

Giving users access to your websites

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The Multiple Sites & Languages form

To enable your users to access any of your websites, you must complete the Multiple Sites & Languages (MS&L) form. Regardless of whether you support a single site, multiple sites, or multiple language sites, you must enter the site information on this form.

By default, Internet Services places the default Main Site information on the MS&L form, as well as the information for any site you create using the Create New Site button.

As well as specifying multiple website and languages on this form, you can use it to enable security certificates for individual websites.



Note

We recommend restarting Internet Services after you've made any changes to the MS&L form. If you make a change or addition to the "Port" or "SSL Status" fields (this implies a change to the ports listened on), you must restart Internet Services.

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Supporting multiple languages on your site

The shipping web templates are language independent; they draw all of their information from the language resource files (for example, en.rez for English, fr.rez for French, es.rez for Spanish, fi.rez for Finnish, en-us.rez for American English, and so on). These names represent the ISO code name of the language or dialect. The language resource files for Internet Services must reside in the Resource Registry.

The user sets his language order in his web browser's language preferences, where the first language in the list is the user's default language.

Internet Services uses the following search sequence to display the correct language:

- the user's default (first) language as set in his browser
- other languages in the user's browser language list
- the default language defined for your server on the HTTP tab of the Advanced Web & File form.

Language dialects

Internet Services does dialect fallback before it does language fallback. Also, the resource hunt chain takes precedence over the language hunt chain. This means that Internet Services will look for resources in the entire hunt chain in one language before falling back to the next language.

For example, if you have this order in your browser list:

- English-us (en-us)
- French (fr)
- English (en)

Internet Services will search for the desired language in this order:

- en-us
- en
- fr

d) en (Internet Services will recognize the duplicate entry and remove it from the list)

Because en-us is a dialect of English, if Internet Services cannot find this on your system, it will search for a general 'en' language file before moving on to the next language (French in this case).

Entering languages on the Multiple Sites & Languages form

The order in which you enter your languages for a site on the MS&L form is not important, except for the first language, which acts as the default language for that site. Otherwise, order has no effect, since the language order in the user's browser is used. If you are running a multiple-site setup and have separate language folders (to serve out public content in multiple languages), you must enter the same language names in "Languages" on the MS&L form.



Warning

If you do not have separate language folders on your site, leave this field blank or your configuration will not work.

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Configuring the Multiple Sites & Languages form

As an example of configuring the MS&L form, on Husky Planes, we have three different sites that point to our main IP address:

- www.huskyplanes.com
- www.us.huskyplanes.com
- www.sp.huskyplanes.com.

Each site has a different alias name (but same IP address) corresponding to a different site container in the WWW folder. All the domains resolve back to the same IP address. Since each site supports different languages, we entered the language ISO codes in "Languages".

We also configured the domain names in our Domain Name server (DNS) so other servers will recognize them.

This is how we configured Husky's MS&L form:

Use this form to specify all the web sites you wish to be served by this IS. You must provide an alias for each site. Additionally, if SSL is to be enabled or required for a site, you must provide a valid SSL Certificate Name for that site.

The default values for the HTTP and HTTPS ports can be found on the Advanced Web & FTP form. If you specify an override port for a site running both HTTP and HTTPS, then that port will be used for HTTPS and HTTP will use the default port. Therefore, if you wish to override both the HTTP and HTTPS port for the site, you will need to use two entries.

Web site alias	IP address	Domain names	Languages	Port	SSL status	SSL certificate name
Canada	192.166.0.0	www.huskyplanes.com	en,fr	Default	Enabled	HP.cert
US		www.us.huskyplanes.com	en,es	Default	Disabled	
Spain		www.spain.huskyplanes.com		Default	Disabled	

If you have multiple sites with dedicated IP addresses pointing to the same server, you will have a different setup. For example, you must install and configure a separate Network Interface Card (NIC) on your server machine for each IP address, as well as configure the domain names in your system's Domain Name Server (DNS). This is how we would configure Husky's MS&L form for multiple IP addresses on the same server:

Multiple Sites & Languages : Husky Planes

Use this form to specify all the web sites you wish to be served by this IS. You must provide an alias for each site. Additionally, if SSL is to be enabled or required for a site, you must provide a valid SSL Certificate Name for that site.

The default values for the HTTP and HTTPS ports can be found on the Advanced Web & FTP form. If you specify an override port for a site running both HTTP and HTTPS, then that port will be used for HTTPS and HTTP will use the default port. Therefore, if you wish to override both the HTTP and HTTPS port for the site, you will need to use two entries.

Web site alias	IP address	Domain names	Languages	Port	SSL status	SSL certificate name
Canada	192.166.0.0	www.huskyplanes.com	en,fr	Default	Required	HP.cert
US		www.us.huskyplanes.com	en, es	Default	Disabled	
Spain		www.spain.huskyplanes.com		Default	Disabled	
Screenreader	192.168.2.2	www.avalon.com		Default	Required	avalon.cert

The first three sites point to one IP address. The fourth site points to a separate IP address and has a separate security certificate. So, when users type in the domain name of any of the first three sites they will hit the 192.166.0.0 IP address. When users type in the fourth domain name they will hit the 192.166.2.2 IP address.

Configuring the MS&L form for nonauthenticated users

You can also create public web sites where no login credentials are accepted and SSL is not required. You may find this type of web site useful if you are running custom templates or display nonconfidential information for public consumption only, for example geared to web surfers or casual visitors to your site. If this is the case on your FirstClass site, you merely add an exclamation mark (!) at the beginning of the site alias name. For example, if we decided to turn Husky's Spain site into a public site with no required credential authentication, this would be the entry in the MS&L form:

!Spain		www.spain.huskyplanes.com		Default	Disabled	
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