

# EZproxy Reference Manual [Draft]

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## Preface

---

### Conventions

This reference manual uses the following typographic conventions:

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>Bold</b>    | is used for directories, filenames, directives, qualifiers, and options. All terms shown in bold are typed literally.                                      |
| <i>Italic</i>  | is used to show generic qualifiers and options. These should be replaced with user-supplied values. Italic is also used to highlight comments in examples. |
| Constant Width | is used in examples to show the contents of files and to show directives included in files.  |
| [ ]            | surround optional elements in a description of syntax. The brackets themselves should not be typed.  |
|                | is used in syntax descriptions to separate items for which only one alternative may be chosen at a time.   |

Also, it is important to notice the spacing used in syntax descriptions.

### Case insensitive

In this reference manual, capitalization was used only to improve readability. Directives, qualifiers, and options are case-insensitive.

## Directives (in alphabetical order)

---

### AllowVars

**AllowVars** [u| 0| 1| 2| 3| 4| 5| 6| 7| 8| 9],[[u| 0| 1| 2| 3| 4| 5| 6| 7| 8| 9]..]

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify one or more special variables that can be included in starting point URLs. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Next database stanza only  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>EncryptVar</b> , <b>UsrVar</b>  |

#### Description

**AllowVars** specifies one or more special variables that can be included in starting point URLs. These variables are included in a starting point URL using a caret (^) followed by the single-letter variable. The primary purpose for this directive is to support authentication to Ebook Library.

#### Qualifiers

| Qualifier | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| u         | The letter u is replaced by the username used to log into EZproxy.  |
| 0-9       | Single digits 0 through 9 are replaced by values established with the <b>UsrVar</b> authentication directive. |

#### Examples

Typical configuration for Ebook Library.

```
Title Ebook Library
AllowVars u
EncryptVar u astringyoupick
EBLSecret D34A9B3C28F1
URL http://www.yourlib.eplib.com/EBLWeb/patron/
DJ eplib.com
```

## AnonymousURL

**AnonymousURL** [-RE] [-CS] + | -*wildurl*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Allow users to retrieve specified web content through your EZproxy server without authenticating; <b>use with caution</b> |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**AnonymousURL** is rarely used, and when used, should be applied with great caution as it directs EZproxy to allow users to retrieve specified web content through your EZproxy server without authenticating. Its most common use is to authorize EZproxy to allow users to retrieve RSS links through EZproxy.

The recommended use of this directive is to place an **AnonymousURL +** line before the Title line of the database stanza that matches the URL, and an **AnonymousURL -\*** directive before the Title line of the next database definition to prevent the directive from affecting any other database definitions.

Once EZproxy has been configured to allow authentication-free access to all URLs that match the wild card pattern, you can construct the URLs for the access by replacing the host and domain name of the database with the EZproxy version of the hostname. See the examples for more details.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier      | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| +   -          | + , in front of <i>wildurl</i> , specifies that EZproxy should allow any URL matching <i>wildurl</i> to be retrieved by unauthenticated users. -, in front of <i>wildurl</i> , specifies that EZproxy should not allow any URL matching <i>wildurl</i> to be retrieved by unauthenticated users. |
| <i>wildurl</i> | <i>wildurl</i> is name of the matching URL, which may be defined using wildcard characters. The name is tested using case-insensitive wildcard matching, allowing * to match 0 or more characters or ? to match any one character.   |

## Options

| Option     | Description  |
|------------|--|
| <b>-RE</b> | <b>-RE</b> specifies that <i>wildurl</i> is a regular expression.<br><br>If you specify <b>-RE</b> but not <b>-CS</b> , be aware that the URL that is being tested will be converted to lower-case, but the regular expression will not be changed, so all literal text in the regular expression should be specified in lower-case or else it will not match. |
| <b>-CS</b> | <b>-CS</b> specifies that a case-sensitive comparison should be performed.   |

## Examples

If **Some Database** provides RSS feeds at **http://www.somedb.com/rss/feedname.xml**, you might use this:

```
AnonymousURL -RE +http://www.somedb.com/rss/[a-z]+.xml
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com/
Domain somedb.com
AnonymousURL -*
```

You would then determine the EZproxy version of the hostname for **www.somedb.com** and use it to construct a URL such as

**http://www.somedb.com.ezproxy.yourlib.org/rss/feedname.xml** which you would use in your RSS reader.

## Audit

**Audit Most** [*events*] [*-events*]

**Audit event** [*events*]

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Enable the auditing of specific EZproxy events   |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-independent   |
| Repeatable             |  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | <b>audit/yyyymmdd.txt</b>  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 3.6c GA (2006-03-10) or later  |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>AuditPurge</b> ; EZproxy Administration Page; <b>Audit action</b> ; <b>Deny action</b> ; <b>IntruderIPAttempts</b> ; <b>IntruderUserAttempts</b> ; <b>Location</b> ; <b>Option BlockCountryChange</b> ; <b>UsageLimit</b> |

### Description

**Audit** enables the auditing of specific EZproxy *events*. When recording audited *events*, EZproxy creates a directory named **audit** in the directory where EZproxy is installed. Within the **audit** directory, EZproxy creates **Audit** files with filenames based on the year, month, and day that the audited *events* occurred (e.g. **20080314.txt**). **Audit events** can be viewed from the EZproxy administration page. **Audit events** record date, time, event type, source IP, username, EZproxy session identifier, and *event*-specific details. A new **Audit** file is created daily.

The **AuditPurge** directive lets you specify the number of days of **Audit** files to be retained if you want EZproxy to automatically delete older **Audit** files.

### Qualifiers

**Audit** requires **Most** or one *event*; additional *events* are optional.

| Event                     | In Most | Description   |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| <b>Most</b>               | —       | A special <i>event</i> that represents a group of commonly used <i>events</i> . The In Most column shows which <i>events</i> are included (Yes) or not included (No) in <b>Most</b> . <b>-[event]</b> excludes an included <i>event</i> from the group.   |
| <b>BlockCountryChange</b> | No      | The IP address of an active session changed, and the country associated with the new IP address did not match the country associated with the old IP address, so access was blocked. This <i>event</i> only occurs if <b>Option BlockCountryChange</b> and <b>Location</b> appear in <b>config.txt</b> . Requires EZproxy 5.1b GA or later. |

| <b>Event</b>                | <b>In Most</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>Info.usr</b>             | Yes            | User <b>Audit</b> <i>event</i> generated by the <b>Audit</b> action. Requires EZproxy 5.1b GA or later.   |
| <b>Login.Denied</b>         | Yes            | User denied access based on a <b>Deny</b> action in <b>user.txt</b> . This <i>event</i> may be suppressed by using <b>Deny -NoAudit [filename]</b> . Requires EZproxy 5.1b GA or later. |
| <b>Login.Success</b>        | Yes            | Successful attempt to log in to EZproxy.  |
| <b>Login.Success.Groups</b> | No             | Groups to which the user was assigned (augments <b>Login.Success</b> ; not recorded separately). Requires EZproxy 3.6f GA or later.   |
| <b>Login.Failure</b>        | Yes            | Failed attempt to log in to EZproxy.  |
| <b>Login.Intruder.IP</b>    | Yes            | Intrusion attempts based on <b>IntruderIPAttempts</b> .   |
| <b>Login.Intruder.User</b>  | Yes            | Intrusion attempts based on <b>IntruderUserAttempts</b> .   |
| <b>System</b>               | Yes            | General system activities that do not fall under other <b>Audit</b> <i>event</i> categories (e.g. system startup).  |
| <b>Unauthorized</b>         | Yes            | Unauthorized attempts to access administrative features of EZproxy (e.g. / <b>admin</b> ).  |
| <b>UsageLimit</b>           | Yes            | <i>Events</i> resulting from <b>UsageLimit</b> .  |

### Examples

Enable the group of most commonly used *events*:

```
Audit Most
```

Enable the most commonly used *events* and **Login.Success.Groups**:

```
Audit Most Login.Success.Groups
```

Enable the most commonly used *events* but exclude **Unauthorized**:

```
Audit Most -Unauthorized
```

## AuditPurge

### **AuditPurge** *days*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specifies how many days of <b>Audit</b> files are retained |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-independent                   |
| Repeatable             |  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | <b>audit/yyyymmdd.txt</b>                                  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2  |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Audit</b>   |

### **Description**

**AuditPurge** specifies how many *days* of **Audit** files are retained. All **Audit** files for the current day plus the specified number of previous *days* are kept and older files are purged. **Audit** files are purged each day, after midnight, when the first **Audit event** occurs. If no **AuditPurge** directive is provided, all **Audit** files are retained.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>   |
|------------------|--|
| <i>Days</i>      | Is the number of days, in addition to the current day, that <b>Audit</b> files are retained. |

### **Examples**

Retain **Audit** files generated today and during the previous *7 days* and purge older files:

```
AuditPurge 7
```

## BinaryTimeout

### **BinaryTimeout** *seconds*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the number of seconds to wait for a remote web server to respond when transferring binary content. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>ClientTimeout</b> , <b>RemoteTimeout</b>  |

### **Description**

**BinaryTimeout** specifies the number of seconds to wait for a remote web server to respond when transferring binary content. This timeout does not control the total amount of time for the transfer, but rather the maximum amount of time that EZproxy will wait without receiving any data from the remote web server before abandoning the request. Examples of binary content include images and Adobe Acrobat PDF files. The default value is 60 seconds.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>                               |
|------------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i>   | The number of seconds to wait before timing out. |

### **Examples**

Increase the timeout value to 180 seconds.

```
BinaryTimeout 180
```

## Books24x7Site

### Books24x7Site *site*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the site identifier to use when authenticating to Books24x7.com. Note: this is not one directive but a custom stanza for the site using the directives books24x7Site, TokensignatureKey, TokenKey and the addition to the URL directive. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>TokenKey, TokenSignatureKey</b>   |

### Description

**Books24x7Site** specifies the site identifier to use when authenticating to Books24x7.com. The site identifier is a value assigned by Book24x7.com to identify an institutional subscription, similar in nature to a username credential. This value is used in combination with the **TokenKey** and **TokenSignatureKey** to generate encrypted authentication URLs needed to authenticate users into this resource.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description  |
|-------------|--|
| <i>site</i> | Value assigned by Books24x7.com to an institution to uniquely identify that institution. |

### Examples

Typical configuration for accessing Books24x7.com.

```
Title Books24x7.com
URL http://library.books24x7.com/library.asp?^B
Books24x7Site ABC123
TokenKey SomethingYouPickAndDontTellAnyone
TokenSignatureKey YouGetThisFromBooks24x7
DJ books24x7.com
```

## CASServiceURL

CASServiceURL [-Anonymous] WildcardServiceURL

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | CASServiceURL is used to configure EZproxy to act as a Central Authentication Service (CAS) server, allowing other CAS client applications to take advantage of EZproxy for user authentication. (As of July 2010, OCLC will no longer support the functionality where EZproxy acts as a CAS server.) |
| Configuration file     | config.txt position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | Central Authentication Service (CAS)  |

### Description

A position-dependent directive that interacts with other CASServiceURL directives. Typical placement is toward the top of config.txt.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|           |             |

### Options

| Option     | Description   |
|------------|---|
| -Anonymous | An optional parameter to indicate that EZproxy should send "anonymous" instead of the true username and WildcardServiceURL is a wildcard URL to match against the CAS client's service URL. |

### Examples

In your CAS client application, you will need to set a login URL and either a validate (CAS 1.x) or service validate (CAS 2.x) URL. To form the required URLs, use these patterns:

`http://ezproxy.yourlib.org:2048/cas/login`

`http://ezproxy.yourlib.org:2048/cas/validate`

`http://ezproxy.yourlib.org:2048/cas/serviceValidate`

## ClientTimeout

**ClientTimeout** *seconds*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the number of seconds to wait for the user's web browser to respond when transferring content |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>BinaryTimeout</b> , <b>RemoteTimeout</b>   |

### Description

**ClientTimeout** specifies the number of seconds to wait for the user's web browser to respond when transferring content. This timeout does not control the total amount of time for the transfer, but rather the maximum amount of time that EZproxy will wait without being able to send or receive any data from the user's web browser before abandoning the request. The default value is 60 seconds.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier      | Description                                      |
|----------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i> | The number of seconds to wait before timing out. |

### Examples

Increase the client timeout value to 180 seconds.

```
ClientTimeout 180
```

## Cookie

**Cookie** *cookie= value*; path= /*path*; domain= *domain*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Preload cookie values that should be sent to specific remote web servers |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                                   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Cookie** preloads cookie values that should be sent to specific remote web servers. These cookie values become part of new EZproxy sessions as they are created. The need to use this option is extremely rare.

**Cookie** directives are not integral parts of database stanzas and may appear anywhere in config.txt.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier               | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>cookie= value</i>    | Specify the name of the cookie to set and the value to assign to the cookie. |
| <i>; domain= domain</i> | Specify the domain to which the cookie should be sent.                       |

### Options

| Option               | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>; path= /path</i> | Specify the path for which the cookie should be sent. The most common value is <i>; path= /</i> |

### Examples

Preload a cookie required by ScienceDirect for proxying to function.

```
Cookie BROWSER_SUPPORTS_COOKIES=1; domain=.sciencedirect.com
```

## CookieFilter

### CookieFilter *name*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the name of a cookie that should be blocked from passing through EZproxy to remote web servers |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>ExtraLoginCookie</b>  |

### Description

**CookieFilter** specifies the name of a cookie that should be blocked from passing through EZproxy to remote web servers. **CookieFilter** is typically used in environments in which an application on a separate server in the same domain sets a domain-based cookie which is being “seen” by the EZproxy server, but which should not be forwarded on to any remote web servers, such as a local cookie with a value that coordinates single sign-on across multiple servers.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description                      |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>name</i> | The name of the cookie to block. |

### Examples

Block the cookie named SomeLocalCookie from passing through EZproxy.

```
CookieFilter SomeLocalCookie
```

## DenyIfRequestHeader

**DenyIfRequestHeader** denyfile *wildcardtest*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify browser headers that, if present in EZproxy requests, indicate that access should be denied to EZproxy |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents | Optional <i>filename</i>   |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**DenyIfRequestHeader** specifies browser headers that, if present in EZproxy requests, indicate that access should be denied to EZproxy. It is extremely unusual to deny access to EZproxy based on a header sent by a browser, but should this behavior be required, it is provided by this directive.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>wildheader</i> | The header that indicates the access should be denied, which may include the * wildcard to match zero or more characters and the ? wildcard to match any one character. Note that <i>wildheader</i> may not contain any spaces. |

### Options

| Option          | Description   |
|-----------------|---|
| allow           | If allow appears after the <i>wildheader</i> , then any further DenyIfRequestHeader directives should be ignored and access should be granted.                |
| <i>filename</i> | If the <i>wildheader</i> matches and <i>filename</i> is specified, EZproxy should send the content of <i>filename</i> to indicate why access is being denied. |

## Examples

Deny access to the Google indexing robot

```
DenyIfRequestHeader User-Agent:*GoogleBot*
```

Deny access for people using a fictional, incompatible XYZ browser and give them feedback

```
DenyIfRequestHeader User-Agent:*XYZ* XYZFailsHere.htm
```

## Description

### Description *text*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify descriptive text for a database stanza that can be displayed in select EZproxy web pages using <code>^D</code> or the variable <code>db:description</code> . |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | EZproxy Menu Page, <b>Option MenuByGroup</b> , <b>Title</b>  |

### Description

**Description** specifies descriptive text for a database stanza that can be displayed in select EZproxy web pages using `^D` or the variable `db:description`. If a database stanza has multiple **Description** directives, the texts of these directives are combined together to create a single, long descriptive text.

Both `^D` and `db:description` are available for use in the template documents that are stored in the `docs` subdirectory. These values are only available within `^B/^E` blocks. Refer to the default EZproxy Menu Page for an example of a `^B/^E` block.

EZproxy supports a special database stanza comprised of only a single **Title** directive and one or more **Description** directives. During the processing of a `^B/^E` block, if EZproxy encounters one of these special database stanzas, it will send only the content of the **Description** directive(s), ignoring anything else within the `^B/^E` block when processing this stanza. This syntax can be used to create separators between database stanzas in the EZproxy Menu page. These special definitions are group sensitive and will obey **Option MenuByGroup** when determining whether or not they are displayed to users.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description                               |
|-------------|---|
| <i>text</i> | Descriptive text for the database stanza. |

## Examples

Create two databases with descriptive text, including a separator to insert between the databases when they appear in the menu.

```
Title Some Database
Description Some Database provided by Some Vendor.
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Title Separator
Description <hr>
```

```
Title Other Database
Description Other Database
Description provided by Other Vendor.
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Domain

**Domain** *wilddomain[:port]*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify an Internet domain whose URLs should be rewritten by EZproxy. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                                |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges             |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>DomainJavaScript, Host, HostJavaScript</b>                         |

### Description

**Domain** specifies an Internet domain whose URLs should be rewritten by EZproxy. If *port* is omitted, then any server using any port within the domain should be rewritten. If the port is included, then only servers using the specified port should be rewritten.

The **Domain** directive can be abbreviated **D**.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>wilddomain</i> | If <i>wilddomain</i> does not contain *, then authorize the proxying of any server whose name is exactly <i>wilddomain</i> or whose name ends in a period followed by <i>wilddomain</i> .<br><br>If <i>wilddomain</i> contains at least one *, then authorize the proxying of any server whose name matches <i>wilddomain</i> where * matches 0 or more characters and ? matches any one character. |

## Options

| Option      | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| <i>port</i> | If <i>port</i> is included, then only servers using the specified port should be rewritten. |

## Examples

Proxy any server that is `somedb.com`, ends in `.somedb.com`, or uses an IP addresses starting with `132.174`.

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
Domain 132.174.*.*
```

## DomainJavaScript

**DomainJavaScript** *wilddomain[:port]*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify an Internet domain whose URLs should be rewritten by EZproxy and that additional JavaScript processing should occur for pages proxied from any corresponding servers. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Host</b> , <b>Host.JavaScript</b>  |

### Description

**Domain** specifies an Internet domain whose URLs should be rewritten by EZproxy and that additional JavaScript processing should occur for pages proxied from any corresponding servers. If the port is included, then only servers using the specified port should be rewritten.

When EZproxy proxies content, it normally rewrites URLs that appear within the HTTP header and within HTML tags that accept URLs, but nothing else. If a server matches

**DomainJavaScript**, when content is retrieved from *wilddomain[:port]* using the corresponding protocol and port, EZproxy will perform additional processing to rewrite anything that appears to be a URL in any retrieved content that is identified as being HTML, JavaScript, or XML.

If a database stanza contains **Host**, **Domain**, and **DomainJavaScript** directives that correspond to a specific protocol/ host/ port, **DomainJavaScript** takes priority and enables additional processing.

The **DomainJavaScript** directive can be abbreviated **DJ**.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>wilddomain</i> | <p>If <i>wilddomain</i> does not contain *, then authorize the proxying of any server whose name is exactly <i>wilddomain</i> or whose name ends in a period followed by <i>wilddomain</i>.</p> <p>If <i>wilddomain</i> contains at least one *, then authorize the proxying of any server whose name matches <i>wilddomain</i> where * matches 0 or more characters and ? matches any one character.</p> |

## Options

| Option      | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| <i>port</i> | If <i>port</i> is included, then only servers using the specified port should be rewritten. |

## Examples

Proxy access to Some Database and perform additional processing on any servers in the somedb.com domain.

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
DomainJavaScript somedb.com
```

## EBLSecret

### EBLSecret *secret*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the shared secret provided by Ebook Library for authenticating EZproxy users into this resource. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>AllowVars, EncryptVar</b>   |

### Description

**EBLSecret** specifies the shared secret provided by Ebook Library for authenticating EZproxy users into this resource. This value is used to generate a cryptographic signature that authenticates requests made by EZproxy to Ebook Library.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier     | Description  |
|---------------|--|
| <i>secret</i> | Shared secret provided by Ebook Library for authenticating EZproxy users into this resource. |

## Examples

Typical configuration for accessing Ebook Library

```
Title Ebook Library
AllowVars u
EncryptVar u astringyoupick
EBLSecret D34A9B3C28F1
URL http://www.yourlib.ebllib.com/EBLWeb/patron/
DJ ebllib.com
```

## ebrarySite

**ebrarySite** [-URL= *url*] [-RedirectHTTP] *yoursite*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify configuration information required to use EZproxy to authenticate to ebrary using single sign-on. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Groups  |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

## Description

**ebrarySite** specifies configuration information required to use EZproxy to authenticate to ebrary using single sign-on. In this configuration, EZproxy is not used to proxy access to ebrary. When you create links to ebrary, you will create direct links to ebrary with no reference to EZproxy. Instead of proxying access, EZproxy is linked with ebrary to handle user authentication when a user performs an action that requires an ebrary account, such as authenticating remote access or accessing a bookshelf.

Configuring EZproxy and ebrary to use single sign-on must be coordinated with ebrary technical support to make corresponding changes to your ebrary account. When ready to begin, contact ebrary support for assistance.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier       | Description   |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>yoursite</i> | ebrary site assigned to your institution that appears in your ebrary URLs (e.g., <a href="http://site.ebrary.com/lib/yoursite">http:// site.ebrary.com/ lib/ yoursite</a> ) |

## Options

| Option        | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| -URL= url     | The base URL to use when EZproxy communicates with ebrary during authentication and to use when returning the user to ebrary. The default is <code>http:// site.ebrary.com</code> . |
| -RedirectHTTP | Specify if -URL specifies an https URL for EZproxy to communicate with the ebrary servers but you want the user returned to ebrary using http instead of https.                     |

## Examples

Typical configuration to enable ebrary single sign-on integration.

```
ebrarySite yourlib
```

## EncryptVar

**EncryptVar** [u| 0| 1| 2| 3| 4| 5| 6| 7| 8| 9],[[u| 0| 1| 2| 3| 4| 5| 6| 7| 8| 9]...] *key*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the key to use to encrypt variables that are sent as part of starting point URLs. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Next database stanza only   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>AllowVars, UsrVar</b>  |

## Description

**EncryptVar** specifies the key to use to encrypt variables that are sent as part of starting point URLs. Normally, variables authorized by **AllowVars** are sent unchanged. **EncryptVar** changes this behavior by specifying an encryption key that is used to encrypt variable values before they are sent. The primary purpose for this directive is to support encryption of the username that is sent during authentication to Ebook Library.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier  | Description   |
|------------|---|
| u          | The letter u is replaced by the username used to log into EZproxy.  |
| 0-9        | Single digits 0 through 9 are replaced by values established with the <b>UsrVar</b> authentication directive. |
| <i>key</i> | The key value to use when encrypting the value of the variable.   |

## Examples

Typical configuration for EBook Library.

```
Title Ebook Library
AllowVars u
EncryptVar u astringyoupick
EBLSecret D34A9B3C28F1
URL http://www.yourlib.eplib.com/EBLWeb/patron/
DJ eplib.com
```

## ExtraLoginCookie

**ExtraLoginCookie** *cookie= value[; path= /path[/]; domain= domain]*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify one or more additional cookies that should be set during login processing |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>CookieFilter</b>   |

### Description

**ExtraLoginCookie** specifies one or more additional cookies that should be set during login processing. The main purpose of this directive is to support older load balancers that use cookies for request routing to backend servers, but which do not set these cookies automatically. In this scenario, each backend server would use the same cookie name, but set the value to a unique value recognized by the load balancer for routing the requests to the specific backend server.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier            | Description  |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>cookie= value</i> | Specify the name of the cookie to set and the value to assign to the cookie. |

### Options

| Option                  | Description   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>; path= /path</i>    | Specify the path for which the cookie should be sent. The most common value is <i>; path= /</i> |
| <i>; domain= domain</i> | Specify the domain in which the cookie should be set.   |

### Examples

During login, create a cookie named `proxyid` with a value of `1025`. The **CookieFilter** directive insures that the extra cookie is filtered out during proxying to avoid forwarding the cookie to remote web servers.

```
ExtraLoginCookie proxyid=1025; path=/; domain=.yourlib.org
CookieFilter proxyid
```

## FormSelect

### **FormSelect** *wildinputname*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the name of an input tag that EZproxy should use to determine which form to use with a URL -Form= dynamic configuration when the remote page includes multiple forms. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | May only appear once per database stanza  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>FormSubmit</b> , <b>URL -Form= dynamic</b>   |

### **Description**

**FormSelect** specifies the name of an input tag that EZproxy should use to determine which form to use with a URL -Form= dynamic configuration when the remote page includes multiple forms. When using **URL -Form= dynamic**, EZproxy defaults to using the first form that appears on the remote page, which may not be the correct form to process. The **FormSelect** directive allows the appropriate form to be identified by including the name of one the input tags that appears in the form that should be processed.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b>     | <b>Description</b>   |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>wildinputname</i> | Name of an input tag that appears within the form that should be processed. The name is tested using case-insensitive wildcard matching, allowing * to match 0 or more characters or ? to match any one character. |

### **Examples**

Specify that the form to process should be the form which has an input tag named username.

```
Title Some Database
URL -Form=dynamic somedb http://www.somedb.com/login.asp
FormSelect username
FormVariable username=someuser
FormVariable password=somepass
```

## FormSubmit

### **FormSubmit** *html*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify alternate HTML to display when EZproxy has to stop and redirect a user to a URL. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Referer, URL</b>  |

### **Description**

**FormSubmit** specifies alternate HTML to display when EZproxy has to stop and redirect a user to a URL. This special processing occurs when using referring URL authentication to remote web sites and in some instances of using URL -Form. EZproxy uses JavaScript to move the browser forward automatically, but if the remote user has disabled JavaScript or if the destination web site is slow in responding, the user may see the intermediate page generated by EZproxy that includes this text.

If a database stanza has multiple **FormSubmit** directives, the texts of these directives are combined together to create a single, long form submission. The HTML specified with this directive must create a form submit button.

The default **FormSubmit** value is

```
If your browser does not continue automatically, click <input  
type="submit" value="here">
```

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>                                      |
|------------------|---|
| <i>html</i>      | Alternate HTML to present in place of the default text. |

## Examples

Username/ password form automation demonstrating FormSubmit with the typical, default values:

```
Title Some Database
URL -Form=get somedb http://www.somedb.com/login.asp
FormSubmit If your browser does not continue automatically,
FormSubmit click <input type="submit" value="here">
FormVariable username=someuser
FormVariable password=somepass
```

## Host

**Host** [[http:// | https:// ]]host[:port] [listenport]

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify a specific protocol/ host/ port which should be rewritten by EZproxy. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges                     |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Domain, Domain.JavaScript, Host.JavaScript, URL</b>                        |

### Description

**Host** specifies a specific protocol/ host/ port which should be rewritten by EZproxy.. If http:// and https:// are both omitted, then EZproxy assumes that the protocol is http. If *port* is omitted, the default is 80 for http or 443 for https.

The **Host** directive also authorizes the specified protocol/ host/ port for use in Starting Point URLs, similar to the behavior of the **URL** directive..

The **URL** directive is an implicit **Host** directive, making it redundant to specify the same protocol/ host/ port in both a **URL** directive and a **Host** directive.

The **Host** directive can be abbreviated **H**.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description                                 |
|-------------|---|
| <i>host</i> | Name of the host to authorize for proxying. |

## Options

| Option                  | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>http://</code>    | May appear in front of the hostname to indicate that http should used. This value is the assumed value unless <code>https://</code> is specified.  |
| <code>https://</code>   | Must appear in front of the hostname if the host should be proxied using https.  |
| <code>port</code>       | Specific remote port to authorize for proxying. If in unspecified, defaults to 80 for http or 443 for https.   |
| <code>listenport</code> | Specific local port to associate with this host. This optional is primarily intended to assign a fixed port for use in proxy by port. When used with proxy by hostname, it specifies that the hostname should not be rewritten, and instead this host should be proxied using the base name of the EZproxy server on the specified port. |

## Examples

Direct EZproxy to proxy access to `http://www.somedb.com`, `http://www.somedb.com:8080`, `http://history.somedb.com`, and `https://store.somedb.com`.

In this example, proxying would **not** be available to other URLs with the `somedb.com` domain, such as `https://www.somedb.com`, `http://history.somedb.com:8080`, or `http://store.somedb.com`.

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Host www.somedb.com:8080
Host http://history.somedb.com
Host https://store.somedb.com
```

## HostJavaScript

**HostJavaScript** `[[http://|https://]]host[:port] [listenport]`

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a specific protocol/ host/ port which should be rewritten by EZproxy and that additional JavaScript processing should occur for pages proxied from the corresponding server. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges  |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Domain, DomainJavaScript, Host, URL</b>   |

## Description

**HostJavaScript** specifies a specific protocol/ host/ port which should be rewritten by EZproxy and that additional JavaScript processing should occur for pages proxied from the corresponding server. If `http://` and `https://` are both omitted, then EZproxy assumes that the protocol is `http`. If `port` is omitted, the default is 80 for `http` or 443 for `https`.

When EZproxy proxies content, it normally rewrites URLs that appear within the HTTP header and within HTML tags that accept URLs, but nothing else. If a server matches **HostJavaScript**, when content is retrieved from *host* using the corresponding protocol and port, EZproxy will perform additional processing to rewrite anything that appears to be a URL in any retrieved content that is identified as being HTML, JavaScript, or XML.

The **HostJavaScript** directive also authorizes the specified protocol/ host/ port for use in Starting Point URLs, similar to the behavior of the **URL** directive.

If a database stanza contains both a **Host** and **HostJavaScript** directive for the same protocol/ host/ port, **HostJavaScript** takes priority and enables additional processing.

The **HostJavaScript** directive can be abbreviated **HJ**.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description                                 |
|-------------|---|
| <i>host</i> | Name of the host to authorize for proxying. |

## Options

| Option                | Description  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>http://</code>  | May appear in front of the hostname to indicate that <code>http</code> should be used. This value is the assumed value unless <code>https://</code> is specified.  |
| <code>https://</code> | Must appear in front of the hostname if the host should be proxied using <code>https</code> .  |
| <i>port</i>           | Specific remote port to authorize for proxying. In unspecified, defaults to 80 for <code>http</code> or 443 for <code>https</code> .   |
| <i>listenport</i>     | Specific local port to associate with this host. This option is primarily intended to assign a fixed port for use in proxy by port. When used with proxy by hostname, it specifies that the hostname should not be rewritten, and instead this host should be proxied using the base name of the EZproxy server on the specified port. |

## Examples

Direct EZproxy to proxy access to `http://www.somedb.com` with extra JavaScript processing enabled. In this example, proxying would **not** be available to other URLs within the `somedb.com` domain.

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
HostJavaScript www.somedb.com
```

## HTTPHeader

### HTTPHeader *wildheader*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify additional HTTP headers that should be allowed to pass through EZproxy to remote web servers |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**HTTPHeader** specifies additional HTTP headers that should be allowed to pass through EZproxy to remote web servers. When a web browser makes a request to a web server, it includes additional information using “headers” to provide additional information. For example, if the browser is configured to specify that English is the preferred language of its user, the browser will add “Accept-Language: en-us” where Accept-Language is the header, and en-us is the value for the header.

To avoid conflicts, EZproxy is configured to only pass through headers that it has been explicitly configured to handle. Information on how to handle the majority of headers required is already built into EZproxy.

With the advent of AJAX technology, applications running in browsers may now create and use their own custom headers to pass information to web applications. Since these custom headers are unknown to EZproxy, it blocks them, which can prevent the application from working properly. The **HTTPHeader** directive can be used to authorize the passing of custom headers. When determining if a header in the request matches a *wildheader* specified with **HTTPHeader**, EZproxy performs a case-insensitive comparison.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>wildheader</i> | The header to authorize, which may include the * wildcard to match zero or more characters and the ? wildcard to match any one character. |

## Examples

Authorize a header that is exactly CustomHeader.

```
HTTPHeader CustomHeader
```

Authorize any headers that start with Very-Special-.

```
HTTPHeader Very-Special-*
```

## HTTPMethod

### HTTPMethod *method*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify additional HTTP methods that should be processed by EZproxy |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                            |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**HTTPMethod** specifies additional HTTP methods that should be processed by EZproxy. HTTP methods are the verbs used by browsers to make requests to web servers. The standard HTTP methods supported by EZproxy are GET, POST, and HEAD. EZproxy rejects any requests that use methods that are not pre-authorized. This directive can be used to authorize the use of other HTTP methods, as may be required to support special web server environments.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier     | Description                                 |
|---------------|---|
| <i>method</i> | The additional method to authorize for use. |

### Examples

Enable the HTTP SEARCH and SUBSCRIBE methods.

```
HTTPMethod SEARCH
```

```
HTTPMethod SUBSCRIBE
```

## IntruderAttempts (replaced by IntruderIPAttempts)

**IntruderAttempts** and **IntruderTimeout** were replaced by **IntruderIPAttempts** in EZproxy 3.6c GA (2006-03-10) and later.

## IntruderIPAttempts

**IntruderIPAttempts** **-interval=** *minutes* **-expires=** *minutes* [**-reject=** *rejectcount*] *count*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Enable intruder detection based on source IP address                                       |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-independent but usually included toward the top               |
| User visible documents | EZproxy will start evading further login attempts  |
| Administrator logs     | <b>messages.txt</b>  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 3.6c GA (2006-03-10) or later  |
| Replaces               | <b>IntruderAttempts</b> , <b>IntruderTimeout</b>   |
| See also               | <b>Audit</b> ; <b>IntruderUserAttempts</b> ; <b>RejectIP</b> ; EZproxy Administration Page |

### Description

**IntruderIPAttempts** is used to enable intruder detection based on source IP address.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier                        | Description  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>-interval=</b> <i>minutes</i> | Number of <i>minutes</i> in which the <i>count</i> from an IP address must be reached in order for EZproxy to start blocking all login attempts from that address                    |
| <b>-expires=</b> <i>minutes</i>  | Number of <i>minutes</i> in which no further login attempts from a blocked IP address must be made in order for EZproxy to stop blocking login attempts from that address            |
| <i>count</i>                     | Number of login attempts from an IP address using invalid information that must occur during the <b>-interval</b> before EZproxy starts blocking all login attempts from the address |

### Options

| Option                             | Description   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>-reject=</b> <i>rejectcount</i> | Number of login attempts from an IP address using invalid information that must be reached during the <b>-interval</b> before EZproxy treats the IP address as a <b>RejectIP</b> address, blocking all further logins from that address until the restriction is manually cleared using the option on the EZproxy Administration Page to view and clear intrusion attempts. |

## Examples

Block all further login attempts from an IP address after 20 login attempts with invalid information are made from the IP address during a 5-minute interval. Allow login attempts again from the IP address after 15 minutes pass with no further login attempts.

```
IntruderIPAttempts -interval=5 -expires=15 20
```

Extend the previous example by adding the **-reject** option. If the number of login attempts with invalid information from an IP address reaches 100 within the 5 minute interval, block the IP address from further access until it is manually cleared.

```
IntruderIPAttempts -interval=5 -expires=15 -reject=100 20
```

## IntruderLog

### IntruderLog *failures*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the limit on the number of times to log failed attempts from the same IP address to messages.txt if auditing is disabled |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Audit</b>   |

### Description

**IntruderLog** specifies the limit on the number of times to log failed attempts from the same IP address to messages.txt if auditing is disabled. This directive is designed for use with the original tracking of intruder attempts which were recorded to messages.txt. This directive has no effect if auditing has been enabled with the **Audit** directive.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier       | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>failures</i> | The maximum number of failed attempts from the same IP address to record to messages.txt. The default value is 25. |

### Examples

If auditing is disabled, limit the number of IP intrusion attempts logged to messages.txt to 20.

```
IntruderLog 20
```

## IntruderReject (replaced by IntruderIPAttempts)

**IntruderReject** was replaced by **IntruderIPAttempts**: IntruderIPAttempts -Reject.

## IntruderTimeout (replaced by IntruderIPAttempts)

**IntruderAttempts** and **IntruderTimeout** were replaced by **IntruderIPAttempts** in EZproxy 3.6c GA (2006-03-10) and later.

## IntruderUserAttempts

**IntruderUserAttempts** **-interval=** *minutes* **-expires=** *minutes count*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Enable intruder detection based on wrong password                            |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-independent but usually included toward the top |
| User visible documents | EZproxy will block login attempts  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 3.6c GA (2006-03-10) or later  |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>IntruderIPAttempts</b>  |

### Description

**IntruderUserAttempts** enables intruder detection based on wrong password.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier                        | Description   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>-interval=</b> <i>minutes</i> | Number of <i>minutes</i> in which the <i>count</i> for a username must be reached in order for EZproxy to start blocking all login attempts for the username                    |
| <b>-expires=</b> <i>minutes</i>  | Number of minutes in which no further login attempts for a blocked username must be made in order for EZproxy to stop blocking login attempts for that username                 |
| <i>count</i>                     | Number of login attempts for a username using the wrong password that must occur during the <b>-interval</b> before EZproxy starts blocking all login attempts for the username |

### Examples

Block all further login attempts for a username after 10 login attempts with a wrong password are made during a 5-minute interval. Allow login attempts again for the username after 15 minutes pass with no further login attempts.

```
IntruderUserAttempts -interval=5 -expires=15 10
```

## LBPeer

**LBPeer** -Host= *host* [-http= *port* | -https= *port*] *id*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify hostnames and ports that EZproxy load balanced servers can use to communicate with each other when necessary. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Option UserObject</b>  |

### Description

**LBPeer** specifies hostnames and ports that EZproxy load balanced servers can use to communicate with each other when necessary. **LBPeer** should be used when **Option UserObject** is employed on multiple EZproxy servers, all of which operate with a single name behind a load balancer. When a user object is created, it is stored on a specific back-end EZproxy server. With **LBPeer** enabled, the ticket generated to retrieve a user object incorporates the *id* value that identifies that back-end server that holds the user object. When a request is placed to retrieve the user object, the *id* is used to identify if the server holding the user object received the request, This enables a request for the user object to be passed on if necessary to the server that holds it."

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier           | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| -Host= <i>host</i>  | The hostname or IP address to use to communicate directly with this server.  |
| -http= <i>port</i>  | The port to use to communicate directly with this server using http. If -http is specified, -https cannot be specified.  |
| -https= <i>port</i> | The port to use to communicate directly with this server using https. If -https is specified, -http cannot be specified. |
| <i>id</i>           | The identifier to use to tag content which must be handled by this server.   |

## Examples

Specify information on three load balancer hosts. EZproxy will open a listening socket on the local server for each of the hostnames on the local server to determine which LBPeer directive represents the local server. If none of the hostnames match, then EZproxy will record a warning and then ignore all LBPeer directives.

```
LBPeer -host=ezproxy1.yourlib.org -https=443 ezproxy1
LBPeer -host=ezproxy2.yourlib.org -https=443 ezproxy2
LBPeer -host=ezproxy3.yourlib.org -https=443 ezproxy3
```

## LoginCookieDomain

**LoginCookieDomain** Default | DomainName | HostName | Manual *name* | None

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the domain that EZproxy should use when setting its session cookie during login |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>LoginCookieName, Name, Option SafariCookiePatch</b>                                  |

### Description

**LoginCookieDomain** specifies the domain that EZproxy should use when setting its session cookie during login. The DomainName behavior is the default behavior as it has the widest compatibility across all browsers. When using any of the other options, be sure to test a variety of browsers on a variety of operating systems to insure the session cookie sets successfully.

If **Option SafariCookiePatch** is present in config.txt, its behavior overrides the **LoginCookieDomain** behavior for users who are accessing with the Safari browser.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier          | Description  |
|--------------------|--|
| Default            | When Default is specified, the behavior is the DomainName behavior described below.  |
| DomainName         | If the EZproxy server name is its IP address, then use the IP address; for hostnames, use everything from the first period to the end of the hostname (e.g., for ezproxy.yourlib.org, use .yourlib.org). |
| HostName           | If the EZproxy server name is its IP address, then use the IP address; for hostnames, use a period followed by the complete server name (e.g., for ezproxy.yourlib.org, use .ezproxy.yourlib.org).       |
| Manual <i>name</i> | Use the <i>name</i> provided for the domain when setting the cookie.   |
| None               | The cookie should be set without specifying a domain.  |

## Examples

Direct EZproxy to set its session cookie in the ezproxy.yourlib.org domain.

```
LoginCookieDomain Manual ezproxy.yourlib.org
```

Direct EZproxy not to specify a domain when settings its session cookie.

```
LoginCookieDomain None
```

## LoginCookieName

### **LoginCookieName** *name*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify an alternate name for the EZproxy session cookie |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                 |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later                                     |
| Replaces               | <b>CookieName</b>  |
| See also               | <b>Option RequireAuthenticate</b>                        |

### **Description**

**LoginCookieName** specifies an alternate name for the EZproxy session cookie. The default name for the EZproxy session cookie is ezproxy.

The main application for this directive occurs in environments where multiple EZproxy servers operate in the same domain, but provide access to different content. In such environments, the session cookie set by one EZproxy server could be overwritten when accessing a second EZproxy server, preventing the ability to use both servers concurrently.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| <i>name</i>      | The name to use for the session cookie. The cookie name is limited to a maximum of 16 letters and digits. |

### **Examples**

Change the name of the session cookie to EZproxyMain.

```
LoginCookieName EZproxyMain
```

## LoginPort

### **LoginPort** [-Virtual] *port*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a port on which EZproxy should listen for incoming login and administration requests using http. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Interface directives   |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>FirstPort, Interface, LoginPortSSL, RunAs</b>   |

### **Description**

**LoginPort** specifies a port on which EZproxy should listen for incoming login, menu, and administration requests using http. The first **LoginPort** directive establishes the port that EZproxy will use when generating URLs that point to itself using http. Subsequent **LoginPort** directives establish additional ports on which EZproxy should listen for http requests.

By default, EZproxy listens on all IP interfaces. If the **Interface** directive is employed before **LoginPort**, then EZproxy will only attempt to listen on the specified interface and port.

On Linux and Solaris, if *port* is below 1024 and -Virtual is not specified, then EZproxy must be started by the root user. In this instance, the **RunAs** directive can be used to direct EZproxy to change to a different user account once listening has been established on the specified port(s).

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| <i>port</i>      | The port on which EZproxy should listen for incoming http requests. |

### **Options**

| <b>Option</b> | <b>Description</b>   |
|---------------|--|
| -Virtual      | Do not actually listen on the port. When used, an additional LoginPort directive must follow to establish an actual port on which EZproxy should listen for request. |

## Examples

Configure EZproxy to listen on the standard http web server port 80.

```
LoginPort 80
```

Migrate an existing EZproxy server with URLs that point to port 2048 to start using port 80. The sequence of LoginPort directives is crucial as EZproxy will generate any URLs that points to itself based on the first LoginPort directive.

```
LoginPort 80  
LoginPort 2048
```

Migrate an existing EZproxy server with URLs that point to port 2048 to start using port 80 on a server that already has an existing web server that already uses port 80. In this scenario, a second IP address is added to the server (192.168.1.5 in this example). Refer to separate technical notes regarding adding additional IP addresses to existing servers for more information on this configuration.

```
Interface 192.168.1.5  
LoginPort 80
```

```
Interface Any  
LoginPort 2048
```

Direct EZproxy to act as though it is listening on port 80, but actually listen on port 8080. This configuration only works if a firewall is performing network address translation of external port 80 to internal port 8080.

```
LoginPort -Virtual 80  
LoginPort 8080
```

## LoginPortSSL

**LoginPortSSL** [-Virtual] [-Cert= *index*] *port*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify a port on which EZproxy should listen for incoming login and administration requests using https. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Interface directives  |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Interface, LoginPort, Option ForceHTTPSLogin, RunAs, SSL configuration</b>                             |

## Description

**LoginPortSSL** specifies a port on which EZproxy should listen for incoming login, menu, and administration requests using https. The first **LoginPortSSL** directive establishes the port that EZproxy will use when generating URLs that point to itself using https. Subsequent **LoginPortSSL** directives establish additional ports on which EZproxy should listen for https requests.

SSL configuration must be performed before LoginPortSSL directives can be employed in config.txt.

By default, EZproxy listens on all IP interfaces. If the **Interface** directive is employed before **LoginPortSSL**, then EZproxy will only attempt to listen on the specified interface and port.

On Linux and Solaris, if *port* is below 1024 and -Virtual is not specified, then EZproxy must be started by the root user. In this instance, the **RunAs** directive can be used to direct EZproxy to change to a different user account once listening has been established on the specified port(s).

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description  |
|-------------|--|
| <i>port</i> | The port on which EZproxy should listen for incoming https requests. |

## Options

| Option              | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| -Virtual            | Do not actually listen on the port. When used, an additional LoginPortSSL directive must follow to establish an actual port on which EZproxy should listen for request.                                 |
| -Cert= <i>index</i> | The number of a specific SSL certificate that should be used when listening for requests on this port. The default is to listen using the certificate that has been declared as the active certificate. |

## Examples

Configure EZproxy to listen on the standard http web server port 80 and https web server port 443.

```
LoginPort 80
LoginPortSSL 443
```

Direct EZproxy to act as though it is listening on ports 80 and 443, but actually listen on ports 8080 and 8443. This configuration only works if a firewall is performing network address translation of external port 80 to internal port 8080 and external port 443 to internal port 8443.

```
LoginPort -Virtual 80
LoginPort 8080
LoginPortSSL -Virtual 443
LoginPortSSL 8443
```

## MaxConcurrentTransfers

### MaxConcurrentTransfers *limit*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the maximum number of HTTP transfers that can be active concurrently. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                                      |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Option RecordPeaks</b>   |

### Description

**MaxConcurrentTransfers** specifies the maximum number of HTTP transfers that can be active concurrently. The default value of 200 allows 200 transfers simultaneously. This default meets the needs of most configurations.

If EZproxy reaches the maximum concurrent transfers limit, it will record an error in the messages.txt file.

This directive can be abbreviated as **MC**.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier    | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| <i>limit</i> | A number that indicates the maximum number of concurrent transfers to allow. |

### Examples

Raise the limit on maximum concurrent transfers to 500.

```
MaxConcurrentTransfers 500
```

## MaxLifetime

### **MaxLifetime** *minutes*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the maximum number of minutes that a session can be idle before it is automatically logged out. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### **Description**

**MaxLifetime** specifies the maximum number of minutes that a session can be idle before it is automatically logged out. The default value of 120 minutes allows a session to be idle for 120 minutes. This default meets the need of most configurations.

Although this directive can be repeated and can be used to set different idle times for different databases, the results can be somewhat unexpected. The recommended placement of this directive is a single instance before the first database stanza in config.txt.

This directive can be abbreviated **ML**.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| <i>minutes</i>   | A number that indicates the maximum number of minutes that a session may be idle before being logged out automatically. |

### **Examples**

Reduce the session lifetime limit to 60 minutes.

```
MaxLifetime 60
```

```
Title Some Database  
URL http://www.somedb.com  
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Title Other Database  
URL http://www.otherdb.com  
Domain otherdb.com
```

## MaxSessions

### **MaxSessions** *limit*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the maximum number of user sessions that can be active simultaneously. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                                       |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Option RecordPeaks</b>  |

### **Description**

**MaxSessions** specifies the maximum number of user sessions that can be active simultaneously. The default value of 500 allows 500 simultaneous sessions. This default meets the needs of most configurations.

If EZproxy reaches the maximum sessions limit, it will record an error in the messages.txt file.

This directive can be abbreviated **MS**.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| <i>limit</i>     | A number that indicates the maximum number of sessions that may be active simultaneously. |

### **Examples**

Raise the limit on the maximum sessions to 1000.

```
MaxSessions 1000
```

## MaxVirtualHosts

### MaxVirtualHosts *limit*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the maximum number of virtual web servers that EZproxy can create for proxying remote web servers. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Option ProxyByHostname</b>  |

### Description

**MaxVirtualHosts** specifies the maximum number of virtual web servers that EZproxy can create for proxying remote web servers. The default value of 200 is adequate for institutions that license only a limited number of database resources, but must often be increased for institutions that license many database resources.

If EZproxy reaches the maximum virtual host limit, it will record an error in the messages.txt file. Remote users may also see an error message indicating that this limit needs to be increased.

When increasing this value on a server that uses proxy by port, you also increase the number of incoming ports used by EZproxy. Depending on your firewall configuration, this may require updating the firewall to permit incoming access to these additional ports.

In proxy by port, if you need to increase this value beyond 2000, you should consider moving from proxy by port to proxy by hostname to reduce the amount of network resources and operating system resources required to operate EZproxy.

Institutions that use proxy by hostname often have the incorrect impression that **MaxVirtualHosts** no longer applies to their configuration. Even in proxy by hostname, **MaxVirtualHosts** restricts the maximum number of virtual web servers created by EZproxy.

This directive can be abbreviated **MV**.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier    | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| <i>limit</i> | A number that indicates the maximum number of virtual web servers that EZproxy can create for proxying remote web servers. |

## Examples

Increase the maximum number of virtual hosts to 1000.

```
MaxVirtualHosts 1000
```

## MessagesFile

**MessagesFile** [-strftime] *filename*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the name of an alternate file for logging the text that is normally stored in the messages.txt file. |
| Configuration file     | <b>messages.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | <i>filename</i>  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

## Description

**MessagesFile** specifies the name of an alternate file for logging the text that is normally stored in the messages.txt file. Unlike other configuration directives, **MessagesFile** is not placed in config.txt, but rather must appear as the very first line of the messages.txt file. This unusual placement insures that EZproxy can determine where to record diagnostics immediately upon startup.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier       | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>filename</i> | Name of the file where messages normally intended for messages.txt should be stored. |

## Options

| Option    | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| -strftime | This option indicates that <i>filename</i> may contain special sequences representing parts of the current date and time. The most common values to use in the filename are %Y for the current four-digit year, %m for the current two-digit month, %d for the current two-digit day of the month, and %W for the two-digit week of the year. |

## Examples

Direct EZproxy to record text normally intended for messages.txt to /var/log/ezproxy. This directive must appear as the first line of the existing messages.txt file.

```
MessagesFile /var/log/ezproxy
```

Direct EZproxy to record text normally intended for messages.txt to a file of the form messages-yyyy-mm-dd.txt, with a new file created automatically every day. This directive must appear as the first line of the existing messages.txt file.

```
MessagesFile -strftime messages-%Y-%m-%d.txt
```

## MetaFind

### MetaFind MUSECookie

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that special cookie handling required by the III MetaFind product should be enabled for the current database stanza. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**MetaFind** specifies that special cookie handling required by the III MetaFind product should be enabled for this current database stanza. This option is only required when using the III MetaFind product with EZproxy, and even then, only for specific resources when specified by III.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier  | Description                     |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| MUSECookie | Enable special cookie handling. |

### Examples

Enable III MetaFind special cookie handling for Some Database.

```
Title Some Database
MetaFind MUSECookie
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

## NeverProxy

**NeverProxy** *wilddomain*[:*port*]

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a domain that should never be proxied, even if other directives in EZproxy indicate that it should be proxied. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Domain, Domain.JavaScript, Host, HostJavaScript, URL</b>  |

### Description

**NeverProxy** specifies a domain that should never be proxied, even if other directives in EZproxy indicate that it should be proxied.

If *wilddomain* does not contain a \* wildcard, then EZproxy will match any hostname that exactly matches *wilddomain* or that ends with a period followed by *wilddomain*.

If *wilddomain* contains an \*, then EZproxy will attempt to match hostnames using \* as a wildcard for 0 or more characters and as a wildcard for any single character. Note: that only works as a wildcard if \* is also specified.

If *port* is omitted, then EZproxy will not check the port of the requested host to determine if a match exists.

If *port* is included, then EZproxy will only prevent proxying if *port* matches the port for the requested URL.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>wilddomain</i> | The domain for which to prevent proxying. If <i>wilddomain</i> does not contain a * wildcard, then EZproxy will match any hostname that exactly matches <i>wilddomain</i> or that ends with a period followed by <i>wilddomain</i> .<br><br>If <i>wilddomain</i> contains an *, then EZproxy will attempt to match hostnames using * as a wildcard for 0 or more characters and ? as a wildcard for any single character. Note that ? only works as a wildcard if * is also specified.” |

## Options

| Option          | Description   |
|-----------------|---|
| [ <i>port</i> ] | If the <i>port</i> is included, then only URLs that contain <i>port</i> will be prevented from being proxied. |

## Examples

Prevent the proxying of `shop.somedb.com`, even though it would otherwise match the Domain `somedb.com` directive, and also prevent the proxying of any hostname in `otherdb.com` that uses port 8080. Note that the **NeverProxy** directives are not part of database stanzas and can appear anywhere in `config.txt`.

```
NeverProxy shop.somedb.com
NeverProxy otherdb.com:8080
```

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option AcceptX-Forwarded-For

### Option AcceptX-Forwarded-For

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy should trust the X-Forwarded-For header and allow it to specify the IP address of the remote user. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Option X-Forwarded-For</b>   |

### Description

**Option AcceptX-Forwarded-For** specifies that EZproxy should trust the X-Forwarded-For header and allow it to specify the IP address of the remote user. This option should only be used in configurations where EZproxy is behind a firewall that uses network address translation that hides the IP address of remote users, but that also inserts an X-Forwarded-For header into the request to provide the true IP address of the remote user.

This option is very dangerous to use on an EZproxy server that is not installed within a protected environment. Outside a protected environment, any remote user could insert this header in an attempt to mislead the EZproxy server regarding the user's true remote address. Such misdirection could override security features including intruder detection by IP address and access control based on remote IP address.

This option should not be confused with **Option X-Forwarded-For** which performs a very different function.

### Examples

Permit the forwarding of X-Forwarded-For headers into EZproxy.

```
Option AcceptX-Forwarded-For
```

## Option AllowWebSubdirectories

### Option AllowWebSubdirectories

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that the subdirectories of the limited, loggedin, and public directories may be served to users. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | /limited, /loggedin, /public   |

### Description

**Option AllowWebSubdirectories** specifies that files in subdirectories of the limited, loggedin, and public directories may be served to users. Normally, EZproxy does not allow files held in subdirectories of limited or public to be served. First level subdirectories of loggedin specify a required group membership to access files, but deeper subdirectories are not allowed.

When **Option AllowWebSubdirectories** is active, the default restriction against the use of subdirectories is removed.

### Examples

Enable the use of subdirectories for /limited, /loggedin, and /public.

```
Option AllowWebSubdirectories
```

## Option AnyDNSHostname

### Option AnyDNSHostname [*options*]

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy mini-DNS server should respond to any request for a hostname that is this server's name or ends in this server's name. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>DNS</b>  |

### Description

**Option AnyDNSHostname** specifies that EZproxy mini-DNS server should respond to any request for a hostname that is this server's name or ends in this server's name. The mini-DNS server is enabled with the **DNS** directive. When the **DNS** directive is active, EZproxy will normally only resolve hostnames that match an active virtual web server. With **Option AnyDNSHostname**, the mini-DNS server behavior changes so that any hostname that is this server's name or ends with this server's name will also resolve.

The extremely rare configuration that requires this directive: (1) uses the **DNS** directive to support proxy by hostname, (2) posts persistent links to EZproxy in rewritten form, and (3) routinely removes all of its virtual web servers. Points 2 and 3 go against EZproxy best practices.

### Examples

Enable the mini-DNS server to resolve any hostname that matches this server's name or ends in this server's name.

```
Option AnyDNSHostname
```

## Option BlockCountryChange

### Option BlockCountryChange

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that if a user's IP address changes and the two-letter country code for the new IP address is different than the country code for the IP address used while logging in, access should be denied |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Location</b>   |

### Description

**Option BlockCountryChange** specifies that if a user's IP address changes and the two-letter country code for the new IP address is different than the country code for the IP address used while logging in, access should be denied.. To use this option, the **Location** directive must be configured to allow EZproxy to determine the origin country of IP addresses.

When this option is enabled, EZproxy records the two-letter country code from which the user accesses EZproxy while logging in. During each subsequent request to EZproxy, the IP address may legitimately change in situations such as moving between different wireless locations, but may also change if someone is trying to bypass restriction by logging in from one country and then trying to access from another country. When EZproxy detects a change of IP address and this option is active, EZproxy will check to insure that the two-letter country code of the request matches the original two-letter country code recorded during login.

### Examples

Enable the blocking of access if the two-letter country code changes during a user session.

```
Option BlockCountryChange
```

## Option Cookie

### Option Cookie

### Option DomainCookieOnly

### Option NoCookie

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify how EZproxy should handle the processing of cookies. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                       |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden                  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>CookieFilter</b>  |

### Description

A cookie is a piece of information sent by a web server to a web browser. A cookie contains a name and value, may contain a path, and may contain a domain. When a cookie is set by a web server using “HTTP Set-Cookie,” EZproxy inspects the cookie to determine if it contains a domain. If a domain is not included, the cookie is passed through unchanged and processed normally. If a domain is present, special processing is required. Consider the web server `www.somedb.com` requesting to set a cookie in the `somedb.com` domain. The EZproxy URL may be `www.somedb.com.ezproxy.yourlib.org`, which is not within the `somedb.com` domain. To handle this discrepancy, EZproxy stores the requested value of the cookie within its own user session, blocking the cookie from reaching the remote user’s browser. When placing requests for other web pages, EZproxy adds these domain cookies into the request sent to the remote web server.

**Option Cookie** is the default behavior for EZproxy when handling cookies. With this option enabled, EZproxy will pass through cookies that do not include a domain, but intercept and handle cookies that do include a domain. The intercepted cookies are stored as part of the user session on the EZproxy server.

**Option DomainCookieOnly** specifies that EZproxy should attempt to perform all cookie handling itself, without involving remote user’s browser in cookie handling. The name of this option is somewhat misleading since it actually directs EZproxy to handle both domain and non-domain cookies. All cookies that are set by the web server using “HTTP Set-Cookie” will be stored by EZproxy and sent back to the remote web server without being presented to the remote user’s browser. Cookies set by JavaScript are blocked from reaching the remote web server.

**Option NoCookie** directs EZproxy to prevent any cookies from being forwarded from the browser to the remote web server, and also prevents EZproxy from sending any cookies that are stored as part of the user's session to the remote web server.

### Examples

Access to Some Database will use special processing where all cookie handling is handled directly by EZproxy. Standard cookie processing is then restored for Other Database and any other databases that appear after Other Database.

```
Option DomainCookieOnly
```

```
Title Some Database  
URL http://www.somedb.com  
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Option Cookie
```

```
Title Other Database  
URL http://www.otherdb.com  
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option DisableSSL40bit

### Option DisableSSL40bit

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that SSL encryption algorithms that use only 40-bits should be disabled, and for historic reasons, also disable SSLv2. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>LoginPortSSL, Option DisableSSL56bit, Option DisableSSLv2</b>   |

### Description

**Option DisableSSL40bit** specifies that SSL encryption algorithms that use only 40-bits should be disabled, and for historic reasons, also disables SSLv2.

40-bit and 56-bit algorithms remain enabled in EZproxy by default for backward compatibility, but are generally regarded as weak protocols that are best disabled using **Option DisableSSL56bit**.

This directive must appear before any **LoginPortSSL** directives.

### Examples

Disable 40-bit algorithms and SSLv2. For historic reasons, the behavior of Option DisableSSLv2 is implied by the presence of Option DisableSSL40bit, but Option DisableSSLv2 is included to avoid confusion. Note how both of these options appear before the first LoginPortSSL directive.

```
Option DisableSSL40bit
Option DisableSSLv2

LoginPortSSL 443
```

## Option DisableSSLv2

### Option DisableSSLv2

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that SSL version 2 (SSLv2) handshakes should not be permitted. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                               |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Option DisableSSL40bit</b> , <b>Option DisableSSL56bit</b>          |

### Description

**Option DisableSSLv2** specifies that SSL version 2 (SSLv2) handshakes should not be permitted.

SSLv2 remains enabled in EZproxy by default for backward compatibility, but is generally regarded as a weak protocol that is best disabled using this option.

This directive must appear before any **LoginPortSSL** directives.

### Examples

Disable 56-bit (and also 40-bit) algorithms plus SSLv2. Unlike **Option DisableSSL40bit**, **Option DisableSSLv2** must appear explicitly to disable SSLv2 processing. Note how both of these options appear before the first **LoginPortSSL** directive.

```
Option DisableSSL56bit
Option DisableSSLv2
```

```
LoginPortSSL 443
```

## Option DomainCookieOnly

See **Option Cookie**

## Option ExcludeIPMenu

### Option ExcludeIPMenu

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Allows access to Menu Page without login for users from specified IP |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                             |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents | Ezproxy Menu Page  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | EZproxy Menu Page; <b>ExcludeIP</b> ; <b>Option MenuByGroups</b>     |

### Description

**Option ExcludeIPMenu** specifies that users who access the EZproxy Menu Page from an **ExcludeIP** address should see the EZproxy Menu Page without being required to log in first. This varies from EZproxy's standard behavior, which requires all users to authenticate before being presented with the EZproxy Menu Page.

### Examples

In this example, if someone accesses the EZproxy Menu Page from an IP address in the range 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255, EZproxy will display the menu page and show the option for Some Database.

```
Option ExcludeIPMenu
```

```
ExcludeIP 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255
```

```
Title Some Database  
URL http://www.somedb.com  
Domain somedb.com
```

## Option ForceHTTPSAdmin

### Option ForceHTTPSAdmin

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that the EZproxy administration page must always be presented using https. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option ForceHTTPSAdmin** specifies that the EZproxy administration page must always be presented using https. When this option is active, if the administration page is accessed using http, EZproxy will automatically redirect the user to the https version of the page.

### Examples

Require that the EZproxy administration page always be presented using https.

```
Option ForceHTTPSAdmin
```

## Option ForceHTTPSLogin

### Option ForceHTTPSLogin

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that the EZproxy login page must always be presented using https. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                                  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**Option ForceHTTPSLogin** specifies that the EZproxy login must always be presented using https. When this option is active, if EZproxy needs to present the login page and the user is accessing using http, EZproxy will automatically redirect the user to the https version of the page.

### Examples

Require that the EZproxy login always be presented using https.

```
Option ForceHTTPSLogin
```

## Option HideEZproxy

### Option HideEZproxy

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that referring URLs that point at the EZproxy server's main URL should be hidden when proxying requests to remote web servers. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option HideEZproxy** specifies that referring URLs that point at the EZproxy server's main URL should be hidden when proxying requests to remote web servers. With this option in effect, EZproxy will suppress referring URLs such as its login page and menu page. This option does not prevent EZproxy for rewriting other referring URLs that it recognizes as pointing to the proxied version of remote web servers.

**Option NoHideEZproxy** is the default behavior and specifies that referring URLs that point at the EZproxy server's main URL should not be hidden when proxying requests to remote web servers.

### Examples

Hide referring URLs for the EZproxy server from Some Database, but not from Other Database or any other databases that follow Other Database.

[Example Description]

```
Option HideEZproxy
```

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Option NoHideEZproxy
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option `HttpsHyphens`

### Option `HttpsHyphens`

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that hostnames used with <code>https</code> in proxy by hostname with wildcard certificates should have their periods changed to hyphens. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**Option `HttpsHyphens`** specifies that hostnames used with `https` in proxy by hostname with a wildcard certificate should have their periods changed to hyphens. For example, `https://www.somedb.com` might be changed to `https://www-somedb-com.ezproxy.yourlib.org`. This is the default behavior for EZproxy in this scenario.

**Option `NoHttpsHyphens`** specifies that hostnames used with `https` in proxy by hostname with a wildcard certificate should not have all periods changed to hyphens. For example, `https://www.somedb.com` might become `https://www.somedb.com.ezproxy.yourlib.org`. Disabling the transformation of periods to hyphens causes browser warnings. This option should only be employed if a web site refuses to proxy correctly when the periods are transformed to hyphens.

### Examples

Disable the transformation of periods to hyphens for Some Database, but restore the normal behavior for Other Database and any databases that appear after Other Database.

```
Option NoHttpsHyphens
```

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Option HttpsHyphens
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option I choose to use Domain lines that threaten the security of my network

### Option I choose to use Domain lines that threaten the security of my network

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Direct EZproxy to accept unrecommended and dangerous domains with the <b>Domain</b> and <b>DomainJavaScript</b> directives |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | All database stanzas   |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option I choose to use Domain lines that threaten the security of my network** directs EZproxy to accept unrecommended and dangerous domains with the **Domain** and **DomainJavaScript** directives. This directive is only processed if it is the very first line of the config.txt file. When this option is active, EZproxy will record a warning regarding the risk of using this directive to messages.txt.

In a normal configuration, EZproxy disallows **Domain** and **DomainJavaScript** directives that match extremely broad sets of hosts, including domains such as \*, com, and edu. When this option is active, EZproxy will accept such domains and attempt to process them. However, in such unconstrained configurations, EZproxy will regularly block with maximum virtual host errors, and may also be subverted into proxying access to any number of unauthorized locations.

This directive exists at the request of a small number of institutions that choose to employ this dangerous behavior. The use of this directive is not recommended. **Support cannot be provided for any configuration that employs this directive.**

### Examples

Direct EZproxy to proxy everything on the Internet. This example is guaranteed to make EZproxy fail.

```
Option I choose to use Domain lines that threaten the security of my network
Title Dangerous and Unsupported Configuration
URL http://www.google.com
Domain *
```

## Option IgnoreWildcardCertificate

### Option IgnoreWildcardCertificate

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy should treat a wildcard SSL certificate as though it is a non-wildcard certificate. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Option ProxyByHostname</b> , SSL configuration  |

### Description

**Option IgnoreWildcardCertificate** specifies that EZproxy should treat a wildcard SSL certificate as though it is a non-wildcard certificate. This option is designed for use when operating EZproxy in proxy by hostname mode “= 20”. In such a configuration, EZproxy expects its SSL certificate to be named with “\*.” followed by the server name, such as “\*.ezproxy.yourlib.org”. In this example, if you import a certificate named “\*.yourlib.org”, then you need to use this option to warn EZproxy that the certificate is not in the form expected.

When using this option, EZproxy will act as though it has a non-wildcard certificate installed. This will cause browser warnings to appear when proxying access to secure web sites. The only way to avoid these warnings in proxy by hostname is to use a wildcard certificate that is in the recommended format.

### Examples

Direct EZproxy to treat a wildcard certificate as though it is a non-wildcard certificate.

```
Option IgnoreWildcardCertificate
```

## Option LoginReplaceGroups

### Option LoginReplaceGroups

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that if a user authenticates a second time against an existing session, the group memberships assigned for the second authentication should replace any existing group memberships of the first instead of being merged with the existing group memberships. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option LoginReplaceGroups** specifies that if a user authenticates a second time against an existing session, the group memberships assigned for the second authentication should replace any existing group memberships of the first instead of being merged with the existing group memberships.

When users authenticate to EZproxy for the first time, new sessions are created and the users are assigned EZproxy group memberships. If users try to access resources outside of their group memberships, they may be challenged to log in again. Normally, if users are able to authenticate to other accounts that are authorized for the previously unauthorized resources, EZproxy will merge the group memberships of their original session and their group memberships. When this option is active, EZproxy changes its behavior so that it will replace the old group memberships with the new group memberships instead of merging the two group memberships.

### Examples

Direct EZproxy to replace group memberships for users who authenticate twice in the same session.

```
Option LoginReplaceGroups
```

## Option LogReferer

### Option LogReferer

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that, during login processing, EZproxy should record its attempts at performing referring URL authentication. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>LogFormat</b> , Referring URL authentication   |

### Description

**Option LogReferer** specifies that, during login processing, EZproxy should record its attempts at performing referring URL authentication. This option should only be enabled during referring URL authentication testing, and should be removed once referring URL authentication works as expected.

### Examples

Enable the logging of referring URL authentication attempts.

```
Option LogReferer
```

## Option LogSAML

### Option LogSAML

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy should store copies of Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) documents during Shibboleth authentication for debugging. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     | xl###.xml   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | Shibboleth user authentication  |

### Description

**Option LogSAML** specifies that EZproxy should store copies of Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) documents during Shibboleth authentication for debugging. SAML documents are used to pass information back and forth between EZproxy and Shibboleth Identity Providers. When this option is enabled, EZproxy will record these documents to files starting with xl followed by a number and ending in .xml. For instance, the first file is named xl1.xml. These files are stored in the directory where EZproxy is installed. Do NOT run with this option in production as the number of files created and stored grows rapidly and can be considered a security exposure.

### Examples

Enable the logging of SAML assertions.

```
Option LogSAML
```

## Option LogSession

### Option LogSession

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that the EZproxy session identifier should be substituted for %u in log formats specified with the <b>LogFormat</b> or <b>LogSPU</b> directives |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Audit, AuditPurge, LogFormat, LogSPU, Option LogUser</b>   |

### Description

**Option LogSession** specifies that the EZproxy session identifier should be substituted for %u in log formats specified with the **LogFormat** or **LogSPU** directives. By including this option in config.txt, your web server log analysis software may be able to link together all of the requests placed during a single EZproxy session. If the **Audit** facility is active and the audit file has not been deleted by **AuditPurge**, you can also cross-reference the session identifier from the web server log file back to the original user who was accessing EZproxy.

If **Option LogSession** and **Option LogUser** both appear in config.txt, then **Option LogSession** takes priority and prevents **Option LogUser** from having any effect.

If you want to record both the login username and the session identifier, use **Option LogUser** to allow %u to be recorded as the username, and %{ezproxy-session}i to record the session identifier.

### Examples

Enable the EZproxy session identifier to be recorded in EZproxy web server log files.

```
Option LogSession
```

## Option LogSPUEdit

### Option LogSPUEdit

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that Starting Point URL transformations attempted or performed by <b>SPUEdit</b> should be logged to messages.txt. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>SPUEdit</b>   |

### Description

**Option LogSPUEdit** specifies that Starting Point URL transformations attempted or performed by **SPUEdit** should be logged to messages.txt. The logging generated by this directive simplifies the debugging of the manipulations performed by **SPUEdit** directives on incoming Starting Point URLs, especially when complex rules involving regular expressions are involved. Since this option can generate a number of diagnostic messages for each login request placed to EZproxy, it should normally be left in place only during testing and then removed once everything works as expected.

### Examples

Enable the logging of the effects of SPUEdit directives to messages.txt.

```
Option LogSPUEdit
```

## Option LogUser

### Option LogUser

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that the username provided while logging into EZproxy should be substituted for %u in log formats specified with the <b>LogFormat</b> or <b>LogSPU</b> directives |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>LogFormat, LogSPU, Option LogSession</b>   |

### Description

**Option LogSession** specifies that the username provided while logging into EZproxy should be substituted for %u in log formats specified with the **LogFormat** or **LogSPU** directives. By including this option in config.txt, your web server log analysis software may be able to link together all of the requests placed by a given user across all EZproxy sessions.

If **Option LogSession** and **Option LogUser** both appear in config.txt, then **Option LogSession** takes priority and prevents **Option LogUser** from having any effect.

If you want to record both the login username and the session identifier, use **Option LogUser** to allow %u to be recorded as the username, and %{ezproxy-session}i to record the session identifier.

### Examples

Enable the username provided during login to be recorded in EZproxy web server log files.

```
Option LogUser
```

## Option MenuByGroups

### Option MenuByGroups

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that the EZproxy Menu Page should only display database stanzas that match the groups assigned to the user |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         | Groups   |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents | EZproxy Menu Page  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>ExcludeIP</b> ; EZproxy Menu Page; <b>Option ExcludeIPMenu</b> ; <b>Title</b> ; <b>Group</b>                    |

### Description

**Option MenuByGroups** specifies that the EZproxy Menu Page should only display database stanzas that match the groups assigned to the user. This option allows the EZproxy Menu Page to automatically adjust based on the resources available to the user.

Normally, only authenticated users can view the EZproxy Menu Page. If **Option ExcludeIPMenu** is active and an unauthenticated user accesses the EZproxy Menu Page from an IP address that is an excluded address, then the user will see all database stanzas regardless of group assignments on the stanzas.

### Examples

Specify that the menu should be limited by group membership and create two database stanzas with varying group assignments. A user assigned to the Students group will see both database stanzas in the EZproxy Menu page, whereas a user assigned to only the Alumni group will only see the first database stanza.

```
Option MenuByGroups
```

```
Group Students+Alumni
```

```
Title Some Database available to students and alumni  
URL http://www.somedb.com  
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Group Students
```

```
Title Other Database limited to students  
URL http://www.otherdb.com  
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option MetaEZproxyRewriting

### Option MetaEZproxyRewriting

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that a special HTML meta tag may appear in HTML to direct EZproxy to disable and enable its URL rewriting |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**Option MetaEZproxyRewriting** specifies that a special HTML meta tag may appear in HTML to direct EZproxy to disable its URL rewriting.

**Option NoMetaEZproxyRewriting** is the default and specifies that EZproxy should ignore the special HTML meta tag and always leave URL rewriting enabled.

For database stanzas that have **Option MetaEZproxyRewriting** enabled, the tag:

```
<meta name="EZproxyRewriting" content="disable">
```

may be inserted before any HTML code in which URL rewriting should not occur.

This behavior can be reversed by inserting the tag:

```
<meta name="EZproxyRewriting" content="enable">
```

before any HTML code in which URL rewriting should occur.

### Examples

Enable the meta tag for EZproxyRewriting for web pages retrieved from our local web server, but not for web pages from Some Database nor any other databases that appear further down in config.txt.

```
Option MetaEZproxyRewriting
```

```
Title Local Web Server  
URL http://www.yourlib.org  
Domain yourlib.org
```

```
Option NoMetaEZproxyRewriting
```

```
Title Some Database  
URL http://www.somedb.com  
Domain somedb.com
```

## **Option NoCookie**

See **Option Cookie**

## **Option NoHideEZproxy**

See **Option HideEZproxy**

## **Option NoHttpsHyphens**

See **Option HttpsHyphens**

## **Option NoMetaEZproxyRewriting**

See **Option MetaEZproxyRewriting**

## **Option NoProxyFTP**

See **Option ProxyFTP**

## **Option NoUTF16**

See **Option UTF16**

## **Option NoX-Forwarded-For**

See **Option X-Forwarded-For**

## Option ProxyByHostname

### Option ProxyByHostname

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy should operate in proxy by hostname instead of its default of proxy by port. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**Option ProxyByHostname** specifies that EZproxy should operate in proxy by hostname instead of its default of proxy by port.

### Follow this link for more detail

<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/ezproxy/cfg/proxybyhostname.htm>

### Examples

Direct EZproxy to operate in proxy by hostname.

```
Option ProxyByHostname
```

## Option ProxyFTP

### Option ProxyFTP

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that FTP URLs to anonymous FTP servers should be rewritten as HTTP URLs that can then be retrieved through EZproxy. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas  |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**Option ProxyFTP** specifies that FTP URLs to anonymous FTP servers should be rewritten as HTTP URLs that can then be retrieved through EZproxy. This option only supports the retrieval of specific FTP files. It does not support directory listings or the ability to store files using FTP.

**Option NoProxyFTP** is the default behavior and specifies that FTP URLs should be left untouched by EZproxy.

### Examples

Allow anonymous FTP URLs to be retrieved from Some Database, but not from Other Database or any other databases that follow Other Database.

```
Option ProxyFTP
```

```
Title Some Database  
URL http://www.somedb.com  
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Option NoProxyFTP
```

```
Title Other Database  
URL http://www.otherdb.com  
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option RecordPeaks

### Option RecordPeaks

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Enable recording of select operational values to messages.txt as they reach new peak values |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     | messages.txt  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**Option RecordPeaks** enables the recording of select operational values to messages.txt as they reach new peak values. The values recorded are the maximum number of user sessions, concurrent transfers, and virtual hosts.

When EZproxy is started or restarted, the number of user sessions starts at the number of sessions active when EZproxy was last shut down, the number of concurrent transfers starts at 0, and the number of virtual hosts starts at the number of virtual hosts assigned when EZproxy was last shutdown.

EZproxy checks the peak values once per minute, and if any of the values have increased, the current peak values for all three are recorded to messages.txt.

### Examples

Enable the recording of peak values.

```
Option RecordPeaks
```

## Option RedirectUnknown

**Option RedirectUnknown** was disabled in EZproxy 5.1c. See **RedirectSafe** and **Option UnsafeRedirectUnknown**.

## Option RefererInHostname

### Option RefererInHostname

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that when EZproxy is creating a referring URL to authenticate the user into a remote web server, the referring hostname should include the value of the <b>Referer</b> directive. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Option ProxyByHostname, Referer</b>  |

### Description

**Option RefererInHostname** specifies that when EZproxy is creating a referring URL to authenticate the user into a remote web server, the referring hostname should include the value of the **Referer** directive. By default, if an EZproxy server named `ezproxy.yourlib.org` is using **LoginPort** 80 and a **Referer** value of `demo`, then the remote web server will see the request as being referred from `http://ezproxy.yourlib.org/referer/demo`. If **Option RefererInHostname** is enabled and EZproxy operates in proxy by hostname, the referring URL would change to `http://demo.ezproxy.yourlib.org/referer/demo`.

This option can be useful if working with remote web server that authenticate solely based on the hostname portion of the referring URL, without the ability to match on other portions of the URL.

This option affects all databases that use referring URL authentication. It cannot be enabled and disabled on a database stanza by database stanza basis.

### Examples

Enable the inclusion of the Referer value in referring URLs and configure Some Database to use referring URL authentication.

```
Option RefererInHostname

Referer secret

Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
```

## Option RelaxedRADIUS

### Option RelaxedRADIUS

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that RADIUS responses may be accepted from any IP address |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                          |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | RADIUS user authentication  |

### Description

**Option RelaxedRADIUS** specifies that RADIUS responses may be accepted from any IP address. By default, when EZproxy performs RADIUS user authentication, EZproxy will only accept RADIUS responses that return from the same IP address to which the original request was sent. With this option in place, EZproxy removes the IP address restriction when checking responses. The response is still required to contain the same authenticator used when making the original request. This option is mainly useful in environments with clustered RADIUS servers that respond on different IP addresses.

### Examples

Enable relaxed RADIUS response processing.

```
Option RelaxedRADIUS
```

## Option SafariCookiePatch

### Option SafariCookiePatch

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy should use an alternate method to store its session cookie for users of the Safari browser. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Name</b>  |

### Description

**Option SafariCookiePatch** specifies that EZproxy should use an alternate method to store its session cookie for users of the Safari browser. This option is only required for EZproxy servers whose names end in a two-letter domain and whose names contain only two periods (e.g., ezproxy.yourlib.xy would need this, but ezproxy.library.yourlib.xy and ezproxy.yourlib.org would not).

If Safari users try to access systems with server names that fall under this restriction on which this option is not configured, they will receive a warning about the EZproxy cookie not being accepted during login.

### Examples

```
Name ezproxy.yourlib.xy
Option SafariCookiePatch
```

## Option StatusUser

### Option StatusUser

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Display the username associated with a login session on the / <b>status</b> Server Status page |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b>  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | Server Status page   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 3.6c GA (2006-03-10) or later  |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option StatusUser** directs EZproxy to display the username associated with a login session on the Server Status page, making it easier to determine if the same username is being used by many users to gain access to your server.

### Examples

Display the username associated with a login session on the Server Status page:

```
Option StatusUser
```

## Option TicketIgnoreExcludeIP

### Option TicketIgnoreExcludeIP

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that users who are sent to EZproxy with a ticket must be required to log in, even if the user is accessing from an excluded IP address |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>ExcludeIP</b> , Ticket user authentication  |

### Description

**Option TicketIgnoreExcludeIP** specifies that users who are sent to EZproxy with a ticket should always be logged in, even if the user is accessing from an excluded IP address. Normally, if a user enters EZproxy through a Starting Point URL, and the corresponding database stanza is configured with **ExcludeIP** for the user's address, EZproxy will simply redirect the user to the URL without creating a new session.

To override the default behavior and create a configuration in which all tickets entering EZproxy insure that the user is authenticated into an EZproxy session, add this option to the config.txt file.

### Examples

Direct EZproxy to authenticate users who enter with a ticket, even if otherwise unnecessary.

```
Option TicketIgnoreExcludeIP
```

## Option UnsafeRedirectUnknown

### Option UnsafeRedirectUnknown

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify that the unrecommended behavior originally provided by <b>Option RedirectUnknown</b> should be enabled. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>RedirectSafe</b>   |

**OCLC strongly recommends that you do NOT use this directive.**

### Description

**Option UnsafeRedirectUnknown** specifies that the unrecommended behavior originally provided by **Option Redirect Unknown** should be enabled.

Prior to EZproxy 5.1c, **Option RedirectUnknown** provided a method to direct EZproxy to accept any Starting Point URL, including those that targeted web sites that were not configured for proxying. The intended purpose of this option was to allow EZproxy to be targeted both for licensed content and free content, allowing sites to route all outgoing links through EZproxy without considering whether or not the links required proxying.

Unfortunately, “phishing sites” become aware of this behavior and started generating their own Starting Point URLs that pointed back to their own servers. Such URLs appeared to be affiliated with respectable institutions, misleading people into following them through to these unexpected sites.

To prevent this behavior, **Option RedirectUnknown** was disabled in EZproxy 5.1c and a new directive was introduced called **RedirectSafe**. The **RedirectSafe** directive can be used to identify web sites that do not need to be proxied, but which should be allowed as targets of Starting Point URLs.

When upgrading from an older release of EZproxy that uses **Option RedirectUnknown** to a newer release, the recommended strategy is to use **RedirectSafe**. If this restriction is not detected until the upgrade has occurred, **Option UnsafeRedirectUnknown** can be used to enable the original behavior while consideration is given to how to use **RedirectSafe**.

### Examples

Enable the unrecommended behavior previously provided by Option RedirectUnknown.

```
Option UnsafeRedirectUnknown
```

## Option UsernameCaretN

### Option UsernameCaretN

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that ^N can be used within EZproxy web pages to include the username provided when the user logged in. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option UsernameCaretN** specifies that ^N can be used within EZproxy web pages to include the username provided when the user logged in. For example, this directive allows the login username to be incorporated into the EZproxy Menu Page by using ^N within that page.

When this directive is active, the variable `session:user` is also available to access the username provided when the user logged in.

### Examples

Permit username to be included on EZproxy web pages using ^N.

```
Option UsernameCaretN
```

## Option UTF16

### Option UTF16

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that content sent using UTF-16 encoding should be transformed into UTF-8 and processed by EZproxy. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**Option UTF16** specifies that content sent using UTF-16 encoding should be transformed into UTF-8 and processed by EZproxy. UTF-16 and UTF-8 are UNICODE standards for encoding character sets, especially for international characters. The main purpose for this option is to support the Chinese database Siku Quanshu.

**Option NoUTF16** is the default behavior for EZproxy and indicates that UTF-16 content should not be processed by EZproxy.

### Examples

Enable UTF-16 processing for Siku Quanshu, but disable it for Other Database and any databases that follow Other Database.

```
Option UTF16
```

```
Title Siku Quanshu
URL http://skqs.yourlib.org
DJ skqs.yourlib.org
```

```
Option NoUTF16
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## Option X-Forwarded-For

### Option X-Forwarded-For

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify that EZproxy should include the IP address of the remote user when forwarding requests to the remote web server. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Following database stanzas until overridden  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Option AcceptX-Forwarded-For</b>  |

### Description

**Option X-Forwarded-For** specifies that EZproxy should include the IP address of the remote user when forwarding requests to the remote web server. In normal operation, EZproxy hides the IP address of the remote user from the remote web server. When this option is used, EZproxy will insert a special header when forwarding requests to the remote web server that includes the IP address of the remote user. This information is included using an HTTP header called X-Forwarded-For.

**Option NoX-Forwarded-For** restores EZproxy's normal behavior of hiding the address of the remote user.

These options should not be confused with **Option AcceptX-Forwarded-For** which performs a very different function.

### Examples

Pass the address of the remote user to Some Database, but not to Other Database nor any databases after Other Database.

```
Option X-Forwarded-For
```

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Option NoX-Forwarded-For
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## OverDriveSite

**OverDriveSite** -Secret= *secret* -URL= *url* [-ILSName= *ilsname*] [-LibraryID= *libraryid*] *site*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify configuration information required to use EZproxy to authenticate to OverDrive content. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         | Groups  |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>Option LoginReplaceGroups</b>  |

### Description

**OverDriveSite** specifies configuration information required to use EZproxy to authenticate to OverDrive content. EZproxy is not used to proxy access to OverDrive. When you create links to OverDrive, you will create direct links to OverDrive with no reference to EZproxy. Instead of proxying access, EZproxy is linked with OverDrive to handle user authentication when a user performs an action that requires an OverDrive account, such as checking out an item.

See <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/ezproxy/db/overdrive.htm> for other information

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier              | Description   |
|------------------------|---|
| -Secret= <i>secret</i> | Value provided by OverDrive and used by EZproxy to generate encryption signatures on URLs that return the user to OverDrive after authentication. |
| -URL= <i>url</i>       | URL provided by OverDrive and used by EZproxy to return the user to OverDrive after authentication.   |
| <i>site</i>            | Value provided by OverDrive that identifies the institution that is requesting authentication.  |

### Options

| Option                       | Description                                       |
|------------------------------|---|
| -ILSName= <i>ilsname</i>     | Optional value provided by OverDrive if required. |
| -LibraryID= <i>libraryid</i> | Optional value provided by OverDrive if required. |

## Examples

Single library with a single OverDrive collection.

```
OverDriveSite -URL=http://yourlib.overdrive.com -Secret=shhh yourlib
```

Two libraries with different OverDrive collections authenticated by the same EZproxy server. In this example, **Option LoginReplaceGroups** is used to prevent EZproxy from merging the group memberships of two different sessions together, which could lead to the unexpected result of providing a username intended from one collection being used with another collection.

```
Option LoginReplaceGroups
```

```
Group yourlib
```

```
OverDriveSite -URL=http://yourlib.overdrive.com -Secret=123 yourlib
```

```
Group OtherLib
```

```
OverDriveSite -URL=http://otherlib.overdrive.com -Secret=456l otherlib
```

## PidFile

**PidFile** [-Charge] [-Guardian] *filename*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a file in which EZproxy should store its process id(s) |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent                       |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

## Description

**PidFile** specifies a file in which EZproxy should store its process id(s).

When EZproxy starts up, the first process created is called the guardian process. The role of the guardian process is to create a second process, called the charge process, and then monitor the charge process. The charge process performs the actual processing of requests. If the guardian process detects that the charge process has frozen, the guardian process will stop the frozen charge process and then start a new charge process.

If neither the `-Charge` nor `-Guardian` options are specified, the default is `-Guardian`. If both `-Charge` and `-Guardian` are specified, EZproxy will store the guardian process id in the first line of the file and the charge process id in the second line of the file.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier       | Description   |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>filename</i> | The name of the file in which the process id(s) should be stored. |

## Options

| Option    | Description                                   |
|-----------|---|
| -Charge   | Store the process id of the charge process.   |
| -Guardian | Store the process id of the guardian process. |

## Examples

Both of these examples store the process id of only the guardian process in `/var/run/ezproxy.pid`.

```
PidFile /var/run/ezproxy.pid  
PidFile -Guardian /var/run/ezproxy.pid
```

Store the process id of both the guardian and charge processes in `/var/run/ezproxy.pid`.

```
PidFile -Charge -Guardian /var/run/ezproxy.pid
```

## ProxyHostnameEdit

**ProxyHostnameEdit** *find replace*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a rule for renaming hostnames generated for proxy by hostname. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                                 |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Option ProxyByHostname</b>  |

## Description

**ProxyHostnameEdit** specifies a rule for renaming hostnames generated for proxy by hostname. If multiple **ProxyHostnameEdit** directives appear in config.txt, each is applied in the same order as they appear in config.txt.

This directive was originally created to allow the hostnames generated for proxy by hostname to be shortened to compensate for an early browser which could not handle hostnames that were longer than 63 characters in length. This restriction does not exist in any modern browsers.

The hostname presented to this directive for processing may include a letter and port number inserted at the beginning of the string, such as p8080-www.somedb.com for http://www.somedb.com:8080 or s8443-www.somedb.com for https://www.somedb.com:8443. The EZproxy server name is not presented as part of the string to edit.

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier      | Description   |
|----------------|---|
| <i>find</i>    | String to find in the generated hostname. May begin with ^ to indicate the match must start from the beginning of the string. May end with \$ to indicate the match must finish at the end of the string. |
| <i>replace</i> | String to replace the portion of the generated hostname that matches <i>find</i> .  |

## Examples

Change somedb.com to sdb in generated hostnames, resulting in hostnames such as www.sdb.ezproxy.yourlib.org instead of www.somedb.com.ezproxy.yourlib.org. The first directive handles somedb.com when it appears as the complete hostname, and the second directive handles any hostnames that end in .somedb.com.

```
ProxyHostnameEdit ^somedb.com$ sdb
ProxyHostnameEdit .somedb.com$ .sdb
```

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

## RADIUSRetry

### RADIUSRetry *seconds*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the number of seconds that EZproxy should wait before resending an unacknowledged request to a RADIUS authentication server |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | RADIUS user authentication  |

### Description

**RADIUSRetry** specifies the number of seconds that EZproxy should wait before resending an unacknowledged request to a RADIUS authentication server. The default value is 1, which is appropriate for most environments.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier      | Description   |
|----------------|---|
| <i>seconds</i> | The number of seconds to wait before resending an unacknowledged request to a RADIUS authentication server. The minimum value is 1. |

### Examples

Change the retry timeout from the default of 1 second to 2 seconds.

```
RADIUSRetry 2
```

## RedirectSafe

**RedirectSafe** *wilddomain*[:*port*]

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | To identify the hostnames of web sites with free content that do not need to be proxied, but that may appear in starting point URLs generated by systems such as Electronic Resource Management Systems. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents | None   |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               | <b>Option RedirectUnknown</b>  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

Directive that may be repeated as needed. Typical placement is toward the top of config.txt.

Prior to EZproxy 5.1c, the typical solution to handle such hostname was to incorporate "Option RedirectUnknown" into config.txt/ ezproxy.cfg. This earlier option did not limit which hostnames could be specified and became a security risk when phishing sites began to create starting point URLs that point to institutional EZproxy servers but that target their own servers.

If *wilddomain* does not contain a \* wildcard, then EZproxy will match any hostname that exactly matches *wilddomain* or that ends with a period followed by *wilddomain*.

If *wilddomain* contains an \*, then EZproxy will attempt to match hostnames using \* as a wildcard for 0 or more characters and ? as a wildcard for any single character. Note that ? only works as a wildcard if \* is also specified.

If *port* is omitted, then EZproxy will not check the port of the requested host to determine if a match exists.

If *port* is included, then EZproxy will only prevent proxying if *port* matches the port for the requested URL.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>wilddomain</i> | The domain for which redirection is permitted. See description for details. |

## Options

| Option      | Description  |
|-------------|--|
| <i>port</i> | If the <i>port</i> is included, then only URLs that contain <i>port</i> will permit redirection. |

## Examples

### Configuration

A sample use of RedirectSafe is:

```
RedirectSafe somedb.com
RedirectSafe otherdb.com
```

In this example, if the hostname of a URL is exactly `somedb.com` or `otherdb.com`, or if the hostname ends with `.somedb.com` or `.otherdb.com`, it is considered safe for redirection.

If such a hostname appears in a starting point URL, and if EZproxy is not otherwise configured to proxy the hostname, then a user accessing such a URL will be silently redirected to the specified URL instead of receiving an error about the hostname not being configured.

### RedirectSafe priority

If a hostname a directive that indicates proxying should occur—Domain (D), DomainJavascript (DJ), Host (H), HostJavascript (HJ), or URL (U)—and also matches a RedirectSafe directive, then the proxying directive will take priority for the hostname and indicate that proxying should occur, overriding the RedirectSafe directive. This behavior makes it safe for an institution to bulk generate RedirectSafe directives based on all possible destination hostnames without the need to explicitly avoid hostnames that should be proxied.

### Other areas that use RedirectSafe

EZproxy 5.1c introduced the ability to specify a target location where a user should be redirected after logging out of EZproxy using URLs of the form:

```
http://ezproxy.yourlib.org:2048/logout?url=http://www.yourlib.org/loggedout.htm
```

To use this syntax, the hostname of the target URL must match to a RedirectSafe directive.

## RejectIP

### RejectIP *IP| IP range*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Identify computers to be blocked from accessing EZproxy |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-independent; repeatable    |
| User visible documents | <b>reject.htm</b>                                       |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               |   |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>IntruderIPAttempts</b>                               |

### Description

**RejectIP** is used to identify computers to be blocked from accessing EZproxy. It uses a single qualifier that is either an IP address or an IP address range. It can appear multiples times in **config.txt**.

By default, EZproxy simply closes any connection request from a **RejectIP** address. If you want to provide feedback to users, you can create a **reject.htm** file and place it in the **docs** subdirectory. If EZproxy finds such a file, it sends the file to the remote user and then closes the connection.

### IP|IP range

Provide a single IP address (*IP*) or a range of IP addresses (*IP-IP*)

### Examples

Block access from the single IP address 68.14.229.198 and the range of addresses from 68.15.0.0 through 68.15.3.255:

```
RejectIP 68.14.229.198
```

```
RejectIP 68.15.0.0-68.15.3.255
```

## RemoteTimeout

### **RemoteTimeout** *seconds*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify the number of seconds to wait for a remote web server to respond when transferring rewritten content. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | <b>BinaryTimeout</b> , <b>ClientTimeout</b>   |

### **Description**

**RemoteTimeout** specifies the number of seconds to wait for a remote web server to respond when transferring rewritten content. This timeout does not control the total amount of time for the transfer, but rather the maximum amount of time that EZproxy will wait without receiving any data from the remote web server before abandoning the request. Examples of rewritten content include HTML, and when JavaScript processing is active, script files, CSS files, and XML files. The default value is 60 seconds.

If the number of seconds specified with **RemoteTimeout** is greater than the current value of **BinaryTimeout**, the **BinaryTimeout** value is raised to match the **RemoteTimeout** limit. If the number of seconds specified with **RemoteTimeout** is less than the current value of **BinaryTimeout**, the **BinaryTimeout** value is unchanged.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>                               |
|------------------|--|
| <i>seconds</i>   | The number of seconds to wait before timing out. |

### **Examples**

Increase the timeout value to 180 seconds.

```
RemoteTimeout 180
```

## ShibbolethDisable

**ShibbolethDisable** 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.0

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Specify a version of Shibboleth that should not be allowed for authentication to EZproxy. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | Yes   |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               | Shibboleth user authentication  |

### Description

**ShibbolethDisable** specifies a version of Shibboleth that should not be allowed for authentication to EZproxy. The original support for Shibboleth authentication was based on the Shibboleth 1.2. Later support was added for Shibboleth 1.3 and Shibboleth 2.0. This directive allows specific versions of Shibboleth authentication to be disabled if needed or desired.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier | Description                        |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1.2       | Disable support for Shibboleth 1.2 |
| 1.3       | Disable support for Shibboleth 1.3 |
| 2.0       | Disable support for Shibboleth 2.0 |

### Examples

Disable Shibboleth 1.2 and 1.3 support.

```
ShibbolethDisable 1.2  
ShibbolethDisable 1.3
```

## Title

### **Title** [-Hide] *text*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Start a new database stanza and specify a title to associate with the stanza |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                                       |
| Repeatable             | Once per database stanza   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges                    |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents | EZproxy Menu Page  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | EZproxy Administration Pages; EZproxy Menu Page; <b>Option MenuByGroups</b>  |

### **Description**

**Title** starts a new database stanza and specifies a title to associate with the stanza.

### **Qualifiers**

| <b>Qualifier</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| <i>text</i>      | Specifies the title to associate with the database stanza. The title appears in various EZproxy administration pages and conditionally appears in the EZproxy Menu Page unless the <b>-Hide</b> option is included. |

### **Options**

| <b>Option</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|---------------|---|
| <b>-Hide</b>  | <b>-Hide</b> specifies that this stanza should be suppressed in the EZproxy Menu Page |

### **Examples**

Two database stanzas, the second of which will be hidden from the EZproxy Menu Page but which can still be accessed using a Starting Point URL.

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Title -Hide Other Database hidden from EZproxy Menu
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

## TokenKey

### TokenKey *key*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the token key to use when authenticating to Books24x7.com. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                             |
| Repeatable             | Once per database stanza   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Books24x7site</b> , <b>TokenSignatureKey</b>                    |

### Description

**TokenKey** specifies the token key to use when authenticating to Books24x7.com. The token key is a value is an arbitrary string chosen by your institution to randomize the tokens provided to Books24x7.com. This value is used in combination with the **Books24x7Site** and **TokenSignatureKey** to generate encrypted authentication URLs needed to authenticate users into this resource.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier  | Description   |
|------------|---|
| <i>key</i> | Value chosen by your institution to randomize the tokens provided to Books24x7.com. Once chosen and in use, this value should not be changed. |

### Examples

A typical configuration for accessing Books24x7.com.

```
Title Books24x7.com
URL http://library.books24x7.com/library.asp?^B
Books24x7Site ABC123
TokenKey SomethingYouPickAndDontTellAnyone
TokenSignatureKey YouGetThisFromBooks24x7
DJ books24x7.com
```

## TokenSignatureKey

### TokenSignatureKey *signkey*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the token signature key to use when authenticating to Books24x7.com. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                                       |
| Repeatable             | Once per database stanza   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Books24x7site</b> , <b>TokenKey</b>                                       |

### Description

**TokenSignatureKey** specifies the token signature key to use when authenticating to Books24x7.com. The token signature key is a value assigned by Book24x7.com to authenticate an institutional subscription, similar in nature to a password credential. This value is used in combination with the **Books24x7Site** and **TokenKey** to generate encrypted authentication URLs needed to authenticate users into this resource.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier      | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| <i>signkey</i> | Value assigned by Books24x7.com to authenticate an institutional subscription. |

### Examples

Typical configuration for accessing Books24x7.com.

```
Title Books24x7.com
URL http://library.books24x7.com/library.asp?^B
Books24x7Site ABC123
TokenKey SomethingYouPickAndDontTellAnyone
TokenSignatureKey YouGetThisFromBooks24x7
DJ books24x7.com
```

## UMask

### UMask *mode*

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Purpose                | Provide a numeric value that controls the permissions on files created by the Linux and Solaris versions of EZproxy |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent  |
| Repeatable             | No  |
| Interacts with         |   |
| Database stanza scope  |   |
| User visible documents |   |
| Administrator logs     |   |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later  |
| Replaces               |   |
| See also               |   |

### Description

**UMask** provides a numeric value that controls the permissions on files created by the Linux and Solaris versions of EZproxy. This directive serves no meaningful purpose on Windows.

The syntax of this directive is the same as the Linux and Solaris command `umask`. When **UMask** is not specified, its default value is `0077`, which limits access on files to the account that is used to run EZproxy. Refer to *mode* for information on computing the values for use with **UMask**.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier   | Description  |
|-------------|--|
| <i>mode</i> | A four-digit number that must start with 0 and is followed by three other digits. The digits are calculated by adding together the permissions that should not be granted, using 4 for read, 2 for write, and 1 for execute. The second digit controls user access, the third digit controls group access, and the fourth digit controls access for all others. The default value is <code>0077</code> , where the first 0 is the required value, the second 0 indicates that user access should not be restricted, the third 7 indicates that all group access should be denied and the fourth 7 indicates that access for all others should be denied. |

## Examples

Specify that files created by EZproxy should be unrestricted for the account that runs EZproxy, restricted to read access for group members, and denied for all others.

```
UMask 0037
```

Specify that files created by EZproxy should be unrestricted for the account that runs EZproxy and for group members, but restricted to read access for all others.

```
UMask 0003
```

## URL (version 1)

### URL *url*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the main entry point URL for a database.                             |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent                                       |
| Repeatable             | Once per database stanza   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges                    |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | EZproxy menu page, EZproxy status page, <b>Host</b> , <b>Host.JavaScript</b> |

### Description

This version of **URL** specifies the main entry point URL for a database. The protocol/ host/ port of the URL also becomes authorized for use in starting point URLs. Refer to the example for more detail on exactly what starting point URLs are authorized by a URL directive.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier  | Description                      |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>url</i> | Main entry URL to this database. |

## Examples

These URL directives specify URLs that will appear in the EZproxy menu page and the EZproxy status page. In addition, they authorize starting point URLs that point to URLs that begin with `http://www.somedb.com/`, `http://www.otherdb.com:8080/`, and `https://www.anotherdb.com/`.

In contrast, none of these directives authorize starting point URLs that point to URLs such as `http://www.somedb.com:8000`, `http://www.otherdb.com`, `http://www.anotherdb.com`, or `https://www.anotherdb.com:8443/` since there are no **Host**, **HostJavaScript**, or **URL** directives that matches any of these combinations of protocol/ host/ port.

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com:8080/search/
Domain otherdb.com
```

```
Title Another Database
URL https://www.anotherdb.com/login.asp
Domain anotherdb.com
```

## URL (version 2)

**URL** [-Refresh] [-Redirect] [-Append] [-Encoded] *label url*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a non-proxied method for accessing a remote web server based on EZproxy retrieving some information from the remote web server and passing it unedited to the remote browser or else redirecting a user to a URL that is hidden from unauthorized users. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Once per database stanza   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges  |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>ExcludeIP</b> , <b>URL (version 3)</b>  |

## Description

This version of **URL** is a non-proxied method for accessing a remote web server based on EZproxy retrieving some information from the remote web server and passing it unedited to the remote browser or else redirecting a user to a URL that is hidden from unauthorized users. This method can be used to create public URLs that hide URLs that contain usernames and passwords.

In this form of **URL**, the URL used to reference this database stanza is formed by adding `/login/label` after the main URL for the EZproxy server, such as `http://ezproxy.yourlib.org/login/label`.

If a user accesses a `/login/label` URL from an IP address that requires user authentication (as opposed to an **ExcludeIP** address), and the user has not authenticated to EZproxy already, then the user will be challenged to authenticate before being allowed to proceed.

When an authenticated user or a user accessing from an **ExcludeIP** address accesses a `/login/label` URL, EZproxy will provide access as follows:

- If `-Append` is specified, then EZproxy will check for `/login/label/queryadditions` and will act as though `queryadditions` were specified after `url`. If `-Encoded` is specified, the contents of `queryadditions` will be “query string escaped” by changing any special characters to a percent sign followed by the two hexadecimal characters for the value.
- If neither `-Refresh` or `-Redirect` are specified, EZproxy will retrieve `url` (plus `queryadditions`) and pass the content retrieved back to the user without rewriting. This format does not work with most web sites, but does work with OCLC WebScript URLs for OCLC FirstSearch resources.
- If `-Redirect` or `-Refresh` are specified, EZproxy will redirect the user to `url` (plus `queryadditions` if relevant).

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>label</i> | Label to use when building EZproxy URLs that refer to this database stanza. |
| <i>url</i>   | URL to retrieve or to which to redirect users.                              |

## Options

| Option                 | Description  |
|------------------------|--|
| <code>-Refresh</code>  | Specify that authorized users should be sent to the remote URL using a browser refresh. This option is preferred when the remote server should see the referring URL as the EZproxy server.      |
| <code>-Redirect</code> | Specify that authorized users should be sent to the remote URL using a HTTP redirect. This option is faster, but the destination web server may not see the referring URL as the EZproxy server. |
| <code>-Append</code>   | Specify that any text that appears after <i>label</i> and a slash should be appended on to <i>url</i> .  |
| <code>-Encoded</code>  | Must be used with <code>-Append</code> and specifies that the text that is being appended should be encoded as URL safe first.   |

## Examples

Enable a URL similar to `http://ezproxy.yourlib.org/login/somedb` to be used to redirect authorized users to `http://www.somedb.com/login.asp?inst=secret`.

```
Title Some Database
URL -Redirect somedb http://www.somedb.com/login.asp?inst=secret
```

Authorize a URL similar to `http://ezproxy.yourlib.org/login/otherdb` to be used to reroute users to the specified URL, and allowing a query value to be included at the end of the URL such as `http://www.otherdb.com/login/otherdb/history` which would redirect the user to `http://www.otherdb.com/search?q=history`.

```
Title Other Database
URL -Redirect -Append -Encoded otherdb http://www.otherdb.com/search?q=
```

## URL (version 3)

**URL** -Form= *method* [-RewriteHost] *label url*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify the information needed for EZproxy to construct a web browser form to bring a user into a web server, most often without proxying. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Once per database stanza   |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas, groups, interface directives, IP ranges  |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>FormSelect, FormSubmit, FormVariable, Option LogUser</b>  |

### Description

This version of **URL** specifies the information needed for EZproxy to construct a web browser form to bring a user into a web server, most often without proxying.

If a user accesses a `/login/label` URL from an IP address that requires user authentication (as opposed to an **ExcludeIP** address), and the user has not authenticated to EZproxy already, then the user will be challenged to authenticate before being allowed to proceed.

When an authenticated user or a user accessing from an **ExcludeIP** address accesses a `/login/label` URL, EZproxy will provide access as follows:

## Qualifiers

| Qualifier                         | Description  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>-Form= <i>method</i></code> | Specify the type of form to construct. Value may be get, post, or dynamic.           |
| <code><i>label</i></code>         | Label to use when building EZproxy URLs that refer to this database stanza           |
| <code><i>url</i></code>           | URL to which to either redirect users or to retrieve for <code>-Form= dynamic</code> |

## Options

| Option                    | Description   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>-RewriteHost</code> | Specify that remote users should not be sent <code>url</code> , but instead should be sent to the proxied version of <code>url</code> . |

## Examples

Enable a URL similar to `http://ezproxy.yourlib.org/login/somedb?database=history` to direct EZproxy to create a form with a destination of `http://www.somedb.com/login.asp` with fixed form variables of username and password and take the value of database specified in the URL to create a form variable named database with the value history. The user will be sent to this form without proxying.

```
Title Some Database
URL -Form=post somedb http://www.somedb.com/login.asp
FormVariable username=someuser
FormVariable password=somepass
FormVariable database
```

Perform the same processing as the previous example, except specify that remote users should also be proxied when access the remote resource. Unlike the previous example, this version also contains a **Domain** directive to specify other hosts that should be proxied.

```
Title Some Database
URL -Form=post -RewriteHost somedb http://www.somedb.com/login.asp
FormVariable username=someuser
FormVariable password=somepass
FormVariable database
Domain somedb.com
```

In the first two examples, EZproxy builds a static form based on the information provided. In this example, to construct the form for access, EZproxy retrieves the contents of the specified URL and then constructs a form using the action returned from this URL, the values specified with `FormVariable`, plus the values found in HTML input tags for the retrieved form (excluding those blocked with `FormVariable -Suppress`). This version is intended for use when the remote web server requires additional form fields that change over time, such as a `VIEWSTATE`. Unfortunately, due to cookie usage and JavaScript, this version may be unable to automate access to dynamic forms.

```
Title Some Database
URL -Form=dynamic somedb http://www.somedb.com/login.asp
FormVariable username=someuser
FormVariable password=somepass
FormVariable database
FormVariable -Suppress rememberme
```

Enable a URL to access a remote form and allow the username specified during login to be included in a variable named `ezpuser` and a cryptographic hash signature formed using a shared secret, the current time, and the login username.

```
Option LogUser

Title Some Database
URL -Form=post somedb http://www.somedb.com
FormVariable -expr ezpuser=session:user
FormVariable -expr ezpsign=(now = DateTime()) . "|" . \
    Hash("SHA1", "shhh" . now . session:user)
```

## **URLAppendEncoded (replaced by URL -Append -Encoded)**

**URLAppendEncoded** (abbreviated form **UAE**) was a specialized form of the URL directive that was replaced by **URL -Append -Encoded**.

## **URLRedirect (replaced by URL -Redirect)**

**URLRedirect** (abbreviated form **UR**) was a specialized form of the URL directive that was replaced by **URL -Redirect**.

## **URLRedirectAppend (replaced by URL -Redirect -Append)**

**URLRedirectAppend** (abbreviated form **URA**) was a specialized form of the URL directive that was replaced by **URL -Redirect -Append**.

## **URLRedirectAppendEncoded (replaced by URL -Redirect -Append -Encoded)**

**URLRedirectAppendEncoded** (abbreviated form **URAE**) was a specialized form of the URL directive that was replaced by **URL -Redirect -Append -Encoded**.

## UsageLimit

**UsageLimit** [*options*] *label*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Detect when a user is downloading an excessive amount of content and automatically suspend the user's access |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> , position-dependent; repeatable; interacts with database definitions                      |
| User visible documents | <b>suspend.htm</b>   |
| Administrator logs     | <b>messages.txt</b>  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 3.4a GA (2005-08-02) or later  |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>Audit</b>   |

### Description

**UsageLimit** monitors the downloading of content by users, can detect when a user is downloading an excessive amount of content, and can automatically suspend the user's access. When a user's access is suspended and the user tries to access content through EZproxy, EZproxy sends **suspend.htm** (from the **docs** directory under the directory where EZproxy is installed) to the remote user. If you will enforce limits, you should create **suspend.htm** and provide information in it to tell users what to do if they encounter this limit, particularly during early configuration when your limits may be too strict to meet the actual needs of your users.

A **UsageLimit** is evaluated based on the username used to log into EZproxy and applies across all user sessions. If you use CGI authentication, your CGI authentication must be configured to provide username information to EZproxy for **UsageLimit** to work properly.

### Qualifier

| Label        | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>label</i> | Identifies the <b>UsageLimit</b> so that options do not need to be repeated each time a <b>UsageLimit</b> appears; <i>label</i> appears at the end of the directive |

### Options

| Option          | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>-end</b>     | <b>-end</b> specifies that the <b>UsageLimit</b> should not consider activity for any of the databases that follow in <b>config.txt</b> . Use this if you want a <b>UsageLimit</b> to apply to certain databases only.   |
| <b>-enforce</b> | <b>-enforce</b> specifies that accounts that exceed the <b>-MB</b> or <b>-transfers</b> threshold within the <b>-interval</b> should be suspended. If <b>-enforce</b> is not specified, usage is monitored but users who exceed the threshold are not denied access. As a safety precaution, access for EZproxy administrators is never suspended. |

| Option                           | Description   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>-expires=</b> <i>minutes</i>  | <b>-expires</b> specifies that a suspension should automatically clear after the number of <i>minutes</i> specified have elapsed. If <b>-expires</b> is not specified, a suspended account remains suspended until the EZproxy administrator clears the suspension on the EZproxy Administration page.  |
| <b>-interval=</b> <i>minutes</i> | <b>-interval</b> specifies the interval over which to consider <b>-MB</b> or <b>-transfers</b> . For example, with <b>-interval= 60</b> , the number of transfers or the megabytes transferred would have to exceed the limit within the past 60 minutes for suspension to occur. If no <b>-interval</b> is specified, the default is 1440 minutes (one day). |
| <b>-local</b>                    | <b>-local</b> specifies that access to local EZproxy pages, including the menu page or pages served from the / <b>public</b> , / <b>limited</b> , or / <b>loggedin</b> directories, should be counted with this limit.  |
| <b>-MB=</b> <i>mb</i>            | <b>-MB</b> specifies the threshold of the number of megabytes ( <i>mb</i> ) of data transfer at which account access should be suspended. <b>-MB</b> cannot be used in a <b>UsageLimit</b> directive if <b>-transfers</b> is also used.   |
| <b>-transfers=</b> <i>pages</i>  | <b>-transfers</b> specifies the number of page requests ( <i>pages</i> ) at which account access should be suspended. <b>-transfers</b> cannot be used in a <b>UsageLimit</b> directive if <b>-MB</b> is also used.   |

## Examples

If you want to monitor the downloading of content by users without specifying or enforcing any limits, you could use the following directive. The *label* choice of **Global** is arbitrary. This monitors usage for the default **-interval** (1440 minutes, one day). Accounts will not be suspended. Requests for information that come directly from EZproxy are not included.

```
UsageLimit Global
```

If you decide that a user should not transfer more than 100MB per day, you can start by using the following directive that will only monitor use, not suspend access.

```
UsageLimit -MB=100 Global
```

If user rdoe exceeds this limit, a message like this will be recorded in **messages.txt**:

```
2005-08-01 09:00:00 Global 0.001MB usage limit exceeded by rdoe
```

Once you are ready to enforce a limit, you need to add **-enforce**. If a user exceeds the limit, the user will be unable to access EZproxy until you clear the suspension through the EZproxy Administration page.

```
UsageLimit -enforce -MB=100 Global
```

If you want suspensions to expire automatically after 360 minutes (six hours), include **-expires**. You can still clear the suspension manually using the EZproxy Administration page.

```
UsageLimit -enforce -expires=360 -MB=100 Global
```

In a more complicated example, you **-enforce** two separate limits, arbitrarily labeled **Global** and **Selective**. **Global** has a 100MB limit on all databases. **Selective** has a limit allowing only a total of 500 transfers that occur to either **Some Database** or **Another Database** that are not adjacent in **config.txt**. **Global** has no **-expires** so it requires manual clearing of suspensions. **Selective** has **-expires** so suspensions will automatically clear after 180 minutes (three hours). Users who transfer more than 100MB of data from any combination of databases, or users who transfer more than 500 pages from any combination of **Some Database** and **Another Database**, will have their access suspended. **Selective** will not apply to any access to **Other Database**, nor will it apply to access to any databases that appear further down in **config.txt**.

```
UsageLimit -enforce -MB=100 Global
```

```
UsageLimit -enforce -expires=180 -transfers=500 Selective
```

```
Title Some Database
URL http://www.somedb.com/
Domain somedb.com
```

```
UsageLimit -end Selective
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com/
Domain otherdb.com
```

```
# You do not need to repeat the options when applying an existing limit
# to more databases
```

```
UsageLimit Selective
```

```
Title Another Database
URL http://www.anotherdb.com/
Domain anotherdb.com
```

```
UsageLimit -end Selective
```

## Validate

**Validate** [[Path= *wildpath*] *username:password*]

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Specify a username and password to submit using HTTP basic authentication when accessing remote web servers. |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-dependent   |
| Repeatable             | Yes  |
| Interacts with         | Database stanzas   |
| Database stanza scope  | Current database stanza  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     |  |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               | <b>AutoLoginIP, Domain, Domain.JavaScript, Host, Host.JavaScript, URL</b>                                    |

### Description

**Validate** specifies a username and password to submit using HTTP basic authentication when accessing remote web servers. **Validate** without any options restores the default behavior of not using HTTP basic authentication. **Validate** applies to the remote web servers that are authorized by **Domain, Domain.JavaScript, Host, Host.JavaScript,** and **URL** directives that follow the **Validate** directive but appear within a single database stanza.

The **Validate** directive only works when a web server issues an HTTP basic authentication challenge. This form of web server authentication causes a browser to produce a pop-up challenge in a window titled “Authentication Required” or “Connect to www.somedb.com”. The **Validate** directive does not perform automatic logging into web sites that generate their own custom web pages to request usernames and passwords.

### Options

| Option                   | Description   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Path= <i>wildpath</i>    | If included, specifies that the path of the URL being retrieved must wildcard match this path. The <i>wildpath</i> may include * to match 0 or more characters and ? to match any single character. |
| <i>username:password</i> | The username and password to submit to the remote web server when retrieving web content.   |

## Examples

Specify that EZproxy should send someuser as the username and somepass as the password when accessing hosts that are part of Some Database. **AutoLoginIP** is employed to transparently proxy local users who access this resource, allowing someuser and somepass to be handled automatically. **ExcludeIP** directs EZproxy to reroute access for local users who access Other Database or any other databases that Other Database instead of transparently proxying access to these databases.

```
AutoLoginIP 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255
```

```
Title Some Database
Validate someuser:somepass
URL http://www.somedb.com
Domain somedb.com
```

```
ExcludeIP 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255
```

```
Title Other Database
URL http://www.otherdb.com
Domain otherdb.com
```

Specify that EZproxy should send someuser as the username and somepass as the password for URLs within `http://www.somedb.com/secure/` but not for any other URL within the somedb.com domain. The first **Validate** directive sets up the restriction for `/secure/` and the second **Validate** directive specifies that no special username or password processing should occur for any other host that is authorized by the final **Domain** directive.

```
Title Some Database
Validate Path=/secure/* someuser:somepass
URL http://www.somedb.com
Validate
Domain somedb.com
```

## XDebug

### XDebug *level*

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Purpose                | Enable recording of diagnostics to <b>messages.txt</b> |
| Configuration file     | <b>config.txt</b> ; position-independent               |
| Repeatable             | No   |
| Interacts with         |  |
| Database stanza scope  |  |
| User visible documents |  |
| Administrator logs     | <b>messages.txt</b>                                    |
| Versions               | EZproxy 5.2 or later                                   |
| Replaces               |  |
| See also               |  |

### Description

**XDebug** enables the recording of diagnostics to **messages.txt**. Use **XDebug** only when requested by OCLC Customer Support.

### Qualifiers

| Qualifier    | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>level</i> | A numeric value that determines that amount of debugging detail to log. Larger values enable more detail. OCLC Customer Support will specify the values to use. |

### Examples

Enable the logging of minimal diagnostics.

```
XDebug 1
```

Enable the logging of extensive diagnostics.

```
XDebug 1000
```

## EZproxy System Elements

---

### EZproxy Administration Page

Starting with EZproxy 2.2a GA (2003-08-02), EZproxy servers have a page of administrative options with a special administrative URL of the form:

`http://ezproxy.yourlib.org:2048/admin`

The ability to access the /admin URL is limited to administrative users.

For more information, see [EZproxy Administration](#) at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/ezproxy/url/admin/>.

### EZproxy Server Status page

### EZproxy files

All files, except the EZproxy program, are created automatically during the installation process.

EZproxy uses the following files:

| Filename            | Purpose  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>ezproxy.exe</b>  | This binary file is the actual EZproxy program.  |
| <b>config.txt</b>   | This user editable text file contains configuration directives, including information on your licensed databases. In EZproxy 5.0 and earlier, this file was named <b>ezproxy.cfg</b> .                   |
| <b>user.txt</b>     | This user editable text file contains user authentication information. At its simplest, this file contains usernames and passwords. In EZproxy 5.0 and earlier, this file was named <b>ezproxy.usr</b> . |
| <b>ezproxy.log</b>  | This text file is a record of proxy server usage in the NCSA web server log file format. If used with standard web log analysis software, this file can provide information on the volume of remote use. |
| <b>messages.txt</b> | This text file is a record of certain informational and error conditions that occurred when EZproxy was running. In EZproxy 5.0 and earlier, this file was named <b>ezproxy.msg</b> .                    |
| <b>ezproxy.hst</b>  | This text file contains information on active users and virtual web server proxies.  |
| <b>license.txt</b>  | This text file is the EZproxy licensing agreement.   |

And the following user editable HTML files that are located in the **docs** subdirectory:

| <b>Filename</b>    | <b>Purpose</b>   |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>cookie.htm</b>  | EZproxy uses a domain-based cookie as its ongoing verification that a user has authenticated. If the remote user disallows the cookie, the contents of this file are sent to explain the reason why the cookie is required.  |
| <b>login.htm</b>   | When the built-in user validation feature is used, this web page is sent to the remote user to prompt for authentication.  |
| <b>loginbu.htm</b> | If the user does not successfully authenticate to the <b>login.htm</b> page, the user is sent this page.   |
| <b>logout.htm</b>  | When the user logs out from EZproxy, this web page is sent to confirm the logout.  |
| <b>menu.htm</b>    | This web page provides a basic menu of databases. In most instances, this file is only used for testing purposes. For production use, you are more likely to create URLs in remote documents that look like <i>http://ezproxy.yourlib.org:2048/login?url=http://somedb.com</i> which users will then use to connect to remote databases. |