

Parallels[®] Plesk Panel

Reference

Command Line Interface

PPP 9.2 for Linux/Unix

Copyright Notice

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Preface

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About This Guide

This document contains a complete description of command line utilities, commands, and options for Plesk for Linux/Unix.

Who Should Read This Document

This document is intended for Plesk administrators who want to manage the Plesk server and its configuration locally using command line utilities. The document can also be used by third-party developers to integrate Plesk with other products installed on the same server.

Typographical Conventions

The following kinds of formatting in the text identify special information.

Formatting convention	Type of Information	Example
Special Bold	Items you must select, such as menu options, command buttons, or items in a list.	Go to the QoS tab.
	Titles of chapters, sections, and subsections.	Read the Basic Administration chapter.

<i>Italics</i>	Used to emphasize the importance of a point, to introduce a term or to designate a command line placeholder, which is to be replaced with a real name or value.	The system supports the so called <i>wildcard character</i> search.
Monospace	The names of style sheet selectors, files and directories, and CSS fragments.	The license file is called <code>license.key</code> .
Preformatted	On-screen computer output in your command-line sessions; source code in XML, C++, or other programming languages.	Unix: <pre># ls -al /files total 14470</pre> Windows:
Preformatted Bold	What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output.	# <code>cd /root/rpms/php</code>

The following kinds of formatting in the text identify special information.

Formatting convention	Type of Information	Example
Special Bold	Items you must select, such as menu options, command buttons, or items in a list.	Go to the QoS tab.
	Titles of chapters, sections, and subsections.	Read the Basic Administration chapter.
<i>Italics</i>	Used to emphasize the importance of a point, to introduce a term or to designate a command line placeholder, which is to be replaced with a real name or value.	These are the so-called <i>shared VPSs</i> . <code>msiexec /i <name of the aforementioned *.msi file or GUID></code>
Monospace	The names of style sheet selectors, files and directories, and CSS fragments.	Install Plesk to the <code>"c:\plesk bin"</code> directory.

Preformatted	On-screen computer output in your command-line sessions; logs; source code in XML, C++, or other programming s.	05:31:49 Success. Admin John Smith was added.
Preformatted Bold	What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output.	> cd %plesk_bin%

Feedback

If you have found a mistake in this guide, or if you have suggestions or ideas on how to improve this guide, please send your feedback using the online form at <http://www.parallels.com/en/support/usersdoc/>. Please include in your report the guide's title, chapter and section titles, and the fragment of text in which you have found an error.

History of Changes in CL Utilities

This chapter describes the version-specific changes in the CL utilities. The changes are grouped by new features in CLI. To describe a particular change in CLI, we use the following notations:

- **(+)** - the defined utility or command or option is added
- **(-)** - the defined utility or command or option is deprecated
- (*)** - the defined utility or command or option is modified Greylisting (+) `grey_listing` utility

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Mail Greylisting Service

- **(+)** `grey_listing` utility

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APS Catalog

- **(+)** `aps-catalog` utility

Plesk resellers

- **(+)** `client` utility: `--change-owner` command
- **(+)** `client` utility: `--convert-to-reseller` command
- **(+)** `client` utility: `-owner` option
- **(-)** `client_pref` utility: `-ip_pool` option
- **(+)** `client_pref` utility: `-overuse` option
- **(*)** `domain` utility: `--change-owner` command
- **(-)** `domain` utility: `-clogin` option
- **(*)** `domain` utility: `--create` command
- **(+)** `domain_pref`: `-overuse` option
- **(+)** `ip_pool` utility
- **(+)** `reseller` utility
- **(+)** `reseller_pref` utility
- **(+)** `reseller_template` utility

New utilities

- (+) `event_handler` utility
- (+) `keyinfo` utility

Updates of existing utilities:

- (-) `client_pref` utility: `-ip_pool` option
- (+) `custombutton` utility: `--list` command
- (*) `domain_template` utility
 - (-) `-fp` option
 - (-) `-fp_ssl` option
 - (-) `-fpauth` option
 - (+) `-miva` option
- (*) `domain` utility
 - (-) `-fplogin` option
 - (-) `-fppasswd` option

Plesk 8.6

Permission to choose a database server for a database

- (+) `client_pref` utility: `-select_db_server` option
- (+) `client_template` utility: `-select-db-server` option
- (+) `domadmin` utility: `-select_db_server` option

Plesk 8.4

DomainKeys support

- (+) `domain_pref` utility: `-sign_outgoing_mail` option
- (+) `mailserver` utility: `--sign-outgoing-mail` command
- (+) `mailserver` utility: `--verify-incoming-mail` command

Permission to create DNS subzones in DNS superzones owned by other Plesk users

- (+) `server_pref` utility: `-forbid-create-dns-subzone` option

Plesk 8.3

Limit on maximum number of available connections

- (+) `domain utility: -max-connections` option

Opportunity to publish sites with Sitebuilder

- (+) `domain utility: -publish-sb-site` option

Limit on network use

- (+) `domain utility: -traffic-bandwidth` option

The `<webuser_name>@<domain_name>` format of access to Plesk Panel

- (-) `domain_pref utility: -at-access` option

SSO service

- (+) `sso utility`

Site applications and site application licenses management

- (-) `siteapp utility: --add-to-vault` command
Use `siteapp-item utility` instead.
- (-) `siteapp utility: -release` option
Use `-sapp-release` option instead.
- (-) `siteapp utility: -sapp` option
Use `-sapp-name` option instead.
- (-) `siteapp utility: -version` option
Use `-sapp-version` option instead.
- (+) `siteapp utility: -sapp-name` option
- (+) `siteapp utility: -sapp-release` option
- (+) `siteapp utility: -sapp-version` option
- (+) `siteapp-item utility`
- (+) `siteapp-license utility`

Command Line Utilities Overview

Plesk Command Line Interface (CLI) is designed for integration of Plesk Server Administrator with third-party applications. It can also be used for managing Plesk installations by administrators experienced in using Plesk. This feature provides the command line interface to the majority of management tasks that can be performed by Plesk administrator. The CLI provides the alternative means of control for various business objects in Plesk. Plesk command line utilities use the Plesk core functionality to create, manage, and delete clients, domains, services and other Plesk objects.

Plesk CL utilities may be used by the root user from the console or script. The utilities require "root" or "psadm" privileges to operate.

Plesk CLI supports localized names of business objects in the same manner as Plesk does. Therefore, you can create clients with contact names using a locale of your choice. Use the LANG environment variable to set up a particular locale.

Plesk CLI does not require the Web interface of Plesk Server Administrator to run.

The Plesk for Linux/Unix command line utilities must be run from the directory in which they are stored. For general instructions on executing command line utilities on Plesk server, consult the Getting Started with Command Line Utilities (on page 12) section.

Getting Started with Command Line Utilities

Command line utilities for Plesk for Linux/Unix are located in the `/usr/local/psa/bin` directory on the Plesk server.

➤ *To run command line utilities:*

1 Log in to the Plesk server via SSH.

2 Use one of the following options to run a utility:

- To run a utility from any directory, use the following command line format:

```
# /usr/local/psa/bin/<utility name> [parameters] [options]
```

- To run a utility when the `/usr/local/psa/bin/` is your current directory, use the following format:

```
# ./<utility name> [parameters] [options]
```

Upon successful execution, utilities return the 0 code. If an error occurs, utilities return code 1 and display the description of the encountered problem on `stderr`.

For exact command syntax for each utility, consult the corresponding sections in the Using Command Line Utilities chapter (on page 13).

Note: All input parameters for the utilities must be passed in the UTF-8 encoding. It is the required condition for Plesk stable work.

Warning: Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the arguments of the `-passwd -passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the arguments of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Using Command Line Utilities

Plesk for Linux/Unix command line utilities enable Plesk administrators to manage the Plesk server and its configuration, reseller and client accounts, domains, and various services. The utilities can be used for integration of third-party products with Plesk and for routine management of Plesk servers by system administrators.

This chapter describes in detail the commands and options currently available for the command-line utilities. Each command and option is accompanied by a description and a usage example.

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Administrator's Server Preferences: admin Utility

The `admin` utility is used to manage Plesk administrator control panel interface preferences and view the administrator's personal information and interface preferences through CLI.

Usage

```
admin <command> [  

    <option_1> [<param>]  

    [<option_2> [<param>]]  

    ... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command sets the default interface skin to *WinXP Olivegreen*, the default interface language to *Russian*, and applies interface customization template *CustomTemplate* to the administrator's control panel interface.

```
# ./admin --update -skin "WinXP Olivegreen" -locale -ru-RU -template  

CustomTemplate
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
-update or -u		Updates Plesk administrator's server preferences.	To set the <i>WinXP Olivegreen</i> skin as the default interface skin: <pre># ./admin --update -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</pre> or <pre># ./admin -u -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>		Displays Plesk administrator's personal information and preferences.	To view Plesk administrator's personal information and preferences: # <code>./admin --info</code> or # <code>./admin -i</code>
<code>--xml-info</code> or <code>-xi</code>		Displays Plesk administrator's personal information and preferences in the XML format.	To view Plesk administrator's personal information and preferences in the XML format: # <code>./admin --xml-info</code> or # <code>./admin -xi</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the admin utility: # <code>./admin --help</code> or # <code>./admin -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-locale</code>	<code><language_code></code>	<p>Sets the default interface language for Plesk administrator's control panel interface.</p> <p>The argument of the command must be a valid four-letter language code derived from the language code described in ISO-639-2 and the corresponding country code described in ISO-3166.</p> <p>For example, the Plesk code for the Italian language code is <code>it-IT</code>; the Plesk code for the American variant of English is <code>en-US</code>; the Plesk code for the British variant of English is <code>en-GB</code>.</p>	To set the default interface language to <i>Russian</i> : # <code>./admin -u -locale ru-RU</code>
<code>-skin</code>	<code><skin_name></code>	Sets the default interface skin for Plesk administrator's control panel interface.	To set the default interface skin to <i>WinXP Olivegreen</i> : # <code>./admin -u -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-template	<template_name>	Applies an interface customization template to Plesk administrator's control panel interface.	To apply the customization template <i>CustomTemplate</i> to administrator's control panel interface: # ./admin -u -template CustomTemplate
-multiple-sessions	true false	Allows/Prohibits having several simultaneous sessions under administrator's login.	To allow multiple sessions to run simultaneously under administrator's login: # ./admin -u -multiple-sessions true
-max-button-length	<number>	Limits button label length for the Plesk administrator's control panel interface.	To restrict the maximum button label length for the Plesk administrator's control panel interface to 10: # ./admin -u -max-button-length 10
-lock-screen	true false	Prevents/Allows working with Plesk until page is completely loaded.	To allow Plesk administrator to work with the control panel even if control panel screens are not completely loaded: # ./admin -u -lock-screen false

Anonymous FTP Access: anonftp Utility

The `anonftp` utility is used to manage anonymous FTP access on domains with physical hosting on a Plesk server. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- enabling/disabling the anonymous FTP access on a domain
- restricting download bandwidth and the maximum number of simultaneous FTP connections
- managing the `incoming` directory properties
- configuring welcome message displayed upon anonymous FTP user login

Usage

```
anonftp <command> <domain_name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command enables the anonymous FTP service on the domain *example.com* and enables displaying the login message with the text "Welcome to FTP service" upon the anonymous FTP user login.

```
# ./anonftp --update example.com -status true -message true -message-
text "Welcome to FTP service"
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Updates the anonymous FTP settings on a specified domain.	To enable downloading files from the incoming directory by users on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./anonftp --update example.com -status true -incoming-downloads true</code> or # <code>./anonftp -u example.com -status true -incoming-downloads true</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Displays information about the anonymous FTP settings on a specified domain.	To view information about anonymous FTP settings on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./anonftp --info example.com</code> or # <code>./anonftp -i example.com</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the anonftp utility: # ./anonftp --help or # ./anonftp -h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	true false	Enables/Disables the anonymous FTP service on a domain.	To enable the anonymous FTP service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./anonftp -u <i>example.com</i> -status true
-message	true false	Enables/Disables displaying a login message upon anonymous FTP user login.	To enable displaying a login message upon the anonymous FTP user login on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./anonftp -u <i>example.com</i> -status true
-message-text	<string>	Specifies a login message text.	To display the 'Welcome to FTP service' login message when logging to the anonymous FTP service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./anonftp -u <i>example.com</i> -status true -message true -message-text "Welcome to FTP service"
-incoming	true false	Enables/Disables uploading to the incoming directory. Is false by default.	To enable uploading files to the incoming directory on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./anonftp -u <i>example.com</i> -status true -incoming true
-incoming-dirs	true false	Allows/Prohibit creating directories in the incoming directory.	To allow creating directories in the incoming directory on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./anonftp -u <i>example.com</i> -status true -incoming-dirs true
-incoming-downloads	true false	Enables/Disables downloading from the incoming directory. Is false by default.	To enable downloading files from the incoming directory on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./anonftp -u <i>example.com</i> -status true -incoming-downloads true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-incoming -limit	<number> [K M G]	Limits the disk space used by the incoming directory. Unlimited if set to -1. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To restrict the disk space for the incoming directory on the domain <i>example.com</i> to 10 MB: <pre># ./anonftp -u example.com -status true -incoming-limit 10M</pre>
-max-connects	<number>	Limits the number of available simultaneous FTP connections. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of simultaneous FTP connections to 40: <pre># ./anonftp -u example.com -status true -max-connects 40</pre>
-bandwidth h	<number> [K M G]	Restricts the download bandwidth. Unlimited if set to -1. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To restrict the download bandwidth to 500 KB: <pre># ./anonftp -u example.com -status true -bandwidth 500K</pre>

APS Catalog: `aps-catalog` Utility

The `aps-catalog` utility is used to install applications from APS Catalog in Plesk Application Vault and to perform the related operations. Using the utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- configuring/retrieving settings of connection to APS Catalog
- installing APS Catalog applications in bundles
- getting status of the installation progress
- changing configuration of the predefined applications bundles

Usage

```
aps-catalog <command> [options]
```

Example

To make Plesk work with APS Catalog accessible by the URL `http://apscatalog.com`:

```
# ./aps-catalog -u -aps-catalog-url http://apscatalog.com
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>		Changes settings of connection to APS Catalog.	To make Plesk work with APS Catalog accessible by the URL <code>http://apscatalog.com</code> : # <code>./aps-catalog -u -aps-catalog-url http://apscatalog.com</code>
<code>--install-applications-bundle</code> or <code>-i</code>	1 2 3	Installs specified applications bundle: 1 -Most Popular; 2 - Less Popular; 3 - All.	To install all applications from APS Catalog: # <code>./aps-catalog --install-applications-bundle 3</code>
<code>--apply-own-bundles-config</code> or <code>-a</code>	<i><path to file></i>	Applies custom configuration from the specified file to applications bundles. See the configuration file format description and example below the commands and options reference.	To replace default configuration of applications bundles with the custom configuration defined in the file <code>/tmp/bundles.config</code> : # <code>./aps-catalog --apply-own-config /tmp/bundles.config</code>
<code>--get-installation-progress</code> or <code>-g</code>		Gets current state of application(s) installation progress.	# <code>./aps-catalog -g</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--info</code> or <code>-f</code>		Displays information about settings of connection to APS Catalog.	<code># ./aps-catalog -i</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the utility usage.	<code># ./aps-catalog -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-aps-catalog-url</code>	<code><URL></code>	Specifies URL of the APS Catalog service.	To make Plesk work with APS Catalog accessible by the URL <code>http://apscatalog.com</code> : <code># ./aps-catalog -u -aps-catalog-url http://apscatalog.com</code>

Configuration File Format

Configuration file should be a plain text file in Unicode, listing application names (one per line) under the bundle name definition. In case APS Catalog contains various packages of an application with the same name and different version and/or release, the latest version/release of application will be installed.

Note: Bundle names (written in square brackets) must not be changed.

```
[mostused]
ApplicationName1
ApplicationName2
...
ApplicationNameN
[lessused]
ApplicationNameI
ApplicationNameII
...
ApplicationNameX
[all]
ApplicationName1
ApplicationName2
ApplicationName3
...
ApplicationNameZ
```

Configuration File Example

```
[mostused]
joomla
WordPress
Drupal
phpBB
osCommerce

[lessused]
VideoDB
phpMyChatPlus
OpenRealty

[all]
joomla
WordPress
Drupal
phpBB
osCommerce
movabletype
SugarCRM
VideoDB
phpMyChatPlus
OpenRealty
```

Client Accounts: client Utility

Plesk clients are Plesk users that can own and manage Plesk domains. Each client account belongs to Plesk administrator or to Plesk reseller. By using the `client` CL utility, you can perform the following tasks on client accounts:

- creating, renaming, and removing client accounts
- enabling and disabling existing client accounts
- edit client's login name and password
- edit client's personal information
- upgrade client account to reseller account
- change owner of a client account

Usage

```
client <command> [<client_login_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command creates the client account with the contact name *John Doe*, Plesk Panel login name *JDoe*, and password *sample* for Plesk administrator, specifies the *Unites States* as the client's country, and prevents automatic sending of standard Plesk mail notifications (if they are enabled) about the account creation.

```
# ./client --create JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -country US -
notify false
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Creates a client account. The argument of the command must begin with an alphabetic symbol. If client owner is not specified, a created client belongs to Plesk administrator.	To create a client account named <i>John Doe</i> with client login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> for the reseller <i>RichardRoe</i> : <pre># ./client --create JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -owner RichardRoe</pre> or <pre># ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -owner RichardRoe</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<login_name>	Updates settings of an existing client account.	To change client login name to <i>John</i> and set password to <i>mypass</i> for the client with current login name <i>JDoe</i> : # <code>./client --update JDoe -login John -passwd mypass</code> or # <code>./client -u JDoe -login John -passwd mypass</code>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<login_name>	Deletes a client account.	To remove the client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : # <code>./client --remove JDoe</code> or # <code>./client -r JDoe</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<login_name>	Displays information about client account settings.	To view information about the client account with the login name <i>John</i> : # <code>./client --info John</code> or # <code>./client -i John</code>
<code>--on</code>	<login_name>	Enables a client account.	To enable the client account with the login name <i>John</i> : # <code>./client --on John</code>
<code>--off</code>	<login_name>	Disables a client account.	To disable the client account with the login name <i>John</i> : # <code>./client --off John</code>
<code>--convert-to-reseller</code> or <code>-t</code>	<login_name>	Upgrades a specified client to a reseller. Note: This command is available only for client accounts whose owner is Plesk administrator.	To upgrade the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to the reseller: # <code>./client --convert-to-reseller JDoe</code> or # <code>./client -t JDoe</code>
<code>--change-owner</code> or <code>-co</code>	<login_name>	Assigns a new owner for a client. Requires <code>-owner</code> option.	To change the owner of the <i>JDoe</i> client account to the reseller with the login name <i>RichardRoe</i> : # <code>./client --change-owner JDoe -owner RichardRoe</code> or # <code>./client -co JDoe -owner RichardRoe</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the client utility: # <code>./client --help</code> or # <code>./client -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	enabled disabled admin,expired	Enables/Disables a client account (the enabled or disabled parameters, respectively). Disables a client account and sets the account status to "Account is disabled by administrator" (admin), or "Account is expired" (expired). Is enabled by default.	To disable the client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and assign status "Account is disabled by administrator" to the account: <pre># ./client -u JDoe -status admin,expired</pre>
-company	<string>	Specifies client's company name.	To set the company name in the personal info of the client with the login name <i>John</i> to <i>MegaCompany Inc.</i> : <pre># ./client -u John -company "MegaCompany Inc."</pre>
-name	<string>	Specifies client's contact name. Required with --create.	To create the <i>John Doe</i> client account with the client login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample</pre>
-login	<client_login_name>	Specifies client's login name used to entering Plesk Panel. Used with --update only.	To set client login name to <i>John</i> for the client account with current login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./client -u JDoe -login John</pre>
-passwd	<password>	Specifies client's password used to entering Plesk Panel. Required with --create. Required with -passwd_type option. For additional comments, see the Note below.	To create the <i>John Doe</i> client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies the type of client password. Requires -passwd option. Is plain by default. For additional comments, see the Note below.	To set the type of the password for the client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> to <i>encrypted</i> : <pre># ./client -u JDoe -passwd_type encrypted -passwd sample</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-phone	<number>	Specifies client's phone number.	To set the phone number for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>5552345</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -phone 5552345</code>
-fax	<number>	Specifies client's fax number.	To set the fax number for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>5552337</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -fax 5552337</code>
-email	<string>	Specifies client's email address.	To set the email address for the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>JDoe@example.com</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -email JDoe@example.com</code>
-addr	<string>	Specifies client's postal address. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the -address option instead.</i>	To set the postal address for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>8 Main street</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -addr "8 Main street"</code>
-address	<string>	Specifies client's postal address.	To set the postal address for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>8 Main street</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -address "8 Main street"</code>
-city	<string>	Specifies client's city.	To set the city address for the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>New York</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -city "New York"</code>
-state	<string>	Specifies client's state/province.	To set the state for the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>NY</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -state NY</code>
-pcode	<string>	Specifies client's zip/postal code. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the -zip option instead.</i>	To set the postal code for the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>52345</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -pcode 52345</code>
-zip	<string>	Specifies client's zip/postal code.	To set the postal code for the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>52345</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -zip 52345</code>
-country	<country_code>	Specifies client's country: a two-letters upper-case code in compliance with ISO 3166.	To set the country for the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>United States</i> : # <code>./client -u JDoe -country US</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-notify	true false	Allows/Prevents standard email notifications on client account creation. Used with the --create only.	To prevent sending standard email notifications on creation of <i>John Doe</i> client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : # ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -notify false
-template	<template_name>	Specifies a client template to be used for a client creation. Used with the --create only.	To specify the template <i>Client Template</i> to create the <i>John Doe</i> client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> for the reseller with the login name <i>RichardRoe</i> : # ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -template "Client Template" -owner RichardRoe
-force		Forces the use of a client template to create a client account even if some of the template options cannot be implemented. Used only with the --create command.	To force the use of the template <i>Client Template</i> to create the <i>John Doe</i> client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> for <i>Plesk administrator</i> : # ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -template "Client Template" -force
-creation-date	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Sets the client account creation date (can be arbitrary). Used only with the --create command.	To set the creation date for the new <i>John Doe</i> client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> for <i>Plesk administrator</i> to 2006-12-30: # ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -creation-date 2006-12-30
-sb-user	true false	Allows/Prohibits creating a corresponding user account in Sitebuilder. Is false by default.	To allow client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to create user account in Sitebuilder: # ./client -u JDoe -sb-user true
-owner	<login_name>	Specifies the client owner login name. Required with the --convert-to-reseller command.	To create a client account named <i>John Doe</i> with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> for the reseller <i>RichardRoe</i> : # ./client -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -owner RichardRoe To change the owner of the <i>JDoe</i> client account to <i>Plesk administrator</i> . # ./client -co JDoe -owner admin

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Client Limits, Permissions, and Interface Settings: `client_pref` Utility

The `client_pref` CL utility enables the administrator to set and edit the client's limits and permissions, and to define Plesk interface preferences (e.g. the default language and skin).

Usage

```
client_pref <command> [<login_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command updates the client account with the login name `JDoe` as follows: the client is allowed to manage log rotation and mailing lists and to create up to 20 subdomains. The use of disk space allotted for the client is restricted to 20 GB, and the expiration date of the client account is set to 2008-12-31.

```
# ./client_pref --update JDoe -manage_log true -manage_maillists true -
max_subdom 20 -disk_space 20G -expiration 2008-12-31
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Updates preferences and limits for an existing client account.	To disable changing domain limits for the client account with the login name <code>JDoe</code> : <pre># ./client_pref --update JDoe - change_limits false</pre> or <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -change_limits false</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--skin-list</code> or <code>-sl</code>		Displays the list of available control panel interface skins.	To view the list of available interface skins: # <code>./client_pref --skin-list</code> or # <code>./client_pref -sl</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<login_name>	Displays information about client account preferences and limits.	To view information about preferences and limits set on the client account with login name <i>JDoe</i> : # <code>./client_pref --info JDoe</code> or # <code>./client_pref -i JDoe</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the <code>client_pref</code> utility: # <code>./client_pref --help</code> or # <code>./client_pref -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-create_domains</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits creation domains. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to create domains: # <code>./client_pref -u JDoe -create_domains true</code>
<code>-manage_hosting</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing physical hosting. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage physical hosting: # <code>./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_hosting true</code>
<code>-manage_php_safe_mode</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing PHP safe mode. Is <code>false</code> by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.1.1.</i>	To allow the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage PHP safe mode: # <code>./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_php_safe_mode true</code>
<code>-change_limits</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits changing domain limits. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to change domain limits: # <code>./client_pref -u JDoe -change_limits true</code>
<code>-manage_dns</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing DNS. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage DNS: # <code>./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_dns true</code>
<code>-manage_log</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing log rotation. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage log rotation: # <code>./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_log true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage_crontab	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing task scheduler. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage task scheduler: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_crontab true
-manage_anonftp	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing anonymous FTP. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage anonymous FTP: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_anonftp true
-manage_webapps	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Java applications. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage Java applications: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_webapps true
-manage_maillists	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing mailing lists. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage mailing lists: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_maillists true
-manage_sh_access	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing system access. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage system access: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_sh_access true
-manage_not_chroot_shell	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing non-chrooted environment. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage non-chrooted environment: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_not_chroot_shell true
-manage_subdomains	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing subdomains. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage subdomains: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_subdomains true
-manage_quota	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing hard disk quota. Is false by default.	To allow the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage hard disk quota: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_quota true
-make_dumps	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data. <i>Deprecated.</i> Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to backup and restore data: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -make_dumps true
-allow_local_backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the Plesk repository. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to backup and restore data using the Plesk repository: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -allow_local_backups true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-allow_ftp_backups</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the FTP repository. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to backup and restore data using the FTP repository: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -allow_ftp_backups true</code>
<code>-manage_drweb</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing Dr.Web antivirus application used on client's domains. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1.1. Use the <code>-manage_virusfilter</code> option instead.</i>	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage the Dr.Web antivirus application: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_drweb true</code>
<code>-manage_virusfilter</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus tool used on client's domains. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage antivirus tool: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_virusfilter true</code>
<code>-remote_access_interface</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits using Plesk API. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to use Plesk API: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -remote_access_interface true</code>
<code>-manage_domain_aliases</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing domain aliases. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage domain aliases: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_domain_aliases true</code>
<code>-cp_access</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits accessing Plesk GUI (as opposite to using Plesk API). Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> from accessing Plesk GUI: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -cp_access false</code>
<code>-manage_dashboard</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing desktop view. Can be set to <code>true</code> only if the <code>-dashboard</code> option is set to <code>true</code> . Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> from managing desktop view: <code># ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_dashboard true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-stdgui	true false	Allows/Prohibits using standard view. Can be set to false only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> from using standard view: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -stdgui false
-manage_spamfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing spam filter. Is false by default.	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage spam filter: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_spamfilter true
-manage_webstat	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing web statistics. Is false by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.2.</i>	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage web statistics: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -manage_webstat true
-max_dom	<number>	Limits the number of available domains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict maximum number of domains available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 10: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_dom 10
-max_dom_aliases	<number>	Limits the number of available domain aliases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of domain aliases available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 5: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_dom_aliases 5
-disk_space	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of disk space available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 100 GB: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -disk_space 100G
-disk_space_soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 70 GB: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -disk_space_soft 70G
-max_traffic	<number> [K M G]	Limits the monthly traffic usage. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of traffic available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 10 GB/month: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_traffic 10G

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max_traffic_soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the monthly amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent to 70 GB/month: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_traffic_soft 70G
-max_box	<number>	Limits the number of available mailboxes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailboxes available to the client with the login name JDoe to 100: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_box 100
-mbox_quota	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space that a single mailbox can occupy. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the mailbox quota for the client with login name JDoe to 10 MB: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -mbox_quota 10M
-max_redir	<number>	Limits the number of available mail redirects. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail redirects available to the client with the login name JDoe to 10: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_redir 10
-max_mg	<number>	Limits the number of available mail groups. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the number of mail groups available to the client with the login name JDoe to unlimited: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_mg -1
-max_resp	<number>	Limits the number of available mail autoresponders. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail autoresponders available to the client with the login name JDoe to 5: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_resp 5
-max_wu	<number>	Limits the number of available web users. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of web users available to the client with the login name JDoe to 50: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_wu 50
-max_maillists	<number>	Limits the number of available mailing lists. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailing lists available to the client with the login name JDoe to 30: # ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_maillists 30

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max_db	<number>	Limits the number of available databases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of databases available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 20: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_db 2</pre>
-max_webapps	<number>	Limits the number of available Java applications. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of Java applications available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 50: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_webapps 50</pre>
-max_subdom	<number>	Limits the number of available subdomains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of subdomains available to the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 40: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -max_subdom 40</pre>
-expiration	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Limits the validity period of a client account. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the validity period of the client account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>February 29, 2008</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -expiration 2008-2-29</pre>
-ip_pool	add del:<ip1>,<ip2>,...,<ipN>	Adds/Deletes IP addresses to/from a client's IP address pool. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 9.0. Use ip_pool utility instead.</i>	To add IP addresses <i>192.0.2.78</i> and <i>192.0.2.89</i> to the IP address pool of the client account with login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -ip_pool add:192.0.2.78,192.0.2.89</pre>
-locale	<language_code>	Sets the default interface language for client's control panel interface. The argument of the command must be a valid four-letter language code derived from the language code described in ISO-639-2 and the corresponding country code described in ISO-3166. For example, the Plesk code for the Italian language code is <i>it-IT</i> ; the Plesk code for the American variant of English is <i>en-US</i> ; the Plesk code for the British variant of English is <i>en-GB</i> .	To set the default interface language for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>Russian</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -locale ru-RU</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-language	<language_code>	Sets the default interface language for client's control panel interface. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.0. Use the -locale option instead.</i>	To set the default interface language for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>Russian</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -language ru-RU</pre>
-skin	<skin_name>	Sets the default interface skin for a client's control panel interface.	To set the skin <i>WinXP Olivegreen</i> as the default interface skin for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</pre>
-multiple-sessions	true false	Allows/Prohibits having several simultaneous sessions under client's login. Is <i>true</i> by default.	To prohibit multiple sessions to run simultaneously under login of the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -multiple-sessions false</pre>
-max-button-length	<number>	Limits button label length for the client's control panel interface.	To restrict the maximum button label length for the control panel interface of the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>10</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -max-button-length 10</pre>
-lock-screen	true false	Prevents/Allows working with Plesk until page is completely loaded. Is <i>true</i> by default.	To prevent client with login name <i>JDoe</i> from working with the control panel until control panel screens are completely loaded: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -lock-screen true</pre>
-desktop-preset	<preset_name>	Sets the default desktop preset for client's control panel interface.	To set the preset <i>Custom Desktop</i> as the default interface skin for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -skin "Custom Desktop"</pre>
-select_db_server	true false	Allows/Prohibits choosing a DB server from the servers registered in Plesk, when creating a database. Is <i>false</i> by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.6.</i>	To allow the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to choose DB server on which a database is to be created: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe -select_db_server true</pre>
-overuse	block notify normal	Sets the limits overusage policy. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the limits overusage policy for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>notify</i> : <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe --overuse notify</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-dashboard</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits to use desktop view. Can be set to false only if the <code>-stdgui</code> option is set to <code>true</code> .	To prevent client with login name <i>JDoe</i> from using dashboard: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe - dashboard false</pre>
<code>-manage_performance</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits to manage hosting performance. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To prevent client with login name <i>JDoe</i> from managing hosting performance: <pre># ./client_pref -u JDoe - manage_performance false</pre>

Client Templates: `client_template` Utility

The `client_template` utility enables the administrator to manage client templates through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating, renaming, and deleting client templates
- editing client account limits and preferences for clients creating with a client templates
- managing various domain hosting parameters - log file management, mail preferences, and others

Usage

```
client_template <command> <template_name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command updates the client template *Client Template* as follows: the client is allowed to manage log rotation and mailing lists and to create up to 20 subdomains. The use of disk space allotted for the client is restricted to 20 GB, and the expiration date of the client account is set to 2008-12-31.

```
# ./client_template --update "Client Template" -manage-log true -manage-
maillists true -max-subdom 20 -disk-space 20G -expiration 2007-12-31
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><client_template_name></code>	Creates a new client template.	To create the template named <i>Client Template</i> : # <code>./client_template --create "Client Template"</code> Or # <code>./client_template -c "Client Template"</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><client_template_name></code>	Updates an existing client template.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client template</i> to create domains: # <code>./client_template --update "Client Template" -create-domains true</code> Or # <code>./client_template -u "Client Template" -create-domains true</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><client_template_name></code>	Deletes a client template.	To remove the template <i>Client Template</i> : # <code>./client_template --remove "Client Template"</code> or # <code>./client_template -r "Client Template"</code>
<code>--info</code>	<code><client_template_name></code>	Displays information about a client template.	To view information about the template <i>Client Template</i> : # <code>./client_template --info "Client Template"</code>
<code>--xml-info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><client_template_name></code>	Displays information about a client template in the XML format.	To view information about the template <i>Client Template</i> in the XML format: # <code>./client_template --xml-info "Client Template"</code> or # <code>./client_template -x ClientTemplate</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./client_template --help</code> or # <code>./client_template -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-new-name</code>	<code><string></code>	Sets a new name for an existing client template.	To rename the template from <i>Client Template 1</i> to <i>Client Template 2</i> : # <code>./client_template -u "Client Template 1" -new-name "Client Template 2"</code>
<code>-cp-access</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits accessing Plesk GUI (as opposite to using Plesk API). Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit the client created with the template <i>Client Template</i> from accessing Plesk GUI: # <code>./client_template -u "Client Template" -cp-access false</code>
<code>-create-domains</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits creating domains. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to create domains: # <code>./client_template -u "Client Template" -create-domains true</code>
<code>-manage-phosting</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing physical hosting. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage physical hosting: # <code>./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-phosting true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage-php-safe-mode	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing PHP safe mode. Is false by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.1.1.</i>	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage php safe mode: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-php-safe-mode true
-manage-quota	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing hard disk quota. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage hard disk quota: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-quota true
-change-limits	true false	Allows/Prohibits changing domain limits. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to change domain limits: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -change-limits true
-manage-dns	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing DNS. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage DNS: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-dns true
-manage-log	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing log rotation. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage log rotation: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-log true
-manage-crontab	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing task scheduler. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage task scheduler: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-crontab true
-manage-anonftp	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing anonymous FTP. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage anonymous FTP: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-anonftp true
-manage-webapps	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Java applications. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage Java applications: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-webapps true
-manage-maillists	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing mailing lists. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage mailing lists: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-maillists true
-manage-sh-access	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing system access. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage system access: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-sh-access true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage-not-chroot-shell	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing non-chrooted environment. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage non-chrooted environment: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-not-chroot-shell true
-manage-subdomains	true false	Allow/Prohibits managing subdomains. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage subdomains: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-subdomains true
-allow-local-backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the Plesk repository. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to back up and restoring data using the Plesk repository: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -allow-local-backups true
-allow-ftp-backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the FTP repository. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to back up and restoring data using the FTP repository: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -allow-ftp-backups true
-manage-drweb	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Dr.Web antivirus application. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1.1. Use the -manage_virusfilter option instead.</i>	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage the Dr.Web antivirus application: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-drweb true
-manage-virusfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus tool. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage antivirus tool: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-virusfilter true
-remote-access-interface	true false	Allows/Prohibits using Plesk API. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to use Plesk API: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -remote-access-interface true
-manage-domain-aliases	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing domain aliases. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage domain aliases: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-domain-aliases true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage-dashboard	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing desktop view. Can be set to true only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> from managing desktop view: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-dashboard true</pre>
-dashboard	true false	Allows/Prohibits using desktop view. Can be set to false only if the -stdgui option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> from using desktop view: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -dashboard false</pre>
-stdgui	true false	Allows/Prohibits using standard view. Can be set to false only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> from using standard view: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -stdgui false</pre>
-manage-webstat	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing web statistics. Is false by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.2.</i>	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage web statistics: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-webstat true</pre>
-manage-spamfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing spam filter. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to manage spam filter: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -manage-spamfilter true</pre>
-max-dom	<number>	Limits the number of available domains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of domains available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 10: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-dom 10</pre>
-max-dom-aliases	<number>	Limits the number of available domain aliases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of domain aliases available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 5: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-dom-aliases 5</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-disk-space	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of the disk space available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 100 MB: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -disk-space 100M</pre>
-disk-space-soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent for clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 70 GB: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -disk-space-soft 70G</pre>
-max-traffic	<number> [K M G]	Limits the monthly traffic usage. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of traffic available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 10 GB/month: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-traffic 10G</pre>
-max-traffic-soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the monthly amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent for clients created with the template "Client Template" to 70 GB/month: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-traffic-soft 70G</pre>
-max-box	<number>	Limits the number of available mailboxes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailboxes available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 100: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-box 100</pre>
-mbox-quota	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space that a single mailbox can occupy. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1	To set the mailbox quota available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 10 MB: <pre># ./client_template -u "Client Template" -mbox-quota 10M</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max-redirect	<number>	Limits the number of available mail redirects. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail redirects available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 10: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-redirect 10
-max-mg	<number>	Limits the number of available mail groups. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail groups available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 5: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-mg 5
-max-resp	<number>	Limits the number of available mail autoresponders. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail autoresponders available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 15: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-resp 15
-max-wu	<number>	Limits the number of available mail users. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail users available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 50: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-wu 50
-max-maillists	<number>	Limits the number of available mailing lists. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailing lists available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 30: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-maillists 30
-max-db	<number>	Limits the number of available databases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of databases available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 2: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-db 2
-max-webapps	<number>	Limits the number of available Java applications. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of Java applications available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 50: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-webapps 50
-max-subdom	<number>	Limits the number of available subdomains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the number of subdomains available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to unlimited: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -max-subdom -1
-expiration	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Sets validity period for client accounts created with a template. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the validity period to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 20 days: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -expiration 20D

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-ip-pool	add del:<ip1>,<ip2>,...,<ipN>	Adds/Deletes shared IP addresses to/from IP address pool.	To add shared IP addresses <i>192.0.2.78</i> and <i>192.0.2.89</i> to the IP address pool for clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> : # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -ip-pool add:192.0.2.78,192.0.2.89
-excl-ip-num	<number>	Limits the number of available exclusive IP addresses that can be assigned to a client.	To restrict the maximum number of exclusive IP addresses available to clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to 4: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -excl-ip-num 4
-sb-user	true false	Allows/Prohibits creating a corresponding user account in Sitebuilder. Is false by default.	To allow clients created with the template <i>"Client Template"</i> to create Sitebuilder account: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -sb-user true
-shared	true false	Allows/Prohibits using a template by other Plesk users. Available for templates created by administrator only. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To allow using the client template <i>"Client Template"</i> to other Plesk users: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -shared true
-owner	<login_name>	Specifies a client template owner. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the client template <i>Client Template</i> owner to <i>JDoe</i> : # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -owner JDoe
-select-db-server	true false	Allows/Prohibits choosing a DB server from the servers registered in Plesk, when creating a database. Is false by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.6.</i>	To allow clients created with the template <i>Client Template</i> to choose a DB server on which a database is to be created: # ./client_template -u "Client Template" -select-db-server true
-force	<string>	Forces Plesk to create a domain basing on a given template. Used with the -template option only.	To force the creation of the domain <i>example.com</i> based on "Default Template" for the client with the login name <i>JohnDoe</i> : # ./domain --create example.com -owner JohnDoe -ip 192.0.2.54 -template "Default Template" -force

ColdFusion Service on Plesk Server: cfsetting Utility

The `cfsetting` utility is used to manage the ColdFusion Service. By using this utility, you can configure the ColdFusion service on the Plesk server.

Usage

```
cfsetting <command> [<path>]
```

Example

The following command enables the ColdFusion software installed in the `/usr/local/software/coldfusion` directory on the Plesk server to work in the server mode:

```
# ./cfsetting --server /usr/local/software/coldfusion
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--server</code> or <code>-s</code>	<code><path></code>	Enables the ColdFusion application to work in the server mode.	To enable the ColdFusion software installed in the <code>/usr/local/software/coldfusion</code> directory on the Plesk server to work in the <i>server</i> mode: # <code>./cfsetting --server /usr/local/software/coldfusion</code> or # <code>./cfsetting -s /usr/local/software/coldfusion</code>
<code>--j2ee</code> or <code>-j</code>	<code><path></code>	Enables the ColdFusion application to work in the J2EE mode.	To enable the ColdFusion software installed in the <code>/usr/local/software/coldfusion</code> directory on the Plesk server to work in the <i>J2EE</i> mode: # <code>./cfsetting --j2ee /usr/local/software/coldfusion</code> or # <code>./cfsetting -j /usr/local/software/coldfusion</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./cfsetting --help</code> or # <code>./cfsetting -h</code>

Custom Buttons: custombutton Utility

The `custombutton` utility is used to create custom buttons and manage their properties (interface location, button names, URLs, context help messages, and other parameters) through CLI.

Custom buttons of the following types can be created and managed by using this utility:

- custom buttons pointing to a URL
- custom buttons linked to site applications

Usage

```
custombutton <command> [  
<option_1> [<param>]  
[<option_2> [<param>]]  
... [<option_N> [<param>]]  
]
```

Example 1

The following command creates the custom button *Statistics* that opens URL `http://example.com/site-statistics`, places the custom button on domain administration pages, includes domain ID#, domain name, and client ID# in browser requests generated by clicking on the button, sets the context help message for the button as *Click to go to site-statistics*, and makes the button available in control panels of all domain users.

```
# ./custombutton --create -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-  
statistics -place domain -url_comp dom_id,dom_name,cl_id -conhelp "Click to  
go site-statistics" -public true
```

Example 2

The following command creates custom button named *osCom* linked to site application *osCommerce* installed on domain *example.com*, and accessible at URL `http://example.com/osCommerce`, and sets the context help message for the button as *Click to open osCommerce*.

```
# ./custombutton --create -text osCom -url http://example.com/osCommerce -  
siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-name osCommerce -conhelp  
"Click to open osCommerce"
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>		Creates a new custom button. Requires the <code>-text</code> and <code>-url</code> options.	To create the new custom button <i>Statistics</i> (pointing to URL <code>http://example.com/site-statistics</code>) and print its Plesk database ID: <code># ./custombutton --create -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -print-id</code> or <code># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -print-id</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><id#></code>	Displays properties of a custom button with the specified ID number.	To view properties of a custom button which Plesk database ID is <i>14</i> : <code># ./custombutton --info 14</code> or <code># ./custombutton -i 14</code>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><id#,id#,...></code>	Deletes one or more custom buttons with the specified ID numbers.	To delete the custom buttons which ID numbers are <i>4</i> and <i>5</i> : <code># ./custombutton --remove 4,5</code> or <code># ./custombutton -r 4,5</code>
<code>--list</code> or <code>-l</code>		Displays a list of all custom buttons.	To view the list of all custom buttons: <code># ./custombutton --list</code> or <code># ./custombutton -l</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility	To view help on the use of the utility: <code># ./custombutton --help</code> or <code># ./custombutton -h</code>
<code>--man</code> or <code>-m</code>		Displays detailed help on the use of the utility with examples	To view detailed help with examples on the use of the utility: <code># ./custombutton --man</code> or <code># ./custombutton -m</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-owner</code>	<code>admin <user_login_name> <domain_name></code>	Assigns ownership of a custom button to a Plesk client. Is <code>admin</code> by default.	To set the client with login name <i>JDoe</i> the owner of custom button <i>Statistics</i> to be created: <code># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -owner JDoe</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-sort_key	<int>	<p>Sets the custom button appearance priority.</p> <p>(The lower is the number - the higher is priority.)</p> <p>Is 100 by default.</p>	<p>To set the <i>Statistics</i> appearance priority on a Plesk page to 3:</p> <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -sort_key 3</pre>
-place	client domain admin navigation	<p>Sets a custom button location.</p> <p>The following locations are available: Client's home page (client), Domain administrator's home page (domain), Plesk administrator's home page (admin), Navigation pane (navigation).</p> <p>Is client by default.</p>	<p>To set the custom button <i>Statistics</i> location to <i>administrator desktop</i>:</p> <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -place admin</pre>
-text	<button_label>	<p>Specifies the text accompanying a custom button.</p> <p>Required with the --create.</p>	<p>To set text accompanying the custom button to <i>Statistics</i>:</p> <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics</pre>
-url	<URL>	<p>Specifies the URL to which a custom button to be created will point.</p> <p>Required with the --create when custom buttons pointing to URLs are created.</p> <p>Requires -text option.</p>	<p>To set the URL to which a custom button <i>Statistics</i> will point to <i>example.com/site-statistics</i>:</p> <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-url_comp	dom_id dom_name ftp_user ftp_pass cl_id cname pname email	Specifies various parameters to be included with the custom button's URL in browser requests. The following parameters can be included: dom_id - <i>domain ID</i> dom_name - <i>domain name</i> ftp_user - <i>FTP user name</i> ftp_pass - <i>FTP user password</i> cl_id - <i>client ID</i> cname - <i>client's company name</i> pname - <i>client's contact name</i> email - <i>client's email</i>	To include domain ID, domain name, and client ID in the browser requests generated by using custom button <i>Statistics</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -url_comp dom_id,dom_name,cl_id</pre>
-conhelp	<text>	Specifies text of a contextual help message associated with a custom button.	To set the context help tip for the custom button <i>Statistics</i> to " <i>Click to go to site-statistics</i> ": <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -conhelp "Click to go to example.com/site-statistics"</pre>
-file	<path>	Specifies path to the image file that will be used as a custom button icon.	To set file <i>Stat.gif</i> as the custom button <i>Statistics</i> icon: <pre># ./custombutton -c -text CustomButton -url http://example.com -file /usr/local/psa/Images/PleskInterface/ButtonsImage.gif"</pre>
-public	true false	Specifies whether a custom button appears in control panel interfaces of users subordinate to the custom button's owner. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To display custom button <i>Statistics</i> that has domain administrator home page location in control panel interfaces of all users on this domain: <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -place domain -public true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-internal	true false	Specifies whether a custom button's URL is opened in Plesk own frame or in the new window. Is false by default.	To enable opening the custom button <i>Statistics</i> URL in Plesk own frame: <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -place domain -internal true</pre>
-print-id		Prints the Plesk database ID of a created custom button.	To create the custom button <i>Statistics</i> to open <i>example.com/site-statistics</i> and print its Plesk database ID: <pre># ./custombutton -c -text Statistics -url http://example.com/site-statistics -print-id</pre>
-siteapp-link		Links a custom button with a site application installed on a domain. Required with --create when custom button linked to site applications is created. Requires -siteapp-domain option. Also requires -siteapp-name, -siteapp-version -siteapp-release or -siteapp-id options.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application (which ID in the database of Plesk is 24) installed on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com - siteapp-id 24</pre>
-siteapp-domain	<domain>	Specifies a domain on which a site application to be linked to a custom button is installed. Required with the -siteapp-link option.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application (which ID in the database of Plesk is 24) installed on the domain <i>example.com</i> and accessible: <pre># ./custombutton -c -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com - siteapp-id 24</pre>
-siteapp-id	<int>	Specifies the Plesk database ID of a site application to be linked to a custom button.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application (which ID in the database of Plesk is 24) installed on the domain <i>example.com</i> and accessible: <pre># ./custombutton -c -text osCom - siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-id 24</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-siteapp-name	<name>	Specifies the name of a site application to be linked to a custom button.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application <i>osCommerce v.2.2 release 51</i> installed on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -text osCom -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-name osCommerce -siteapp-version 2.2 -siteapp-release 51</pre>
-siteapp-version	<string>	Specifies the version of a site application to be linked to a custom button.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application <i>osCommerce v.2.2 release 51</i> installed on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -text osCom -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-name osCommerce -siteapp-version 2.2 -siteapp-release 51</pre>
-siteapp-release	<string>	Specifies the release number of a site application to be linked to a custom button.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application <i>osCommerce v.2.2 release 51</i> installed on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -text osCom -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-name osCommerce -siteapp-version 2.2 -siteapp-release 51</pre>
-siteapp-prefix	<directory >	Specifies a path to directory where the application is installed relatively to <code>httpdocs</code> directory.	To create a custom button linked to the site application <i>osCommerce v.2.2 release 51</i> which is installed in directory <code>/httpdocs/osCommerce/v2.2</code> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-name osCommerce -siteapp-prefix osCommerce/v2.2</pre>
-siteapp-ssl	true false	Specifies whether a custom button is linked to a site application installed in the <code>/httpsdocs</code> directory, that is, accessible only through the HTTPS protocol.	To create a custom button linked to a site application (which ID in the database of Plesk is 24) installed in the <code>httpsdocs</code> directory on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-id 24 -siteapp-ssl true</pre>
-siteapp-subdomain	<name>	Specifies the name of a subdomain if a site application is installed on a subdomain.	To create a custom button <i>osCom</i> linked to a site application <i>osCommerce v.2.2 release 51</i> which is installed on the subdomain <i>sample</i> of the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./custombutton -c -text osCom -siteapp-link -siteapp-domain example.com -siteapp-name osCommerce -siteapp-subdomain sample -siteapp-version 2.2 -siteapp-release 51</pre>

Databases: database Utility

The `database` utility is used to manage databases and database users in Plesk through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating or deleting databases
- adding and removing database users
- adding or removing database access records for database users
- editing database user credentials
- setting charset for PostgreSQL databases

Usage

```
database <command> [<database name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates database *jdoe-gallery* on a database server accessible at the IP address and port number *192.0.2.78:3838* and prints the created Plesk database ID:

```
# ./database --create jdoe-gallery -domain example.com -server
192.0.2.78:3838 -print-id
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><database _name></code>	Creates a database on a database server. Requires the <code>-domain</code> option. In addition, either the <code>-type</code> option is required if the database is to be created on a local database server, or the <code>-server</code> option is required if the database is to be created on a remote database server.	To create the database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> for the domain <i>example.com</i> on the local MySQL server: <pre># ./database --create jdoe-gallery -domain example.com -type mysql</pre> or <pre># ./database -c jdoe-gallery -domain example.com -type mysql</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<database _name>	Updates database settings. Adds, edits, or removes a database user.	To add the user <i>Jane</i> to the database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> : <pre># ./database --update jdoe-gallery -add_user Jane</pre> or <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -add_user Jane</pre>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<database _name>	Deletes a database.	To delete database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> from the database server: <pre># ./database --remove jdoe-gallery</pre> or <pre># ./database -r jdoe-gallery</pre>
<code>--remove-dbs</code>	<ID, ID, ...>	Deletes multiple databases specified with their ID from respective databases servers. Parameter ID is the unique Plesk database ID.	To delete databases which Plesk ID are 14 and 56: <pre># ./database --remove-dbs 14,56</pre>
<code>--remove-dbus</code>	<ID, ID, ...>	Deletes multiple database users. Parameter ID is the unique Plesk database ID.	To delete database users whose Plesk ID are 22 and 34: <pre># ./database --remove-dbus 22,34</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view the help info on the use of this utility: <pre># ./database --help</pre> or <pre># ./database -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-domain</code>	<domain_name>	Specifies a domain name. Required with <code>--create</code> .	To create database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> for the domain <i>example.com</i> on the local MySQL server: <pre># ./database -c jdoe-gallery -domain example.com -type mysql</pre>
<code>-type</code>	postgresql mysql	Specifies the type of the database. Used only with the <code>--create</code> .	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-passwd	<password>	Sets the database user password for accessing the database. Is required with -passwd_type and -add_user options. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	To set the password to access database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> for the user with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -update_user JDoe -passwd sample</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies the type of a database user password. Is plain by default. Requires -passwd option. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	To set type of password for the database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> user with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and the password <i>sample</i> to <i>encrypted</i> : <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -update_user JDoe -passwd_type encrypted -passwd sample</pre>
-add_user	<database_user_login_name>	Adds a database user to the database. Requires -passwd option.	To add the user with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> to database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> : <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -add_user JDoe -passwd sample</pre>
-update_user	<login_name>	Updates database user settings.	To set the password for user with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to access database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> to <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -update_user JDoe -passwd sample</pre>
-remove_user	<user_login_name>	Removes a database user from the database.	To remove the user with the login name <i>JDoe</i> from the database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> : <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -remove_user JDoe</pre>
-user_name	<user_login_name>	Sets a login name for a database user.	To change the <i>jdoe-gallery</i> user login name from <i>JDoe</i> to <i>Jane</i> : <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -update_user JDoe -user_name Jane</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-add-access	<host>	<p>Adds an access record for a database user: IP address or name of a host from which a database user can remotely access the database.</p> <p>Host may be specified by either its host name or IP address. A subnet mask can be specified, too. MySQL wildcard characters (_ and %) are allowed; for more information, consult http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/connection-access.html).</p>	<p>To enable remote access to the database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> from the host with IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> for the database user with the login name <i>Jane</i>:</p> <pre># ./database -u jdoe-gallery -update_user Jane -passwd sample -add-access 192.0.2.78</pre>
-remove-access	<host>	<p>Removes an access record for a database user: IP address or name of a host from which a database user can remotely access the database.</p> <p>Host may be specified by either its host name or IP address. A subnet mask can be specified, too. MySQL wildcard characters (_ and %) are allowed; for more information, consult http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/connection-access.html).</p>	<p>To disable remote access to database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> from the host with IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> for the database user <i>Jane</i>:</p> <pre># ./database -u DataStoreDB -update_user db_user -passwd dbuserpass -remove-access 192.0.2.78</pre>
-server	host[:port]	<p>Specifies the host name or IP address and port number for the machine on which a database server is hosted.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--create</code> command.</p>	<p>To create database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> for the domain <i>example.com</i> on the database server accessible at <i>192.0.2.78:3838</i> and print the Plesk database ID:</p> <pre># ./database --create jdoe-gallery -domain example.com -server 192.0.2.78:3838 -print-id</pre>
-print-id		<p>Prints the created database or database user ID number.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--create</code> command or the <code>-add_user</code> option.</p>	
-charset	<charset>	<p>Specifies a character set for a PostgreSQL database to be created.</p>	<p>To create database <i>jdoe-gallery</i> for the domain <i>example.com</i> on the PostgreSQL server available at <i>192.0.2.78:3838</i> and set the database's charset to <i>UTF-8</i>:</p> <pre># ./database -c jdoe-gallery -domain example.com -charset UTF-8 -server 192.0.2.78:3838</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -` `-passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Database Servers: database-server Utility

The `database-server` utility is used to manage database server entries in Plesk through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating database server entries in Plesk
- setting and editing database server connection parameters in the entries

Usage

```
database-server <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command sets the new login name `dbadmin` and the new password `dbpass` for the database server administrator on a remote database server previously available at `192.0.2.78:3838` (as recorded in the database server entry in Plesk) and sets the IP address and port number for the entry to `192.0.2.89:3636`.

```
# ./database-server --update-server 192.0.2.78:67.78 -set 192.0.2.89:3636 -
admin dbadmin -passwd dbpass
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create-server</code>	<code><host>:<port></code>	Creates a database server entry in Plesk. Requires <code>-type</code> option.	To create the database server entry in Plesk for the MySQL server available at IP address and port number <code>192.0.2.78:3838</code> and set the server administrator's login name <code>dbadmin</code> and password <code>dbpass</code> : # <code>./database-server --create-server 192.0.2.78:3838 -type mysql -admin dbadmin -passwd dbpass</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update-server</code>	<code><host>:<port></code>	<p>Updates the following database server connection settings in the database server entry in Plesk: type, host address, port number.</p> <p>The database server entry must exist in Plesk before executing this command.</p> <p>The changes made by this command may adversely affect performance of site applications and user scripts.</p> <p>Cannot be used to change the local MySQL database server entry settings.</p>	<p>To change the database server administrator's login name to <i>newadmin</i> and password to <i>newpass</i> on the remote MySQL server available at IP address and port number <i>192.0.2.78:3838</i>:</p> <pre># ./database-server --update-server 192.0.2.78:3838 -admin newadmin -passwd newpass</pre>
<code>--remove-server</code>	<code><host>:<port></code>	<p>Deletes a database server entry from Plesk.</p> <p>Only remote database servers that have no hosted databases on it can be deleted from Plesk. A default database server cannot be deleted.</p>	<p>To remove the database server entry from Plesk for the database server available at IP address and port number <i>192.0.2.78:3838</i>:</p> <pre># ./database-server --remove-server 192.0.2.78:3838</pre>
<code>--set-default-server</code>	<code><host>:<port></code>	<p>Assigns a remote database server entry as the default server for the database type.</p> <p>Only remote database servers can be set as default servers by using this command.</p>	<p>To set the database server available at <i>192.0.2.78:3838</i> for databases of its type:</p> <pre># ./database-server --set-default-server 192.0.2.78:3838</pre>
<code>--set-default-server-local</code>		<p>Assigns a local database server as the default server for the database type.</p> <p>Requires <code>-type</code> option.</p>	<p>To set the local MySQL server as the default server for MySQL databases:</p> <pre># ./database-server --set-default-server-local -type mysql</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	<p>To view help on the use of the utility:</p> <pre># ./database-server --help</pre> <p>or</p> <pre># ./database-server -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-set	<host>:<p ort>	Specifies a database server host and port number. Used only with the --update-server.	To change the IP address and port number to 192.0.2.89:3636 for the remote database server previously available at 192.0.2.16:3838 as recorded in the database server entry in Plesk: <pre># ./database-server --update-server 192.0.2.16:3838 -type mysql -set 192.0.2.89:3636</pre>
-type	mysql pos tgresql	Specifies the type of a database server. Required with --create-server and --set-default-server-local.	To create a database server entry in Plesk for a MySQL server available at 192.0.2.78:3838 and set the server administrator's login name dbadmin and password dbpass: <pre># ./database-server --create-server 192.0.2.78:3838 -type mysql -admin dbadmin -passwd dbpass</pre>
-admin	<login_name>	Specifies database server administrator's login name.	
-passwd	<password >	Specifies database server administrator's password. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the -passwd option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable PSA_PASSWORD while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the -passwd - -passwd_type options.

Desktop Presets: desktop Utility

The `desktop` utility enables managing desktop presets through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating or deleting desktop presets
- changing desktop preset type
- setting default desktop presets
- displaying a list of a available desktop presets

Usage

```
desktop <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command adds desktop preset *AdminDesktop* to the administrator's repository of desktop presets and allows overwriting of the preexisting desktop with the same name.

```
# ./desktop --add-preset /usr/local/presets/AdminDesktop.xml -overwrite true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set-admin</code> or <code>-sa</code>		Changes type of an existing desktop preset to the Administrator's desktop preset. Requires <code>-desktop-preset</code> option.	To set existing desktop preset named <i>AdminDesktop</i> as an administrator's desktop preset: # <code>./desktop --set-admin -desktop-preset AdminDesktop</code> or # <code>./desktop -sa -desktop-preset AdminDesktop</code>
<code>--update-preset</code> or <code>-up **</code>	<code><preset_name></code>	Updates properties of a desktop preset. Requires <code>-type</code> option.	To set the type of the desktop preset named <i>AdminDesktop</i> to <i>Domain owner's</i> desktop preset: # <code>./desktop --update-preset -desktop-preset AdminDesktop -type domain</code> or # <code>./desktop -up AdminDesktop -type domain</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--preset-lists</code> or <code>-pl</code>		Displays the list of existing desktop presets.	To view the list of available desktops: # <code>./desktop --preset-lists</code> or # <code>./desktop -pl</code>
<code>--add-preset</code> or <code>-ap</code>	<file_name >	Adds a preset to administrator's repository of desktop presets.	To add a desktop preset <i>AdminDesktop</i> to the administrator's repository of desktop presets from a desktop preset file <i>AdminDesktop.xml</i> : # <code>./desktop --add-preset /usr/local/presets/AdminDesktop.xml</code> or # <code>./desktop -ap /usr/local/presets/AdminDesktop.xml</code>
<code>--remove-preset</code> or <code>-rp</code>	<preset_name>	Deletes a desktop preset from administrator's repository of desktop presets.	To remove a desktop preset from the administrator's repository: # <code>./desktop --remove-preset AdminDesktop</code> or # <code>./desktop -rp AdminDesktop</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./desktop --help</code> or # <code>./desktop -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-desktop-preset</code>	<preset_name>	Sets desktop preset.	To set existing desktop preset named <i>AdminDesktop</i> as an administrator's desktop preset: # <code>./desktop -sa -desktop-preset AdminDesktop</code>
<code>-default</code>	true false	Renders desktop preset the default preset for the Plesk users category specified by the <code>-type</code> option.	To set desktop preset <i>AdminDesktop</i> as the default administrator's desktop preset: # <code>./desktop -up AdminDesktop -default true -type admin</code>
<code>-overwrite</code>	true false	Allows/Prohibits overwriting of a desktop preset with another desktop of the same name. Used with <code>--add-preset</code> only.	To add a desktop preset <i>AdminDesktop</i> to the administrator's repository of desktop presets from desktop preset file <i>/usr/local/presets/AdminDesktop.xml</i> and replace existing desktop with the same name in Plesk: # <code>./desktop -ap /usr/local/presets/AdminDesktop.xml -overwrite true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-type	admin client domain	Sets desktop preset type: admin - Default Administrator's desktop, domain - Default domain owner desktop, client - Default client desktop.	To change the type of desktop preset named <i>AdminDesktop</i> to <i>Domain owner's</i> desktop preset: <pre># ./desktop -up -desktop-preset AdminDesktop -type domain</pre>

DNS Zone Template: `server_dns` Utility

The `server_dns` utility is used to manage the Plesk server's DNS zone template through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- adding resource records to or deleting them from the Plesk server's DNS zone template
- specifying the status to be set for a domain's DNS zone upon creation of a domain
- updating the Start-of-Authority (SOA) record for the DNS zone template
- setting the Plesk name server DNS zone preferences regarding recursive DNS queries from different types of hosts
- managing the Access control list (ACL records)

Usage

```
server_dns <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command adds the following two resource records to the domain DNS zone template, while removing all pre-existing resource records from the domain DNS zone template:

- new `MX` resource record `<domain>` specifying `mail.<domain>` as the mail exchanger for the record, and setting the mail exchanger's priority to `15`.
- new `NS` resource record `<domain>` setting domain `ns.<domain>` as the name server.

```
# ./server_dns --set "MX, "", mail.<domain>, 15; NS, "", ns.<domain>"
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--add</code> or <code>-a</code>		Adds a resource record to the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. If a record already exists, the command returns code 2.	To add new <code>MX</code> resource record <code>mail.<domain></code> to the domain DNS zone template and specify mail exchanger <code>mail.<domain></code> and set the mail exchanger priority to <code>35</code> for the record: # <code>./server_dns --add -mx "" -mail exchanger "mail.<domain>" -priority 35</code> or # <code>./server_dns -a -mx "" -mail exchanger "mail.<domain>" -priority 35</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set</code> or <code>-s</code>	<pre>"<record_1>;<record_2>;...<record_N>" where <record> = MX, "<subdomain_name>", <mail_exchanger_name>."<domain>" NS, "<subdomain_name>", <server_name>."<domain>" A, <subdomain_name>, <IP_address> "<ip>" PTR, <IP_address/subnet_mask>, <subdomain_name> CNAME, <subdomain_name>, <canonical_domain_name> "<domain>" TXT, <subdomain_name>, <text></pre>	<p>Adds specified resource records to and removes all pre-existing resource records from the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.</p> <p>For more details, consult descriptions of the options in the following table for adding resource records of respective types individually.</p>	<p>To add the following two resource records to the domain DNS zone template, while removing all pre-existing resource records from the DNS zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new MX resource record <i><domain></i> specifying subdomain name <i>mail.<domain></i> as the mail exchanger for the record, and setting the mail exchanger's priority to 15: new NS resource record <i><domain></i> setting domain <i>ns.<domain></i> as the name server: <pre># ./server_dns --set "MX, "", mail.<domain>, 15; NS, "", ns.<domain>" or # ./server_dns -s "MX, "", <domain>, 15; NS, "", ns.<domain>"</pre>
<code>--update-server</code> or <code>-u</code>		Updates the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	<p>To enable support for recursive DNS queries for hosts on the local network only:</p> <pre># ./server_dns -u -recursion localnets</pre>
<code>--update-soa</code>		Updates the SOA record settings the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	<p>To set the TTL parameter to 5 hours for the SOA record for the domain DNS zone template:</p> <pre># ./server_dns --update-soa -soa-ttl 5H</pre>
<code>--info</code>		Displays the list of resource records for the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	<p>To view the list of resource records in the domain DNS zone template:</p> <pre># ./server_dns --info</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	<p>To view help on the use of the dns utility:</p> <pre># ./server_dns --help or # ./server_dns -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-recursion	any localnets localhost	<p>Sets the Plesk name server DNS zone preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any - will support recursive DNS queries for any requesting host. localnets - will support recursive DNS queries for any host on the local network only. localhost - will support recursive DNS queries for the local host only <p>Used with the <code>--update-server</code> command only.</p>	<p>To enable support for recursive DNS queries for hosts on the local network only:</p> <pre># ./server_dns -u -recursion localnets</pre>
-status	enabled disabled	<p>Sets the status of a domain's DNS zone when the domain DNS zone is created during domain creation.</p> <p>Only newly created domains will inherit the DNS zone status.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--update-server</code> command only.</p>	<p>To disable domain DNS zones for newly created domains:</p> <pre># ./server_dns -u -status disabled</pre>
-add-acl	<IP_address_1>[/<subnet_mask>], <IP_address_2>[/<subnet_mask>], ...<IP_address_N>[/<subnet_mask>]]	<p>Adds host or network IP addresses to the Access Control list (ACL).</p>	<p>To add records 192.0.2.78 and 192.0.2.0/24 to the ACL:</p> <pre># ./server_dns -u -add-acl 192.0.2.78,192.0.2.0/24</pre>
-a	<subdomain_name>	<p>Specifies the A type resource record for a subdomain in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--add</code>.</p> <p>Requires the <code>-ip</code> option.</p>	<p>To add new A resource record <i>sample.<domain></i> (specifying a placeholder for a domain IP address for the record) to the domain DNS zone template:</p> <pre># ./server_dns -a -a sample -ip "<ip>"</pre>
-ip	<IP_address> "<ip>"	<p>Specifies an IP address or a placeholder for a domain's IP address for creating an A type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--add</code> command.</p>	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-ns	<subdomain_name> ""	Specifies the NS type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used only with the --add command. Requires the -nameserver option.	To add a new NS resource record <domain> specifying domain name <domain> as the name server to the DNS zone template: <pre># ./server_dns -a -ns "" -nameserver "ns.<domain>"</pre>
-nameserver	<domain_name> [<subdomain_name>.<domain>]	Specifies the name of a nameserver or a placeholder for creating an NS type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	
-mx	<subdomain_name> ""	Specifies the MX type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --add command only. Requires the -mailexchanger option.	To add new MX resource record <domain> specifying domain name mail.<domain> as the mail exchanger for the record, and setting the mail exchanger's priority to 15 to the domain DNS zone template: <pre># ./server_dns -a -mx "" -mailexchanger "mail.<domain>" -priority 15</pre>
-mailexchanger	<domain_name> [<subdomain_name>.<domain>]	Specifies the name of a mailexchanger or a placeholder for creating an MX type DNS record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	
-priority	<number>	Specifies the mail exchanger priority for creating an MX type DNS record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	
-cname	<subdomain_name> ""	Specifies the CNAME type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --add command only. Requires concomitant use of the -canonical option.	To add new CNAME type resource record subdom.<domain> for a canonical name <domain> to the domain DNS zone template: <pre># ./server_dns -a -cname subdom -canonical "<domain>"</pre>
-canonical	<domain_name> [<subdomain_name>.<domain>]	Specifies a canonical name or a placeholder for creating a CNAME type DNS record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-ptr	<subdomain_name> " "	Specifies the PTR type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires concomitant use of the -subnet option.	To add new PTR type DNS record "<ip>/16 for <domain> to the domain DNS zone template: <pre># ./server_dns -a -ptr " " -subnet "<ip>/16</pre>
-subnet	<IP_address>/<subnet_mask> "<ip>"/<subnet_mask>	Specifies an IP address and a subnet mask or a placeholder for creating a PTR type DNS record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template.	
-srv	' ' <subdomain_name>	Specifies the SRV type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the use of options -srv-service, -srv-target-host, -srv-port.	To add to the DNS zone template an SRV record for <domain> to handle SIP protocol connections, that will point to a server named sipserver.sample.com listening on TCP port 5060. The priority given here is 0, and the weight is 5: <pre># ./server_dns --add -srv ' ' -srv-service sip -srv-target-host sipserver.sample.com. -srv-protocol TCP -srv-port 5060 -srv-priority 0 -srv-weight 5</pre>
-srv-priority	[0-50]	Specifies priority of the SRV record (0 - the highest, 50 - the lowest).	
-srv-weight	[0-50]	Specifies relative weight of the SRV record among records with the same priority (0 - the lowest, 50 - the highest).	
-srv-port	[0-65535]	Specifies the port on which the service is to be found (for SRV record).	
-srv-target-host	<host>	Specifies canonical hostname of the machine providing the service (for SRV record)	
-srv-protocol	TCP UDP	Specifies the service protocol for SRV record.	
-srv-service	<service>	Specifies symbolic name of the service for SRV record.	
-txt	<text> " "	Specifies the TXT type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --add only. Requires the -domain option if the record is created for a specific subdomain name.	To specify the TXT type DNS record "This record is used to implement the Senders Policy Framework and DomainKeys specifications" for the specific subdomain name subdom in the domain DNS zone template: <pre># ./server_dns -a -txt "This record is used to implement the Senders</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-domain	<subdomain_name> ""	Specifies a subdomain name for creating a TXT type resource record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --add command only.	Policy Framework and DomainKeys specifications" -domain subdom
-soa-ttl	<number>[S M H D W]	Specifies the TTL value for the SOA record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --update-soa command only.	To set the TTL value to <i>5 hours</i> , the Refresh value to <i>4 hours</i> , the Retry value to <i>10 seconds</i> , the Expire value to <i>2 weeks</i> , and the Minimum value to <i>2 days</i> for the SOA record in the domain DNS zone template:
-soa-refresh	<number>[S M H D W]	Specifies the Refresh value for the SOA record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --update-soa command only.	# ./server_dns --update-soa -soa-ttl 5H -soa-refresh 4H -soa-retry 10S -soa-expire 2W -soa-minimum 2D
-soa-retry	<number>[S M H D W]	Specifies the Retry value for the SOA record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --update-soa command only.	
-soa-expire	<number>[S M H D W]	Specifies the Expire value for the SOA record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --update-soa command only.	
-soa-minimum	<number>[S M H D W]	Specifies the Minimum value for the SOA record in the Plesk server's domain DNS zone template. Used with the --update-soa command only.	
-soa-serial-format	timestamp yyymmddnn	Specifies format of SOA record serial number: UNIX timestamp or recommended by IETF and RIPE. Used with the --update-soa command only.	To change the SOA record serial format to recommended by IETF and RIPE in the domain DNS zone template: # ./server_dns --update-soa -soa-serial-format yyyymmddnn

DNS Zones on Domains: dns Utility

The `dns` utility is used to manage DNS zones on domains and domain aliases through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- adding resource records to or deleting them from a domain's or domain alias' DNS zone
- enabling or disabling a local DNS service on a domain or domain alias
- setting Plesk name server as the master or slave server for a DNS zone
- assigning external master DNS servers for a DNS zone
- enabling or disabling the `www`-prefixed alias (in the **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** `name>` form) support for canonical domain names
- updating the Start-of-Authority (SOA) record for a DNS zone

Usage

```
dns <command> [<domain_name>|<domain_alias>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command removes all pre-existing resource records from the DNS zone on the domain `example.com` and adds the following two records to the DNS zone:

- new MX resource record `mail3.example.com` specifying domain name `mail.example.com` as the mail exchanger and setting the mail exchanger's priority to `15`
- new NS resource record `ns2.example.com` setting domain `ns.example.com` as the name server

```
# ./dns --set example.com -list
"MX,mail3,mail.example.com,15;NS,ns2,ns.example.com"
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--add</code> or <code>-a</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Adds a resource record to a domain's DNS zone. If a record already exists, the command returns code 2.	To add new MX resource record <code>mail3.example.com</code> to the DNS zone on the domain <code>example.com</code> and specify mail exchanger <code>mail.example.com</code> for the record: # <code>./dns --add example.com -mx mail3 -mailexchanger mail.example.com</code> or # <code>./dns -a example.com -mx mail3 -mailexchanger mail.example.com</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set</code> or <code>-s</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Adds specified resource records to and removes all pre-existing resource records from a domain's DNS zone. Requires the <code>-list</code> option.	To add the following two resource records to the DNS zone of domain <i>example.com</i> , while removing all pre-existing resource records from the DNS zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new MX resource record <i>mail3.example.com</i> specifying domain name <i>mail.example.com</i> as the mail exchanger for the record, and setting the mail exchanger's priority to 15: new NS resource record <i>ns2.example.com</i> setting domain <i>ns.example.com</i> as the name server: <pre># ./dns --set example.com -list "MX,mail3,example.com,15;NS,ns2,ns.example.com"</pre> or <pre># ./dns -s example.com -list "MX,mail3,example.com,15;NS,ns2,ns.example.com"</pre>
<code>--del</code> or <code>-d</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Deletes a resource record from a domain's DNS zone.	To delete an existing MX resource record <i>mail3.example.com</i> (for which mail exchanger <i>mail.example.com</i> is specified) from the DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --del example.com -mx mail3 -mailexchanger mail.example.com</pre> or <pre># ./dns -d example.com -mx mail3 -mailexchanger mail.example.com</pre>
<code>--del-all</code> or <code>-da</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Deletes all resource records from a domain's DNS zone.	To delete all existing resource records from the DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --del-all example.com</pre> or <pre># ./dns -da example.com</pre>
<code>--reset</code> or <code>-res</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Restores the default resource records for a domain's zone based on the Plesk server DNS zone template. Requires the <code>-ip</code> option.	To restore the default resource records for a domain's zone based on the Plesk server DNS zone template: <pre># ./dns --reset example.com -ip 192.0.2.9</pre> or <pre># ./dns -res example.com -ip 192.0.2.9</pre>
<code>--on</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Enables DNS service on a domain or domain alias.	To enable DNS service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --on example.com</pre>
<code>--off</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Disables DNS service on a domain or domain alias.	To disable DNS service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --off example.com</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set-master</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Sets the Plesk name server as the master server for domain's or domain alias' DNS zone.	To set the Plesk name server as the master server for DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./dns --set-master example.com</code>
<code>--set-slave</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Sets the Plesk name server as the slave server for domain's or domain alias' DNS zone.	To set the Plesk name server as the slave server for DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./dns --set-slave example.com</code>
<code>--update-soa</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Updates the SOA record settings for domain's or domain alias' DNS zone.	To set the TTL value for the SOA record of the DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> to 5 hours: # <code>./dns --update-soa example.com -soa-ttl 5H</code>
<code>--info</code>	<code><domain_name> <domain_alias></code>	Displays the list of resource records for a domain's or domain alias' DNS zone.	To view the list of resource records in the DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./dns --info example.com</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the <code>dns</code> utility: # <code>./dns --help</code> or # <code>./dns -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-a</code>	<code>' ' <subdomain_name></code>	Specifies the A type resource record for a subdomain in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the <code>--add</code> and <code>--del</code> commands only. Requires the <code>-ip</code> option.	To add new A resource record <i>sample.example.com</i> specifying IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> for the subdomain to the DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./dns -a example.com -a sample -ip 192.0.2.78</code>
<code>-ip</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Specifies an IP address for creating an A type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the <code>--add</code> and <code>--del</code> commands only.	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-ns	' ' <subdomain_name>	Specifies the NS type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the -nameserver option.	To add a new NS resource record <i>ns2.example.com</i> specifying domain name <i>example.net</i> as the name server to the DNS zone on domain name <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns -a example.com -ns ns2 -nameserver example.net</pre>
-nameserver	<domain_name>	Specifies the name of a nameserver for creating an NS type resource record in a domain's DNS zone.	
-mx	' ' <subdomain_name>	Specifies the MX type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the -mailexchanger option.	To add new MX resource record <i>mail3.example.com</i> specifying domain name <i>mail.example.com</i> as the mail exchanger for the record, and setting the mail exchanger's priority to the DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> to 15: <pre># ./dns -a example.com -mx mail3 -mailexchanger mail.example.com -priority 15</pre>
-mailexchanger	<domain_name>	Specifies the name of a mail exchanger for creating an MX type DNS record in a domain's DNS zone.	
-priority	<number>	Specifies the mail exchanger priority for creating an MX type DNS record in a domain's DNS zone.	
-cname	' ' <subdomain_name>	Specifies the CNAME type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the -canonical option.	To add new CNAME type resource record <i>sample.example.com</i> for a canonical name <i>example.org</i> to the DNS zone on domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --add example.com -cname sample -canonical example.org</pre>
-canonical	<domain_name>	Specifies a canonical name for creating a CNAME type DNS record in a domain's DNS zone.	
-ptr	' ' <subdomain_name>	Specifies the PTR type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the -subnet option.	To add new PTR type DNS record <i>192.0.2.1/16</i> for the subdomain <i>sample</i> to the DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns -a example.com -ptr sample -subnet 192.0.2.1/16</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-subnet	<IP_address> <subnet_mask>	Specifies an IP address and a subnet mask for creating a PTR type DNS record in a domain's DNS zone.	
-srv	' ' <subdomain_name>	Specifies the SRV type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the use of options -srv-service, -srv-target-host, -srv-port.	To add an SRV record to make domain <i>example.com</i> handle SIP protocol connections, that will point to a server named <i>sipserver.sample.com</i> listening on TCP port 5060. The priority given here is 0, and the weight is 5: <pre># ./dns --add example.com -srv ' ' -srv-service sip - srv-target-host sipserver.sample.com. - srv-protocol TCP -srv-port 5060 -srv-priority 0 -srv- weight 5</pre>
-srv-priority	[0-50]	Specifies priority of the SRV record (0 - the highest, 50 - the lowest).	
-srv-weight	[0-50]	Specifies relative weight of the SRV record among records with the same priority (0 - the lowest, 50 - the highest).	
-srv-port	[0-65535]	Specifies the port on which the service is to be found (for SRV record).	
-srv-target-host	<host>	Specifies canonical hostname of the machine providing the service (for SRV record).	
-srv-protocol	TCP UDP	Specifies the service protocol for SRV record.	
-srv-service	<service>	Specifies symbolic name of the service for SRV record.	
-txt	' ' <text>	Specifies the TXT type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only. Requires the -domain option if the record is created for a subdomain of a domain.	To specify the TXT type DNS record <i>"This record is used to implement the Senders Policy Framework and DomainKeys specifications"</i> for the subdomain name <i>sample</i> in the DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns -a example.com - txt "This record is used to implement the Senders Policy Framework and DomainKeys specifications" -domain sample</pre>
-domain	<subdomain_name>	Specifies a subdomain name for creating a TXT type resource record in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the --add and --del commands only.	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-www	true false	Enables/Disables support of the www-prefixed alias for a canonical domain name in a domain's DNS zone. Used with the <code>--reset</code> command only. Creates/Deletes a CNAME type resource record in the Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. form.	To enable support of the www-prefixed alias <code>www.example.com</code> (pointing to domain <i>example.com</i>) in the DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns -res example.com -www true</pre>
-primary	<IP_address>	Adds an IP address of a primary DNS server for a domain's DNS zone. Used with the <code>--add --del</code> and <code>--reset</code> commands only.	To add the IP address <code>192.0.2.78</code> of the primary DNS server for DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns -a example.com -primary 192.0.2.78</pre>
-soa-ttl	<number>[S M H D W]	Sets the TTL value for the SOA record of a domain' or domain alias' DNS zone. Used with the <code>--update-soa</code> command only.	To set the TTL value to 5 hours, the Refresh value to 4 hours, the Retry value to 10 seconds, the Expire value to 2 weeks, and the Minimum value to 2 days for the SOA record in the DNS zone on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --update-soa example.com -soa-ttl 5H -soa-refresh 4H -soa-retry 10S -soa-expire 2W -soa-minimum 2D</pre>
-soa-refresh	<number>[S M H D W]	Sets the Refresh value for the SOA record of a domain' or domain alias' DNS zone. Used with the <code>--update-soa</code> command only.	
-soa-retry	<number>[S M H D W]	Sets the Retry value for the SOA record of a domain' or domain alias' DNS zone. Used with the <code>--update-soa</code> command only.	
-soa-expire	<number>[S M H D W]	Sets the Expire value for the SOA record of a domain' or domain alias' DNS zone. Used with the <code>--update-soa</code> command only.	
-soa-minimum	<number>[S M H D W]	Sets the Minimum value for the SOA record of a domain' or domain alias' DNS zone. Used with the <code>--update-soa</code> command only.	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-soa-serial-format</code>	<code>timestamp yyyymmddnn</code>	Specifies format of SOA record serial number: UNIX timestamp or recommended by IETF and RIPE. Used with the <code>--update-soa</code> command only.	To change the SOA record serial format to recommended by IETF and RIPE for domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./dns --update-soa example.com -soa-serial-format yyyymmddnn</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-list	<p>"<record_1>;<record_2>;...<record_N>"</p> <p>where the <record> parameter is composed according to the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ for MX record: MX, <subdomain_name>, <mail_exchanger_name>, <priority> ▪ for NS record: NS, <subdomain_name>, <name_server_name> ▪ for A record: A, <subdomain_name>, <IP_address> ▪ for PTR record: PTR, <IP_address/subnet_mask>, <subdomain_name> ▪ for CNAME record: CNAME, <subdomain_name>, <canonical_domain_name> ▪ for TXT record: TXT, <subdomain_name>, <text> <p>Consult descriptions of the options in this table for adding resource records of respective types individually.</p>	<p>Specifies resource records to be included in a domain's DNS zone.</p> <p>Used with the --set command only.</p>	<p>To add the following two resource records to the DNS zone of the domain <i>example.com</i>, while removing all pre-existing resource records from the DNS zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ new MX resource record <i>mail3.example.com</i> specifying domain name <i>mail.example.com</i> as the mail exchanger for the record, and setting the mail exchanger's priority to 15: ▪ new NS resource record <i>ns2.example.com</i> setting domain <i>ns.example.com</i> as the name server: <pre># ./dns -s example.com -list "MX,mail3,mail.example.com,15;NS,ns2,ns.example.com"</pre>

Domain Accounts: domain Utility

The `domain` utility is used to manage domains through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating, renaming, and removing domains
- enabling/disabling the existing domains
- managing domain user accounts
- managing domain hosting parameters such as support of various scripting languages, log settings, hard disk limits, etc.
- changing domain owner

Usage

```
domain <command> <domain name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command creates and enables domain `example.com`, assigns the ownership of the domain to an existing Plesk client with the login name `JDoe`, assigns IP address `192.0.2.78` to the domain, enables physical hosting and DNS zone on the domain, sets login name `John` and password `ftppass` for the FTP user, and enables CGI and PHP support on the domain.

```
# ./domain --create example.com -owner JDoe -ip 192.0.2.78 -status enabled
-hosting true -hst_type phys -dns true -login John -passwd ftpass -cgi
true -php true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Creates a domain. Requires <code>-owner</code> option. <i>Modified in Plesk 9.0.</i>	To create the domain <code>example.com</code> for the client with the login name <code>JDoe</code> : # <code>./domain --create example.com -owner JDoe -map_ip 192.0.2.64</code> or # <code>./domain -c example.com -owner JDoe -map_ip 192.0.2.64</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Updates configuration of an existing domain.	To enable the domain <code>example.com</code> : # <code>./domain -u example.com -status enabled</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<domain_name>	Deletes an existing domain.	To delete the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./domain --remove example.com</code> or # <code>./domain -r example.com</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<domain_name>	Displays information about configuration of a domain.	To view configuration information on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./domain --info example.com</code> or # <code>./domain -i example.com</code>
<code>--on</code>	<domain_name>	Enables a domain.	To enable the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./domain --on example.com</code>
<code>--off</code>	<domain_name>	Disables a domain.	To disable the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./domain --off example.com</code>
<code>--change-owner</code>	<domain_name>	Changes the owner of a domain. Requires the <code>-owner</code> option. If the IP address assigned to the domain is not shared between previous and new owner, you must specify it explicitly using the <code>-map_ip</code> option. <i>Modified in Plesk 9.0.</i>	To make <i>JDoe</i> the owner of domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./domain --change-owner example.com -owner JDoe</code>
<code>--shells</code> or <code>-s</code>	<domain_name>	Displays the list of available shells on a domain.	To view the list of shells available on the Plesk server: # <code>./domain --shells</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the domain utility: # <code>./domain --help</code> or # <code>./domain -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	enabled disabled admin,domadm,parent,client,expired	Enables/Disables a domain (the enabled or disabled parameters, respectively). Disables domain and sets the domain status to Domain is disabled by administrator (admin), Domain is disabled by client (client), Domain is expired (expired). Sets the domain status to the status of the client account that owns the domain (parent). The use of the domadm parameter is restricted; the parameter should not be used for changing the domain status.	To enable the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -status enabled To assign the status of domain <i>example.com</i> to the status of the client account that owns it: # ./domain -u example.com -status parent
-new_name	<domain_name >	Renames a domain. Used with the --update only.	To rename the domain <i>example.com</i> to <i>sample.net</i> . # ./domain -u example.com -new_name sample.net
-dns	true false	Enables/Disables DNS zone for a domain.	To enable DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -dns true To disable a DNS zone for the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -dns false
-www	true false	Enables/Disables the www prefix for a domain. Is true by default.	To disable the www prefix for the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -www false
-hosting	true false	Enables/Disables hosting for a domain. Is false by default. Requires -ip option.	To enable hosting for the domain <i>example.com</i> with the IP address <i>192.0.2.87</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -hosting true -ip 192.0.2.87

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-hst_type	phys std frm	<p>Sets the type of hosting on a domain.</p> <p>The following types are available: <i>physical hosting</i> (phys), <i>standard forwarding</i> (std), and <i>frame forwarding</i> (frm).</p> <p>Is phys by default.</p> <p>Requires -ip option, when the phys parameter is specified.</p> <p>Requires the -target_url option, when the std or frm parameters are specified.</p>	<p>To set up the standard forwarding hosting (with forwarding to <i>sample.org</i>) for the existing domain <i>example.com</i>:</p> <pre># ./domain -u example.com -hst_type std -target_url sample.org</pre>
-target_url	<URL>	<p>Sets a target URL for the <i>Standard forwarding</i> and <i>Frame forwarding</i> types of hosting.</p> <p>Required with -hst_type option when the std or frm parameters are specified.</p>	<p>To set up a target URL for the domain <i>example.com</i> with the standard forwarding hosting (forwarding to <i>sample.org</i>):</p> <pre># ./domain -u example.com -target_url sample.org -hst_type std</pre>
-ip	<ip_address>	<p>Specifies the IP address of a domain that is created or updated.</p> <p>For domains with physical hosting, the option also specifies the IP address at which domain content is hosted.</p> <p>Requires with -hosting option and with -hst_type option when phys parameter is specified.</p>	<p>To specify an IP address for domain <i>example.com</i> when creating it to <i>192.0.2.87</i>:</p> <pre># ./domain -c example.com -clogin JDoe -ip 192.0.2.87</pre> <p>To indicate IP address of the domain <i>example.com</i>, where physical hosting configured:</p> <pre>#./domain -u example.com -hst_type phys -login jdoe -passwd sample -hosting true -ip 192.0.2.1</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-login	<login_name>	Specifies FTP user login name, for example, while creating a new domain with physical hosting or changing hosting type for an existing domain. Updates current FTP user login name.	To create FTP user with the login name <i>john</i> and password <i>sample</i> when creating domain <i>example.com</i> with physical hosting for the client <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./domain -c example.com - hosting true -hst_type phys -clogin JDoe -login john - passwd sample</pre> To change the FTP user login name to <i>jane</i> on domain <i>example.com</i> with physical hosting: <pre># ./domain -u example.com - login jane</pre>
-passwd	<password>	Specifies the FTP user password on a domain with physical hosting. Required with -passwd_type option. No password is set by default.	To change the FTP user password on the domain <i>example.com</i> to <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./domain --update example.com -passwd sample</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies the type of the FTP user password. Requires -passwd option. Is plain by default.	To set the FTP user on <i>example.com</i> password to <i>qweqwe</i> and password type to <i>encrypted</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com - passwd "as9C3m108ncCE" - passwd_type encrypted</pre>
-shell	<shell_name> forbidden	Enables/Disables shell access for FTP user, and sets the OS system shell for FTP user access.	To enable shell access for FTP user on the domain <i>example.com</i> , and to set the shell to <i>/bin/sh</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com - shell /bin/sh</pre>
-hard_quota	<number>[K M G]	Limits the FTP user hard disk quota. Unlimited if set to 0. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To set a <i>100</i> MB hard disk quota for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com - hard_quota 100M</pre>
-fp	true false	Enables/Disables FrontPage support on a domain. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk v.8.1 due to the stop of FrontPage support in Plesk for Linux/Unix.</i>	To enable Microsoft FrontPage support for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com - fp true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-fp_ssl	true false	Enables/Disables FrontPage Over SSL support on a domain. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk v.8.1 due to the stop of FrontPage support in Plesk for Linux/Unix.</i>	To enable Microsoft FrontPage Over SSL support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -fp_ssl true</pre>
-fpauth	true false	Enables/Disables FrontPage authoring on a domain. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk v.8.1 due to the stop of FrontPage support in Plesk for Linux/Unix.</i>	To enable Microsoft FrontPage authoring on domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -fpauth true</pre>
-fplogin	<login_name>	Sets the login name for the FrontPage user. <i>Deprecated since Plesk v.8.1 due to the stop of FrontPage support in Plesk for Linux/Unix.</i>	
-fppasswd	<password>	Sets the password for the FrontPage user. <i>Deprecated since Plesk v.8.1 due to the stop of FrontPage support in Plesk for Linux/Unix.</i>	
-creation-date	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Sets the domain creation date. Used with the --create only.	To set the creation date for domain <i>example.com</i> to 2008-12-30: <pre># ./domain -c example.com -clogin JDoe -creation-date 2008-12-30</pre>
-ssi	true false	Enables/Disables SSI support. Is false by default.	To enable SSI support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -ssi true</pre>
-php	true false	Enables/Disables PHP support. Is false by default.	To enable PHP support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -php true</pre>
-php_safe_mode	true false	Enables/Disables safe mode for PHP support. Is true by default.	To disable safe mode for PHP support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -php true -php_safe_mode false</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-cgi	true false	Enables/Disables CGI support. Is false by default.	To enable CGI support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -cgi true
-perl	true false	Enables/Disables Perl support. Is false by default.	To enable Perl support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -perl true
-asp	true false	Enables/Disables Apache ASP support. Is false by default.	To enable Apache ASP support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -asp true
-python	true false	Enables/Disables Python support. Is false by default.	To enable Python support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -python true
-fastcgi	true false	Enables/Disables FastCGI support. Is false by default.	To enable FastCGI support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -fastcgi true
-coldfusion	true false	Enables/Disables ColdFusion support. Is false by default.	To enable ColdFusion support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -coldfusion true
-miva	true false	Enables/Disables Miva support. Is false by default.	To enable Miva support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -miva true
-ssl	true false	Enables/Disables SSL support. Is false by default.	To enable SSL support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -ssl true
-same_ssl	true false	Enables/Disables using a single directory for storing content accessible through SSL and non-SSL connection. Is false by default.	To enable using a single directory for storing content accessible through SSL and non-SSL connection on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -same_ssl true
-webstat	none awstats webalizer	Enables/Disables Web statistic support; selects Web statistics application (Awstats or Webalizer). Is none by default.	To enable Webalizer support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -webstat webalizer

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-webstat-protdir-access	true false	Enables/Disables access to web statistics data through password-protected directory /plesk-stat. Is false by default.	To enable access to web statistics data through password-protected directory /plesk-stat on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -webstat-protdir-access true
-err_docs	true false	Enables/Disables custom server error messages. Is false by default.	To enable custom error messages support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -err_docs true
-log_rotate	true false	Enables/Disables log rotation. Is false by default.	To enable log rotation on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -log_rotate true
-log_bysize	<number>[K M G]	Enables/Disables log rotation based on the current log file size.	To enable log rotation on the domain <i>example.com</i> once the current log file reaches the 200 KB size: # ./domain -u example.com -log_bysize 200
-log_bytime	daily weekly monthly	Enables/Disables log rotation by time. Is daily by default.	To enable <i>weekly</i> log rotation on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -log_bytime weekly
-log_max_num	<number>	Limits the number of log files parameter. Is 3 by default.	To restrict the maximum number of log files (current and rotated) on the domain <i>example.com</i> to 10: # ./domain -u example.com -log_max_num 10
-log_compress	true false	Enables/Disables log file compression. Is true by default.	To disable log file compression on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -log_compress false
-log_email	<email>	Enables/Disables automatic sending of rotated log files to the specified email address.	To enable automatic sending of rotated log files on the domain <i>example.com</i> to email address <i>admin@example.com</i> : # ./domain -u example.com -log_email admin@example.com
-clogin	<client_login_name>	Specifies the login name of an existing Plesk client who will own the domain. Used with the --create or --change-owner commands only. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 9.0. Use the -owner option instead.</i>	To create the domain <i>example.com</i> and assign ownership of the domain to a Plesk client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : # ./domain -c example.com -clogin JDoe

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-mail_service	true false	Enables/Disables mail service. Is true by default.	To disable mail service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -mail_service false</pre>
-maillist_service	true false	Enables/Disables the mailing list service. Is false by default.	To enable mailing list service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -maillist_service true</pre>
-map_ip	<IP_address>	Sets a new IP address for a domain. Used with <code>--change-owner</code> only. Required with <code>--change-owner</code> .	To set the IP address <i>192.0.2.87</i> for the domain <i>example.com</i> when changing the owner of the domain to Plesk client with the login name <i>JaneDoe</i> : <pre># ./domain --change-owner example.com -clogin JaneDoe -map_ip 192.0.2.87</pre>
-publish-sb-site	true false	Allows/Prohibits publishing site with Sitebuilder. Is false by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.3.</i>	To allow publishing site with Sitebuilder on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -publish-sb-site true</pre>
-max-connections	<number>	Limits the number of available connections. Unlimited is set to -1. <i>Available since Plesk 8.3.</i>	To limit the maximum number of connections available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 10: <pre># ./domain -u example.com -max-connections 10</pre>
-traffic-bandwidth	<number>	Limits the network use. Unlimited is set to -1. <i>Available since Plesk 8.3.</i>	To limit the maximum network use on the domain <i>example.com</i> to 500 KB/S: <pre># ./domain -u example.com -traffic-bandwidth 500</pre>
-aftp	true false	Enables/Disables the anonymous ftp service. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the anonftp utility instead.</i>	To enable the anonymous FTP service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain -u example.com -aftp true</pre> or <pre>./anonftp -u example.com -status true</pre>
-aftp_inc	true false	Enables/Disables uploading to the incoming directory. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the anonftp utility instead.</i>	To allow uploading files to the incoming directory: <pre># ./domain -u example.com -aftp_inc true</pre> or <pre>./anonftp -u example.com -incoming true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-aftp_inc_disk_limit	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space for the incoming directory. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the anonftp utility instead.</i>	To restrict the amount of disk space available for the incoming directory to 10 MB: <pre>./anonftp -u example.com -aftp_inc_disk_limit 10M</pre>
-dom_user	true false	Enables/Disables a domain administrator account. Is false by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk version 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	To enable the domain administrator account on the domain <i>example.com</i> , set the domain administrator's password to <i>adminpass</i> , make the password encrypted, set the personal name as <i>John Doe</i> , set the email address to <i>admin@example.com</i> , set the default Plesk interface language for domain administrator to <i>Italian</i> , and enable multiple simultaneous domain administrator sessions:
-du_passwd_type	plain encrypted	Sets the type of the user password for domain administrator. Is plain by default. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	<pre># ./domain -u example.com -dom_user true -du_passwd_type encrypted -du_passwd adminpass -du_pname "John Doe" -du_email admin@example.com -du_language it-IT -du-multiple-sessions true</pre>
-du_passwd	<string>	Sets the user password for domain administrator. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	
-du_pname	<string>	Sets the domain administrator personal name. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	
-du_email	<string>	Sets the Email address for domain administrator. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-du-language	<string>	Sets the default interface language for domain administrator. The argument of the command must be a valid two letter language code and two-letter country code as described in ISO-3166 (for example, "it-IT" stands for Italian). <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	
-du-multiple-sessions	true false	Enables/Disables multiple network simultaneous sessions for a domain administrator. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1. Use the domadmin utility instead.</i>	
-notify	true false	Allows/Prohibits standard email notifications on a domain creation (Plesk domain administrators and clients). Used with --create only.	To prevent email notifications about domain creation: <pre># ./domain --create example.com -clogin JDoe -notify false</pre>
-owner	<login_name>	Specifies the login name of an existing Plesk user who will own the domain. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To create the domain <i>example.com</i> , assign ownership of the domain <i>example.com</i> to a Plesk client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> , and assign the <i>192.0.2.78</i> ip address to the domain: <pre># ./domain -c example.com -owner JDoe -map_ip 192.0.2.78</pre>
-template	<string>	Sets the template for domain creation. Used with --create only.	To create the domain <i>example.com</i> basing on "Default Template" for the client with the login name <i>JohnDoe</i> : <pre># ./domain --create example.com -owner JohnDoe -ip 192.0.2.54 -template "Default Template"</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-force		Forces Plesk to create a domain basing on a given template. Used with the <code>-template</code> option only.	To force the creation of the domain <i>example.com</i> based on "Default Template" for the client with the login name <i>JohnDoe</i> : <pre># ./domain --create example.com -owner JohnDoe -ip 192.0.2.54 -template "Default Template" -force</pre>

Domain Administrator Accounts: domadmin Utility

The `domadmin` utility is used to manage domain administrator accounts through CLI. The utility allows the following operations:

- editing domain administrator's personal information
- viewing the information about a domain
- changing the domain management preferences (control panel access and interface features) and permissions

Usage

```
domadmin <command> [<domain_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command sets the personal name for the administrator of the domain *example.com* to *John Doe*, allows the use of the standard view only for the administrator, sets the administrator's password to *mypass*, sets the interface language to *Russian*, and allows the domain content management by the domain administrator.

```
# ./domadmin --update example.com -pname "John Doe" -dashboard false -
stdgui true -passwd mypass -locale ru-RU -manage_phosting true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Updates configuration of an existing domain administrator's account with data specified in the options.	To set a password for the domain administrator's account on the domain <i>example.com</i> to <i>sample</i> : # <code>./domadmin --update example.com -passwd sample</code> or # <code>./domadmin -u example.com -passwd sample</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Displays information about a domain administrator's account.	To view the information about the <i>example.com</i> administrator's account: # <code>./domadmin --info example.com</code> or # <code>./domadmin -i example.com</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--convert-to-client</code> or <code>-t</code>	<domain_name>	Upgrades domain administrator account to client account. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To view the information about the <i>example.com</i> administrator's account: # <code>./domadmin --convert-to-client example.com</code> or # <code>./domadmin -t example.com</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of this utility: # <code>./domadmin --help</code> or # <code>./domadmin -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-status</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables domain administrator's account. Is <code>true</code> by default.	To disable <i>example.com</i> administrator's account: # <code>./domadmin --update example.com -status false</code>
<code>-passwd</code>	<password>	Sets the domain administrator's password. Required with <code>-passwd_type</code> option. See additional comments in the Note below the table.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's password to <i>sample</i> : # <code>./domadmin -u example.com -passwd sample</code>
<code>-passwd_type</code>	<code>plain encrypted</code>	Specifies the type of the domain administrator's password. Requires <code>-passwd</code> option. Is <code>plain</code> by default. See additional comments in the Note below the table.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's password to <i>qweqwe</i> and password type to <i>encrypted</i> : # <code>./domadmin -u example.com -passwd_type encrypted -passwd "as9C3ml08ncCE"</code>
<code>-pname</code>	<string>	Sets a domain administrator's personal name.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's personal name to <i>John Doe</i> : # <code>./domadmin -u example.com -pname "John Doe"</code>
<code>-company</code>	<string>	Sets domain administrator's company name.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's company name to <i>Network Solutions</i> : # <code>./domadmin -u example.com -company "Network Solutions"</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-phone	<number>	Sets a domain administrator's phone number.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's phone number to (112)112-2211: # ./domadmin -u example.com -phone "(112)112-2211"
-fax	<number>	Sets a domain administrator's fax number.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's fax number to (112)112-2212: # ./domadmin -u example.com -fax "(112)112-2212"
-email	<string>	Sets a domain administrator's email address.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's email to admin@example.com: # ./domadmin -u example.com -email admin@for.example.com
-address	<string>	Sets a domain administrator's street address.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's street address to 22 Drury lane: # ./domadmin -u example.com -address "22 Drury lane"
-city	<string>	Sets a domain administrator's city.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's city to New York: # ./domadmin -u example.com -address "New York"
-state	<string>	Sets a domain administrator's state or province.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's state to NY: # ./domadmin -u example.com -state NY
-zip	<string>	Sets a domain administrator's ZIP/postal code.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's postal code to 64023-1920: # ./domadmin -u example.com -zip 64023-1920
-country	<country_code>	Sets a domain administrator's country. The option's argument must be a valid two-letter code as described in ISO-3166).	To set the domain administrator's country to <i>United States</i> : # ./domadmin -u example.com -country US
-language	<language_code>	Specifies which language is used in a client's control panel interface. <i>Deprecated. Use -locale option instead.</i>	To set <i>Italian</i> language as default for the <i>example.com</i> administrator's account: # ./domadmin -u example.com -language it-IT

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-locale	<language_code>	Specifies which language is used in a client's control panel interface. The option's argument must be a valid four-letter language code derived from the language code described in ISO-639-2 and the corresponding country code described in ISO-3166.	To set <i>Italian</i> language as default for the <i>example.com</i> administrator's account: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -locale it-IT</pre>
-multiple-sessions	true false	Allows/Prohibits having several simultaneous sessions in the control panel. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to have several simultaneous sessions in the control panel: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -multiple-sessions true</pre>
-max-button-length	<number>	Limits button label length for the domain administrator's control panel interface.	To restrict the maximum button label length for the <i>example.com</i> administrator's control panel interface to 10: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -max-button-length 10</pre>
-skin	<string>	Specifies which skin is used in a domain administrator's control panel interface.	To set the <i>example.com</i> administrator's control panel interface skin to <i>WinXP Reloaded</i> : <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -skin "WinXP Reloaded"</pre>
-lock-screen	true false	Prevents/Allows working with Plesk until page is completely loaded. Is true by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to work with the control panel even if control panel screens are not completely loaded: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -lock-screen false</pre>
-desktop-preset	<string>	Specifies the desktop preset for the domain administrator's control panel interface.	To preset the <i>example.com</i> administrator's desktop to the <i>New Domain Owner Desktop</i> : <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -desktop-preset "New Domain Owner Desktop"</pre>
-manage_phosting	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing physical hosting. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage physical hosting: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_phosting true</pre>
-manage_ftp_password	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing FTP account password. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage the FTP user password: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_ftp_password true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
- manage_sh _access	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing access to server shell with FTP user's credentials. Is false by default.	To enable shell access to the domain <i>example.com</i> by the <i>example.com</i> administrator using the ftp user's credentials: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_sh_access true</code>
- manage_no t_chroot_ shell	true false	Enables/Disables managing of server shell access to the chrooted environment by a domain administrator.	To enable access to shells of any type on domain <i>example.com</i> by the domain administrator using the ftp user credentials: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_not_chroot_shell true - manage_sh_access true</code>
- manage_qu ota	true false	Allows/Prohibits changing limits on using disk space. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to set hard disk quota: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_quota true</code>
- manage_su bdomains	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing subdomains. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage subdomains: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_subdomains true</code>
- manage_do main_alia ses	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing domain aliases. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage domain aliases: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_domain_aliases true</code>
- manage_lo g	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing log rotation, namely, to adjust the cleanup and recycling of processed log files. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage log rotation: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_log true</code>
- manage_an onftp	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Anonymous FTP. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage Anonymous FTP: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_anonftp true</code>
- manage_cr ontab	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing task scheduler. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage task scheduler: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_crontab true</code>
- manage_dn s	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing DNS. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage DNS: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_dns true</code>
- manage_we bapps	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Tomcat web applications. Is false by default.	To allow <i>example.com</i> administrator to manage Tomcat web applications: <code># ./domadmin -u example.com - manage_webapps true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-manage_maillists</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing mailing lists. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow <code>example.com</code> administrator to manage mailing lists: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_maillists true</pre>
<code>-make_dumps</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data. <i>Deprecated. Use <code>-allow_local_backups</code> or <code>-allow_ftp_backups</code> instead.</i>	To allow the <code>example.com</code> administrator to backup and restore data : <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -make_dumps true</pre>
<code>allow_local_backups</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the control panel repository. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the <code>example.com</code> administrator to backup and restore data using the control panel's repository: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -allow_local_backups true</pre>
<code>-allow_ftp_backups</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the FTP repository. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the <code>example.com</code> administrator to backup and restore data using the FTP repository: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -allow_ftp_backups true</pre>
<code>-manage_drweb</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus protection. Is <code>false</code> by default. <i>Deprecated. Use the <code>-manage_virusfilter</code> option instead.</i>	To allow the <code>example.com</code> administrator to manage antivirus applications: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_drweb true</pre>
<code>-manage_virusfilter</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus protection. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the <code>example.com</code> administrator to manage antivirus applications: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_virusfilter true</pre>
<code>-manage_dashboard</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing desktop view. Can be set to <code>true</code> only if the <code>-dashboard</code> option is set to <code>true</code> . Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit <code>example.com</code> administrator from managing desktop view: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_dashboard false</pre>
<code>-dashboard</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits using desktop view. Can be set to <code>false</code> only if the <code>-stdgui</code> option is set to <code>true</code> . Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit <code>example.com</code> administrator from using desktop view: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -dashboard false</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-stdgui</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits using standard view. Can be set to <code>false</code> only if the <code>-dashboard</code> option is set to <code>true</code> . Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit <code>example.com</code> administrator from using standard view: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -stdgui false</pre>
<code>-manage_spamfilter</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing spam filter. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow <code>example.com</code> administrator to manage spam filter: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -manage_spamfilter true</pre>
<code>-select_db_server</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits choosing a DB server from the servers registered in Plesk, when creating a database. Is <code>false</code> by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.6.</i>	To allow <code>example.com</code> administrator to choose a DB server on which a database is to be created: <pre># ./domadmin -u example.com -select_db_server true</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Domain Aliases: domalias Utility

The `domalias` utility is used to manage domain aliases through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating or deleting domain aliases
- viewing the information about domain aliases
- enabling and disabling Web, Tomcat, and mail services on domain aliases

Usage

```
domalias <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates domain alias `example.net` for the domain `example.com`, enables the domain alias, and enables mail service on the domain alias.

```
# ./domalias --create example.net -domain example.com -status enabled -mail true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><alias_name></code>	Creates a new domain alias. Requires <code>-domain</code> option.	To create a new domain alias <code>example.net</code> for the domain <code>example.com</code> : # <code>./domalias --create example.net -domain example.com</code> or # <code>./domalias -c example.net -domain example.com</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><alias_name></code>	Updates configuration of an existing domain alias with the data specified in the options.	To enable mail service on the domain alias <code>example.net</code> : # <code>./domalias --update example.net -mail true</code> or # <code>./domalias -u example.net -mail true</code>
<code>--delete</code> or <code>-d</code>	<code><alias_name></code>	Deletes a domain alias.	To delete the domain alias <code>example.net</code> : # <code>./domalias --delete example.net</code> or # <code>./domalias -d example.net</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--delete-all</code> or <code>-da</code>	<domain_name>	Deletes all domain aliases for the specified domain.	To delete all domain aliases for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domalias --delete-all example.com</pre> or <pre># ./domalias -da example.com</pre>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<alias_name>	Displays information about a domain alias.	To view information about the domain alias <i>example.net</i> : <pre># ./domalias --info example.net</pre> or <pre># ./domalias -i example.net</pre>
<code>--on</code>	<alias_name>	Enables a domain alias.	To enable domain alias <i>example.net</i> : <pre># ./domalias --on example.net</pre>
<code>--off</code>	<alias_name>	Disables a domain alias.	To disable domain alias <i>example.net</i> : <pre># ./domalias --off example.net</pre>
<code>--rename</code> or <code>-r</code>	<alias_name>	Renames a domain alias. Requires <code>-new-name</code> option.	To rename the domain alias from <i>example.net</i> to <i>example.org</i> : <pre># ./domalias --rename example.net -new-name example.org</pre> or <pre># ./domalias -r example.net -new-name example.org</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>	<alias_name>	Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of this utility: <pre># ./domalias --help</pre> or <pre># ./domalias -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-new-name</code>	<FQDN>	Sets a new name for an existing domain alias. Required with <code>--rename</code> .	To rename the domain alias from <i>example.net</i> to <i>example.org</i> : <pre># ./domalias -r example.net -new-name example.org</pre>
<code>-mail</code>	true false	Enables/Disables mail service on a domain alias. Is true by default.	To disable mail service on the domain alias <i>example.net</i> : <pre># ./domalias -u example.net -mail false</pre>
<code>-web</code>	true false	Enables/Disables web service on a domain alias. Is true by default.	To disable web service on the domain alias <i>example.net</i> : <pre># ./domalias -u example.net -web false</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-domain	<FQDN>	Specifies the name of the domain for which domain alias is to be created. Required with --create.	To create a new domain alias <i>example.net</i> for the domain <i>example.com</i> <pre># ./domalias -c example.net -domain example.com</pre>
-status	enabled disabled	Enables/Disables domain alias. Is enabled by default.	To disable domain alias <i>example.net</i> . <pre># ./domalias -u example.net -status disabled</pre>
-tomcat	true false	Enables/Disables the Tomcat service on a domain alias. Is false by default.	To enable the Tomcat service on the domain alias <i>example.net</i> . <pre># ./domalias -u example.net -tomcat true</pre>
-dns	true false	Enables/Disables DNS zone on a domain alias.	To enable the DNS zone on the domain alias <i>example.net</i> . <pre># ./domalias -u example.net -dns true</pre>

Domain Limits and Preferences: domain_pref Utility

The `domain_pref` utility is used to manage domains through CLI. By using this utility, you can edit individual domain limits and preferences for applications, scripting support, email, and other services.

Usage

```
domain_pref <command> <domain_name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command sets the following limits and preferences for the domain `example.com`: the available disk space to 1GB, the maximum traffic limit to 500 MB, the available number of web users to 50, the available number of subdomains to 10, and enables the Webmail service.

```
# ./domain_pref --update example.com -disk_space 1G -max_traffic 500M -
max_wu 50 -max_subdom 10 -webmail true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Updates preferences of an existing domain.	To restrict the amount of disk space available for the domain <code>example.com</code> to 1 GB: # <code>./domain_pref --update example.com -disk_space 1G</code> or # <code>./domain_pref -u example.com -disk_space 1G</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Displays information about domain preferences.	To view information about preferences set on the domain <code>example.com</code> : # <code>./domain_pref --info example.com</code> or # <code>./domain_pref -i example.com</code>
<code>--set-default</code> or <code>-d</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Sets a domain as the <i>default domain</i> for the IP address that is assigned to the domain.	To set the domain <code>example.com</code> as the default domain for the IP address to which it is assigned: # <code>./domain_pref --set-default example.com</code> or # <code>./domain_pref -d example.com</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the <code>domain</code> utility: # <code>./domain_pref --help</code> or # <code>./domain_pref -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
- disk_space	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the amount of disk space available for domain <code>example.com</code> to 10 GB: # <code>./domain_pref -u example.com -disk_space 10G</code>
- disk_space _soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent for the domain <code>example.com</code> to 5 GB: # <code>./domain_pref -u example.com -disk_space_soft 5G</code>
- max_traffic	<number> [K M G]	Limits the monthly traffic usage. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of traffic available for the domain <code>example.com</code> to 10 GB/month: # <code>./domain_pref -u example.com -max_traffic 10G</code>
-max- traffic- soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of monthly traffic upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent for the domain <code>example.com</code> to 5 GB/month: # <code>./domain_pref -u example.com -max_traffic_soft 5G</code>
-max_box	<number>	Limits the number of available mailboxes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailboxes available for the domain <code>example.com</code> to 50: # <code>./domain_pref -u example.com -max_box 50</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-mbox_quota	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space that a single mailbox can occupy. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the mailbox quota for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 100 MB: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -mbox_quota 100M
-max_redir	<number>	Limits the number of available mail redirects. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail redirects available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 5: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_redir 5
-max_mg	<number>	Limits the number of available mail groups. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail groups available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 7: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_mg 7
-max_resp	<number>	Limits the number of available mail autoresponders. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail autoresponders available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 10: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_resp 10
-max_wu	<number>	Limits the number of available web users. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of web users available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 50: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_wu 50
-max_db	<number>	Limits the number of available databases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the number of databases available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to unlimited: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_db -1
-max_maillists	<number>	Limits the number of available mailing lists. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailing lists available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 3: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_maillists 3
-max_webapps	<number>	Limits the number of available Java applications. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of Java applications available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 10: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_webapps 10
-max_subdom	<number>	Limits the number of available subdomains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of subdomains available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 15: # ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_subdom 15

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-expiration	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Limits the validity period of a domain. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the validity period for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 2009-11-30: <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -expiration 2009-11-30</pre>
-www	true false	Enables/Disables the www prefix. Is true by default.	To disable the www prefix for the domain name <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -www false</pre>
-wuscripts	true false	Enables/Disables scripting support for web users. Is false by default.	To enable scripting support for web users on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -wuscripts true</pre>
-webmail	true false	Enables/Disables using Webmail. Is true by default.	To disable Webmail support on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -webmail false</pre>
-no_usr	bounce:txt email reject	Sets the mode of automatic action toward mail messages addressed to non-existent users. Is reject by default.	To have messages addressed to non-existent users bounced back with text <i>No such mailbox on the server</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -no_usr bounce:"No such mailbox on the server"</pre> To have messages addressed to non-existent users forwarded to mail address <i>admin@example.com</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -no_usr admin@example.com</pre>
-max_dom_aliases	<number>	Limits the number of available domain aliases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the maximum number of domain aliases available for the domain <i>example.com</i> to 10: <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -max_dom_aliases 10</pre>
-overuse	block notify normal	Sets the limits overusage policy. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the limits overusage policy to notify: <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -overuse notify</pre>
-at-access	true false	Enables/Disables <webuser_name>@<domain_name> access format. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.3.</i>	To enable authorized web user access to control panel using the <webuser_name>@<domain_name> login name format on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -at-access true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-keep_traf_stat</code>	<code><number></code>	Defines the number of months during which the system keeps traffic usage statistics. Keeping statistics during unlimited period if set to <code>-0</code> .	To make the system retain <i>example.com</i> traffic statistics during 5 months: <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -keep_traf_stat 5</pre>
<code>-sign_outgoing_mail</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits using DomainKeys spam protection on a domain. Is <code>false</code> by default. Available since Plesk 8.4.	To use DomainKeys spam protection on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./domain_pref -u example.com -sign_outgoing_mail true</pre>

Domain Templates: domain_template Utility

The `domain_template` utility is used to create and edit domain templates through CLI. The utility allows the following operations:

- creating, renaming, and deleting domain templates
- managing domain limits and preferences
- managing various domain hosting parameters: scripting languages support, ftp user access, log file management, mail preferences, and other parameters.

Usage

```
domain_template <command> [<template_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]]
```

Example

The following command creates domain template named *Domain Template*; enables physical hosting and allocates 500 MB of disk space for domains to be created using this template; sets the domain validity period to *one* year starting from the domain creation date; sets the monthly domain traffic limit to 500 MB/month; enables Python, PHP, and Apache PHP support; enables forwarding of email messages addressed to non-existing users to the email address `admin@example.com`.

```
# ./domain_template -c "Domain Template" -hosting true -disk_space 500M -
expiration 1Y -max_traffic 500M -python true -asp true -php true -no_usr
admin@example.com
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><template_name></code>	Creates a new domain template.	To create a domain template named <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template --create "Domain Template"</pre> or <pre># ./domain_template -c "Domain Template"</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--update or -u	<templat e_name>	Updates an existing domain template.	To rename the template from <i>Domain Template 1</i> to <i>Domain Template 2</i> : # ./domain_template --update "Domain Template 1" -new-name "Domain Template 2" or # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template 1" -new-name "Domain Template 2"
--remove or -r	<templat e_name>	Deletes a domain template.	To remove the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template --remove "Domain Template" or # ./domain_template -r "Domain Template"
--info	<templat e_name>	Displays information about a domain template.	To view information about template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template --info "Domain Template"
--xml-info or -x	<templat e_name>	Displays information about a domain template in the XML format.	To view information about template <i>Domain Template</i> in the XML format: # ./domain_template --xml-info "Domain Template" or # ./domain_template -x "Domain Template"
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # ./domain_template --help or # ./domain_template -h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-new-name	<string>	Sets a new name for an existing domain template.	To rename the template from <i>Domain Template 1</i> to <i>Domain Template 2</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template 1" -new-name "Domain Template 2"
-clogin	<client_log in_name>	Assigns a domain template to a client account	To assign the template <i>Domain Template</i> to a client with login name <i>JDoe</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -clogin JDoe

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-no_usr	bounce:txt email reject	Sets the mode of automatic action toward mail messages addressed to non-existent users. Is bounce: "This address no longer accepts mail" by default.	To have messages addressed to non-existent users forwarded to mail address admin@example.com on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -no_usr admin@example.com</pre> To have messages addressed to non-existent users rejected without accepting on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -no_usr reject</pre>
-webmail	true false	Enables/Disables using Webmail. Is false by default.	To enable Webmail support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -webmail true</pre>
-max_dom_aliases	<number>	Limits the number of available domain aliases. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of domain aliases available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 10: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_dom_aliases 10</pre>
-disk_space	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To restrict the amount of disk space available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 100 MB: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -disk_space 100M</pre>
-disk_space_soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 70 MB: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -disk_space_soft 70M</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max_traffic	<number> [K M G]	Restricts the monthly traffic usage. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To allow domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to use up to 1 Gb per month: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_traffic 1G</pre>
-max_traffic_soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the monthly amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 500 MB/month: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_traffic_soft 500M</pre>
-max_box	<number>	Limits the number of available mailboxes. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of mailboxes available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 50: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_box 50</pre>
-mbox_quota	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space that a single mailbox can occupy. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To set the mailbox quota for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 50 MB: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -mbox_quota 50M</pre>
-max_redir	<number>	Limits the number of available mail redirects. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of mail redirects available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 10: <pre># ./domain_template -u DomainTemplate -max_redir 10</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max_mg	<number>	Limits the number of available mail groups. Unlimited if set to - 1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of mail groups available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 100: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_mg 100</pre>
-max_resp	<number>	Limits the number of available mail autoresponders. Unlimited if set to - 1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of mail autoresponders available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 5: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_resp 5</pre>
-max_wu	<number>	Limits the number of available web users. Unlimited if set to - 1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of web users available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 100: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_wu 100</pre>
-max_db	<number>	Limits the number of available databases. Unlimited if set to - 1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of databases available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 20: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_db 20</pre>
-max_maillists	<number>	Limits the number of available mail lists. Unlimited if set to - 1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To restrict the maximum number of mailing lists available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 50: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_maillists 50</pre>
-max_webapps	<number>	Limits the number of available Java applications. Unlimited if set to - 1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To set the maximum number of Java applications available on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 100: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_webapps 100</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max_subdom	<number>	Limits the number of available subdomains. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To set the maximum number of subdomains available for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 20: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -max_subdom 20</pre>
-expiration	<number>Y M D	Sets validity period for domains created with a template. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default.	To set the validity period for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 20 days: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -expiration 20D</pre>
-log_rotate	true false	Enables/Disables log rotation. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To enable log rotation on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -log_rotate true</pre>
-log_bysize	<number>[K M G]	Enables/Disables log rotation based on the current log file size. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To enable log rotation once the current log file reaches the 20 KB size on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -log_bysize 20</pre>
-log_bytime	daily weekly monthly	Enables/Disables log rotation based on the current log file size. Is <i>daily</i> by default.	To set weekly log rotation in domain template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u DomainTemplate -log_bytime weekly</pre>
-log_max_num	<number>	Limits the maximum number of stored log file instances.	To restrict the maximum number of stored log file instances for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 5: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -log_max_num 5</pre>
-log_compress	true false	Enables/Disables log file compression. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To enable log file compression on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -log_compress true</pre>
-log_email	<email>	Enables/Disables automatic sending rotated log files to the specified email address.	To enable automatic sending rotated log files to admin@example.com on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -log_email admin@example.com</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-keep_traf_stat	<number>	Defines the number of months during which the system keeps traffic usage statistics. Keeping statistics during unlimited period if set to 0.	To make the system retain traffic statistics for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> during 5 months: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -keep_traf_stat 5</pre>
-maillist	true false	Enables/Disables mailing lists. Is false by default.	To enable mailing lists on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -maillist true</pre>
-dns_zone_type	master slave	Specifies whether Plesk DNS server should act as master or slave for domain's DNS zone. Is master by default.	To set the Plesk DNS server to act as slave DNS server on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -dns_zone_type slave</pre>
-hosting	true false	Enables/Disables physical hosting. Is false by default.	To enable physical hosting on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -hosting true</pre>
-quota	<number>[K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. Unlimited if set to -1. Is <i>unlimited</i> by default. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. This is a <i>hard</i> limit that cannot be exceeded.	To set the hard disk quota for domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> to 100 MB: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -quota 100M</pre>
-ssl	true false	Enables/Disables SSL support. Is false by default.	To enable SSL support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -ssl true</pre>
-fp	true false	Enables/Disables Microsoft FrontPage support. Is false by default.	To enable FrontPage support on domains created with the template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u DomainTemplate -fp true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-fp_ssl	true false	Enables/Disables Microsoft FrontPage over SSL support. Can be set to true only if the -ssl option is set to true. Is false by default.	To enable FrontPage over SSL support on domains created with the template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : # ./domain_template -u <i>DomainTemplate</i> -fp_ssl true
-fpauth	true false	Allows/Prohibits remote Microsoft FrontPage authoring. Is false by default.	To allow remote FrontPage authoring on domains created with the template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : # ./domain_template -u <i>DomainTemplate</i> -fpauth true
-same_ssl	true false	Enables/Disables using a single directory for storing content accessible through SSL and non-SSL connection. Is false by default.	To enable using a single directory for storing content accessible through SSL and non-SSL connection in domain template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : # ./domain_template -u <i>DomainTemplate</i> -same_ssl true
-ssi	true false	Enables/Disables SSI support. Is false by default.	To enable SSI support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u " <i>Domain Template</i> " -ssi true
-php	true false	Enables/Disables PHP support. Is false by default.	To enable PHP support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u " <i>Domain Template</i> " -php true
-cgi	true false	Enables/Disables CGI support. Is false by default.	To enable CGI support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u " <i>Domain Template</i> " -cgi true
-perl	true false	Enables/Disables Perl support. Is false by default.	To enable Perl support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u " <i>Domain Template</i> " -perl true
-asp	true false	Enables/Disables Apache ASP support. Is false by default.	To enable Apache ASP support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u " <i>Domain Template</i> " -asp true
-python	true false	Enables/Disables Python support. Is false by default.	To enable Python support in domain template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : # ./domain_template -u <i>DomainTemplate</i> -python true
-miva	true false	Enables/Disables Miva support. Is false by default.	To enable Miva support on domains created with the template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : # ./domain_template -u <i>DomainTemplate</i> -miva true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-coldfusion	true false	Enables/Disables ColdFusion support. Is false by default.	To enable ColdFusion support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -coldfusion true
-fastcgi	true false	Enables/Disables FastCGI support. Is false by default.	To enable FastCGI support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -fastcgi true
-shell	<shell_name> forbidden	Allows/Disallows access to server shell with FTP user account credentials. (Use the --shells command of the domain utility to view the list of available shells). Is forbidden by default.	To enable shell access and set the shell to /bin/sh for FTP users on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -shell /bin/sh To view the list of available shells: # ./domain --shells
-webstat	none webalizer awstats	Enables/Disables Web statistic support; selects Web statistics application (Awstats or Webalizer). Is none by default.	To enable <i>Webalizer</i> support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -webstat webalizer
-webstat_protdir	true false	Enables/Disables access to web statistics data through the protected directory /plesk-stat/. Is false by default.	To enable remote user access to the web statistics data at http://example.com/plesk-stat/ on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -webstat_protdir true
-err_docs	true false	Enables/Disables custom server error messages. Is false by default.	To enable custom error messages support on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u DomainTemplate -err_docs true
-wuscripts	true false	Enables/Disables scripting support for web users. Is false by default.	To enable scripting support for web users on domains created with the template <i>Domain Template</i> : # ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -wuscripts true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-shared	true false	Allows/Prohibits using a template by other Plesk users. Available for templates created by administrator only. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To allow using the domain template <i>"Domain Template"</i> to other Plesk users: <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -shared true</pre>
-owner	<login_name >	Specifies a domain template owner. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the domain template <i>Domain Template</i> owner to <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u "Domain Template" -owner JDoe</pre>
-publish-sb-site	true false	Allows/Prohibits publishing sites with Sitebuilder. Is false by default.	To allow publishing sites with Sitebuilder on domains created with the template <i>DomainTemplate</i> : <pre># ./domain_template -u DomainTemplate -publish-sb-site true</pre>

Event Handlers: event_handler Utility

Using `event_handler` CL utility, you can manage event handlers - objects which perform a particular action when triggered by a certain event in Plesk logic.

This utility performs the following tasks:

- creating event handler
- updating event handler settings
- listing all event handlers (including settings of each handler)
- listing events that can trigger event handlers
- listing users on behalf of which scripts defined in event handler settings are executed
- removing event handlers

Note: The utility is available since Plesk 9.0.

Usage

```
event_handler <command> [<handler_id>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command creates the event handler `send_ip` that triggers the `email_ip.bat` script if an IP address is added. The handler priority is set to 50.

```
# ./event_handler --create -command email_ip.bat -priority 50 -user root -
event 5
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>		Creates an event handler. Requires <code>-command</code> , <code>-priority</code> , <code>-user</code> , and <code>-event</code> options.	To create the event handler <code>send_ip</code> (with priority 50) that triggers the <code>email_ip.bat</code> script if an IP address is added: <pre># ./event_handler --create - command email_ip.bat - priority 50 -user "Plesk Administrator" -event 5</pre> or <pre># ./event_handler -c - command email_ip.bat - priority 50 -user "Plesk Administrator" -event 5</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<handler_id>	Updates event handler settings. Requires <code>-user</code> option.	To change the priority of event handler with ID 1: # <code>./event_handler --update 1 -user jdoe -priority 12</code> or # <code>./event_handler -u 1 -user jdoe -priority 12</code>
<code>--delete</code> or <code>-d</code>	<handler_id>	Removes an event handler.	To remove the event handler with ID 1: # <code>./event_handler --delete 1</code> or # <code>./event_handler -d 1</code>
<code>--list</code> or <code>-l</code>		Provides information about existing handlers and their settings.	To list event handlers: # <code>./event_handler --list</code> or # <code>./event_handler -l</code>
<code>--list-events</code> or <code>-le</code>		Lists events that can trigger event handlers. Each record includes event ID and description.	To view the available events: # <code>./event_handler --list-events</code> or # <code>./event_handler -le</code>
<code>--list-users</code> or <code>-lu</code>		Lists users on behalf of which scripts defined in event handler settings (<code>-command</code> option) are executed.	To list users: # <code>./event_handler --list-users</code> or # <code>./event_handler -lu</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the utility use.	To view help on the use of this utility: # <code>./event_handler --help</code> or # <code>./event_handler -h</code>

Options

Note: These options are used with `--update` and `--create` operations only.

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-user</code>	<string>	Specifies the login name of a Plesk user on behalf of which scripts/files defined in event handler settings are executed. Note: Login name of Plesk Administrator is "root".	To run scripts of the event handler with ID 1 on behalf of <i>John</i> : <pre># ./event_handler -- update 1 -user John</pre>
<code>-priority</code>	<number>	Value that determines the importance of an event handler relative to other event handlers. Lowest priority - 0. Highest priority - 100.	To set the priority of the handler with ID 1 and user <i>jdoe</i> to 75: <pre># ./event_handler -- update 1 -user jdoe - priority 75</pre>
<code>-command</code>	<string>	Specifies one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Script code ▪ Full name of the file which stores the code ▪ Full name of an executable file This code/file is executed on triggering a particular event handler. Use "\" symbol to escape quotes within commands.	To update the event handler command: <pre># ./event_handler -- update 1 -user jdoe - command ipconfig.exe</pre>
<code>-event</code>	<number>	Defines ID of the event that triggers a particular event handler. Use <code>-le</code> operation to find the required ID.	To set the event ID of the event handler (with ID 2) to 17: <pre># ./event_handler -- update 2 -event 17</pre>

Greylisting: grey_listing Utility

Using `grey_listing` utility, you can manage the Mail Greylisting service which provides smart spam protecting mechanism.

This utility performs the following tasks:

- enabling/disabling greylisting service on the server and particular domains
- setting up/retrieving server-wide greylisting configuration:
 - allowed/prohibited custom user configurations of greylisting
 - enabled/disabled penalties
 - grey, expiration and/or penalty intervals
 - black/white list of mail addresses (defined by patterns) and domains
- setting up/retrieving status of greylisting service on domain
- setting up/retrieving mail user's black/white lists of mail addresses (defined by patterns)

Usage

```
grey_listing <command> [mail-address|domain-name] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command enables greylisting service on the server, and sets it up so that custom mailname-level configurations are applied; penalties are enabled; grey interval is 8 minutes, expire interval is 40 days, and penalty interval is 5 minutes; domains `example.com` and `sample.net` are in the server white list, and all e-mail addresses containing "instant" are in black list:

```
# ./grey_listing --update-server -status on -personal-conf true -penalty-
status true -grey-interval 8 -expire-interval 57600 -penalty-interval 5 -
domains-whitelist add:example.com,sample.net -blacklist add:*instant*@*
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update-mailname</code> or <code>-um</code>	<code><mail-name>@<domain-name></code>	Updates the greylisting configuration for a specified mail user.	To add all mail addresses registered on the domain <code>ietf.org</code> to white list of mail name <code>johndoe@example.com</code> : <pre># ./grey_listing -um johndoe@example.com - whitelist add:*ietf.org</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update-domain</code> or <code>-ud</code>	<code><domain-name></code>	Updates the greylisting configuration for a specified domain.	To turn off greylisting service on domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./grey_listing -ud example.com -status off</pre>
<code>--update-server</code> or <code>-u</code>		Updates server-wide greylisting settings.	To enable the greylisting service on server and allow applying custom configurations: <pre># ./grey_listing --update-server -status on -personal-conf true</pre>
<code>--info-mailname</code> or <code>-im</code>	<code><mail-name>@<domain-name></code>	Retrieves greylisting settings of the specified mail user.	To retrieve greylisting configuration of the mail name <i>johndoe@example.com</i> : <pre># ./grey_listing --info-mailname johndoe@example.com</pre>
<code>--info-domain</code> or <code>-id</code>	<code><domain-name></code>	Retrieves greylisting settings of the specified domain.	To retrieve status of greylisting service on domain <i>sample.net</i> : <pre># ./grey_listing --info-domain sample.net</pre>
<code>--info-server</code> or <code>-i</code>		Retrieves server-wide greylisting settings.	<pre># ./grey_listing --info-server</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the utility usage.	<pre># ./grey_listing -h</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-status</code>	<code>on off</code>	Enables/Disables greylisting service. Used with the <code>--update-domain</code> and <code>--update-server</code> commands.	To disable greylisting service for domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./grey_listing --update-domain example.com -status off</pre>
<code>-personal-conf</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits applying mail user level configurations of greylisting. Used only with the <code>--update-server</code> command.	To enable the greylisting service on server and allow applying custom configurations: <pre># ./grey_listing --update-server -status on -personal-conf true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-grey-interval</code>	<code><number-of-minutes></code>	<p>Specifies grey interval (in minutes) - a period of time that a sender should wait for before retrying sending the mail.</p> <p>Default grey interval is 5 minutes.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-server</code> command.</p>	<p>To change the server-wide greylisting settings so that penalties are enabled, and grey interval is 8 minutes, expire interval is 40 days, and penalty interval is 5 minutes:</p> <pre># ./grey_listing -- update-server -grey- interval 8 -expire- interval 57600 -penalty- interval 5 -penalty- status true</pre>
<code>-expire-interval</code>	<code><number-of-minutes></code>	<p>Specifies expiration interval (in minutes) - a period of time after which a record in grey list expires.</p> <p>Default expiration interval is 36 days.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-server</code> command.</p>	
<code>-penalty-interval</code>	<code><number-of-minutes></code>	<p>Specifies penalty interval (in minutes) - a period of time added to the grey interval in case a sender retried sending mail before the grey interval finished.</p> <p>Default penalty interval is 2 minutes.</p> <p>Used only with <code>--update-server</code> command.</p>	
<code>-penalty-status</code>	<code>true false</code>	<p>Enables/Disables penalties.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-server</code> command.</p>	<p>To disable greylisting penalties on the server:</p> <pre># ./grey_listing -- update-server -penalty- status false</pre>
<code>-blacklist</code>	<code><add del>:<pattern1>[,<pattern2>,...]</code>	<p>Adds/Removes e-mail address(es) specified by pattern(s) to/from server's or mail name's black list (shared with Spamassassin).</p> <p>Mail name's black list overrides the server's, but works only in case applying custom configurations is allowed (<code>-personal-conf</code> option value is <code>true</code>).</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-mailname</code> or <code>--update-server</code> commands.</p>	<p>To add to to server-wide black list all mail addresses matching pattern <code>*v1agra@example.com</code>:</p> <pre># ./grey_listing -- update-server -blacklist add:*v1agra@example.com</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-whitelist	<add del>:<pa ttern1>[,<pat tern2>,[...]]	<p>Adds/Removes e-mail address(es) specified by pattern(s) to/from server's or mail name's white list (shared with Spamassassin).</p> <p>Mail name's white list overrides the server's, but works only in case applying custom configurations is allowed (<code>-personal-conf</code> option value is <code>true</code>).</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-mailname</code> or <code>--update-server</code> commands.</p>	<p>To add all mail addresses matching patterns <code>*doe@*</code> and <code>*smith@*</code> to white list of the mail name <code> johndoe@sample.net</code>:</p> <pre># ./grey_listing -- update-mailname johndoe@sample.net - whitelist add:*doe@*,*smith@*</pre>
-domains-whitelist	<add del>:<do main- name1>[,<doma in- name2>,[...]]	<p>Adds/Removes domains to/from server-wide white list - a list of hosts whose mail is accepted without greylisting check-ups.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-server</code> command.</p>	<p>To add to the server white list domains <code>example.com</code> and <code>sample.net</code>:</p> <pre># ./grey_listing -- update-server -domains- whitelist add:example.com,sample.n et</pre>
-domains-blacklist	<add del>:<do main- name1>[,<doma in- name2>,[...]]	<p>Adds/Removes domains to/from server-wide black list - a list of hosts whose mail is rejected without greylisting check-ups.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-server</code> command.</p>	<p>To remove from the server black list domains <code>example.com</code> and <code>sample.net</code>:</p> <pre># ./grey_listing -- update-server -domains- blacklist del:example.com,sample.n et</pre>

Interface and System Preferences: server_pref Utility

The `server_pref` utility is used to manage Plesk default interface preferences and Plesk server system preferences.

Usage

```
server_pref <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command sets the Plesk server host name to `host.example.com`, enables including databases in the disk space usage calculation, and enables including only outbound traffic in the traffic calculation.

```
# ./server_pref --update -hostname host.example.com -include-databases
true -traffic-direction out
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set-admin</code> or <code>-sa</code>		Sets default interface preferences. <i>Deprecated. Use <code>admin utility</code> instead.</i>	
<code>--set-default</code> or <code>-sd</code>		Sets default server-wide parameters.	To set Plesk servers Default locale to English (United States): <pre># ./server_pref --set-default -locale en-US</pre> or <pre># ./server_pref -sd -locale en-US</pre>
<code>--locales-list</code> or <code>-ll</code>		Displays the list of available supported interface languages (locales).	To view the list of available interface languages (locales): <pre># ./server_pref --locales-list</pre> or <pre># ./server_pref -ll</pre>
<code>--skins-list</code> or <code>-sl</code>		Displays the list of available Plesk Panel skins.	To view the list of available skins: <pre># ./server_pref --skins-list</pre> or <pre># ./server_pref -sl</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--templates-list</code> or <code>-tl</code>		Displays the list of available interface customization templates.	To view the list of available interface customization templates: # <code>./server_pref --templates-list</code> or # <code>./server_pref -tl</code>
<code>-update</code> or <code>-u</code>		Updates Plesk server preferences.	To set the WinXP Olivegreen skin as the default skin: # <code>./server_pref --update -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</code> or # <code>./server_pref -u -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To display help on the use of the <code>server_pref</code> utility: # <code>./server_pref --help</code> or # <code>./server_pref -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-locale</code>	<code><language_code></code>	<p>Sets the default interface language for Plesk control panel interface.</p> <p>The argument of the option must be a valid four-letter language code derived from the language code described in ISO-639-2 and the corresponding country code described in ISO-3166.</p> <p>For example, the Plesk code for the Italian language code is <code>it-IT</code>; the Plesk code for the American variant of English is <code>en-US</code>; the Plesk code for the British variant of English is <code>en-GB</code>.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--set-default</code> only.</p>	<p>To set the default interface language for Plesk administrator's interface to <i>Russian</i>:</p> <pre># ./server_pref -sd -locale -ru-RU</pre>
<code>-skin</code>	<code><skin_name></code>	<p>Sets the default interface skin for Plesk control panel interface.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--set-default</code> only.</p>	<p>To set the skin <i>WinXP Olivegreen</i> as the default skin:</p> <pre># ./server_pref -sd -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-template	<template_name>	Sets the default interface customization template to Plesk control panel interface. Used with the --set-default only.	To apply customization template <i>Interface Customization Template</i> to administrator's control panel interface: <pre># ./server_pref -sd -template "Interface customization template"</pre>
-hostname	<string>	Sets the full host name of the server.	To set the host name to <i>host.example.com</i> : <pre># ./server_pref -u -hostname host.example.com</pre>
-restart-apache	<second>	Sets the apache restart interval.	To set the Apache restart interval to 3600 seconds: <pre># ./server_pref -u -restart-apache 3600</pre>
-include-logs	true false	Enables/Disables including log files in the disk space usage calculation.	To enable including log files in the disk space usage calculation: <pre># ./server_pref -u -include-logs true</pre>
-include-databases	true false	Enables/Disables including databases in the disk space usage calculation.	To enable including databases in the disk space usage calculation: <pre># ./server_pref -u -include-databases true</pre>
-include-mailboxes	true false	Enables/Disables including mailboxes in the disk space usage calculation.	To enable including mailboxes in the disk space usage calculation: <pre># ./server_pref -u -include-mailboxes true</pre>
-include-maillists	true false	Enables/Disables including mailing lists in the disk space usage calculation.	To enable including mailing lists in the disk space usage calculation: <pre># ./server_pref -u -include-maillists true</pre>
-include-domaindumps	true false	Enables/Disables including domain backup files in the disk space usage calculation.	To enable including domain backup files in the disk space usage calculation: <pre># ./server_pref -u -include-domaindumps true</pre>
-count-type	byte block	Counts file size (byte) or amount of disk space (block) when calculating disk space usage.	To enable counting disk space usage based on actual file sizes: <pre># ./server_pref -u -count-type byte</pre>
-stat-keep	<months>	Limits the number of months to retain traffic statistics. Is 4 by default.	To retain traffic statistics for 3 months: <pre># ./server_pref -u -stat-keep 3</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-traffic-direction</code>	<code>both in out</code>	Specifies a type of calculating traffic. The following types are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ inbound and outbound (<code>both</code>)▪ inbound (<code>in</code>)▪ outbound (<code>out</code>)	To include only outbound traffic in the traffic calculation: <pre># ./server_pref -u - traffic-direction out</pre>
<code>-forbid-create-dns-subzone</code>	<code>true false</code>	Disables/Enables users to create DNS subzones in other users' DNS superzones. Is <code>false</code> by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.4.</i>	To prohibit users from creating DNS subzones in other user's DNS superzones: <pre># ./server_pref -u - forbid-create-dns-subzone true</pre>

Interface Templates: interface_template Utility

The `interface_template` utility is used to manage Plesk interface templates through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- exporting interface templates to files or standard output in the XML format
- importing interface templates from files or standard input in the XML format
- hiding unavailable ("grayed out") buttons from user control panels
- hiding resource limit control elements that are not allowed to be operated by users
- hiding buttons that forward users to external sites and extra services

Usage

```
interface_template <command> [<template name>][
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command hides buttons that forward users to certificate retailer's or domain registration sites:

```
# ./interface_template --preferences -domain_registration true -
cert_purchasing true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--export</code> or <code>-e</code>	<code><template_name></code>	Exports interface template as a file or to the standard output (STDOUT). Requires the <code>-file</code> or <code>-to-stdin</code> option.	To export interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> from Plesk to file <code>/usr/local/templates/intemp:</code> # <code>./interface_template --export InterfaceTemplate -file /usr/local/templates/intemp</code> or # <code>./interface_template -e InterfaceTemplate -file /usr/local/templates/intemp</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--import</code> or <code>-i</code>	<template_name>	Import interface template from a file or the standard input (STDIN). Requires the <code>-file</code> or <code>-from-stdin</code> option.	To import interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> to Plesk from file <code>/usr/local/templates/intemp:</code> <code># ./interface_template --import InterfaceTemplate -file /usr/local/templates/intemp</code> or <code># ./interface_template -i InterfaceTemplate -file /usr/local/templates/intemp</code>
<code>--preferences</code> or <code>-p</code>		Updates interface preferences.	To enable hiding all unavailable buttons in Plesk for interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> : <code># ./interface_template -p -hide_disabled true</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: <code># ./interface_template --help</code> or <code># ./interface_template -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-file</code>	<file_path>	Specifies the path to a file to export an interface template to or to import an interface template from. Used with the <code>--export</code> and <code>--import</code> commands.	To export interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> from Plesk to file <code>/usr/local/templates/intemp:</code> <code># ./interface_template -e InterfaceTemplate -file /usr/local/templates/intemp</code>
<code>-from-stdin</code>		Specifies the standard input in the XML format as the source to import an interface template from. Used with the <code>--import</code> command only.	To import interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> from the standard input in the XML format: <code># ./interface_template -i InterfaceTemplate -from-stdin</code>
<code>-to-stdin</code>		Specifies the standard output in the XML format as the export destination of an interface template. Used with the <code>--export</code> command only.	To export interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> to standard output in the XML format: <code># ./interface_template -e InterfaceTemplate -to-stdin</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-hide_disabled	true false	Enables/Disables hiding all buttons in the Plesk GUI that are displayed as unavailable. Used with the --preferences command only.	To enable hiding all unavailable buttons in Plesk for interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> : <pre># ./interface_template -p -hide_disabled true</pre>
-hide_unavailable_limits	true false	Enables/Disables hiding limit management controls that are not allowed to be managed by users. Used with the --preferences command only.	To enable hiding limit management controls that are not allowed to be managed by users for interface template <i>InterfaceTemplate</i> : <pre># ./interface_template -p -hide_unavailable_limits true</pre>
-hide_unavailable_permissions	true false	Enables/Disables hiding state of user permissions which are unavailable for users Used with the --preferences command only.	To hide from users permissions not available to them: <pre># ./interface_template -p -hide_unavailable_permissions true</pre>
-domain_registration	true false	Enables/Disables hiding buttons forwarding to a domain registration site. Used with the --preferences command only.	To enable hiding buttons forwarding to a domain registration site: <pre># ./interface_template -p -domain_registration true</pre>
-cert_purchasing	true false	Enables/Disables hiding buttons forwarding to a certificate retailer's site. Used only with the --preferences command only.	To enable hiding buttons forwarding to a certificate retailer's site: <pre># ./interface_template -p -cert_purchasing true</pre>
-extras	true false	Enables/Disables hiding buttons for extra services. Used with the --preferences command only.	To enable hiding buttons for extra services: <pre># ./interface_template -p -extras true</pre>
-mail_bounce	true false	Enables/Disables hiding controls for bounce messages for non-existent mail addresses. Used with the --preferences command only.	To enable hiding controls for bounce messages for non-existent mail addresses: <pre># ./interface_template -p -mail_bounce true</pre>

IP Addresses: ipmanage Utility

The `ipmanage` utility is used to manage IP addresses in Plesk. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating and removing IP addresses
- setting IP address type (exclusive or shared), subnet mask, and network interface
- assigning SSL certificates
- viewing the list of available IP addresses, SSL certificates, and network interfaces

Usage

```
ipmanage <command> [<IP address>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates IP address `192.0.2.78` with subnet mask `255.255.255.0`, specifies physical network interface named `Local Area Connection` for the IP address, sets the type of the IP address to `exclusive`, and specifies the name of the SSL certificate (`My site certificate`) to be used for the IP address.

```
# ./ipmanage --create 192.0.2.78 -mask 255.255.255.0 -interface "Local Area
Connection" -type exclusive -ssl_certificate "My site certificate"
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Creates an IP address. Requires the <code>-type</code> , <code>-interface</code> , and <code>-mask</code> options.	To create IP address <code>192.0.2.78</code> , set its type to shared, network mask to <code>255.255.0.0</code> , and physical network interface to <code>Local Area Connection</code> : # <code>./ipmanage --create 192.0.2.78 -type shared -mask 255.255.0.0 -interface "Local Area Connection"</code> or # <code>./ipmanage -c 192.0.2.78 -type shared -mask 255.255.0.0 -interface "Local Area Connection"</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update or -u</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Updates various parameters of an IP address such as its type, subnet mask, network interface, and associated SSL certificates.	To change the type of IP address <code>192.0.2.78</code> from shared to exclusive: <pre># ./ipmanage --update 192.0.2.78 -type exclusive</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage --update 192.0.2.78 -type exclusive</pre>
<code>--remove or -r</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Deletes an IP address.	To remove IP address <code>192.0.2.78</code> : <pre># ./ipmanage --remove 192.0.2.78</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage -r 192.0.2.78</pre>
<code>--ip_list or -l</code>		Displays the list of available IP addresses.	To view the list of available IP addresses: <pre># ./ipmanage --ip_list</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage -l</pre>
<code>--ssl_list or -s</code>		Displays the list of available SSL certificates.	To view the list of available SSL certificates: <pre># ./ipmanage --ssl_list</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage -s</pre>
<code>--inter_list or -f</code>		Displays the list of available network interfaces.	To view the list of available network interfaces: <pre># ./ipmanage --inter_list</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage -f</pre>
<code>--xml-info or -xi</code>		Displays information about all available IP address in the XML format.	To view information about all available IP addresses in the XML format: <pre># ./ipmanage --xml-info</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage -xi</pre>
<code>--reset_ssl_certificate</code>		Specifies a default SSL certificate to all available IP addresses.	To set default SSL certificate to all available IP addresses: <pre># ./ipmanage --reset_ssl_certificate</pre>
<code>--help or -h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the <code>ipmanage</code> utility: <pre># ./ipmanage --help</pre> or <pre># ./ipmanage -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-type	shared exclusive	Specifies the type of an IP address. Required with the --create.	To change the type of IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> from shared to exclusive: # ./ipmanage -u 192.0.2.78 -type exclusive
-ssl_certificate	<certificate_name>	Specifies the name of an SSL certificate to be used for the IP address.	To assign SSL certificate named <i>New Certificate</i> to IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> : # ./ipmanage -u 192.0.2.78 -ssl_certificate "New Certificate"
-mask	<x.x.x.x nn>	Specifies the subnet mask for an IP address. Required with the --create. Used with the --create only.	To create IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> , set its type to shared, network mask to <i>16</i> , and physical network interface to <i>Local Area Connection</i> : # ./ipmanage -c 192.0.2.78 -type shared -mask 16 -interface "Local Area Connection"
-interface	<string>	Specifies the name of the physical network interface for an IP address. Required with the --create. Used with the --create only.	

IP Pools: ip_pool Utility

The `ip_pool` utility allows managing IP addresses within clients' and resellers' IP pools. With this utility you can perform the following operations:

- Add/Remove an IP address to/from client's or reseller's IP pool
- Set the type of an IP address within a client's or reseller's IP pool

Note: The utility is available since Plesk 9.0.

Usage

```
ip_pool <command> [<IP address>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command adds the `192.0.2.94` *shared* IP address to the IP pool of the `JDoe` client account:

```
# ./ip_pool --add 192.0.2.94 -type shared -owner JDoe
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--add</code> or <code>-a</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Adds an IP address to a client's or reseller's IP pool. Requires <code>-owner</code> and <code>-type</code> options.	To add the <code>192.0.2.34</code> <i>exclusive</i> IP address to the <code>JDoe</code> IP pool: # <code>./ip_pool --add 192.0.2.34 -type exclusive -owner JDoe</code> or # <code>./ip_pool --add 192.0.2.34 -type exclusive -owner JDoe</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Updates IP address info in a client's or reseller's IP pool. Requires <code>-owner</code> and <code>-type</code> options.	To change the type of <code>192.0.2.34</code> which belongs to the <code>JDoe</code> 's IP pool to <i>shared</i> : # <code>./ip_pool --update 192.0.2.34 -type shared -owner JDoe</code> or # <code>./ip_pool -u 192.0.2.34 -type shared -owner JDoe</code>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><IP_address></code>	Removes IP address from a client's or reseller's IP pool. Requires <code>-owner</code> option.	To remove the <code>192.0.2.34</code> IP address from the <code>JDoe</code> 's IP pool: # <code>./ip_pool --remove 192.0.2.34 -owner JDoe</code> or # <code>./ip_pool -r 192.0.2.34 -owner JDoe</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of this utility: <pre># ./ip_pool --help</pre> or <pre># ./ip_pool -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-type</code>	<code>shared exclusive</code>	Specifies whether an IP address is allocated to a single client or reseller, or it is shared among many clients and/or resellers.	To set type of the <i>192.0.2.34</i> IP address which belongs to the <i>JDoe's</i> IP pool to <i>shared</i> : <pre># ./ip_pool --update 192.0.2.34 -type shared -owner JDoe</pre>
<code>-owner</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Specifies owner of the IP pool. Is required for all commands except for <code>--help</code> .	To remove the <i>192.0.2.34</i> IP address from the <i>JDoe's</i> IP pool: <pre># ./ip_pool --remove 192.0.2.34 -owner JDoe</pre>

License Key Properties: keyinfo Utility

The `keyinfo` utility allows viewing license key properties and checking if a given key can be applied to a particular Plesk version.

Usage

```
keyinfo <command> [<param>]
```

Example

The following command checks if a license key stored in `/tmp/server.key` is valid for the current Plesk version:

```
# ./keyinfo -test-key /tmp/server.key
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><key></code>	Displays the value of a key property.	To display information on availability of shell access: # <code>./keyinfo --info key_shell</code> or # <code>./keyinfo -i key_shell</code>
<code>--list</code> or <code>-l</code>		Lists key properties and values.	To print the list of key properties and values: # <code>./keyinfo --list</code> or # <code>./keyinfo -l</code>
<code>--test-key</code> or <code>-t</code>	<code><file></code>	Checks if a key is valid for the current Plesk version.	To test the license key from <code>/tmp/server.key</code> : # <code>./keyinfo -test-key /tmp/server.key</code> or # <code>./keyinfo -t /tmp/server.key</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of this utility: # <code>./keyinfo --help</code> or # <code>./keyinfo -h</code>

Mail Accounts: mail Utility

The `mail` utility is used to manage domain mail service and mail names (email accounts) through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- enabling or disabling mail service on a domain
- creating and deleting mail accounts
- editing mail account settings
- managing mail groups associated with mail accounts
- managing mail user control panel access
- managing mail user control panel interface parameters

Usage

```
mail <command> [<mail_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates mail account `JDoe@example.com`, sets password `mypass` for it, disables Plesk GUI access to this mail account, sets the size of the email box to `50` MB, and enables the antivirus screening of both incoming and outgoing email messages for the mail account.

```
# ./mail --create JDoe@example.com -passwd mypass -cp-access false -
mbox_quota 50M -antivirus inout
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><email></code>	Creates a Plesk mail account.	To create the mail account <code>JDoe@example.com</code> : # <code>./mail --create JDoe@example.com</code> or # <code>./mail -c JDoe@example.com</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><email></code>	Updates a mail account settings.	To set the size of the email box for mail account <code>JDoe@example.com</code> to <code>50</code> MB: # <code>./mail --update JDoe@example.com -mbox_quota 50M</code> or # <code>./mail -u JDoe@example.com -mbox_quota 50M</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--update-service	<domain_name>	Updates mail service status on a domain. Requires the -status option.	To enable mail service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./mail --update-service example.com -status enabled
--rename	<email>	Renames a mail account. Required option -new.	To rename mail account JDoe@example.com to rroy@example.com: # ./mail --rename JDoe@example.com -new rroy
--remove or -r	<email>	Deletes a mail account.	To delete mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./mail --remove JDoe@example.com or # ./mail -r JDoe@example.com
--on	<domain_name>	Enables email service on a domain.	To enable email service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./mail --on example.com
--off	<domain_name>	Disables email service on a domain.	To disable email service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./mail --off example.com
--info or -i	<email>	Displays information about a mail account.	To view information about mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./mail --info JDoe@example.com or # ./mail -i JDoe@example.com
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the autoresponder utility: # ./mail --help or # ./mail --h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-cp_access	true false	Allows/Prohibits accessing Plesk GUI (as opposite to using Plesk API). Is true by default. <i>Deprecated. Use -cp-access instead.</i>	To prohibit JDoe@example.com from accessing to Plesk GUI: # ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -cp_access false

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-cp-access	true false	Allows/Prohibits accessing Plesk GUI (as opposite to using Plesk API). Is true by default.	To prohibit JDoe@example.com from accessing to Plesk GUI: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -cp-access false</pre>
-mailbox	true false	Creates/Removes a mailbox. Is false by default.	To create mail box for a mail account JDoe@example.com: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -mailbox true</pre>
-passwd	<password>	Sets the user password. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	To set the user password for the mail account JDoe@example.com to <i>mypass</i> : <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -passwd mypass</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies the type of user password. Ignored if no password is specified. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	To set the user password to <i>sample</i> and password type to <i>encrypted</i> for the mail account JDoe@example.com: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -passwd_type encrypted -passwd sample</pre>
-mailbox_quota	<number>[K M G]	Sets the size of the mailbox. Default mailbox quota for a domain to which an account belongs, if set to -1. Is the <i>default for the domain</i> value by default.	To set the mailbox quota for the mail account JDoe@example.com to 50 MB: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -mailbox_quota 50M</pre>
-aliases	add del:<alias>[,<alias_1>,...,<alias_N>	Adds/Removes mail aliases.	To add mail aliases <i>John</i> and <i>JohnDoe</i> to mail account JDoe@example.com: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -aliases add:John,JohnDoe</pre>
-mgroups	add del:<mail_group>[,<mail_group_1>,...,<mail_group_N>	Adds/Removes a mail account to/from Plesk mail groups.	To remove JDoe@example.com from mail groups <i>Partners</i> and <i>VIPs</i> : <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -mgroups del:Partners,VIPs</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-redirect	true false	Allows/Prohibits redirecting mail messages. If set to true, requires the -rediraddr option. Is false by default.	To allow JDoe@example.com to redirect mail messages to email address JDoe@sample.com: # ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -redirect true -rediraddr JDoe@sample.com
-rediraddr	<email>	Specifies an email address to which incoming mail will be forwarded upon receipt. Required with -redirect if is set to true.	To set up redirecting mail for JDoe@example.com to email address John@example.com: # ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -redirect true -rediraddr John@example.com
-group	true false	Allows/Prohibits a mail group associated with a mail account.	To allow mail group associated with mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -group true
-groupmem	add del:<email_1>[,<email_2>,. . .,<email_N>	Adds/Removes email addresses to/from a mail group associated with a mail account.	To add email addresses Jane@example.com and Mike@sample.com to the mail group associated with mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -groupmem add:Jane@example.com, Mike@sample.org
-multiple-sessions	true false	Allows/Prohibits multiple simultaneous sessions under mail user's login.	To allow multiple sessions to run simultaneously under mail user login JDoe@example.com: # ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -multiple-sessions true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-locale	<language_code>	Specifies which language is used in a mail user's control panel interface. The argument of the command must be a valid four-letter language code derived from the language code described in ISO-639-2 and the corresponding country code described in ISO-3166. For example, the Plesk code for the Italian language code is <code>it-IT</code> ; the Plesk code for the American variant of English is <code>en-US</code> ; the Plesk code for the British variant of English is <code>en-GB</code> .	To set the default interface language for mail user with login name <code>JDoe@example.com</code> to Russian: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -locale -ru-RU</pre>
-max-button-length	<number>	Limits the button length (in symbols) for mail user's control panel interface.	To set the button label length for <code>JDoe@example.com</code> control panel interface to 20: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -max-button-length 20</pre>
-lock-screen	true false	Prevents/Allows working with Plesk until page is completely loaded. Is <code>true</code> by default.	To allow <code>JDoe@example.com</code> to work with the control panel interface even if control panel screens are not completely loaded: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -lock-screen false</pre>
-skin	<string>	Specifies the default skin for mail user's control panel interface.	To set the <i>WinXP Olivegreen</i> skin as the default interface skin for the <code>JDoe@example.com</code> : <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	enabled disabled admin domadm parent client	Enables/Disables mail service on a domain (the enabled or disabled parameters, respectively). Disables domain mail service and sets the domain mail service status to <i>Domain mail service is disabled by administrator</i> (admin) or <i>Domain mail service is disabled by client</i> (client). Sets the domain mail service status to the status of the domain (parent). The use of the domadm parameter is restricted; the parameter should not be used for changing the domain mail service status.	To enable mail service on domain example.com: <pre># ./mail --update-service example.com -status enabled</pre> To set the status of mail service on domain example.com to the status of the domain: <pre>./mail --update-service example.com -status parent</pre>
-new	<string>	Specifies new mail account name. Used with --rename only.	To rename mail account JDoe@example.com to rroy@example.com: <pre>./mail --rename JDoe@example.com -new rroy</pre>
-manage-virusfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus application.	To allow JDoe@example.com to manage antivirus application: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -manage-virusfilter true</pre>
-manage-spamfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing spam filter.	To allow JDoe@example.com managing spam filter: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -manage-spamfilter true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-antivirus	off inout in out	Disables (off) or enables (in, out, inout) antivirus screening of e-mail messages for a mail name. Sets the mode of antivirus screening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in - only incoming messages are screened ▪ out - only outgoing messages are screened ▪ inout - both incoming and outgoing messages are screened 	To enable the antivirus screening for all incoming e-mail messages addressed to JDoe@example.com: <pre># ./mail -u JDoe@example.com -antivirus in</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Mail Autoresponders: autoresponder Utility

The `autoresponder` utility is used to manage mail autoresponders through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating/deleting autoresponders
- enabling/disabling autoresponders
- editing autoresponder settings
- managing autoresponder attachment files
- managing automatic reply message parameters

Usage

```
autoresponder <command> <autoresponder name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates and enables autoresponder named *AutoReply* for Plesk mail account `JDoe@example.com`, sets the text to *"Thank you for your inquiry. The application form is attached."* and the subject line to *"application form"* for the automatic reply message, attached to the message file `applicationform.txt` from the autoresponders attachment file repository.

```
# ./autoresponder --create Autoreply -mail JDoe@example.com -status true -
attach "applicationform.txt" -subject "application form" -text "Thank you
for your inquiry. The application form is attached."
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><autoresponde r name></code>	Creates a mail autoresponder. Requires <code>-mail</code> option.	To create mail autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for the mail account <code>JDoe@example.com</code> : # <code>./autoresponder --create Autoreply -mail JDoe@example.com</code> or # <code>./autoresponder -c Autoreply - mail JDoe@example.com</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<autoresponder name>	Updates autoresponder settings. Requires <code>-mail</code> option.	To reply to mail messages received by JohnDoe@example.com using autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> with the <i>An autoreply message</i> subject: # ./autoresponder --update AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -subject "An autoreply message" or # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -subject "An autoreply message"
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<autoresponder name>	Deletes a mail autoresponder. Requires <code>-mail</code> option.	To delete mail autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for the mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder --remove AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com or # ./autoresponder -r AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com
<code>--on</code>	<mail name>	Enables all autoresponders on a specified Plesk mail account.	To enable all existing autoresponders for mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder --on JDoe@example.com
<code>--off</code>	<mail name>	Disables all autoresponders on a specified Plesk mail account.	To disable all existing autoresponders for the mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder --off JDoe@example.com
<code>--attachments</code> or <code>-a</code>		Adds/Deletes files to/from an autoresponder attachment files repository. Requires <code>-mail</code> and <code>-files</code> options.	To add files /usr/local/sampleschedule.txt and /usr/local/applicationform.txt to the autoresponder attachment files repository for the mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder --attachments -mail JDoe@example.com -files add:/usr/local/sampleschedule.txt, /usr/local/applicationform.txt or # ./autoresponder -a -mail JDoe@example.com -files add:/usr/local/sampleschedule.txt, /usr/local/applicationform.txt
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<autoresponder name>	Displays information about a mail autoresponder. Requires <code>-mail</code> option.	To view information about autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for the mail account JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder --info AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com or # ./autoresponder -i AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the autoresponder utility: # ./autoresponder --help or # ./autoresponder -h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-mail	<email>	Specifies a mail account for which an autoresponder is created. Required with --create, --update, --remove, --attachments and --info commands.	To create mail autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder -c AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com
-redirect	<email>	Specifies an email address to which incoming mail will be forwarded.	To forward all incoming mail for autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> associated with JohnDoe@example.com to help@example.com: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -redirect help@example.com
-status	true false	Enables/Disables an autoresponder. Is false by default.	To enable autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -status true
-requires	always <subject body>:<string>	Specifies the condition under which the autoresponder will be activated. The following conditions are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the specified pattern is discovered in the mail subject (<subject>:<string>) the specified pattern is discovered in the mail body (<body>:<string>) the autoresponder is always active (always). 	To set up automatic replying to messages delivered to JDoe@example.com using autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> only when an incoming message subject line contains the <i>information request</i> pattern: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -requires subj:"information request"

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
subject	<string>	Specifies the subject line of the automatic reply message for an autoresponder. Is Re:<incoming_message_subject> by default.	To reply to mail messages received by JohnDoe@example.com using autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> with the <i>Help information</i> subject: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -subject "Help information"
-replyto	<string>	Specifies the <i>reply to</i> address that will be put into an autoresponder's messages.	To set the reply-to address of the automatic reply message for autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for JDoe@example.com to help@example.com: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -replyto help@example.com
-text	<string>	Specifies an autoresponder's automatic reply message body text.	To set the automatic reply message body text for the autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for JDoe@example.com to "Thank you for your inquiry." # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -text "Thank you for your inquiry."
-format	plain html	Specifies the format of an autoresponder's automatic reply message.	To send automatic reply messages in the HTML format by using autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -format html
-charset	<string>	Specifies the charset used to encode autoresponder's automatic reply messages.	To use the <i>UTF-8</i> charset to encode automatic reply messages of the autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for JDoe@example.com: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -charset UTF-8
-store	<number>	Limits the number of unique email addresses to be stored for an autoresponder.	To restrict the maximum number of unique addresses for autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> associated with JohnDoe@example.com to 200: # ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -store 200

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-attach	add del:<file_name>[,<file_name_1>,...,<file_name_N>]	<p>Adds/Removes attached files to/from autoresponder's automatic reply message.</p> <p>Only files that are already added (with the help of the <code>--attachments</code> command) to the Plesk mail account's attachment files repository can be added to the autoresponder's attachments.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--create</code> and <code>--update</code> commands only.</p>	<p>To add files <code>sampleschedule.txt</code> and <code>applicationform.txt</code> from the attachment files repository to the autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for <code>JDoe@example.com</code>:</p> <pre># ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -attach add:sampleschedule.txt,applicationform.txt</pre>
-frq	<number>	Limits the number of replies that can be sent to a unique email address per day.	<p>To set the maximum number of replies that can be sent to a unique email address per day by using autoresponder <i>AutoReply</i> for <code>JDoe@example.com</code> to 5:</p> <pre># ./autoresponder -u AutoReply -mail JDoe@example.com -frq 5</pre>
-files	add del:<file_name>[,<file_name_1>,...,<file_name_N>]	<p>Specifies files to be added/deleted to/from mail account's autoresponder attachment files repository.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--attachments</code> only.</p> <p>Required with the <code>--attachments</code>.</p> <p>When adding files to the repository, <code><file_name></code> in the option argument must include the full path to the file.</p> <p>When deleting files from the repository, <code><file_name></code> must include only the file name.</p>	<p>To add files <code>/usr/local/sampleschedule.txt</code> and <code>/usr/local/applicationform.txt</code> to the autoresponder attachment files repository for <code>JDoe@example.com</code>:</p> <pre># ./autoresponder -a -mail JDoe@example.com -files add:/usr/local/sampleschedule.txt,/usr/local/applicationform.txt</pre>

Mail Server Settings: mailserver Utility

The `mailserver` utility is used to manage Plesk mail server settings. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- setting the relaying mode for the mail server
- setting the maximum message size that can be accepted by the mail server
- enabling, disabling, and configuring spam protection service
- managing mail server black and white lists

Usage

```
mailserver <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command sets the relaying mode that requires authorization, specifies the *POP3* authorization type for mail users, and set the lock time to *10* minutes:

```
# ./mailserver --set-relay auth -auth-type pop3 -lock-time 10
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set-relay</code>	<code>closed auth</code>	Specifies the mail relay mode for the mail server. If parameter <code>auth</code> is used, requires the <code>-auth-type</code> option.	To set the Plesk mail server relaying mode to "authorization is required" (<code>auth</code>): # <code>./mailserver --set-relay auth</code>
<code>--set-max-letter-size</code>	<code><number>[K M G]</code>	Limits the maximum message size that can be accepted by the mail server.	To restrict the maximum message size that can be accepted by the mail server to 2 M: # <code>./mailserver --set-max-letter-size 2M</code>
<code>--set-maps-status</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables MAPS (Mail Abuse Prevention System) spam protection.	To enable MAPS spam protection on the mail server: # <code>./mailserver --set-maps-status true</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--add-maps-zone</code>	<code><domain_name_1>[, <domain_name_2>, ... <domain_name_N>]</code>	Adds one or more domain names to the MAPS spam protection list.	To add domain names <i>maps1.example.com</i> and <i>maps2.example.com</i> to the MAPS spam protection list: # <code>./mailserver --add-maps-zone maps1.example.com,maps2.example.com</code>
<code>--remove-maps-zone</code>	<code><domain_name_1>[, <domain_name_2>, ... <domain_name_N>]</code>	Removes one or more domain names from the MAPS spam protection list.	To remove domain names <i>maps1.example.com</i> and <i>maps2.example.com</i> from the MAPS spam protection list: # <code>./mailserver --remove-maps-zone maps1.example.com,maps2.example.com</code>
<code>--set-account-type</code>	<code>full both</code>	Specifies the mail user login name format for accessing mail accounts by means of the POP3 or IMAP protocols. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <code>full</code> - only login names in the <code><user@example.com></code> (the "full" format) are allowed▪ <code>both</code> - login names in both <code><user></code> (the "short" format) and <code><user@example.com></code> (the "full" format) are allowed Is set to <code>full</code> by default.	To allow using both the "short" and "full" login name formats for mail users to access their mail accounts by means of the POP3 or IMAP protocols on the mail server: # <code>./mailserver --set-account-type both</code>
<code>--use-vocabulary</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables checking mail user passwords against the dictionary of simple passwords to prevent users from setting simple passwords.	To enable checking of mail user passwords against the password dictionary to prevent users from setting simple passwords: # <code>./mailserver --use-vocabulary true</code>
<code>--add-to-black-list</code>	<code><domain_name_1>[, <domain_name_2>, ... <domain_name_N>]</code>	Adds one or more domain names to the mail server black list.	To add domain names <i>example.org</i> and <i>sample.example.net</i> to the black list of mail server: # <code>./mailserver --add-to-black-list example.org,sample.example.net</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--remove-from-black-list</code>	<domain_name_1>[, <domain_name_2>, ... <domain_name_N>]	Removes one or more domain names from the black list of mail server.	To remove domain names <i>sample.example.org</i> and <i>forum.example.net</i> from the mail server black list: # <code>./mailserver --remove-from-black-list sample.example.org, forum.example.net</code>
<code>--add-to-white-list</code>	<IP address/subnet mask 1>[, <IP address/subnet mask 2>, ... <IP address/subnet mask N>]	Adds one or more IP addresses/subnet masks to white list of the mail server.	To add <i>192.0.2.0/24</i> and <i>192.0.2.3/16</i> to the mail server white list: # <code>./mailserver --add-to-white-list 192.0.2.0/24, 192.0.2.3/16</code>
<code>--remove-from-white-list</code>	<IP address/subnet mask 1>[, <IP address/subnet mask 2>, ... <IP address/subnet mask N>]	Removes one or more subnet masks from the mail server white list.	To remove <i>192.0.2.0/24</i> and <i>192.0.2.4/16</i> from the mail server white list: # <code>./mailserver --remove-from-white-list 192.0.2.0/24, 192.0.2.4/16</code>
<code>--update-spf</code>		Updates the Sender Policy Framework (SPF) settings.	To enable the SPF spam protection on the mail server: # <code>./mailserver --update-spf -spf-status true</code>
<code>--sign-outgoing-mail</code>	true false	Allows/Prohibits using DomainKeys Spam protection to sign outgoing mail. Is <i>false</i> by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.4.</i>	To enable signing on outgoing mail on the mail server: # <code>./mailserver --sign-outgoing-mail true</code>
<code>--verify-incoming-mail</code>	true false	Allows/Prohibits using DomainKeys Spam protection to verify incoming mail. Is <i>false</i> by default. <i>Available since Plesk 8.4.</i>	To enable verifying incoming mail on the mail server: # <code>./mailserver --verify-incoming-mail true</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code>options</code> <code>black-list</code> <code>white-list</code> <code>spf</code>	<p>Displays mail server settings. The following modes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>options</code> - displays various mail server settings except for the mail server black and white lists contents and the Sender Policy Framework (SPF) settings. ▪ <code>black-list</code> - displays the mail server black list content ▪ <code>white-list</code> - displays the mail server white list content ▪ <code>spf</code> - displays the SPF settings. 	<p>To view the SPF settings:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --info spf</pre> <p>or</p> <pre># ./mailserver -i spf</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	<p>To view the help on the use of the mailserver utility:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --help</pre> <p>or</p> <pre># ./mailserver -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-auth-type</code>	<code>pop3</code> <code>smt</code> <code>p</code> <code>both</code>	<p>Specifies mail user authorization type during mail relaying.</p> <p>Used with the <code>--set-relay</code> command only.</p>	<p>To set the relaying mode to <i>authorization is required</i> mode, to specify the <i>both</i> authorization type, and set the lock time to 10 min:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --set-relay auth -auth-type both -lock-time 10</pre>
<code>-lock-time</code>	<minutes>	<p>Specifies the lock time for POP3 authorization.</p> <p>Required with <code>-auth-type</code> option when the <code>pop3</code> or <code>both</code> parameter is set.</p>	See Example above.
<code>-spf-status</code>	<code>true</code> <code>false</code>	<p>Enables/Disables the Sender Policy Framework (SPF) spam protection on the mail server.</p> <p>Used only with the <code>--update-spf</code> command.</p>	<p>To enable the SPF spam protection on the mail server:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --update-spf -spf-status true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-spf-behavior	<number>	<p>Sets the SPF behavior. The following modes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - only create Received-SPF headers, never block 2 - use temporary error notices when you have DNS lookup problems 3 - reject mails when SPF resolves to "fail" (deny) 4 - reject mails when SPF resolves to "softfail" 5 - reject mails when SPF resolves to "neutral" 6 - reject mails when SPF does not resolve to "pass" <p>Used only with the --update-spf command.</p>	<p>To set SPF behavior to <i>reject mails when SPF resolves to "fail"</i>:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --update-spf -spf-behavior 3</pre>
-spf-rules	<string>	<p>Sets SPF rules that will be applied for domains which do not conform to the SPF policies.</p> <p>Used only with the --update-spf command.</p>	<p>To set the following SPF rule - <i>"include:spf.trusted-forwarder.org"</i>:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --update-spf -spf-rules "include:spf.trusted-forwarder.org"</pre>
-spf-guess	<string>	<p>Sets SPF rules that will be applied if SPF checks return "fail", "softfail", or "neutral".</p> <p>Used only with the --update-spf command.</p>	<p>To set the following SPF rule - <i>"include:spf.trusted-forwarder.org"</i>:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --update-spf -spf-guess "include:spf.trusted-forwarder.org"</pre>
-spf-exp	<string>	<p>Sets the message text that will be received by the sender (SMTP client) of a message rejected as a result of SPF check.</p> <p>Used only with the --update-spf command.</p>	<p>To set the SPF explanation text to <i>"You message does not conform to the SPF policies"</i>:</p> <pre># ./mailserver --update-spf -spf-exp "You message does not conform to the SPF policies"</pre>

Mailing Lists: maillist Utility

The `maillist` utility is used to manage mailing lists through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating/removing mailing lists
- adding/deleting email addresses to/from mailing lists
- editing email and notification settings for the mailing list administrator
- enabling/disabling mailing lists
- setting mailing list status

Usage

```
maillist <command> [<maillist name>] [<domain name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates mailing list *MailList* on the domain *example.com*, sets password type to *plain* and password to *sample* for the mailing list administrator, orders not to send the '*mailing list created*' notification to this administrator, and sets the `listadmin@example.com` email address for this administrator.

```
# ./maillist --create MailList -domain example.com -passwd_type plain -
passwd sample -notify false -email listadmin@example.com
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><mailing_list_name></code>	Creates a mailing list. Requires the <code>-domain</code> , <code>-passwd</code> , <code>-passwd_type</code> , and <code>-email</code> options.	To create mailing list <i>MailList</i> on <i>example.com</i> , set the mailing list administrator's password to <i>userpass</i> , set the password type to <i>plain</i> , and set the mailing list administrator's email address to <code>admin@example.com</code> : # <code>./maillist --create MailList -domain example.com -email admin@example.net -passwd userpass -passwd_type plain</code> or # <code>./maillist -c MailList -domain example.com -email admin@example.net -passwd userpass -passwd_type plain</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<mailing_list_name>	Updates mailing list settings.	To add email address JDoe@example.com to mailing list <i>MailList</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --update MailList -members add:JDoe@example.com -domain example.com or # ./maillist -u MailList -members add:JDoe@example.com -domain example.com
<code>--update-service</code>	<domain_name>	Updates mail service status on a domain. Requires the <code>-status</code> option.	To enable mailing list service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --update-service example.com -status enabled
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<mailing_list_name>	Deletes a mailing list from a domain.	To remove mailing list <i>MailList</i> from the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --remove MailList -domain example.com or # ./maillist -r MailList -domain example.com
<code>--on</code>	<domain_name>	Enables mailing list service on a domain.	To enable mailing list service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --on example.com
<code>--off</code>	<domain_name>	Disables mailing list service on a domain.	To disable mailing list service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --off example.com
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<mailing_list_name>	Displays the mailing list members.	To view the <i>MailList</i> members on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --info MailList -domain example.com or # ./maillist -i MailList -domain example.com
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the <code>maillist</code> utility: # ./maillist --help or # ./maillist -h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-domain</code>	<domain_name>	Specifies the name of a domain to which a mailing list belongs. Required with all commands, except for the <code>--help</code> .	To remove mailing list <i>MailList</i> from the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./maillist --remove MailList -domain example.com

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-passwd	<password>	Sets the mailing list administrator's password. Used with the <code>--create</code> only. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	To create mailing list <i>MailList</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> , set the mailing list administrator's password to <i>userpass</i> , set the password type to encrypted, set the mailing list administrator's e-mail address to <i>admin@example.net</i> , and disable email notification of the mailing list administrator about the mailing list creation: <pre># ./maillist -c MailList -domain example.com -email admin@example.com -passwd userpass -passwd_type encrypted -notify false</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies the type of the mailing list administrator's password. Ignored if no password is specified. Used with the <code>--create</code> only. For additional comments, see the Note below the table.	
-email	<email>	Sets an email address for a mailing list administrator. Used with the <code>--create</code> only.	
-notify	true false	Allows/Prohibits notifying the mailing list administrator about a mailing list creation. Is <code>true</code> by default. Used with the <code>--create</code> only.	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	<enabled disabled admin domadm parent client expired>	<p>Enables/Disables mailing lists service on a domain (the enabled or disabled parameters, respectively).</p> <p><code>admin</code> disables the service and sets its status to <i>This service is disabled by administrator</i></p> <p><code>client</code> disables the service and sets its status to <i>Domain mail service is disabled by client.</i></p> <p><code>parent</code> sets the service status to the status of the domain.</p> <p>The use of the <code>domadm</code> parameter is restricted; the parameter should not be used for changing the domain mail service status.</p> <p>Is enabled by default.</p>	<p>To disable <i>MailList</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i>:</p> <pre># ./maillist -u MailList -domain example.com -status disabled</pre>
-members	add del:<email_1>[,<email_2>,...,<email_3>	Adds/Deletes email addresses to/from a mailing list.	<p>To add email addresses <code>Jane@example.com</code> and <code>Mike@sample.net</code> to the mailing list <i>MailList</i>:</p> <pre># ./maillist -u MailList -members add:jane@example.com,mike@example.com -domain example.com</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. For security reasons, you can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD`. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd - -passwd_type` options.

Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

OS Update Sources: ai_prefs Utility

The `ai_prefs` utility is used to manage operating system update sources. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- adding/removing OS update source entries to/from Plesk Updater
- changing OS update source entries
- retrieving a list of OS update sources registered in Plesk, in human-readable and XML formats

Usage

```
ai_prefs <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command adds to Plesk Updater the Fedora Core 7 repository, and sets the lowest priority to it.

```
# ./ai_prefs --add-vendor-source -url
http://download.fedora.redhat.com/fedora/linux/core/updates/7/i386 -type
repomd -priority 1
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--add-vendor-source</code> or <code>-a</code>		Adds a source of operating system updates. Requires using the <code>-url</code> and <code>-type</code> options.	To register RPM metadata repository for Fedora Core 6: # <code>./ai_prefs -a -url http://download.fedora.redhat.com/fedora/linux/core/updates/6/i386 -type repomd</code>
<code>--remove-vendor-source</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><source_ID></code>	Removes a source of operating system updates.	To unregister the OS update source with ID 6: # <code>./ai_prefs -r 6</code>
<code>--update-vendor-source</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><source_ID></code>	Updates a source of operating system updates preferences.	To set the highest priority to the OS update source with ID 4: # <code>./ai_prefs -u 4 -priority 999</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--vendor-sources-list</code> or <code>-l</code>		Lists OS updates sources configured in Plesk in the human-readable format.	<code># ./ai_prefs -l</code>
<code>--vendor-sources-list-xml</code> or <code>-lx</code>		Lists OS updates sources configured in Plesk in the xml format.	<code># ./ai_prefs -lx</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	<code># ./ai_prefs -h</code>

Note: The `--vendor-sources-list` and `--vendor-sources-list-xml` commands retrieve the following information on each of the OS update source entries: ID, type, URL, priority, status (enabled/disabled), authentication status, login, password.

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-url</code>	<code><url></code>	Specifies the location of OS update source, which may start with <code>http://</code> , <code>https://</code> , <code>ftp://</code> , <code>file:///</code> . Required with the <code>--add-vendor-source</code> command.	To register RPM metadata repository for Fedora Core 6: <code># ./ai_prefs -a -url http://download.fedora.redhat.com/fedora/linux/core/updates/6/i386 -type repomd</code>
<code>-type</code>	<code>repomd directory</code>	Specifies whether the source is an XML RPM metadata repository, or a plain repository directory mounted in the local system. Required with the <code>--add-vendor-source</code> command.	To register directory <code>/updates/</code> located on the CD RedHat-Linux9.0 mounted in local system as an OS updates resource: <code># ./ai_prefs -a -url file:///mnt/cdrom/RedHat-Linux9.0/updates -type directory</code>
<code>-priority</code>	<code>[1-999]</code>	Sets priority of the source: 1 means the lowest priority, 999 the highest. Default value is 500 (Normal priority).	To set the highest priority to the OS update source with ID 4: <code># ./ai_prefs -u 4 -priority 999</code>
<code>-auth</code>	<code>true false</code>	Specifies if the source requires authorization. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To retrieve updates from the source which ID is 3 as authenticated user "autoupdate" (with password <code>ghYnn39s7f</code>):

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-login	<string>	Specifies a login name for authorization on the source. Required if the -auth option is set to true.	# ./ai_prefs -u 3 -auth true -login autoupdate -password ghYnn39s7f
-password	<string>	Specifies password for authorization on the source. Required if the -auth option is set to true.	

Reseller Accounts: reseller Utility

The `reseller` utility is used to manage Plesk *resellers* - Plesk users who can own and administrate Plesk domain and client accounts. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating and removing reseller accounts
- enabling and disabling existing reseller accounts
- edit reseller's personal information, login name and password
- downgrade reseller account to client account

Note: The utility is available since Plesk 9.0.

Usage

```
reseller <command> [<login_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command creates the reseller account with the contact name *John Doe*, Plesk Panel login name *JDoe*, and password *sample*, specifies the *Unites States* as the client's country, and prevents automatic sending of standard Plesk mail notifications (if they are enabled) about the account creation.

```
# ./reseller --create JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -country US -
notify false
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Creates a reseller account. The argument of the command must begin with an alphabetic symbol. Requires the <code>-name</code> option.	To create a reseller account named <i>John Doe</i> with client login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./reseller --create JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample</pre> or <pre># ./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--update or -u	<login_name>	Updates settings of an existing reseller account.	To change reseller login name to <i>John</i> and set password to <i>mypass</i> for the reseller with the current login name <i>JDoe</i> : # ./reseller --update JDoe -login John -passwd mypass or # ./reseller -u JDoe -login John -passwd mypass
--remove or -r	<login_name>	Deletes a reseller account.	To remove the reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : # ./reseller --remove JDoe or # ./reseller -r JDoe
--info or -i	<login_name>	Displays information about reseller account settings.	To view information about the reseller account with the login name <i>John</i> : # ./reseller --info John or # ./reseller -i John
--on	<login_name>	Enables a reseller account.	To enable the reseller account with the login name <i>John</i> : # ./reseller --on John
--off	<login_name>	Disables a reseller account.	To disable the reseller account with the login name <i>John</i> : # ./reseller --off John
--convert-to-client or -t	<login_name>	Downgrades a specified reseller account to client account. Note: A reseller account can be downgraded only if it doesn't have client accounts.	To downgrade the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to client: # ./reseller --convert-to-client JDoe or # ./reseller -t JDoe
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the client utility: # ./reseller --help or # ./reseller -h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	enabled disabled admin,expired	Enables/Disables a reseller account (the enabled or disabled parameters, respectively). Disables a reseller account and sets the account status to "Account is disabled by administrator" (admin), or "Account is expired" (expired). Is enabled by default.	To disable the reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and assign status "Account is disabled by administrator" to the account: <pre># ./reseller -u JDoe -status admin</pre>
-company	<string>	Specifies reseller's company name.	To set the company name in the personal info of the reseller with the login name <i>John</i> to <i>MegaCompany Inc.</i> : <pre># ./reseller -u John -company "MegaCompany Inc."</pre>
-name	<string>	Specifies reseller's contact name. Required with --create.	To create the <i>John Doe</i> reseller account with the client login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample</pre>
-login	<login_name>	Specifies reseller's login name used to entering Plesk Panel. Used with --update only.	To set reseller login name to <i>John</i> for the reseller account with current login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./reseller -u JDoe -login John</pre>
-passwd	<password>	Specifies reseller's password used to entering Plesk Panel. Required with the --create command. Required with -passwd_type option. For additional comments, see the Note below.	To create the <i>John Doe</i> reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies type of reseller password. Requires -passwd option. Is plain by default. For additional comments, see the Note below.	To set the type of the password for the reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> to <i>encrypted</i> : <pre># ./reseller -u JDoe -passwd_type encrypted -passwd sample</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-phone	<number>	Specifies reseller's phone number.	To set the phone number for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>5552345</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -phone 5552345</code>
-fax	<number>	Specifies reseller's fax number.	To set the fax number for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>5552337</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -fax 5552337</code>
-email	<string>	Specifies reseller's email address.	To set the email address for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>JDoe@example.com</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -email JDoe@example.com</code>
-address	<string>	Specifies reseller's postal address.	To set the postal address for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>8 Main street</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -address "8 Main street"</code>
-city	<string>	Specifies reseller's city.	To set the city address for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>New York</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -city "New York"</code>
-state	<string>	Specifies reseller's state/province.	To set the state for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>NY</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -state NY</code>
-zip	<string>	Specifies reseller's zip/postal code.	To set the postal code for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>52345</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -zip 52345</code>
-country	<country_code>	Specifies reseller's country: a two-letters upper-case code in compliance with ISO 3166.	To set the country for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>United States</i> : # <code>./reseller -u JDoe -country us</code>
-notify	true false	Allows/Prevents standard email notifications on reseller account creation. Used with the <code>--create</code> only.	To prevent sending standard email notifications on creating <i>John Doe</i> reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : # <code>./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -notify false</code>
-template	<template_name>	Specifies a reseller template to be used for a reseller creation. Used with the <code>--create</code> only.	To specify the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to create the <i>John Doe</i> reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : # <code>./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -template "Reseller Template"</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-force		Forces the use of a reseller template to create a reseller account even if some of the template options cannot be implemented. Used only with the --create command.	To force the use of the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to create the <i>John Doe</i> reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> : # ./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -template "Reseller Template" -force
-creation-date	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Sets the reseller account creation date (can be arbitrary). Used only with the --create command.	To set the creation date for the new <i>John Doe</i> reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> and password <i>sample</i> to <i>2008-12-30</i> : # ./reseller -c JDoe -name "John Doe" -passwd sample -creation-date 2008-12-30
-sb-user	true false	Allows/Prohibits creating a corresponding user account in Sitebuilder. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To allow creating a user account in Sitebuilder for reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> . # ./reseller -u JDoe -sb-user true

Note: Use of the `-passwd` option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of this option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Reseller Limits, Permissions, and Interface Settings: reseller_pref Utility

The `reseller_pref` CL utility enables the administrator to set and edit the reseller's limits and permissions, and to define Plesk interface preferences (e.g. the default language and skin).

Note: The utility is available since Plesk 9.0.

Usage

```
reseller_pref <command> <login_name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command updates the reseller account with the login name `JDoe` as follows: the reseller is allowed to manage log rotation and mailing lists and to create clients. The maximum number of available clients for the reseller is restricted to `20`.

```
# ./reseller_pref --update JDoe -manage_log true -manage_maillists true -
create_clients true -max_cl 20
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><login_name></code> >	Updates preferences and limits for an existing reseller account.	To disable changing domain limits for the reseller account with the login name <code>JDoe</code> : # <code>./reseller_pref --update JDoe -change_limits false</code> or # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -change_limits false</code>
<code>--skin-list</code> or <code>-sl</code>		Displays the list of available control panel interface skins.	To view the list of available interface skins: # <code>./reseller_pref --skin-list</code> or # <code>./reseller_pref -sl</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><login_name></code> >	Displays information about reseller account preferences and limits.	To view information about preferences and limits set on the reseller account with login name <code>JDoe</code> : # <code>./reseller_pref --info JDoe</code> or # <code>./reseller_pref -i JDoe</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of this utility: # <code>./reseller_pref --help</code> or # <code>./reseller_pref -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-create_domains</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits creation domains. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to create domains: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -create_domains true</code>
<code>-manage_phostin g</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing physical hosting. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage physical hosting: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_phosting true</code>
<code>-manage_php_saf e_mode</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing PHP safe mode. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage PHP safe mode: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_php_safe_mode true</code>
<code>-change_limits</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits changing domain limits. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to change domain limits: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -change_limits true</code>
<code>-manage_dns</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing DNS. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage DNS: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_dns true</code>
<code>-manage_log</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing log rotation. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage log rotation: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_log true</code>
<code>-manage_crontab</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing task scheduler. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage task scheduler: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_crontab true</code>
<code>-manage_anonftp</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits managing anonymous FTP. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage anonymous FTP: # <code>./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_anonftp true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage_webapps	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Java applications. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage Java applications: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_webapps true
-manage_maillists	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing mailing lists. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage mailing lists: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_maillists true
-manage_sh_access	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing system access. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage system access: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_sh_access true
-manage_not_chroot_shell	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing non-chrooted environment. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage non-chrooted environment: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_not_chroot_shell true
-manage_subdomains	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing subdomains. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage subdomains: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_subdomains true
-manage_quota	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing hard disk quota. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage hard disk quota: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_quota true
-allow_local_backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the Plesk repository. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to backup and restore data using the Plesk repository: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -allow_local_backups true
-allow_ftp_backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the FTP repository. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to backup and restore data using the FTP repository: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -allow_ftp_backups true
-manage_virusfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus tool used on reseller's domains. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage antivirus tool: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_virusfilter true
-remote_access_interface	true false	Allows/Prohibits using Plesk API. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to use Plesk API: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -remote_access_interface true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage_domain_aliases	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing domain aliases. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage domain aliases: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_domain_aliases true
-cp_access	true false	Allows/Prohibits accessing Plesk GUI (as opposite to using Plesk API). Is true by default.	To prohibit the reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> from accessing Plesk GUI: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -cp_access false
-dashboard	true false	Allows/Prohibits using desktop view.	To prohibit the reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> from using desktop view: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -dashboard false
-manage_dashboard	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing desktop view. Can be set to true only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit the reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> from managing desktop view: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_dashboard false
-stdgui	true false	Allows/Prohibits using standard view. Can be set to false only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> from using standard view: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -stdgui false
-manage_spamfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing spam filter. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage spam filter: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_spamfilter true
-manage_webstat	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing web statistics. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage web statistics: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_webstat true
-max_dom	<number>	Limits the number of available domains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict maximum number of domains available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 100: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_dom 100
-max_domain_aliases	<number>	Limits the number of available domain aliases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of domain aliases available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 50: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_domain_aliases 50

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-disk_space	<number>[K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of disk space available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 100 MB: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -disk_space 100M
-disk_space_soft	<number>[K M G]	Sets the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent.	To set the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 70 GB: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -disk_space_soft 70G
-max_traffic	<number>[K M G]	Limits the monthly traffic usage. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of traffic available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 100 GB/month: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_traffic 100G
-max_traffic_soft	<number>[K M G]	Sets the monthly amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent.	To set the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent to 70 GB/month: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_traffic_soft 70G
-max_box	<number>	Limits the number of available mailboxes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailboxes available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 1000: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_box 1000
-mbox_quota	<number>[K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space that a single mailbox can occupy. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the mailbox quota for the reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> to 10 GB: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -mbox_quota 10G
-max_redir	<number>	Limits the number of available mail redirects. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail redirects available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 10: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_redir 10
-max_mg	<number>	Limits the number of available mail groups. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the number of mail groups available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to unlimited: # ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_mg -1

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max_resp	<number>	Limits the number of available mail autoresponders. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail autoresponders available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 5: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_resp 5</pre>
-max_wu	<number>	Limits the number of available web users. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of web users available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 50: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_wu 50</pre>
-max_maillists	<number>	Limits the number of available mailing lists. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailing lists available to the resellers with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 30: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_maillists 30</pre>
-max_db	<number>	Limits the number of available databases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of databases available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 20: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_db 2</pre>
-max_webapps	<number>	Limits the number of available Java applications. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of Java applications available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 50: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_webapps 50</pre>
-max_subdom	<number>	Limits the number of available subdomains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of subdomains available to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 40: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_subdom 40</pre>
-expiration	<YYYY-MM-DD>	Limits the validity period of a reseller account. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the validity period of the reseller account with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>February 29, 2009</i> : <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -expiration 2009-2-29</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-locale	<language_code>	<p>Sets the default interface language for client's control panel interface.</p> <p>The argument of the command must be a valid four-letter language code derived from the language code described in ISO-639-2 and the corresponding country code described in ISO-3166.</p> <p>For example, the Plesk code for the Italian language code is <code>it-IT</code>; the Plesk code for the American variant of English is <code>en-US</code>; the Plesk code for the British variant of English is <code>en-GB</code>.</p>	<p>To set the default interface language for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>Russian</i>:</p> <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -locale ru-RU</pre>
-skin	<skin_name>	Sets the default interface skin for a reseller's control panel interface.	<p>To set the skin <i>WinXP Olivegreen</i> as the default interface skin for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i>:</p> <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -skin "WinXP Olivegreen"</pre>
-multiple-sessions	true false	<p>Allows/Prohibits having several simultaneous sessions under reseller's login.</p> <p>Is <code>true</code> by default.</p>	<p>To prohibit multiple sessions to run simultaneously under login of the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i>:</p> <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -multiple-sessions false</pre>
-max-button-length	<number>	Limits button label length for the reseller's control panel interface.	<p>To restrict the maximum button label length for the control panel interface of the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>10</i>:</p> <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max-button-length 10</pre>
-lock-screen	true false	<p>Prevents/Allows working with Plesk until page is completely loaded.</p> <p>Is <code>true</code> by default.</p>	<p>To prevent reseller with login name <i>JDoe</i> from working with the control panel until control panel screens are completely loaded:</p> <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -lock-screen true</pre>
-desktop-preset	<preset_name>	Sets the default desktop preset for reseller's control panel interface.	<p>To set the preset <i>Custom Desktop</i> as the default interface skin for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i>:</p> <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -skin "Custom Desktop"</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-select_db_server	true false	Allows/Prohibits choosing a DB server from the servers registered in Plesk, when creating a database. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to choose DB server on which a database is to be created: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -select_db_server true</pre>
-manage_performance	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing hosting performance. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to manage hosting performance: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -manage_performance true</pre>
-create_clients	true false	Allows/Prohibits creating clients. Is false by default.	To allow the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to create clients: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -create_clients true</pre>
-allow_oversell	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing limits policy. Is false by default.	To allow managing limits policy to the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -allow_oversell true</pre>
-oversell	true false	Specifies limits policy: true - oversell policy false - strict policy Is true by default.	To set limits policy for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>strict</i> : <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -oversell false</pre>
-max_cl	<number>	Limits the number of available clients. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the number of available client accounts for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to 5: <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe -max_cl 5</pre>
-overuse	block notify normal	Sets the overuse policy.	To set the overuse policy for the reseller with the login name <i>JDoe</i> to <i>notify</i> : <pre># ./reseller_pref -u JDoe --overuse notify</pre>

Reseller Templates: reseller_template Utility

The `reseller_template` utility is used to manage *reseller templates* - presets for creating multiple reseller accounts with identical settings.

By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating, renaming, and removing reseller templates
- updating limits and permissions on using Plesk resources for resellers created with a reseller template

Note: The utility is available since Plesk 9.0.

Usage

```
reseller_template <command> [<template_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command updates the reseller template *Reseller Template* as follows: the resellers created with the template are allowed to manage log rotation and mailing lists and to create up to 20 subdomains. The use of disk space allotted for the resellers is restricted to 100 GB, and notification is sent upon reaching 70 GB.

```
# ./reseller_template --update "Reseller Template" -manage-log true -
manage-maillists true -max-subdom 20 -disk-space 100G -disk-space-soft 70G
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><template_name></code>	Creates a reseller template.	To create the template named <i>Reseller Template</i> : # <code>./reseller_template --create "Reseller Template"</code> or # <code>./reseller_template -c "Reseller Template"</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><template_name></code>	Updates reseller template settings.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller template</i> to create domains: # <code>./reseller_template --update "Reseller Template" -create-domains true</code> or # <code>./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -create-domains true</code>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><template_name></code>	Removes a reseller template.	To remove the template <i>Reseller Template</i> : # <code>./reseller_template --remove "Reseller Template"</code> or # <code>./reseller_template -r "Reseller Template"</code>
<code>--xml-info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><template_name></code>	Displays information on a reseller template in the XML format.	To view information on the template <i>Reseller Template</i> in the XML format: # <code>./reseller_template --xml-info "Reseller Template"</code> or # <code>./reseller_template -x "Reseller Template"</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./reseller_template --help</code> or # <code>./reseller_template -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-new-name</code>	<code><string></code>	Sets a new name for an existing reseller template.	To rename the template from <i>Reseller Template 1</i> to <i>Reseller Template 2</i> : # <code>./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template 1" -new-name "Reseller Template 2"</code>
<code>-cp-access</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits accessing Plesk GUI (as opposite to using Plesk API). Is <code>true</code> by default.	To prohibit the resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> from accessing Plesk GUI: # <code>./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -cp-access false</code>
<code>-create-domains</code>	<code>true false</code>	Allows/Prohibits creating domains. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to create domains: # <code>./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -create-domains true</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage-phosting	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing physical hosting. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage physical hosting: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-phosting true
-manage_php_safe_mode	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing PHP safe mode. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage php safe mode: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-php-safe-mode true
-manage-quota	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing hard disk quota. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage hard disk quota: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-quota true
-change-limits	true false	Allows/Prohibits changing domain limits. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to change domain limits: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -change-limits true
-manage-dns	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing DNS. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage DNS: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-dns true
-manage-log	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing log rotation. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage log rotation: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-log true
-manage-crontab	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing task scheduler. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage task scheduler: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-crontab true
-manage-anonftp	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing anonymous FTP. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage anonymous FTP: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-anonftp true
-manage-webapps	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing Java applications. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage Java applications: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-webapps true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage-maillists	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing mailing lists. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage mailing lists: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-maillists true
-manage-sh-access	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing system access. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage system access: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-sh-access true
-manage-not-chroot-shell	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing non-chrooted environment. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage non-chrooted environment: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-not-chroot-shell true
-manage-subdomains	true false	Allow/Prohibits managing subdomains. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage subdomains: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-subdomains true
-allow-local-backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the Plesk repository. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to back up and restore data using the Plesk repository: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -allow-local-backups true
-allow-ftp-backups	true false	Allows/Prohibits backing up and restoring data using the FTP repository. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to back up and restore data using the FTP repository: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -allow-ftp-backups true
-manage-virusfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing antivirus tool. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage antivirus tool: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-virusfilter true
-remote-access-interface	true false	Allows/Prohibits using Plesk API. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to use Plesk API: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -remote-access-interface true
-manage-domain-aliases	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing domain aliases. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage domain aliases: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-domain-aliases true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-manage-dashboard	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing desktop view. Can be set to true only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> from managing desktop view: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-dashboard true</pre>
-dashboard	true false	Allows/Prohibits using desktop view. Can be set to false only if the -stdgui option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> from using desktop view: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -dashboard false</pre>
-stdgui	true false	Allows/Prohibits using standard view. Can be set to false only if the -dashboard option is set to true. Is true by default.	To prohibit resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> from using standard view: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -stdgui false</pre>
-manage-webstat	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing web statistics. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage web statistics: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-webstat true</pre>
-manage-performance	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing performance. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage performance: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage-performance true</pre>
-create-clients	true false	Allows/Prohibits creating client accounts. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to create client accounts: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -create-clients true</pre>
-allow-oversell	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing limits policy. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage limits policy: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -allow-oversell true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-oversell	true false	Specifies limits policy as follows: true - oversell policy false - strict policy Is true by default.	To set limits policy for resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to strict: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -oversell false</pre>
-overuse	block notify normal	Sets the limits overusage policy. Is normal by default.	To set limits overusage policy for resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to <i>notify</i> : <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -overuse notify</pre>
-manage-spamfilter	true false	Allows/Prohibits managing spam filter. Is false by default.	To allow resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to manage spam filter: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -manage- spamfilter true</pre>
-max-dom	<number>	Limits the number of available domains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of domains available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 10: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-dom 10</pre>
-max-dom-aliases	<number>	Limits the number of available domain aliases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of domain aliases available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 5: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-dom- aliases 5</pre>
-disk-space	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of available disk space. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of the disk space available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 100 GB: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -disk-space 100G</pre>
-disk-spase-soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of disk space upon reaching which notification is sent for resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 70 GB: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -disk-space- soft 70G</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max-traffic	<number> [K M G]	Limits the monthly traffic usage. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum amount of traffic available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 100 GB/month: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-traffic 100G</pre>
-max-traffic-soft	<number> [K M G]	Sets the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent. <i>Available since Plesk 9.0.</i>	To set the amount of traffic upon reaching which notification is sent for resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 70 GB/month: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-traffic-soft 70G</pre>
-max-box	<number>	Limits the number of available mailboxes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailboxes available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 100: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-box 100</pre>
-mbox-quota	<number> [K M G]	Limits the amount of disk space that a single mailbox can occupy. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the mailbox quota available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 10 GB: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -mbox-quota 10G</pre>
-max-redir	<number>	Limits the number of available mail redirects. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail redirects available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 10: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-redir 10</pre>
-max-mg	<number>	Limits the number of available mail groups. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail groups available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 5: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-mg 5</pre>
-max-resp	<number>	Limits the number of available mail autoresponders. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail autoresponders available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 15: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-resp 15</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-max-wu	<number>	Limits the number of available mail users. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mail users available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 50: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-wu 50
-max-maillists	<number>	Limits the number of available mailing lists. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of mailing lists available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 30: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-maillists 30
-max-db	<number>	Limits the number of available databases. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of databases available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 2: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-db 2
-max-webapps	<number>	Limits the number of available Java applications. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the maximum number of Java applications available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 50: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-webapps 50
-max-subdom	<number>	Limits the number of available subdomains. Unlimited if set to -1.	To set the number of subdomains available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to unlimited: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-subdom -1
-expiration	<number><Y M D>	Sets validity period for reseller accounts created with a template. Unlimited if set to -1.	To restrict the validity period for resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 20 days: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -expiration 20D
-max-cl	<number>	Limits the number of available client accounts.	To limit the number of client accounts available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 5: # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -max-cl 5
-ip-pool	add del:<ip1>,<ip2>,...,<ipN>	Adds/Deletes shared IP addresses to/from reseller's IP pool.	To add shared IP addresses 192.0.2.78 and 192.0.2.89 to the IP pools of resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> : # ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -ip-pool add:192.0.2.78,192.0.2.89

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-excl-ip-num</code>	<code><number></code>	Limits the number of available exclusive IP addresses that can be assigned to a reseller created with a template.	To restrict the maximum number of exclusive IP addresses available to resellers created with the template <i>Reseller Template</i> to 4: <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -excl-ip-num 4</pre>
<code>-sb-user</code>	<code>true false</code>	Specifies whether a Sitebuilder user account is to be created for a reseller account created with a template. Is <code>false</code> by default.	To create Sitebuilder user accounts for resellers created with a template <i>Reseller Template</i> : <pre># ./reseller_template -u "Reseller Template" -sb-user true</pre>

Server Configuration: `init_conf` Utility

The `init_conf` utility is used to perform the initial configuration of Plesk through CLI. By using this utility, you can also edit certain parameters configured during the initial configuration of the Plesk server. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- setting host name for the Plesk server
- setting the default IP address for the Plesk server
- configuring Plesk server networking parameters
- adding IP addresses to the list of shared IP addresses
- specifying and editing Plesk administrator's personal information
- creating the default client account for the Plesk administrator

Usage

```
init_conf <command> [  
  <option_1> [<param>]  
  [<option_2> [<param>]]  
  ... [<option_N> [<param>]]  
]
```

Example

The following command sets the default IP address to `192.0.2.14` and sets its type to `shared`; sets the network mask to `255.255.255.0` and the network interface name to `eth0` for the default IP address; adds shared IP addresses `192.0.2.46` and `192.0.2.47` to Plesk; sets the Plesk administrator's name to `John Doe` and the administrator's password to `adminpass`; sets the administrator's phone number to `555-5555`, fax number to `333-3333`, and email address to `admin@example.com`; sets the administrator's company name to `Megacompany Inc.`, street address to `45 Trail street`, city to `New York`, ZIP code to `10292`, and country to `United States`.

```
# ./init_conf --init -default-ip 192.0.2.14 -netmask 255.255.255.0 -iface  
eth0 -ip-type shared -hostname example.com shared_ips  
add:192.0.2.46,192.0.2.47 -name "John Doe" -passwd adminpass -phone 555-  
5555 -fax 333-3333 -email admin@example.com -company "Megacompany Inc." -  
address "45 Trail street" -city "New York" -pcode 10292 -country US
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--init</code>		Initializes a non-configured Plesk server. Requires following options: <code>-name</code> , <code>-passwd</code> , <code>-phone</code> , <code>-company</code> , <code>-email</code> , <code>-address</code> , <code>-city</code> , <code>-state</code> , <code>-pcode</code> .	To set the Plesk default IP address to <code>192.0.2.14</code> , make the address shared, set the network mask to <code>255.255.0.0</code> , network interface name to <code>eth0</code> , create a default client account <code>MyDomains</code> , and specify the Plesk administrator's personal information: <pre># ./init_conf --init -default-ip 192.0.2.14 -netmask 255.255.0.0 - iface eth0 -ip-type shared - def_client -name "John Doe" - passwd mypass -phone 555-4444 - fax 555-4433 -email admin@example.com -address "45 Trail street" -city "New York" - state NY -pcode 10292</pre>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>		Updates the Plesk administrator's personal information.	To set the Plesk administrator's email address to <code>admin@example.com</code> : <pre># ./init_conf --update -email admin@example.com</pre> or <pre># ./init_conf -u -email admin@example.com</pre>
<code>--check-configured</code> or <code>-c</code>		Checks whether Plesk is configured. Returns 0 on success, 1 otherwise.	To check if Plesk is configured: <pre># ./init_conf --check-configured</pre> or <pre># ./init_conf -c</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the <code>init_conf</code> utility: <pre># ./init_conf --help</pre> or <pre># ./init_conf -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-company	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's company name. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's company name to <i>Megacompany</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -company Megacompany</pre>
-name	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's contact name. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's contact name to <i>John Doe</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -name "John Doe"</pre>
-passwd	<password>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's password for access to Plesk. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's password to <i>sample</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -passwd sample</pre>
-phone	<number>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's phone number. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's phone number to <i>323-4455</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -phone 323-4455</pre>
-fax	<number>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's fax number.	To set the Plesk administrator's fax number to <i>323-4433</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -fax 323-4433</pre>
-email	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's email address. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's email address to <i>admin@example.com</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -email admin@example.com</pre>
-addr	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's street address. <i>Deprecated. Use -address option instead.</i>	To set the Plesk administrator's street address to <i>45 Trail street</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -addr "45 Trail Street"</pre>
-address	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's street address. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's street address to <i>45 Trail street</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -address "45 Trail Street"</pre>
-city	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's city. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's city to <i>New York</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -city "New York"</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-state	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's state/province. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's state to NY: <pre># ./init_conf -u -state NY</pre>
-pcode	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's postal/zip code. <i>Deprecated. Use -zip option instead.</i>	To set the Plesk administrator's postal code to 10292: <pre># ./init_conf -u -pcode 10292</pre>
-zip	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's postal/zip code. Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's zip code to 10292: <pre># ./init_conf -u -zip 10292</pre>
-country	<string>	Specifies the Plesk administrator's country. The parameter of the command must be a valid two-letter country code as described in ISO-3166 (for example, "AU" stands for Australia). Required with the --init.	To set the Plesk administrator's country to <i>United States</i> : <pre># ./init_conf -u -country US</pre>
-hostname	<domain_name>	Specifies the Plesk server's host name. Used with the --init only.	To set the server's host name to <i>host.example.com</i> : <pre># ./init_conf --init -hostname host.example.com -name <..> -passwd <..> -phone <..> -email <..> -addr <..> -city <..> -state <..> -pcode <..></pre>
-shared_ips	add:<ip_1>,<ip_2>,...,<ip_n>	Sets the IP addresses specified by the parameters as shared. The IP addresses must be added to the server IP address pool before they can be assigned the shared status. Used with the --init only.	To set IP addresses 192.0.2.46 and 192.0.2.47 as shared IP addresses: <pre># ./init_conf --init -shared_ips add:192.168.123.46,192.168.123.47 -name <..> -passwd <..> -phone <..> -fax <..> -email <..> -addr <..> -city <..> -state <..> -pcode <..></pre>
-send_announce	true false	Allows/Prohibits sending to the Plesk administrator email notifications on new products and promotions from Parallels.	To subscribe the Plesk administrator to Parallels notifications about new products and promotions lists of Parallels: <pre># ./init_conf -u -send_announce true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-def_client		Creates the default client account <i>MyDomains</i> for the Plesk administrator. <i>Deprecated.</i>	To create the default client account for the Plesk administrator: <pre># ./init_conf --init -def_client -name <..> -passwd <..> -phone <..> -fax <..> -email <..> -addr <..> -city <..> -state <..> -pcode <..></pre>
-default-ip	<IP_addresses>	Specifies the default IP address during initial Plesk configuration. This option is used with the <code>--init</code> only. If this address has not yet been added to the server IP address pool, the option requires use of the <code>-netmask</code> , <code>-iface</code> , and <code>-ip-type</code> options.	To set the Plesk default IP address to <i>192.0.2.14</i> , make the address shared, set the network mask to <i>255.255.0.0</i> , and network interface name to <i>eth0</i> : <pre># ./init_conf --init -default-ip 192.0.2.14 -netmask 255.255.0.0 -iface eth0 -ip-type shared -name <..> -passwd <..> -phone <..> -fax <..> -email <..> -addr <..> -city <..> -state <..> -pcode <..></pre>
-netmask	<IPaddress nn>	Specifies a network mask for the default IP address in Plesk during initial Plesk configuration. Used with the <code>--init</code> only.	
-iface	<dev>	Specifies a name for the network interface for the default IP address during initial Plesk configuration. Used with the <code>--init</code> only.	
-ip-type	shared exclusive	Specifies the type of the default IP address during initial Plesk configuration. Used with the <code>--init</code> only.	
-send_announce	true false	Allows/Prohibits sending to the Plesk administrator email notifications on new products and promotions from Parallels.	To subscribe the Plesk administrator to Parallels notifications about new products and promotions lists of Parallels: <pre># ./init_conf -u -send_announce true</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
- admin_in fo_not_r equired	true false	Defines whether Plesk Administrator's personal info (except for email) is marked as <i>Required</i> or not. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To initialize Plesk server so that the Plesk Administrator after entering his credentials to freshly-installed Plesk got directly to Administrator's desktop skipping all 'first-login configuration' screens: <pre># ./init_conf -u - admin_info_not_required true</pre>
- license_ agreed	true false	Defines whether the Plesk license agreement is accepted. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To initialize Plesk server so that the Plesk Administrator after entering his credentials to freshly-installed Plesk automatically agrees the license agreement: <pre># ./init_conf -u license_agreed true</pre>

Services: service Utility

The `service` utility is used to manage services on the Plesk server through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- displaying a list of available services
- starting, stopping, or restarting a service
- querying the current running status of a service
- specifying the information to be included in the list of available services and format its display parameters

Usage

```
service <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command displays detailed information about the `dns`, `mail`, `tomcat`, and `coldfusion` services as a table:

```
# ./service --list -include dns,mail,tomcat,coldfusion -format
"\n\t%k,\t%N,\t%S\t%I\t%p\n"
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--start</code> or <code>-s</code>	<code><service</code> _ <code>key></code>	Starts a service.	To start the <i>DNS</i> service: # <code>./service --start dns</code> or # <code>./service -s dns</code>
<code>--stop</code> or <code>-p</code>	<code><service</code> _ <code>key></code>	Stops a service.	To stop the <i>DNS</i> service: # <code>./service --stop dns</code> or # <code>./service -p dns</code>
<code>--restart</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><service</code> _ <code>key></code>	Restarts a service.	To restart the <i>DNS</i> service: # <code>./service --restart dns</code> or # <code>./service -r dns</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--status</code> or <code>-t</code>	<service _key>	Displays the current status of a service.	To view the current status of the <i>DNS</i> service: # <code>./service --status dns</code> or # <code>./service -t dns</code>
<code>--list</code> or <code>-l</code>		Displays information about available services. Can be used with the <code>-detail</code> and <code>-format</code> options to display detailed information about services.	To view the list of available services: # <code>./service --list</code> or # <code>./service -l</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./service --help</code> or # <code>./service -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-include</code>	<service_key_1>[,<service_key_2>,...<service_key_N>]	Specifies the list of services to be included in the <code>--list</code> command output.	To view detailed information about <i>DNS</i> , <i>Mail</i> , <i>Tomcat</i> , and <i>Coldfusion</i> services only: # <code>./service -l -include dns,mail,tomcat,coldfusion -detail</code>
<code>-exclude</code>	<service_key_1>[,<service_key_2>,...<service_key_N>]	Specifies the list of services to be excluded from the <code>--list</code> command output.	To view detailed information about all services excluding <i>DNS</i> , <i>Mail</i> , <i>Tomcat</i> , and <i>Coldfusion</i> services: # <code>./service -l -exclude dns,mail,tomcat,coldfusion -detail</code>
<code>-detail</code>		Set the detailed format for the <code>--list</code> command output (equivalent to <code>-format "%k\t%N\t%S\t%I\t%p\n"</code>).	

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-format	"%<output_parameter_1>[, %<output_parameter_2>, ... ,%<output_parameter_N>" use \n, \t, or a comma to format the output display as needed.	Specifies the information to be included in the detailed output and the display parameters of the --list command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ %k - service key ▪ %N - service name ▪ %s - service status code ▪ %S - service status ▪ %i - available code ▪ %I - information about available code ▪ %p - package name ▪ %% - % ▪ \n - new line ▪ \t - tab Is set to "%k" by default.	To view detailed information about <i>DNS</i> , <i>Mail</i> , <i>Tomcat</i> , and <i>Coldfusion</i> services as a table: <pre># ./service -l -include dns,mail,tomcat,coldfusion - format "\n\t%k,\t%N,\t%S\t%I\t%p\n"</pre>

Single Sign-On Configuration: sso Utility

The `sso` utility serves to manage the SSO service which allows Plesk to participate in *single sign-on* (SSO) - a specialized form of authentication that allows a user to enter login and password only once during a session of interaction with several Web applications. In our case, it is an interaction with Parallels applications, meaning that using SSO allows, for example, a person who has accounts in both Plesk (except for mail account) and Sitebuilder to log in to Plesk and then to enter Sitebuilder without providing any additional credentials, or vice versa. The service which manages applications and user accounts participating in SSO is called Identity Provider (IdP).

The `sso` utility also allows managing the SSO branding in Plesk. The SSO branding service enables hiding a real URL in the browser address bar and, instead, displaying a branded URL - a URL which a server administrator sets for this domain. When speaking about Plesk, the SSO branding means that if a domain administrator of a domain on which SSO branding is configured logs in to Plesk, and then enters Sitebuilder, he sees the branded IdP URL which is set for this domain by a Plesk administrator. And if the SSO branding is disabled on a domain, a domain administrator during the SSO session sees the URL of IdP where Plesk is registered, which we call default IdP.

For more information on SSO service in Plesk, see Parallels Plesk Panel Administrator's Guide.

The `sso` utility allows performing the following operations:

- enabling/disabling the SSO service on Plesk server
- configuring the SSO service which is, at the moment, specifying the Identity Provider
- getting the SSO service configuration
- managing the SSO branding (setting, removing and getting branded IdP URLs)

Note: The utility is available since Plesk 8.3.

Usage

```
sso <command> [  
<option_1> <param>  
[<option_2> <param>]  
]
```

Example

The following command retrieves information about the SSO service configuration and current state:

```
# ./sso --get-prefs
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--enable</code> or <code>-e</code>		Enables SSO authentication mode in Plesk.	<pre># ./sso --enable</pre>
<code>--disable</code> or <code>-d</code>		Disables SSO authentication mode in Plesk.	<pre># ./sso --disable</pre>
<code>--set-prefs</code> or <code>-s</code>		Configures SSO service. Requires <code>-server</code> option.	To make Plesk get involved in SSO managed by server available at <code>https://idp-master.example.com:11443</code> : <pre># ./sso --set-prefs -server https://idp-master.example.com:11443</pre>
<code>--get-prefs</code> or <code>-g</code>		Retrieves SSO service configuration and current state.	<pre># ./sso --get-prefs</pre>
<code>--set-branded-idp</code>		Sets a branded IdP URL for a specified domain. Requires <code>-url</code> option.	To set branded IdP URL for the domain <i>example.com</i> to <code>https://idp.example.com:11443</code> : <pre># ./sso --set-branded-idp -url https://idp.example.com:11443 -domain example.com</pre>
		Sets a default IdP URL. Use no <code>-domain</code> option. Requires <code>-url</code> option.	To set default IdP URL of Plesk to <code>https://idp.sample.com:11443</code> : <pre># ./sso --set-branded-idp -url https://idp.sample.com:11443</pre>
<code>--get-branded-idp</code>		Gets a branded IdP URL of a specified domain, or a table of domains with associated IdP URLs for all domains if no domain is specified.	To get branded IdP URL for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./sso --get-branded-idp -domain example.com</pre>
<code>--del-branded-idp</code>		Removes a specified branded IdP URL and sets a default IdP URL for a specified domain.	To remove the branded IdP URL <code>https://idp.example.com:11443</code> and to set a default IdP URL for the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./sso --del-branded-idp -url https://idp.example.com:11443 -domain example.com</pre>
		Removes all branded IdP URLs and sets default IdP URL for all domains. Use no <code>-domain</code> and <code>-url</code> options.	To remove all branded URLs and to set the default IdP URL for all domains: <pre># ./sso --del-branded-idp</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
		Resets default IdP URL of Plesk to IdP URL which was set during SSO service registration.	To change the default IdP URL of Plesk https://idp.example.com:11443 to IdP URL which was set during SSO service registration: # ./sso --del-branded-idp -url https://idp.example.com:11443
--help or -h		Displays help on the utility usage.	# ./sso --help

Note: When turning SSO on a Plesk server for the very first time, configure SSO service first, using the `--set-prefs` command, and only after that run the `--enable` command, otherwise enabling the service will fail.

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-server *	<URL>	Specifies the URL of IdP on which Plesk is to be registered. Used with the <code>--set-prefs</code> only. * - See the Note below.	To make Plesk get involved in SSO managed by server available at https://idp-master.example.com:11443: # ./sso --set-prefs -server https://idp-master.example.com:11443
-url *	<URL>	Specifies branded IdP URL or default IdP URL for Plesk. Required with <code>--set-branded-idp</code> . * - See the Note below.	To remove branded IdP URL https://idp.example.com:11443 and to set a default IdP URL of the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./sso --del-branded-idp -url https://idp.example.com:11443 -domain example.com
-domain	<domain_name>	Specifies a domain.	To get branded IdP URL of the domain <i>example.com</i> : # ./sso --get-branded-idp -domain example.com

Note: When specifying branded IdP or default IdP URL, use fully qualified domain name (no localhost) or IP address (no internal IP address of a local network) which is correctly resolved.

Site Applications: siteapp Utility

The `siteapp` utility is used to manage site application packages on Plesk server. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- adding/removing site application packages to/from the Plesk server application vault
- viewing information about site application packages available in the Plesk server application vault

Usage

```
siteapp <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command removes *bbclone* application package version *0.48* from the Plesk server application vault:

```
# ./siteapp --remove-from-server -sapp-name bbclone -sapp-version 0.48
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--install-on-server</code> or <code>-i</code>		Adds specified application package to the Plesk server application vault. Requires <code>-sapp-file</code> option.	To add site application package to Plesk server application vault from file <code>/usr/local/psa/siteapp/Drupal.app.zip</code> : # <code>./siteapp --install-on-server -file /usr/local/psa/siteapp/Drupal.app.zip</code> or # <code>./siteapp -i -file /usr/local/psa/siteapp/Drupal.app.zip</code>
<code>--remove-from-server</code> or <code>-r</code>		Removes specified application package from the Plesk server application vault. Requires <code>-sapp-name</code> and <code>-sapp-version</code> options.	To remove <i>Drupal</i> application package version <i>4.7.8</i> from the Plesk server application vault: # <code>./siteapp --remove-from-server -sapp-name Drupal -sapp-version 4.7.8</code> or # <code>./siteapp --remove-from-server -sapp-name Drupal -sapp-version 4.7.8</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
-add-to-vault or -a	<client_login_name>	Adds a site application package to a Plesk client account's application pool. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.3. Use siteapp-item utility instead.</i>	To add the <i>WebCalendar</i> application package version 1, release number 43 to the application pool of the client account with client login name <i>JDoe</i> : # <code>./siteapp --add-to-vault JDoe -sapp WebCalendar -version 1 -release 43</code> or # <code>./siteapp -a JDoe -sapp WebCalendar -version 1 -release 43</code>
--info-packages -xml or -x		Displays information about site application packages available to clients in the Plesk server application vault in the XML format.	To view information in the XML format about site application packages available to clients in the Plesk server application vault: # <code>./siteapp --info-packages-xml</code> or # <code>./siteapp -x</code>
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the siteapp utility: # <code>./siteapp --help</code> or # <code>./siteapp -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-sapp	<name>	Specifies a site application package name. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.3. Use -sapp-name instead.</i>	To add the <i>WebCalendar</i> application package version 1, release number 43 to the application pool of the client account with client login name <i>JDoe</i> : # <code>./siteapp --add-to-vault JDoe -sapp WebCalendar -version 1 -release 43</code>
-version	<number>	Specifies a site application package version number. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.3. Use -sapp-version instead.</i>	
-release	<number>	Specifies a site application package release number. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.3. Use -sapp-release instead.</i>	
-sapp-name	<name>	Specifies a site application package name. Required with <code>--remove-from-server</code> .	To remove <i>Drupal</i> application package version 4.7.8 release 2 from the Plesk server application vault: # <code>./siteapp --remove-from-</code>

-sapp-version	<number>	Specifies a site application package version number. Required with --remove-from-server.	server -sapp-name Drupal -sapp-version 4.7.8 -sapp-release 2
-sapp-release	<number>	Specifies a site application package release number. Required with --remove-from-server.	
-file	<path>	Specifies a path to a site application package file. Required with --install-on-server.	To add a site application package to Plesk server application vault from the file /usr/local/psa/siteapp/Drupal.app.zip: # ./siteapp -i -file /usr/local/psa/siteapp/Drupal.app.zip

Site Directories Protection: protdir Utility

The `protdir` utility is used to manage password protection of Web directories on domains through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- Creating, renaming, and removing protected web directories
- Adding and removing users authorized to access password-protected web directories
- Editing login information of users authorized to access password-protected web directories

Usage

```
protdir <command> [<directory_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates password-protected directory `Protected_Dir` in the `/httpdocs` directory on domain `example.com`, adds the password-protected directory user `JDoe`, and sets the user password to `userpass`.

```
# ./protdir --create Protected_Dir -domain example.com -add_user JDoe -
passwd userpass
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><directory_name></code>	Creates a password protected directory on a domain. If the directory already exists on the domain, the command enables password protection of the directory. Requires the <code>-type</code> option.	To create password-protected directory <code>Protected_Dir</code> in the <code>/httpdocs</code> directory on <code>example.com</code> : <pre># ./protdir --create Protected_Dir - domain example.com -type nonssl</pre> or <pre># ./protdir -c Protected_Dir -domain example.com -type nonssl</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
--update or -u	<directory_name>	Updates settings of a password-protected directory.	To set title <i>"This directory is password protected"</i> for the login dialog box to be displayed when users attempt to access password-protected directory /htdocs/Protected_Dir on <i>example.com</i> : # ./protdir --update Protected_Dir -domain example.com -title "This directory is password protected" or # ./protdir -u Protected_Dir -domain example.com -title "This directory is password protected"
--remove or -r	<directory_name>	Deletes a password-protected directory.	To delete password-protected directory /htdocs/Protected_Dir from <i>example.com</i> : # ./protdir --remove Protected_Dir -domain example.com -type nonssl or # ./protdir -r Protected_Dir -domain example.com -type nonssl
--help or -h		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To see help on the use of the protdir utility: # ./protdir --help or # ./protdir -h

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-domain	<domain_name>	Specifies the name of a domain to which a password-protected directory belongs. Used with all commands, except the -help.	To create the Protected_Dir protected directory on <i>example.com</i> : # ./protdir -c Protected_Dir -domain example.com
-title	<string>	Specifies the title for the login dialog box to be displayed when users attempt to access a password-protected directory.	To set title <i>"This directory is password protected"</i> for the login dialog box to be displayed when users attempt to access password-protected directory /htdocs/Protected_Dir: # ./protdir -u Protected_Dir -domain example.com -title "This directory is password protected"

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-type	nonssl ssl cgi	Specifies the location of a password directory in the domain root catalog: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nonssl - the /httpdocs directory ssl - the /httpsdocs directory cgi - the /cgi-bin directory 	To create password-protected directory Protected_Dir in the /httpdocs/Protected directory on <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./protmdir -c Protected/Protected_Dir -domain example.com -type nonssl</pre>
-passwd	<password>	Specifies the password for accessing contents of a password-protected directory by a user. See additional comments in the Note below the table.	To create user <i>JDoe</i> authorized to access contents of password-protected directory /httpdocs/Protected_Dir on <i>example.com</i> , set the user password to <i>userpass</i> and the password type to <i>plain</i> : <pre># ./protmdir -u Protected_Dir -type nonssl -domain example.com -add_user JDoe -passwd userpass -passwd_type plain</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	Specifies the type of the password for accessing contents of a password-protected directory by users. See additional comments in the Note below the table.	
-add_user	<login_name>	Creates a password-protected directory user with the specified login name.	
-update_user	<login_name>	Updates settings of a password-protected directory user with the specified login name.	To change the user login name for the password-protected directory /httpdocs/Protected_Dir on <i>example.com</i> from <i>JDoe</i> to <i>John</i> : <pre># ./protmdir -u Protected_Dir -type nonssl -domain example.com -update_user JDoe -user_name John</pre>
-user_name	<login_name>	Sets a password-protected directory user login name. Used in conjunction with the -update_user option.	
-remove_user	<login_name>	Deletes a password-protected directory user with a specified login name.	To delete the user with the login name <i>JDoe</i> for a password-protected directory /httpdocs/Protected_Dir on <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./protmdir -u Protected_Dir -type nonssl -domain example.com -remove_user JDoe</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-dir_name	<directory_name>	Sets a new name for a password-protected directory.	To rename password-protected directory on <i>example.com</i> from /httpdocs/Protected_Dir to /httpdocs/Protected_Archive: <pre># ./prot_dir -u Protected_Dir -type nonssl -domain example.com -dir_name Protected_Archive</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -` `-passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Sitebuilder Integration: sitebuilder Utility

The `sitebuilder` utility serves to manage the basic aspects of Plesk integration with Sitebuilder, which includes the following:

- Setting up and getting properties of connection with Sitebuilder server

Usage

```
sitebuilder <command> [option]
```

Example

The following command sets up a new URL of Sitebuilder server (`http://sitebuilder.sample.net/ServiceFacade`) instead of already configured in Plesk

```
# ./sitebuilder --set http://sitebuilder.sample.net/ServiceFacade -force
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--set</code> or <code>-s</code>	<code><url></code>	Sets up the connection with Sitebuilder server: URL of the Sitebuilder API (like <code>http://sitebuilder.<host-name>/ServiceFacade</code>).	To make Plesk integrated with Sitebuilder installed on the <code>example.com</code> server: # <code>./sitebuilder --set http://sitebuilder.example.com/ServiceFacade</code>
<code>--get</code> or <code>-g</code>		Retrieves URL of the Sitebuilder server currently set up in Plesk.	# <code>./sitebuilder --get</code>
<code>--license</code>		<i>Deprecated.</i>	
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the utility usage	# <code>./sitebuilder --help</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-force</code>		Forces setting up new Sitebuilder URL when a connection to Sitebuilder is already set up.	# <code>./sitebuilder --set http://sitebuilder.example.com/ServiceFacade -force</code>

Spam Filtering: spamassassin Utility

The `spamassassin` utility is used to manage the Spamassassin spam filter through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- enabling/disabling server-wide spam filtering
- setting the criteria for automatic labeling of incoming messages as spam
- enabling/disabling use of mail-name specific spam filtering criteria
- adding mail messages to the Spamassassin's black and white lists
- marking mail subjects as spam
- deleting spam automatically
- inserting custom text into spam message subject lines automatically

Usage

```
spamassassin <command> [<mail_name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command enables Spamassassin filter on the mail account `JDoe@example.com`, enables the use of mail name-specific Spamassassin filter settings, sets the minimum score for marking email messages as spam to 3 and enables deleting spam messages automatically from the mailbox:

```
# ./spamassassin --update JDoe@example.com -status true -personal-conf true
-reject-spam true -hits 3
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><mail_name></code>	Updates the Spamassassin spam filter settings on a Plesk mail account.	To set the minimum score for marking email messages as spam and deleting them automatically for <code>JDoe@example.com</code> to 3: <pre># ./spamassassin --update JDoe@example.com -hits 3 -reject-spam true</pre> or <pre># ./spamassassin -u JDoe@example.com -hits 3 -reject-spam true</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update-server</code>		Updates the Spamassassin spam filter settings on the Plesk server.	To set the minimum score for marking email messages as spam for the Plesk server to 5: # <code>./spamassassin --update-server -hits 5</code>
<code>--info or -i</code>	<mail_name>	Displays the Spamassassin spam filter settings of a Plesk mail account.	To view the Spamassassin spam filter settings of JDoe@example.com: # <code>./spamassassin --info JDoe@example.com</code> or # <code>./spamassassin -i JDoe@example.com</code>
<code>--info-server</code>		Displays the Spamassassin spam filter settings of the Plesk server.	To view the Spamassassin spam filter settings for the Plesk server: # <code>./spamassassin --info-server</code>
<code>--help or -h</code>		Displays help on the use of this utility.	To view the help info on the use of the spamassassin utility: # <code>./spamassassin --help</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-status</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables the Spamassassin filter.	To enable the Spamassassin filter on the mail account JDoe@example.com: # <code>./spamassassin -u JDoe@example.com -status true</code> To disable the Spamassassin filter on the Plesk server: # <code>./spamassassin --update-server -status false</code>
<code>-server-conf</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables using server-wide antispam filter settings. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1.</i>	To enable using server-wide Spamassassin filter settings: # <code>./spamassassin --update-server -server-conf true</code>
<code>-personal-conf</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables using mail name-specific (rather than server-wide) antispam filter settings for a mail account.	To enable using mail name-specific Spamassassin filter settings on JDoe@example.com: # <code>./spamassassin -u JDoe@example.com -personal-conf true</code>
<code>-hits</code>	<number>	Specifies the minimum score for a mail message to be marked as spam.	To set the minimum score for marking mail messages as spam for JDoe@example.com to 3: # <code>./spamassassin --update JDoe@example.com -hits 3</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-max-proc</code>	<code><1 2 3 4 5></code>	Specifies the maximum number of simultaneously running <code>spamd</code> processes on server.	To set the maximum number of simultaneously running <code>spamd</code> processes on server to 4: <pre># ./spamassassin --update-server -max-proc 4</pre>
<code>-modify-subj</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables subject lines automatic modification for messages marked as spam.	To enable subject lines automatic modification for spam messages and to specify the text to be inserted in the beginning of the subject line to <code>****SPAM*** Score: _SCORE_ :</code> on <code>JDoe@example.com</code> :
<code>-modify-subj-text</code>	<code><string></code>	Specifies the text to be inserted in the beginning of a subject line for messages marked as spam. Type <code>_SCORE_</code> to include the message's spam score in the message subject line.	<pre># ./spamassassin -u JDoe@example.com -modify-subj true -modify-subj-text ****SPAM*** Score: _SCORE_ :</pre>
<code>-reject-spam</code>	<code>true false</code>	Enables/Disables deleting spam messages automatically.	To enable deleting spam messages automatically for <code>JDoe@example.com</code> : <pre># ./spamassassin --update JDoe@example.com -reject-spam true</pre>
<code>-ignorelist</code>	<code><add del> :<pattern1[,pattern2]</code>	Add/Deletes mail patterns to/from ignore list. Used with <code>--update-server</code> only. <i>Deprecated since Plesk 8.1.</i>	To add email patterns <code>jane*@example.com</code> and <code>???Doe@*.example.net</code> to the Spamassassin's black list of <code>JDoe@example.com</code> : <pre># ./spamassassin --update JDoe@example.com -ignorelist add:jane*@example.com,???user@*.example.net</pre>
<code>-blacklist</code>	<code><add del enable disable>:<pattern1>[,<pattern2>,[...]]</code>	Adds/Deletes mail patterns to/from the Spamassassin black list; enables/disables email patterns in the Spamassassin black list. The <code>enable</code> and <code>disable</code> parameters are used only with the <code>-update</code> command.	To add e-mail patterns <code>*jane@example.com</code> and <code>???Doe@*.example.net</code> to the Spamassassin's black list for <code>JDoe@example.com</code> : <pre># ./spamassassin --update JDoe@example.com -blacklist add:*jane@example.com,???user@*.example.net</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-whitelist	<add del enable disable>:<pattern1>[,<pattern2>,[...]]	<p>Adds email patterns to or deletes them from the Spamassassin white list. Enables or disables email patterns in the Spamassassin white list.</p> <p>The <code>enable</code> and <code>disable</code> parameters are used only with the <code>-update</code> command.</p>	<p>To add e-mail patterns <code>*jane@example.com</code> to the Spamassassin's white list of the server:</p> <pre># ./spamassassin --update-server -whitelist add:*jane@example.com</pre>

* Non-ASCII characters are not allowed on the left of the @ sign in the e-mail pattern. E-mail patterns can include the "*" and "?" wildcard characters (for example, `*@domain.com`, `user?@*.com`). Non-ASCII parts of domain names must not contain wildcard characters.

SSL Certificates: certificate Utility

The `certificate` utility is used to manage SSL certificates through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating and removing SSL certificates
- assigning certificates to IP addresses
- editing certain certificate parameters

Usage

```
certificate <command> <certificate name> [<domain name>] [  
<option_1> [<param>]  
[<option_2> [<param>]]  
... [<option_N> [<param>]]  
]
```

Example

The following command creates the SSL certificate named *Site Certificate* in domain's certificate repository for domain `example.com` by using private key file `/usr/local/keys/keyfile.key`, corresponding certificate file `/usr/local/cert/certfile.cert`, CA certificate file `/usr/local/cert/cacert.cert`, and associates the corresponding certificate signing request file `usr/local/requests/csreq.csr` with the certificate in Plesk:

```
# ./certificate -c "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -key-file  
/usr/local/keyfile.key -cert-file certfile.cert -cacert-file  
/usr/local/cert/cacert.cert -csr-file usr/local/requests/csreq
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<certificate _name>	Creates an SSL certificate in a specified certificate repository (administrator's or domain's repository) by using a private key file and a corresponding certificate file. For information on the options required by the command, refer to the Note below the table.	To create the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> in domain's certificate repository for the domain <i>example.com</i> by using private key file <i>/usr/local/keys/keyfile.key</i> and certificate file <i>usr/local/cert/certfile.cert</i> : <pre># ./certificate --create "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -key-file /usr/local/keyfile.key -cert-file usr/local/cert/certfile.cert</pre> or <pre># ./certificate -c "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -key-file /usr/local/keyfile.key -cert-file usr/local/cert/certfile.cert</pre>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<certificate _name>	Updates an existing SSL certificate's parameters.	To rename the SSL certification domain <i>example.com</i> from <i>Site Certificate</i> to <i>New Certificate</i> : <pre># ./certificate --update "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -new-name "New Certificate"</pre> or <pre># ./certificate -u "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -new-name "New Certificate"</pre>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<certificate _name>	Deletes an SSL certificate from administrator's or domain's repository.	To delete the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> from domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./certificate --remove "Site Certificate" -domain example.com</pre> or <pre># ./certificate -r "Site Certificate" -domain example.com</pre>
<code>--assign-cert</code> or <code>-ac</code>	<certificate _name>	Assigns an SSL certificate in administrator's repository for use with a specific IP address. Requires the <code>-ip</code> option.	To assign the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> (from the administrator's repository) on <i>example.com</i> for use with IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> : <pre># ./certificate --assign-cert "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -ip 192.0.2.78</pre> or <pre># ./certificate -ac "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -ip 192.0.2.78</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--list</code> or <code>-l</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Displays the list of SSL certificates stored in a specified certificate repository (administrator's or domain's repository).	To view the list of SSL certificates existing in the certificates repository on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./certificate --list -domain example.com</pre> or <pre># ./certificate -l -domain example.com</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the certificate utility: <pre># ./certificate --help</pre> or <pre># ./certificate -h</pre>

Note: The `--create` command requires concomitant use of one of the following combinations of options:

- * `-csr-file <file name> -key-file <file name>`
- * `-csr-file <file name> -key-file <file name> -cert-file <file name>`
- * `-csr-file <file name> -key-file <file name> -cert-file <file name> -cacert-file <file name>`
- * `-key-file <file name> -cert-file <file name> -cacert-file <file name>`
- * `-key-file <file name> -cert-file <file name>`

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-domain</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Specifies a particular domain's certificate repository in Plesk as the location of a certificate.	To delete the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> from <i>example.com</i> certificate repository: <pre># ./certificate -r "Site Certificate" -domain example.com</pre>
<code>-admin</code>		Specifies the administrator's certificate repository in Plesk as the location of a certificate.	To delete the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> from administrator's certificate repository: <pre># ./certificate -r "Site Certificate" -admin</pre>
<code>-default</code>		Sets an SSL certificate as the default certificate. Used to set administrator's default certificate only. Used with the <code>-admin</code> option only.	To set the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> in the administrator's certificate repository in Plesk as the administrator's default certificate: <pre># ./certificate -u "Site Certificate" -admin -default</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-new-name	<certificate_name>	Renames an existing SSL certificate.	To rename the SSL certificate in the administrator's certificate repository in Plesk from <i>Site Certificate</i> to <i>Old Site Certificate</i> : # ./certificate -u "Site Certificate" -admin -new-name "Old Site Certificate"
-key-file	<path>	Specifies a path to a private key file on the Plesk server to be used for certificate creation. Used with the --create only. Required with the --create.	To create the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> in <i>example.com</i> certificate repository by using private key file /usr/local/keys/keyfile.key, corresponding certificate file /usr/local/cert/certfile.cert, CA certificate file /usr/local/cert/cacert.cert, and to associate the corresponding certificate signing request file /usr/local/requests/csreq.csr: # ./certificate -c "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -key-file /usr/local/keyfile.key -cert-file /usr/local/cert/certfile.cert -cacert-file /usr/local/cert/cacert.cert -csr-file /usr/local/requests/csreq
-cert-file	<path>	Specifies the path to an SSL certificate file on the Plesk server to be used for certificate creation. Used with the --create command only. Required by the --create command.	
-cacert-file	<path>	Specifies a path to the CA certificate file on the Plesk server to be used for an SSL certificate creation in Plesk. Used with the --create only.	
-csr-file	<path>	Specifies a path to a certificate signing request file on the Plesk server and associates the certificate signing request with the certificate to be created in Plesk.	
-ip	<IP_address>	Specifies an IP address to which an SSL certificate is to be assigned. Used with the --assign-cert command only. Required by the --assign-cert command.	To assign the SSL certificate named <i>Site Certificate</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> for use with IP address <i>192.0.2.78</i> : # ./certificate --assign-cert "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -ip 192.0.2.78 or # ./certificate -ac "Site Certificate" -domain example.com -ip 192.0.2.78

Subdomains: subdomain Utility

The `subdomain` utility is used to manage subdomains through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating, renaming, and removing subdomains
- displaying information about subdomain configuration
- managing domain hosting parameters such as support of various scripting languages, log settings, hard disk limits, and SSL support
- managing FTP user account for subdomains

Usage

```
subdomain <command> <subdomain_name> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
```

Example

The following command creates subdomain *sample.example.com* on the domain *example.com*, sets the disk space quota for the subdomain to 1 GB, enables SSI and PHP and SSL support, and creates a separate FTP account with user login name *john* and password *sample* for the subdomain.

```
# ./subdomain --create subdomain -domain example.com -hard_quota 1G -ssi
true -php true -ftp_user native -login john -passwd sample -ssl true
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><subdomain_name></code>	Creates a subdomain on a specified domain. Required <code>-domain</code> option.	To create the subdomain <i>sample</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./subdomain --create sample -domain example.com</code> or # <code>./subdomain -c sample -domain example.com</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><subdomain_name></code>	Updates an existing subdomain. Required <code>-domain</code> option.	To rename the subdomain from <i>sample.example.com</i> to <i>forum.example.com</i> : # <code>./subdomain --update sample -domain example.com -new_name forum</code> or # <code>./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -new_name forum</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>		Removes one or more specified subdomains from a specified domain. Required <code>-domain</code> and <code>-subdomain</code> options.	To remove subdomains <i>sample.example.com</i> and <i>forum.example.com</i> from the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain --remove -subdomains sample,forum -domain example.com</pre> or <pre># ./subdomain -r -subdomains sample,forum -domain example.com</pre>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>		Displays information on configuration of one or more specified subdomains. If no subdomain is specified, displays info about all subdomains on a domain. Required <code>-domain</code> option.	To view information about all subdomains on the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain --info -domain example.com</pre> or <pre># ./subdomain -i -domain example.com</pre>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view the help info on the use of this utility: <pre># ./subdomain --help</pre> or <pre># ./subdomain -h</pre>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-domain</code> or <code>-d</code>	<domain_name>	Specifies the parent domain to which the subdomain belongs.	To create a subdomain on <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain -c subdom -domain example.com</pre>
<code>-new_name</code>	<subdomain_name>	Renames a subdomain. Used with the <code>--update</code> command only.	To rename the subdomain from <i>sample.example.com</i> to <i>forum.example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain -u subdom -domain example.com -new_name forum</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-ftp_user	native main	<p>Specifies the FTP account to be used on a subdomain. The following modes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ native - specifies that the subdomain will use its own separate FTP user account; ▪ main - specifies that the subdomain will use the FTP user account of the parent domain. <p>Is main by default.</p> <p>When used with the native parameter, requires the -login option.</p>	<p>To set <i>sample.example.com</i> to use a separate FTP account with FTP user login name <i>john</i>:</p> <pre># ./subdomain -u sample - domain example.com -ftp_user native -login john</pre>
-login	<login_name>	<p>Sets the user login name for subdomain own separate FTP account.</p> <p>Used when the -ftp_user option is set to native only.</p>	<p>To set the user login name for the separate FTP account on subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> to <i>jane</i>:</p> <pre># ./subdomain -u sample - domain example.com -login jane</pre>
-passwd	<password>	<p>Sets the user password for subdomain own separate FTP account.</p> <p>Used, when the -ftp_user option is set to native only.</p> <p>See additional comments in the Note below the table.</p>	<p>To set the user password for the separate FTP account on subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> to <i>ftppass</i>:</p> <pre># ./subdomain -u sample - domain example.com -passwd ftppass</pre>
-passwd_type	plain encrypted	<p>Specifies the type of the FTP user password.</p> <p>Is plain by default.</p> <p>Used, when the -ftp_user option is set to native only.</p> <p>See additional comments in the Note below the table.</p>	<p>To set the type of the FTP user password on <i>sample.example.com</i> to <i>encrypted</i>:</p> <pre># ./subdomain -u sample - domain example.com - passwd_type encrypted</pre>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-hard_quota	<number> [K M G]	Limits hard disk quota. Unlimited if set to 0. Is 0 by default. The hard disk quota limit can only be set if the subdomain uses its own, separate FTP account.	To set the hard disk quota for <i>forum.example.com</i> to 10 GB: # ./subdomain -u forum -domain example.com -ftp_user native -hard_quota 10G
-ssi	true false	Enables/Disables SSI support. Is false by default.	To enable SSI support on the subdomain <i>forum.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u forum -domain example.com -ssi true
-php	true false	Enables/Disables PHP support. Is false by default.	To enable PHP support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -php true
-cgi	true false	Enables/Disables CGI support. Is false by default.	To enable CGI support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -cgi true
-fastcgi	true false	Enables/Disables FastCGI support. Is false by default.	To enable FastCGI support on subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -fastcgi true
-perl	true false	Enables/Disables Perl support. Is false by default.	To enable Perl support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -perl true
-asp	true false	Enables/Disables ASP support. Is false by default.	To enable ASP support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -asp true
-python	true false	Enables/Disables Python support. Is false by default.	To enable Python support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : ./# ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -python true
-coldfusion	true false	Enables/Disables ColdFusion support. Is false by default.	To enable ColdFusion support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -coldfusion true
-miva	true false	Enables/Disables Miva support. Is false by default.	To enable Miva support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : # ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -miva true

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-subdomains or -s	<subdomain_name>[,<subdomain_name>,...]>	Specifies the subdomains to remove or to display information about. Is used in combination with --remove and --info commands, respectively.	To remove subdomains <i>sample.example.com</i> and <i>forum.example.com</i> from the domain <i>example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain --remove -subdomains sample,forum -domain example.com</pre>
-ssl	true false	Enables/Disables SSL support. Set to <i>false</i> by default.	To enable SSL support on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -ssl true</pre>
-same_ssl	true false	Enables/Disables using a single directory for storing content accessible through SSL and non-SSL connection. Is <i>false</i> by default.	To enable using a single directory for storing content accessible through SSL and non-SSL connection on the subdomain <i>sample.example.com</i> : <pre># ./subdomain -u sample -domain example.com -same_ssl true</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.

Tomcat Service and Java Applications on Domains: tomcat Utility

The `tomcat` utility is used to manage the Tomcat service and the Java-based Web applications on domains through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- installing Java-based Web applications on a domain
- changing status of the Tomcat service on a domain
- changing statuses of Java-based Web applications on a domain

Usage

```
tomcat <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command installs a new Java-based Web application from file `/usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war` on the domain `example.com`:

```
# ./tomcat --install /usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war -domain example.com
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--install</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><file_name></code>	Installs a Java-based Web application on a domain. Requires the <code>-domain</code> option.	To install the web application from the file <code>/usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war</code> on the domain <code>example.com</code> : # <code>./tomcat --install /usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war -domain example.com</code> or # <code>./tomcat -i /usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war -domain example.com</code>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><webapp_name></code>	Deletes a Java-based web application from a domain. Requires the <code>-domain</code> option.	To delete web application <code>storefront</code> from the domain <code>example.com</code> : # <code>./tomcat --remove storefront -domain example.com</code> or # <code>./tomcat -r storefront -domain example.com</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--update-service</code>	<domain_name>	Updates a domain's Tomcat service status.	To enable Tomcat service on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./tomcat --update-service example.com -status enabled</code>
<code>--update</code>	<webapp_name>	Updates a Java-based web application status. Requires the <code>-domain</code> option.	To start web application <i>storefront</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./tomcat --update storefront -domain example.com -status enabled</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./tomcat --help</code> or # <code>./tomcat -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-domain</code>	<domain_name>	Specifies a domain on which a Java application is to be installed or updated.	To install the web application from the file <code>/usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war</code> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./tomcat -i /usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war -domain example.com</code>
<code>-no-restart</code>		Prohibits restart Tomcat service. Used with <code>--update-service</code> and <code>--install</code> .	To install the web application from the file <code>/usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war</code> on the domain <i>example.com</i> and to prohibit restart Tomcat service after installation: # <code>./tomcat --install /usr/local/siteapps/storefront.war -domain example.com -no-restart</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-status	enabled disabled admin, domadm, parent, client	<p>Enables/Disables Tomcat service or a Java application on a domain (the enabled or disabled parameters, respectively).</p> <p>Disables Tomcat service or a Java application and sets the Tomcat service or a Java application status to "disabled by administrator" (admin) or "disabled by client" (client).</p> <p>Sets the Tomcat service or a Java application status to the status of the domain (parent).</p> <p>The use of the domadm parameter is restricted; the parameter should not be used for changing the service or application status.</p>	<p>To enable the web application <i>storefront</i> on domain <i>example.com</i>:</p> <pre># ./tomcat --update storefront -status enabled -domain example.com</pre> <p>To set the status of the Tomcat service on the domain <i>example.com</i> to the status of the domain:</p> <pre># ./tomcat --update-service example.com -status parent</pre>

Virtual Host Templates: skeleton Utility

The `skeleton` utility is used to manage site directory structure templates through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- installing a template on a client account from a file
- resetting a template on a client account to the Plesk default template

Usage

```
skeleton <command> [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command installs a virtual host template from the file `/usr/local/skeletons/siteskeleton` (in the ZIP format) for the client with the login name `JDoe`:

```
# ./skeleton --install JDoe -filename /usr/local/skeletons/siteskeleton -force-type zip
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--install</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><client_login_name></code>	Installs a virtual host template from a file for a client account. Requires the <code>-filename</code> option.	To install a template from the file <code>/usr/local/skeletons/siteskeleton.zip</code> for the client with the login name <code>JDoe</code> : # <code>./skeleton --install JDoe -filename /usr/local/skeletons/siteskeleton -force-type zip</code> or # <code>./skeleton -i JDoe -filename siteskeleton -force-type zip</code>
<code>--reset</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><client_login_name></code>	Installs the Plesk default template for a client account.	To install the default template for the client with the login name <code>JDoe</code> : # <code>./skeleton --reset JDoe</code> or # <code>./skeleton -r JDoe</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view help on the use of the utility: # <code>./skeleton --help</code> or # <code>./skeleton -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-filename	<file_path>	Specifies a path to a virtual host template file. Used with the --install only.	To install a template from the file /usr/local/skeletons/siteskeleton (in the ZIP format) for the client with the login name <i>JDoe</i> : <pre># ./skeleton -i JDoe -filename</pre>
-force-type	zip tgz tar.gz tar	Forces specification of a virtual host template file format. Used with the --install only.	<pre>/usr/local/skeletons/siteskeleton -force-type zip</pre>

Web Statistics: webstat Utility

The `webstat` utility is used to manage Webalizer preferences through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- adding direct request or referrer records to or removing them from Webalizer preferences on a domain
- displaying the list of existing direct request or referrer records in Webalizer preferences on a domain

Usage

```
webstat <command> [<domain name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
...[<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command adds hidden referrer record `*example.net/` to Webalizer preferences on the domain `example.com`:

```
# ./webstat --add example.com -type hidden -url *example.net/
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--add</code> or <code>-a</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Adds a record to Webalizer preferences on a domain.	To add hidden referrer record <code>*example.net/</code> to Webalizer preferences on the domain <code>example.com</code> : <pre># ./webstat --add example.com -type hidden -url *example.net/</pre> or <pre># ./webstat --add example.com -type hidden -url *example.net/</pre>
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Deletes a record from Webalizer preferences on a domain.	To remove hidden referrer record <code>*example.net/</code> from Webalizer preferences on domain <code>example.com</code> : <pre># ./webstat --remove example.com -type hidden -url *example.net/</pre> or <pre># ./webstat -r example.com -type hidden -url *example.net/</pre>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--list</code> or <code>-l</code>	<domain_name>	Displays the list of records in Webalizer preferences on a domain.	To view the list of existing Webalizer records on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webstat --list example.com</code> or # <code>./webstat -l example.com</code>
<code>--del-all</code> or <code>-da</code>	<domain_name>	Deletes all records from Webalizer preferences on a domain.	# <code>./webstat --del-all example.com</code> or # <code>./webstat -da example.com</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of this utility.	To view the help info on the use of the webstat utility: # <code>./webstat --help</code> or # <code>./webstat -h</code>

Options

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-type</code>	<code>group hidden hidden_direct</code>	Specifies a type of a record in Webalizer preferences. Is to be used in conjunction with the <code>-url</code> option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>group</code> - grouped referrer ▪ <code>hidden</code> - hidden referrer ▪ <code>hidden_direct</code> - hidden direct request 	To add hidden referrer record <i>*example.net/</i> to Webalizer preferences on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webstat --add example.com -type hidden -url *example.net/</code>
<code>-url</code>	<string>	Specifies an URL or an URL pattern for a Webalizer record.	
<code>-group</code>	<string>	Specifies name of a grouped referrer record in Webalizer preferences.	To add grouped referrer record <i>*example.net/</i> named <i>example.net</i> to Webalizer preferences on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webstat --add example.com -type group -group example.net -url *example.net/</code>

Web Users: webuser Utility

The `webuser` utility is used to manage web users through CLI. By using this utility, you can perform the following tasks:

- creating and removing web user accounts
- viewing the information about web user accounts
- changing the web user account limits and preferences such as disk space limit, scripting languages support, and login data

Usage

```
webuser <command> [<login name>] [
<option_1> [<param>]
[<option_2> [<param>]]
... [<option_N> [<param>]]
]
```

Example

The following command creates the web user account with login name *johndoe* and password *userpass* on the domain *example.com*, enables the PHP support for the web user, and restricts the disk space for the web user to *100 MB*.

```
# ./webuser --create johndoe -domain example.com -passwd userpass -php true
-quota 100M
```

Commands

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--create</code> or <code>-c</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Creates a web user account. Requires the <code>-passwd</code> option.	To create the web user account with the login name <i>johndoe</i> and password <i>userpass</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webuser --create johndoe -domain example.com -passwd userpass</code> or # <code>./webuser -c johndoe -domain example.com -passwd userpass</code>
<code>--update</code> or <code>-u</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Updates an existing web user account with data specified by the options.	To enable PHP support for the web user account with the login name <i>johndoe</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webuser --update johndoe -domain example.com -php true</code> or # <code>./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -php true</code>

Command	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>--remove</code> or <code>-r</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Deletes a web user account.	To delete the web user account with the login name <i>john</i> from domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webuser --remove johndoe -domain example.com</code> or # <code>./webuser -r johndoe -domain example.com</code>
<code>--info</code> or <code>-i</code>	<code><login_name></code>	Displays information about a web user account.	To view information about the web user account with the login name <i>john</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webuser --info Michael -domain example.com</code> or # <code>./webuser -i Michael -domain example.com</code>
<code>--help</code> or <code>-h</code>		Displays help on the use of the utility.	To view the help info on the use of this utility: # <code>./webuser --help</code> or # <code>./webuser -h</code>

Options

Note: Options except for `-domain` are used with `--create` and `--update` operations only. Option `-domain` is required with all operations except for `--help`.

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
<code>-domain</code>	<code><domain_name></code>	Specifies name of a domain to which a web user account belongs. Required for all commands, except for <code>--help</code> .	To create the web user with the login name <i>john</i> and password <i>userpass</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> : # <code>./webuser -c johndoe -domain example.com -passwd userpass</code>
<code>-passwd</code>	<code><password></code>	Sets a web user password. Required with <code>--create</code> . See additional comments in the Note below the table.	To change the password for the web user account with the login name <i>john</i> on domain <i>example.com</i> to <i>sample</i> : # <code>./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -passwd sample</code>
<code>-passwd_type</code>	<code>plain encrypted</code>	Specifies the type of a web user password. Is <code>plain</code> by default. See additional comments in the Note below the table.	To set the type of web user password for the web user with the login name <i>john</i> on the domain <i>example.com</i> to <i>encrypted</i> : # <code>./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -passwd_type encrypted</code>

Option	Parameter	Description	Example
-quota	<number> [K M G]	Sets the hard disk quota for a web user account. Unlimited if set to 0. A number without a letter is interpreted as the number of bytes.	To set 50 MB hard disk quota for the web user with login name Michael on domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u Michael -domain example.com -quota 50M</pre> or <pre># ./webuser -u Michael -domain example.com -quota 50000K</pre>
-ssi	true false	Enables/Disables SSI support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable SSI support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -ssi true</pre>
-php	true false	Enables/Disables PHP support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable PHP support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -php true</pre>
-cgi	true false	Enables/Disables CGI support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable CGI support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -cgi true</pre>
-perl	true false	Enables/Disables Perl support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable Perl support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u Michael -domain example.com -perl true</pre>
-asp	true false	Enables/Disables Apache ASP support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable Apache ASP support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -asp true</pre>
-python	true false	Enables/Disables Python support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable Python support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -python true</pre>
-miva	true false	Enables/Disables Miva support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable Miva support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -miva true</pre>
-fastcgi	true false	Enables/Disables FastCGI support on a web user account. Is false by default.	To enable FastCGI support on the web user account with the login name johndoe on the domain example.com: <pre># ./webuser -u johndoe -domain example.com -fastcgi true</pre>

Note: Use of this option is not recommended. Passing passwords through CLI as parameters of the `-passwd` option may potentially compromise the system's security as command line can be observed by other users of the system. It is more secure to pass passwords through the environment variables. You can transfer non-encrypted passwords by using environment variable `PSA_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd -` `-passwd_type` options. Similarly, you can transfer encrypted passwords through the environment variable `PSA_CRYPTED_PASSWORD` while using single quotes to specify the empty values in the command line for the argument of the `-passwd` and `-passwd_type` options.
