

Setup of IIS4 for Use with Actinic Catalog

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Author	Comments
1.0	24 th December 2000	Shaun Sloan	Initial revision
1.1	1 st March 2001	Shaun Sloan	Added cgi-bin Perl Association
1.2	4 th June 2001	Shaun Sloan	Add Perl checks etc.
1.3	6 th June 2001	Shaun Sloan	Added Web Site creation
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1 Host Headers

Host headers are a mechanism where more than one domain name can be hosted from a single IP Address.

Use the IIS MMC to create a host header name for each web site to be hosted on the IP Address.

The host header name has to be registered with the appropriate name resolution system.

If the computer is on an intranet (a private LAN that uses Internet technology), register it with the intranet's name resolution system, such as the Windows Internet Name Service (WINS).

If the computer is on the Internet, register the host header name with the Domain Name System (DNS), which is administered by InterNIC.

If you are using a name that is not a registered DNS name you can add to the systems hosts file, found at:

C:\WINNT\System32\drivers\etc\hosts

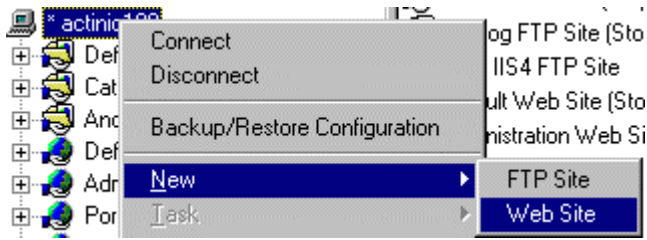
Note: This mechanism only works for the system(s) with the host header entry in their hosts file.

1.1 Vocabulary

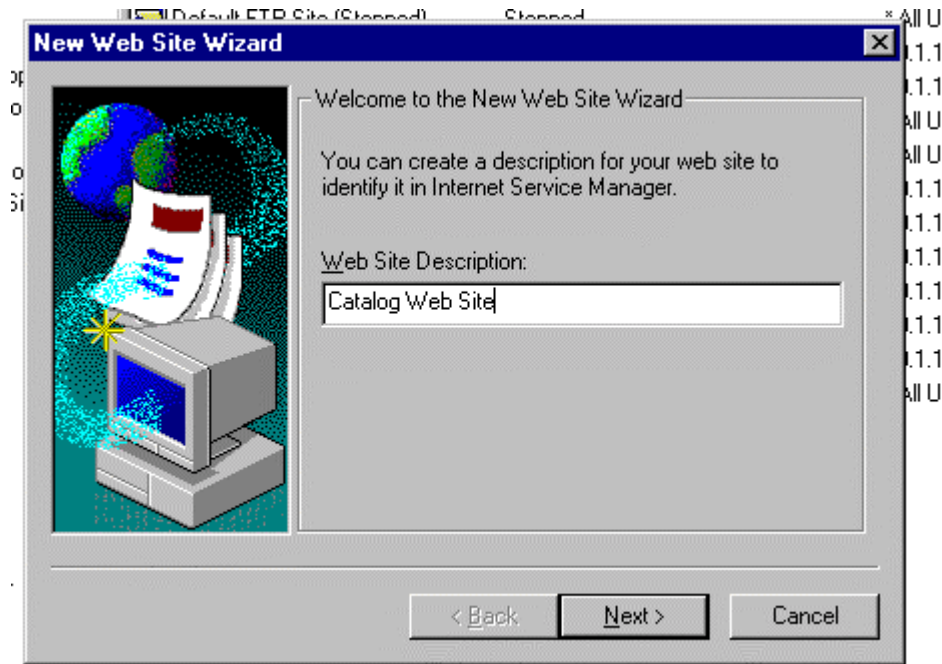
Term	Definition
DNS	Domain Name System is a method for resolving IP addresses to/from host names. DNS root servers are owned and maintained by the InterNIC for the Internet.
Virtual directory alias	A virtual directory alias is a name that clients use when referring to your virtual directory. For example, in the address http://www.actinic.com/cgi-bin , cgi-bin is a virtual directory.
Virtual Web site	A virtual Web site provides the appearance that two or more sites are different, even though they exist on the same Internet server.

2 Setup of Catalog Web Site

Open the IIS MMC and expand the pane view of the server structure. Right click on the Server and select New | Web Site:

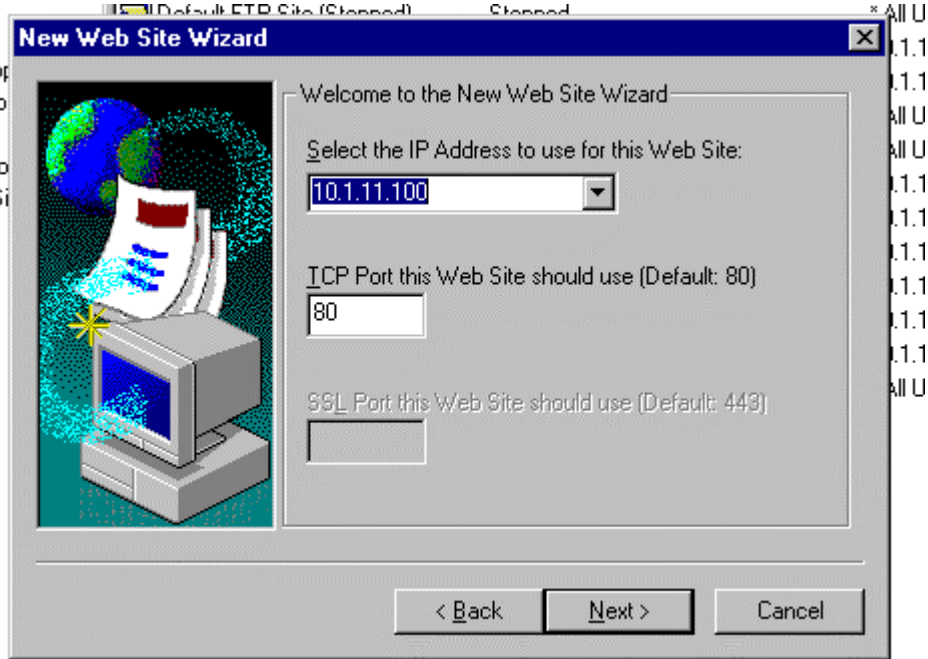


The New Web Site Creation Wizard appears:



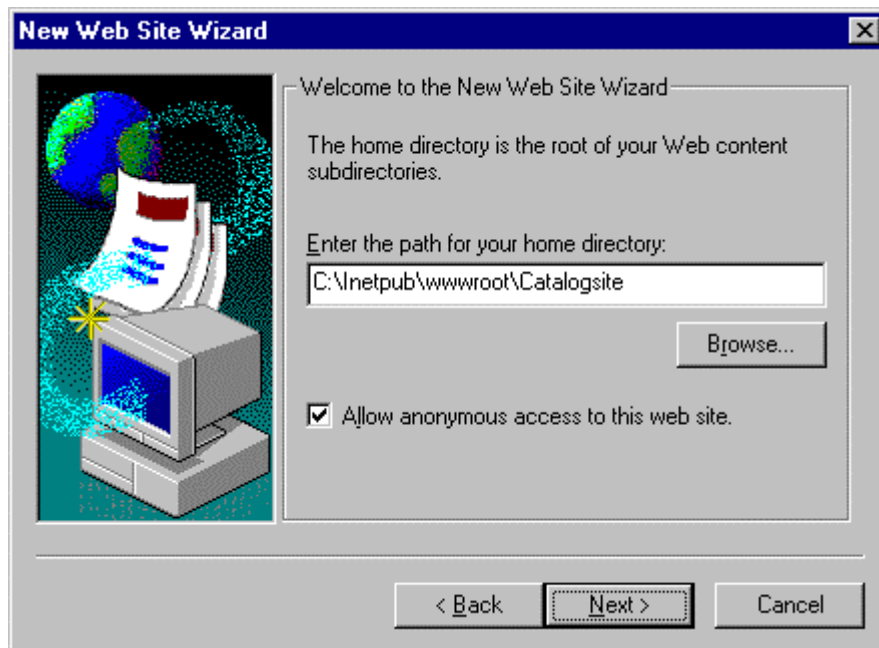
Enter a Description of the Web Site:
For example: **Catalog Web Site**

Click the Next> button.



Select the IP Address to use for this Web Site from the drop-down list. Change the Port Number if a port other than 80 is to be used.

Click the Next> button.



Either enter the path to your home directory or browse to the home directory to be used for this Web Site:

For example: **C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Catalogsite**

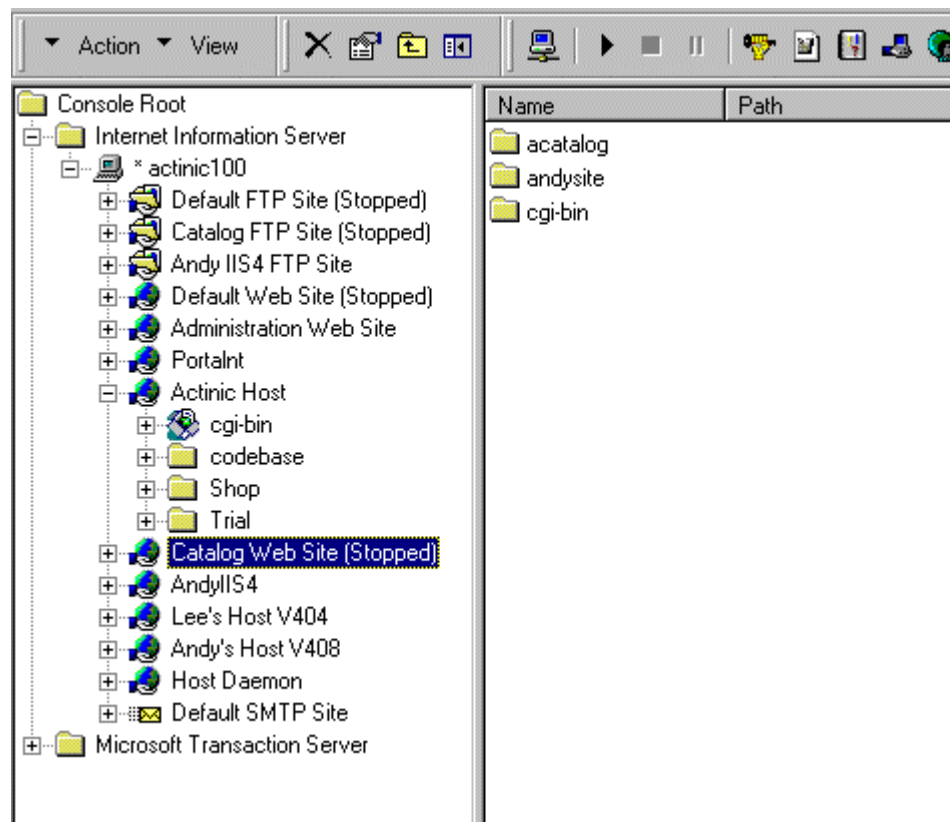
Click the Next> button.

Select the following permissions:

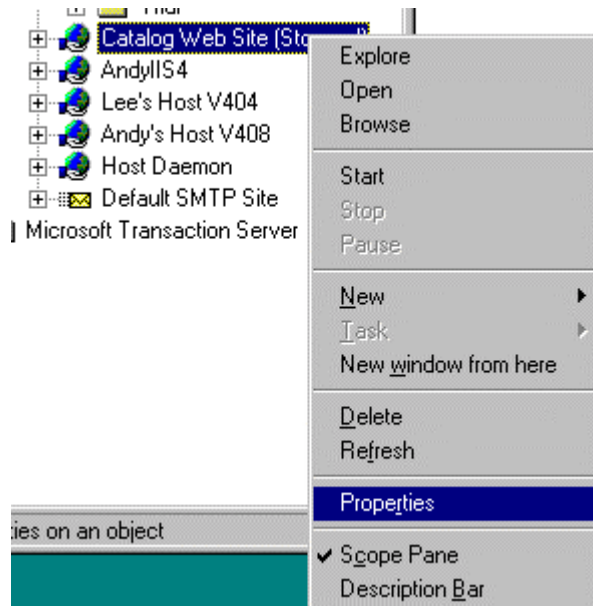


Click the **Finish** button.

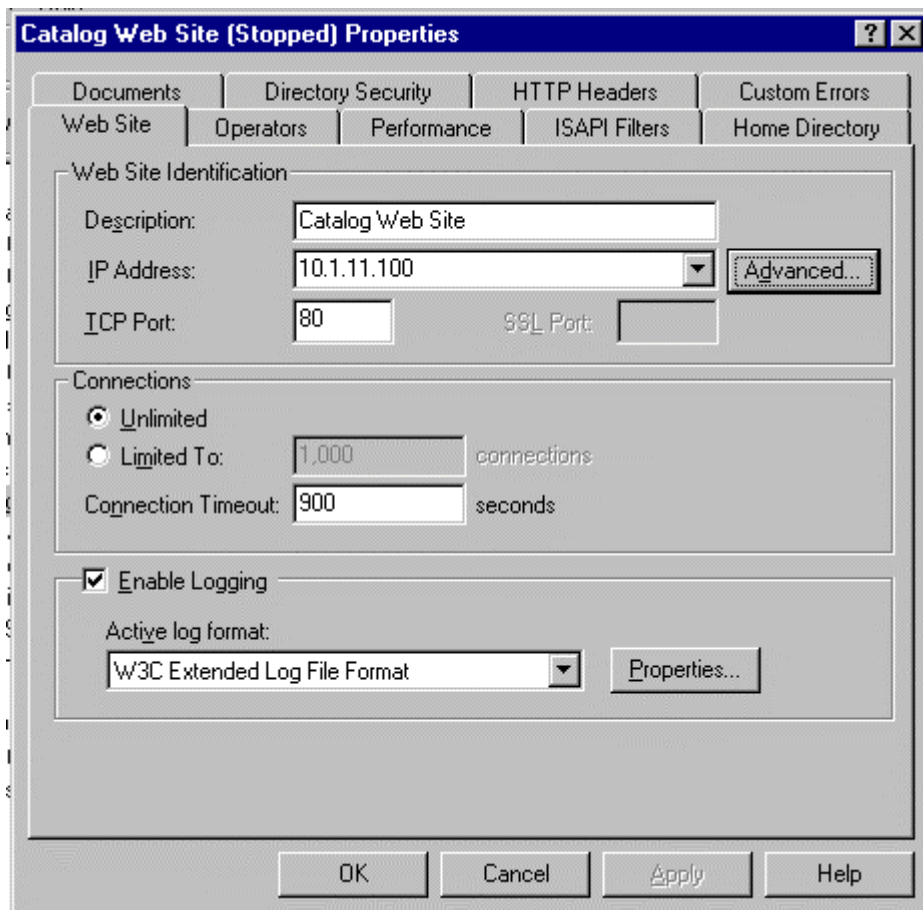
The newly created Web Site will appear in the IIS MMC as below:



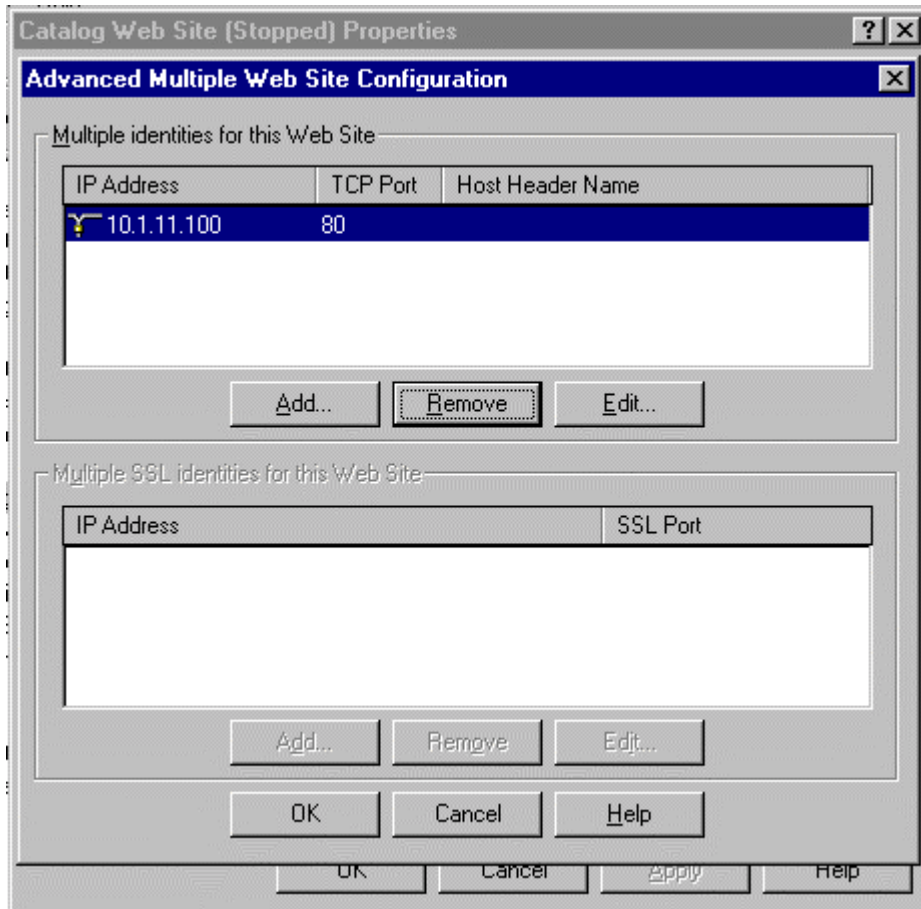
If Host Headers are to be used right click on the Web Site and select Properties:



Click on the Advanced button:



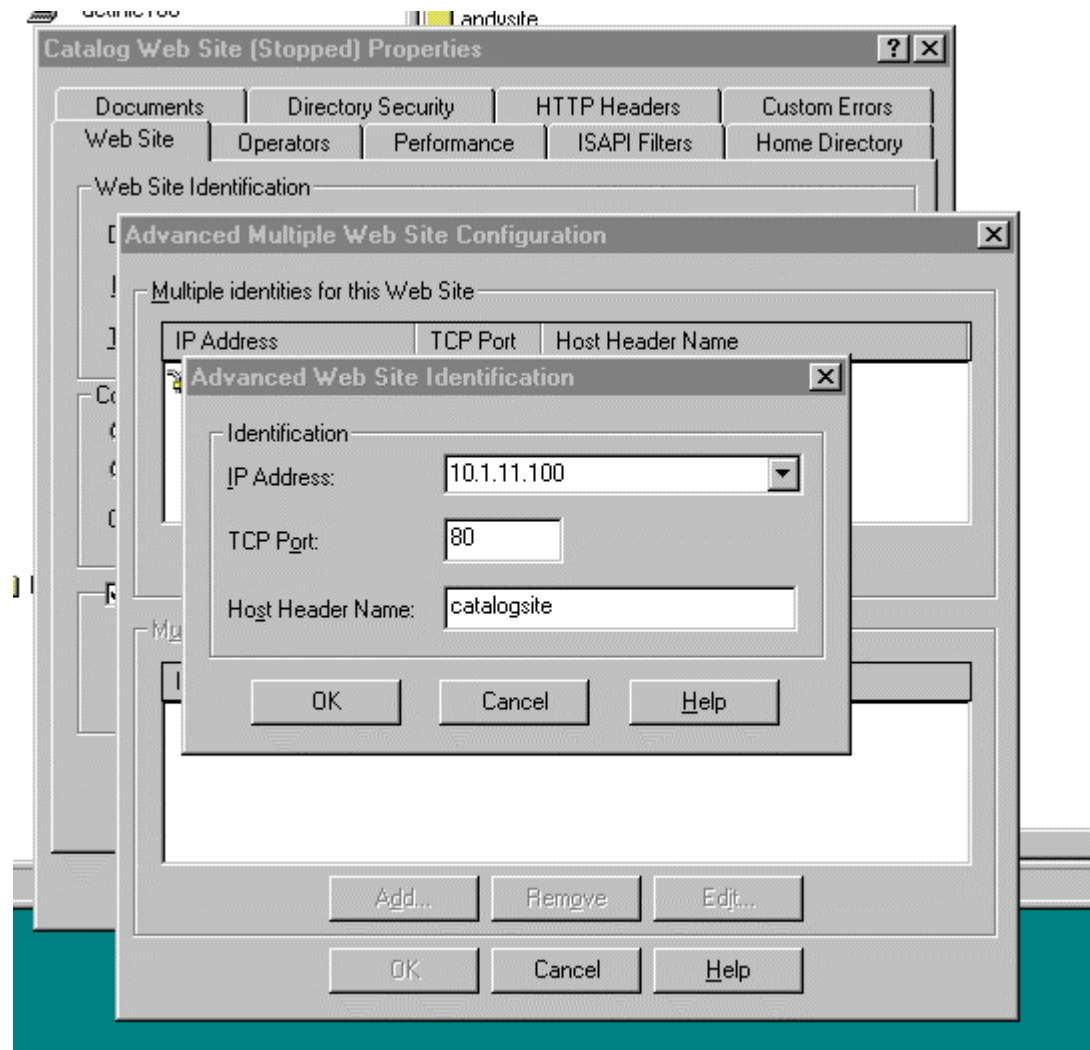
Click on the Add button:



Select IP Address from the drop-down list.

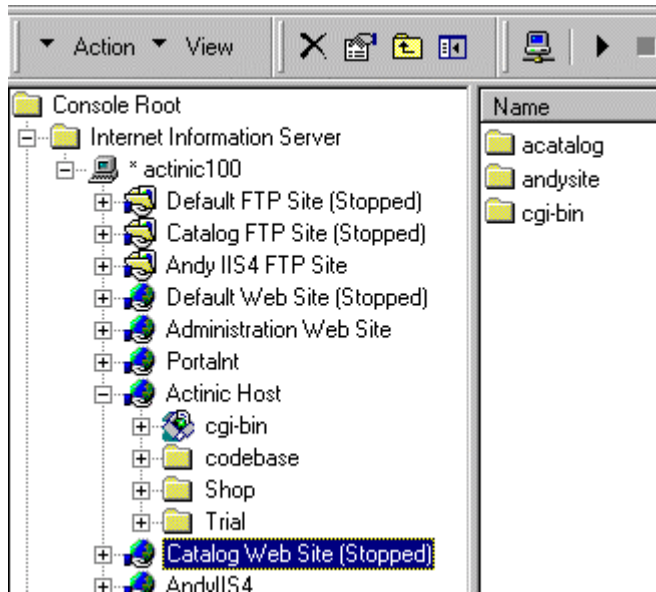
Enter the TCP Port to be used.

Enter the Host Header to be used for this site, for example: **catalogsite**

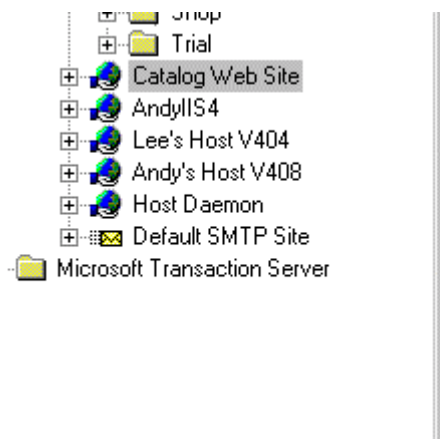


Click the **OK** button.

Click on the Start button or right click on the Web Site | Start to start the Web Site.



Web site should then look like:



3 CGI-BIN Directory

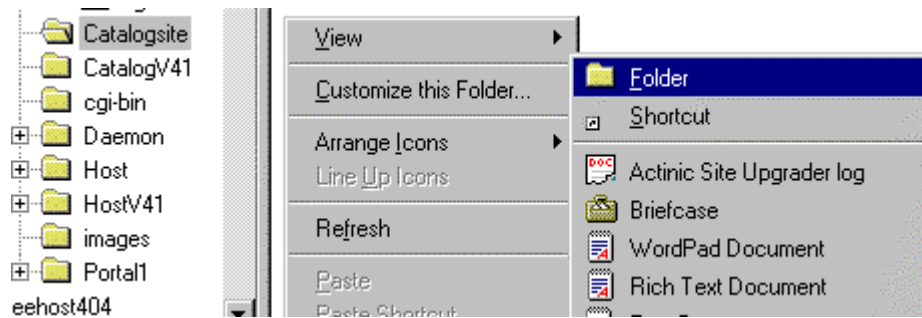
The cgi-bin directory has to exist on two levels:

1. The physical level – actually on the hard disk.
2. The Virtual level – within IIS.

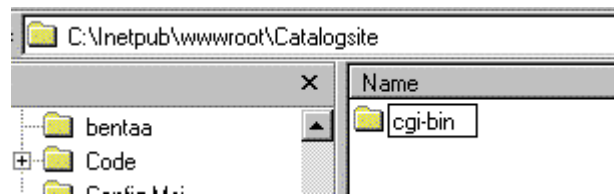
3.1 CGI-BIN Physical Directory Creation

A cgi-bin directory has to be created before it can be an IIS “Virtual Directory”.

Open up Windows Explorer and drill down to the Web Site “Home” directory:



Right click on the directory and in the popup menu select: New | Folder



Enter cgi-bin as the directory name.

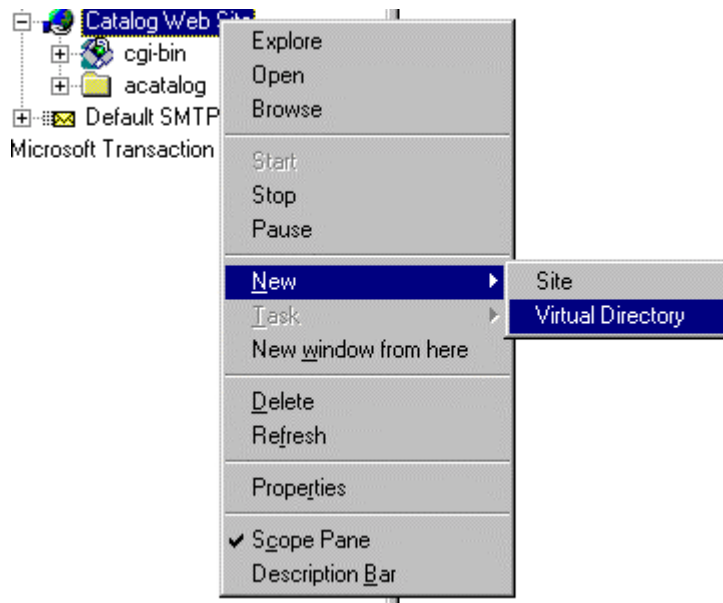
3.2 CGI-BIN Virtual Directory Creation

For Catalog to be able to access the perl script files on the host server, a cgi-bin (created in 3.1 above) must be enabled as a Virtual Directory within IIS.

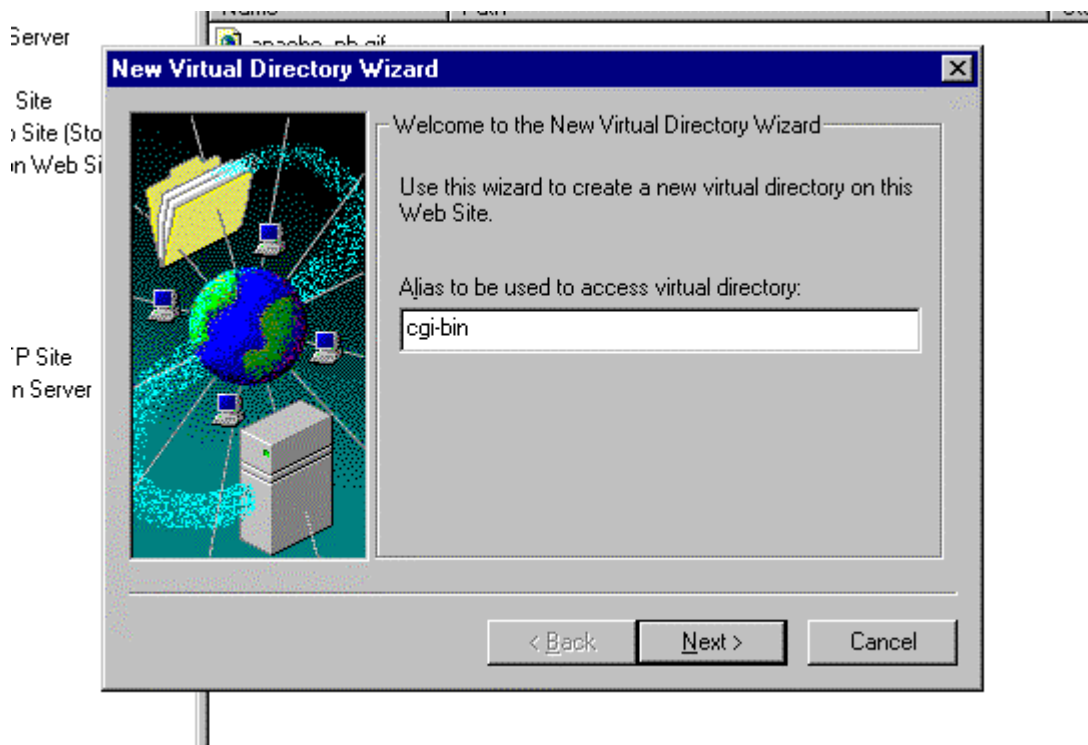
Before the cgi-bin Virtual Directory has been created, in the IIS MMC it appears as a normal folder:



To make the cgi-bin directory a Virtual Directory right click on the Web Site and select:
New | Virtual Directory



The New Virtual Directory Wizard appears:



Enter **cgi-bin** in the Alias to be used to access virtual directory box.

Then click on the Next> button.



Browse to the cgi-bin via the **Browse...** button:

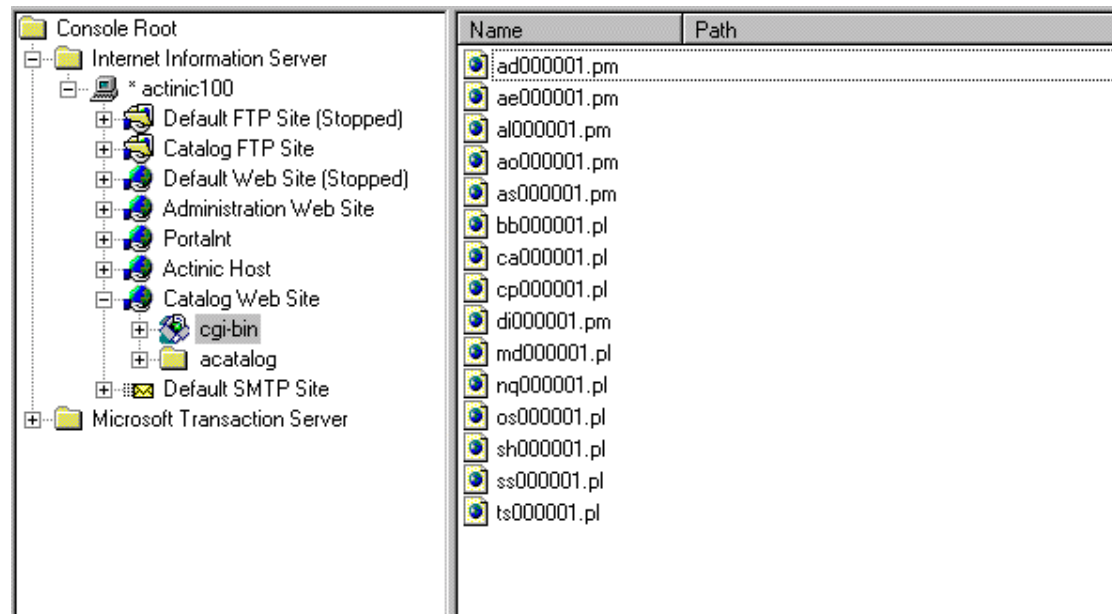
Then click the Next> button.

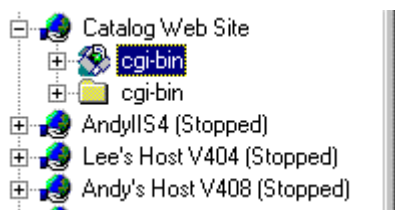
Check **Allow Read Access**, **Allow Script Access** and **Allow Execute Access (includes Script Access)**:



Then click the **Finish** button.

The icon on the cgi-bin should be created as the one pictured below:

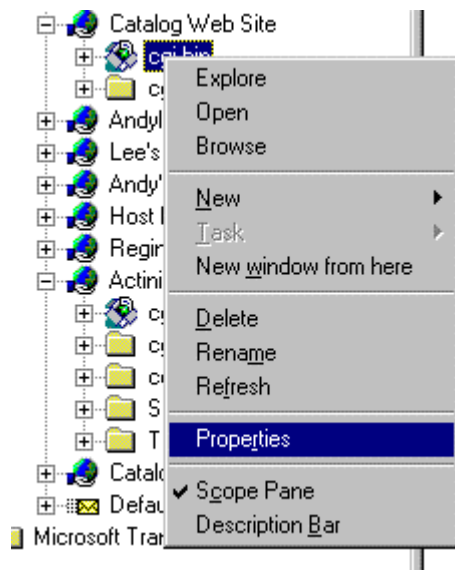




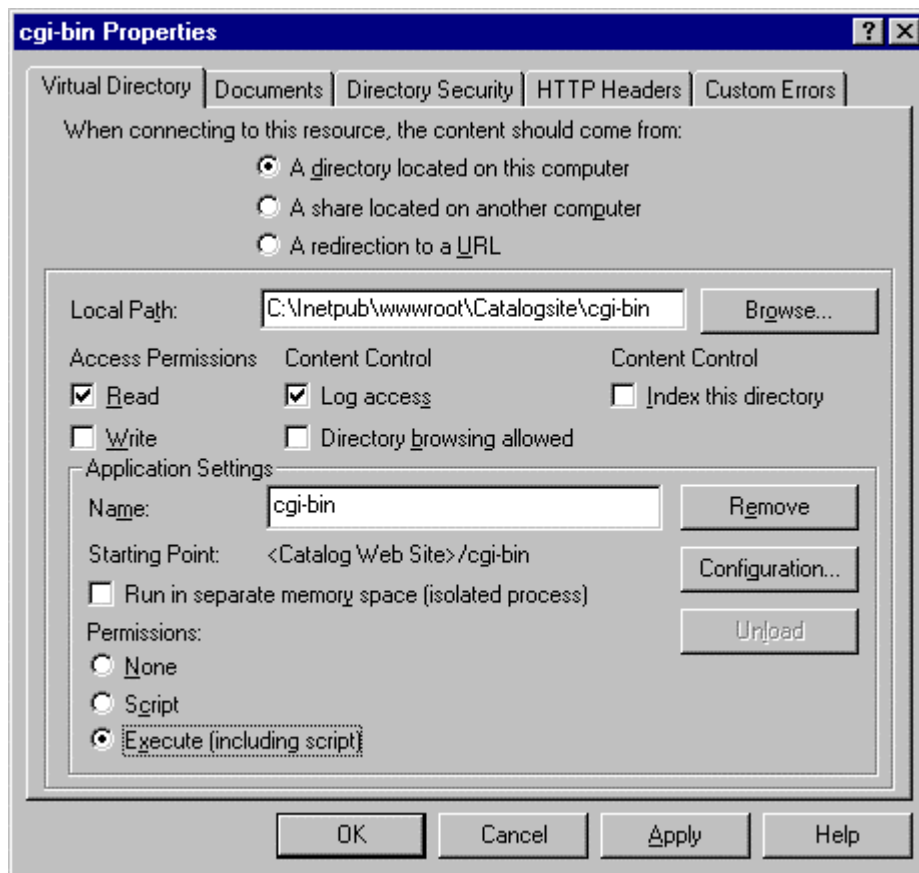
Note: The normal folder icon will most likely still be visible in the Web Site, doing a Refresh should remove the cgi-bin normal folder icon, and just leave the cgi-bin Virtual Directory.

4 cgi-bin IIS Check

In the IIS MMC expand the Catalog Web Site, the cgi-bin directory should be listed, right click on the cgi-bin Virtual Directory and select **Properties**:



The cgi-bin Properties window is displayed:



The following should be checked:

A directory located on this computer.

Local Path: C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Catalogsite\cgi-bin

Access Permissions: Read

Content Control: Log access

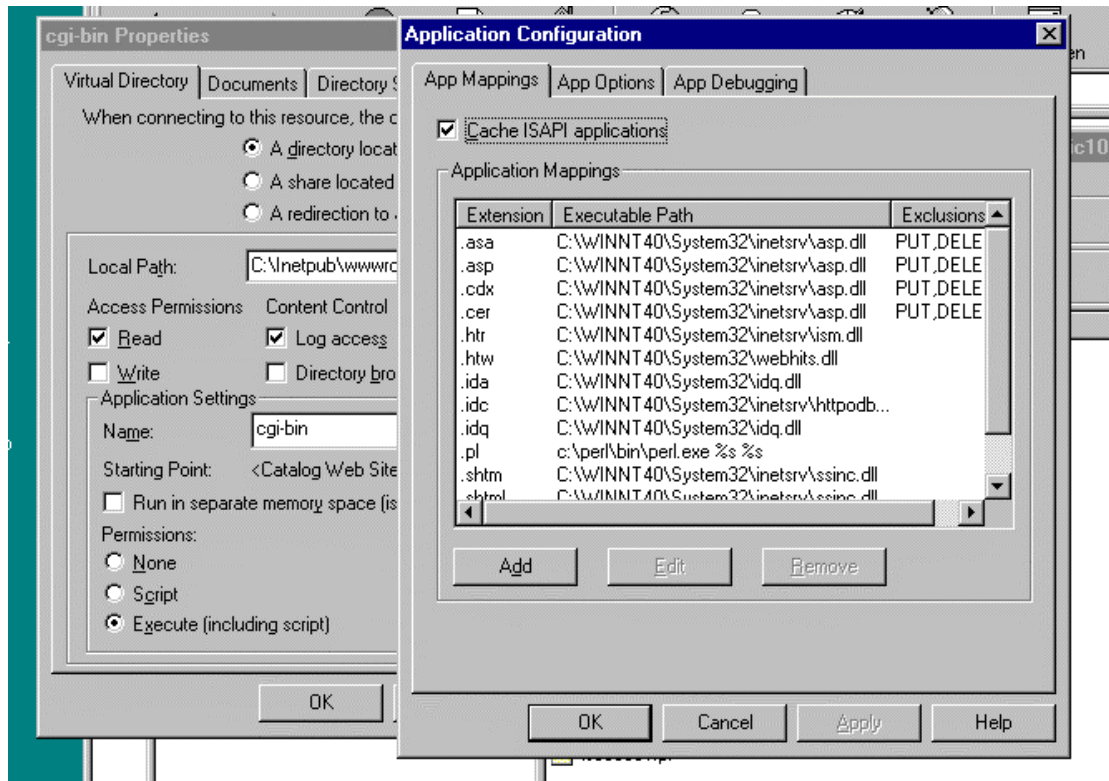
Application Settings:

Name: cgi-bin

Permissions: Execute (including script)

4.1 Perl Association

Check the perl association, by clicking the **Configuration** button, the Application Configuration window is displayed:



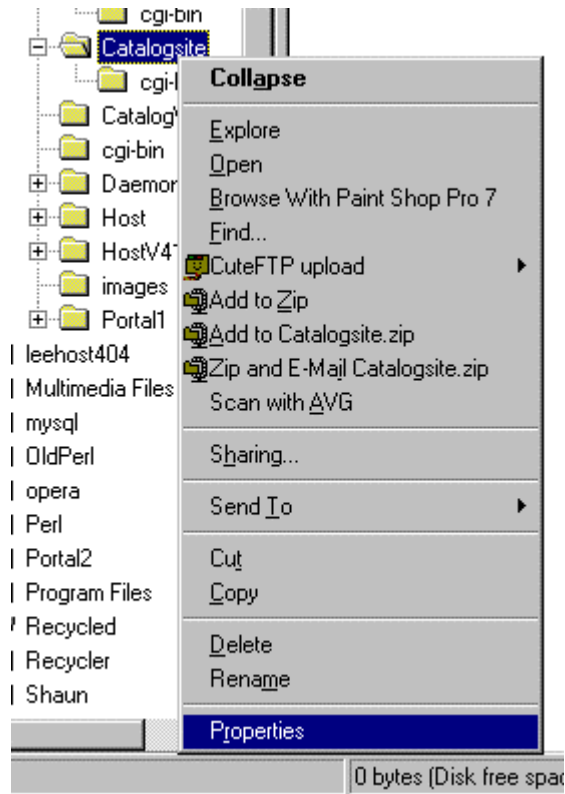
Ensure there is only one Application Mapping entry for perl:

Extension	Executable Path
.pl	c:\perl\bin\perl.exe %s %s

Note: The "s" of the %s %s are both lowercase.

5 NTFS Permissions – Catalog Home Directory

The NTFS permissions on the Catalog “Home directory” should be set via Windows Explorer and right clicking on the Catalog home directory and selecting **Properties** from the popup menu:

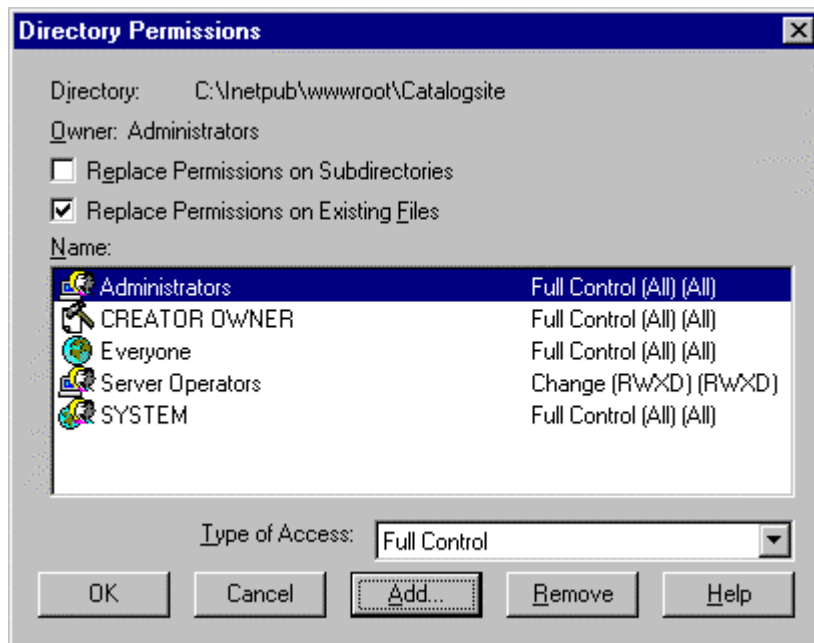


The Catalogsite Properties window then appears, select the **Security** tab:



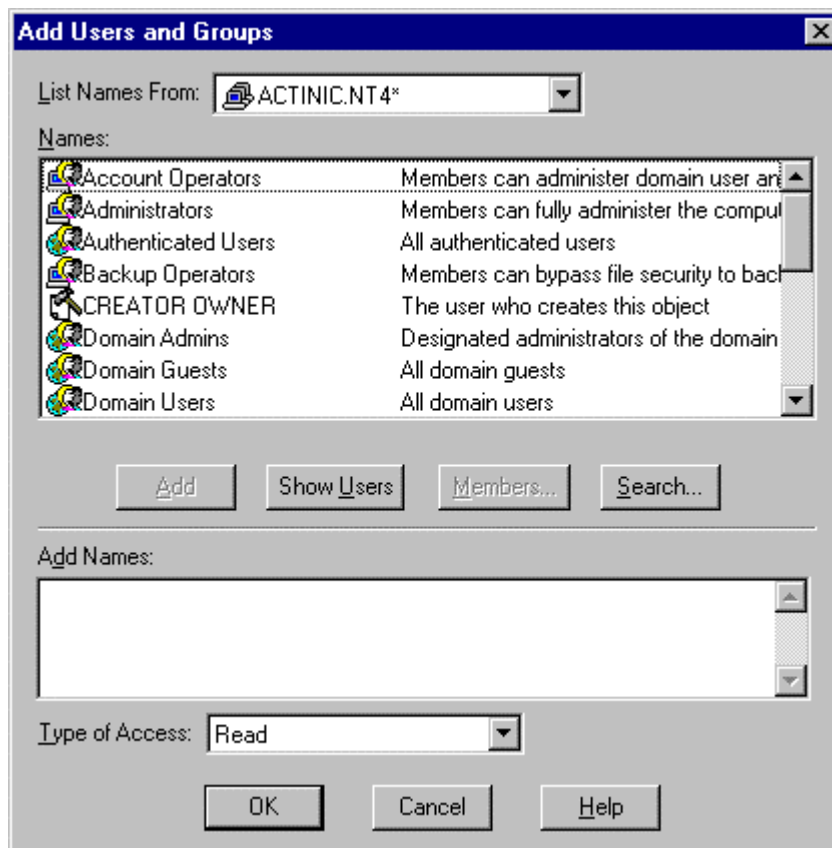


Click on the **Permissions** button, the Directory Permissions window appears:

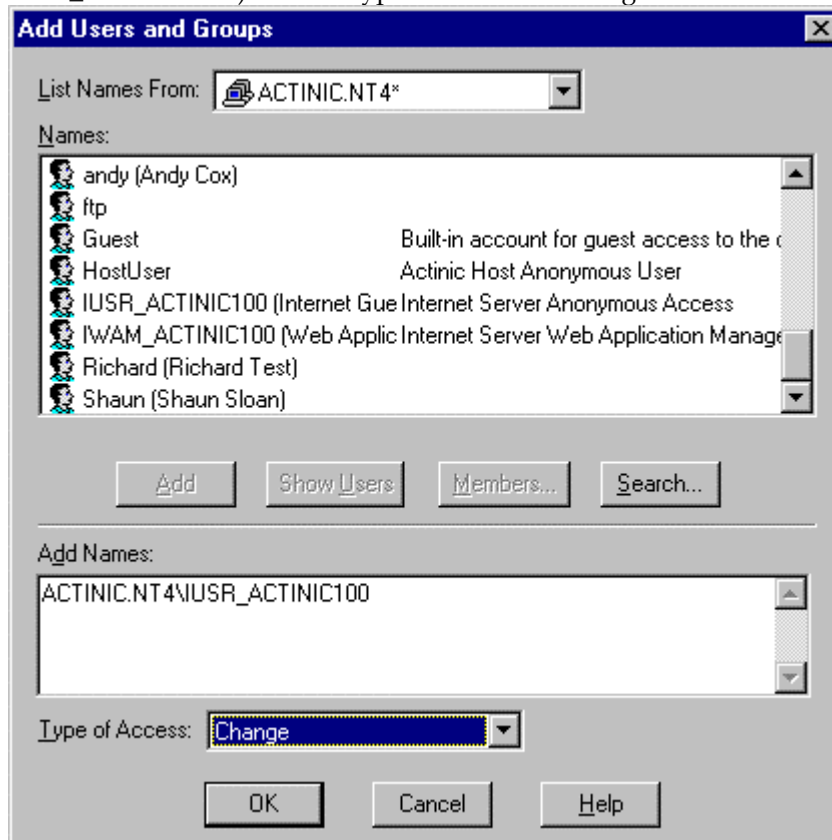


Highlight the Everyone user and click on the **Remove** button and remove the Everyone user.

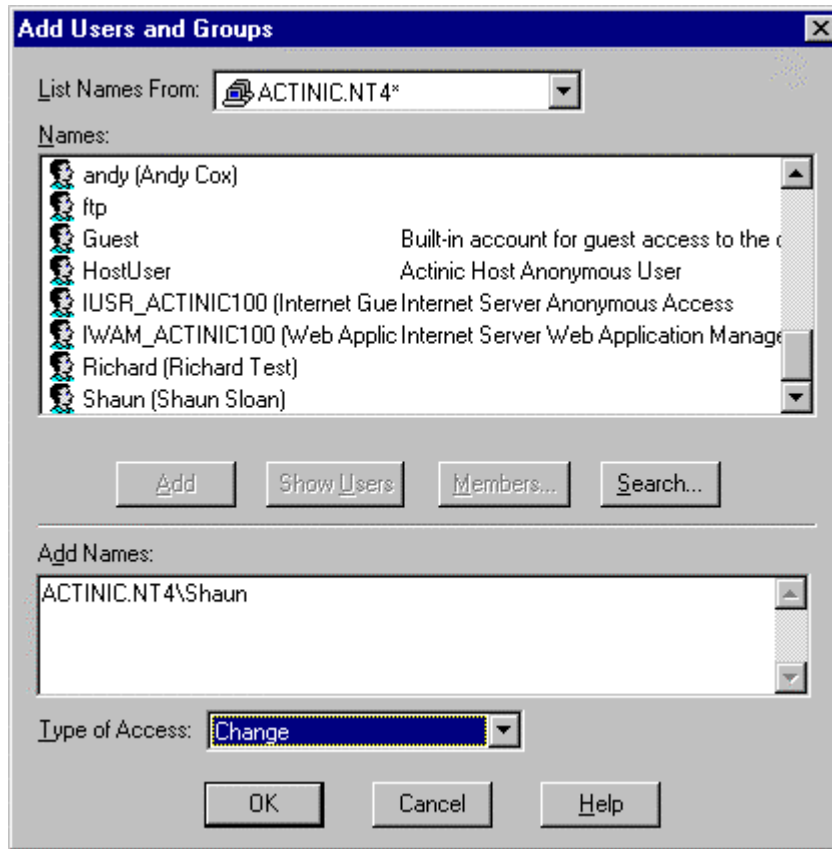
Click on the **Add...** button and the Add Users and Groups window appears:



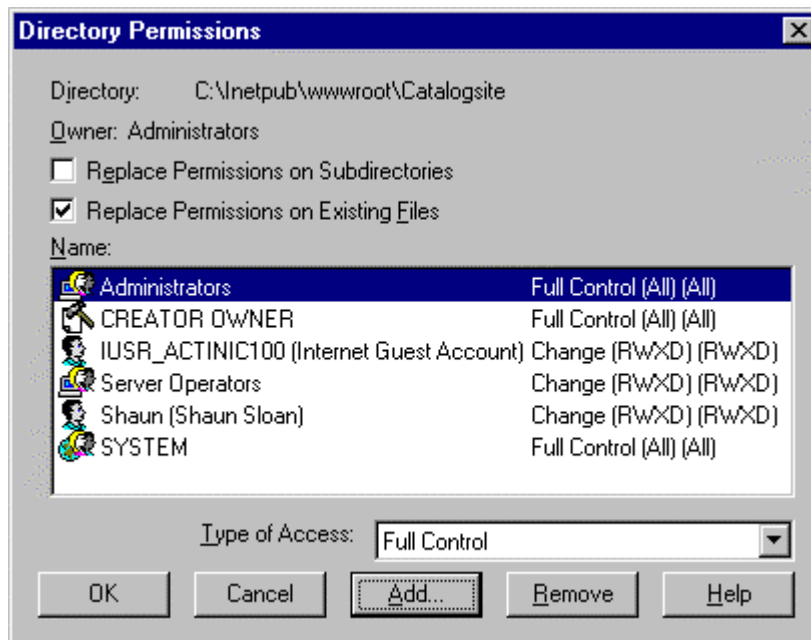
Click on the Show Users button, and scroll down to the IUSR_*hostname* (in this example IUSR_ACTINIC100) and set Type of Access to Change:



Next, select the User that will be used to access the server via ftp (in this example Shaun) and set Type of Access to Change:

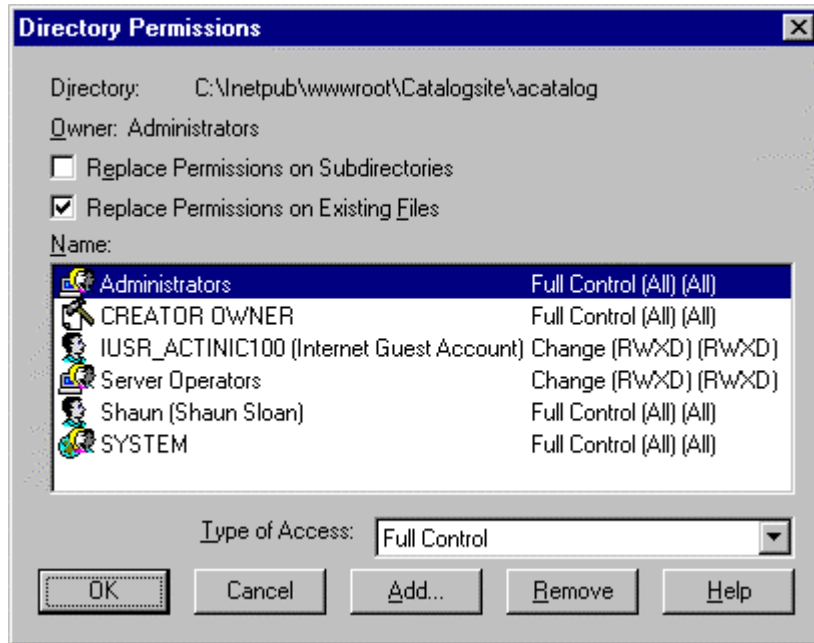


Click OK. The Directory Permissions should look something like:



6 Acatalog Directory NTFS Permissions

The same permissions should be applied to the acatalog directory as the Catalog “Home directory”.



IUSR_ *hostname*: Change

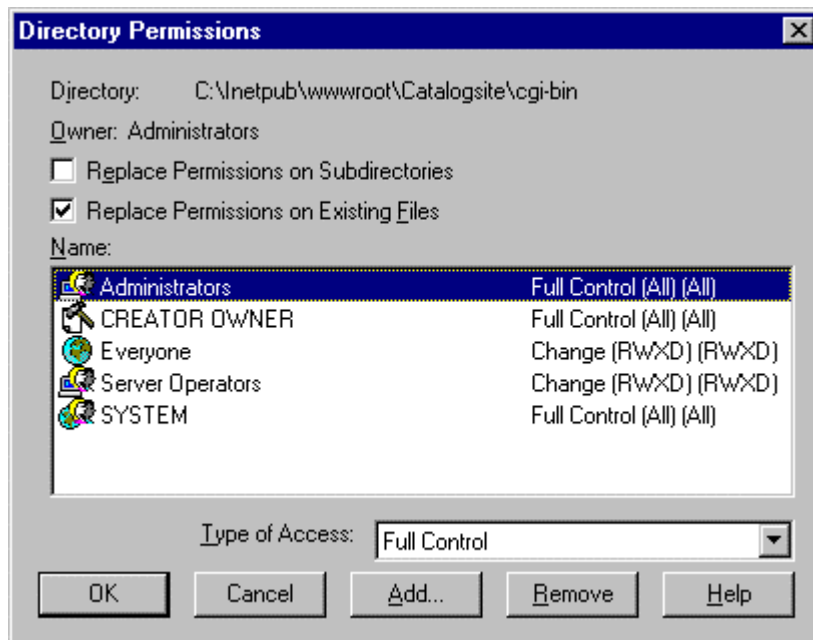
The ftp User: Change

Everyone User should have been removed.

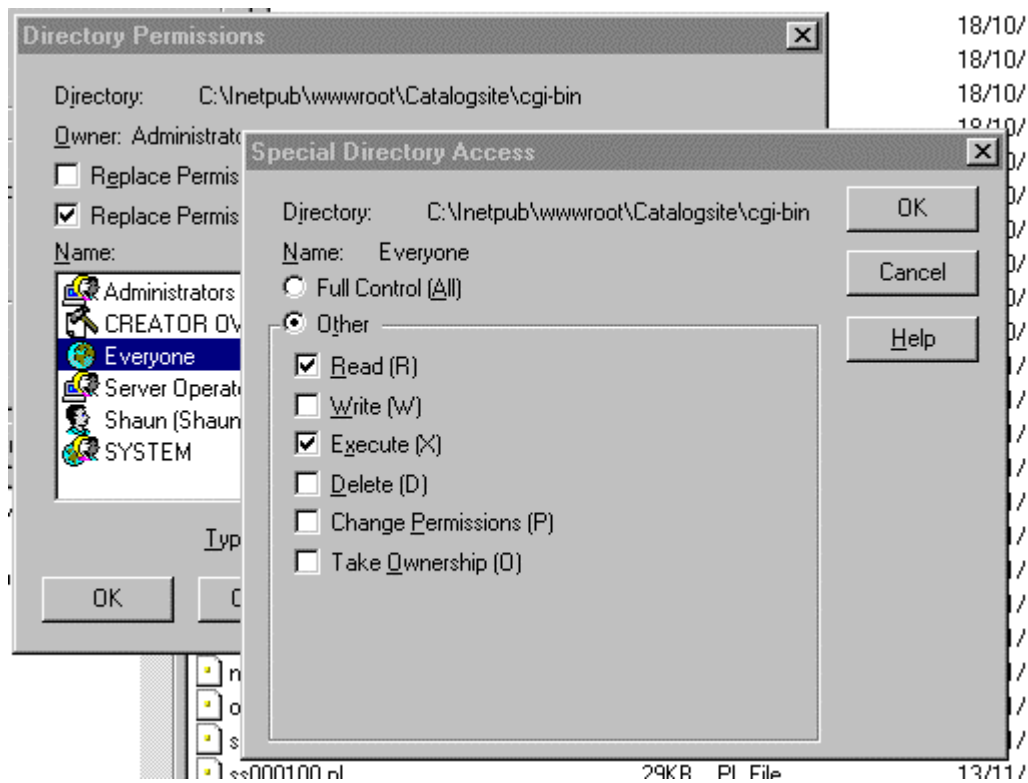
Next, select the Security tab and click on the **Permissions** button:



The Directory Permissions window appears:



Double-click on the Everyone User:



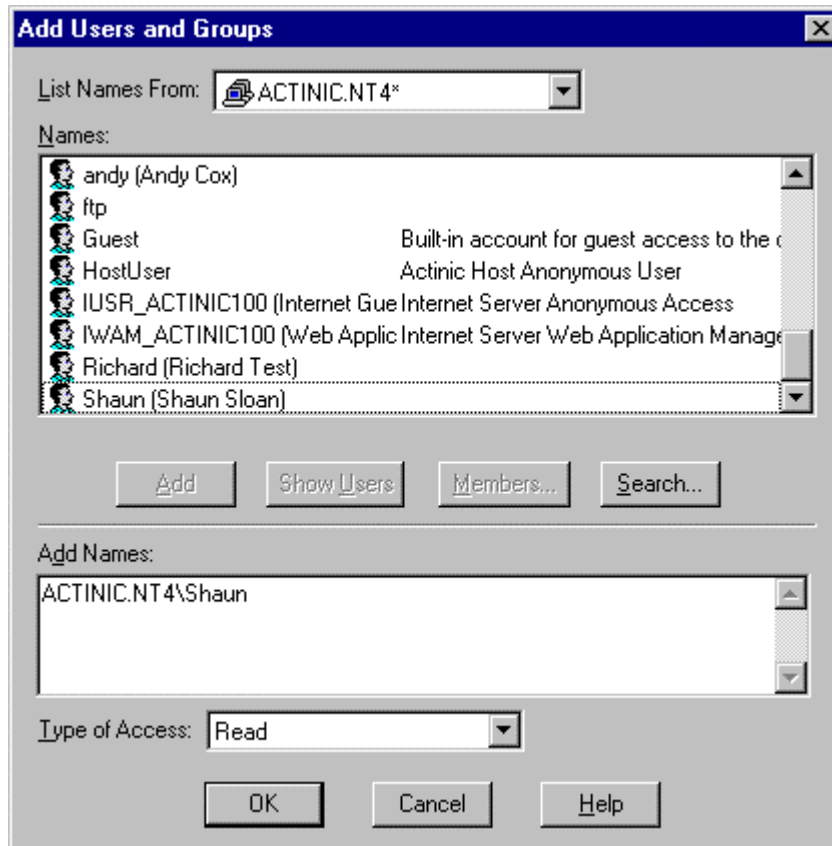
Set the permissions as follows:

- Read**
- Execute.**

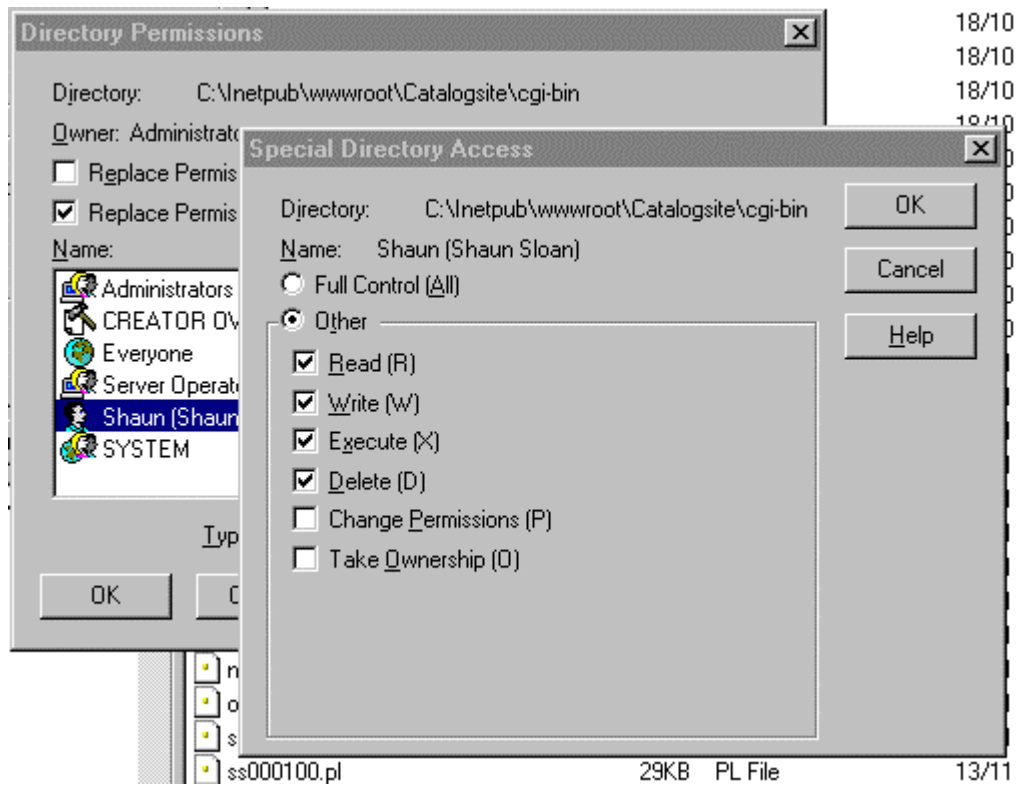
Click **OK** to accept.

7.1 FTP User

Because the Everyone User permissions have been restricted it is necessary to give the user that will be used to ftp the files to the server write access to the cgi-bin directory. Click on the **Add** button and select the appropriate user:



Click **OK**.



The following permissions should be checked for the ftp User:

- Read**
- Write**
- Execute**
- Delete**

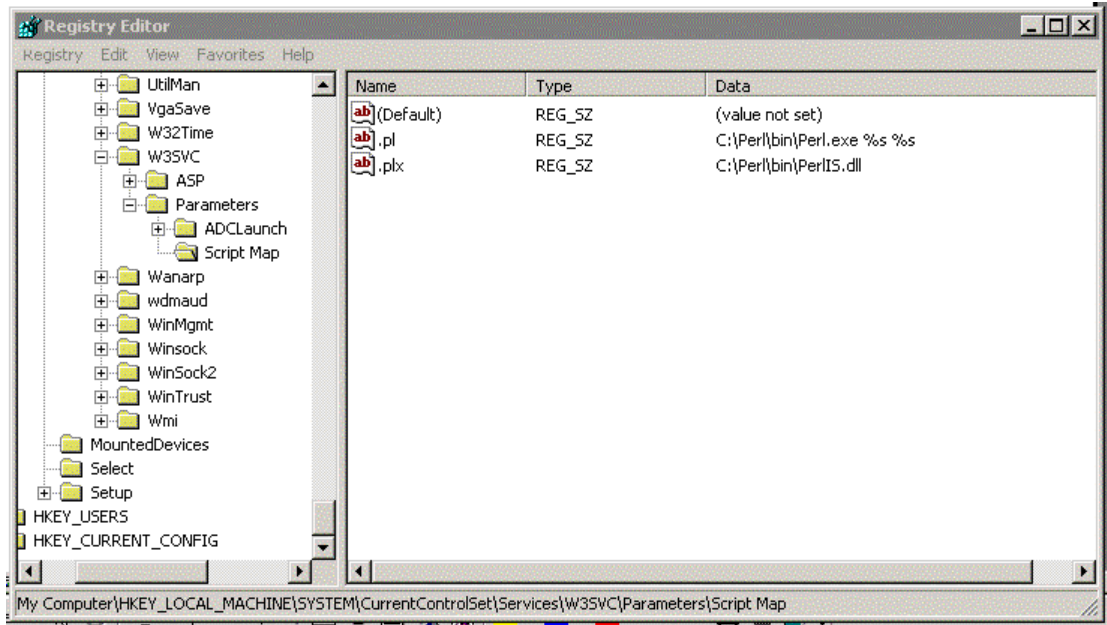
Click on **Apply** and then **OK** to exit cgi-bin Properties window.

8 Perl Association

To check the association of the Perl file extension (.pl) in Windows NT the following registry key needs to be checked:

LocalMachine\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\W3SVC\Parameters\Script Map

The association should look like the following:



The association should be:

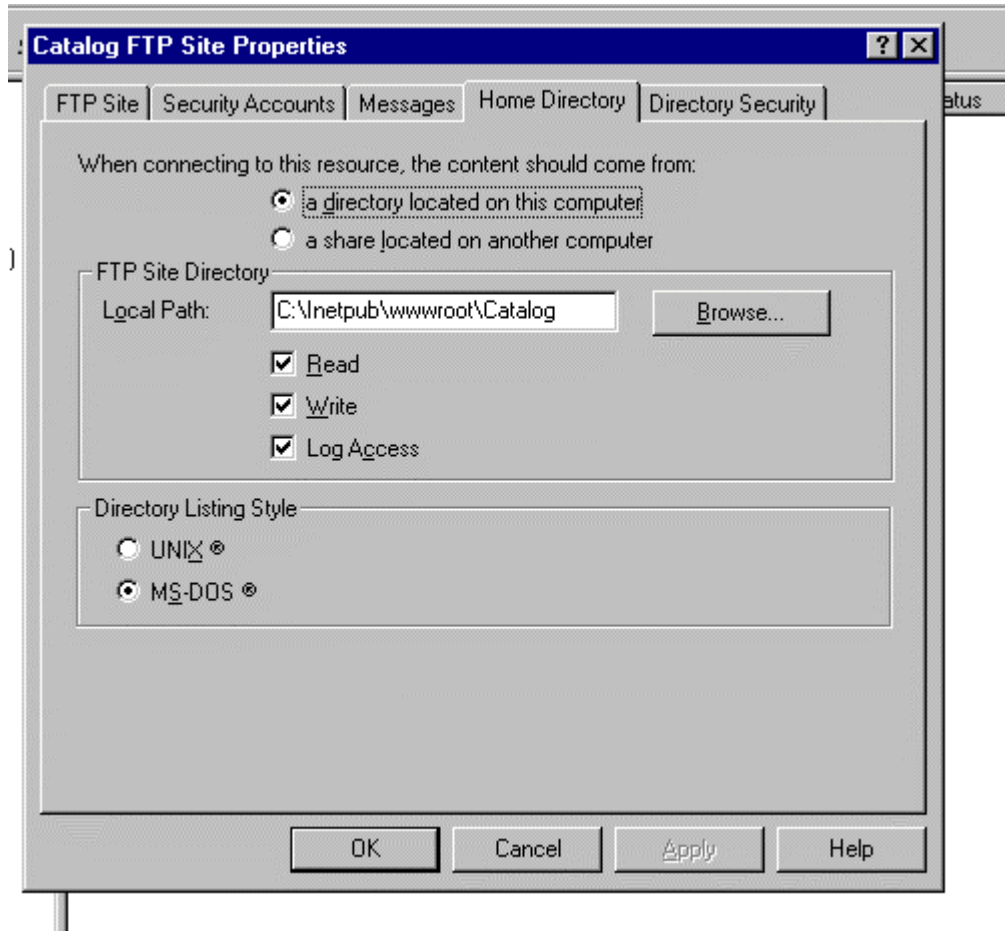
Name	Type	Data
.pl	REG_SZ	C:\Perl\bin\Perl.exe %s %s

Note: The "s" of %s %s are both lowercase.

9 FTP Settings

In the IIS MMC, select the default FTP Site, right click and select Properties, the Home Directory tab.

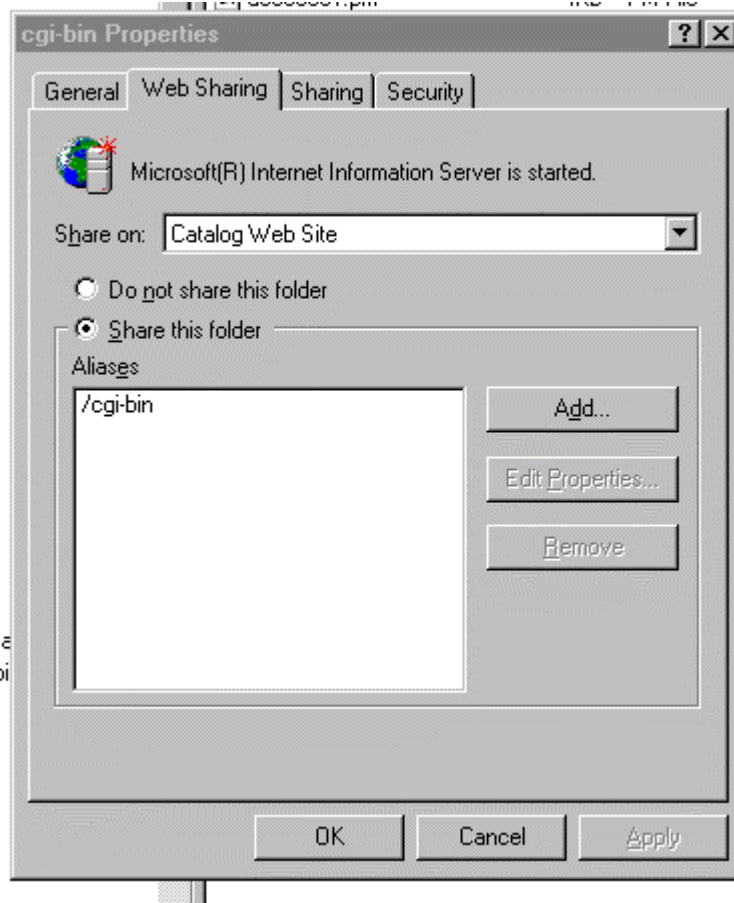
Check the settings are as below:



Click the OK button.

10 Explorer Settings

Open up Explorer and drill down to the cgi-bin directory, right click on it and select Properties and select Web Sharing tab. Select web site on the Share on: box:



The settings should be as follows:
Checked - Share this folder
Aliases - cgi-bin
Then click the **OK** button.

11 Advanced – Network Setup

The Network settings should be as follows:

Advanced Network Setup

Configuration

CGI Script ID Number: Extension:

Mail (SMTP) Server:

Web Site URL:

Catalog URL:

CGI-BIN URL:

Codebase:

Path From CGI-BIN To Catalog Directory:

Path to the Perl shell:

FTP Details

Server Host:

Username:

Password:

Path to CGI-BIN:

Path from CGI-BIN to Catalog Directory as Viewed by the FTP Server (leave blank unless advised):

Ignore Passive Transfer Errors

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply, Proxy..., Convert..., Import..., Test

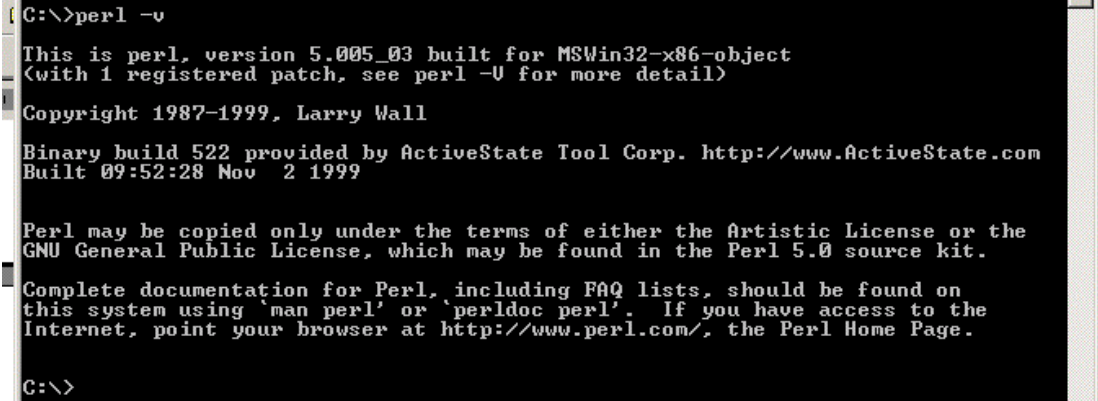
12 Perl Checks

The following checks should be made to ensure that Perl is installed on the Server.

In a command window check that Perl is installed and will run:

C:\> perl -v

Output should look something like:



```
C:\>perl -v
This is perl, version 5.005_03 built for MSWin32-x86-object
(with 1 registered patch, see perl -U for more detail)
Copyright 1987-1999, Larry Wall

Binary build 522 provided by ActiveState Tool Corp. http://www.ActiveState.com
Built 09:52:28 Nov  2 1999

Perl may be copied only under the terms of either the Artistic License or the
GNU General Public License, which may be found in the Perl 5.0 source kit.

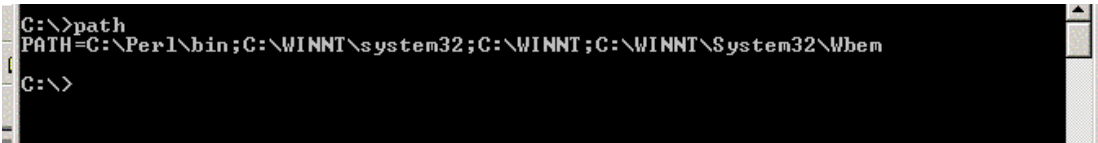
Complete documentation for Perl, including FAQ lists, should be found on
this system using 'man perl' or 'perldoc perl'.  If you have access to the
Internet, point your browser at http://www.perl.com/, the Perl Home Page.

C:\>
```

Also in the command window check the path to Perl:

C:\> path

The output should be something like:



```
C:\>path
PATH=C:\Perl\bin;C:\WINNT\system32;C:\WINNT;C:\WINNT\System32\Wbem
C:\>
```

Note: If the perl -v returns a message along the lines:

“perl -v’ is not recognised as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file.”

is displayed then perl is most likely not installed.

If Perl is not installed, it can be downloaded from the ActiveState web site:

<http://www.activestate.com/Products/ActivePerl/Download.html>

13 Web Server Setup for use with Actinic Catalog

When using Actinic Catalog with Actinic Host the Shop Web site home page has the format something like:

http://default_shop_url/index.html

When running an Actinic Catalog in conjunction with Actinic Host two Web Sites have to be created in IIS:

1. The Host Web Site - http://host_site/
2. The Shop Web Site - http://default_shop_url

This is because all of the shops that are to be Host-based will run the same set of Perl scripts.

The Host Web Site should contain:

1. Virtual cgi-bin directory
2. The codebase/COM/Actinic/Catalog directory structure

The Catalog Web Site should contain:

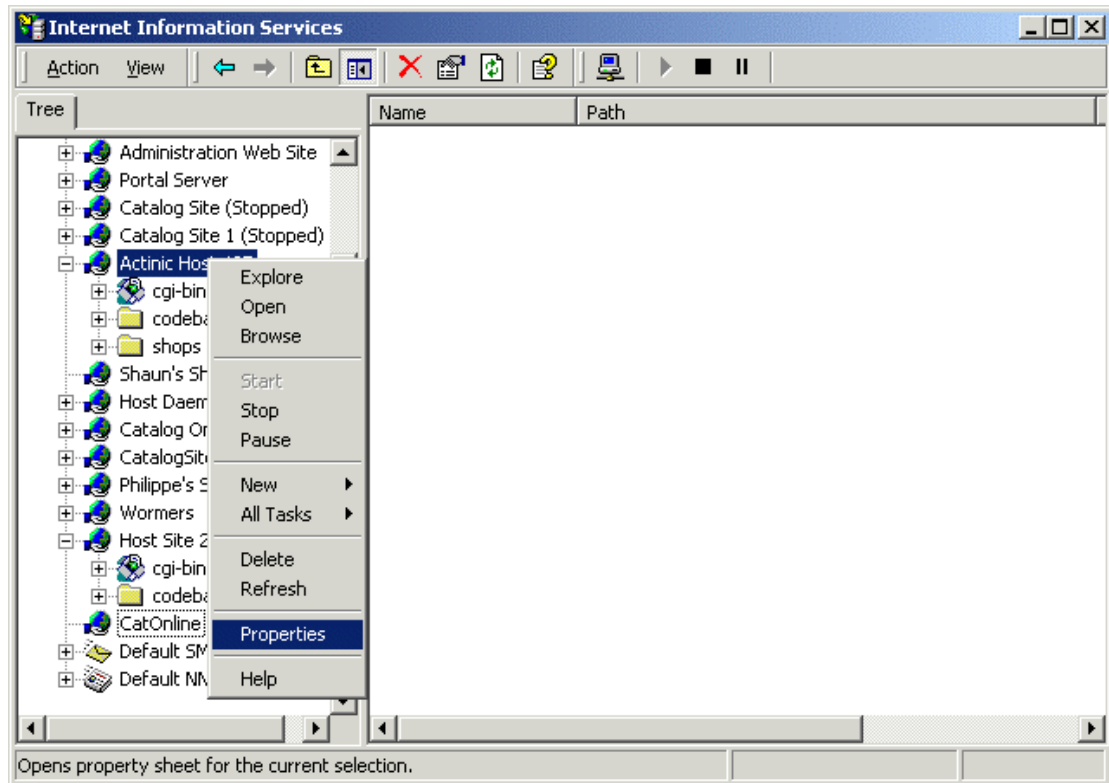
- Catalog directory

If any further shops are required, then a new Web Site has to be created for each new shop.

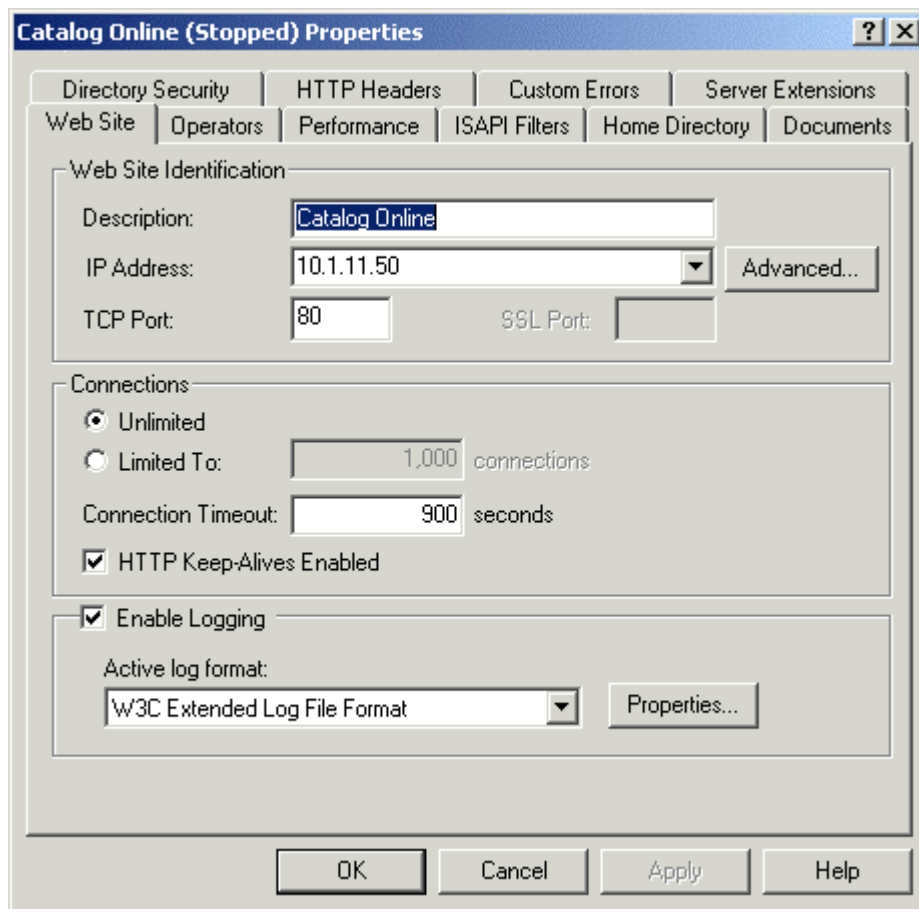
14 Defining The Home Page In IIS

The default home page in IIS is set to default.htm or default.asp, but Catalog uses index.html as the home page.

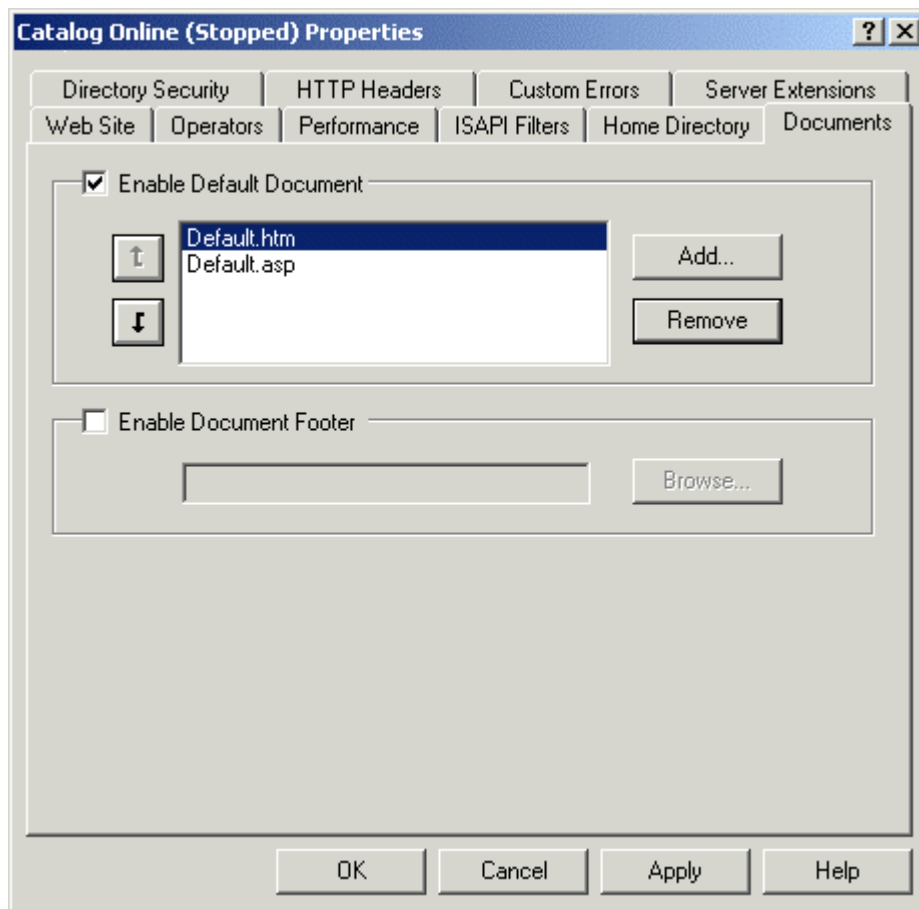
To add index.html open up the IIS MMC, right click on the Web Site and select Properties:



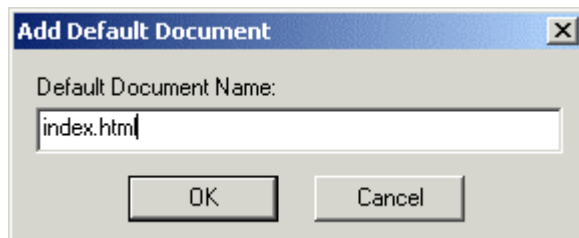
The Web Site Properties box appears:




Select the Documents tab:

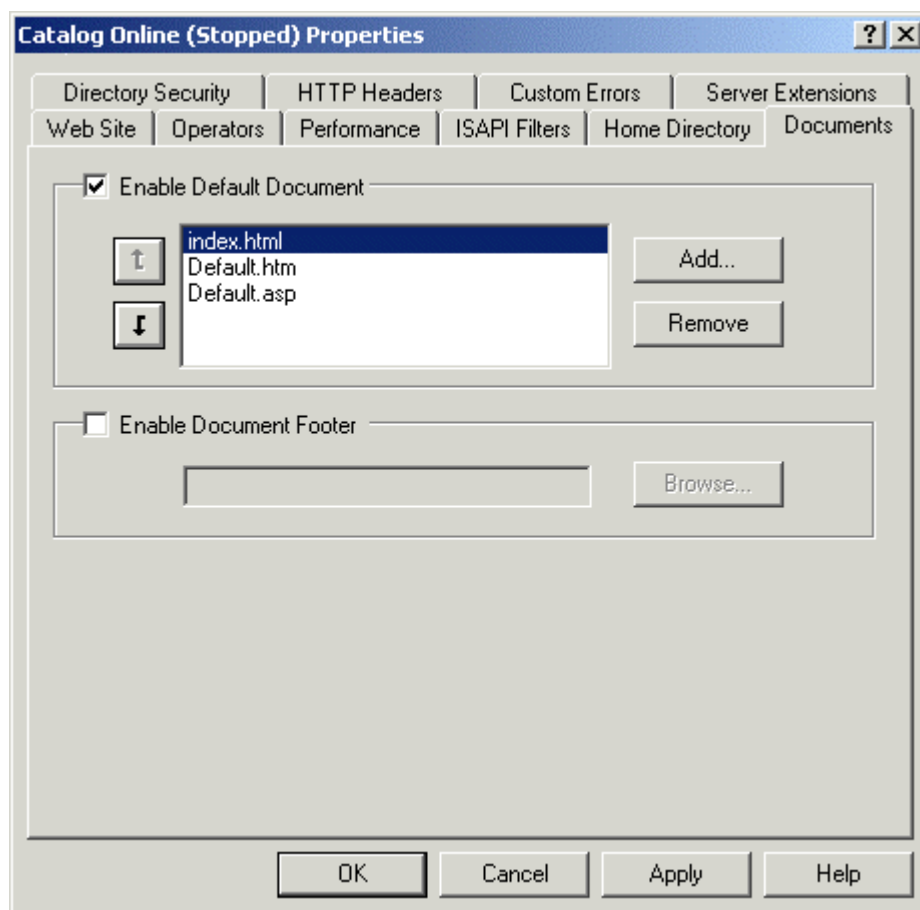


Click on the **Add...** button:



Enter index.html and click the **OK** button.

Using the  button move index.html to the top of the list:



Click on the **OK** button.

15 Troubleshooting

15.1 cgi-bin Accessed Denied

There are occasions when access to the cgi-bin directory is denied after following the above guidelines.

It may become necessary to delete the cgi-bin virtual directory in IIS and then the cgi-bin directory in Windows Explorer, and then re-create both and reapply the necessary permissions.