

Frequently Asked Questions

The most common Rumpus-related questions, answered.

Rumpus launches fine, but users can't connect. What should I do?

There are two very important articles in the "Helpful Info" folder of the Rumpus package, both of which are reasonably brief, straightforward, and useful for anyone running an FTP server. The "FTP Overview" article lays out the basics of how FTP works and offers an explanation of the networking required to support FTP. The "Port Forwarding" article is specific to private networks (which usually have IP addresses assigned in the range "192.168.1.XXX"), and explains what needs to be set in Rumpus and, more importantly, on your router in order for people to be able to login and transfer files to and from your server.

Please review these articles for help in diagnosing any "failed connection" problems. Of course, if trouble persists, contact Maxum Technical Support at "support@maxum.com".

Why do users have problems accessing certain files or folders on my system?

There are a few restrictions on the characters that can be used in file and folder names transferred with FTP (or the WFM). In particular, slashes ("/") represent file and folder name separators in Unix paths, so they aren't allowed. (The Mac OS X Finder does allow slashes in filenames, but the filename doesn't actually contain the slash, which is recorded as a colon in the file system). Another common problem is file and folder names that begin or end with a space or other "white space" character. Since FTP directory listings use spaces to pad the columns between listing fields, FTP clients will often be unable to recognize these spaces, and will therefore be unable to access the file or folder.

Most FTP clients seem to work fine with my Rumpus server, but a few display listings incorrectly or can't download files. How can I make Rumpus work with these clients?

Reset the "Reported FTP Server Name" on the "Advanced" tab of the FTP Settings window. The server name "MACOS Peter's Server" is a well-known signal that many FTP clients rely on in order to parse Mac OS directory listings correctly. This phrase wasn't established by Maxum, and "Peter" refers to the author of the first popular FTP server for the Mac OS, back in the mid 1990s.

When I make changes in the Rumpus control application, they aren't accepted by the server or saved. What's wrong?

The access permissions of the various Rumpus configuration files aren't set to allow the control application to make changes. Use the lock/unlock icon on the Setup tab to unlock the configuration files. If the unlock function fails for some reason, you can do this manually. Open the terminal (in the "/Applications/Utilities/" folder), and enter:

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sudo chmod 666 /usr/local/Rumpus/Rumpus.*
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This command will unlock the configuration files for writing. If problems persist, contact Maxum Technical Support at "support@maxum.com".

My Rumpus server is configured to allow both FTP and Web (WFM) access. Some Web browsers, however, won't display the WFM interface, and instead either fail to connect or look really bad. What is the problem?

When you begin a URL with "ftp://" or "http://" you are telling the client (your Web browser) what protocol you want to use to connect. Rumpus is actually two servers in one... It contains a complete FTP server and a complete HTTP (Web) server. If you begin a URL with "ftp://", then the Web browser will connect via FTP, and if you start the URL with "http://" then it will connect via HTTP. The problem is that most users leave this beginning portion of the URL off when accessing a server. FTP and HTTP are very different protocols. FTP does not provide any sort of formatting information for the client, for example, while HTTP presents information in formatted pages sent from the server. The difference is a little like using Unix from the terminal (just text, no formatting or graphics, like FTP) compared to using the Finder (which, like HTTP, presents a graphics-rich, formatted view).

If you don't specify any protocol (in other words, if you leave "ftp://" or "http://" off the beginning of the URL), most Web browsers default to HTTP, since they are designed to be HTTP clients. However, some clients will automatically connect using FTP when the domain name begins "ftp". This is browser dependent... Rumpus has no say in how the client chooses to connect.

So, when attempting to connect to a Rumpus server using the Web File Manager with a domain name that begins "ftp.", be sure to specify the URL with the leading "http://" to ensure that your Web browser connects via HTTP. If you need to allow clients to connect without using the leading "http://", then populate another domain name for the server that doesn't begin "ftp.", such as "files.yourcompany.com".

At seemingly random times, some users lose the ability to log into their user account. I checked the Define Users window, and discovered that the “Permit Login” privilege is disabled for the affected user accounts. What happened?

Rumpus includes a feature which will deactivate user accounts when users appear to be guessing to determine their password. If numerous incorrect password entries are received for the same account without a successful login, Rumpus disables the user account by removing the “Permit Login” privilege. The intention is to keep would-be hackers from setting up automated robots that repeatedly guess at user passwords to gain access to the server. To disable this feature, uncheck the “Disable User Accounts After Several Failed Login Attempts” option on the “Security” tab of the “FTP Settings” window.

Most users can connect to my Rumpus server, but a few can't. The user account looks OK, and I can even log in to their account from my computer. What should I check next?

In addition to the “Disable User Accounts After Several Failed Login Attempts” feature mentioned above, Rumpus also includes “Automatic Hack Attempt Recognition”. This feature watches for numerous incorrect login attempts from the same client computer within a short period of time, and automatically adds the client IP address to the “Blocked List” when this occurs. Open the “Blocked Clients” window in Rumpus, and remove the addresses of known users if they appear. To disable the “Hack Attempt Recognition” feature, or to make it less sensitive, see the related options on the “Security” tab of the FTP Settings window.

I can't seem to get Upload Notices working. Any suggestions?

When creating e-mail Upload Notices, be sure to use the “Test Notice” button to generate a test e-mail message after defining the notice on the Upload Notices window. The test function not only attempts to send the e-mail message, but checks for numerous common problems, and will include details on resolving the problem when possible. While this is a valuable test tool, there are also a few common problems you should be careful to avoid.

The most common problem with Upload Notices is an incorrectly set SMTP username and password. If your mail server doesn't require SMTP authentication, it may return an error when Rumpus attempts to log in. If you entered a name and password on the Upload Notice window, try blanking these fields, as most mail servers will accept mail from the local network without authentication. To reliably delete the contents of a field, be sure to use the tab key to move into it, and then press "delete". Tabbing automatically selects the entire field contents, including spaces, returns and other invisible characters that can be missed when using the mouse to select text.

If your mail server does require SMTP authentication for all mail sent, then the Upload Notice username and password are required. Check to be sure you have entered the name and password correctly, and that they match a valid account on the mail server.

To see exactly what is happening, switch to the “Logs” tab in the Rumpus control application, choose to view the log “Debug” and set the "Debug Level" to "Debug". Then upload a file and reload the log. You should see a transcript of the e-mail message sent, and all responses, including errors, being returned by the mail server. If you continue to have trouble, copy and paste the relevant portion of the Debug log into an e-mail message (which also describes the problem) to “support@maxum.com”.