

Rumpus Technical Details

The low-down on exactly what Rumpus is doing to your system.

The Rumpus control application puts an easy-to-use face on what is, in reality, the fairly complex process of turning your Macintosh into an FTP and HTTP server. The complete Rumpus application is implemented using elements of both traditional Mac and Unix design, the goal of which is to provide the best of both worlds. Accordingly, the Rumpus control application is a standard Cocoa Macintosh program, while the server itself is implemented as a Unix daemon.

The Rumpus daemon, and all support files, are stored in the directory:

`/usr/local/Rumpus/`

The exception is, of course, the control application, which properly belongs in the “/Application/” folder, but technically can be run from anywhere. The control application will also add a startup script to the “/Library/StartupItems/” folder when the “Launch Rumpus Service At System Startup” checkbox is checked. Neither the Rumpus daemon or control application will modify your system user accounts or other elements of the system. The important files in the “/usr/local/Rumpus/” directory are:

rumpusd

This is the daemon application itself. For example, to start the server without the control application, you can enter the command “/usr/local/Rumpus/rumpusd” in the terminal. The Rumpus service handles the “SIGQUIT” signal gracefully, so it can be stopped by issuing the command “kill -SIGQUIT XXX”, where “XXX” is the Rumpus process ID. The full shell command to stop the Rumpus daemon would therefore be “sudo kill -SIGQUIT \$(cat /usr/local/Rumpus/Rumpus.pid)”.

Rumpus.conf

This plain text file is the primary Rumpus configuration file. The Rumpus control application is essentially a graphical editor for this and several other of the settings files listed below. You can also manually edit the file using any text editor, though note that changes will not automatically be read by Rumpus until it is restarted. (The Rumpus control application sends a signal to the Rumpus daemon to reload configuration files as needed.) The contents of the file map directly to options available in the control application.

Rumpus.fsets

This file contains a formatted database describing the Folder Sets defined in Rumpus. Creation of Folder Sets should be performed using the graphical editor in the Rumpus control application (the “Folder Sets” window). Each set begins with a line of the form “+SetID+SetName”.

Rumpus.notices

This file contains a tab-delimited database of the Upload Notices defined in Rumpus.

Rumpus.strings

This Rumpus support file is, for the most part, not to be modified. It includes a series of string constants, mostly used to create dynamic HTML pages for the Web File Manager and remote user administration. Modifying this file in any way is not recommended and is not supported.

Rumpus.types

This is another tabs-delimited ASCII file that defines the file extensions and associated content type and creator codes. As with the other settings files, it is usually best to manipulate this file using the Rumpus control application’s graphical editor (the File Types window), but an export in the correct format could also be used to define a large number of file types, if needed.

Rumpus.users

This text file contains the user account definitions for all Rumpus user accounts. The file is maintained in tabs-delimited ASCII format and includes the following fields, in order:

Field	Comment
Account Name	login name
Password	user account password, encrypted or plain text
Home Folder	“ROOT” or a full path to user home folder
Permissions	“Y” or “N” for specific privileges, see below
Max Folder Size	in MB
Folder Set ID	a numeric ID, see the “Rumpus.fsets” file
Upload Notice Name	must exactly match a defined notice name
Max Simultaneous Connections	“Y” or “N” enables the option, followed by value
Max Upload Rate	use “Y” or “N”, followed by value in KBps
Max Upload/Download Ratio	use “Y” or “N”, followed by value
Custom File Permission Settings	“Y” or “N”, plus “N” (none), “R” (read) or “B” (read & write)
Account Expiration Info	use “P” (permanent), “D” (disable) or “R” (remove)
Max Download Rate	use “Y” or “N”, followed by value in KBps

Custom Owner	“Y” or “N” determines “use parent folder”, plus account name
Download Notice Name	the name of an Upload Notice to be triggered for downloads

If you decide to manipulate this file manually, or create an automated system for doing so, we strongly recommend that you create a few sample accounts using the Rumpus control application “Define Users” window, and use those account definitions as a template. The descriptions given above are not intended to provide a complete description of the user database format, but to explain the fields you will see as you review the examples you create. When writing to the user database file, be sure to end each line with a carriage return (“CR”) or linefeed (“LF”), but not both (“CR/LF”).

The “Permissions” field is a single string of “Y/N” values representing the following permission values:

- Restrict To Home Folder
- Permit Downloads
- Permit Uploads
- Permit Deletions
- Permit Creation Of Folders
- Permit Deletion Of Folders
- Permit Login
- Permit View Directories
- See Invisible “Dot” Files (files with a name that begins with a period)
- Administrator Privileges (allow user to manage user accounts)
- Expire Files (delete files uploaded via Rumpus after specified time)

If an external application makes changes to the Rumpus user database file, Rumpus will then need to reload the database before the changes take effect. There are two ways to do this. The first option is to set the “Reload User Database” option on the “Admin” tab of the FTP Settings window, causing Rumpus to periodically check for updates to the file and reload them as needed. The second, and preferred option, is to explicitly signal Rumpus to perform the reload.

External applications (including applications that run on remote computers) can force Rumpus to reload the user database using a simple HTTP request. A reload trigger URL can be set, and when that URL is requested, the user database reload will be performed. The URL selected should be adequately long and non-obvious to avoid filename conflicts and act as a passphrase protecting the function from being used in server attacks.

To set the URL, open the "Rumpus.conf" file (in the Rumpus configuration folder) and add a line like this:

```
UserDBReloadURL "sINq21xP0CzKjd45RYba"
```

The reload URL may be up to 31 characters long. After saving the change to the configuration file and restarting the Rumpus server daemon, a standard HTTP request can be issued from a Web browser or other process to force the reload, as in:

```
http://your.rumpus.server/sINq21xP0CzKjd45RYba
```

Rumpus will respond with a trivial "User Database Reloaded" message, when the reload is complete. Accessing the reload URL also forces Rumpus to reload the folder sets database, to ensure that access privileges are properly maintained.

Rumpus.userstats

This text file is maintained by the Rumpus daemon, and should not be edited manually. It contains server usage statistics for each account that has been defined and used.

Messages.txt

This is a file containing common messages and text strings displayed by the Rumpus Web File Manager. If you would like to change WFM messages, for example, to localize them into your own language, open this file in any text editor and edit it accordingly. Note that each message is named, and forms a single line of the text file. For example, the first line begins "UploadComplete=...". The message name, in this case "UploadComplete", is never displayed to the user and must not be changed. Change only the message text following the equal sign ('=').

Rumpus.pid

This is a very short text file created whenever the Rumpus daemon is started and deleted when it is quit that contains the current rumpusd Unix process id.

Other temporary or internal-use-only files may also be created by the daemon or control applications. However, these files will always be created in the "/usr/local/Rumpus/" directory, and are generally not of interest to system administrators. Rumpus will also create subdirectories in this folder as needed. For example, the default "Logs" folder and the default "WFM Templates" folder are created here, but can be moved as required (usually to put them in a place more easily accessed from the Finder).

For additional clarification on any technical aspect of Rumpus, please contact Maxum Technical Support at "support@maxum.com".