



server  
Administration Guide

**Universal** Type Server™

The Evolution of Suitcase™ and Font Reserve™



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# Welcome to Universal Type Server

Merging the power and usability of the two longstanding client-server font management solutions, Universal Type Server™ is the next generation of workgroup font management software.

Written for the latest operating systems, this cross-platform system combines the power, speed, and control that administrators need with the seamless font delivery and elegant interface that users expect.

Universal Type Server provides the centralized control, consistency, and compliance for all levels of font management - administrators as well as client users. Administrators can rest assured that the appropriate fonts are available to the client when they need them, and rogue fonts are kept out of the workflow. Meanwhile, users are certain that they are using the correct, approved fonts for their projects by using the Universal Type Client™.

## About the Server Administration Guide

This Server Administration guide provides instructions for installing and configuring the server, as well as general server management information.

Universal Type Server is administered through three primary interfaces: The Server Administration web interface, the Users and Workgroups web interface, and the Universal Type Client.

For detailed instructions about configuring roles, workgroups and users, please see the Users and Workgroups Administration Guide, or the webhelp available from the Users and Workgroups Administration interface.

All management of the physical font files such as adding fonts to the server is accomplished in the Universal Type Client. Other administrative functions such as running license reports are also performed from the Type Client. For information about these features as well as all other client operations, please see the Universal Type Client User Guide or choose **Help > Universal Type Client Help**.

## Installation Overview

Thank you for purchasing Universal Type Server! Installing and serializing Universal Type Server should take just a few minutes.

This guide covers high level administration tasks associated with the installation and management of the server. Additional configuration information is located in the Users and Workgroups Administration Guide and help system.

The following is a high level overview of the steps required to appropriately install the server.

Each step in the process is explained in detail in this guide. Please refer to these sections for complete procedures as required.

1. [Verify server system requirements](#)
2. [Run the installer on the target server machine](#)
3. [Login to the Server Administration web interface](#)
4. [Serialize the server](#)
5. [Set the Bonjour Name](#)
6. [Resolve any port conflicts](#)
7. Set any desired server configuration options, including [backup schedule](#), [log file configuration](#), and any other necessary server settings.
8. After installing the server, configure workgroups, roles and add users. These topics are covered in the Users and Workgroups Administration Guide and help system.

## Universal Type Server System Requirements

### Macintosh Server

- Mac OS X v10.4, 10.5, Mac OS X Server 10.4, or 10.5
- G5 or faster processor
- 1 GB RAM
- 250 MB of hard disk space + space for fonts
- Safari 2.0 or Firefox 2.0 or higher\*
- Adobe Flash Player 9 or higher\*

### Windows Server

- Windows 2000 Server SP4, Server 2003 SP2, or XP Professional SP2\*\* (32-bit versions only)
- P4 or faster processor
- 1 GB RAM
- 250 MB of hard disk space + space for fonts
- Internet Explorer 7 or Firefox 2.0 or higher\*
- Adobe Flash Player 9 or higher\*
- Adobe Reader 7 to read PDF documentation
- sc.exe is required for Windows 2000 Server installations

\* Required on the machine that is used to administer the server through the web interface. May be administered remotely.

\*\* Windows XP Professional is limited to 10 user connections. If you require more server connections, use a server-specific operating system. For more information, see the following Microsoft Knowledge Base entry: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314882>.

## Installing Universal Type Server

Before installation, ensure that your server meets all of the minimum system requirements.

**NOTE:** If you are installing onto a Windows 2000 server, an additional system component, [sc.exe must be installed](#) before running the Type Server installer. See the installation instructions later in this guide.

Copy the installer onto the server's hard disk, double-click to launch the installer and follow the instructions.

For any late-breaking changes to the product, see the Universal Type Server Release Notes. These notes can be accessed from the Extensis website, and are also installed with Universal Type Server on your computer. The Release Notes are installed in the following location:

- Mac OS X: /Applications/Extensis/Universal Type Server/
- Windows: Program Files/Extensis/Universal Type Server/

After the installer runs, the installation application automatically launches the default web browser and navigates to the Server Administration web interface.

**NOTE:** If you are installing on a headless server (a machine without a monitor, keyboard or mouse), you must login to administer the server using a web browser on a remote machine. Enter the server's IP Address into your browser's address field followed by a colon and the port number 8081. If this port is already in use on your server, a random port is assigned. To obtain the port number, use the command line tool to [view server settings](#).

In the Server Administration web interface, login using the default Server Administrator Super-user username and password:

- **Super-user username:** administrator
- **Super-user password:** password

The super-user password should be changed in the Users and Workgroups web interface before adding any other users to the Type Server.

## Installing sc.exe on Windows 2000 Server

An additional operating system component is required to run Universal Type Server on a Windows 2000 Server machine. This file is included by default with all supported operating systems except Windows 2000 Server.

### To download and install sc.exe:

1. Download sc.exe from Microsoft:  
`ftp://ftp.microsoft.com/reskit/win2000/sc.zip`
2. Copy sc.exe into the C:\Windows\System32\ directory.

## Serializing Universal Type Server

Universal Type Server is licensed on a concurrent user model. To begin using Universal Type Server, you must first enter a valid serial number using the Server Administration web interface. The Universal Type Client does not require serialization.

Serial numbers are encoded to include a valid number of client connections, and are also used to enable additional functionality. Only one Type Server serial number that registers client connections can be added to a server. Additional serial numbers may be added to add functionality that is above and beyond a typical server installation.

**To serialize the server:**

1. [Login to the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Licenses** link.
3. Enter a valid Universal Type Server serial number into the field and click **Add Serial Number**.

**NOTE:** Universal Type Clients do not require a serial number, because the Type Client does not have access to served fonts without a previous connection to a Type Server.

## Uninstalling Universal Type Server

Removing Universal Type Server removes all of the Type Server application files, but leaves your font repository and any backup files on the server.

**To remove the Universal Type Server application:**

On Mac OS X:

1. In the Finder, navigate to `Applications/Extensis/Universal Type Server/applications/`
2. Double-click to run the **Uninstall Universal Type Server** application and follow the instructions.
3. To entirely remove the font repository and backup files from the default install location, move all files in the `Applications/Universal Type Server/` folder to the trash using the Finder.  
**NOTE:** Your font repository and backup files may be in a custom location. These files can be deleted if you are positive that you will no longer need them.

On Microsoft Windows:

1. Choose **Start > Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. In the **Add/Remove Programs** dialog box, choose **Universal Type Server** and click **Remove**.
4. To entirely remove the font repository and backup files from the default install location, in Windows Explorer delete all files from this directory: `Program Files/Extensis/Universal Type Server/`  
**NOTE:** Your font repository and backup files may be in a custom location. These files can be deleted if you are positive that they are no longer needed.

## Opening the Server Administration Web Interface

The Server Administration web interface is where the System Administrator Super-user and users with the Full Administrator setting are able to:

- Start, stop, and pause the server.
- Change the server's Bonjour name.
- Examine and change port settings.
- View connected clients.
- Configure and restore backups.
- Locate, move, or create a new datastore.
- Manage server serial numbers.

**To login to the Server Administration web interface:**

1. Open a [supported web browser](#).
2. In the address field, enter your server IP address followed by a colon and the port number. The default server administration port is 8081 (Also called the JBoss HTTP / Web Service port). For example: `http://192.168.0.1:8081` or `http://localhost:8081`
3. Enter the administration username and password. The default System Administrator Super-user username and password are **administrator** and **password**.

**NOTE:** It is very important to change the Super-user default password as soon after installation as possible.

**NOTE:** The default location of the Users and Workgroups Administration interface is the same IP address, with the port number 8080. For example: `http://localhost:8080`

## Logs

The Universal Type Server creates logs to help identify and troubleshoot potential issues with the server.

These logs include records of the following transactions as well as other information:

- User login and logoff
- The IP addresses of connected users
- The addition and deletion of workgroups
- The addition and deletion of users
- Server startup
- Server shut down
- Database backup, restoration and changes to backup settings
- Database deletion
- Changes in database location
- Changes in log file location

By default, log files are located:

Mac OS X:

`Applications/Universal Type Server/Logs`

Windows:

`Program Files\Extensis\Universal Type Server\Logs`

These are the logs that are important for server administration.

<code>extensis.admin.log</code>	Contains all log messages displayed in the Server Activity window of the Server Administration Status page.
<code>extensis.server.log</code>	This is the main server log. Changing the server logging level affects what is recorded in this file.
<code>server.log</code>	Contains very verbose logging of server activity.
<code>boot.log</code>	This log is created by JBoss upon startup. If JBoss is having problems at launch time, this file can provide useful diagnostic information.

## Changing the Logging Level

The contents of the main Universal Type Server log file, `extensis.server.log`, can be updated based on how much detail that you need.

The logging levels available are:

ERROR	Displays only error messages.
WARN	Displays only error and warning messages.
INFO	This is the default logging level and includes a wide variety of information about server activity. This level is recommended for most installations.
DEBUG	This level of logging includes very detailed information about your server and can result in very large log files. It is not recommended unless specifically requested by your support representative.

**To change the server logging level:**

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Logging** link.
3. From the **Logging level** drop-down menu, choose a new level and click **Update server**.

**Changing the Log Location**

Administrators can change the location where the main Universal Type Server log file, `extensis.server.log`, is placed.

**To change the log file location:**

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Logging** link.
3. Enter a new log location into the **Logging directory** field. The default location is in the `logs` folder of the Universal Type Server application folder. The following are examples of appropriate new paths:

On a Mac server: `/Volumes/Macintosh HD/logs`

On a Windows server: `C:\Universal Type Server\logs`

**NOTE:** The new logging directory folder must already exist on the disk. Creating log files on a network location is not supported. Enter the full path, do not use relative paths, and include a drive letter on Windows.

4. Click **Update Server**.

A new `extensis.server.log` file is created in the new location. The log file in the previous location is not removed, but it is no longer updated.

All other Universal Type Server log files always remain in the default location, and the location cannot be changed. If removed, they are automatically recreated by the server.

**Ports**

The Universal Type Server requires a number of ports on your server. These ports are used for client connection, and server administration as well as internal server communication.

Port	Default Value	Connection Required
JBoss HTTP / Web Service	8080	External
Jetty Web App	8081	External
JBoss Webservice	8083	Internal
JBoss AJP	8009	Internal
Bootstrap JNP Server Bind Address	1099	Internal
JMX Pooled Port	4445	Internal
JMX RMI Object Port	4444	Internal
RMI Naming Service	1089	Internal

All ports used with Universal Type Server must not conflict with other applications on the server.

External ports must be opened in the host system's firewall and operating system. The process of opening ports varies by operating system. Please refer to the Mac OS X Server and Microsoft Windows documentation for more information.

## Ports for External Communication

The Universal Type Server requires two ports be open for server administration and client connection.

1. JBoss HTTP/Web Service port
2. Jetty Web App port

These ports are used on a regular basis and are the first two ports listed on the Server Administration Ports page.

Port Description	Current Value	Updated Value	Find Random Available Port
JBoss HTTP / Web Service	8080	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Find port"/>
Jetty Web App	8081	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Find port"/>

### JBoss HTTP / Web Service port

This is the port where users connect to your server, as well as the port where administrators open the Users and Workgroups Administration web interface. The default port setting is 8080.

#### Client connections

Clients require the following information for server login:

- The server IP address or Bonjour name
- The JBoss HTTP / Web Service port number
- Client account name and password

### Users and Workgroups Administration

To connect to the Users and Workgroups Administration web interface, enter the server IP address in the address field of any supported browser followed by a colon and the port number.

For example: `http://123.45.34.12:8080/`

### Jetty Web App port

This port is used to open the Server Administration web interface. Enter the server IP address followed by a colon and the port number in the address field of a supported web browser. The default port setting is 8081.

For example: `http://123.45.34.12:8081/`

## Ports for Internal Server Communication

A number of ports must be reserved for the internal communication of Universal Type Server. The server requires a number of standard Java J2EE and web service ports.

It is possible that you may have other applications running or requiring Java on your server. Type Server runs a self-contained version of Java, so it is possible to run other Java and web service applications on the same machine, provided that you resolve any port conflicts.

To avoid conflicts use the Ports page to assign new port numbers for Type Server.

The following ports are required for internal Universal Type Server communication:

Port	Default Value
JBoss Webservice	8083
JBoss AJP	8009
Bootstrap JNP Server Bind Address	1099
JMX Pooled Port	4445
JMX RMI Object Port	4444
RMI Naming Service	1089

## Resolving Port Conflicts

The Universal Type Server installer checks to see if the default server administration port 8081 (Jetty Web App) is bound to any other application. If it is already taken, then another random port is chosen before the Server Administration web interface opens.

All other ports listed on the Server Administration's Ports page are required for proper operation of the server, however the Type Server does not check for any port conflicts beyond the Jetty Web App port. The server uses standard JBoss and Jetty ports, so if your server has other applications that are built using this technology, you may need to change the default Type Server port numbers.

### To update port numbers:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. In the **Settings** area, click the **Ports** link.
3. For each port that requires a new port number, enter a new port number or click **Find port** to locate an open port.
4. Click **Update Ports**.
5. [Restart the server.](#)

## Security Concerns

The [Universal Type Core](#) is the background application that runs on client systems and communicates with the Universal Type Server. The Type Core runs whether or not the Universal Type Client is active. All communication between the Type Core and the Type Server using HTTP through the [JBoss HTTP port](#).

All client and server login usernames are sent as clear text via HTTP. For security reasons, all associated passwords are encrypted and sent using the MD5 cryptographic hash function.

For additional security, Extensis recommends that the Type Server run behind a firewall using authentication through the required [external ports](#).

## Automatically Starting the Server

If you need to restart the physical server machine, the Autostart preference must be enabled for the server to automatically launch and serve fonts to clients.

The Autostart preference is enabled by default, but may be disabled if desired depending upon your server configuration.

### To enable the Autostart preference:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **System** link.
3. From the **Autostart** drop-down menu, choose **Enabled**.
4. Click **Update server**.

If the Autostart preference is disabled, administrators are still able to connect to the Server Administration web interface to start the server.

## Placing the Server in Standby Mode

Placing the server in standby mode prevents any non-administrative users from performing any actions that require communication with the Universal Type Server. The server runs normally for administrative users.

When in Standby Mode, all client users are not logged off, but are placed in offline mode. While in offline mode, users are only able to activate and preview files that are in their local cache. Font files that are not available for user are displayed in red in the Universal Type Client.

When performing datastore backups, restores, and so forth, the Type Server automatically changes to standby mode before performing the required administrative task, and then changes back to normal mode when the task is complete.

### To place the server in standby mode:

1. Notify users of your intention to place the server in standby mode.
2. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
3. Click the **System** link.
4. From the **Access state** drop-down menu, choose **standby** and click **Update server**. The server is placed in standby mode.
5. Perform any necessary server maintenance.
6. Click the **System** link.
7. From the **Access state** drop-down menu, choose **normal** and click **Update server**. The server resumes normal access and displays the Status page when complete.

## Restarting the Server

If you need to restart Universal Type Server, use the Server Administration web interface to do so. This ensures that all processes are properly shut down and restarted.

When the server restarts, connected clients are automatically put in Offline mode. This means that client machines will only have access to fonts that are cached locally on their machine. Which fonts are cached depends mostly upon the font replication mode that is enabled for each user. See the **Settings** topic in the Users and Workgroups Administration guide for more information.

### To manually restart the server:

1. Notify users of your intention to restart the server.
2. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
3. Click the **System** link.
4. From the **Running State** drop-down menu, choose **Stopped** and click **Update server**. The server closes running processes; when complete, the Status page displays.
5. Click the **System** link.
6. From the **Running State** drop-down menu choose **Started** and click **Update server**. The server starts all necessary processes; the Status page displays when complete.

If you need to restart the physical server machine, the [Autostart preference](#) must be enabled for the server to automatically launch and serve fonts to clients. If this preference is disabled, the Type Server does not serve fonts, and Universal Type Clients cannot connect. That being said, even with the Type Server stopped, the Server Administration web interface is still running and available for the administrators to start the server manually.

## Setting the Bonjour Name

Bonjour is a technology from Apple Inc. that enables users to more easily locate Universal Type Servers on a network. The Bonjour technology is built into Mac OS X, and is installed by the Universal Type Client installer for clients using Microsoft Windows.

When users connect to the server, they only need to know the server's Bonjour name, their username, and their password to connect.

### To set the Universal Type Server Bonjour name:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **System** link.
3. Enter a Bonjour Name into the field. If you have more than one Type Server, choose as specific a name as possible.
4. Click **Update server**.
5. [Restart the server.](#)

### To test the new Bonjour name:

1. Launch the Universal Type Client.
2. If the client is currently connected to a server, choose **File > Server > Forget Connection**.
3. In the **Connect to Server** dialog box, choose **Browse Local Servers** from the **Server** drop-down menu.
4. Select your new Bonjour name from the list and click **OK**.
5. Enter your username and password and click **Connect**.

For more information on Apple's Bonjour technology, see the Apple Developer Connection site:

<http://developer.apple.com/opensource/internet/bonjour.html>

## Changing the Display Language

The language of the Server Administration web interface is automatically set to the language your web browser is set to use. The web interface supports administration in English, French, German, and Japanese. If your preferred language is not supported, the interface defaults to English.

You can quickly change the display language by clicking the desired language name in the lower right corner of the page.

It's important to note that this only changes the language displayed in the Server Administration page. The client's user interface, as well as the Users and Workgroups Administration interface, remain in the language currently selected for that application.

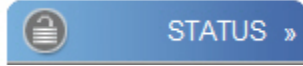
## Locking Server Administration

The Server Administration web interface automatically logs you out after a period of inactivity. Sometimes you may want to continually monitor the server status, and not automatically be logged out. For example, you might want to keep the Status page displayed on a server room monitor.

Locking the status page does not prevent other users from accessing the Server Administration web interface from another machine.

**To lock the Server Administration Status page:**

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. In the **Status** area, click the **Lock** icon.

**To unlock the server:**

- Click the lock icon and login.

**Viewing Connected Users**

Administrators can view a high level list of connected users in the **Users** page of the Server Administration web interface. This list provides the login User Name, Full Name, IP Address, and Login Date.

You can sort the list of users by any field by clicking the sort icon at the top of each column.

To update the number of connected users visible at a time, enter a new number in the **Users per page** field and click **Update page size**.

For more complete user management, including adding and removing users, open the Users and Workgroups web interface.

**Forcing User Disconnection**

In some instances, you may need to force the logout of a currently connected user.

For example, if you are currently using all of your license seats, you may need to force the logout of one user to allow another user to connect. In another instance, you may need to force the logout of a recently terminated employee. You would of course also want to delete the user account of any terminated employee using the Users and Workgroups Administration interface.

**To force user logout:**

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Users** link.
3. Check the boxes for the users that you want to disconnect. To select all users on the current page, check the box at the top of the first column.
4. Click **Force Logout Selected Users**.

When you force the logout of a user, it is the same as the user selecting the **Server > Forget Connection** command. After forcing the logout of a user, the next time the client attempts to synchronize with the server the connection is terminated and all server fonts are removed from the client.

**Creating a New Datastore**

The Universal Type Server datastore contains the font vault where all of your fonts are stored, user and workgroup data as well as all other server settings data. A datastore is automatically created upon installation, but you may want to create a new datastore later.

**WARNING:** Type Server can only use one datastore at a time. Creating a new datastore automatically deletes the current datastore. Therefore if you want to save a previous datastore, be sure to create a backup of your datastore and move it to a safe location before creating a new datastore.

### To create a new datastore:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. In the **Datastore** area, click the **Move/New** link.
3. In the **New repository location** field, enter the full path to the location of the new datastore. The default location for the datastore is the Data folder of the Universal Type Server application folder.  
On a Mac server: `/Volumes/Macintosh HD/datastore`  
On a Windows server: `C:\Universal Type Server\datastore`  
**NOTE:** Enter the full path, do not use relative paths, and include a drive letter on Windows.
4. Click **New datastore**.
5. Click **OK** to confirm.

After creating a new datastore, you will need to go through all of the standard configuration steps, including creating workgroups, users, and so forth.

## Moving the Vault

The vault is the part of the datastore that contains all of your fonts. Since it contains one copy each unique font available across all workgroups, including server-based personal workgroups, it can become very large.

The vault must be stored in a location that is local to the Universal Type Server, but can be moved from its default location to another local disk if desired. This is typically done if the primary drive is running out of disk space, or to optimize server performance.

Because font vaults can become very large and take time to move, it is best to move the vault when client connectivity is not required.

### To designate a new vault location:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. In the **Datastore** area, click the **Move/New** link.
3. Enter the full path to new location for the vault. The vault must be created in an existing folder location on the local machine.  
The following are example paths:  
On a Mac server: `/Volumes/Macintosh HD/vault`  
On a Windows server: `C:\Universal Type Server\data\vault`  
**NOTE:** Enter the full path, do not use relative paths, and include a drive letter on Windows. Creating a vault in a network locations, including NFS-mounted and UNC accessible paths, *is not supported*.  
**NOTE:** If the destination directory does not exist, it is automatically created.
4. Click **Move vault**. The server is paused, and the font vault is moved to the new location.

## Defining a Backup Plan

As you set up Universal Type Server, it is important to define an effective datastore backup plan. This ensures that, in cases of emergency, that your datastore is safe and can be restored.

The Universal Type Server datastore contains all of the fonts, as well as all user, workgroup, and server data. Backup files are rolled into a single, date-stamped .TAR file. TAR files are archive files like the ZIP files created by your operating system.

It is recommended that you back up your datastore at least once per week. Plan to store copies of the backup in an offsite location from time to time. This ensures that if anything happens to the local copies of the files, you can restore from the offsite backup.

Backups can be performed manually, but it is much easier to define a schedule and allow Universal Type Server to automatically create files.

**NOTE:** Backups must be created in a location accessible to the server, on the local machine. Backing up to a network location is not supported.

In case of any hardware failure or other incident, a backup can be easily restored to a new server install location using the Server Administration web interface.

## Backing Up the Datastore

You can backup the server manually or configure Universal Type Server to perform automatic backups at regular intervals.

While backups can be performed using other utilities, it is recommended that you utilize the built-in backup utility. Doing so gives you the ability to quickly restore and replicate an entire Universal Type Server database, including all fonts and user information, on a new system if required.

### To manually back up the datastore:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Configure** link.
3. Enter a local backup destination into the **Backup destination** field. The default location for the datastore is the data\backups folder of the Universal Type Server application folder. The following are examples of appropriate new paths:  
On a Mac server: /Volumes/Macintosh HD/backups  
On a Windows server: C:\Universal Type Server\backups  
**NOTE:** Enter the full path, do not use relative paths, and include a drive letter on Windows.  
**NOTE:** Backups must be created in an existing folder location on the local machine. Backing up the server to network locations, including NFS-mounted and UNC accessible paths, *is not supported*.
4. Click **Update Server**.
5. Click the **Backups** link.
6. Click **Backup now**.

For automatic backups, it is best to set backup days and times when most users are not connected to the server. When the server is performing a backup, users are not disconnected, but are unable to synchronize with the server until after the backup is complete.

### To configure automatic backups:

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Configure** link.
3. Enter a local backup destination into the **Backup destination** field. The default location for the datastore is the data\backups folder of the Universal Type Server application folder. The following are examples of appropriate new paths:  
On a Mac server: /Volumes/Macintosh HD/backups  
On a Windows server: C:\Universal Type Server\backups  
**NOTE:** Enter the full path, do not use relative paths, and include a drive letter on Windows.  
**NOTE:** Backups must be created in an existing folder location on the local machine. Backing up the server to a network locations, including NFS-mounted and UNC accessible paths, *is not supported*.
4. Choose a backup time and days when it will cause the least amount of user disruption. Users are unable to synchronize with the server until the backup is complete.
5. Click **Update server**.

After setting automatic backups, be sure to make a note of the times when you should also be moving backup files off the server to a secure, offsite location.

## Restoring a Backup

In the case of hardware failure or other issues, a backup datastore can be restored. The backup contains all fonts, users, workgroups, and all other settings to restore your datastore to the backed-up state.

**WARNING:** Restoring a backup overwrites your current datastore. All connected users are automatically logged out, and will need to reconnect.

**To restore a backup:**

1. [Open the Server Administration web interface.](#)
2. Click the **Backups** link.
3. Enter the full path and filename of the backup file in the **Restore** field. The following are examples of appropriate paths:  
On a Mac server: /Volumes/Macintosh HD/backups/2008\_02\_18T10\_00\_00\_156Z.tar  
On a Windows server: C:\Universal Type  
Server\backups\2008\_02\_18T10\_00\_00\_156Z.tar  
**NOTE:** Enter the full path, do not use relative paths, and include a drive letter on Windows.
4. Click **Restore datastore.**
5. Click **OK** to confirm.

# Client Administration

Most Universal Type Client information can be found in the User Guide as well as the Type Client help system.

## Universal Type Client System Requirements

### Macintosh Client

- Mac OS X v10.4 or 10.5
- PowerPC G5, Intel or faster CPU
- 50 MB of hard disk space + space for fonts
- 256 MB RAM
- Safari 2.0 or Firefox 2.0 or higher

### Windows Client

- Windows XP Professional SP2 or Vista (32-bit versions only)
- P4 or faster processor
- 256 MB RAM
- 50 MB of hard disk space + space for fonts
- Internet Explorer 7 or Firefox 2.0 or higher
- Adobe Reader 7 to view PDF documentation
- Microsoft .NET 2.0 for Windows XP installations

## The Universal Type Client Cache

Each client system stores fonts and other client data locally in a cache folder. This includes all necessary server fonts as well as items in client-based personal workgroups.

When a user chooses the **Server > Forget Connection** command, any font files cached in the Type Client cache are no longer available for use on that system.

If a user chooses to **Go Offline**, fonts are available based upon that user's font replication mode setting. Users with the **All** font replication setting have access to all fonts in workgroups to which they belong. Users with the **On Demand Local Cache** setting have access to any fonts to which they have previously used. This means any fonts that they have ever previewed or activated reside in the cache. Users with the **On-Demand** setting only have access to the fonts that are active on their system before going offline.

The Type Client cache consists of two components, the database and the type cache:

- The type cache is the storehouse for all fonts downloaded from the server. The cache's structure varies by platform. For the Mac OS X client, the `UniversalType.typecache` file is a bundle that contains all fonts. On Windows, font files are stored within a directory named `cache`.
- `UniversalType.db` contains all of the database information, such as font and workgroup details, client permissions, and so forth. It is stored within the `UniversalType.typecache` bundle.

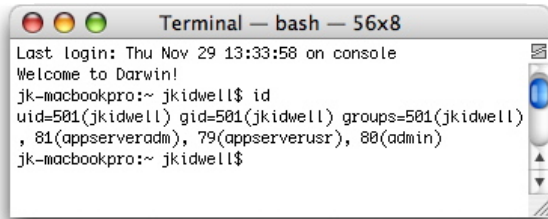
**WARNING:** Do not delete or move any part of the client cache unless instructed to do so by Extensis Technical Support.

The Type Client cache files are stored in the following locations:

## Mac OS X

```
/Library/Extensis/UTC/<uid>/UniversalType.typecache/
```

The UserID (uid) is a unique number assigned by the operating system to each user account. The first user account on the machine is 501 followed by 502, 503, and so on. To locate the current UserID, open a Terminal window and enter the `id` command.



## Windows Vista

```
<disk>:\Users\<username>\AppData\Local\Extensis\UTC\cache\
```

To navigate to this directory on the client machine, type the environment variable `%LOCALAPPDATA%` into the Start Menu's **Start Search** field.

**NOTE:** If your Windows Vista system was upgraded from XP, the cache may still be located in the standard XP location. Using the environment variable will always display the appropriate location.

## Windows XP

```
<disk>:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application
Data\Extensis\UTC\cache\
```

To navigate to this directory on the client machine, choose **Start > Run** and then enter the environment variable `%APPDATA%\..\Local Settings\Application Data\`

## Disabling Other Font Managers

To ensure the proper operation of Universal Type Client, it is important to disable or uninstall any other font managers.

Just closing or quitting other font managers might not be sufficient. Many font managers, including the Universal Type Client, run an application in the background that manages font activation and deactivation. These background applications must be disabled before running the Type Client. To do so, check for an application preference that tells the other application to launch on startup or login and then restart your machine.

On Mac OS X 10.5, it is important to disable two Font Book preferences. The following preferences act like system preferences and can interfere with Universal Type Client:

- **Automatic font activation** - This option interferes with professional font managers and does not allow for automatic font activation across all applications. The Universal Type Client still allows you to use plug-in based automatic activation for each supported application.
- **Alert me if system fonts change** - When enabled, this option will automatically place “protected” fonts back into your system font folders even if you remove them. It also can prevent a professional font manager from effectively managing or overriding your system fonts.

**WARNING:** Do not launch Font Book while using Universal Type Client. Remove it from the Dock if necessary.

## The Universal Type Core

The Universal Type Core is a background application that runs on the client machine. This application handles all communication with the Type Server and makes it possible for the user to close the Universal Type Client and still keep fonts active and automatically activate fonts. The Type Core handles all plug-in based auto-activation requests and automatically implements any updated permissions, workgroup changes, and all other changes upon synchronization with the server.

The Universal Type Core can be launched upon user system login, or upon Type Client launch based on client preferences. You can start and stop the Type Core from the preferences, as well as control the core launch at startup. These preferences are set in a System Preferences panel (Mac) or a Control Panel applet (Win).

### To stop or start the Type Core (Mac OS X):

1. From the Applications folder, double-click **System Preferences**.
2. Click the **Universal Type Core** icon to open the Type Core preferences.
3. Change the Type Core status to **Stopped** and close the Type Core preferences panel.

### To stop or start the Type Core (Windows):

1. Choose **Start > Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Universal Type Core** icon to open the Type Core preferences.
3. Change the Type Core status to **Stopped** and click **OK**.

## Command Line Administration Tool

Universal Type Server contains a command line tool that exposes a number of the functions of the Server Administration web interface in command line format.

In some cases, this tool allows for more granular control of certain operations and allows these operations to be scripted.

The tool script name is `esp-admin` and is available in both batch (`.bat`) and shell script (`.sh`) formats for use on Windows and Macintosh operating systems, respectively.

The tool resides inside of the Universal Type Server 's "applications" subfolder. For example:

- Windows: `C:\Program Files\Extensis\Universal Type Server\applications\`
- Mac OS X: `Applications/Extensis/Universal Type Server/applications`

**NOTE:** When running the `esp-admin.bat` using the Windows command prompt, any non-ASCII characters are displayed as question marks. This can cause issues when displaying items that allow Unicode characters, such as the Bonjour server name.

### Viewing Server Settings with the Command Line Tool

If you are unable to use the web application to initially open the Server Administration web interface, you can use the command line tool to view pertinent server settings. This can happen if you are installing onto a headless server, and there is a port conflict with the default Server Administration port.

#### To view server settings with the command line tool on Windows:

1. Open the Command Prompt from **Start > All Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt**.
2. At the command prompt enter:  
`cd:\Program Files\Extensis\Universal Type Server\applications\`
3. Enter the following command to list server settings:  
`esp-admin -username administrator -password password -getserversettings`
4. The server lists a number of important server settings, including repository location, backup location, and the ports currently in use. The port listed after `esp.port.admin-web-app=` is the port currently in use for the Server Administration web interface.

#### To view the server settings with the command line tool in Mac OS X:

1. Launch the Terminal utility from **Applications > Utilities > Terminal**.
2. At the prompt, enter the following:  
`cd "/Applications/Extensis/Universal Type Server/applications/"`
3. Enter the following command to list server settings:  
`sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username administrator -password password -getserversettings`

### Properties Files

Many commands require the inclusion of data in a "properties" file to function properly. These files are basically lists of options and the selected values for those options.

Properties files must be saved as standard ASCII text files, and cannot include any high ASCII characters.

The following is an example of the contents of a properties file

```
esp.backup.location=C:\backups\  
esp.backup.filename=mybackup.tar
```

```
esp.option.backup.serverstate=standby
esp.option.backup.stainquiescentmode=false
esp.option.backup.override=false
```

Properties files are used with the following commands:

- [backupdatastore](#)
- [createdatastore](#)
- [moverepository](#)
- [restoredatastore](#)

## Specifying a Username and Password

Almost every command line operation requires the addition of a username and password that has administrative privileges.

The username and password can be specified in the command line each time a command is executed, or it can be specified as an environment variable.

The two environment variables that can be set are:

- `ESP_ADMIN_USER` which by default is set to the variable `administrator`, the System Administrator Super-user.
- `ESP_ADMIN_PW` which by default is set the variable to `password`, which is the default Super-user password.

The following is an example of specifying the username and password in the Windows command line when adding a serial number:

```
esp-admin ESP_ADMIN_USER ESP_ADMIN_PW -addserialnumber XXXX-1234-ABCD-EFGH-IJKL-MNOP
```

For assistance setting environment variables, see the documentation for your operating system.

## backupdatastore

Use this command to backup the datastore. This command can be used alone, or with a properties file that contains multiple parameters. In addition, the option to dismiss all interactive confirmation prompts is controlled with the `force` option.

```
-backupdatastore properties=properties.txt -force
```

The following properties can be specified in the properties file.

Property	Description	Required
esp.backup.location	The full, complete directory path to where the backup file will be placed. If not specified, the default backup directory is used.	No
esp.backup.filename	Name of the backup file. If not specified, the server will use the default backup file naming convention of <code>yyyy_mm_dd_hh_mm.zip</code>	No
esp.option.backup.serverstate	The only supported value is <code>esp.backup.serverstate.standby</code>	No
esp.option.backup.stayingquiescentmode	Specifies that the server be left in quiescent (standby) mode after backup. Valid variables are <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> . Default value is <code>false</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.override	By default, this command will not overwrite any existing datastore. Setting this property to <code>true</code> , will cause the repository to be overwritten. Default value is <code>false</code> .	No

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -backupdatastore
properties=properties.txt -force
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -backupdatastore
properties=properties.txt -force
```

## canceldatastoreoperation

This command cancels any current datastore operation, and does not have any variables.

```
-canceldatastoreoperation
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -canceldatastoreoperation
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -
canceldatastoreoperation
```

## checkdatastoreoperationstatus

This command checks the status of any current datastore operations, and does not have any variables.

```
-checkdatastoreoperationstatus
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -checkdatastoreoperationstatus
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -
checkdatastoreoperationstatus
```

## createdatastore

This command creates a new datastore using a properties file. Before using this command, be sure to have a backup of your current datastore.

This command relies upon the creation of a [properties file](#). In addition, the option to dismiss all interactive confirmation prompts is controlled with the *force* option.

```
-createdatastore properties=properties.txt -force
```

The following properties can be specified in the properties file.

Property	Description	Required
esp.repository.directory	The top level of the datastore.	Yes
esp.repository.type	The only supported value is esp.repository.type.vault	Yes
esp.database.driver	Logical name of database type to use. Currently the only supported value is esp.database.driver.Embedded	Yes
esp.database.username	The database user name.	No
esp.database.password	The database password.	No
esp.database.hostport	Host and port used to connect to the database. Formatted host:port, for example: localhost:3487	No

Property	Description	Required
esp.database.datapath	Path to the database.	No
esp.option.backup.serverstate	The only supported value is <code>esp.backup.serverstate.standby</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.stayinquietmode	Specifies that the server be left in quiescent (standby) mode after creating the datastore. Valid variables are <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> . Default value is <code>false</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.overwrite	By default, this command will not overwrite any existing datastore. Setting this property to <code>true</code> , will cause the repository to be overwritten. Default value is <code>false</code> .	No

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -createdatastore
properties=properties.txt -force
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -createdatastore
properties=properties.txt -force
```

## forcelogouts

This command forces the logout of a specific user as identified by session ID (or GUID).

To identify a user's session ID, use the [getlogins](#) command. This command returns a list containing the username, long username, IP address of login client, the login time, as well as the necessary session ID which is also known as the user GUID.

```
-forcelogouts sessionID
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -forcelogouts 28203500-FA5D-
8A0A-27BC-E7996E17EDC1
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -forcelogouts
28203500-FA5D-8A0A-27BC-E7996E17EDC1
```

## forcelogoutswithfile

This command forces the logout of a list of users contained within a userlogout text file. The text file must contain one user session ID (or GUID) per line.

To identify a user's session ID, use the `getlogins` command. This command returns a list containing the username, long username, IP address of login client, the login time, as well as the necessary session ID which is also known as the user GUID.

```
-forcelogoutswithfile userlogout.txt
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -forcelogouts userlogout.txt
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -userlogout.txt
```

## getlogins

This command lists all users currently logged in to the Type Server and does not have any variables.

This command returns a list containing the username, long username, IP address of login client, the login time, and the session ID which is also known as the user GUID. The user session ID can be used to force the logout of specific users using the [forcelogouts](#) or [forcelogoutswithfile](#) commands.

```
-getlogins
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -getlogins
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -getlogins
```

## getserversettings

This command displays a list of the current server settings.

```
-getserversettings
```

The following is a list of server properties displayed by this command:

Property	Description
esp.container.autostart	This is the autostart setting of the server. Either enabled or disabled.
esp.core.bonjour.name	The current Bonjour name of the server.
esp.core.repository.location	The location of the server vault.
esp.core.service.backup.directory	Directory where backup files are to be written. This path should allow changes.
esp.core.service.backup.schedule	Backup schedule expression. Expression must adhere to the formats supported by Quartz.
esp.core.service.logging.level	The logging level of the server - error, warn, info, or debug.
esp.core.service.logging.location	Directory where logs are to be written. This path should allow changes.
esp.core.service.state	The current state of the server - started, stopped, or standby.
esp.port.admin-web-app	The Server Administration port, also called the Jetty Web App port.
esp.port.ajp	The JBoss AJP port.
esp.port.bootstrap-jnp	The Bootstrap JNP Server Bind Address port.
esp.port.http	The Users and Workgroups Administration port. This port is also used for client connection and also called the JBoss HTTP / Web Service port.
esp.port.jmx-pooled	The JMX Pooled Port.
esp.port.jmx-rmi	The JMX RMI Object Port.
esp.port.rmi-naming	The RMI Naming Service port.
esp.port.webservice	The JBoss Webservice port.

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -getserversettings
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith - password stevespass -getserversettings
```

### moverepository

This command moves the font vault (also called the repository) to a new location. This command relies upon the creation of a [properties file](#).

```
-moverepository properties=properties.txt
```

The following properties can be specified in the properties file.

Property	Description	Required
esp.repository.directory	The top level of the datastore.	Yes
esp.repository.type	The only supported value is <code>esp.repository.type.vault</code>	Yes
esp.option.backup.serverstate	The only supported value is <code>esp.backup.serverstate.standby</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.stayingquiescentmode	Specifies that the server be left in quiescent (standby) mode after moving the datastore. Valid variables are <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> . Default value is <code>false</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.overwrite	By default, this command will not overwrite any existing datastore in the target location. Setting this property to <code>true</code> , will cause the repository to be overwritten. Default value is <code>false</code> .	No

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -moverepository properties=properties.txt
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -moverepository properties=properties.txt
```

### reapseats

This command synchronously removes any unused client seats.

```
-reapseats
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -reapseats
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -reapseats
```

## restoredatastore

Use this command to restore a backup copy of the datastore. This command relies upon the creation of a [properties file](#). In addition, the option to dismiss all interactive confirmation prompts is controlled with the `force` option.

```
-restoredatastore properties=properties.txt -force
```

The following properties can be specified in the properties file.

Property	Description	Required
esp.backup.location	Directory of the backup file. If not specified, the default server backup directory is assumed.	No
esp.backup.filename	Name of the backup file.	Yes
esp.repository.directory	The top level of the datastore.	Yes
esp.repository.type	The only supported value is <code>esp.repository.type.vault</code>	Yes
esp.database.driver	Logical name of database type to use. Currently the only supported value is <code>esp.database.driver.Embedded</code>	Yes
esp.database.username	The database user name.	No
esp.database.password	The database password.	No
esp.database.hostport	Host and port used to connect to the database. Formatted <code>host:port</code> , for example: <code>localhost:3487</code>	No
esp.database.datapath	Path to the database.	No
esp.option.backup.serverstate	The only supported value is <code>esp.backup.serverstate.standby</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.stayinquietmode	Specifies that the server be left in quiescent (standby) mode after restoring the datastore. Valid variables are <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> . Default value is <code>false</code> .	No
esp.option.backup.override	By default, this command will not overwrite any existing datastore. Setting this property to <code>true</code> , will cause the repository to be overwritten. Default value is <code>false</code> .	No

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -restoredatastore
properties=properties.txt -force
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -restoredatastore
properties=properties.txt -force
```

## setautostart

This command sets the whether the Type Server launches automatically when the machine starts. This command can have two variables, either `enabled` or `disabled`.

```
-setautostart value
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setautostart enabled
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -setautostart enabled
```

## setbackupdirectory

This command sets the location where backups are stored. The path must a full path and the target location must be writable.

```
-setbackupdirectory fullpath
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setbackupdirectory  
c:\this\is\my\backup\
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -setbackupdirectory  
"/Applications/Extensis/Universal Type Server/mybackups/"
```

## setlogdirectory

This command sets the location where log files are stored. The path must a full path and the target location must be writable.

```
-setlogdirectory fullpath
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setlogdirectory  
c:\this\is\my\backup\
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith - password stevespass -setlogdirectory  
"/Applications/Extensis/Universal Type Server/mybackups/"
```

## setlogginglevel

This command sets the logging level of the server and can be set to one of four case-sensitive variables:

- error
- warn
- info
- debug

```
-setlogginglevel value
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setlogginglevel info
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -setlogginglevel info
```

## setport

This command sets the main port to which clients connect, as well as the Users and Workgroups Administration port, also called the JBoss HTTP / Web Service. This value must be between 1 and 65536 and not conflict with any other ports currently in use.

```
-setport value
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setport 8080
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -setport 8080
```

## setservername

This command sets the name used by Bonjour to advertise to clients.

```
-setservername name
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setservername mysnazzyserver
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -setservername  
mysnazzyserver
```

## setstate

Use this command to change the running state of the server. The server can be started, stopped or put into standby mode with the following case-sensitive variables:

- started
- stopped
- standby

```
-setstate value
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -setstate stopped
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -setstate stopped
```

## tailadminlog

This command displays the most recent activity in the `extensis.admin.log` file and has no variables. This log file is located in the Universal Type Server "logs" subdirectory.

```
-tailadminlog
```

Windows usage example:

```
esp-admin -username ssmith -password stevespass -tailadminlog
```

Macintosh usage example:

```
sudo ./esp-admin.sh -username ssmith -password stevespass -tailadminlog
```

# About Extensis

## Contact Information

### Extensis

1800 SW First Avenue  
Suite 500  
Portland, OR 97201  
Toll Free: (800) 796-9798  
Phone: (503) 274-2020  
Fax: (503) 274-0530  
<http://www.extensis.com>

### Extensis Europe

Suites 17 &18, Newton House  
Northampton Science Park  
Kings Park Road, Moulton Park  
Northampton  
NN3 6LG  
United Kingdom  
Phone: +44 (0)1604 654 270  
Fax: +44 (0)1604 654 268  
[info@extensis.co.uk](mailto:info@extensis.co.uk)

### Celartem, Inc.

Phone: +81 3 5574 7236  
Email: [sales\\_ap@celartem.com](mailto:sales_ap@celartem.com)  
<http://www.celartem.com/jp/>

### Customer Service

Web: <http://www.extensis.com/customerservice/>  
Phone: (800) 796-9798

### Corporate Sales

Web: <http://www.extensis.com/corporatesales/>  
Phone: (800) 796-9798, ask for Corporate Sales

### Documentation Feedback

Web: <http://www.extensis.com/helpfeedback/>

## Technical Support

Technical Support is available directly through the Extensis website or by telephone.

When contacting technical support, include the following information:

- Your serial number(s)
- Your computer configuration, including operating system, memory, hard drive configuration, etc.
- Your question or a description of the difficulty you're experiencing - what specifically occurs and when
- Your phone number if you want to have our representatives call you.

Take note of any error numbers or messages that display and any other information you think may be relevant.

For answers to frequently asked questions and troubleshooting tips, you can also visit the Extensis website:

<http://www.extensis.com/typeserver/>

## Priority Support

If you have an Annual Service Agreement, you are entitled to priority support. Please call the telephone number listed on your agreement to receive support 24 hours a day.

## Online Support

To obtain support online, please fill out the online support form at

<http://www.extensis.com/support/>

Our tech support representatives will respond by phone or e-mail, usually within 24 hours on weekdays.

## Telephone Support

In North America, please call (503) 274-7030

In Europe, please call +44 (0) 1604-654-270

## The fine print

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