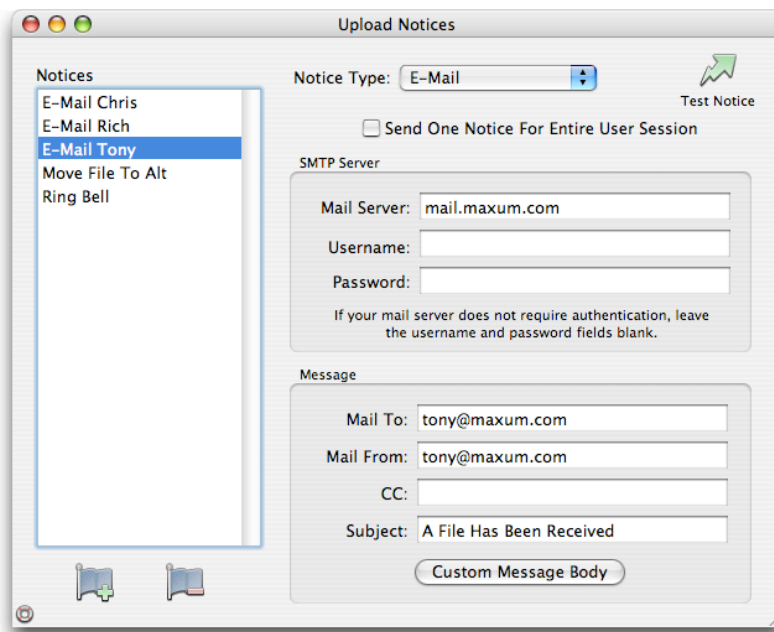


Upload Notices

How to have Rumpus send you e-mail (or execute a script) when someone uploads a file.

Using upload notices, Rumpus makes it easy to have an e-mail sent to one or more people when files are uploaded to the server. AppleScript or Unix shell scripts can also be executed to perform any other function, with a bit of scripting knowledge. You can create any number of upload notices, each with one or several recipients, and then assign a notice to any user account you wish. In this way, e-mail messages can be sent to different people depending on who uploaded the file. To create or manage upload notices, open the “Upload Notices” window, shown below.



The Upload Notices Window

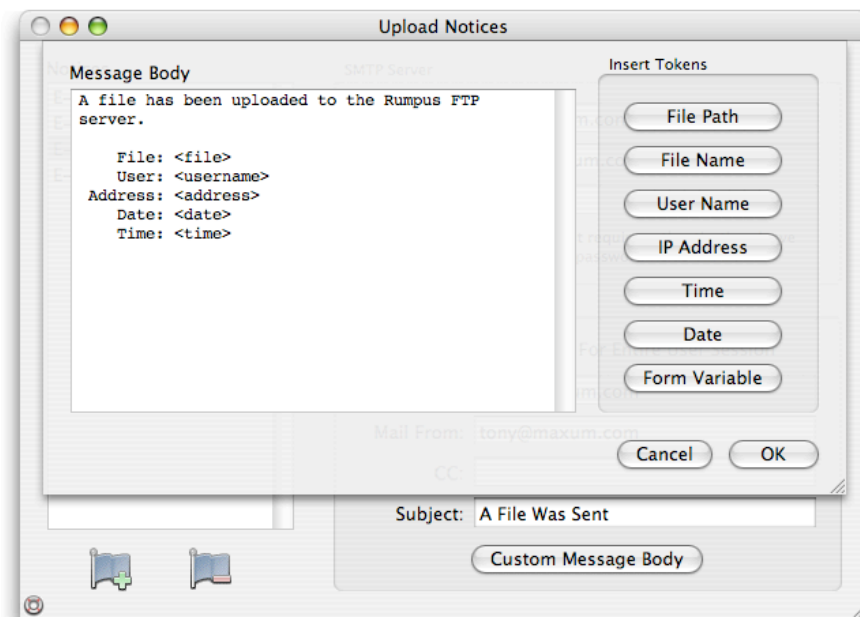
Defining Upload Notices

After opening the Upload Notices window, click the “Add Notice” button to create a new upload notice. A sheet will drop down, allowing you to supply a name for the new notice. Upload notice names can be any easily recognizable text, and will be displayed in the “Upload Notice” pop-up menu on the “Define Users” window. The “Add Notice” sheet also includes an option to start the new notice by duplicating the currently selected notice, if one is selected in the “Notices” list.

Creating An E-Mail Upload Notice

If you would like the notice to send an e-mail message when triggered, start by setting the “Notice Type” to “E-Mail”. The fields that must be completed in order to have an e-mail sent are similar to those required when you set up any e-mail client. The server address is required, as is the “Mail To” (recipient), “Mail From” (sender) and “Subject”. For complete details on all of these settings, see the “Upload Notices” help page in Rumpus.

By default, the e-mail message sent by Rumpus includes a very short message telling the mail recipient that a file has been sent, along with basic information about the file. If you like, you may customize this message by clicking the “Custom Message Body” button. When this button is pressed, the Custom Message sheet, shown below, will drop down.



Customizing The E-Mail Message Body

The large “Message Body” text area contains the e-mail message text, and can be edited just as you would any e-mail message. In addition, “tokens” can be used to insert specific information about the file that was uploaded. The easiest way to insert tokens is to place the cursor at the point in the message body where the file information should be included and then click the appropriate “Insert Token” button. Once a token is included in the message, do not change it, as Rumpus will use the token text to recognize what file information should be inserted into the message.

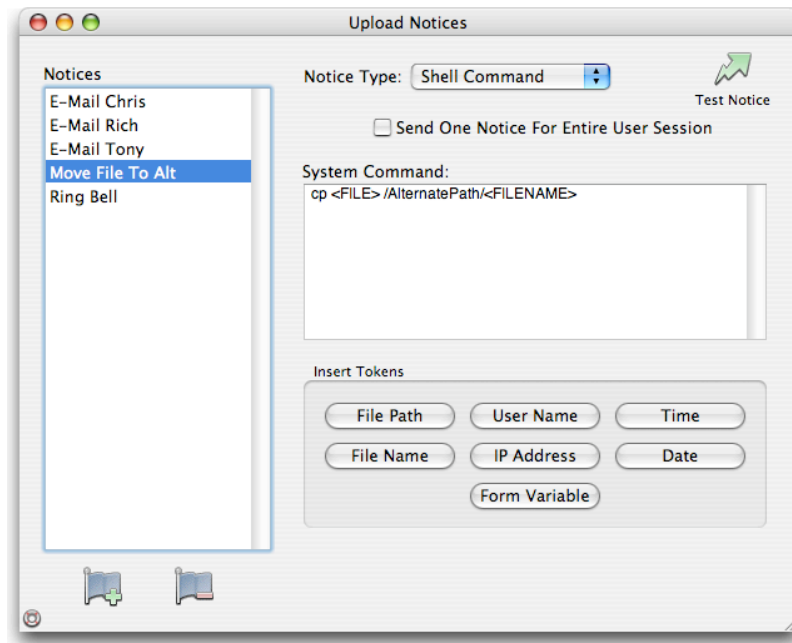
The available tokens are:

- <FILE> Insert the name and path of the file uploaded.
- <FILENAME> Insert only the name of file uploaded.
- <USERNAME> Insert the username of the account being used to upload the file.
- <ADDRESS> Insert the TCP/IP address of the client computer.
- <TIME> Insert the time the notice is sent (roughly the time the file upload completes).
- <DATE> Insert the date on which the notice is sent.
- <FORMVAR VariableName> Insert the contents of a field included on the file upload form. This requires that you modify the WFM file upload form to include additional input fields. The “FormVar” token should then be edited so that “VariableName” matches the name of the input field on the form.

Be sure to use the “Test Notice” button to send a test message. Rumpus will send the e-mail with sample values set for the filename, username, and so on and report any errors. If a known error occurs, Rumpus will suggest how to correct the problem, so be sure to read the error message carefully. If Rumpus reports no error, look for the e-mail in your usual mail program to confirm delivery.

Creating An AppleScript Or Shell Script Upload Notice

To perform virtually any task when a file is uploaded, use an AppleScript or Shell Script. Start by selecting “AppleScript” or “Shell Command” from the “Notice Type” pop-up menu. When you do, the fields used for defining the notice change to reflect the selected Notice Type. An example is shown below:



Both the Shell Command and AppleScript notice types are defined by a single text area, in which you can specify the script to be run. Like the e-mail custom message body, tokens can be used to have Rumpus insert common variables into your script. For example, the following shell script can be used to copy a file that has been uploaded to another location anywhere on your system:

```
cp <FILE> /AlternatePath/<FILENAME>
```

In this example, the “<FILE>” token will be replaced with the full path to the uploaded file, while the “<FILENAME>” token will be replaced by the filename. For example, if the file uploaded had a full path of “/Users/Shared/Test.pdf”, the resulting shell script would look like this:

```
cp /Users/Shared/Test.pdf /AlternatePath/Test.pdf
```

Simple AppleScripts can be created in a similar fashion. AppleScripts may be multiple lines, though long or complicated scripts should be created in the Script Editor application, saved as applets, and triggered by a simple script run by Rumpus.

A very simple AppleScript can be use to cause the system to beep when the upload notice is triggered. This script would simply be:

```
beep
```

AppleScripts are actually run using the “osascript” system utility. Rumpus automatically parses each line of the script for variable tokens, and breaks up the script into the correct format for the osascript function.

It is important to note that both shell scripts and AppleScripts may not be able to be adequately tested using the “Test Notice” function, since test values used for the variable tokens won’t match actual files, user account information, etc. In addition, the script will be run in the context of the Rumpus control application, not the server daemon, which may also effect how the script is executed.