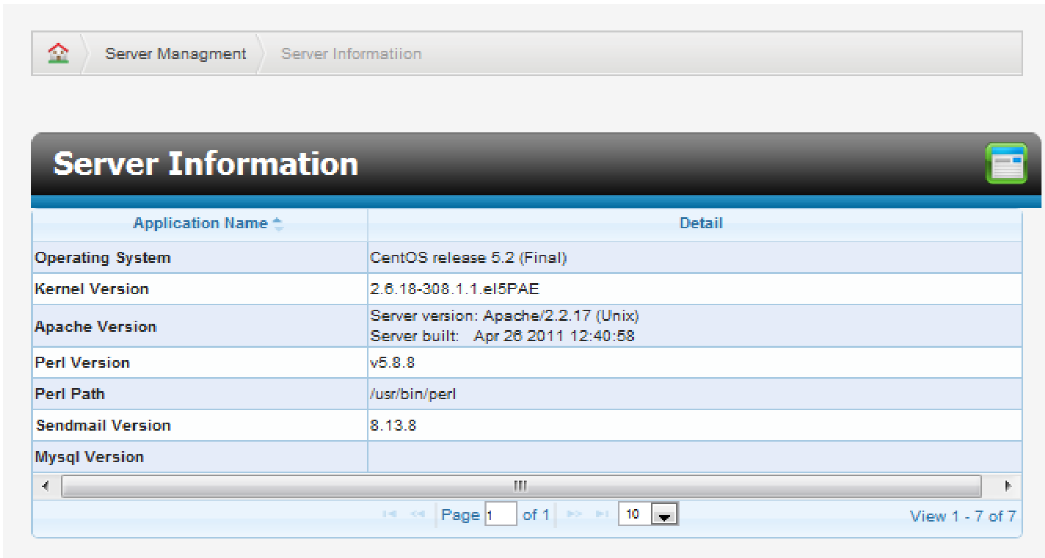

Figure 2.2 - The Server Information screen

Set CGI Executable

This feature will set all programs in the /www/cgi-bin directory to 755, or executable. The file permissions of executable tell the browser or user if they can access and execute the file. CGI or perl programs need to be executable to be viewed. Typically, after uploading a CGI or perl script, a user will need to change mode or chmod the file to 755 permissions. The numerical value of the permissions can be understood by using the chart below. In FTP, or telnet, users can see the file permissions by doing a directory listing. Here is an example of what can be seen in FTP or telnet.

```
-RWXR-XR-X   1 523      523          8953 JUL  2 17:01 FMAIL.PL
```

Note the permissions column on the left hand side. The "r" means that the file is readable. The "w" means that the file is writable and the "x" means that the file is executable. These permissions are duplicated for 3 groups. They are the super user first, the user, then the group permissions. Here is a visual sample. Green is the super user, blue is the user, and red is the group.

```
4 + 2 + 1   4 + 2 + 1 4 + 2 + 1 = 777
R   W   X   R   W   X R   W   X = RWXRWXRWX
```

The chmod or change mode to the correct permissions can be done one file at a time via FTP or Telnet, or the tool in the SMT 6 can be used to conduct this chmod to 755.

Requeue Old Mail

This feature will send any mail that is left over in the /var/spool/mqueue directory. Why would mail be left over in this directory? If you send mail from an application on your server (not through your email client), and the mail server is not able to connect to the remote mail host, then mail will sit in the /var/spool/mqueue directory. As such, the mail will not attempt to resend, until this option is used. To access this feature, click Requeue Mail from the Main SMT6 Panel (Figure 1.2) then click Requeue Old Mail to perform this action.

Reset Anti-Relay

This feature ties directly to AIT's relay ruleset. AIT's system of POP and SMTP services follows procedures so that a user's POP or SMTP server cannot be exploited and used to send Unsolicited Commercial Email (UCE, otherwise known as spam). AIT's SMTP servers are setup to give a **Relaying Denied** error, which is a global error that can be given by any SMTP server, or a dial up access provider. If a user receives a **Relaying Denied** message when attempting to send email, ensure that the user has checked their email (typically called popping for mail) before attempting to send email. If a user does this, the server will record the IP address/location where the user is dialed up FROM. This lets the server know that you are a valid user and you have authenticated with a valid username and password from the POP server.

This IP address is written into **/etc/mail/relay-domains** file on the Virtual Server. When you attempt to send email, the SMTP server will view the contents of this file, and find the IP address that the user is connected to and verify that this IP is the same one that is being used to send email. If so, the server will send email. If not, the sender will receive a relaying denied error.

Each night at midnight eastern time, the **/etc/mail/relay-domains** file is set back to nothing, or zero'ed out. The feature of resetting this file manually during the day ensures that the contents of this file are cleared.

To reset the anti-relay, Click on the Anti-Relay Reset icon from the main SMT 6 Panel (Figure 1.2) and then click Reset Anti Relay.

Untar a File

Some users may find the need to untar a file from within the SMT interface. To do this, first click on Server Management from the main SMT interface (Figure 1.2), then click Untar a File. From this panel (Figure 2.3) select the path to the tar file, where you would like to extract this file, then choose the required operation depending on the file type (i.e. Uncompress for .tgz files, Untar for .tar files, and Gunzip for .tar.gz or .gz files). Finally, click on Perform Operation to complete the process.

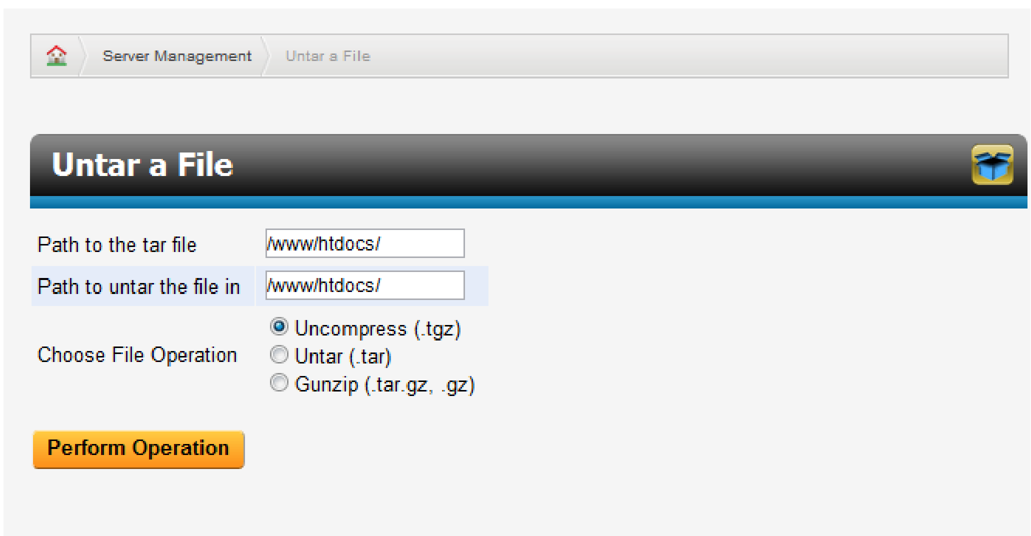

Figure 2.3 – Untar a File on your server. If you download a compressed file and need to upload and expand it on your server without having to decompress it on your local workstation, use this helpful tool.

Modifying Your Profile

Profile Management

To change your username or password, first click on Your Profile from the main SMT interface (Figure 1.2) then click on Profile Management. From here (Figure 2.4) you can enter a new username or associate a new email address with your account. Click Update Profile to save your changes.

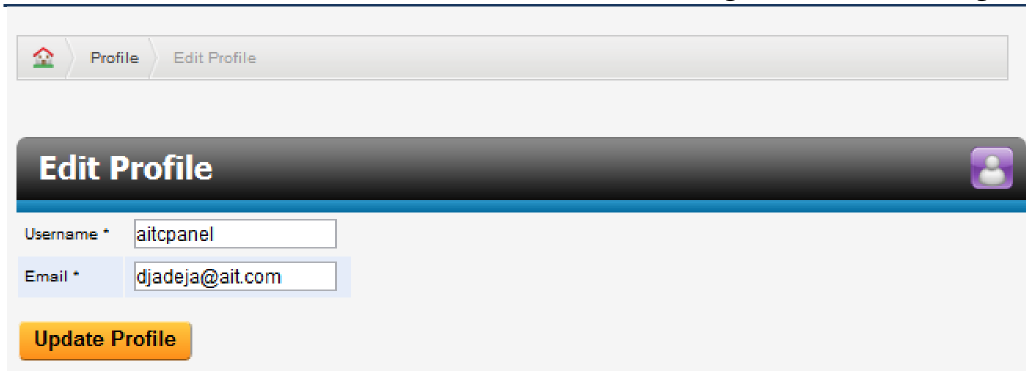

Figure 2.4 – Edit Profile

Changing Password

To change your password, first click Profile from the main SMT interface (Figure 1.2) then click Change Password. From here, enter the password you wish to use and then click Change Password.

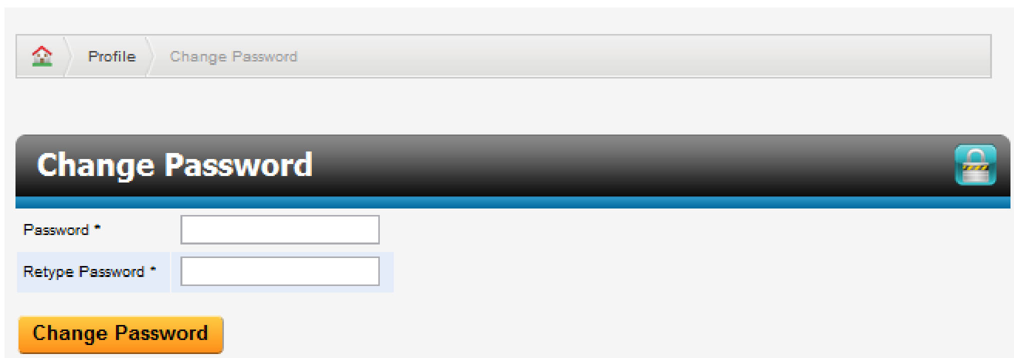

Figure 2.5 – Changing Password

Managing Web Accounts

Resellers will find that our new Web Accounts Manager (Figure 2.6) allows them to set up virtual hosts for their customers and their very own WMT control panel with just a few clicks. To access the web accounts manager, first click on Web Accounts from the main SMT panel (Figure 1.2) and then click Website Manager. From here, you can add, remove, suspend, or reactive accounts with just one click.

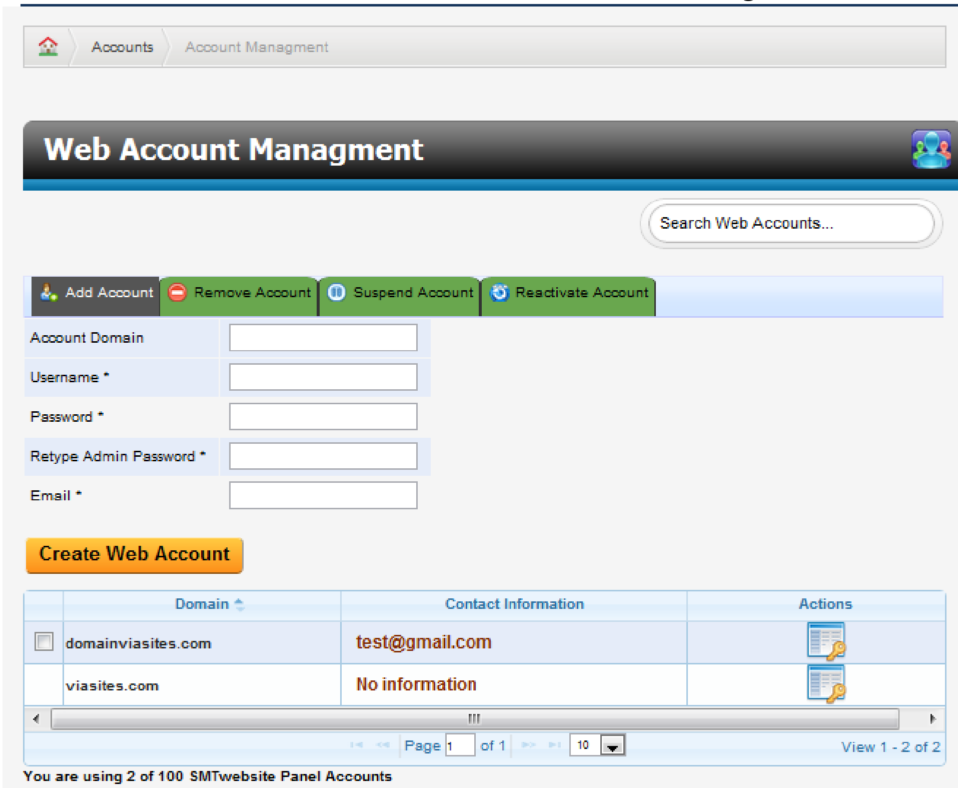

Figure 2.6 – Web Account Management

Adding New Accounts

From the Web Accounts Manager (Figure 2.6) click on the Add Account tab. From here, enter the domain, username, password, and email for the new account you would like to add, and then click Create Web Account.

Removing Account

To delete a web account, simply check the box next to the domain you wish to delete and click Remove Account (Figure 2.6). The next screen will ask a few questions regarding files and accounts for this user. You will have the option to keep or delete domains, emails and ftp accounts, files and folders, and databases for each account. Choose yes or no and then Confirm whether or not you wish to remove the account.

Suspending Account

To suspend a web account, simply check the box next to the domain you wish to suspend and click Suspend account, then confirm on the next screen.

Reactivating Account

To reactivate a suspended account, simply select the checkbox next to the account you wish to reactivate and click Reactivate Account, then confirm the action on the next screen.

Section 4:
Using the Website Management Tool

Using the Website Management Tool

- ✓ Overview of the Website Management Tool
- ✓ Managing Your Mail Accounts & Accessing Webmail
- ✓ Managing FTP Users & the Online File Manager
- ✓ Adding Domains & Sub-Domains to Your Account
- ✓ Managing Software Services
- ✓ 1-Click Installations
- ✓ Accessing Your Web Logs
- ✓ Managing MySQL Databases

Overview of the Website Management Tool

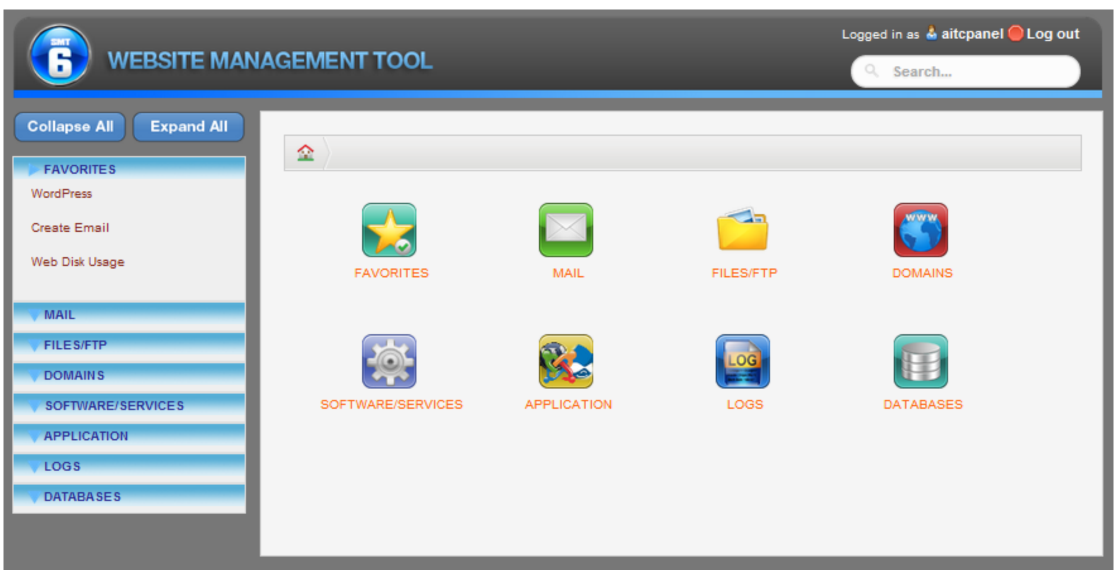

Figure 3.1 – The WMT layout (See Figure 1.2 for updated features)

Mail Management

Access Mail Management from the WMT by clicking on Mail, then Mail Management. Here you will be able to manage all aspects of your email accounts.

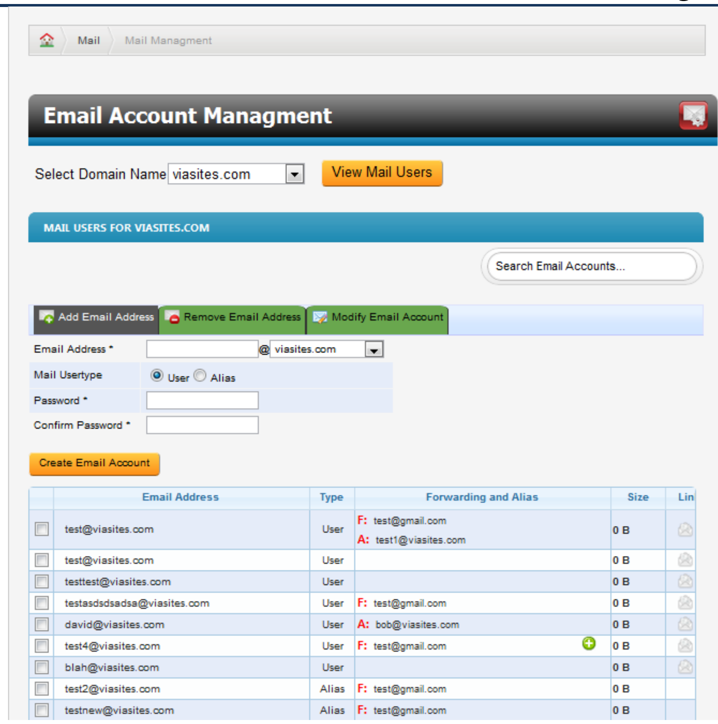

Figure 3.2 - The Email Account Management Interface

Adding Mail Accounts

To add a new email account, simply click Add Email Address. This will bring up the drop down shown in Figure 3.2. From here, enter the username, select your domain, and choose a password. Click Create Email Account to complete the process. You may also add alias' in this same manner, simply select Alias for the Mail Usertype and then the account you wish to receive the mail for this alias.

Deleting Mail Accounts

To delete an email, select the checkbox next to the mail account you wish to delete in the Email Account Management section and click delete. This will bring up a confirmation prompt. If you are sure you wish to delete the account then click confirm.

Advanced Email Functions

To access the advanced email functions for an email account, select the checkbox next to the mail account you wish to modify, and click Modify Email Account. This will bring you to the Email Settings (Figure 3.2) page.

Changing Username/Email Address

When modifying an email account, the first option will be to change the username of the account. This will change the email address for that account.

Changing Password

Select Change Password from the Email Settings page to change an email account's password.

Email Forwarding (single and mail lists)

To begin, first click the Email Forwarding Tab (Figure 3.2). From here (Figure 3.3), choose whether forwarding is enabled or disabled. Enter the email address you would like the email for this account to be forwarded to. Use a comma (,) to forward to multiple email addresses, or list each email address on a single line. Select the 'Add emails to forwarding' button to confirm your changes. This feature combines previous SMT options for email forwarding to a single email account, and Mail List options.

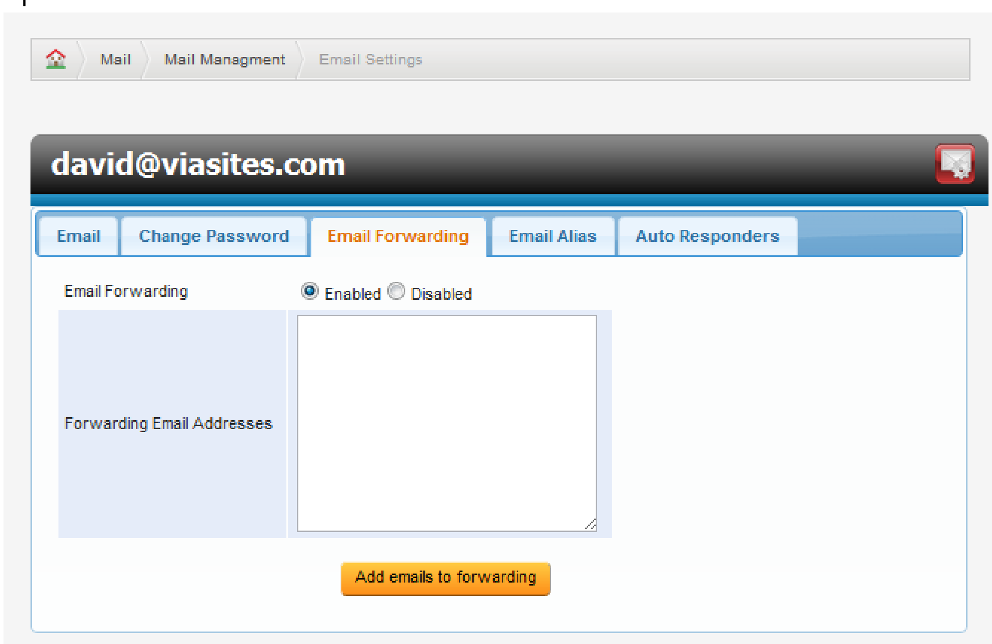

Figure 3.3 – Email Forwarding

Aliases

Creating an email alias is similar to email forwarding, except any email sent to that alias will be sent to specified accounts. This will allow an individual to create lists that send to multiple accounts (i.e. sales@yourcompany.com would be an alias that automatically sends to every member of your sales team). From the Email Settings page (Figure 3.2), click Email Alias, then Add Alias (Figure 3.4). Enter the alias you would like to create and then click the "Add Email Alias" button. To delete an alias, simply check the box next to the alias you wish to delete and click Remove Alias. This will bring up a confirmation window; simply click Confirm to delete the alias.

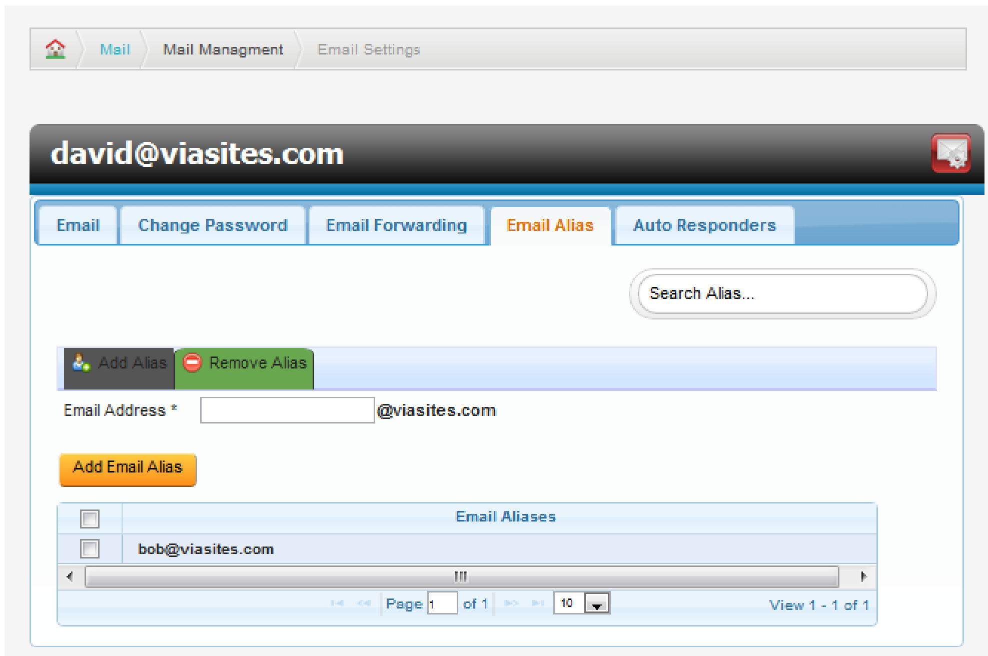

Figure 3.4 – Email Aliases

Auto-Responders

To create an auto-responder, select Auto-Responders from the Email Settings window. Here (Figure 3.5), enter the subject and body that you would like sent out as an automatic reply to any email you receive. This is perfect for notifying clients of pending vacation or current support issues.

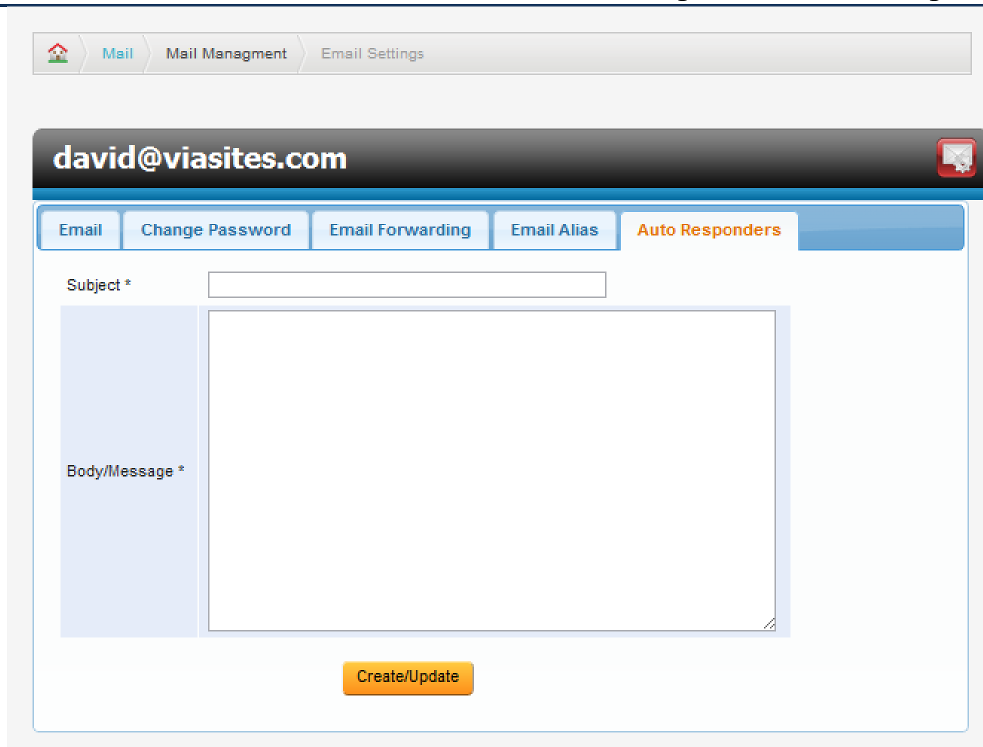

Figure 3.5 – Auto-Responders

FTP & File Management

From the WMT Main Panel (Figure 3.1), click Files/FTP. From here you can create and edit FTP users, use our web based file manager, or check your web disk usage.

Creating FTP Accounts

To create a FTP User, click Add FTP Account. This will bring up the account creation screen (Figure 3.6). Choose your username, the domain they will have access to, the directory they will access when logging in (leave blank to give the account access to the root directory), and a password. Once you have entered all of this information, click Create FTP Account.

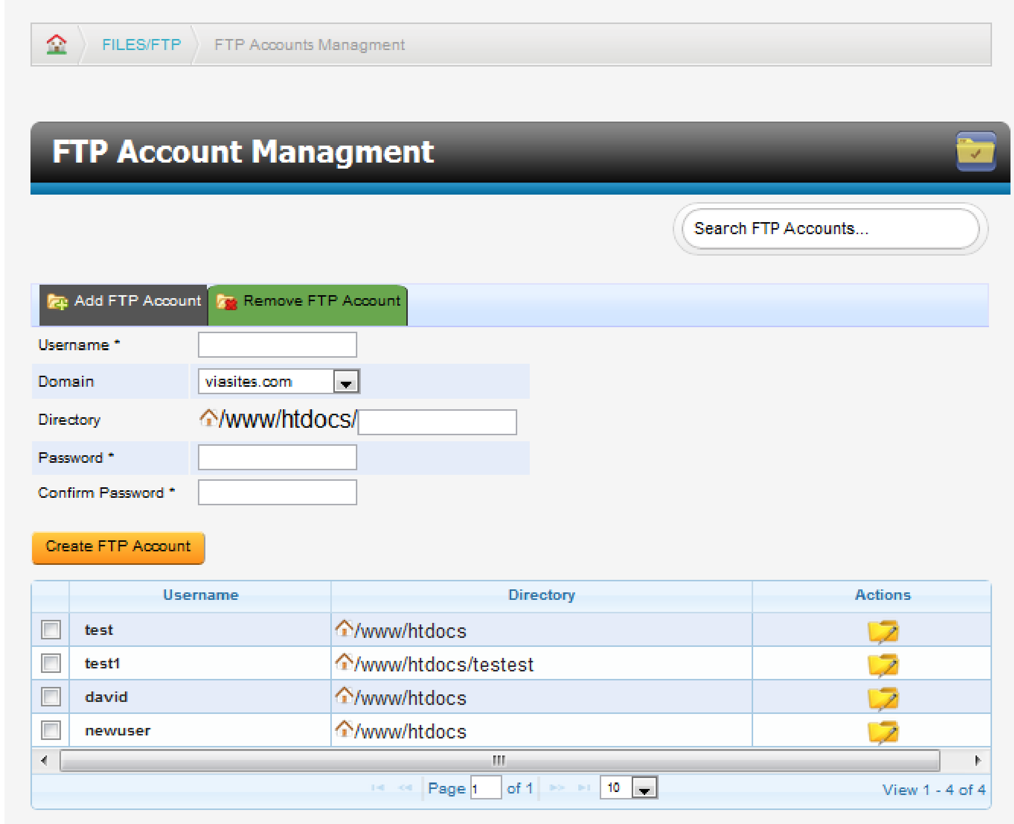

Figure 3.6 – FTP Account Management Screen – Adding an FTP Account

Modifying FTP Accounts

To change the username, password, or home directory for an FTP account, select the checkbox (Figure 3.6) next to the account you wish to modify. From this screen (Figure 3.7), you can choose the appropriate tab for the account information you wish to modify.

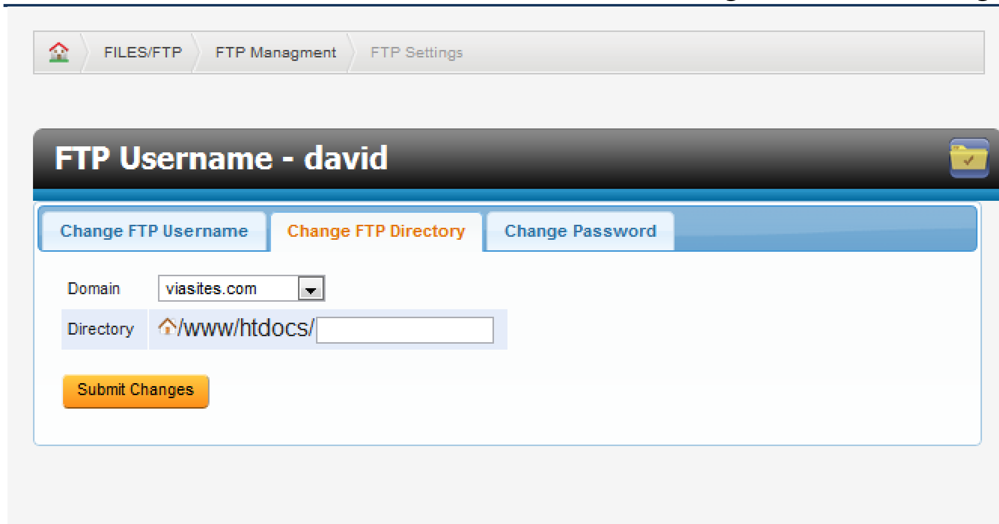

Figure 3.7 – Modifying an FTP Account – Change FTP Directory

Deleting an FTP Account

To delete a FTP account, select the checkbox next to the username (Figure 3.6) you wish to delete, and click Remove FTP Account. Confirm the action on the next screen to delete the account.

Online File Manager

To access the Online File Manager, select Files/FTP from the main WMT panel and then select File Manager.

AIT's Online File Manager is built on the open source application AjaXplorer. AjaXplorer's 4.0.4 User Manual is located here: http://www.ait.com/support/user-manuals/

Web Disk Usage

From the Main Panel (Figure 3.1), click Files/FTP, then Web Disk Usage to see a chart detailing the amount of disk space being use by your account and each domain.

Domain Management

To access Domain Management (Figure 3.8), click on Domains from the WMT (Figure 3.1) and then click Domains on the next screen.

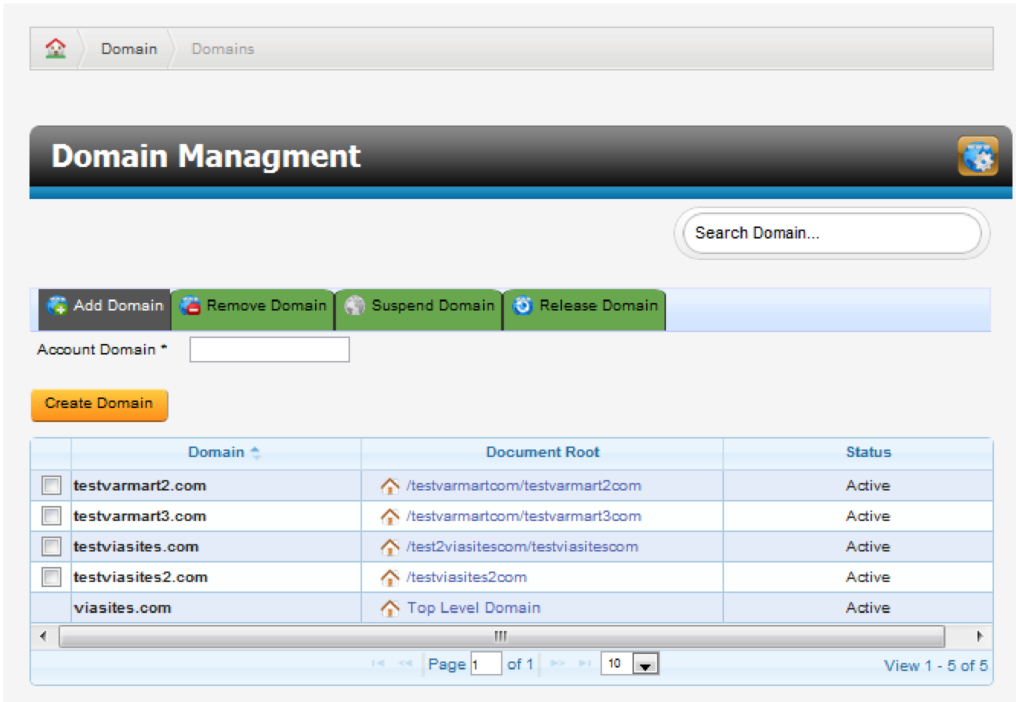

Figure 3.8 – Domain Management

Adding a Domain

Add a domain to your account by clicking the Add Domain tab (Figure 3.8), and then enter in the domain you wish to add. Simply enter the domain and its extension; there is no need to add www before it. (i.e. yourdomain.com) Click on Create Domain and then confirm on the next screen to complete the process. This process will automatically add a directory in your file system for this domain's files.

Removing Domain

To remove a domain from your account, check the box next to the domain you wish to remove (Figure 3.8) and then click Remove Domain. On the next screen you can choose whether or not you would like to remove the files and/or databases associated with this domain, finally click on confirm to remove the domain.

NOTE: REMOVING A DOMAIN FROM YOUR ACCOUNT WILL NOT DELETE THAT DOMAIN FROM THE REGISTRAR.

Suspend a Domain

To suspend a domain, check the box next to the domain you with to suspend (Figure 3.8) and click Suspend Domain. Click confirm on the next screen to finalize the process.

To un-suspend a domain, check the box next to the domain you wish to modify and click Release Domain, then click confirm on the next screen and that domain will be reactivated.

Subdomain Management

To access Domain Management (Figure 3.9), click on Domains from the WMT (Figure 3.1) and then click Sub Domains on the next screen.

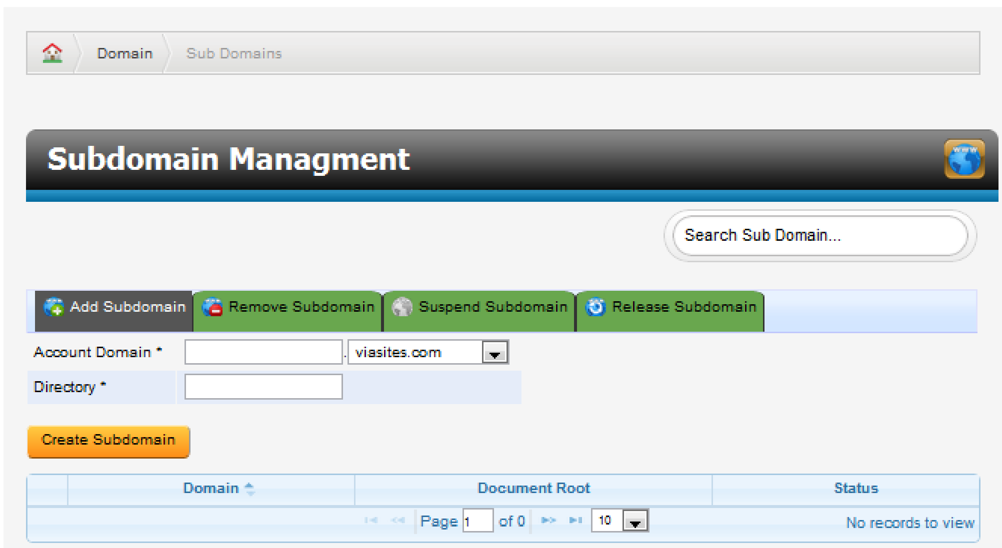

Figure 3.9 – Sub Domain Management

Adding a Subdomain

Add a subdomain to your account by clicking the Add Subdomain tab (Figure 3.9), and then enter in the domain you wish to add & the name of the storage directory for the subdomain. Click on Create Subdomain and then confirm on the next screen to complete the process.

Removing a Subdomain

To remove a subdomain from your account, check the box next to the subdomain you wish to remove (Figure 3.9) and then click Remove Subdomain. Confirm on the next screen to remove the subdomain.

Suspending a Subdomain

To suspend a subdomain, check the box next to the subdomain you with to suspend (Figure 3.8) and click Suspend Subdomain. Click confirm on the next screen to finalize the process.

To release a subdomain from suspension, check the box next to the subdomain you wish to modify and click Release Subdomain, then click confirm on the next screen and that subdomain will be reactivated.

Managing Software Services

To access the Software & Services panel, click on Software/Services from the main WMT screen (Figure 3.1).

CGI Installation

To install CGI on a domain or subdomain, first click on CGI from the Software/Services Menu, then select the domain and click Start CGI Installation (Figure 3.10).

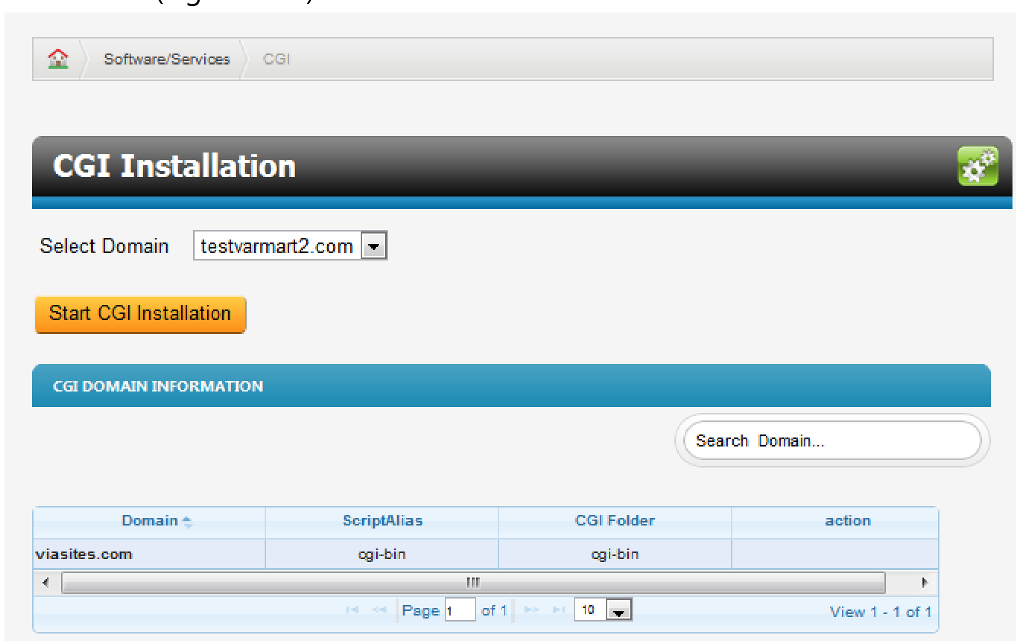

Figure 3.10 – CGI Installation

PHP Configuration

To view your account's PHP details, click on PHP Configuration from the Software/Services Menu. This will display all the relevant information for your php installation.

Perl Modules

To view the currently installed perl modules, click on Perl Modules from the Software/Services Menu.

1-Click Installations

Application Management Overview

Our 1-Click Installs are simple to manage. Simply click on Application in the Main Panel (Figure 3.1) and then click on the application you wish to manage. This will take you to that application's Application Management page (Figure 3.11). Here you can view all of your 1-click installs for that application.

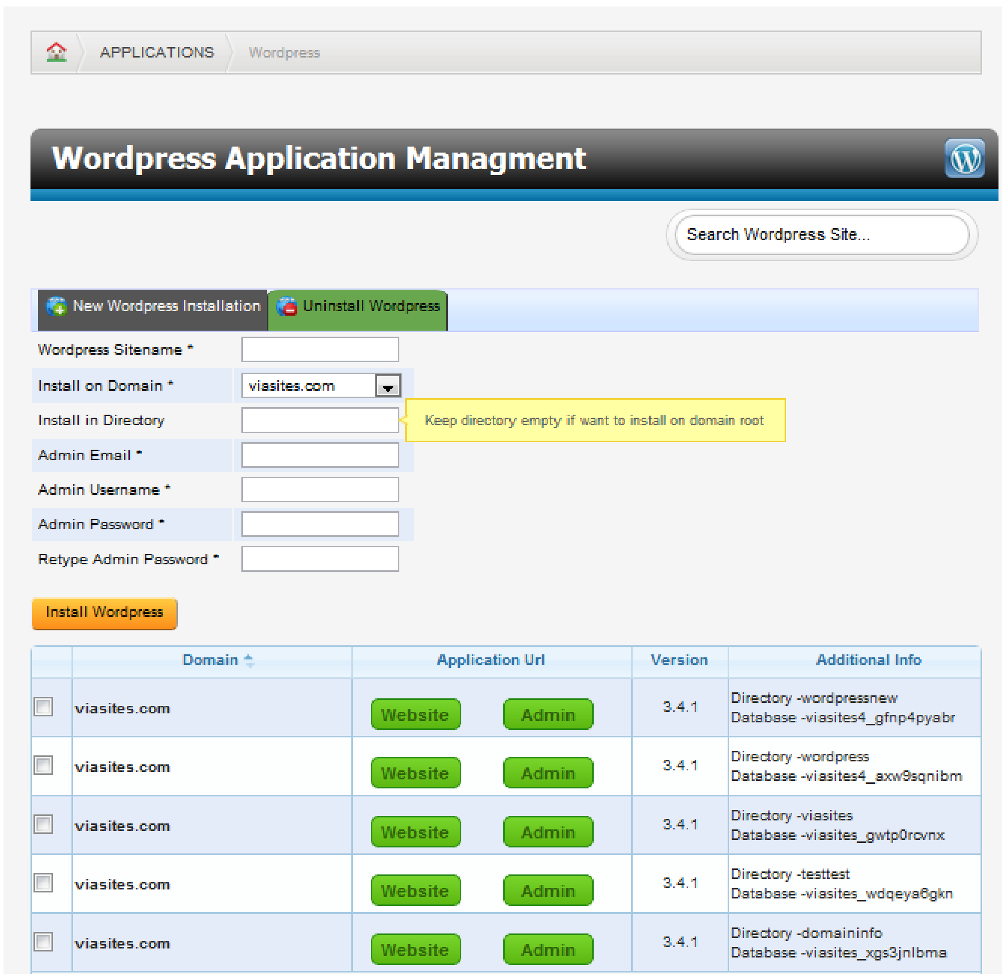

Figure 3.11 – The Application Management page for Wordpress

- The domain for that installation will be listed under domain, and this section is sortable by clicking the arrows next to Domain.

- Click on Website to access the end user portion of your website.
- Click on Admin to access the admin panel for your Application
- The current version number will be listed under Version. Click next to the Version header to sort by this value. This is a quick way to see which installations need to be updated.
- Additional Info will list the directory and database for the given installation.

Installing an Application

To install an application, click on the New Installation button on the application's Application Management page (Figure 3.11). From here, you will fill out the information needed for that application. Most applications will require a Site Name, Domain Installation, Install Directory, and the Admin email, username, and password; however, some applications will require additional options. Once you have the required options set, click on the install button, then confirm the installation on the next screen.

Uninstalling an Application

Select the checkbox next to the application you wish to remove on the Application Management page (Figure 3.11) and then click the Uninstall Application tab. On the next screen, you will be asked if you want to delete the files and folders as well. If you want the files to remain, but the site and database removed, ensure no is checked. If you want everything removed, select yes. To confirm installation, select Confirm and Remove Application. If you wish to cancel and keep the application, click Cancel.

Accessing Web Logs

To access your web logs, click on Logs from the WMT (Figure 3.1).

Web Statistics (Webalizer)

Detailed statistics for your domains visitors can be kept through the Web Statistics application. You may access Web Statistics by clicking on Web Statistics (Webalizer) from the Logs menu. If Webalizer is not activated, your first visit will be to the Configuration Panel (Figure 3.12). Here you can update any configuration settings you would like, then click Submit Webalizer Configuration. Visitor statistics will begin accumulating and display under the Webalizer Statistics tab (Figure 3.13)

Configuring Webalizer

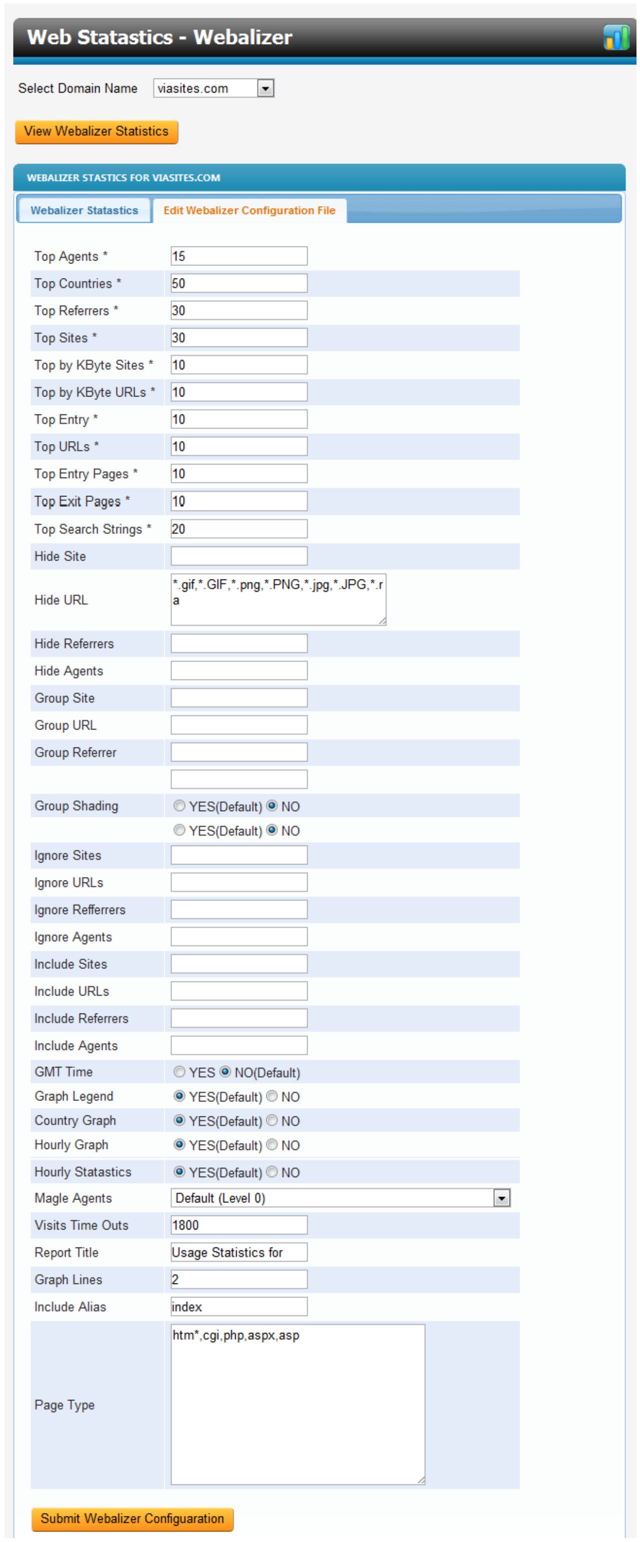

Figure 3.12 – Configuration Panel

- Top Agents - Specify how many "top" agents are displayed
- Top Countries - Specify how many "top" countries are displayed
- Top Referrers - Specify how many "top" referrers are displayed
- Top Sites - Specify how many "top" sites are displayed
- Top by KByte Sites - Specify how many "top" sites by KBytes are displayed
- Top by KByte URLs - Specify how many "top" urls are displayed by KBytes
- Top Entry - Specify how many "top" entry pages are displayed
- Top URLs - Specify how many "top" urls are displayed
- Top Entry Pages - Specify how many "top" entry pages are displayed
- Top Exit Pages - Specify how many "top" exit pages are displayed
- Top Search Strings - Specify how many "top" search strings are displayed
- Hide Site - Normally you would only specify your own web server to be hidden.
- Hide URL - Hide "top" URL displayed in the "Top URL's" table. Normally this is used to hide items such as graphics files or non-html files that are transferred to the visiting user.
- Hide Referrers - Normally you would only specify your own web server to be hidden.
- Hide Agents - Hide "top" agents are displayed in the "Top User Agents" table (i.e. robots, spiders, realaudio,etc...)
- Group Site - Most used for grouping top level domains and unresolved IP address for local dial-ups, etc...
- Group URL - Useful for grouping complete directory trees.
- Group Referrer - Can be handy for some of the major search engines that have multiple host names a referral can come from.
- Group Agent - A handy example of how you could use this one is to use "Mozilla" and "MSIE" as the values for GroupAgent and HideAgent keywords. Make sure you put the "MSIE" one first.
- Group Shading - Allows shading of table rows for groups.
- Group Highlight - Allows bolding of table rows for groups.
- Ignore Site - This allows specified sites to be completely ignored from the generated statistics.
- Ignore URL - This allows specified URL's to be completely ignored from the generated statistics. One use for this keyword would be to ignore all hits to a 'temporary' directory where development work is being done, but is not accessible to the outside world.

- Ignore Referrer - This allows records to be ignored based on the referrer field.
- Ignore Agent - This allows specified User Agent records to be completely ignored from the statistics. Maybe useful if you really don't want to see all those hits from MSIE.
- Include Site - Force the record to be processed based on hostname. This takes precedence over the Ignore* keywords.
- Include URL - Force the record to be processed based on URL. This takes precedence over the Ignore* keywords.
- Include Referrer - Force the record to be processed based on URL. This takes precedence over the Ignore* keywords.
- Include Agent - Force the record to be processed based on user agent. This takes precedence over the Ignore* keywords.
- GMT Time - Allows timestamps to be displayed in GMT instead of local time
- Graph Legend - Display of color coded legends on produced graphics.
- Country Graph - Creates and displays Country usage graph.
- Hourly Graph - Creates and display Hourly usage graph.
- Hourly Statistics - Creates and displays Hourly usage statistics.
- Mangle Agents - Lets you define the level of user agent name mangling. Each level produces a different level of detail. 6 is the least detailed. 0 is the default giving the most details. The selection options are as follows:
  - Default (Level 0)
  - Level 1 Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.0; Windows 98)
  - Level 2 Mozilla/4.01(compatible; MSIE 5.0;)
  - Level 3 Mozilla/4.01
  - Level 4 Mozilla/4.0
  - Level 5 Mozilla/4
  - Level 6 (Least detailed)
- Visit Time Outs - Written HHMMSS for Hours, Minutes and Seconds. The default is 30 minutes to time out.
- Report Title - Title to use for generated report. This is "Usage Stats for" by default, which will display the domain name afterwards.
- Graph Lines - Specify number of background reference lines to display on graph.
- Include Alias - Allows additional 'index.html' aliases to be defined. Webalizer scans and strips the string "index" from the URL's before processing them. This turns the URL /somedir/index.htm to /somedir/.

- Page Type – This is the name of the file extensions that you want to monitor. By default, html, htm, and cgi are included. Others that may want to be included are *.php, or *.pl. List the additional extensions, one per line.

Access Logs

To access your logs, first click on Logs from the WMT (Figure 3.1), then click Access Logs. From here (Figure 3.13) select the domain you wish to view access logs for and then click View Access Logs.

You can also choose to enable or disable these logs on this screen, just click Update Configuration to save these settings.

From the Access Logs page, you will be able to view the last 100 entries in your log file. You may use the refresh button in the top right to see the latest entries. Full logs are stored on your server at **/www/logs.**

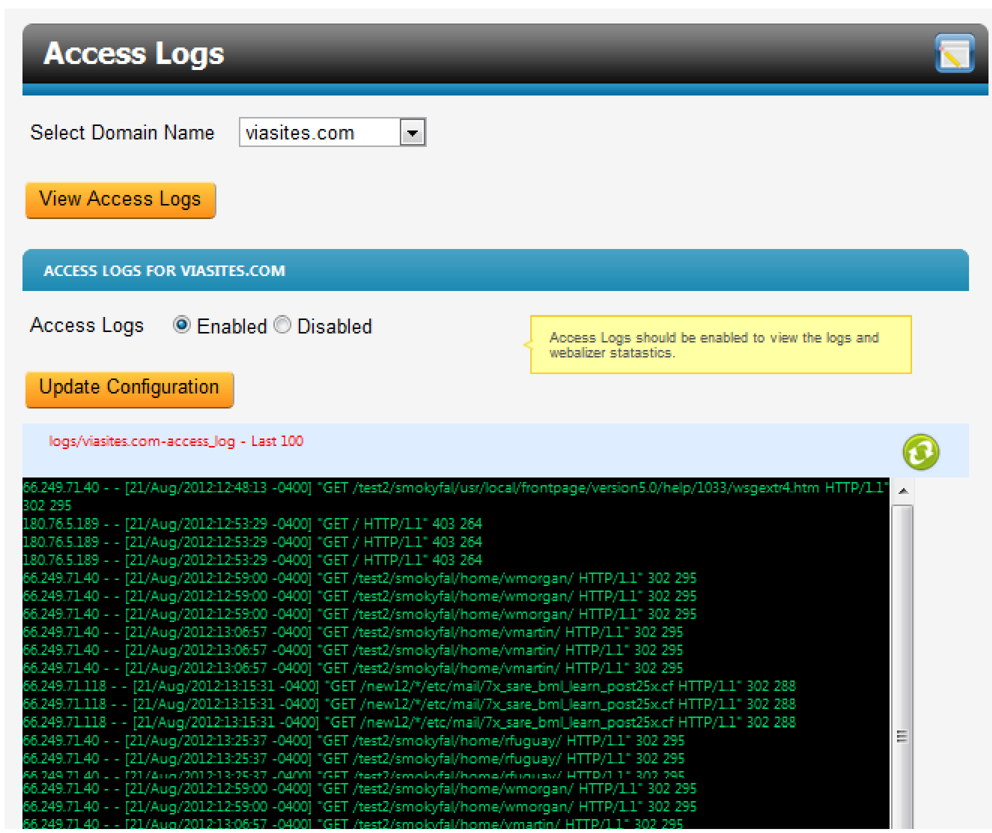

Figure 3.13 – Access Logs Screen – Error Logs will be Identical

Error Logs

To access your error logs, first click on Logs from the WMT (Figure 3.1), then click Error Logs. From here (Figure 3.13) select the domain you wish to view error logs for and then click View Access Logs.

You can also choose to enable or disable these logs on this screen, just click Update Configuration to save these settings.

From the Error Logs page, you will be able to view the last 100 entries in your log file. You may use the refresh button in the top right to see the latest entries. Full logs are stored on your server at **/www/logs.**

Managing Databases

To create and manage your databases and database users, click on Databases from the main WMT panel (Figure 3.1). If you have MySQL installed on your server directly (only dedicated customers will have this option), you can manage your databases and users from the Mysql Database icon or advanced users can use phpmyadmin, also available from this screen.

If you are in a shared environment or do not have MySQL installed, you will need to use Remote MySQL Database to manage your databases and access phpmyadmin.

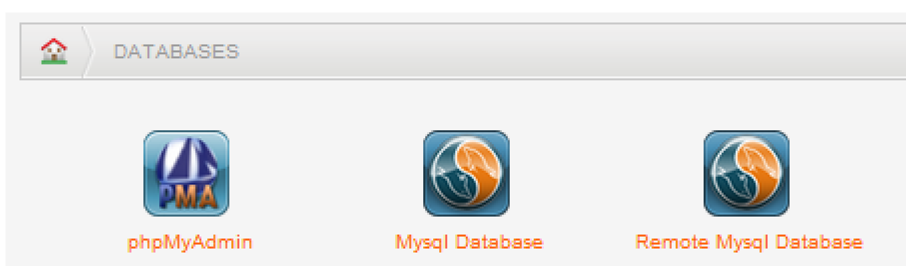

Figure 3.14 – Database Menu

MySQL Databases (Dedicated Customers)

Click on Mysql Database from the Database Menu (Figure 3.14) to access your database management.

To add a new database, click Add Database, enter the desired name for your database, and then click Create New Database.

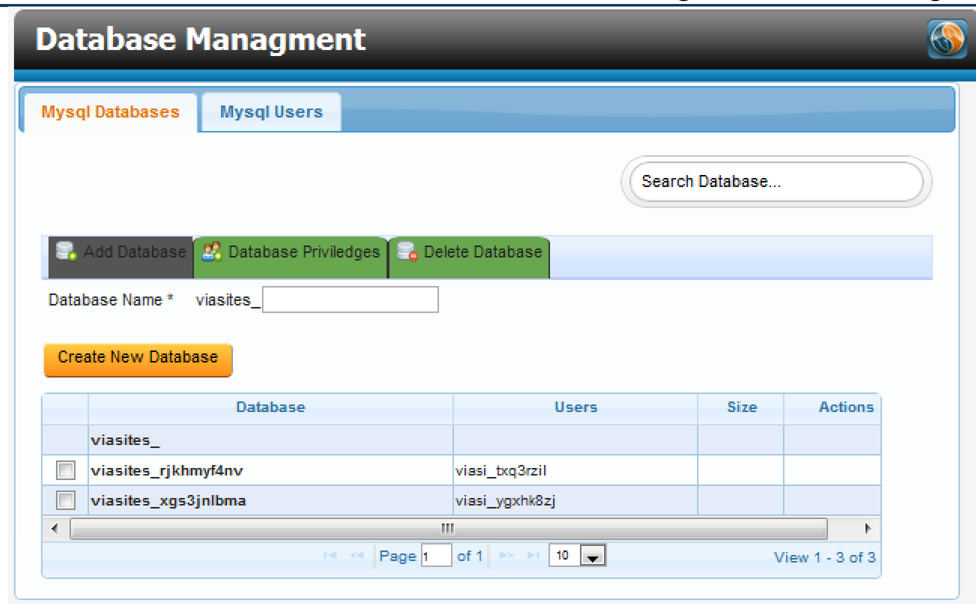

Figure 3.15 – Adding a Database

To create a new user, select the Mysql Users tab (Figure 3.15). From here (Figure 3.16), first select Add New User. Enter the username and password and then click Confirm New User. To change a user password, select the checkbox next to the user you wish to modify and then select Change Password. To delete a user, select the checkbox next to the user you wish to delete and select Delete User, and then confirm account deletion on the next screen.

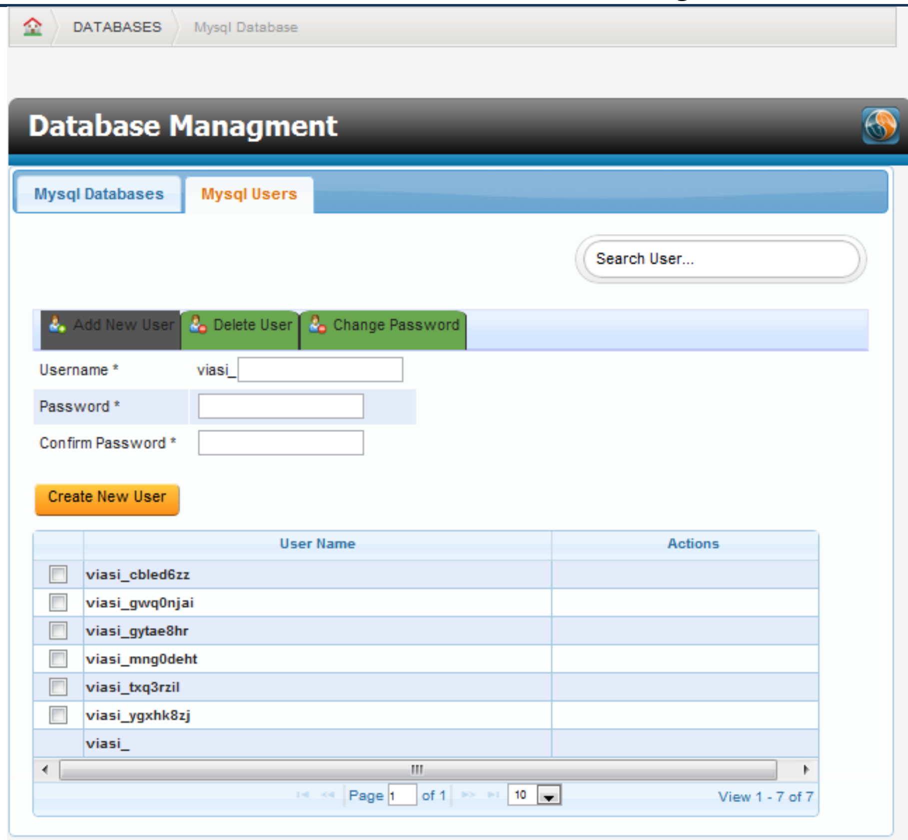

Figure 3.16 – MySQL User Creation

To give a user access to a database, select the checkbox next to the database you wish to modify, and then click Database Privileges (Figure 3.15). From the Database Privileges screen (Figure 3.17) first select the username you would like to add to the database and the database you want to give them access to. Select the privileges you would like that user to have (choose All Privileges to quick select all) and then select Add User to Database.

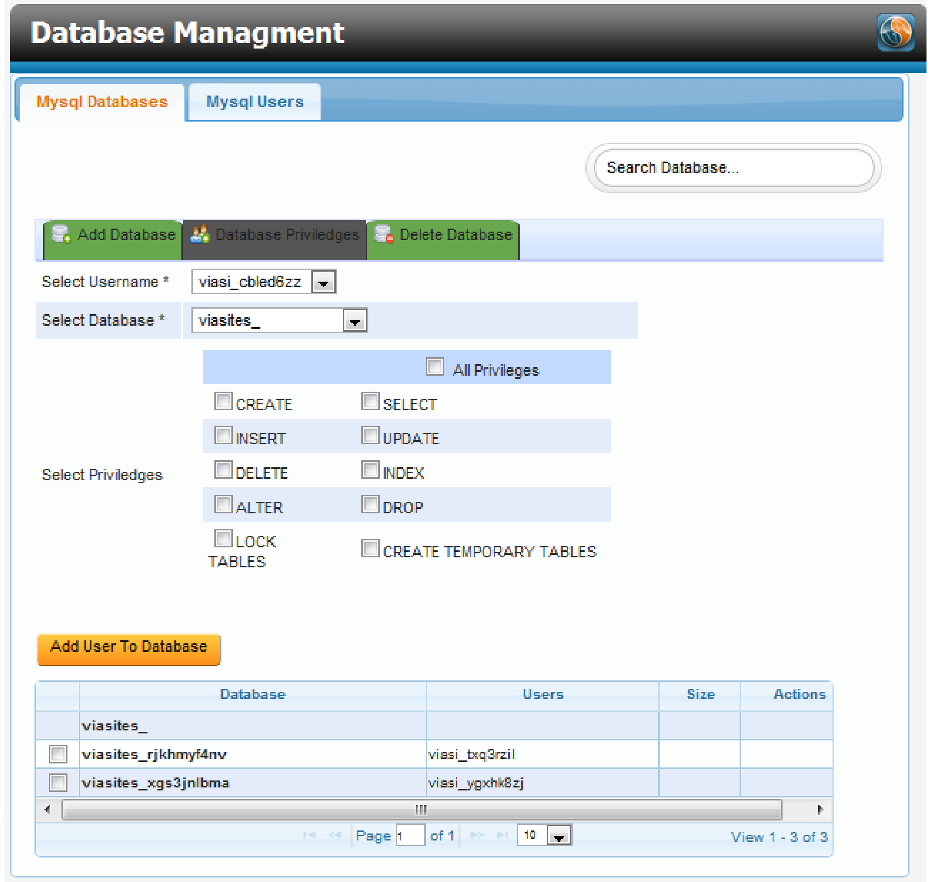

Figure 3.17 – Adding User to Database

To delete a database, select the checkbox next to the database you wish to remove (Figure 3.15) and choose Delete Database. Confirm on the next screen to finalize removing the database.

Remote MySQL Database

Shared users and those without MySQL installed directly on their machine, will create databases through the Remote MySQL Database section of the WMT. Access this by clicking Remote Mysql Database from the Database Menu (Figure 3.14).

To add a database, click on Add Database from the Remote MySQL Database page. This will bring up Figure 3.18; from here, enter the domain, username, and password for this database, then click Create New Database.

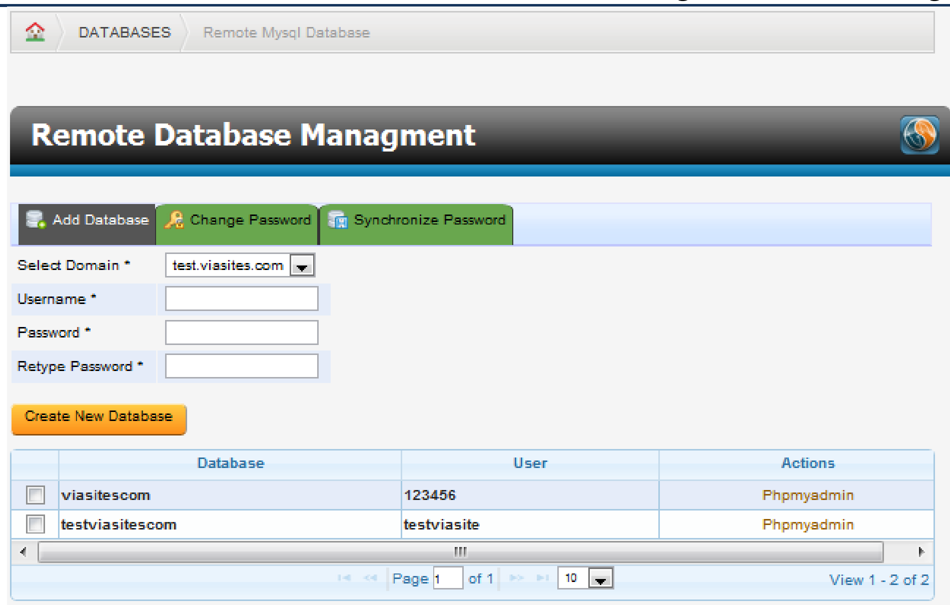

Figure 3.18 – Remote MySQL Databases – Add User

Shared Users who need access to phpMyAdmin can do so from the Remote Database Management screen. Simply click on phpMyAdmin under Actions for the database you wish to modify (Figure 3.18). You may need to synchronize your password before being able to access phpMyAdmin. To do so, simply check the box next to the database you need to sync and click Synchronize Password.

phpMyAdmin

Advanced users can use phpmyadmin to handle their databases. Dedicated customers can do so from the main Database menu (Figure 3.14) while shared customers may access phpmyadmin from the Remote Mysql Database application (Figure 3.18).

Note that phpmyadmin is already installed in the SMT, so you do not need to install it as in previous SMT interfaces. If you want to manage the databases through phpmyadmin, simply login to your SMT interface. If you need to provide phpmyadmin to one of your customers, you can do so by having them login to their SMT interface.