

Microsoft Internet Information Server

Version 1.0 Release Notes

Thank you for using Microsoft® Internet Information Server version 1.0 for Windows NT™ Server version 3.51. Before installing this product, please read these release notes and the *Installation and Planning Guide* completely. They contain important information for ensuring proper installation and use of Microsoft Internet Information Server.

Internet Information Server includes the following components:

- Internet Information Server services for Windows NT Server, version 3.51
- Internet Service Manager for Windows NT Server and Windows NT Workstation, version 3.51
- Internet Explorer, version 2.0 for Windows 95® and version 1.5 for Windows NT Server, Windows NT Workstation, Windows 3.1, and Windows for Workgroups.

After you have installed Internet Information Server services on your Windows NT Server, we recommend that you load Internet Explorer and browse through our Executive Summary and Tour of Internet Information Server. To start, type **http://*computername*** in the Address box of Internet Explorer, where *computername* is the name of your Windows NT Server.

For current information about Internet Information Server, browse our World Wide Web page at www.microsoft.com/infoserv.

Note The Internet Information Server services require Windows NT Server version 3.51, Service Pack 3. After you have installed the Internet Information Server services on your server, you can install Internet Service Manager on other computers running Windows NT Server or Windows NT Workstation and administer the Internet Information Server services remotely.

Before Installing the Internet Information Server Services

Before installing the Internet Information Server services, do the following:

1. Review the *Installation and Planning Guide*.

The *Installation and Planning Guide* provides detailed information on the installation, configuration, and use of Internet Information Server. Of particular interest is Chapter 5, "Securing Your Site Against Intruders."

2. Disable or remove any Beta version of Internet Information Server.

Choose the appropriate method for the Beta version you are currently running.

If you are running Beta 1, remove it before installing version 1.0. Start the Internet Setup program item from Microsoft Internet Server program group and select the Remove All button. After the beta version has been removed, you must restart your computer before installing Internet Information Server.

If you are running Beta 2, stop all Internet services before installing version 1.0. Use the Internet Service Manager to stop the WWW, FTP, and Gopher services before running Setup. Then start Setup from the root directory of the compact disc. Use the Reinstall button to update Internet Information Server. After Setup is complete, use Internet Service Manager to restart the Internet services.

Note When installing version 1.0 over the Beta 2 version, you must run Setup from the root directory of the compact disc.

3. Disable the Shell Technology Preview.

If you utilize the Shell Technology Preview or Update, you must disable it before installing Service Pack 3. To disable the Shell Technology Preview, follow the instructions in the Readme.wri file included with the Shell Technology Preview software. Run Shupdate.cmd /U from the directory that corresponds to your hardware platform. With Intel processors, for example, use:

```
\Newshell\I386\Shupdate.cmd /U
```

Once the Service Pack has been installed, you can enable the Shell Technology Preview Update.

4. Disable any other Internet services.

If your server has another version of FTP, Gopher, or WWW services installed (such as the FTP service included with Windows NT or the European Microsoft Windows Academic Centre (EMWAC) services included in the Windows NT Resource Kit), such services must be disabled prior to installation of the Microsoft Internet Information Server services.

5. Install the Windows NT Service Pack 3.

Internet Information Server requires the Windows NT version 3.51 Service Pack 3.

Non-English (Localized) Version of Windows NT Server

Before installing this release of Internet Information Server on a non-English version of Windows NT Server version 3.51, you must ensure Windows NT Service Pack 3 is installed for the particular language version in use. Please contact your local Microsoft subsidiary to obtain this update before installing Internet Information Server. If there is no Microsoft subsidiary in your country, please contact the establishment from which you purchased your Windows NT Server.

Note Do not attempt to install the English version of the Windows NT version 3.51 Service Pack 3 on a non-English platform.

English (outside the U.S. and Canada) Version of Windows NT Server

If you are using an English (outside the U.S. and Canada) version of Windows NT Server and are installing from the compact disc, we have included the English version of the Windows NT version 3.51 Service Pack 3. This is located in the \Nt351qfe.usa directory on the compact disc.

Note To install Service Pack 3 manually from the compact disc, change directories to \Nt351qfe.usa*<processor>*, where *<processor>* is either I386, Mips, Alpha, or Ppc, and run Update.exe.

English (U.S. and Canada) Version of Windows NT Server

The English (U.S. and Canada) version of Internet Information Server will

automatically offer to install the Windows NT Service Pack 3 at the conclusion of Setup. This is located in the \Winnt351.qfe directory.

Installation Notes

Getting Help with Setup Error Messages

The error messages for Internet Information Server Setup are listed and discussed in the Help file for Setup.

FTP Guest Account Access

During the Setup process, a screen will appear, asking you whether you wish to disable access by the Guest account to your FTP server. (This screen is not documented in the *Installation and Planning Guide*.)

We recommend that you select the Yes option here to protect the contents of your system. If you choose the No option and enable guest access to your server, all existing and new files will be available to the Guest account through FTP. You will need to disable access to each file or directory individually. Disabling FTP access for the Guest account will not affect the IUSR_ *computername* account that is created during Setup.

Administrator Privileges Required

To install the Internet Information Server services, you must be logged on to the target server with administrator privileges. Administrator privileges on the target server are also required to configure the services remotely, using Internet Service Manager.

Installation Directory

By default, Internet Information Server installs itself from the compact disc to C:\Inetsrv. If you change the default, be sure to enter a fully qualified path name, including a drive letter. Relative paths and paths without drive letters can be misinterpreted by Setup.

Duplicate Icons in Program Manager

If you install Internet Information Server components over the Beta 2 version, you may observe duplicate icons on your Windows desktop. You can safely delete any duplicate icons.

Installing Internet Explorer or Internet Service Manager Only

To provide for separate installation of the client and administration tools, Microsoft Internet Information Server includes Internet Explorer and Internet Service Manager installation directories (\Clients and \Admin, respectively). To install either of these components, run Setup.exe from the appropriate directory.

Note Internet Explorer version 1.5 for Windows 3.1 and Windows for Workgroups require Win32s. If it is not already installed on the target system, Win32s will be installed as part of the Internet Explorer setup routine.

Remove All Button Affects Event Log Availability

If you remove Internet Information Server, you will be unable to review Internet Information Server events in the Event Log.

Remove All Button Leaves Content Directories and Files

The Remove All button in Setup removes all Internet Information Server program files but does not remove the directory structure or any content or sample files. This setting protects your content files from unintentional deletion. If you wish to remove these directories and files after completing the Remove All process, use the Windows NT File Manager.

Converting 16-Bit ODBC Drivers to 32-Bit during Setup

If there are data sources referring to 16-bit Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC) drivers on the system, Setup will detect them and ask you if you want to convert them to 32-bit. If you select Yes, these data sources will be converted to refer to the 32-bit ODBC drivers.

Internet Information Server Services

Anonymous Access Control for WWW, Gopher, and FTP

Setup automatically creates an anonymous account called *IUSR_computername*. This account has a randomly generated password and privilege to log on locally. On domain controllers, this account is added to the domain database. In the *Installation and Planning Guide* (page 8, step 11), the documentation shows a dialog box and states that you should enter and verify a password. For this release of Internet Information Server, this process has been changed and is now fully automatic. After installation is complete, you can change the username and password for this account from the Service property sheet in Internet Service Manager.

The WWW, FTP, and Gopher services use the *IUSR_computername* user account by default when anonymous access is allowed. To set the rights for *IUSR_computername*, use User Manager. To set file permissions on NTFS drives for *IUSR_computername*, use File Manager. To change the account used for anonymous logons for any of the Internet Services, select the Service Properties option from the Properties menu in Internet Service Manager.

For an extended discussion of authentication and security issues related to Internet Information Server, refer to the Help file for Internet Service Manager.

Attempting to Publish from Redirected Network Drives

The FTP, Gopher, and WWW services cannot publish from redirected network drives (that is, from drive letters assigned to network shares). To use network drives, you must use the server and share UNC name (for example, \\ *Computername*\ *Sharename*\ *Wwwfiles*). If you specify a username and password to connect to a network drive, all requests from remote users to access that drive must use the username and password specified, not the anonymous *IUSR_computername* account or another account you may have specified.

Consider security issues carefully when using this feature. Remote users could possibly make changes to a network drive by using the permissions of the username specified to connect to the network drive.

Printing Help Files

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You can print all of the Help topics in one section of a Help file. From the Help Contents screen, select the book icon for the section you want to print on and click the Print button.

WWW Service

Configuring the Root of an NTFS File System for Access Through the WWW Server

If you wish to configure the WWW service to use the root of an NTFS drive as a home or virtual directory, do not use a trailing backslash when you specify the root in Internet Service Manager. For example, if the drive E:\ is an NTFS drive, and you wish to publish content in the root of this drive, enter the name of the drive as E: rather than E:\.

CGI Applications

The WWW service supports the standard Common Gateway Interface (CGI). For this release, only 32-bit CGI applications work with the WWW service.

Note CGI scripts are not supported for clients that log on using the Windows NT Challenge/Response Authentication Protocol. An error will be returned to the client, indicating that an invalid token type was used.

Using SetKey to Enable SSL

SetKey cannot use a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) name as an argument. The following command, for example, will not work:

```
setkey <password> \\server\share\key \\server\share\certificate
```

Instead, you can use a redirected drive, as follows:

```
net use k: \\server\share
setkey <password> k:\key k:\certificate
```

Security Considerations for Executables

Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executables must be used with extreme caution to prevent potential security risk to the server. As a rule, give only Execute permission to virtual directories that contain CGI or Internet Server API (ISAPI) applications.

It is highly recommended that you configure script mapping and install all CGI scripts into the default \Scripts directory, thus removing access to executable binary programs from the content directories altogether. Script mapping ensures that the correct interpreter (Cmd.exe, for example) starts when a client requests an executable file.

WWW content directories should be assigned Read permission only. Any executable files intended for downloading from NTFS drives should have only Read access enabled on the File Manager Security menu.

Default.htm and the Internet Information Server Home Page

Accessing Multiple Versions of Default.htm

By default, Internet Information Server uses a file named Default.htm as the home page for the various samples, tools, and demonstrations that come with the product. If the <wwwroot> directory of your WWW server already contains a file named Default.htm when you install Internet Information Server, your file will not be overwritten with our file. As a result, you will not have immediate access to our sample home page and the links it provides when you run Internet Information Server.

In this case, there are two ways to view our version of Default.htm and the links it provides. First, you can browse the following URL using Internet Explorer:

`http://computername/samples/default.htm`

This command loads the file Default.htm from the <wwwroot>\Samples directory on your Internet Information Server.

You can also rename or move your version of Default.htm and then copy the file Default.htm from Samples. This approach will make our version of Default.htm your server's home page.

Internet Database Connector

Creating Data Sources

The *Installation and Planning Guide* explains one method for creating system data sources by using the Windows NT Control Panel (page 89). You can also create data sources by using the samples that are included with Internet Information Server.

32-Bit ODBC Drivers

The Internet Database Connector requires 32-bit ODBC drivers. Refer to the Internet Information Server Help files or ODBC Help file for information about

the ODBC option.

Microsoft Access

The Internet Database Connector requires the 32-bit ODBC drivers shipped with Microsoft® Office 95 and Microsoft® Access 95. The ODBC driver for Access 2.0 will not work with the Internet Information Server.

FTP Service

Activating the Directory Annotation Option

You can activate the directory annotation option in two ways:

1. From an FTP client, enter the following command: SITE CKM.
– Or –
2. In the Windows NT Registry, add an AnnotateDirectories value and set it to TRUE (the default setting is FALSE). Use the following path:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSFTPSVC\Parameters
Add the value AnnotateDirectories with the type REG_DWORD to the Parameters Key. Type 1 in the data field. You must stop and restart the FTP service from the Internet Service Manager before the Directory Annotation option will be active.

Note You must place a directory annotation file, ~ftpsvc~.ckm, in each directory for which you want to provide annotation to clients.

Client Errors Browsing FTP, Directory Annotation Enabled

If Directory Annotation is enabled on your FTP service, WWW browsers may display error messages when browsing your FTP directories. You can eliminate such errors by limiting each annotation file to one line or by disabling Directory Annotation.

Gopher Service

Setting up WAIS Index Queries

To enable WAIS index searching, you must change the following entry in the

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Windows NT Registry from 0 (disabled) to 1 (enabled):
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\GopherSvc\
Parameters: CheckForWAISDB

Internet Explorer Version 1.5 for Windows NT, Windows for Workgroups, and Windows 3.1

Printing from the Internet Explorer

Currently, the font size used for printing is tied to the display font size and does not format well for printing when a large display font is used. Before printing from the Internet Explorer version 1.5, select Font from the View menu and select the Small or Smallest font sizes.

Viewing WinHelp files from Internet Explorer

To view WinHelp files from Internet Explorer 1.5, you must choose Helpers from the View menu. Choose the Add button and specify C:\WINNT35\system32\WINHLP32.EXE (where WINNT35 is your Windows NT system directory) as the Helper application to view all files with the .hlp filename extension.

SSL is not supported in Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer 1.5 does not support SSL (the HTTPS protocol) for this release. Internet Explorer 2.0 for Windows 95, included in the \Clients\Win95 directory, *does* support SSL.

Windows NT Version 3.51 FTP Server

Internet Explorer does not work with Windows NT 3.51 FTP Server when the file system on the FTP server is NTFS and access to the root directory is disabled for anonymous users. This restriction holds true even when the FTP server's home directory is not mapped to the computer's root directory. To fix this problem, enable NTFS Read permissions to the computer's root directory for IUSR_ *computername*.

Errata in *Installation and Planning Guide*

Virtual Directories Not Apparent to Browsers

Virtual directories are discussed on pages 28, 67, 71-73, and 90 of the *Installation and Planning Guide*. It is suggested that virtual directories are displayed automatically as subdirectories of the root or home directory. Virtual directories are not automatically displayed when browsing directory structures. In order to view the contents of a virtual directory, the directory's alias must be specified as a path.

For the FTP service, an annotation file can be created in the root directory that contains a list of virtual directories. To browse virtual directories in the WWW service, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the virtual directory must be specified. Virtual directories will not appear in directory listings. You specify a virtual directory by clicking a hypertext link containing the URL, or by typing the URL in the Location box of the browser.

In Gopher directory listings, virtual directories will not appear automatically. You must create explicit links in tag files in order for users to access virtual directories. Users can also type in the URL if they know the alias for the virtual directory, but they must precede the alias name with "/11/". For example, to access the virtual directory "books" from a Gopher server named gopher.company.com, you would enter the URL:
gopher://gopher.company.com/11/books

Refer to the Internet Service Manager Help file for more information on virtual directories.

32-Bit ODBC Drivers Compatibility

Step 5 on page 90 of the *Installation and Planning Guide* instructs the reader to select the SQL Server driver from a list. In this instance, the SQL Server driver is intended only as an example of a 32-bit ODBC driver.

Other Corrections

On page xi, under "What You Should Know," the final sentence of the first paragraph should read, "It is helpful, but not necessary, to understand TCP/IP networking."

On page 35, there is a reference to the "WWW service object" in Windows NT Performance Monitor; the correct name is "HTTP service object."

On page 45, the second paragraph under "Windows 95" should read, "The Windows 95 version of Internet Explorer also supports many advanced features, such as:"

On page 81, the final paragraph under "Including Other Files with the Include Statement" should read, "Note that all paths are relative to the WWW home directory and can include virtual directories."

Additional Information

ISAPI Perl available for download

Hip, Inc., the independent software vendor that develops Perl for Win32 platforms, is developing a version of Perl that runs as an ISAPI application. This means that Perl server scripts can run much faster than before by taking advantage of the in-process model of ISAPI. An unsupported prerelease of ISAPI Perl is now available for download at <http://www.perl.hip.com/ntperl>. Please use the perlis@mail.hip.com alias to ask questions or send feedback. More information is available on that WWW site. We encourage you to try it out, especially if you have existing Perl scripts.