Admin Tools User's Guide

Nicholas K. Dionysopoulos

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Abstract

This book covers the use of the Admin Tools site security component, module and plugin bundle for Joomla!™ - powered web sites. Both the free Admin Tools Core and the subscription-based Admin Tools Professional editions are completely covered.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Getting Started

1. What is Admin Tools?

Admin Tools is a software bundle composed of a Joomla! component, a module and a plugin with the main objective to enhance the security and performance of your site, as well as make the site administrator's life a bit easier by automating common tasks.

Admin Tools uses a native Joomla! component and plugin and is 100% compatible with Joomla! 2.5 and 3.0. No need to touch php.ini files, no need to perform any kind of server-side configuration and no need to modify or move core Joomla! files.

In a nutshell, Admin Tools has the following features:

- Permissions fixer [fixing-permissions], so that you are never caught with files or directories with 0777 permissions. You can even customize the permissions per directory or even per file.
- Administrator password protection [admin-pw-protection], to add an extra layer of password protection before anyone can access your administrator area
- Administrator query string protection, so that your administrator area is only visible if someone uses a secret URL parameter, i.e. http://www.example.com/administrator?secret (Professional release only, part of the Web Application Firewall [web-application-firewall])
- .htaccess maker [htaccess-maker], allowing you to tailor a .htaccess file for your site which enhances your site's security and blocks out virtually all fingerprinting and the most common exploit attacks (Professional release only).
- Emergency Off-Line Mode [emergency-offline-mode], which *really* puts your site off-line, unlike Joomla!'s off-line feature which simply hides the component output.
- PHP File Change Scanner (Professional release only), which can monitor your site's PHP files for changes and also produce a preliminary security assessment, telling you which PHP files look suspicious and could be hacking scripts or hacked files. It can be used when fixing a hacked site, checking a site which you suspect has been hacked or regularly monitoring your site for potential under-the-radar hacks.
- Web application firewall [web-application-firewall], with several key features (Professional release only):
  - Two-Factor Authentication using Google Authenticator and compatible apps for generating secure codes
  - Allow access to the administrator area only on specific IPs or blocks of IP addresses
  - Disallow access to your site on specific IPs or blocks of IP addresses (IP blacklisting)
  - Anti-spam based on a customizable list of words
  - SQLi Shield, dodging many SQL injection attacks
  - Malicious User Agent filtering
  - CSRF / Anti-Spam (reverse CAPTCHA) protection
  - Project Honeypot IP blacklisting (HTTP:BL) integration
  - Geographic Blocking: block site visitors based on the country or continent they come from

  - Automatic block for IPs repeatedly triggering security exceptions
  - DFI (Direct file inclusion) detection
  - Uploads scanner (UploadShield) blocks uploaded files with suspicious names or containing PHP code anywhere inside them
  - Protection against the most common XSS attacks (XSSShield)
  - Several options to obscure the fact that your server uses PHP and Joomla!
  - Disable Joomla! hidden features useful only for debugging sites which can be used for fingerprinting attacks
- One-click repair and optimisation of database tables [database-tools]
- Sessions purge [database-tools]
- Temporary directory cleaner [cleantmp]
- Scheduled maintenance operations [system-plugin] (session table optimisation, session purge, cache expiration, cache purge) without the need of a CRON job (Professional release only)
- Custom URL redirections [url-redirection] (Professional release only).
- Link migration, i.e. automatically rewrite URLs pointing to an old domain to point to the new domain, extremely useful after migrating your site from one domain to another or from one directory to another.
- Email notification of successful administrator area log-ins (Professional release only)
- Password-protect [password-protecting-admintools] any combination of features you want before handing the site over to your client
- Integration with Joomla! 1.6 ACL and custom, per-user ACL for Joomla! 1.5

The entire bundle is licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 3 or - at your option - any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. In plain English this means that you can install it on an unlimited number of domains and for as long as you want. We strongly believe that Freedom and security must go hand in hand for either to be effective.

Note

Unless explicitly stated, the listed features are available in both the Professional and Core releases

1.1. Disclaimer

Security applications —like Admin Tools— are designed to simply enhance your site's security, not make it invulnerable against all hacking attempts. Whereas it will make it harder for a potential attacker to figure out information pertaining your site and will give them a hard time attacking your site, there is nothing that can stop a determined cracker from hacking your site. For instance, if you have an outdated Joomla! installation or a vulnerable component installed on your site there is nothing —and, let us stress that, NOTHING— which can stop a hacker from successfully attacking your site. We are aware that other developers market their products as a "complete protection" for your site, which simply is technically impossible.

Let me try giving you an example. Think of a bulletproof vest worn by military personnel worldwide. Can these servicemen still get killed? Yes, they can. While the bulletproof vest protects them against the most common attacks

(direct shots aimed at the torso) it doesn't protect them from shots coming sideways, high-power close range shots or explosions. It's the same with security software, they are nothing but bulletproof vests. They will block most common attacks but can't catch them all. A determined cracker is like a suicide bomber: if he decides to get you, there's only that much you can do to protect yourself.

You are ultimately responsible for the security of your site, employing sane security practices. Installing and configuring Admin Tools is nothing but one of such practices. At the very least you are expected to take frequent backups, stored in safe locations outside of your server, and keep an eye for any abnormal behaviour on your site.

Finally, we are legally obliged to draw your attention to the warranty and liability waiver Sections 15 through 17 of the software's license, copied here for your convenience:

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM “AS IS” WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

1.2. The philosophy

I sadly observed that some folks mistook my security articles —most of them written more than a year before Admin Tools was even as much as a jot in my notebook— as being hypocritical and a thinly disguised attempt to market Admin Tools. Say what?! Unlike most people out there *I always mean what I write and write what I mean*. If I wanted to market Admin Tools aggressively, I would have never written any thorough security article, let alone give away PHP and .htaccess code to deal with the security issues discussed. I would have followed the steps of the antivirus guys, spreading fear, uncertainty and doubt among users, then taking advantage of their vulnerable position to rip them off for good. I have proven time over time that I am not that kind of person, therefore I feel compelled to answer their libellous and unjust attacks with my long-standing philosophy over software and information.

The ultimate good in a functional society is Freedom. Users are entitled to Freedom of choice, that's why I create Free and Open Source Software. Users are entitled to Free access to knowledge, that's why I write articles and make them available under a Free or public domain license.

These are the two basic ingredients of my philosophy as a professional developer and long-time member of the FOSS movement. Admin Tools is not supposed to be the One True Way to achieve this kind of security enhancements in Joomla!. As a matter of fact, all of its functionality has been documented in various articles and blog posts I have written in the Joomla! Community Magazine and on my own site. All my articles predate integration of said features inside Admin Tools. Admin Tools is simply a software product which strives in automating those tedious tasks, allowing non-technical users to enjoy the same level of security as the more technically inclined amongst us —the opposite of what one page Wiki posts full of vague advice does. I am giving users Freedom of Choice, not taking it away from them. If you do not wish to buy the Professional release, everything you need to know is detailed out there in the open Internet by yours truly. There are competitive solutions which offer different subsets of Admin Tools functionality too; they're also far more expensive that the 0$ Admin Tools Core release. On top of that, I strive to enrich Admin Tools with features suggested by you, the community of Joomla! users and developers; that's where most of the new features in release 1.1 spring from. If you do not wish to use Admin Tools at all, even the free forever Core release, that's fine by me too; the instructions to achieve the same level of protection is always out there.

Now you all know and —hopefully— can tell what is marketing and what is a sincere commitment to helping the worldwide community of Joomla! users.

Peace.

2. Server environment requirements

In order to work, Admin Tools requires the following server software environment:

- Joomla!™ and PHP version compatibilities are detailed in our Version Compatibility matrix [https://www.akeebabackup.com/compatibility.html].
- MySQL 5.0.41 or later. MySQL 5.1 or greater recommended for optimal performance. Or PostgreSQL 9.1 or later (since Admin Tools 2.5.7; only works with Joomla! 3.1.5 or later)
- Minimum 24Mb of PHP `memory_limit`. More is better. Admin Tools may run on servers with lesser memory limits, but some features may not work optimally or at all.
- The PHP function `opendir` must be available.
- The cURL PHP module or fopen() URL wrappers must be installed for the Joomla! update and Live Update features to work.

As far as the browser is concerned, you can use:

- Internet Explorer 9, or greater. IE 6, 7 and 8 are no longer supported. IE10 or later strongly recommended.
- Safari 4, or greater
- Opera 10, or greater.
- Google Chrome 5 or greater. This is the best-supported browser.
- Firefox 20 or later.

In any case, you must make sure that Javascript is enabled on your browser for the administration of the component to work at all.

3. Installing Admin Tools

Installing Admin Tools is no different than installing any other Joomla!™ extension on your site. You can read the complete instructions for installing Joomla!™ extensions on the official help page [http://help.joomla.org/con-

tent/view/1476/235/]. Throughout this chapter we assume that you are familiar with these instructions and we will try not to duplicate them.

Note

The language (translation) files are NOT installed automatically. You can download and install them from our language download page [http://cdn.akeebabackup.com/language/admintools/index.html]. Do note that you will have to install both the component and the language packages for the component to work.

As noted on that page, Akeeba Ltd only produces the English and Greek language files. All other languages are contributed by third parties. If you spot an error please do not contact Akeeba Ltd; we will be unable to help you. Instead, please go to the translation project page [https://www.transifex.com/projects/p/admintools/] to find the contact information of the translator. Abandoned languages will show the maintainer being our staff member "nikosdion". In this case you're out of luck; if you want to fix the language package you will need to volunteer to take over the translation project for that language.

3.1. Installing or manually updating the component and language files

Just like with most Joomla! extensions there are three ways to install or manually update Admin Tools on your site:

- Install from URL. This works only with the Professional release of our component. It is the easiest and fastest one, if your server supports it. Most servers do support this method.
- Upload and install. That's the typical extension installation method for Joomla! extensions. It rarely fails.
- Manual installation. This is the hardest, but virtually fail-safe, installation method.

Please note that installing and updating Admin Tools (and almost all Joomla! extensions) is actually the same thing. If you want to update Admin Tools please remember that you **MUST NOT** uninstall it before installing the new version! When you uninstall Admin Tools you will lose all your settings. This is definitely something you do not want to happen! Instead, simply install the new version on top of the old one. Joomla! will figure out that you are doing an update and will treat it as such, automatically.

Tip

If you find that after installing or updating Admin Tools it is missing some features or doesn't work, please try installing the same version a second time, without uninstalling the component. The reason is that very few times the Joomla! extensions installer infrastructure gets confused and fails to copy some files or entire folders. By repeating the installation you force it to copy the missing files and folders, solving the problem.

3.1.1. Install from URL

The easiest way to install Admin Tools Professional is using the Install from URL feature in Joomla!.

Important

This Joomla! feature requires that your server supports fopen() URL wrappers (`allow_url_fopen` is set to 1 in your server's `php.ini` file) or has the PHP cURL extension enabled. Moreover, if your server has a firewall, it has to allow TCP connections over ports 80 and 443 to `www.akeebabackup.com` and `cdn.akeebabackup.com`. If you don't see any updates or if they fail to download please ask your host to check that these conditions are met. If they are met but you still do not see the updates please file a bug report in the official Joomla! forum [http://forum.joomla.org/]. In the meantime you can use the manual update methods discussed further below this page.

First, go to our site's download page for Admin Tools [https://www.akeebabackup.com/download/admintools.html]. Make sure you are logged in. If not, log in now. These instructions won't work if you are not logged in! Click on the Take me to the downloads for this version button of the version you want to install. Please note that the latest released version is always listed *first* on the page. On that page you will find both Admin Tools Core and Professional. Next to the Professional edition's Download Now button you will see the DirectLink link. Right click on it and select Copy link address or whatever your browser calls this.

Now go to your site's administator page and click on Extensions, Extension Manager. If you have Joomla! 3.x click on the Install from URL tab. Clear the contents of the Install URL field and paste the URL you copied from our site's download page. Then click on the Install button. Joomla! will download and install the Admin Tools update.

If Joomla! cannot download the package, please use one of the methods described in this section of the documentation. If, however you get an error about copying files, folder not found or a cryptic "-1" error please follow our installation troubleshooting instructions [https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/abinstallation.html].

3.1.2. Upload and install.

You can download the latest installation packages our site's download page for Admin Tools [https://www.akeebabackup.com/download/admintools.html]. Please note that the latest version is always on top. If you have an older version of Joomla! or PHP please consult our Compatibility page [https://www.akeebabackup.com/compatibility.html] to find the version of Admin Tools compatible with your Joomla! and PHP versions. In either case click on the version you want to download and install.

If you are not a subscriber, click on the Admin Tools Core to download the ZIP installation package of the free of charge version.

If you are a subscriber to the Professional release, please make sure that you have loged in first. You should then see an item on this page reading Admin Tools Professional. If you do not see it, please log out and log back in. Click on the Professional item to download the ZIP installation package.

All Admin Tools installation packages contain the component and all of its associated extensions. Installing it will install all of these items automatically. It can also be used to upgrade Admin Tools; just install it *without* uninstalling the previous release.

In any case, do not extract the ZIP files yet!

Warning

Attention Mac OS X users! Safari, the default web server provided to you by Apple, is automatically extracting the ZIP file into a directory and removes the ZIP file. In order to install the extension through Joomla!'s extensions installer you must select that directory, right-click on it and select Compress to get a ZIP file of its contents. This behaviour was changed in Mac OS X Mountain Lion, but people upgrading from older versions of Mac OS X (Mac OS X Lion and earlier) will witness the old, automatic ZIP extraction, behaviour.

Log in to your site's administrator section. Click on Extensions, Manage link on the top menu. If you are on Joomla! 3.x please click on the Upload Package File tab. Locate the Browse button next to the Package File (Joomla! 2.5, 3.0 and 3.1) or Extension package file (Joomla! 3.2 and later) field. Locate the installation ZIP file you had previously downloaded and select it. Back to the page, click on the Upload & Install button. After a short while, Joomla!™ will tell you that the component has been installed.

Warning

Admin Tools is a big extension (over 2Mb for the Professional release). Some servers do not allow you to upload files that big. If this is the case you can try the Manual installation or ask your host to follow our installation troubleshooting instructions [https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/abinstallation.html] under "You get an error about the package not being uploaded to the server".

If you have WAMPServer (or any other prepackaged local server), please note that its default configuration does not allow files over 2Mb to be uploaded. To work around that you will need to modify your php.ini and restart the server. On WAMPserver left-click on the WAMP icon (the green W), click on PHP, php.ini. Find the line beginning with `upload_max_filesize`. Change it so that it reads:

```
upload_max_filesize = 6M
```

Save this file. Now, left-click on the WAMP icon, click on Apache, Service, Restart Service and you can now install the component. Editing the `php.ini` file should also work on all other servers, local and live alike.

If the installation did not work, please take a look at our installation troubleshooting instructions [https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/abinstallation.html] or try the manual installation described below.

3.1.3. Manual installation

Sometimes Joomla!™ is unable to properly extract ZIP archives due to technical limitations on your server. In this case, you can follow a manual installation procedure.

You can download the latest installation packages our site's download page for Admin Tools [https://www.akeebabackup.com/download/admintools.html]. Please note that the latest version is always on top. If you have an older version of Joomla! or PHP please consult our Compatibility page [https://www.akeebabackup.com/compatibility.html] to find the version of Admin Tools compatible with your Joomla! and PHP versions. In either case click on the version you want to download and install.

If you are not a subscriber, click on the Admin Tools Core to download the ZIP installation package of the free of charge version.

If you are a subscriber to the Professional release, please make sure that you have loged in first. You should then see an item on this page reading Admin Tools Professional. If you do not see it, please log out and log back in. Click on the Professional item to download the ZIP installation package.

All Admin Tools installation packages contain the component and all of its associated extensions. Installing it will install all of these items automatically. It can also be used to upgrade Admin Tools; just install it *without* uninstalling the previous release.

Before doing anything else, you have to extract the installation ZIP file in a subdirectory named `akeeba` on your local PC. Then, upload the entire subdirectory inside your site's temporary directory. At this point, there should be a subdirectory named `akeeba` inside your site's temporary directory which contains all of the ZIP package's files.

If you are unsure where your site's temporary directory is located, you can look it up by going to the Global Configuration, click on the Server tab and take a look at the Path to Temp-folder setting. The default setting is the `tmp` directory under your site's root. Rarely, especially on automated installations using Fantastico, this might have been assigned the system-wide `/tmp` directory. In this case, please consult your host for instructions on how to upload files inside this directory, or about changing your Joomla!™ temporary directory back to the default location and making it writable.

Assuming that you are past this uploading step, click on Extensions, Manage link on the top menu. If you are on Joomla! 3.x please click on the Install from Directory tab. Locate the Install Directory edit box. It is already filled in with the absolute path to your temporary directory, for example `/var/www/joomla/tmp`. Please append `/akeeba` to it. In our example, it should look something like `/var/www/joomla/tmp/akeeba`. Then, click on the Install button.

If you still can't install Admin Tools and you are receiving messages regarding unwritable directories, inability to move files or other similar file system related error messages, please consult our installation troubleshooting instructions [https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/abinstallation.html]. If these instructions do not help please do not request support from us; we are unlikely to be able to help you. These errors come from your site set up and can best be resolved by asking your host for assistance or by asking other users in the official Joomla!™ forums [http://forum.joomla.org].

3.1.4. The installation / update broke my site!

Some users have reported that after they have installed or updated Akeeba Backup, they were no longer able to access parts of their site, especially the back-end. This is an indication of a failed or partial installation. Should this happen, use your FTP client to remove the following directories (some of them may not be present on your site; this is normal):

```
administrator/component/com_admintools
component/com_admintools
media/com_admintools
plugins/system/admintools
```

This will do the trick! You will now be able to access your site's administrator page again and retry installing Admin Tools without uninstalling it first. Remember, uninstalling Admin Tools will remove your settings; you do not want that to happen!

4. Upgrading from Core to Professional

Upgrading from Admin Tools Core to Admin Tools Professional is by no means different than installing the component. You do not have to uninstall the previous version; in fact, you MUST NOT do that. Simply follow the installation instructions to install Admin Tools Professional over the existing Admin Tools Core installation. That's all! All your settings are preserved.

Important

When upgrading from Core to Professional you usually have to install the Professional package **twice**, without uninstalling anything in between. Sometimes Joomla! does not copy some of the files and folders the first time you install it. However, if you install the package again (without uninstalling your existing copy of Admin Tools) Joomla! copies all of the necessary files and performs the upgrade correctly.

5. Automatic updates

Checking for the latest version and upgrading

You can easily check for the latest published version of the Akeeba Backup component by visiting http://www.akeebabackup.com/latest. The page lists the version and release date of the latest Admin Tools release. You can check it against the data which appear on the right-hand pane of your Admin Tools Control Panel. If your release is out of date, simply click on the Download link to download the install package of the latest release to your PC.

Updating automatically with the Joomla! extensions update feature

Warning

This method IS NOT supported on Joomla! 2.5.18 or earlier and Joomla! versions 3.0.0 up to and including 3.2.0. If you are using these versions you MUST update manually (see further down this page)

Important

This Joomla! feature requires that your server supports fopen() URL wrappers (`allow_url_fopen` is set to 1 in your server's `php.ini` file) or has the PHP cURL extension enabled. Moreover, if your server has a firewall, it has to allow TCP connections over ports 80 and 443 to `www.akeebabackup.com` and `cdn.akeebabackup.com`. If you don't see any updates or if they fail to download please ask your host to

check that these conditions are met. If they are met but you still do not see the updates please file a bug report in the official Joomla! forum [http://forum.joomla.org/]. In the meantime you can use the manual update methods discussed further below this page.

Admin Tools can be updated just like any other Joomla! extension, using the Joomla! extensions update feature. Joomla! is responsible for finding the updates, downloading them and installing them on your server. You can access the extensions update feature in two different ways:

- From the icon your Joomla! administrator control panel page. On Joomla! 3 you will find the icon in the left-hand sidebar, under the Maintenance header. It has an icon which looks like an empty star. On Joomla! 2.5 you will find it in the main area of the control panel page, under Quick Icons. When there are updates found for any of your extensions you will see the Updates are available message. Clicking on it will get you to the Update page of Joomla! Extensions Manager.
- From the top menu of your Joomla! administrator click on Extensions, Extensions Manager. From that page click on the Update tab found in the left-hand sidebar on Joomla! 3 and the top navigation bar in Joomla! 2.5. Clicking on it will get you to the Update page of Joomla! Extensions Manager.

If you do not see the updates try clicking on the Find Updates button in the toolbar. If you do not see the updates still you may want to wait up to 24 hours before retrying. This has to do with the way the update CDN works and how Joomla! caches the update information. Unfortunately we can't do anything about it, especially in Joomla! 3 (there is no way to forcibly clean the updates cache).

If there is an update available for Admin Tools tick the box to the left of its row and then click on the Update button in the toolbar. Joomla! will now download and install the update.

Warning

Admin Tools Professional needs you to set up the Download ID before you can install the updates. You can find your main download ID or create additional Download IDs on our site's Add-on Download IDs [http://akee.ba/downloadid] page. Then go to your site's administrator page and click on Components, Admin Tools, and click on the Options button in the toolbar. Click on the Live Update tab and paste your Download ID there. Finally, click on Save & Close.

On Joomla! 2.5.19 and all later versions in the 2.5.x range (but not Joomla! 3.x or later) you also need the Installer - Admin Tools plugin to be installed and published on your site. This plugin is automatically installed and published when you install Admin Tools. If you are not sure, please go to your site's administrator, click on Extensions, Plug-in Manager and verify that this plugin is installed and published. If this plugin is not installed or not published you will see the updates but you will NOT be able to install them. Instead you will see an error message telling you about a 403 or 404 error message received. If you do not see the plugin on your site please update manually, with the method described below.

If Joomla! cannot download the package, please use one of the manual update methods described below. If, however you get an error about copying files, folder not found or a cryptic "-1" error please follow our installation troubleshooting instructions [https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/abinstallation.html].

Updating manually

As noted in the installation section, installing and updating Admin Tools is actually the same thing. If the automatic update using Joomla!'s extensions update feature does not work, please install the update manually following the instructions in the installation section of this documentation.

Important

When installing an update manually you MUST NOT uninstall your existing version of Admin Tools. Uninstalling Admin Tools will always remove all your settings. You definitely not want that to happen!

Live update (versions 1.0 up to and including 2.6.0)

Note

This method was removed in Admin Tools 2.6.1

On older versions of Admin Tools there is a different update method, if your server supports it. It is called the "Live Update" feature. Whenever you visit the Admin Tools Control Panel, it will automatically check for the existence of an updated version and it will notify you. Clicking on the notification allows you to perform a live update without further interaction. Do note that if your server is protected by a firewall you'll have to enable port 80 and 443 TCP traffic to www.akeebabackup.com and cdn.akeebabackup.com for this feature to work properly.

6. Requesting support and reporting bugs

Since July 7th, 2011, support is provided only to subscribers. If you already have an active subscription which gives you access to the support for Admin Tools you can request support for it through our site. You will need to log in to our site and go to Support, Admin Tools and click on the New Ticket button. If you can't see the button please use the Contact Us page to let us know of the ticket system problem and remember to tell us your username.

If you want to report a bug, please use the Contact Us page of our site. You don't need to be a subscriber to report a bug. Please note that unsolicited support requests sent through the Contact Us page will not be addressed. If you believe you are reporting a bug please indicate so in the contact form.

Important

Support cannot be provided over Twitter, Facebook, email, Skype, telephone, the official Joomla! forum, our Contact Us page or any other method except the Support section on our site. We also cannot take bug reports over any other medium except the Contact Us page and the Support section on our site. Support is not provided to non-subscribers; if you are using the Core version you can request support from other users in the official Joomla! forum or any other Joomla!-related forum in your country/region. We have to impose those restrictions in support to ensure a high level of service and quality. Thank you for your understanding.

7. Quick Setup

Important

This section applies only to Admin Tools Professional and refers only to its security features

The fundamental functionality of Admin Tools Professional is to allow you to secure your site. However, setting up your site's security does require some tweaking, as each site is has different structure and needs than the next. When you first install Admin Tools Professional you may feel a bit overwhelmed by the abundance of security options. Well, the good news is that setting it up is not even half as hard as it looks! In this tutorial we will go through the basic security configuration and point you to what you want to do next.

Go to the back-end of your site and click on Components, Admin Tools, Web Application Firewall, Configure WAF and set the following optional settings:

1. Administrator secret URL parameter If you enter "foobar" (without the quotes) in here, then you must access your site's backend as `http://www.example.com/administrator?foobar` i.e. append a questionmark and the secret word. If you skip the ?foobar part, you can't even see the login page.

2. Enter your email address in Email this address on successful back-end login and Email this address on failed back-end login. Admin Tools will be sending you an email whenever anyone tries to log in to your site's back-end as a

Super Administrator. The minute you receive an email which wasn't triggered by a trusted person, you know you have to get your site off-line a.s.a.p. Do note that this is a very useful feature! It will send you an email even in the unlikely case that someone, for example, hacks your Wi-Fi, steals your login cookie and then uses your own Wi-Fi connection and login cookie to log in to your site.

3. Set Hide/customise generator meta tag to `Yes` and enter something obscure in the Generator tag. I usually jokingly set "Drumlapress" in there, mudding the waters as to which CMS I'm really using. Be creative! This is a low-priority thing to do, but stops "dork scanning" attacks. What I mean is that normally Joomla! spits out its name in the (hidden) generator meta tag on every HTML page on your site. An attacker looks for "dorks" (sites to exploit) by searching for "Joomla! 1.5" on Google. This feature removes that generator tag and you're not susceptible to this kind of attack.

4. Optional but highly recommended, go to http://www.projecthoneypot.org/httpbl_configure.php and open yourself a Project Honeypot account. After your registration, visit that URL again and you'll see something called "HTTP:BL key". Copy it and paste it into Admin Tools' Project Honeypot HTTP:BL Key field. Also set Enable HTTP:BL filtering to Yes. Why? Project Honeypot analyses data from a vast number of sites and positively identifies IPs currently used by hackers and spammers. This Admin Tools feature integrates with Project Honeypot, examining your visitors' IP addresses. If they are in the black list (known hacker or spammer) they will be blocked from accessing Joomla!.

5. Optional, but highly recommended, enable the IP blocking of repeat offenders. This feature blocks IPs raising repeated security exceptions on your site, i.e. we have strong reasons to suspect they are hackers. Please note that you may not want to enable this feature until you are sure everything is working smoothly, so that you don't accidentally block yourself out of your site. If that does happen, please take a look at https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/atwafissues.html

6. There are a couple of potentially annoying features in Admin Tools Professional's Web Application Firewall. These features have a strong tendency to throw false positives, i.e. mark legitimate requests as attacks. These features are:

   - Cross Site Scripting block (XSSShield)
   - CSRF/Anti-spam form protection (CSRFShield)

   If you are not a very advanced user we strongly recommend turning them off; all of them are considered "paranoid security" features and do need you to be on the lookout for false positives and apply workarounds (WAF Exceptions, adding IPs to the "Never block these IPs" list, etc). Problems are especially common on sites with a forum or a payment system, as this is what triggers most of the false positives. We'd like to note that most sites do not need them to be enabled and, in fact, we even disable them on most of our own sites.

If you are using the Apache web server another thing to do is to go to Components, Admin Tools, .htaccess Maker and click on Save and Apply .htaccess. If you get a blank page or 500 Internal Server Error on your site, use your FTP client to delete the `.htaccess` file (if it's not visible, just upload an empty text file named `.htaccess`), go back to .htaccess Maker, try disabling some option and repeat the whole process until your site loads correctly. For more information, take a look at https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/athtaccess500.html

If you are using the NginX web server you should go to to Components, Admin Tools, NginX Configuration Maker and follow the instructions on the page to create a security and performance optimised site configuration file.

After applying all of the above protections, it is very likely that some of your site's functionality is no longer working. This is normal. The default settings are very restrictive by design. On each page with a problem, first try applying the step by step process outlined in https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/athtaccessexceptions.html

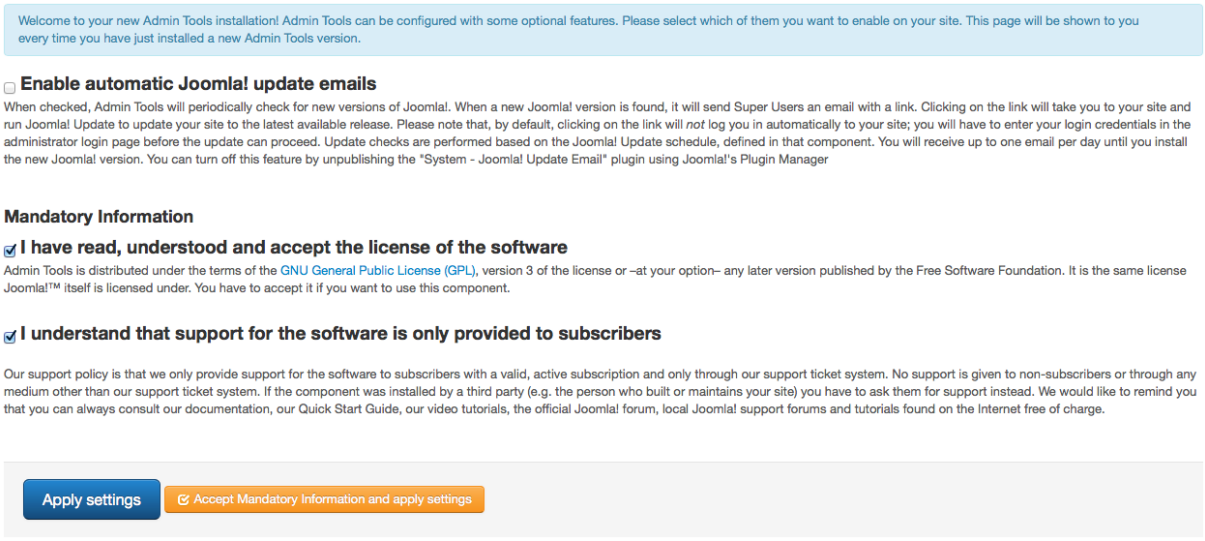
If you get stuck somewhere, feel free to file a support ticket (if you are a subscriber). We are here to help!

Chapter 2. Using Admin Tools

1. The post-installation configuration page

After you install or upgrade the component you will see the post-installation configuration page which looks like the following screenshot.

The post-installation configuration page

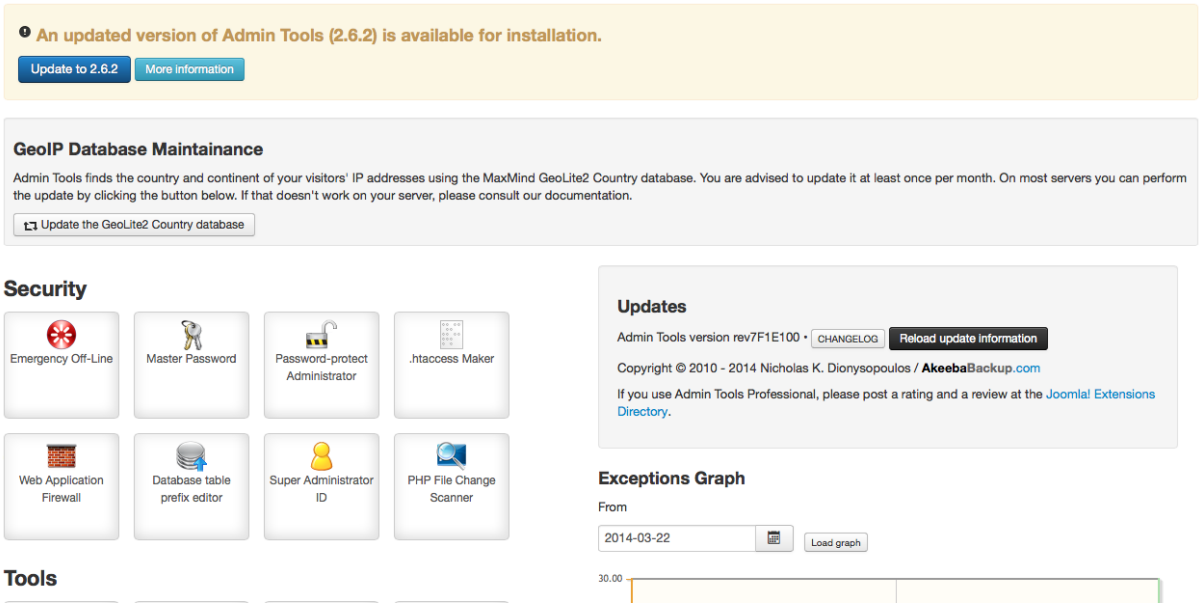


Please read the information on the page, check the boxes under Mandatory Information and click on the Apply Settings button.

2. The Control Panel

The main page of the component which gives you access to all of its functions is called the Control Panel.

The Control Panel page



The Control Panel is split in three areas, a top area, the left-hand control panel icons and the right-hand information boxes.

If there is an update available, you will see the information about it at the very top of the page. Click on the Update button to go to the Joomla! extensions update page where you can install the update.

The top area displays information about the Geographic IP (GeoIP) database. Please read on towards the bottom of this section for more information.

In the left hand area you have icons which launch the individual tools out of which Admin Tools is made when clicked. Each of those tools is described in a section of its own in the rest of this documentation.

Clicking on the Scheduling (via plugin) button will launch the System - Admin Tools plugin configuration page in a pop-up dialog box. In there, you can configure the scheduling options for Admin Tools' utilities. Do note that this feature is only available in the Professional edition.

The Joomla! Core update status icon will toggle between a green check mark, an exclamation/warning icon and a recycle icon. When it is a green check mark it means that your site already has the latest version of the Joomla! core installed and no further action is required. An exclamation icon means that there is a newer version of the Joomla! core available than the one installed and you should upgrade immediately by clicking on it. When it turns into a recycle icon, it means that Admin Tools was not able to fetch the latest Joomla! release information from the JoomlaCode.org servers. In this case you have to manually update your Joomla! site. Most often you can ask your host to open their firewall so that your site can access the JoomlaCode.org servers of standard HTTP (port 80) to restore the functionality of this feature.

The topmost right hand information pane displays the Admin Tools version information. You can see the version of the software, as well as force-reload the update information for Admin Tools itself. The latter is only necessary if there was an update released in the last 24 hours and your copy of Admin Tools has not "seen" it yet.

Below that you will see the graphs showing the number of logged security exceptions (attacks Admin Tools Professional has protected you against), their distributions by type and a few statistics about them, e.g. how many exceptions have occurred in the last year, month, week, day and so on.

What is the GeoIP database, installing and updating it

Note

This product includes GeoLite2 data created by MaxMind, available from MaxMind [http://www.maxmind.com]. This is only required by the Professional version of the component.

Certain features in Admin Tools require it to be able to find out the country and / or continent associated with the IP address of a visitor of your site. This is used to provide country information on blocked requests, as well as the Geographic IP Block feature. Naturally, IPs do not carry geographic information so we need an external database which has this kind of information.

Admin Tools requires you to install an optional plugin called "System - Akeeba GeoIP provider plugin". You can download it for free from our site [https://www.akeebabackup.com/download/akgeoip.html]. Please remember to enable it after you install it.

This plugin is using the third party MaxMind GeoLite2 database to match IPs to countries and continents. This list is not static, i.e. it is updated about once per month. Admin Tools can attempt to download its newest version by clicking the Update the GeoLite2 Country database button in the Control Panel page. However, if this is not possible (for reasons ranging from your host restrictions to permissions issues) you can do so manually.

You can download the latest version of MaxMing GeoLite2 database [http://dev.maxmind.com/geoip/geoip2/geolite2/] in binary format, from http://geolite.maxmind.com/download/geoip/database/GeoLite2-Country.mmdb.gz [???]. Extract the downloaded compressed file using gunzip on Linux, 7-Zip on Windows or BetterZIP on Mac OS X. It will result in a file named `GeoLite2-Country.mmdb.gz`. Upload it to your site's `plugins/system/akgeoip/db` directory overwriting the existing file.

Important

Capitalization matters! You have to upload the file as `GeoLite2-Country.mmdb.gz`, not `geolite2-country.mmdb.gz` or any other combination of lowercase / capital letters, otherwise IT WILL NOT WORK, AT ALL.

Tip

If you are a subscriber to MaxMind's more accurate (99.8% advertised accuracy), for-a-fee GeoIP Country database you can use that database instead of the free GeoLite2 database included in the component, using the same procedure.

Do note that security exception log records prior to installing the new version of the database will not be affected. Only security exceptions logged after uploading the new database version will be affected by the new database version.

3. Fixing the permissions of files and directories

As any web site administrator knows, file and directories permissions are the first gatekeeper on the way to having a site hacked. Having 0777 permissions lying around is a big mistake and could prove fatal to your site. For more information, read my blog post [http://www.dionysopoulos.me/blog/777-the-number-of-the-beast]. Ideally, you should only have 0755 permissions for your directories and 0644 for your files.

On other occasions, we have all run across a misconfigured server which gives newly created files and directories impractical permissions, like 0600. This has the immediate effect that newly uploaded or created files are not accessible

from the web. Fixing those permissions is a tedious process, hunting down the files with FTP and changing their permissions manually. Ever so often this becomes so tedious that we are tempted to just give 0777 permissions to everything and get done with it. Big, fatal mistake.

The solution to those permissions problems is the Fix permissions tool of Admin Tools. Its mission is as simple as it gets: it will give all your directories 0755 permissions and all of your files 0644 permissions. Obviously, this only has effect on Linux, Mac OS X, Solaris and other hosts based of UNIX-derivative Operating Systems, i.e. everything except servers running on Windows. If you are on a shared host you will most likely want to enable Joomla!'s FTP layer in your site's Global Configuration. Admin Tools will detect that and when it runs across a file or directory whose permissions can't be changed by PHP will use FTP to perform this task.

Note

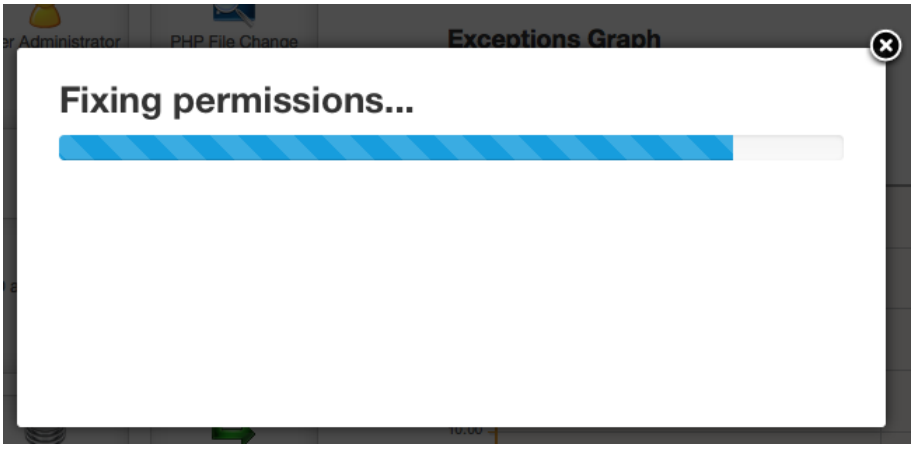
You can customize the permissions per folder and file using the Permissions Configuration page.

Warning

It is possible that —if you select the wrong kind of permissions in the Permissions Configuration page— you will be locked out of your site and will not be able to access it over FTP or your hosting panel's file manager. If this happens, please contact your host and ask them to fix the permissions of your site.

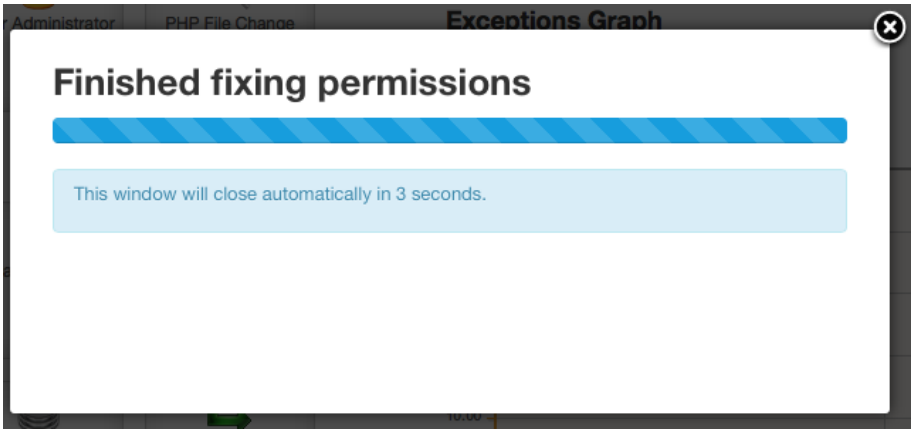
When you click on the Fix Permissions tool you are going to see the "Fixing Permissions..." pop-up window with a progress bar filling up as Admin Tools is changing the permissions of all your directories and files.

Fixing permissions



When it's over the progress bar will fill up and the title of the page changes to "Finished fixing permissions":

Finishing fixing permissions



Just click on the Back button to return the the Control Panel page.

No permissions have been changed on my site. Why?

It's a matter of ownership. If you are on a host which doesn't use suPHP, your files and directories are owned by a different user than the one the web server is running under. All you have to do is go to the Global Configuration page of your site, enter your FTP details and enable Joomla!'s FTP option. Admin Tools will pick it up next time you try to fix permissions and automatically use the FTP mode whenever it can't change permissions directly.

I can see a lot of JFTP error messages in red background during that process. What's wrong?

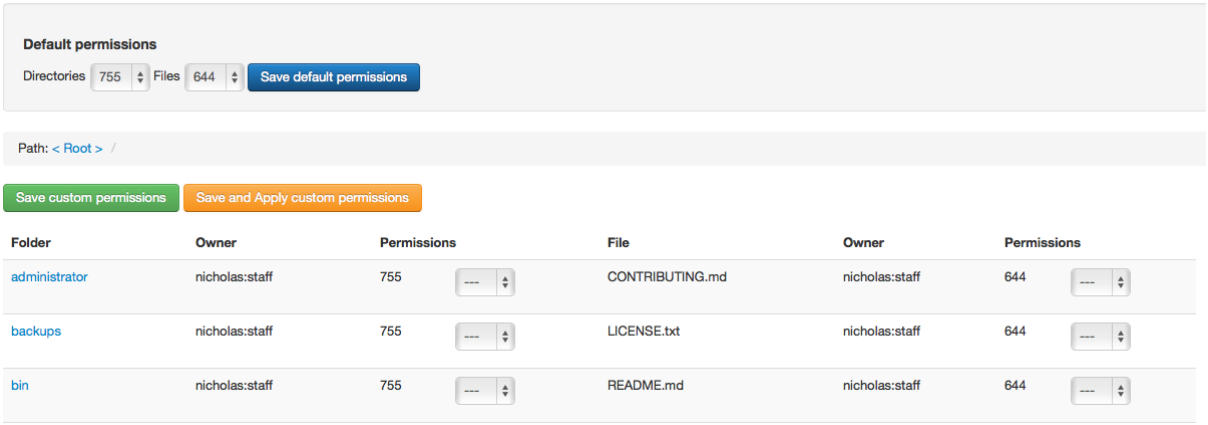
Admin Tools, as explained in the above paragraph, tries to use the FTP mode whenever it can't change the permissions directly. In order for this trick to work, your FTP server must support the CHMOD command. Not all servers do, though, especially those running on Windows where there is no notion of permissions. If you get this long list of JFTP Bad Response messages, please ask your host whether their FTP server supports the CHMOD command.

Finally, some hosts place directories inside your web root which are not meant to be directly accessible to you, i.e. a `cgi-bin` or a `stats` directory. You can't change the permissions of those directories due to their ownership (they are usually owned by a reserved system user or the root user) and will cause a few JFTP error messages to be spat out. This is normal and you shouldn't worry about that.

3.1. Configuring the permissions of files and directories

By default, Admin Tools will apply 0755 permissions to all of your directories and 0644 permissions to all of your files. However, this isn't always desirable. Sometimes you want to make configuration files read-only (0400 or similar permissions) or give a directory wide-open (0777) permissions. While this is not recommended, it may be the only option on some shared hosts for several extensions to work. Most notably, some extensions need to be able to append to files —e.g. Akeeba Backup needs to append to its log and backup archives— which is impossible to do over FTP and, therefore, requires wider permissions. Since Admin Tools 1.0.b1 you can do that using the Permissions Configuration button in the component's control panel.

Configuring the permissions



When you launch this feature you see a page split in three sections.

The top section, titled Default permissions, allows you to configure the permissions which will be applied if nothing different is configured. Use the drop-down lists to select the default permissions for directories and files (the default setting is 755 and 644 respectively), then use the Save default permissions button to apply the setting.

The middle section shows the path to the currently selected directory and allows you to quickly navigate through the folders by clicking on their names.

The bottom section is split in two panes, Folders and Files. Each pane lists the folders and files inside the current directory. Clicking on the name of a folder will navigate inside that folder. There are three columns next to each folder. The first displays the current owner (user:group format). The second displays the current permissions of that directory in the file system. The final column contains is a drop down list. The default setting, represented by dashes, means that there is no specific preference for this folder/file and the default permissions will be applied to it. If you select a customized permissions setting remember to click the Save custom permissions button before navigating to another folder or returning to the control page, otherwise your settings will be lost.

Important

None of these customized permission settings are applied immediately. You will need to launch the Fix Permissions feature for them to be applied. Click on the Back button to return to the Control Panel page where you can find this button.

Alternatively, you can click on the Fix and Apply Permissions button to immediately save and apply all custom permissions you see on this page. If you don't see the permission changing, please take a look at the previous section of this user's guide for more information on what you have to do.

4. Emergency Off-Line Mode

Important

This feature uses .htaccess files which are only compatible with Apache, Litespeed and a very few other web servers. Some servers (such as NginX and IIS) are incompatible with .htaccess files. If we detect a known to be incompatible server type this feature will not be shown at all in Admin Tools' interface. It should be noted that even if you do see it in the interface it doesn't necessarily means that it will work on your server. This depends on your server's capabilities. If you are unsure or believe it doesn't work please consult your host.

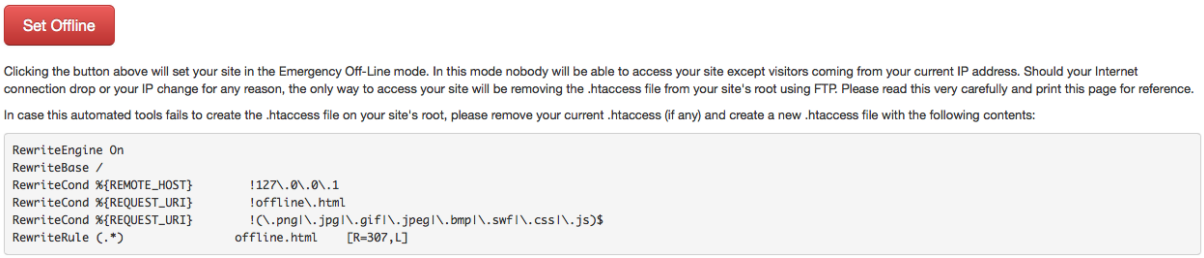
Joomla!'s off-line feature, the one you can enable in your site's Global Configuration, has a major deficiency. It doesn't put the site off-line. All it does is to replace the output of the component with the "off-line" page. This has grave security implications, especially when you need to take your site off-line to deal with a security breach (e.g. a hacked site) or to update a key component of your site. For more information about this problem, please read this article [http://www.dionysopoulos.me/blog/how-offline-is-joomla-offline-mode].

The Emergency Off-Line Mode of Admin Tools enables you to *really* and *securely* take your site off-line. More specifically, the Emergency Off-Line Mode does the following actions:

- It creates —if it doesn't already exist— a static HTML page named offline.html in your site's root. This page contains the offline message to show to visitors.
- It creates a backup copy of your site's `.htaccess` file, if there was one, under the name `.htaccess.eom`.
- Finally, it creates a .htaccess file which will temporarily redirect all access attempts to the offline.html page. It will allow only your IP address to have access to the site.

In order to put your site in Emergency Off-Line Mode, simply click on the Emergency Off-Line button in Admin Tools' Control Panel page. This will get you to the following page:

The Emergency Off-Line Mode page



Clicking the Set Offline button will attempt to perform the steps outlined above. Should any of those steps fail, for example due to insufficient file permissions, you can still put your site in Emergency Off-Line Mode by taking out the following procedure:

1. Keep a copy of your site's `.htaccess` file, e.g. renaming it to `htaccess.bak`.
2. Create a new .htaccess file in your site's root with its contents being what displayed in the last part of the Emergency Off-Line Mode page.

If your Internet IP address changes before you disable the Emergency Off-Line Mode —i.e. your connection drops or you switch to another computer which connects to the Internet through a different Internet router— you will be unable to log in to your site. In this case, follow these steps:

1. Using an FTP application of your liking remove the .htaccess file, or upload a blank .htaccess file overwriting the old one.
2. Go to your site's administrator back-end and relaunch Admin Tools' Emergency Off-Line mode. Clicking on the Set Offline button will create a new `.htaccess` file with your current IP address. Your backup `.htaccess.eom` file will not be overwritten.

If you want to set your site back on-line, just visit the Emergency Off-Line page and click on the Set Online button. This will replace the off-line `.htaccess` file with the contents of the `.htaccess.eom` backup file and remove the backup file. If this doesn't work, follow this manual procedure:

1. Using an FTP application of your liking remove the .htaccess file, or upload a blank .htaccess file overwriting the old one.

2. Rename the `.htaccess.eom` backup file back to `.htaccess`

Will I be able to use FTP or my host's control panel file management when I enable this feature?

Of course! This feature only protects web (HTTP/HTTPS) access. It can't and won't touch FTP access or your hosting control panel's file management.

Should I always use the emergency off-line mode instead of Joomla!'s off-line feature?

The short answer is, simply, no. There are many cases where using Joomla!'s off-line feature is more convenient, i.e. when you want to simply make your site's content unavailable to random web visitors and search engines while building a new site. The only cases when you should use the Emergency Off-Line Mode are:

- If you believe that your site has been compromised (hacked). The Emergency Off-Line will make it impossible for the hacker to access your site while you are working to restore it.
- When updating key components of your site and don't want to risk a user following a direct link to screw up the process.

In all other cases it's more convenient and sufficient to go to your site's Global Configuration and enable the off-line feature of Joomla! itself.

The offline.html page Admin Tools creates is horrid. Can I change it?

Thank you for noticing that! Of course you can change it. Simply upload an offline.html of your liking to your site's root. You can link to JPG, GIF, PNG, BMP, SWF, CSS and JS files —on the same or a different server— from inside the HTML of this file. Do not try to link to other file types, it will not work.

Won't the redirection to offline.html screw up my SEO ranking?

No. The redirection to `offline.html` is made using the 307 HTTP status code which tells search engines that this redirection is temporary, they should not index the page now, but come back later when the problem will have been restored.

Help! I have been locked out of my site! Fix it!

Read a few paragraphs above. You just have to remove a file using FTP.

The redirection doesn't work! I test it from my PC and I can still see my site.

First, I have to ask the obvious question: did you *really* read the description of this feature? You are supposed to be able to see your site only from your PC. If you want to test that this feature really works please try accessing your site

from another computer, connected to the Internet from a different router. One good idea is to use your cellphone, as long as it connects to the Internet over 3G, not over WiFi. If you did that and still don't see the redirection happening, make sure that your server supports `.htaccess` files and that it has mod_rewrite enabled. Some servers, like IIS, do not support `.htaccess` files at all. If this is the case, consult your host about taking your site completely off-line.

Help! As soon as I clicked on "Put Offline" I got a white page or Internal Server Error 500 page.

Don't panic! You have an old version of Apache —1.3 or 2.0— which doesn't support one feature used in the `.htaccess` file generated by Admin Tools. You can easily work around this issue by editing the `.htaccess` file in your site's root, using an FTP application. Replace `[R=307,L]` in the last line with `[R,L]` (that is, remove the =307 part) and save back the file. That's all.

My Internet connection drops all of the time. Will I get continuously locked out of my site if I use this feature?

It depends. If you have a static IP address, no, you will never get locked out. If you have a dynamic IP address, I don't know. When I used to have a dynamic IP address I observed that my IP address wouldn't change if my connection dropped for less than 1-2 minutes. It all depends on how your ISP assigns IP addresses to its clients. The only way to find out is the hard way: trial and error.

5. Protect your administrator back-end with a password

Important

This feature uses .htaccess files which are only compatible with Apache, Litespeed and a very few other web servers. Some servers (such as NginX and IIS) are incompatible with .htaccess files. If we detect a known to be incompatible server type this feature will not be shown at all in Admin Tools' interface. It should be noted that even if you do see it in the interface it doesn't necessarily means that it will work on your server. This depends on your server's capabilities. If you are unsure or believe it doesn't work please consult your host.

The Password-protect Administrator tool of Admin Tools is designed to add an extra level of protection to your site's administrator back-end, asking for a username and password before accessing the administrator login page or any other file inside the `administrator` directory of your site. It does so by using Apache .htaccess and .htpasswd files, so it won't work on IIS hosts.

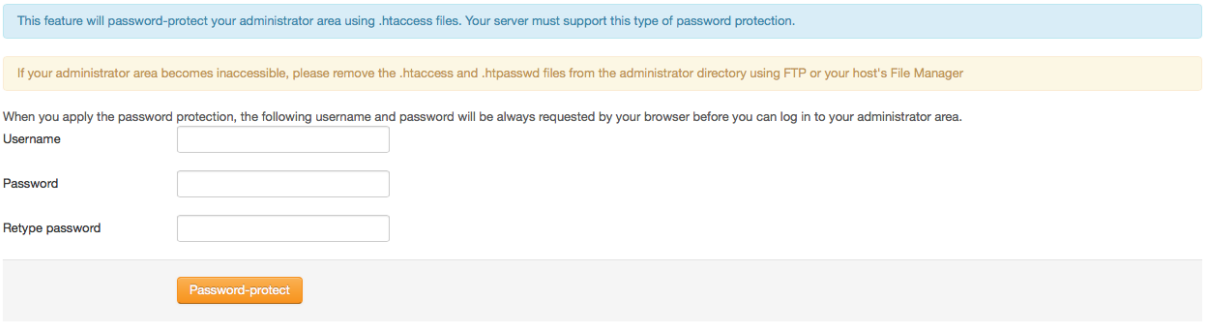
Important

Some prepackaged server bundles, such as Zend Server CE, and some live hosts do not allow using .htaccess files to password-protect a directory. If it is a local server, edit your `httpd.conf` file (for Zend Server CE this is located in `C:\Program Files\Zend\Apache2\conf` or `C:\Program Files (x86)\Zend\Apache2\conf`) and modify all AllowOverride lines to read:

```
AllowOverride All
```

If you are on a live host, please consult your host about the possibility of them allowing you to use this feature on your site.

Password-protect Administrator



If you are on a server running on Windows™, you are receiving a warning at the top of the page stating that the password will be stored to disk unencrypted. This is done due to the lack of the system-wide crypt function on the Windows platform, which causes Apache to understand password only if they are unencrypted or encrypted with a non-standard encryption scheme which does not exist in PHP.

Warning

If you password your administrator directory on a Linux system and then restore your site on a Windows server (typical live to local site restoration) you will be receiving a blank page or an Internal Server 500 when accessing the site. This is normal and expected. All you have to do is to remove the `.htaccess` and `.htpasswd` files from your administrator directory after restoring the site.

In order to apply the password protection, simply enter a desired username and password and click on the Password-protect button. After a few seconds your browser will ask you to supply the username and password you just specified. This will also happen each and every time anybody tries to access the administrator back-end of your site. In other words, you have to share the username and password with all back-end users of your site.

If after applying the password protection you immediately receive a blank page or an Internal Server Error 500 instead of a password prompt, your server is not compatible with the password protection scheme. In this case, the only way to gain access to your site's administrator back-end is to remove the `.htaccess` and `.htpasswd` files from your administrator directory using an FTP application or the File Manager in your site's hosting control panel. If in doubt, consult your host about how you can do that before trying to apply the password protection. If those files do not show up in your FTP client, please create two blank files with those names and upload them to your site, overwriting the existing (but invisible) ones. This will remove the password protection so that you can regain entrance to your administrator back-end.

If you wish to remove the password protection you can either remove both the `.htaccess` and `.htpasswd` files from your administrator directory, or click on the Remove Password Protection button.

6. The .htaccess maker

Note

This feature is only available in the Professional release

Warning

This feature is only available on servers running the Apache web server. If your server is using IIS or NginX the button to launch this feature will not be shown. If you are using Lighttpd, Litespeed or any other server software you will see a button to launch this feature but this feature may not have any effect. If unsure please consult with your host about their server's support of .htaccess files.

One of the most important aspects of managing a web site hosted on an Apache server is being able to fine-tune your .htaccess file. This file is responsible for many web server level tweaks, such as enabling the use of search engine friendly (SEF) URLs, blocking access to system files which should not be accessible from the web, redirecting between pages based on custom criteria and even optimising the performance of your site. On the downside, learning how to tweak all those settings is akin to learning a foreign language. The .htaccess Maker tool of Admin Tools is designed to help you create such a file by utilizing a point-and-click interface.

Important

Some prepackaged server bundles, such as Zend Server CE, and some live hosts do not allow using .htaccess files to override server settings. If it is a local server, edit your `httpd.conf` file (for Zend Server CE this is located in `C:\Program Files\Zend\Apache2\conf` or `C:\Program Files (x86)\Zend\Apache2\conf`) and modify all AllowOverride lines to read:

```
AllowOverride All
```

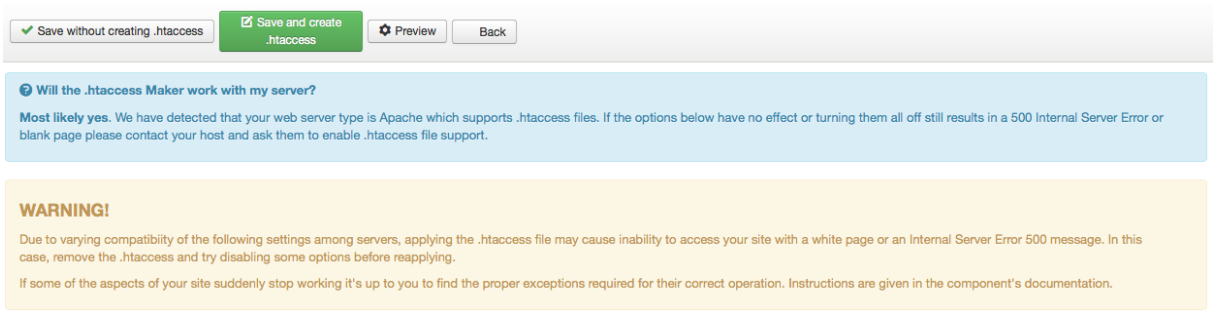
If you are on a live host, please consult your host about the possibility of them allowing you to use this feature on your site.

Tip

If you ever want to revert to a "safe default", just set all of the options on this page to "Off" and click on "Save and create .htaccess". This will create a `.htaccess` file which is essentially the same as the one shipped with Joomla! (`htaccess.txt`).

The top part of the .htaccess maker page contains the standard toolbar buttons you'd expect:

The .htaccess Maker's toolbar



- Save without creating .htaccess saves the changes you have made in this page's options without actually creating the customized `.htaccess` file. This should be used when you have not decided on some options yet, or if you want to preview the generated `.htaccess` file before writing it to disk.
- Save and create .htaccess is the logical next step to the previous button. It not only saves the changes you made, but also creates and writes the new `.htaccess` file to the disk. If you already had a `.htaccess` file on your site, it will be renamed to `.htaccess.admintools` before the new file is written to disk.
- Preview pops up a dialog where you can see how the generated `.htaccess` file will look like without writing it to disk. This dialog shows the saved configuration. If you have modified any settings they will not be reflected in there until you click either of the previous two buttons.
- The Back button takes you back to the Control Panel page.

Below the toolbar there are five panes with different options, described below. Before you do that, please read and understand the following warning. Support requests which indicate that you have not read it will be replied with a link back to this page.

Warning

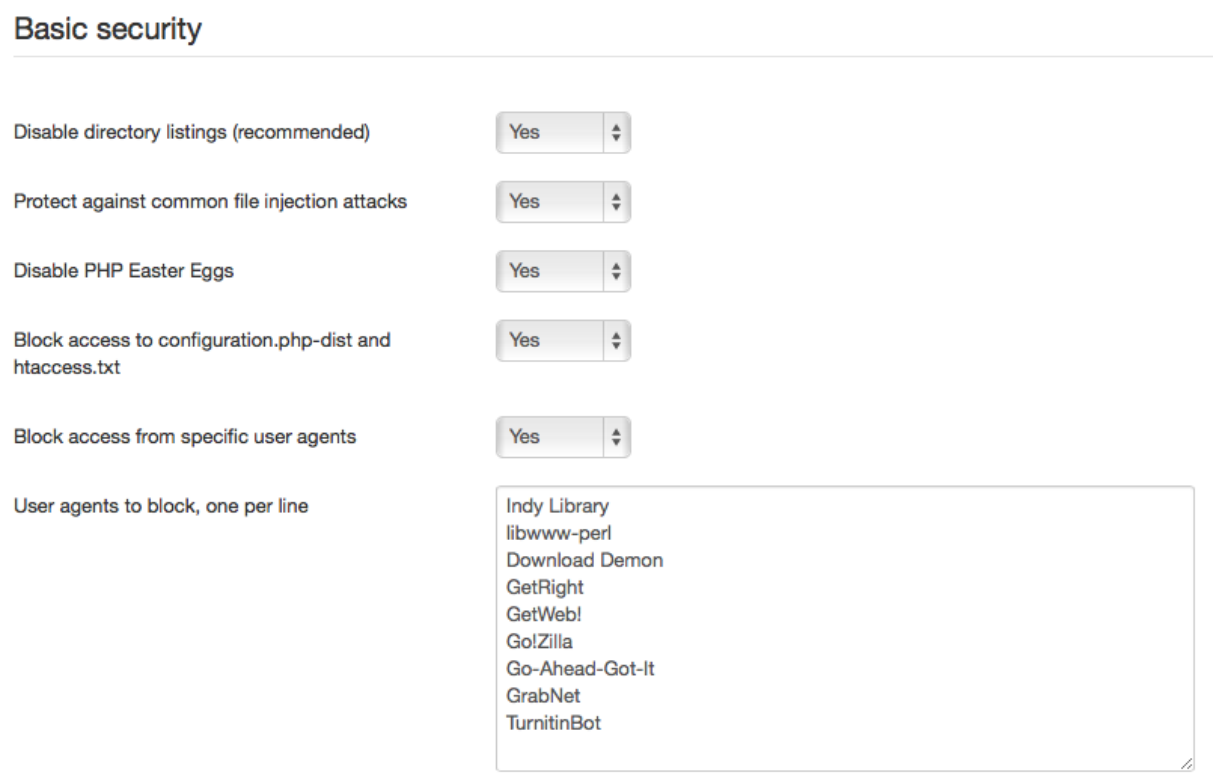
Depending on your web server settings, some of these options may be incompatible with your site. In this case you will get a blank page or an Internal Server Error 500 error page when trying to access any part of your site. If this happens, you have to remove the `.htaccess` file from your site's root directory using an FTP application or the File Manager feature of your hosting control panel. Since Admin Tools 1.2, your old `.htaccess` file is saved as `.htaccess.admintools`. You can rename that file back to `.htaccess` to revert to the last known good state. If you are unsure how this works, please consult your host before trying to create a new `.htaccess` file using this tool.

Some prepackaged server environments, like WAMPserver, do not enable Apache's mod_rewrite module by default, which will always result in an Internal Server Error upon applying the .htaccess file. In this case you are strongly suggested to enable it. On WAMPserver you can click on its tray icon, go to Apache, Modules and make sure rewrite_module is checked. On other server environments you have to edit your httpd.conf file and make sure that the LoadModule mod_rewrite line is not commented out (there is no hash sign in front of it). Once you do either of these changes, you must restart your server for the change to become effective.

We strongly suggest that you begin by setting all options to No and then enable them one by one, creating a new .htaccess file after you have enabled each one of them. If you bump into a blank or error page you will know that the last option you tried is incompatible with your host. In that case, remove the .htaccess file, set the option to No and continue with the next one. Unfortunately, there is no other way than trial and error to deduce which options may be incompatible with your server.

6.1. Basic Security

Basic security



Disable directory listings (recommended)	When disabled, your web server might list the files and subdirectories of any directory on your site if there is no index.html file inside it. This can pose a security risk, so you should always enable this option to avoid this from happening.
Protect against common file injection attacks	Many attackers try to exploit vulnerable extensions on your site by tricking them into including malicious code hosted on the attacker's server. Enabling this option will protect your server against this kind of attacks. This works by preventing any URL which references an http:// or https:// URL in the query string. Sometimes these are legitimate requests. For example, some gallery components use them. In this case you are recommended to use the RFIShield (Remote File Inclusion protection) in the Web Application Firewall and turn this .htaccess Maker option OFF.
Disable PHP Easter Eggs	PHP has a fun and annoying feature known as "Easter Eggs". By passing a special URL parameter, PHP will display a picture instead of the actual page requested. Whereas this is considered fun, it is also widely exploited by attackers to figure out the version of your PHP installation (these images change between different versions of PHP) and launch hacking attacks targeting your specific PHP version. By enabling this option you completely disable access to those Easter Eggs and make it even more difficult for attackers to figure out the details of your server. Note: You are advised to also set *`expose_php`* to `Off` in your `php.ini` file to prevent accidental leaks of your PHP version.
Block access to configuration.php-dist and htaccess.txt	These two files are left behind after any Joomla! installation or upgrade and can be directly accessed from the web. They are used by attackers to tell the Joomla! version you are using, so that they can tailor an attack targeting your specific Joomla! version. Enabling this option will "hide" those files when accessed from the web (a 404 Not Found page is returned), tricking attackers into believing that these files do not exist and making it slightly more difficult for them to deduce information about your site. This option also hides the web.config.txt file included in Joomla! 3 and later for use with the IIS server.
Block access from specific user agents	When enabled, it will block any site access attempt if the remote program sends one of the user agent strings in the User agents to block, one per line option. This feature is designed to protect your site against common bandwidth-hogging download bots and otherwise legitimate tools which are more usually used for hacking sites than their benign intended functionality.
User agents to block, one per line	The user agent strings to block from accessing your site. You don't have to enter the whole UA string, just a part of it. The default setting includes several usual suspects. Separate multiple entries by a single newline character (that is a single press of the ENTER key). Do note that some server with mod_security or mod_evasive installed will throw an "Access forbidden" message if you try to save the configuration settings when this field contains the word "WGet". If you come across this issue it is not a bug with Admin Tools or Joomla!, it is a server-level protection feature kicking in. Just avoid including the word Wget and you should be out of harm's way.

Default list of user agents to block

The following is the default list of user agents to block, as of Admin Tools 3. It is very thorough and seems to be reducing the number of attacks enormously. If you are upgrading from an earlier version you might want to try it out. Just copy it and paste it in the User agents to block, one per line are in the .htaccess Maker configuration. Remember to enable the Block access from specific user agents to enable the feature and then click on Save and create .htaccess to generate the .htaccess file which applies this setting on your site.

```
WebBandit
webbandit
Acunetix
binlar
BlackWidow
Bolt 0
```

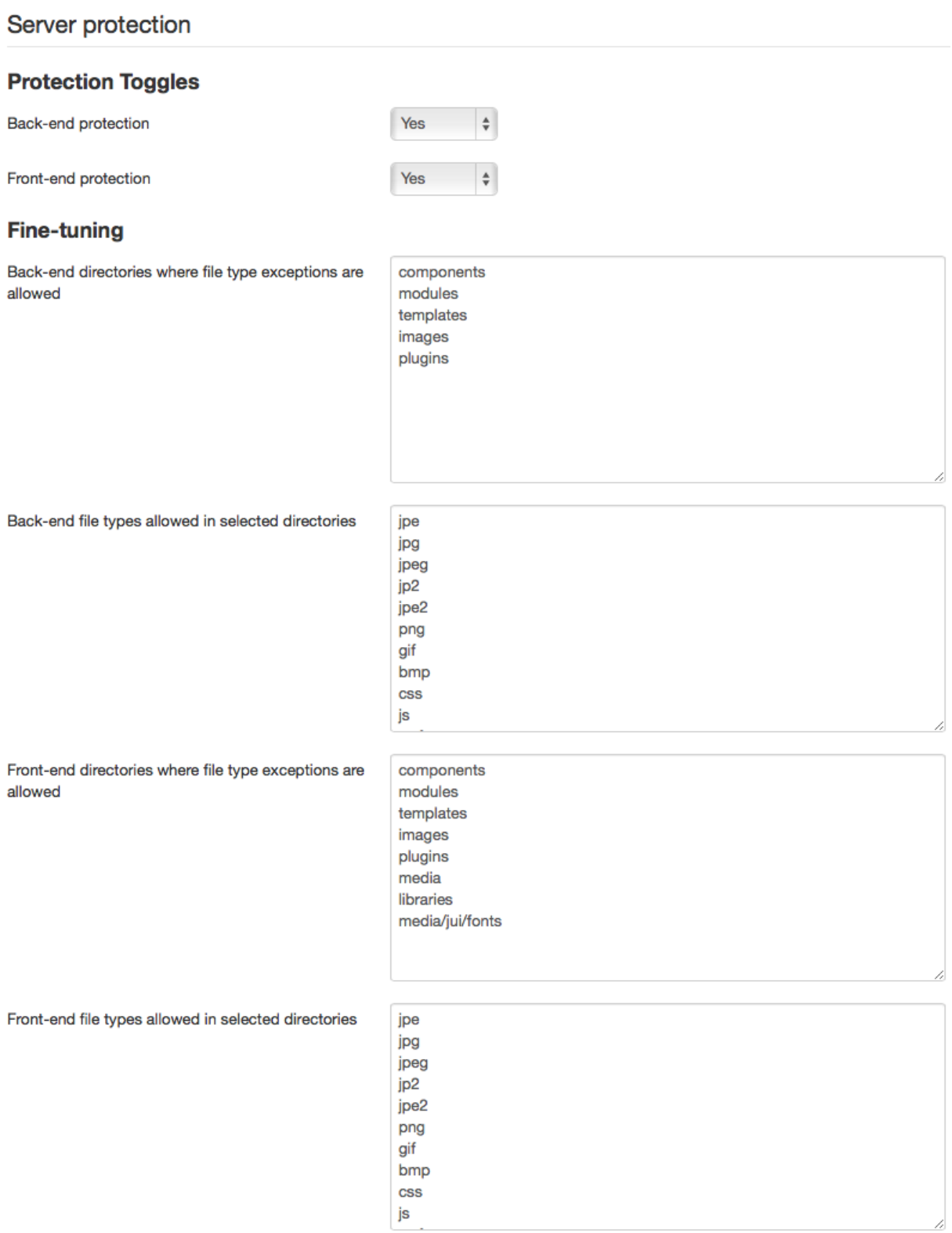
```
Bot mailto:craftbot@yahoo.com
BOT for JCE
casper
checkprivacy
ChinaClaw
clshttp
cmsworldmap
comodo
Custo
Default Browser 0
diavol
DIIbot
DISCo
dotbot
Download Demon
eCatch
EirGrabber
EmailCollector
EmailSiphon
EmailWolf
Express WebPictures
extract
ExtractorPro
EyeNetIE
feedfinder
FHscan
FlashGet
flicky
GetRight
GetWeb!
Go-Ahead-Got-It
Go!Zilla
grab
GrabNet
Grafula
harvest
HMView
ia_archiver
Image Stripper
Image Sucker
InterGET
Internet Ninja
InternetSeer.com
jakarta
Java
JetCar
JOC Web Spider
kmccrew
larbin
LeechFTP
libwww
Mass Downloader
Maxthon$
microsoft.url
```

```
MIDown tool
miner
Mister PiX
NEWT
MSFrontPage
Navroad
NearSite
Net Vampire
NetAnts
NetSpider
NetZIP
nutch
Octopus
Offline Explorer
Offline Navigator
PageGrabber
Papa Foto
pavuk
pcBrowser
PeoplePal
planetwork
psbot
purebot
pycurl
RealDownload
ReGet
Rippers 0
SeaMonkey$
sitecheck.internetseer.com
SiteSnagger
skygrid
SmartDownload
sucker
SuperBot
SuperHTTP
Surfbot
tAkeOut
Teleport Pro
Toata dragostea mea pentru diavola
turnit
vikspider
VoidEYE
Web Image Collector
Web Sucker
WebAuto
WebCopier
WebFetch
WebGo IS
WebLeacher
WebReaper
WebSauger
Website eXtractor
Website Quester
WebStripper
```

```
WebWhacker
WebZIP
Wget
Widow
WWW-Mechanize
WWWOFFLE
Xaldon WebSpider
Yandex
Zeus
zmeu
CazoodleBot
discobot
ecxi
GT::WWW
heritrix
HTTP::Lite
HTTrack
ia_archiver
id-search
id-search.org
IDBot
Indy Library
IRLbot
ISC Systems iRc Search 2.1
LinksManager.com_bot
linkwalker
lwp-trivial
MFC_Tear_Sample
Microsoft URL Control
Missigua Locator
panscient.com
PECL::HTTP
PHPCrawl
PleaseCrawl
SBIder
Snoopy
Steeler
URI::Fetch
urllib
Web Sucker
webalta
WebCollage
Wells Search II
WEP Search
zermelo
ZyBorg
Indy Library
libwww-perl
Go!Zilla
TurnitinBot
```

6.2. Server protection

Server protection



This is the most coveted feature of our software, offering a near-inclusive protection against the vast majority of known threats when enabled. This feature's mission statement can be summed up with a single phrase: nothing executes on your site unless you allowed it to. By blocking access to front-end and back-end elements (media files, Javascript, CSS and PHP files) it makes it extremely hard —but not outright impossible— for an attacker to hack your site, even if he manages to exploit a security vulnerability to upload malicious PHP code to your site. Additionally, it will deny direct access to resources not designed to be directly accessible from the web, such as translation INI files, which are usually used by attackers to find out which version of Joomla! you are running on your site to tailor an attack to your site. On the downside, you have to explicitly enable access to some extensions' PHP files which are designed to be called directly from the web and not through Joomla!'s main file, `index.php` and `index2.php`.

Do note that enabling this feature will kill the functionality of some extensions which create arbitrarily named PHP files throughout your site, such as RokGZipper. In our humble opinion the security risk of having your site unprotected outweighs the benefits of such solutions by a dramatic factor. As a result, we strongly suggest disabling RokGZipper and other similar software using similarly questionable security practices.

There are three sections of configuration settings controlling the functionality of the Server Protection feature. The first one is the Protection Toggles which allows you to enable or disable the four main aspects of protection:

Back-end protection	Disables direct access to most back-end resources, except those in the exceptions lists. It is generally recommended to turn it on to enhance the protection of your site, unless you have enabled the administrator password protection feature. In the latter case this option is redundant and we recommend turning it off.
Front-end protection	Disables direct access to most front-end resources, except those in the exceptions lists. It is generally recommended to turn it on to enhance the protection of your site.

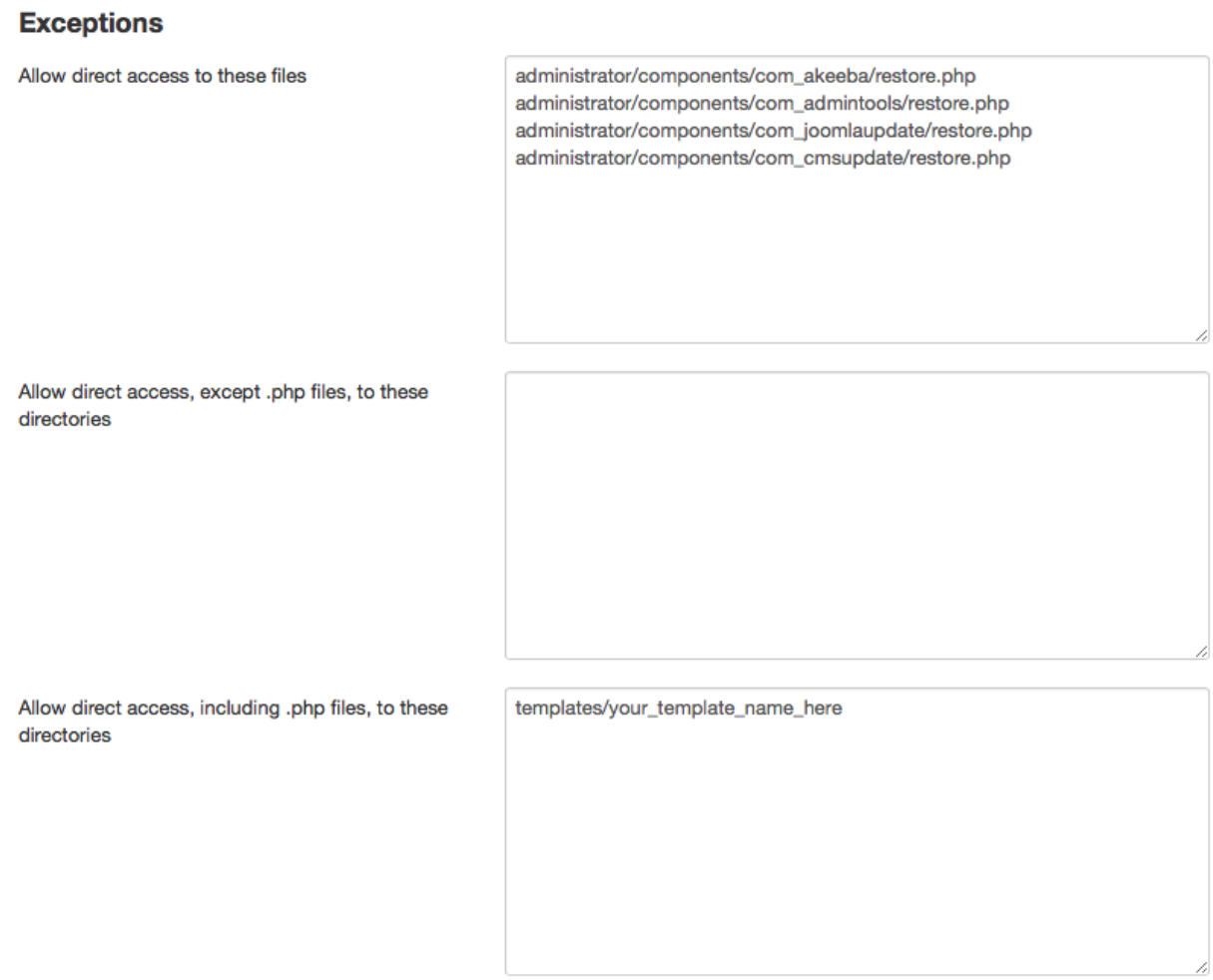
The next section is called Fine-tuning and contains the necessary options to tweak the protection's behaviour to suit your site. Before describing what each option does, a small explanation of how the protection works is in order. The protection code in the generated `.htaccess` file blocks direct web access to all files. Joomla!'s standard "entry point" or "main" files, `index.php` and `index2.php`, are automatically exempt from this rule. However, your site also contains images, media, CSS and Javascript files inside certain directories. For each of the back-end and front-end protection we need a set of directories where such files are allowed and the file extensions of those files. These are what those options are all about. The default settings contain the most common file types you'd expect to find on a site and the standard Joomla! directories where they should be located. You only have to tweak them if you want to add more file extensions or have such static files in locations other than the default.

Back-end directories where file type exceptions are allowed	This is a list of back-end directories (that is, subdirectories of your site's administrator directory) where you expect media files to be present. Place one directory on each line. Subdirectories of those directories are automatically added to the exceptions list without having to explicitly list them here.
Back-end file types allowed in selected directories	The extensions of back-end files which allowed to pass through the server protection filter, as long as the files with those extensions are in the list above. Place one file extension per line, without the dot. For example, if you want to allow access to all PDF files you have to type in "pdf" (without the quotes) on a new line of this list. Do note that file extensions are case-sensitive. This means that PDF, Pdf, pdf and pDF are four different file extensions as far as your web server is concerned. As a rule of thumb, type in the extensions in lowercase and make sure that the extensions of the files you upload are also in lowercase.
Front-end directories where file type exceptions are allowed	This is a list of front-end directories (that is, directories in your site's root) where you expect media files to be present. Place one directory on each line. Subdirectories of those directories are automatically added to the exceptions list without having to explicitly list them here.
Front-end file types allowed in	The extensions of front-end files which allowed to pass through the server protection filter, as long as the files with those extensions are in the list above. Place one file extension per line, without the

selected directories

dot. For example, if you want to allow access to all PDF files you have to type in "pdf" (without the quotes) on a new line of this list. Do note that file extensions are case-sensitive. This means that PDF, Pdf, pdf and pDF are four different file extensions as far as your web server is concerned. As a rule of thumb, type in the extensions in lowercase and make sure that the extensions of the files you upload are also in lowercase.

Exceptions



Finally, we have the Exceptions section. This allows specific files or all files in specific directories to pass through the Server Protection filter without further questions. This is required for several reasons. For starters, some extensions need to directly access PHP files, without passing them through Joomla!'s main files. One such example is Akeeba Backup Professional's `restore.php` used in the integrated restoration feature, as it would be impossible to use the index.php of a site which is in a state of flux while the restoration is underway. Other prime examples are CSS and Javscript minifiers, either included in your template or installed on top of your site. Forum attachments are also part of the same problem, as they tend to create a dedicated directory for their attachments, avatar icons and so forth. Moreover, some extensions place PHP files inside your site's `tmp` and `cache` directories and expect them to be directly accessible from the web. While this is a stupid behaviour, contrary to the design goals of Joomla! itself, you still need a way to work around them and we have to provide it. Finally, you may have a third party script (e.g. Coppermine gallery, phpBB forum, WordPress blog, or even another Joomla! site in a subdirectory) which doesn't install as a Joomla! extension. The Server Protection feature would normally block access to it and you still need a way around this limitation. So here we have those workarounds:

Allow direct access to these files

Place one file per line which should be exempt from filtering, therefore accessible directly from the web. The default settings include Akeeba Backup Professional and, of course, Admin Tools itself.

Allow direct access, except .php files, to these directories

Direct access to all files (except for .php files) will be granted if they are inside any of the directories in this list. Normally you should only need to add your forum's attachments, avatars and image galleries directories, or other directories where you only intend to store media files. The example is Agora forum's user files directory. As with all similar options, add one directory per line, without a trailing slash.

Allow direct access, including .php files, to these directories

This option should be used as sparingly as possible. Each and every directory placed in this list is no longer protected by Server Protection and can be potentially used as an entry point to hacking your site. As far as we know there are only three cases when its use is even marginally justifiable:

- If you have installed another Joomla!, WordPress, phpBB, Coppermine gallery or any other PHP application in a subdirectory of your site. For example, if you are trying to restore a copy of your site inside a directory named `test` in your site's root you have to add `test` to this list. This is the one and only usage scenario which doesn't compromise your site's security.

- Some templates and template frameworks may wrap their CSS and Javscript inside PHP files in order to deliver them compressed to your browser. While this is a valid technique, it's possible that the list of PHP files is too big to track down and include in the first list of the Exceptions section. In this case you may consider putting the template subdirectory containing those files in this list.

- Some extensions do something silly: they place files inside your site's `tmp` or `cache` directories and expect them to be directly accessible from the web. This is plain wrong because these directories are designed to be protected system directories where direct access should not be allowed, most notably because they might contain sensitive information. However, if you have such extensions —most notably certain Javascript and CSS minifiers— you need a way to allow direct access to those directories.

  If you decide that convenience is better than security we can't stop you. Add tmp and cache to this list and wish for the best. You are opening a security hole on your site and you do it at your own risk and potential peril.

While it might seem very tempting to put several Joomla! system directories in here, like components and templates, don't. That's right. Do not do that. It is like using a tactical weapon to kill a mosquito in the same room as you. The mosquito will hardly ever survive, but you will go down with it. Or, in computing terms, you allow potential hackers to use any security vulnerabilities you haven't had the chance to fix yet in order to upload and *execute* malicious code. You killed the mosquito (the access problems you had with an extension) but you accidentally helped to take down your site. Ouch! Even if the chance of this happening is about one in ten thousand, are you willing to take that risk *on your own site*?

In order to figure out which custom exceptions you need to add on your site, take a look at the How to determine which exceptions are required section.

Warning

Windows users beware! *Do not* use Windows' path separator (the backlash - \) to separate directories! We are talking about directories as they appear in URLs, so you should always use the URL path separator (forward slash - /) in those settings. In other words `some/long/path` is correct, `some\long\path` is WRONG.

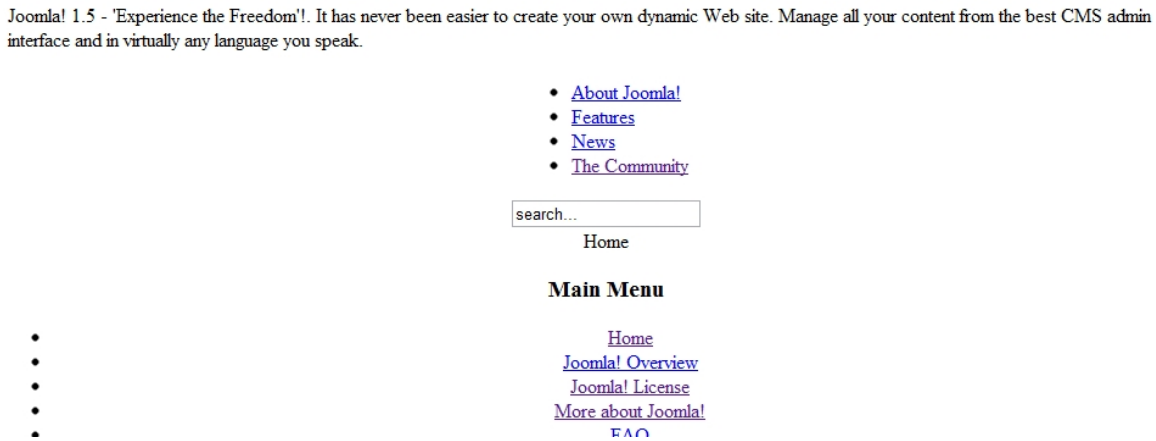
6.2.1. How to determine which exceptions are required

After applying the Server Protection script you may notice that some of your extensions do no longer work properly or, even worse, at all. Sometimes your site may even look like something's missing or like CSS and Javascript no longer loads. Don't be afraid and don't rush into turning off the Server Protection. Determining which exceptions are required is easy and takes only a few minutes of your time. I promise, it's as exciting, fancy and fulfilling as the televised CSI work. On the upside, once you determine them on one site you can reuse them on all sites having that extension installed. You will quickly end up with your "master" exceptions list which you'll be able to apply to all of your sites without a second thought.

In the following example we are going to use Google Chrome to detect access issues on a site. Similar tools are built-in in other major browsers, such as Safari and Internet Explorer 8. If you are using Firefox you can install FireBug and use its Net panel to detect the access issues.

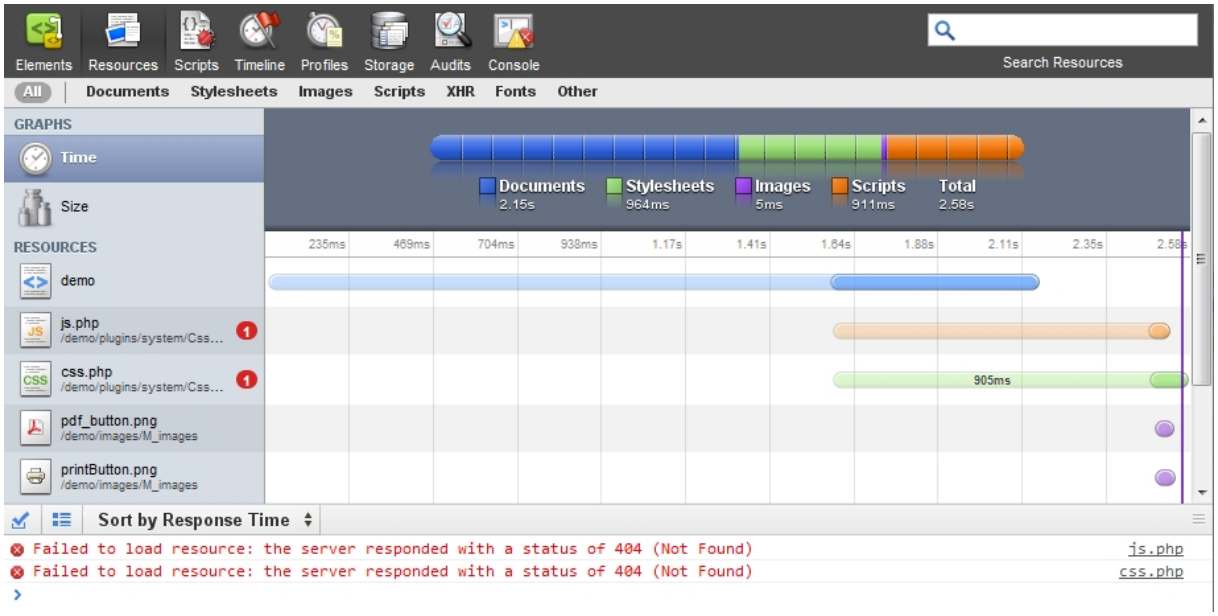
Our first test case will be a site with the great CssJsCompress JS/CSS minifier plugin installed. The first indication that something went awry is that our site looks like all the CSS is gone:

A broken site for many, a chance to figure out exceptions for the smart



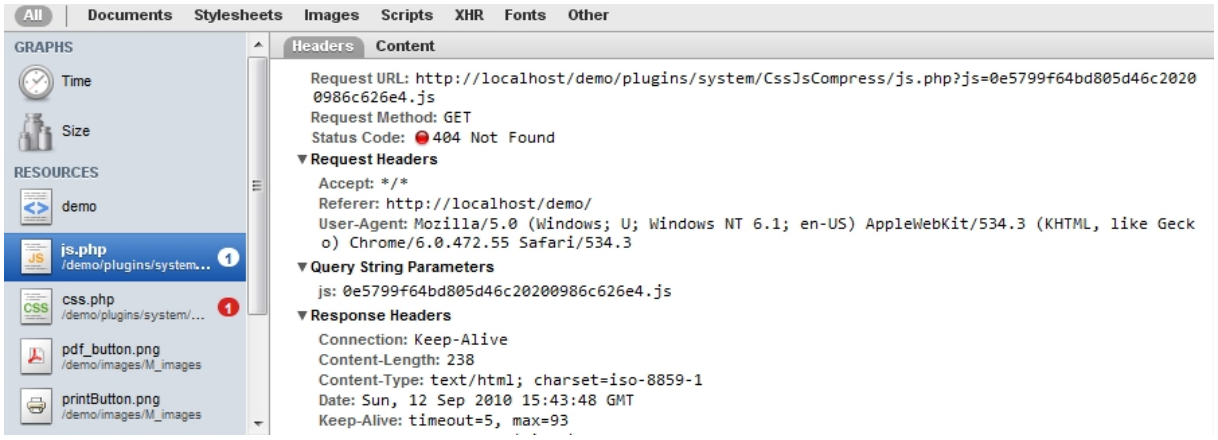
In order to figure out what is going wrong, we have to find out which of the files referenced by the page are throwing a 404 error (this means that they are filtered out by Server Protection), their naming pattern and location. Provided that you are using Chrome open up the Developer Tools pane by typing CTRL-SHIFT-J while viewing that broken page. Click on the Resources tab and, if prompted, enable tracking resources for this session. The page reloads and a list of files the browser tried to access appears:

The list of referenced files



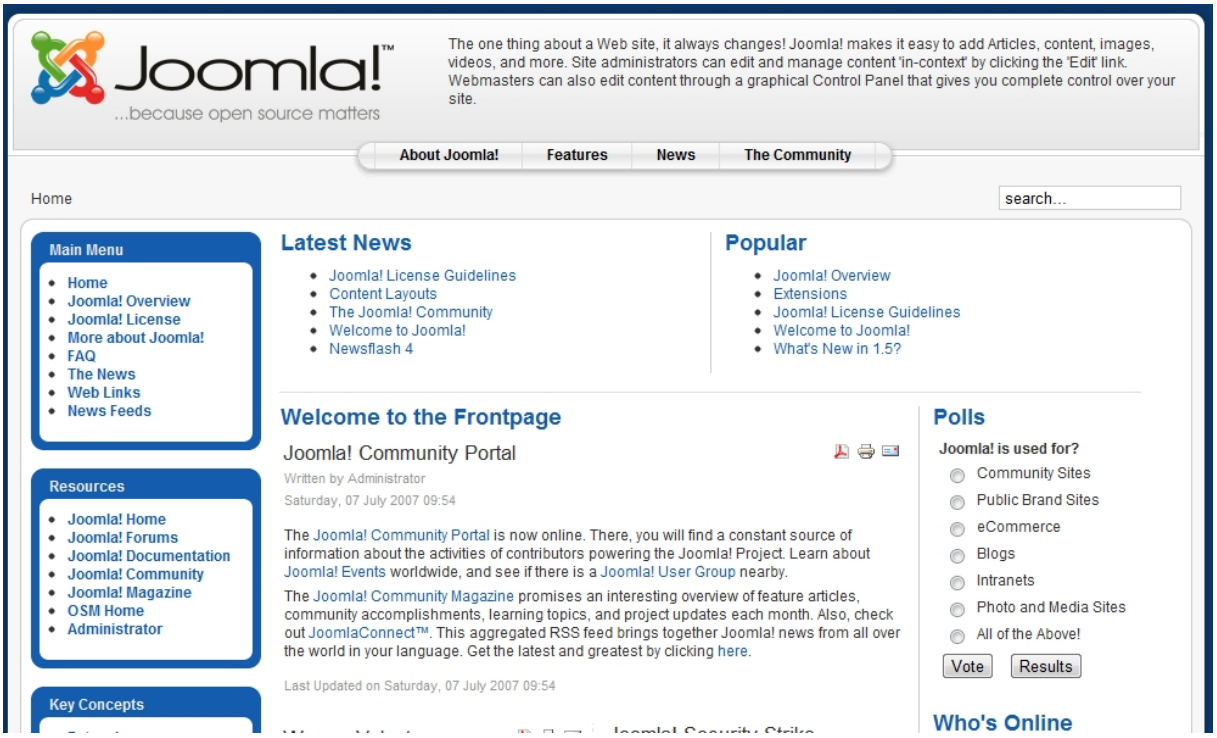
The lower part of the window is the console. It kindly informs us that two files, js.php and css.php, failed to load with a status of 404. Bingo! We found the culprits, now let's take a look where they are coming from. Click on the js.php link in the console. The top part of the window changes to display some debugging info about that file:

The culprit under the microscope



the interesting part is the request URL: `http://localhost/demo/plugins/system/CssJsCompress/js.php?js=0e5799f64bd805d46c20200986c626e4.js`. As you guessed, the part after the question mark is a URL parameter and can be removed. We're left with `http://localhost/demo/plugins/system/CssJsCompress/js.php`, but we know that http://localhost/demo is our site's base URL. Remove it and you're left with `plugins/system/CssJsCompress/js.php`. Bullseye! Is there any change that this file can have a variable name? Nope. Does the file exist in our file system? Yes. This means that this is the exact file we need to put in our Allow direct access to these files list. Doing the exact same process for the css.php ends up with yet another file we have to exclude: `plugins/system/CssJsCompress/css.php`. Note the capitalization, OK? Copying and pasting those files in that exceptions option and regenerating the `.htaccess` file allows our site to load properly:

Problem solved instantly, just like in the "CSI" TV series



That said, sometimes you will see something like a long list of hard to guess filenames like js-abc123456789fed0.php and so on. If the file extension is anything but .php you can add the extension to the front-end or back-end allowed file types list and the directory in the respective list of directories where file type exceptions are allowed. If the culprits are PHP files, you have two options: stop using that extension or add the directory in the "Allow direct access, including .php files, to these directories" list.

How about another example?

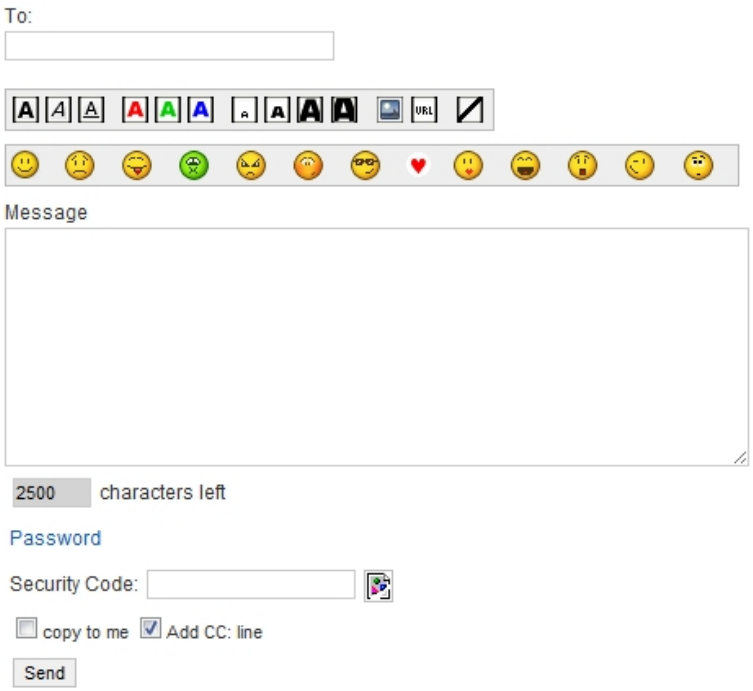
The previous example was dead easy to spot as the page looked like a big ugly mess which immediately made us figure out where the culprit is. This is not always the case. Sometimes a feature of an extension stops working with seemingly no explanation. In this test case we'll be using UddeIM. That was a real-world issue I had to deal with and this is the story of how I solved it.

Note

An exception for UddeIM is already present in the default configuration. For the sake of documenting the procedure I removed it in order to demonstrate what is going on and how to fix it.

After installing the Server Protection users started complaining that they could not send me messages through UddeIM any more. At first I couldn't understand why, because I could use it without any problem at all. Then, I decided to create a simple unprivileged registered user with the intention to send a message to myself in order to test that. Then, I spotted the problem:

The hidden problem

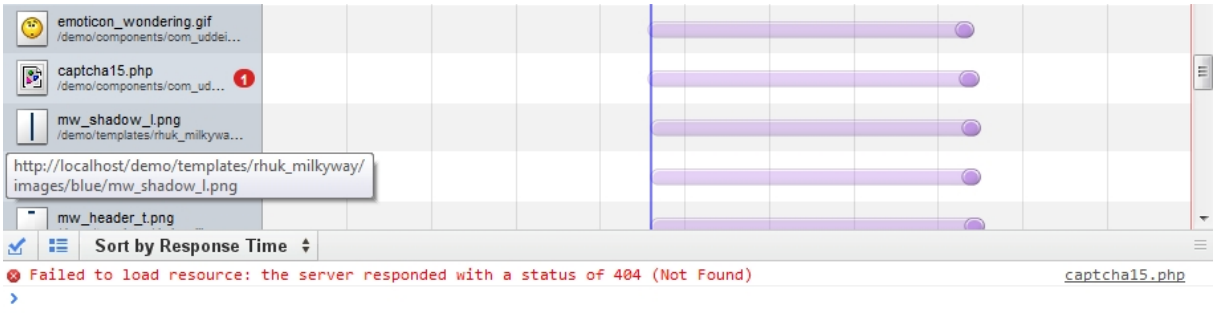


Tip

When trying to figure out an issue affecting your users but not yourself, always try using a user with the same attributes as an afflicted user. Ideally, log in with the reporting user's account —with their permission, as you have to change their password— to witness the issue yourself. I got that piece of experience this the hard way.

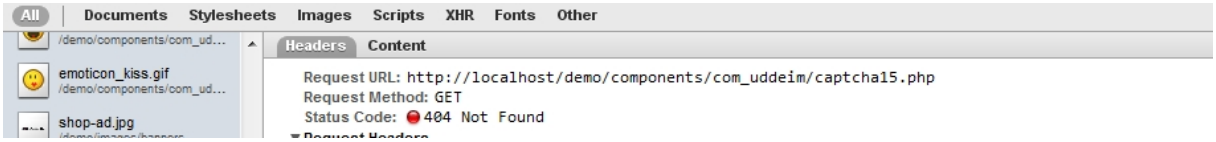
Notice that broken image icon next to the Security Code? This is where a CAPTCHA should display - but only for Registered users. Hm... Why doesn't it get displayed? Time to use the Developer Tools in the browser, again. And here what it says:

One step closer to the problem



There is a captcha15.php file not loading. Right. Where is it located? Let's click on the filename in the console to figure out:

The issue is now triangulated



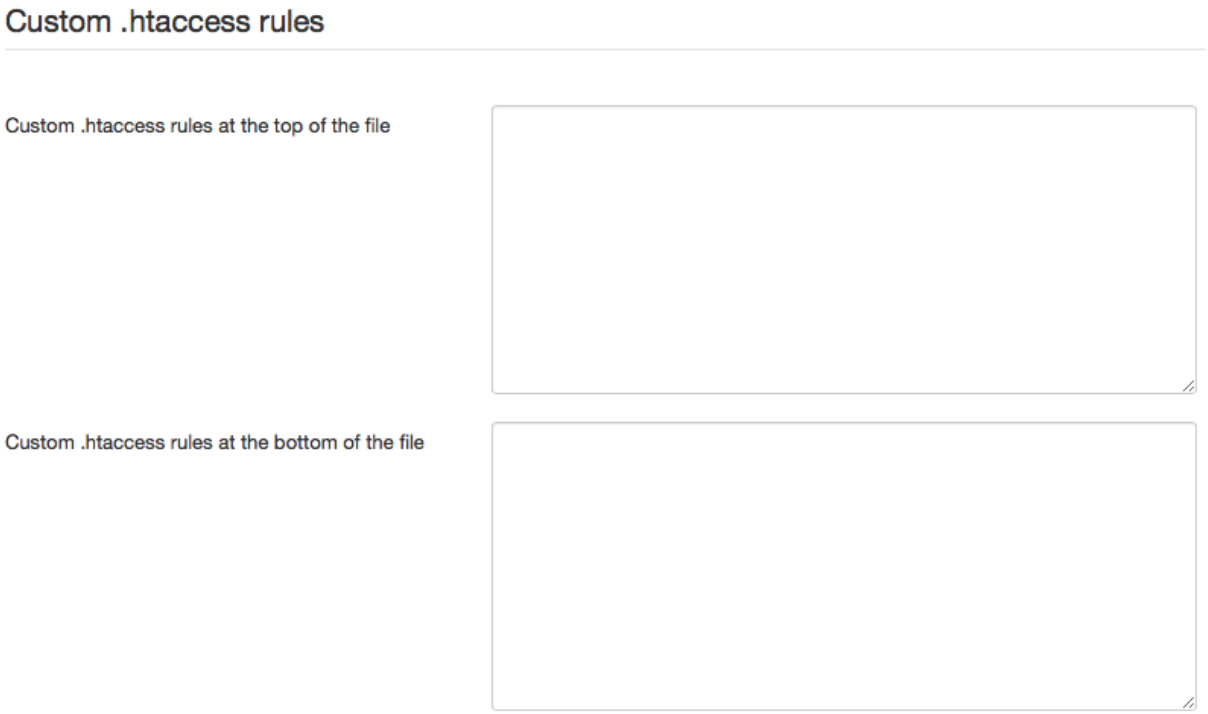
So there it is! `components/com_uddeim/captcha15.php`. Add it to the Allow direct access to these files exceptions list, generate a new `.htaccess` and let's see the results:

...and solved.

That was it. Solved!

6.3. Custom .htaccess rules

Custom .htaccess rules



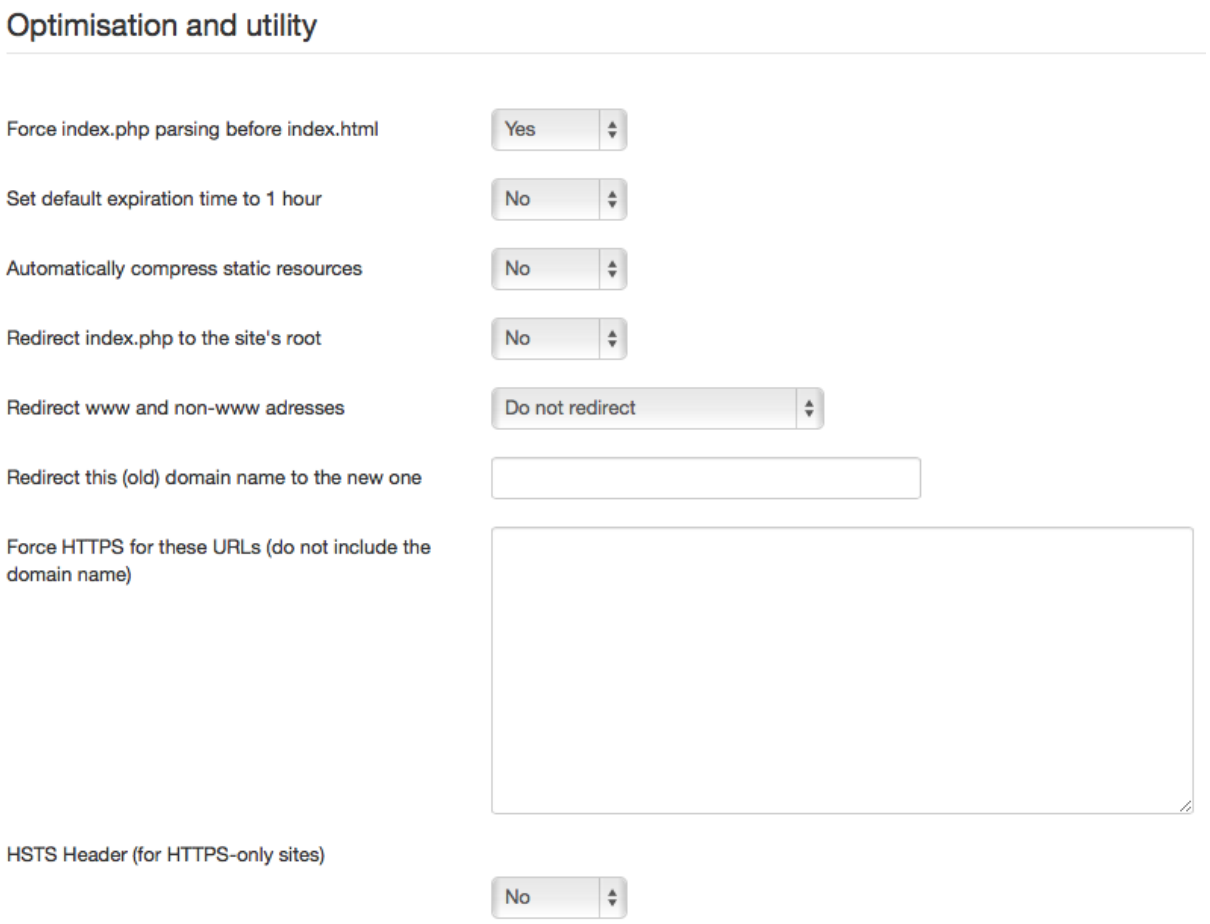
Sometimes you just need to add custom .htaccess rules beyond what the .htaccess Maker can offer. Such examples can be special directives your host told you to include in your .htaccess file to enable PHP5, change the server's default error documents and so on. If you are an advanced user you may also want to write your own advanced rules to further customize the behaviour of the Server Protection. The two options in this section allow you to do that.

The contents of the Custom .htaccess rules at the top of the file text area will be output at the top of the file, just after the RewriteEngine On directive. You should put custom exception rules and, generally, anything which should run before the protection and security rules in here.

The contents of the Custom .htaccess rules at the bottom of the file text area are appended to the end of the .htaccess file. This is the place to put stuff like directives to enable PHP5 and any optimizations which should run only after the request has passed through the security and server protection rules.

6.4. Optimisation and utility

Optimisation and utility



This section contains directives which are of utilitarian value and bound to save you some time:

Force index.php parsing before index.html
: Some servers attempt to serve index.html before index.php. This has the implication that trying to access your site's root, e.g. `http://www.example.com`, will attempt to serve an index.html first. If this file doesn't exist, it will try to serve index.php. However, all of our Joomla! sites only have the index.php, so this checking slows them down unnecessarily on each page request. This rule works around this problem. Do note that some servers do not allow this and will result in a blank page or Internal Server Error page.

Set default expiration time to 1 hour
: If your server has mod_expires installed and activated, enabling this option will cause all files and pages served from the site to have an expiration time of 1 hour, which means that the browser will

not try to load them over the network before one hour elapses. This is a very desirable feature, as it speeds up your site.

Automatically compress static resources

Enabling this option instructs the server to send plain text, HTML, XML, CSS, XHTML, RSS and Javascript pages and files to the browser after compressing them with GZip. This significantly reduces the amount of data transferred and speeds up the site. On the downside some very old browsers, like Internet Explorer 6, might have trouble loading the site.

Redirect index.php to the site's root

Normally, accessing your site as `http://www.example.com` and `http://www.example.com/index.php` will result in the same page being loaded. Except for the cosmetic issue of this behaviour it may also be bad for search engine optimization as search engines understand this as two different pages with the same content ("duplicate content"). Enabling this option will redirect requests to index.php, without additional parameter, to your site's root overriding this issue.

Redirect www and non-www adresses

Most web servers are designed to treat www and non-www URLs in the same way. For example, if your site is `http://www.example.com` then most servers will also display it if called as `http://example.com`. This has many adverse effects. For starters, if a user accesses the www site, logs in and then visits the non-www site he's no longer logged in, causing a functional issue with your site's users. Moreover, the duplicate content rules also apply in this case. That's why we suggest that you enable on of the redirection settings of this option. The different settings are:

- Do not redirect. It does no redirection (turns this feature off)
- Redirect non-www to www. Requests to the non-www site will be redirected to the www site, e.g. `http://example.com` will be redirected to `http://www.example.com`.
- Redirect www to non-www. Requests to the www site will be redirected to the non-www site, e.g. `http://www.example.com` will be redirected to `http://example.com`.

Redirect this (old) domain name to the new one

Sometimes you have to migrate your site to a new domain, as we did migrating from joomlapack.net to akeebabackup.com. Usually this is done transparently, having both domains attached to the same site on the hosting level. However, while a visitor can access the old domain name, the address bar on his browser will still show the old domain name and search engines will believe that you have set up a duplicate content site, sending to the darkest hole of search engine results. Not good! So, you'd better redirect the old domain to the new domain with a 301 redirection to alert both users and search engines about the name change. This is what this option does. You can include several old domains separated by commas. For example:

```
joomlapack.net, www.joomlapack.net
```

will redirect all access attempts to joomlapack.net and www.joomlapack.net to the new domain.

Force HTTPS for these URLs (do not include the domain name)

Under regular circumstances Joomla! should be able to automatically redirect certain menu items to a secure (HTTPS) address. However, this is not possible if the HTTPS domain name and the HTTP domain name are not the same, as is casual with many shared hosts. Since Admin Tools supports custom HTTPS domain names you can use this feature to make up for the lack of functionality in Joomla! itself. Use one URL per site and do not include http:// and your domain name. For example, if you want to redirect `http://www.example.com/eshop.html` to `https://www.example.com/eshop.html` you have to enter `eshop.html` in a new line of this field. Easy, isn't it?

HSTS Header (for HTTP-only sites)

Assuming that you have a site which is only supposed to be accessed over HTTPS, your visitor's web browser has no idea that the site should not be ever accessed over HTTP. Joomla! offers a Global Configuration setting to force SSL throughout the entire site, but this is merely a

workaround: if it sees a request coming through HTTP it will forward it to HTTPS. There are two privacy implications for your users:

- If you have not enabled the SSL option in Global Configuration a man-in-the-middle attack known as "SSL Stripping" is possible. In this case the user will access your site over plain HTTP without having any idea that they should be using HTTPS instead.

- Even if Joomla! forwards your user to HTTPS the unencrypted (HTTP) request can still be logged by an attacker. With a moderate amount of sophistication on the part of the attacker (basically, some $200 hardware an widely available information) they can efficiently eavesdrop *at the very least* the URLs visited by your user –undetected but to the most vigilant geeks among your users– and probably infer information about them.

The HSTS header can fix SSL Stripping attacks by instructing the browser to always use HTTPS for this website, even if the protocol used in a URL is HTTP. The browser, having seen this header, will always use HTTPS for your site. An SSL Stripping and other man-in-the-middle attacks are possible only if your user visits your site *for the first time* in a hostile environment. This is usually not the case, therefore the HSTS header can provide real benefits to the privacy of your users.

For more information on what the HSTS header is and how it can protect your site visitors' privacy you can read the Wikipedia entry on HSTS [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security].

Forbid displaying in FRAME (for HTTPS-only sites)

This is your basic defense against click-jacking. For technical information please consult the Mozilla Developer Network on the X-Frame-Options response header [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/X-Frame-Options]. When you enable this option your server will set the X-Frame-Options HTTP header to SAMEORIGIN. This tells the browsers that your site is only allowed to appear in `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements originating from the site itself. The corollary is that third party sites are not allowed to display your site's pages in a `<frame>` or `<iframe>` element, therefore reducing your exposure to clickjacking attacks [http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2009/01/27/ie8-security-part-vii-clickjacking-defenses.aspx].

Disable HTTP methods TRACE and TRACK (protect against XST)

Enabling this option will prevent remote clients from using the HTTP methods TRACE and TRACK to connect to your site. These can be used by hackers to perform privilege escalation attacks known as Cross Site Tracing (XST) [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross_Site_Tracing]. To the best of our knowledge there are no side-effects to enabling this feature.

6.5. System configuration

Warning

If you backup and restore your site on a new host you MUST change these configuration parameters to reflect your new server configuration manually. In fact, you must remove your .htaccess file, change this parameters and then let Admin Tools create a new .htaccess file before you can use your site's front-end.

Optimisation and utility

This final section contains all the options which let the .htaccess maker know some of the most basic information pertaining your site and which are used to create the rules for some of the options in the previous section.

Host name for HTTPS requests (without https://)
: Enter the site's domain name for secure (HTTPS) connections. By default, Admin Tools assumes it is the same as your site's domain, but you have to verify it as it may be different on some hosts, especially on shared hosts. Do not use the https:// prefix, just the domain name and path to your site. For example, if the address is `https://www.example.com/joomla` then type in `www.example.com/joomla`.

Host name for HTTP requests (without http://)
: Enter the site's domain name for regular (HTTP) connections. By default, Admin Tools assumes it is the same as the address you are connected to right now, but you have to verify it. Do not use the http:// prefix, just the domain name and path to your site. For example, if the address to your site's root is `http://www.example.com/joomla` then type in `www.example.com/joomla`.

Follow Symlinks
: Joomla! normally does not create symlinks and does not need symlinks. At the same time, hackers who have infiltrated a site do use symlinks to get read access to files that are normally outside the reach of the web site they have hacked. This is why this option exists. You can set it to:

  - **Default**. It's up to your host to determine if symlinks will be followed. Use this if the other options cause problems to your site.
  - **Yes, always**. This is the insecure option. If you use it keep in mind that in the event of a hack all world-readable files on the server may be compromised. Really, it's a BAD idea. Worse than bad, it's a horrible idea. Don't use it.
  - **Only if owner matches**. That's the safe approach to enabling symlinks. They will be followed only if the owner of the symlink matches the owner of the file/directory it links to.

  If you have no idea what that means, first try setting this option to "Only if owner matches". If this results in a blank page or an Internal Server Error 500 then set this to "Default". For more information please consult Apache's documentation or Joomla!'s htaccess.txt file.

Base directory of your site
: This is the directory where your site is installed. For example, if it is installed in a directory named `joomla` and you access it on a URL similar to `http://www.example.com/joomla` you have to type in `/joomla` in here. If your site is installed on the root of your domain, please use a single forward slash for this field: `/`

7. The NginX configuration maker

Note

This feature is only available in the Professional release

Warning

This feature is only available on servers running the NginX web server. If your server is using Apache or IIS the button to launch this feature will not be shown. If the server type cannot be detected you will see this feature but you should consult with your host whether it will have any effect and how to use it..

One of the most important aspects of managing a web site hosted on an NginX server is being able to fine-tune your site configuration file. This file is responsible for many web server level tweaks, such as enabling the use of search engine friendly (SEF) URLs, blocking access to system files which should not be accessible from the web, redirecting between pages based on custom criteria and even optimising the performance of your site. On the downside, learning how to tweak all those settings is akin to learning a foreign language. The NginX Configuration Maker tool of Admin Tools is designed to help you create the part of such a file used for security and performance optimisation by utilizing a point-and-click interface.

Tip

If you ever want to revert to a "safe default", just set all of the options on this page to "Off" and click on "Save and create nginx.conf". This will create an empty nginx.conf file.

One very important aspect of NginX is that, unlike Apache, the site configuration file is not magically loaded on every request. When using this feature you will have to do two things:

1. **Make sure NginX can load the nginx.conf file**. Admin Tools writes the (partial) NginX configuration file `nginx.conf` in the root of your site. By default, NginX won't even know this file is there! You need to include it in your site's definition file by adding a directive like this:

   ```
   include /home/myuser/www/nginx.conf;
   ```

   The exact path to the file is shown in Admin Tools' NginX Configuration Maker page itself. You only need to do this ONCE.

   If your host doesn't allow you to do that they might be giving you a way to add custom NginX configuration variables. In this case use the Preview button in the NginX Configuration Maker page to get the raw NginX configuration commands and give them to your host for inclusion in the NginX configuration.

   If you have a choice between these two methods of providing the custom NginX configuration to your server *please use the second one*. It's harder to manage but it's far more secure. The first method of having your NginX server include a configuration file off the web root is not a good idea as far as security is concerned: a sly attacker could modify that file to their benefit and just wait for the NginX server to restart. Ideally, that first method should only be used on a private test server which is not accessible from the Internet and only for debugging and development purposes.

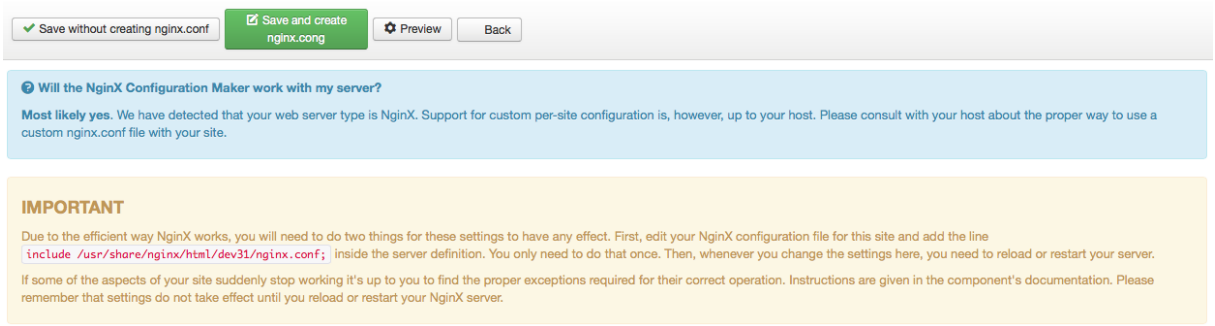
   If your host doesn't allow you to provide custom NginX configuration, sorry, you're out of luck: you will not be able to use this feature of Admin Tools.

2. **Reload or restart your NginX server**. Remember that modifying the NginX configuration has NO EFFECT until you reload or restart the NginX server. This is part of what makes NginX so incredibly fast.

FInally, do note that the NginX configuration maker makes the assumption that you've configured PHP to run through FastCGI using the exact method described in NginX's documentation [http://wiki.nginx.org/PHPFcgiExample]. If you're using a different method to enable PHP on your NginX server the generated configuration may not work on your server or even cause problems accessing your web site.

The top part of the NginX configuration maker page contains the standard toolbar buttons you'd expect:

The NginX Configuration Maker's toolbar



- Save without creating nginx.conf saves the changes you have made in this page's options without actually creating the customized `nginx.conf` file. This should be used when you have not decided on some options yet, or if you want to preview the generated `nginx.conf` file before writing it to disk.

- Save and create nginx.conf is the logical next step to the previous button. It not only saves the changes you made, but also creates and writes the new `nginx.conf` file to the disk. If you already had a `nginx.conf` file on your site, it will be renamed to `nginx.admintools` before the new file is written to disk.

- Preview pops up a dialog where you can see how the generated `nginx.conf` file will look like without writing it to disk. This dialog shows the saved configuration. If you have modified any settings they will not be reflected in there until you click either of the previous two buttons.

- The Back button takes you back to the Control Panel page.

Below the toolbar there are five panes with different options, described below. Before you do that, please read and understand the following warning. Support requests which indicate that you have not read it will be replied with a link back to this page.

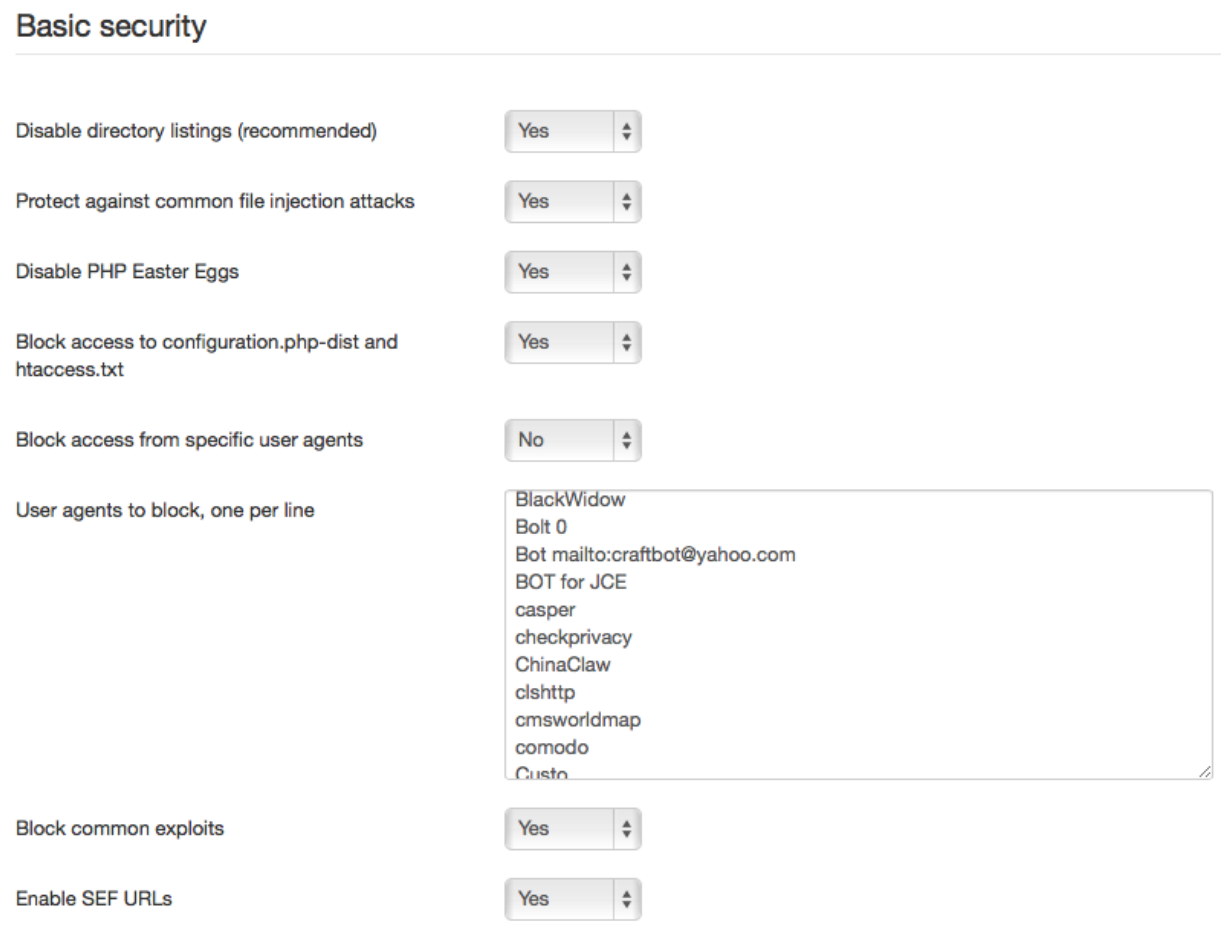
Warning

Depending on your web server settings, some of these options may be incompatible with your site. In this case you will get a blank page or an Internal Server Error 500 error page when trying to access any part of your site. If this happens, you have to remove the contents of `nginx.conf` file from your site's root directory using an FTP application or the File Manager feature of your hosting control panel OR remove all custom configuration from your NginX site configuration file (depending on which method you chose). Then you MUST reload or restart NginX for the changes to take effect.

We strongly suggest that you begin by setting all options to No and then enable them one by one, creating a new configuration (and reloading your NginX server) after you have enabled each one of them. If you bump into a blank or error page you will know that the last option you tried is incompatible with your host. Unfortunately, there is no other way than trial and error to deduce which options may be incompatible with your server.

7.1. Basic Security

Basic security



Disable directory listings (recommended)
: When disabled, your web server might list the files and subdirectories of any directory on your site if there is no index.html file inside it. This can pose a security risk, so you should always enable this option to avoid this from happening.

Protect against common file injection attacks
: Many attackers try to exploit vulnerable extensions on your site by tricking them into including malicious code hosted on the attacker's server. Enabling this option will protect your server against this kind of attacks. This works by preventing any URL which references an http:// or https:// URL in the query string. Sometimes these are legitimate requests. For example, some gallery components use them. In this case you are recommended to use the RFIShield (Remote File Inclusion protection) in the Web Application Firewall and turn this NginX Configuration Maker option OFF.

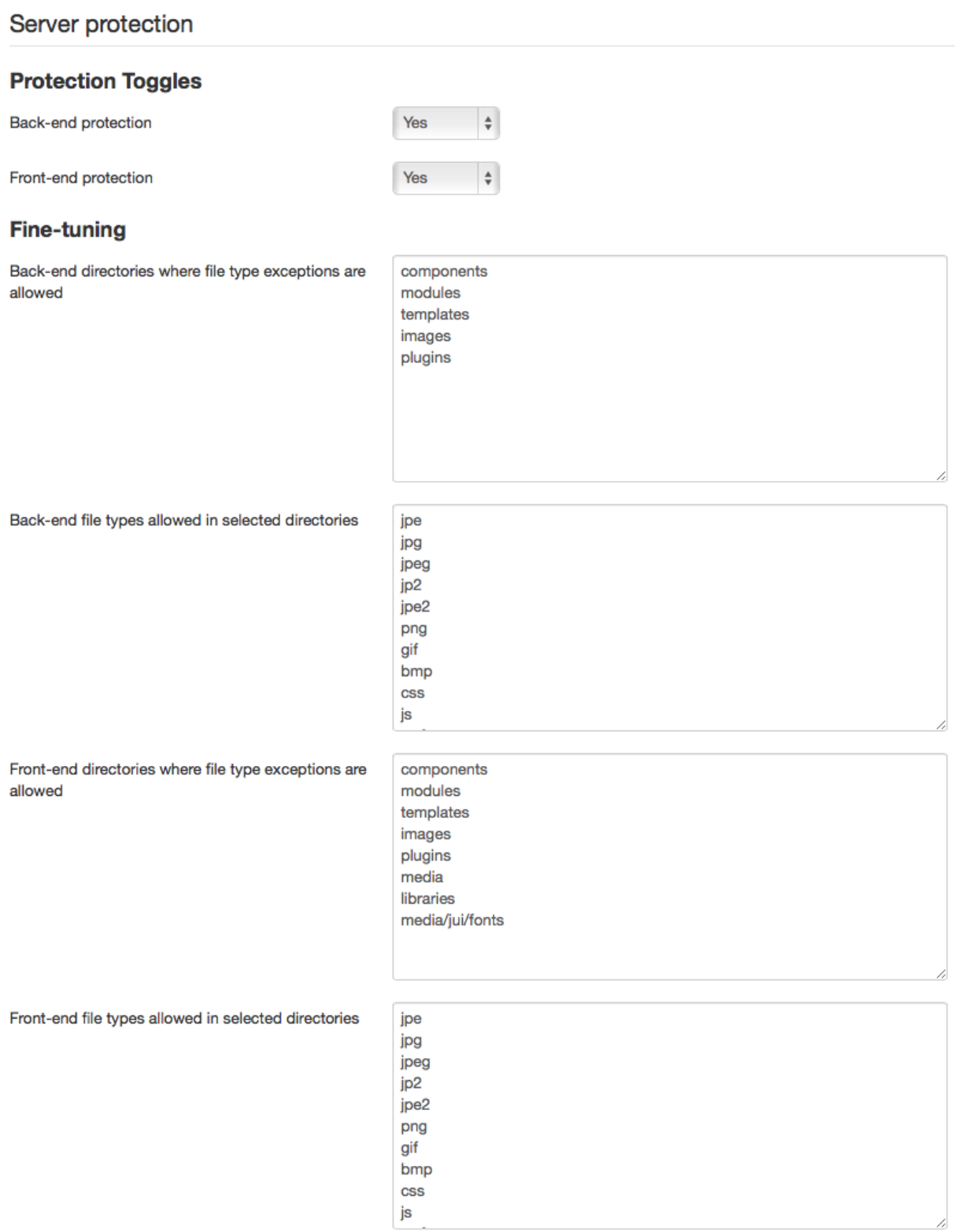
Disable PHP Easter Eggs
: PHP has a fun and annoying feature known as "Easter Eggs". By passing a special URL parameter, PHP will display a picture instead of the actual page requested. Whereas this is considered fun, it is also widely exploited by attackers to figure out the version of your PHP installation (these images change between different versions of PHP) and launch hacking attacks targeting your specific PHP version. By enabling this option you completely disable access to those Easter Eggs and make it even more difficult for attackers to figure out the details of your server.

  Note: You are advised to also set `expose_php` to `Off` in your `php.ini` file to prevent accidental leaks of your PHP version.

Block access to configuration.php-dist and htaccess.txt	These two files are left behind after any Joomla! installation or upgrade and can be directly accessed from the web. They are used by attackers to tell the Joomla! version you are using, so that they can tailor an attack targeting your specific Joomla! version. Enabling this option will "hide" those files when accessed from the web (a 404 Not Found page is returned), tricking attackers into believing that these files do not exist and making it slightly more difficult for them to deduce information about your site. This option also hides the web.config.txt file included in Joomla! 3 and later for use with the IIS server.
Block access from specific user agents	When enabled, it will block any site access attempt if the remote program sends one of the user agent strings in the User agents to block, one per line option. This feature is designed to protect your site against common bandwidth-hogging download bots and otherwise legitimate tools which are more usually used for hacking sites than their benign intended functionality.
User agents to block, one per line	The user agent strings to block from accessing your site. You don't have to enter the whole UA string, just a part of it. The default setting includes several usual suspects. Separate multiple entries by a single newline character (that is a single press of the ENTER key). Do note that some server with mod_security or mod_evasive installed will throw an "Access forbidden" message if you try to save the configuration settings when this field contains the word "WGet". If you come across this issue it is not a bug with Admin Tools or Joomla!, it is a server-level protection feature kicking in. Just avoid including the word Wget and you should be out of harm's way.
Block common exploits	Enabling this option will include a set of options recommended by Joomla! to protect against (obsolete) common exploits which no longer have any effect on Joomla! 2.5 and later. It's still a good idea to enable this option.
Enable SEF URLs	Enabling this option will allow your site to use SEF (a.k.a. "beautiful") URLs, with or without index.php in them. You are recommended to leave this option turned on unless you have a custom URL forwarding setup already in place.

7.2. Server protection

Server protection



This is the most coveted feature of our software, offering a near-inclusive protection against the vast majority of known threats when enabled. This feature's mission statement can be summed up with a single phrase: nothing executes on your site unless you allowed it to. By blocking access to front-end and back-end elements (media files, Javascript, CSS and PHP files) it makes it extremely hard —but not outright impossible— for an attacker to hack your site, even if he manages to exploit a security vulnerability to upload malicious PHP code to your site. Additionally, it will deny direct access to resources not designed to be directly accessible from the web, such as translation INI files, which are usually used by attackers to find out which version of Joomla! you are running on your site to tailor an attack to your site. On the downside, you have to explicitly enable access to some extensions' PHP files which are designed to be called directly from the web and not through Joomla!'s main file, `index.php`.

Do note that enabling this feature will kill the functionality of some extensions which create arbitrarily named PHP files throughout your site, such as RokGZipper. In our humble opinion the security risk of having your site unprotected outweighs the benefits of such solutions by a dramatic factor. As a result, we strongly suggest disabling RokGZipper and other similar software using similarly questionable security practices.

There are three sections of configuration settings controlling the functionality of the Server Protection feature. The first one is the Protection Toggles which allows you to enable or disable the four main aspects of protection:

Back-end protection
: Disables direct access to most back-end resources, except those in the exceptions lists. It is generally recommended to turn it on to enhance the protection of your site, unless you have enabled the administrator password protection feature. In the latter case this option is redundant and we recommend turning it off.

Front-end protection
: Disables direct access to most front-end resources, except those in the exceptions lists. It is generally recommended to turn it on to enhance the protection of your site.

The next section is called Fine-tuning and contains the necessary options to tweak the protection's behaviour to suit your site. Before describing what each option does, a small explanation of how the protection works is in order. The protection code in the generated `nginx.conf` file blocks direct web access to all files. Joomla!'s standard "entry point" or "main" files, `index.php` and `index2.php`, are automatically exempt from this rule. However, your site also contains images, media, CSS and Javascript files inside certain directories. For each of the back-end and front-end protection we need a set of directories where such files are allowed and the file extensions of those files. These are what those options are all about. The default settings contain the most common file types you'd expect to find on a site and the standard Joomla! directories where they should be located. You only have to tweak them if you want to add more file extensions or have such static files in locations other than the default.

Back-end directories where file type exceptions are allowed
: This is a list of back-end directories (that is, subdirectories of your site's administrator directory) where you expect media files to be present. Place one directory on each line. Subdirectories of those directories are automatically added to the exceptions list without having to explicitly list them here.

Back-end file types allowed in selected directories
: The extensions of back-end files which allowed to pass through the server protection filter, as long as the files with those extensions are in the list above. Place one file extension per line, without the dot. For example, if you want to allow access to all PDF files you have to type in "pdf" (without the quotes) on a new line of this list. Do note that file extensions are case-sensitive. This means that PDF, Pdf, pdf and pDF are four different file extensions as far as your web server is concerned. As a rule of thumb, type in the extensions in lowercase and make sure that the extensions of the files you upload are also in lowercase.

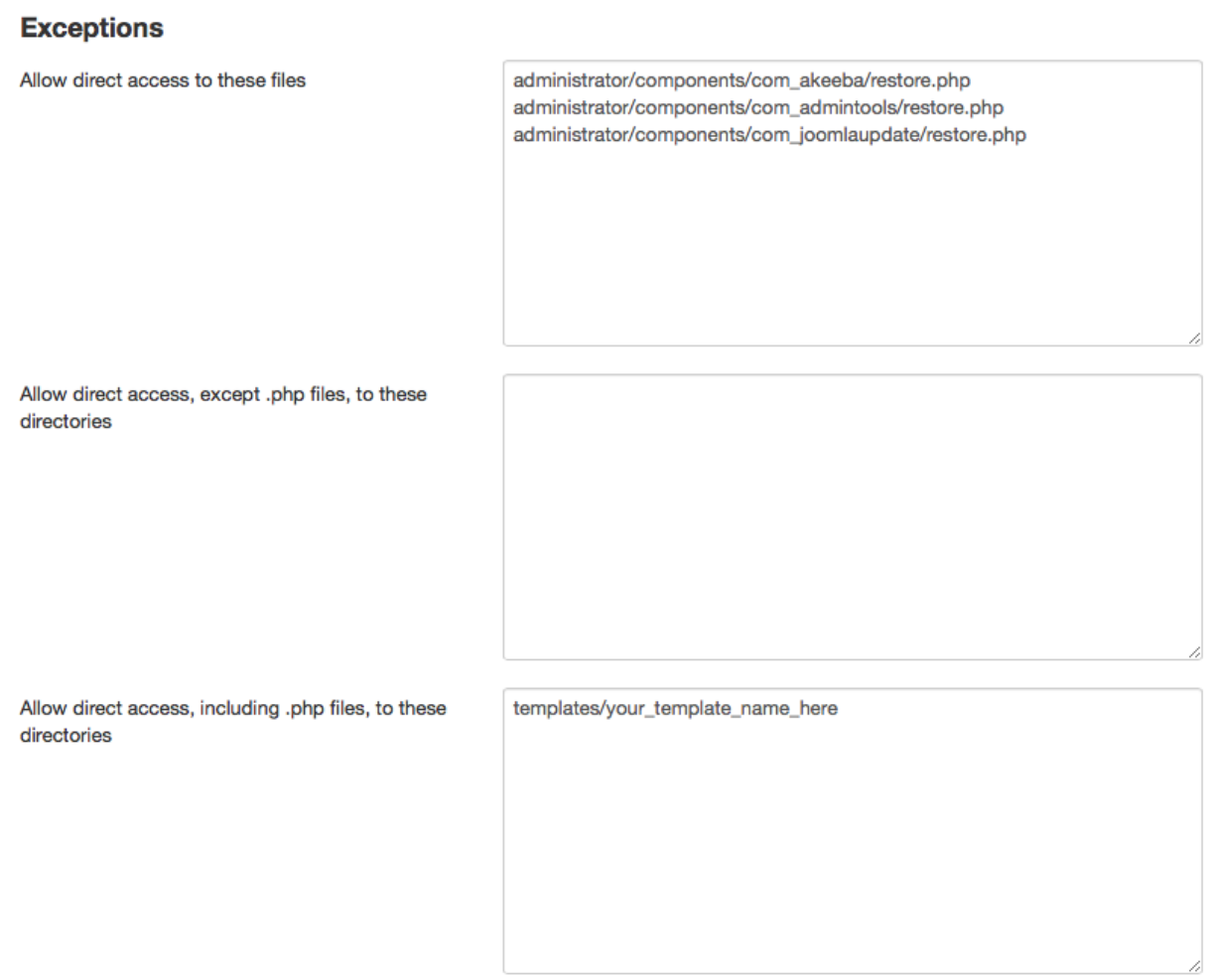
Front-end directories where file type exceptions are allowed
: This is a list of front-end directories (that is, directories in your site's root) where you expect media files to be present. Place one directory on each line. Subdirectories of those directories are automatically added to the exceptions list without having to explicitly list them here.

Front-end file types allowed in
: The extensions of front-end files which allowed to pass through the server protection filter, as long as the files with those extensions are in the list above. Place one file extension per line, without the

selected directories

dot. For example, if you want to allow access to all PDF files you have to type in "pdf" (without the quotes) on a new line of this list. Do note that file extensions are case-sensitive. This means that PDF, Pdf, pdf and pDF are four different file extensions as far as your web server is concerned. As a rule of thumb, type in the extensions in lowercase and make sure that the extensions of the files you upload are also in lowercase.

Exceptions



Finally, we have the Exceptions section. This allows specific files or all files in specific directories to pass through the Server Protection filter without further questions. This is required for several reasons. For starters, some extensions need to directly access PHP files, without passing them through Joomla!'s main files. One such example is Akeeba Backup Professional's `restore.php` used in the integrated restoration feature, as it would be impossible to use the index.php of a site which is in a state of flux while the restoration is underway. Other prime examples are CSS and Javscript minifiers, either included in your template or installed on top of your site. Forum attachments are also part of the same problem, as they tend to create a dedicated directory for their attachments, avatar icons and so forth. Moreover, some extensions place PHP files inside your site's `tmp` and `cache` directories and expect them to be directly accessible from the web. While this is a stupid behaviour, contrary to the design goals of Joomla! itself, you still need a way to work around them and we have to provide it. Finally, you may have a third party script (e.g. Coppermine gallery, phpBB forum, WordPress blog, or even another Joomla! site in a subdirectory) which doesn't install as a Joomla! extension. The Server Protection feature would normally block access to it and you still need a way around this limitation. So here we have those workarounds:

Allow direct access to these files
: Place one file per line which should be exempt from filtering, therefore accessible directly from the web. The default settings include Akeeba Backup Professional and, of course, Admin Tools itself.

Allow direct access, except .php files, to these directories
: Direct access to all files (except for .php files) will be granted if they are inside any of the directories in this list. Normally you should only need to add your forum's attachments, avatars and image galleries directories, or other directories where you only intend to store media files. The example is Agora forum's user files directory. As with all similar options, add one directory per line, without a trailing slash.

Allow direct access, including .php files, to these directories
: This option should be used as sparingly as possible. Each and every directory placed in this list is no longer protected by Server Protection and can be potentially used as an entry point to hacking your site. As far as we know there are only three cases when its use is even marginally justifiable:

  - If you have installed another Joomla!, WordPress, phpBB, Coppermine gallery or any other PHP application in a subdirectory of your site. For example, if you are trying to restore a copy of your site inside a directory named `test` in your site's root you have to add `test` to this list. This is the one and only usage scenario which doesn't compromise your site's security.

  - Some templates and template frameworks may wrap their CSS and Javscript inside PHP files in order to deliver them compressed to your browser. While this is a valid technique, it's possible that the list of PHP files is too big to track down and include in the first list of the Exceptions section. In this case you may consider putting the template subdirectory containing those files in this list.

  - Some extensions do something silly: they place files inside your site's `tmp` or `cache` directories and expect them to be directly accessible from the web. This is plain wrong because these directories are designed to be protected system directories where direct access should not be allowed, most notably because they might contain sensitive information. However, if you have such extensions —most notably certain Javascript and CSS minifiers— you need a way to allow direct access to those directories.

    If you decide that convenience is better than security we can't stop you. Add tmp and cache to this list and wish for the best. You are opening a security hole on your site and you do it at your own risk and potential peril.

  While it might seem very tempting to put several Joomla! system directories in here, like components and templates, don't. That's right. Do not do that. It is like using a tactical weapon to kill a mosquito in the same room as you. The mosquito will hardly ever survive, but you will go down with it. Or, in computing terms, you allow potential hackers to use any security vulnerabilities you haven't had the chance to fix yet in order to upload and *execute* malicious code. You killed the mosquito (the access problems you had with an extension) but you accidentally helped to take down your site. Ouch! Even if the chance of this happening is about one in ten thousand, are you willing to take that risk *on your own site*?

In order to figure out which custom exceptions you need to add on your site, take a look at the How to determine which exceptions are required section.

Warning

Windows users beware! *Do not* use Windows' path separator (the backlash - \) to separate directories! We are talking about directories as they appear in URLs, so you should always use the URL path separator (forward slash - /) in those settings. In other words `some/long/path` is correct, `some\long\path` is WRONG.

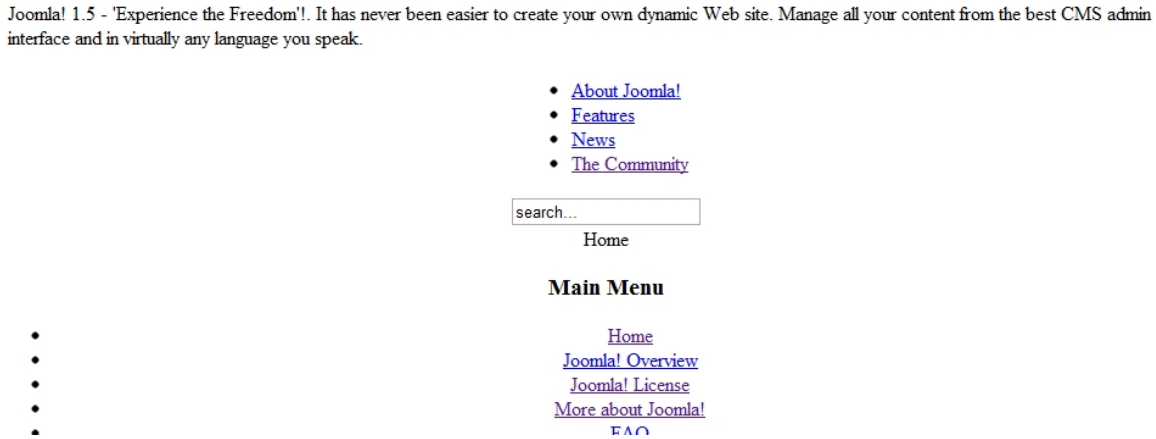
7.2.1. How to determine which exceptions are required

After applying the Server Protection script you may notice that some of your extensions do no longer work properly or, even worse, at all. Sometimes your site may even look like something's missing or like CSS and Javascript no longer loads. Don't be afraid and don't rush into turning off the Server Protection. Determining which exceptions are required is easy and takes only a few minutes of your time. I promise, it's as exciting, fancy and fulfilling as the televised CSI work. On the upside, once you determine them on one site you can reuse them on all sites having that extension installed. You will quickly end up with your "master" exceptions list which you'll be able to apply to all of your sites without a second thought.

In the following example we are going to use Safari to detect access issues on a site. Similar tools are built-in in other major browsers, such as Google Chrome and Internet Explorer 8 or later. If you are using Firefox you can install FireBug and use its Net panel to detect the access issues.

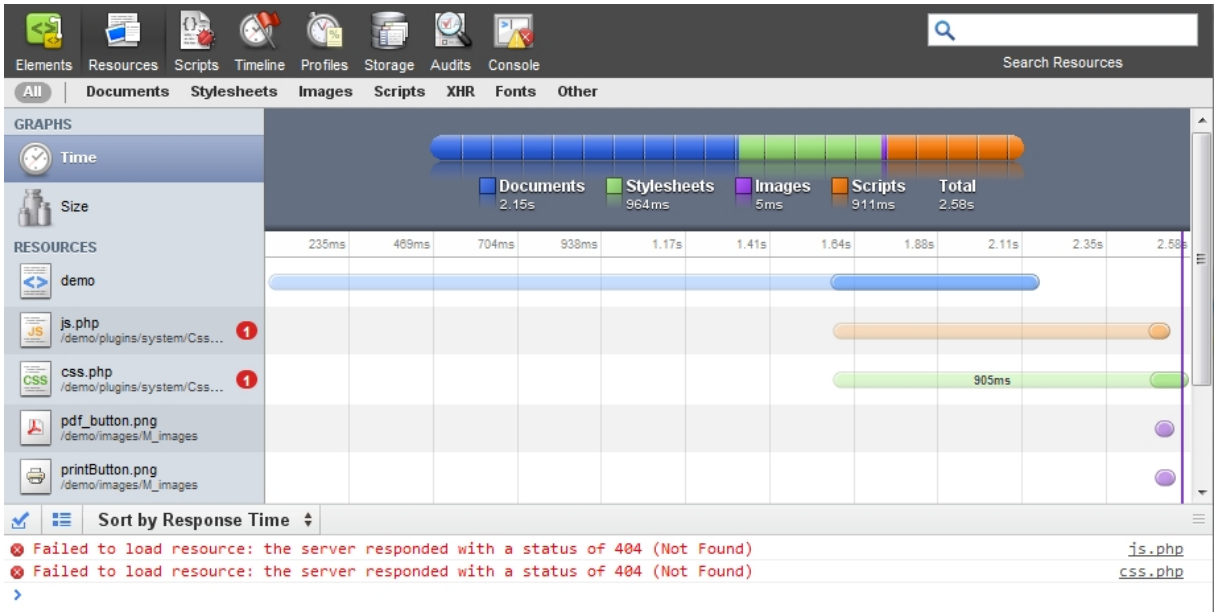
Our first test case will be a site with the great CssJsCompress JS/CSS minifier plugin installed. The first indication that something went awry is that our site looks like all the CSS is gone:

A broken site for many, a chance to figure out exceptions for the smart



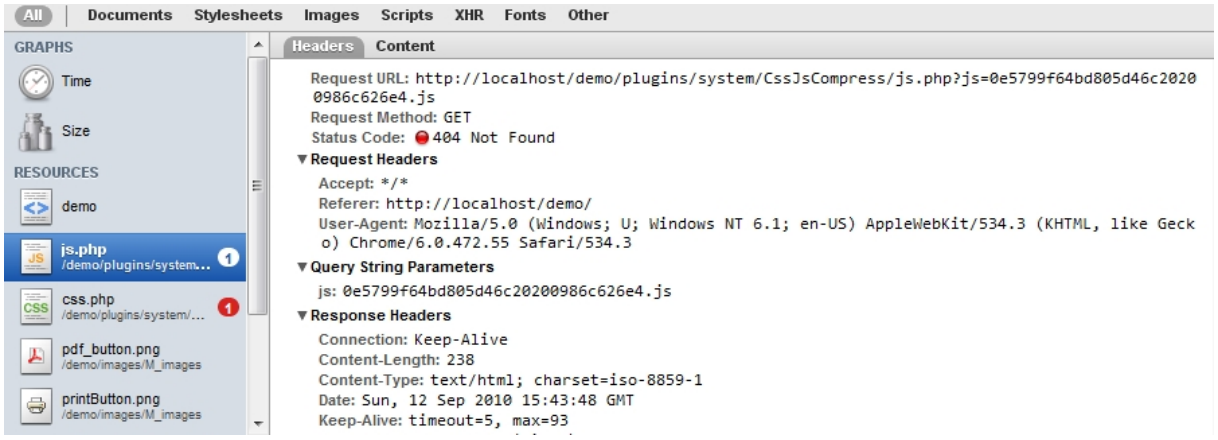
In order to figure out what is going wrong, we have to find out which of the files referenced by the page are throwing a 404 error (this means that they are filtered out by Server Protection), their naming pattern and location. Provided that you are using Chrome open up the Developer Tools pane by typing CTRL-SHIFT-J while viewing that broken page. Click on the Resources tab and, if prompted, enable tracking resources for this session. The page reloads and a list of files the browser tried to access appears:

The list of referenced files



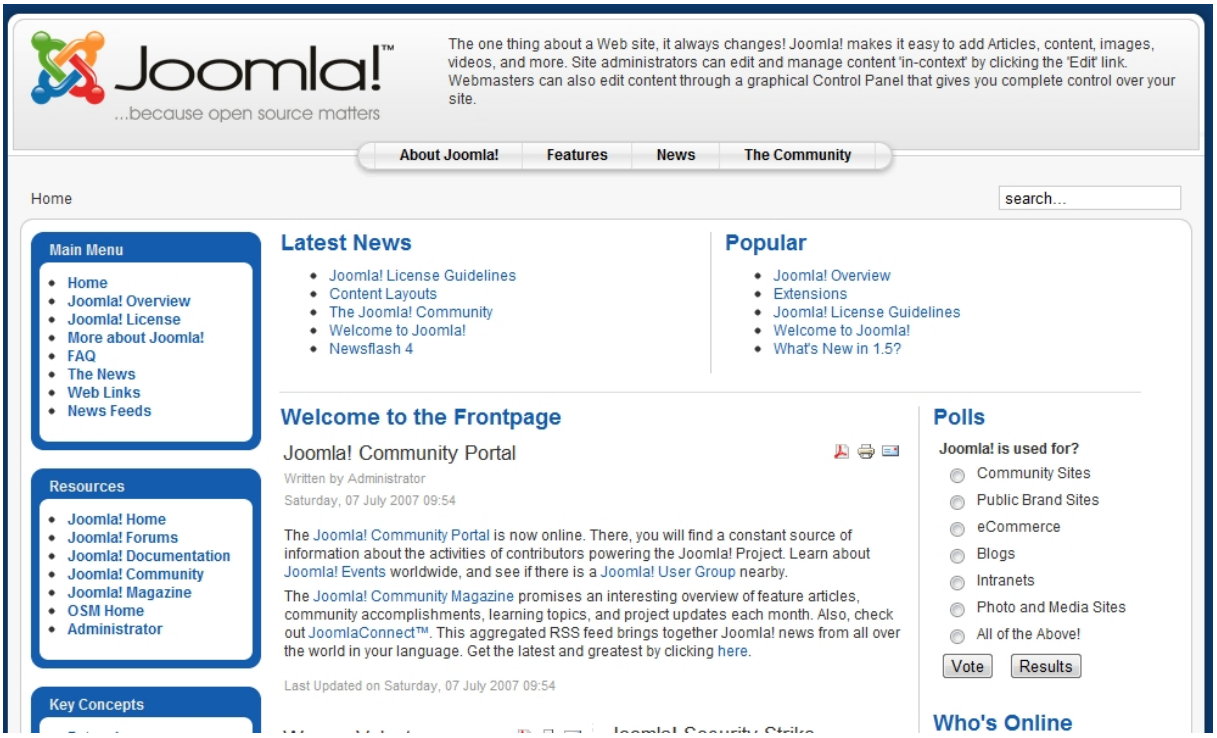
The lower part of the window is the console. It kindly informs us that two files, js.php and css.php, failed to load with a status of 404. Bingo! We found the culprits, now let's take a look where they are coming from. Click on the js.php link in the console. The top part of the window changes to display some debugging info about that file:

The culprit under the microscope



the interesting part is the request URL: `http://localhost/demo/plugins/system/CssJsCompress/js.php?js=0e5799f64bd805d46c20200986c626e4.js`. As you guessed, the part after the question mark is a URL parameter and can be removed. We're left with `http://localhost/demo/plugins/system/CssJsCompress/js.php`, but we know that http://localhost/demo is our site's base URL. Remove it and you're left with `plugins/system/CssJsCompress/js.php`. Bullseye! Is there any change that this file can have a variable name? Nope. Does the file exist in our file system? Yes. This means that this is the exact file we need to put in our Allow direct access to these files list. Doing the exact same process for the css.php ends up with yet another file we have to exclude: `plugins/system/CssJsCompress/css.php`. Note the capitalization, OK? Copying and pasting those files in that exceptions option, regenerating the configuration file and restarting the server allows our site to load properly:

Problem solved instantly, just like in the "CSI" TV series



That said, sometimes you will see something like a long list of hard to guess filenames like js-abc123456789fed0.php and so on. If the file extension is anything but .php you can add the extension to the front-end or back-end allowed file types list and the directory in the respective list of directories where file type exceptions are allowed. If the culprits are PHP files, you have two options: stop using that extension or add the directory in the "Allow direct access, including .php files, to these directories" list.

How about another example?

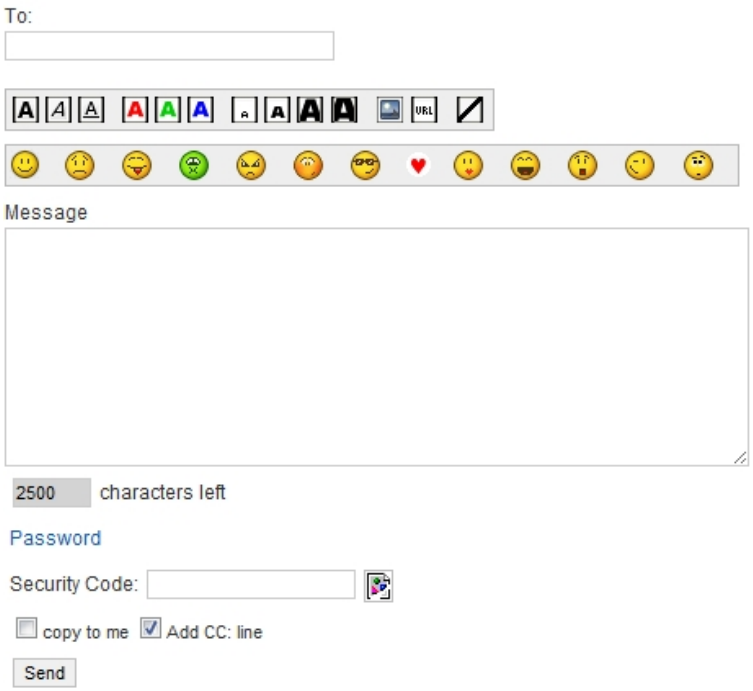
The previous example was dead easy to spot as the page looked like a big ugly mess which immediately made us figure out where the culprit is. This is not always the case. Sometimes a feature of an extension stops working with seemingly no explanation. In this test case we'll be using UddeIM. That was a real-world issue I had to deal with and this is the story of how I solved it.

Note

An exception for UddeIM is already present in the default configuration. For the sake of documenting the procedure I removed it in order to demonstrate what is going on and how to fix it.

After installing the Server Protection users started complaining that they could not send me messages through UddeIM any more. At first I couldn't understand why, because I could use it without any problem at all. Then, I decided to create a simple unprivileged registered user with the intention to send a message to myself in order to test that. Then, I spotted the problem:

The hidden problem

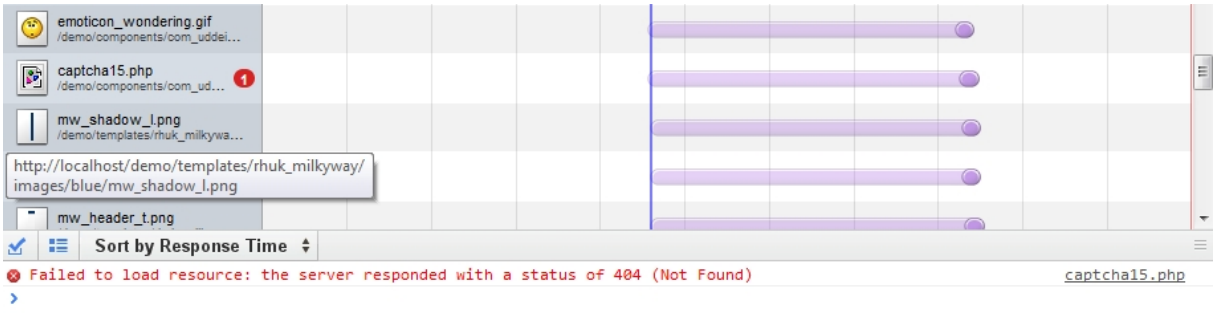


Tip

When trying to figure out an issue affecting your users but not yourself, always try using a user with the same attributes as an afflicted user. Ideally, log in with the reporting user's account —with their permission, as you have to change their password— to witness the issue yourself. I got that piece of experience this the hard way.

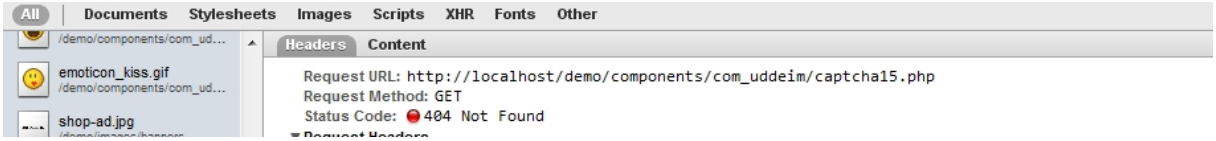
Notice that broken image icon next to the Security Code? This is where a CAPTCHA should display - but only for Registered users. Hm... Why doesn't it get displayed? Time to use the Developer Tools in the browser, again. And here what it says:

One step closer to the problem



There is a captcha15.php file not loading. Right. Where is it located? Let's click on the filename in the console to figure out:

The issue is now triangulated



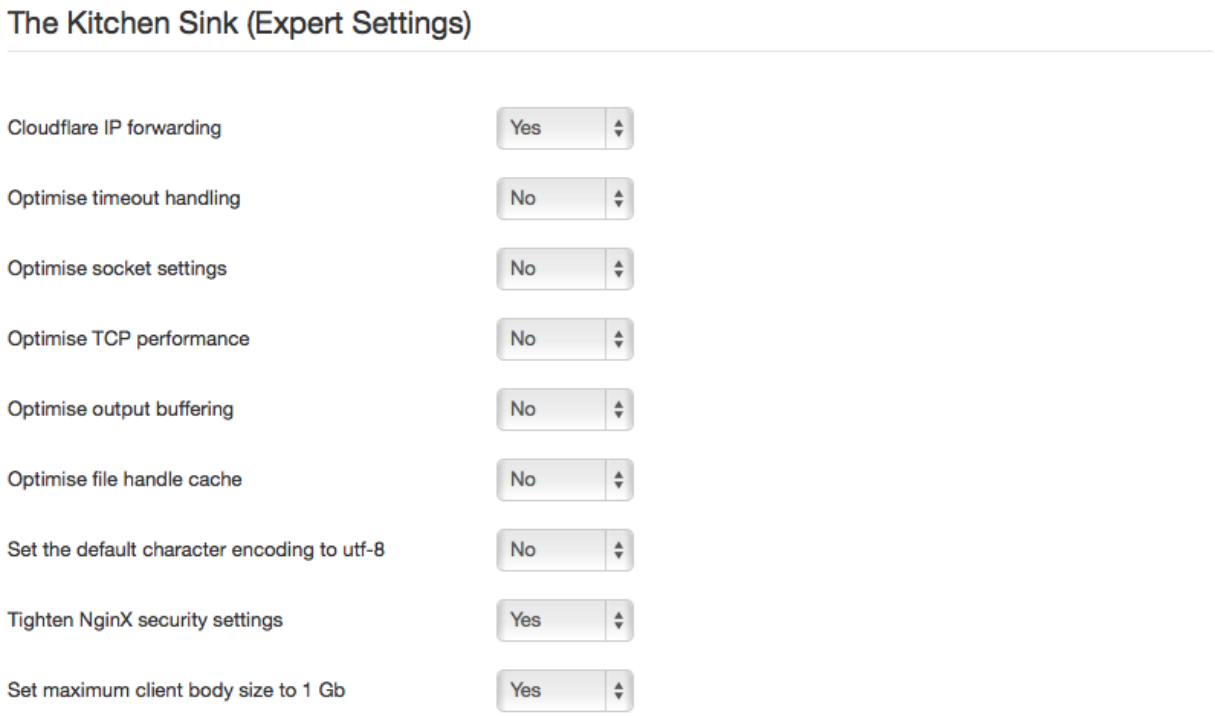
So there it is! `components/com_uddeim/captcha15.php`. Add it to the Allow direct access to these files exceptions list, generate a new `nginx.conf` and let's see the results:

...and solved.

That was it. Solved!

7.3. The Kitchen Sink (Expert Settings)

Exceptions



This section contains advanced configuration options for use by expert users. If you are unsure you are recommended to leave them as they are. If you are an expert user you are advised to review the values used in the generated configuration file and further tweak them based on the capabilities of your server and the traffic on your site.

Cloudflare IP forwarding — Enable if you are using the CloudFlare CDN service. Enabling this option will allow your NginX server to "see" the real visitor's IP instead of the CloudFlare CDN proxy IP. This is very important for the correct operation of the Web Application Firewall of Admin Tools.

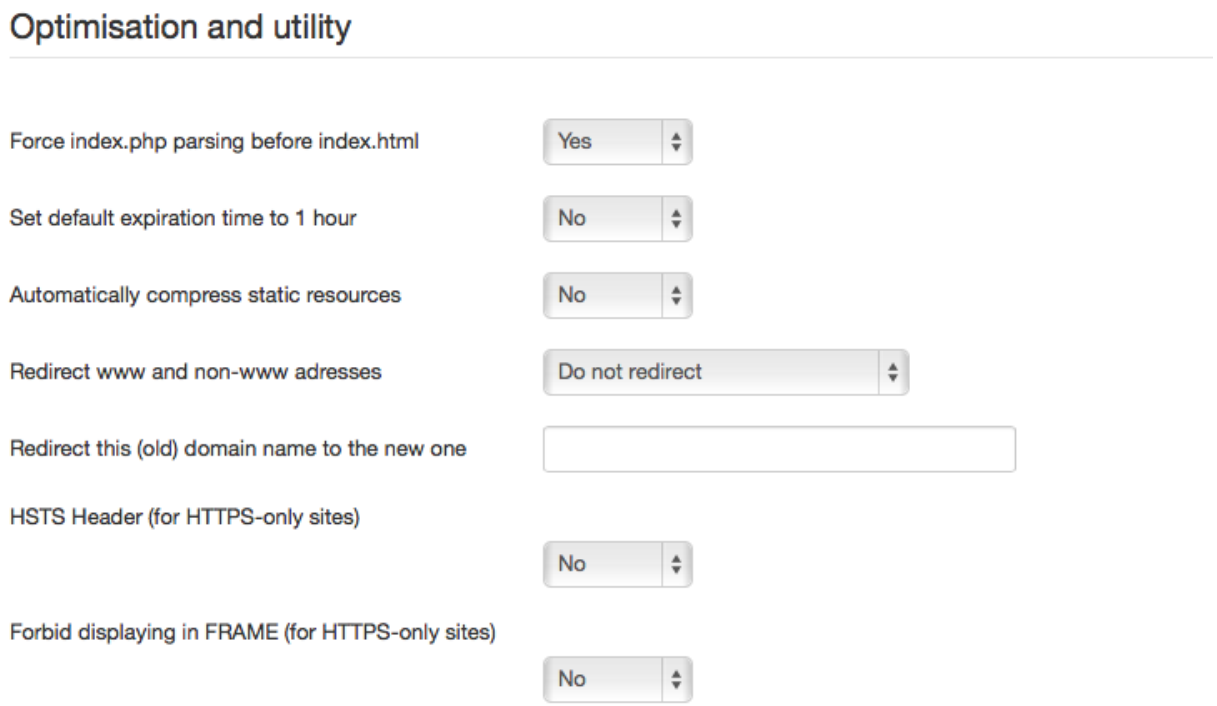
Warning

This feature REQUIRES the ngx_http_realip_module module to be enabled in NginX, see http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_realip_module.html for more information. If the module is not enabled (default) your site will fail to load once you try reloading NginX with the new configuration.

Optimise timeout handling	Enabling this option will create a set of rules which optimise the connection timeout. If you run into problems with lengthy processes (e.g. backups) you are advised to turn this off.
Optimise socket settings	Enabling this option will create a set of rules which optimise the NginX connection pool size.
Optimise TCP performance	Enabling this option will create a set of rules which optimise the TCP/IP performance of NginX and turn the sendfile feature on.
Optimise output buffering	Enabling this option will create a set of rules which optimise the output buffers of NginX for typical servers.
Optimise file handle cache	Enabling this option will create a set of rules which optimise the NginX file handle cache for sites serving large amounts of static content (most Joomla! sites do that: images, CSS and JS are all static content).
Set the default character encoding to utf-8	Enabling this option will set the default output encoding to UTF-8. This is not strictly necessary as Joomla! will do that by default in its output. This is primarily used when serving static content, e.g. CSS and JS files which may contain international characters.
Tighten NginX security settings	Enabling this option will create a set of rules which tighten NginX security: server names are hidden from redirects, the version of NginX is hidden from the output headers and invalid HTTP headers will be ignored.
Set maximum client body size to 1Gb	Enabling this option will set the maximum acceptable client body (usually this means POST and PUT) size to 1 Gb. Please note that you still need to set up the maximum POST size and maximum file upload size in php.ini to accept large uploads on your server.

7.4. Optimisation and utility

Optimisation and utility



This section contains directives which are of utilitarian value and bound to save you some time:

Force index.php parsing before index.html
: Some servers attempt to serve index.html before index.php. This has the implication that trying to access your site's root, e.g. `http://www.example.com`, will attempt to serve an index.html first. If this file doesn't exist, it will try to serve index.php. However, all of our Joomla! sites only have the index.php, so this checking slows them down unnecessarily on each page request. This rule works around this problem. Do note that some servers do not allow this and will result in a blank page or Internal Server Error page.

Set default expiration time to 1 hour
: If your server has mod_expires installed and activated, enabling this option will cause all files and pages served from the site to have an expiration time of 1 hour, which means that the browser will not try to load them over the network before one hour elapses. This is a very desirable feature, as it speeds up your site. Note: some files types have a higher expiration time of 1 week or 1 month.

Automatically compress static resources
: Enabling this option instructs the server to send plain text, HTML, XML, CSS, XHTML, RSS and Javascript pages and files to the browser after compressing them with GZip. This significantly reduces the amount of data transferred and speeds up the site. On the downside some very old browsers, like Internet Explorer 6, might have trouble loading the site. We do add a directive which instructs NginX to not compress the output when accessed by IE6 but all bets are off with a browser that hasn't been updated for over a decade...

Redirect www and non-www adresses
: Most web servers are designed to treat www and non-www URLs in the same way. For example, if your site is `http://www.example.com` then most servers will also display it if called as `http://example.com`. This has many adverse effects. For starters, if a user accesses the www site, logs in and then visits the non-www site he's no longer logged in, causing a functional issue with your site's users. Moreover, the duplicate content rules also apply in this case. That's why we suggest that you enable on of the redirection settings of this option. The different settings are:

- Do not redirect. It does no redirection (turns this feature off)
- Redirect non-www to www. Requests to the non-www site will be redirected to the www site, e.g. `http://example.com` will be redirected to `http://www.example.com`.
- Redirect www to non-www. Requests to the www site will be redirected to the non-www site, e.g. `http://www.example.com` will be redirected to `http://example.com`.

Redirect this (old) domain name to the new one

Sometimes you have to migrate your site to a new domain, as we did migrating from joomlapack.net to akeebabackup.com. Usually this is done transparently, having both domains attached to the same site on the hosting level. However, while a visitor can access the old domain name, the address bar on his browser will still show the old domain name and search engines will believe that you have set up a duplicate content site, sending to the darkest hole of search engine results. Not good! So, you'd better redirect the old domain to the new domain with a 301 redirection to alert both users and search engines about the name change. This is what this option does. You can include several old domains separated by commas. For example:

```
joomlapack.net, www.joomlapack.net
```

will redirect all access attempts to joomlapack.net and www.joomlapack.net to the new domain.

HSTS Header (for HTTP-only sites)

Assuming that you have a site which is only supposed to be accessed over HTTPS, your visitor's web browser has no idea that the site should not be ever accessed over HTTP. Joomla! offers a Global Configuration setting to force SSL throughout the entire site, but this is merely a workaround: if it sees a request coming through HTTP it will forward it to HTTPS. There are two privacy implications for your users:

- If you have not enabled the SSL option in Global Configuration a man-in-the-middle attack known as "SSL Stripping" is possible. In this case the user will access your site over plain HTTP without having any idea that they should be using HTTPS instead.
- Even if Joomla! forwards your user to HTTPS the unencrypted (HTTP) request can still be logged by an attacker. With a moderate amount of sophistication on the part of the attacker (basically, some $200 hardware an widely available information) they can efficiently eavesdrop *at the very least* the URLs visited by your user –undetected but to the most vigilant geeks among your users– and probably infer information about them.

The HSTS header can fix SSL Stripping attacks by instructing the browser to always use HTTPS for this website, even if the protocol used in a URL is HTTP. The browser, having seen this header, will always use HTTPS for your site. An SSL Stripping and other man-in-the-middle attacks are possible only if your user visits your site *for the first time* in a hostile environment. This is usually not the case, therefore the HSTS header can provide real benefits to the privacy of your users.

For more information on what the HSTS header is and how it can protect your site visitors' privacy you can read the Wikipedia entry on HSTS [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security].

Forbid displaying in FRAME (for HTTPS-only sites)

This is your basic defense against click-jacking. For technical information please consult the Mozilla Developer Network on the X-Frame-Options response header [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/X-Frame-Options]. When you enable this option your server will set the X-Frame-Options HTTP header to SAMEORIGIN. This tells the browsers that your site is only allowed to appear in `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements originating from the site itself. The corollary is that third party sites are not allowed to display your site's pages in a `<frame>` or `<iframe>` element, therefore reducing your exposure to

clickjacking attacks [http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2009/01/27/ie8-security-part-vii-click-jacking-defenses.aspx].

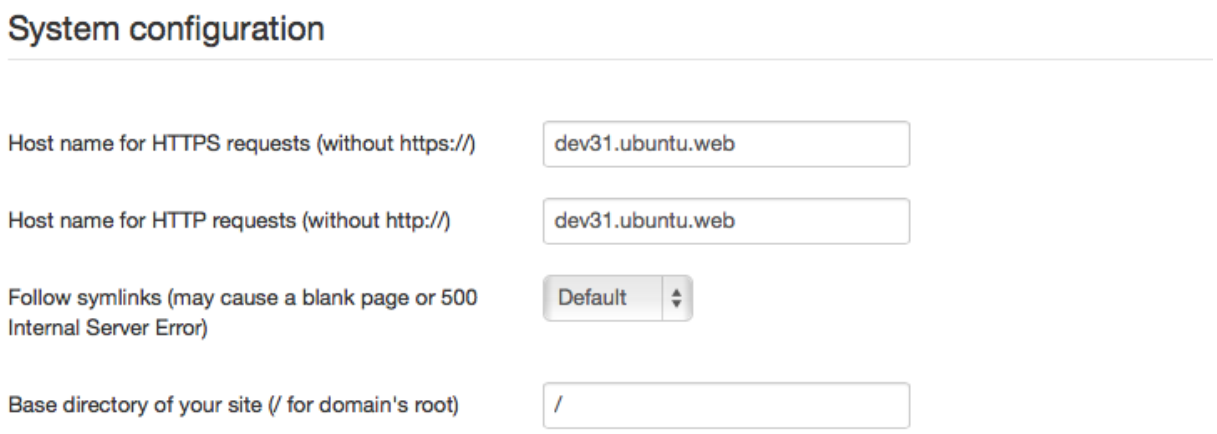
Disable HTTP methods TRACE and TRACK (protect against XST)
: Enabling this option will prevent remote clients from using the HTTP methods TRACE and TRACK to connect to your site. These can be used by hackers to perform privilege escalation attacks known as Cross Site Tracing (XST) [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross_Site_Tracing]. To the best of our knowledge there are no side-effects to enabling this feature.

7.5. System configuration

Warning

If you backup and restore your site on a new host you MUST change these configuration parameters to reflect your new server configuration manually. Remember to reconfigure and restart your NginX server.

System configuration



This final section contains all the options which let the NginX Configuration Maker know some of the most basic information pertaining your site and which are used to create the rules for some of the options in the previous section.

Host name for HTTPS requests (without https://)
: Enter the site's domain name for secure (HTTPS) connections. By default, Admin Tools assumes it is the same as your site's domain, but you have to verify it as it may be different on some hosts, especially on shared hosts. Do not use the https:// prefix, just the domain name and path to your site. For example, if the address is `https://www.example.com/joomla` then type in `www.example.com/joomla`.

Host name for HTTP requests (without http://)
: Enter the site's domain name for regular (HTTP) connections. By default, Admin Tools assumes it is the same as the address you are connected to right now, but you have to verify it. Do not use the http:// prefix, just the domain name and path to your site. For example, if the address to your site's root is `http://www.example.com/joomla` then type in `www.example.com/joomla`.

Follow Symlinks
: Joomla! normally does not create symlinks and does not need symlinks. At the same time, hackers who have infiltrated a site do use symlinks to get read access to files that are normally outside the reach of the web site they have hacked. This is why this option exists. You can set it to:

  - **Default**. It's up to your host to determine if symlinks will be followed. Use this if the other options cause problems to your site.

- **Yes, always**. This is the insecure option. If you use it keep in mind that in the event of a hack all world-readable files on the server may be compromised. Really, it's a BAD idea. Worse than bad, it's a horrible idea. Don't use it.

- **Only if owner matches**. That's the safe approach to enabling symlinks. They will be followed only if the owner of the symlink matches the owner of the file/directory it links to.

If you have no idea what that means, first try setting this option to "Only if owner matches". If this results in a blank page or an Internal Server Error 500 then set this to "Default". For more information please consult Apache's documentation or Joomla!'s htaccess.txt file.

Base directory of your site

This is the directory where your site is installed. For example, if it is installed in a directory named `joomla` and you access it on a URL similar to `http://www.example.com/joomla` you have to type in `/joomla` in here. If your site is installed on the root of your domain, please use a single forward slash for this field: `/`

fastcgi_pass setting (read the documentation)

Please enter the value of the fastcgi_pass setting required by your server setup, i.e. the listening FastCGI Process Manager of PHP. This is usually `127.0.0.1:9000` on most servers. If you are not sure ask your host or, if you are your own host, examine the configuration files of NginX. You will probably see a block like this:

```
location ~ .php$ {
    try_files $uri =404;
    fastcgi_pass   127.0.0.1:9000;
    fastcgi_index  index.php;
    include        /Applications/MNPP/conf/nginx/fastcgi_params;
}
```

The value you are looking for is what follows fastcgi_pass right up to, but not including, the semicolon at the end of the line.

8. Web Application Firewall

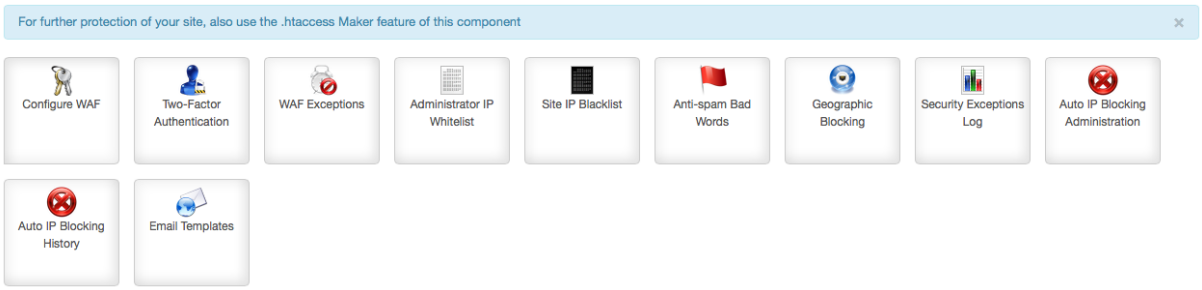
Note

This feature is only available in the Professional release

The Web Application Firewall feature of Admin Tools is designed to offer real-time protection against the most common fingerprinting attacks, used by attackers to deduce information about your site in order to tailor an attack to it, and the most common attacks. The real-time protection is performed by the "System - Admin Tools" plugin (`plg_admintools`). Before configuring Admin Tools' WAF you have to make sure that the plugin is published and it's the first to run, i.e. it should appear first in the ordering menu. These conditions are automatically applied when you install the Admin Tools bundle. However, if you have installed more system plugins make sure that plg_admintools is published before all other system plugins. If not, the protection offered will not be thorough.

When you launch the Web Application Firewall feature of Admin Tools you are presented with its panel page:

The Web Application Firewall page



Clicking on any icon will launch the respective sub-tool. The Back button on the upper right-hand corner will get you back to the Control Panel page.

8.1. Configure

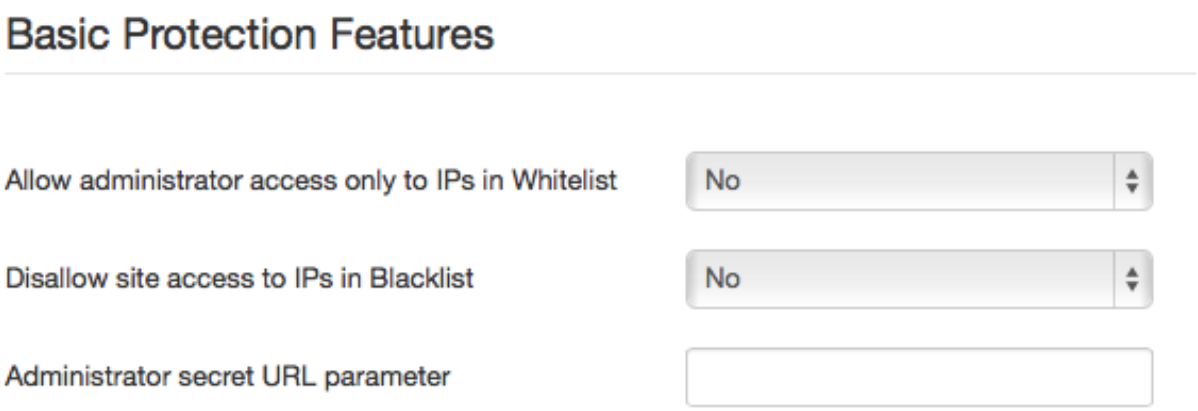
This sub-tool is where all the configuration fine-tuning of the firewall takes place. By default, none of these options are enabled during installation. You will have to enable them manually. Once you are content with your options click on Save to save the changes and return to the WAF panel page, or Back to return without saving.

Important

If you do something wrong and you inadvertently lock yourself out of the administrator area of your site, do not panic! Read this section about regaining entrance.

The Configure WAF page is split into several tabs (or option groups, if you enabled the Long Configure WAF Page parameter in the component's Options page) to make it easier for you to locate the correct option.

WAF: Basic Protection Features



The Basic Protection Features section contains the very basic options which allow you to control who can access your site.

Allow administrator access only to IPs in Whitelist
: When enabled, only IPs in the Whitelist (see the following sections of this documentation about configuring it) will be allowed to access the administrator area of the site. All other attempts to access the administrator pages will be redirected to the site's home page. Be careful when using

this feature! If you haven't added your own IP to the Whitelist you will get locked out of your administrator area!

Important

Since Admin Tools 2.1.7, irrespective of whether this option is enabled, IPs added to the administrator IP whitelist are fully white-listed as far as Admin Tools is concerned. This means that no security measure will be applied against them. Please place only very well trusted IPs in this list! If an attack is launched from this IP, it will not be blocked by Admin Tools!

Disallow site access to IPs in Blacklist

When enabled, if the visitor's IP is in the Blacklist (see the following sections of this documentation about configuring it) they will immediately get a 403 Forbidden error message upon trying to access your site.

Administrator secret URL parameter

Normally, you can access your site's administrator area using a URL similar to `http://www.example.com/administrator`. Potential hackers already know that and will try to access your site's administrator area the same way. From that point they can try to brute force their way in (guess your username and password) or simply use the fact that an administrator area exists to deduce that your site is running Joomla! and attack it. By entering a word here, you are required to include it as a URL parameter in order to access your administrator area. For instance, if you enter the word *test* here you will only be able to access your site's administrator area with a URL similar to `http://www.example.com/administrator?test` . All other attempts to access the administrator area will be redirected to the site's home page. If you do not wish to use this feature, leave this field blank.

Important

The secret URL parameter *must* start with a letter. If it starts with a number, you will immediately get a "Illegal variable _files or _env or _get or _post or _cookie or _server or _session or globals passed to script" error when trying to access your site's administrator back-end. It should also contain only lowercase and uppercase ASCII characters and numbers (a-z, A-Z, 0-9) in order to ensure the widest compatibility with all possible browser and server combinations.

Tip

Some servers do not work with `http://www.example.com/administrator?test` due to their configuration. You may want to try using `http://www.example.com/administrator/?test` (add a slash right before the question mark) or `http://www.example.com/administrator/index.php?test` (add /index.php right before the question mark). One of them is bound to work on your server. Unfortunately, there is no way to know which ones will work on your server except for trying them out. The first one (`http://www.example.com/administrator?test`) works on 95% of servers and that's what we recommend trying out first.

Change administrator login directory to

As explained in the option above, you can normally access your site's administrator area using a URL similar to `http://www.example.com/administrator` which is known to hackers with potentially negative consequences. This Admin Tools feature allows you to "cloak" the administrator login URL.

It's easier to explain this with an example. Let's say you use the setting `foobar` in this Admin Tools option. When someone who is not already logged in to the administrator back-end tries to

access `http://www.example.com/administrator` they will be redirected to the home page of your site and a security exception will be logged. When they try to access `http://www.example.com/foobar` they will see the administrator login page.

A few important notices regarding this feature:

- It REQUIRES Search Engine Friendly URLs and Use URL Rewriting to be set to `Yes` in your Joomla! Global Configuration page.
- You MUST NOT have any menu item with an alias which is the same as this option. If you do you will lose access to that menu item from the front-end of your site.
- This setting works by setting a session variable. After the first time you visit the cloaked login URL (e.g. `http://www.example.com/foobar`) you will then be able to access the regular administrator URL (`http://www.example.com/administrator`) until your back-end session expires. Session expiration is controlled by the Session Lifetime value you have set in your Joomla! Global Configuration page. This behaviour is not a bug, it is how it is intended to function.
- By using this option you are NOT renaming the administrator directory. Doing so is not supported by Joomla! and its extensions and would lead to grave issues with your site. This feature is a URL manipulation trick, a sort of smoke and mirrors to confuse hackers trying to brute force your administrator login. Even though it's a trick it is a very effective one indeed!
- You CAN combine it with the Administrator secret URL parameter feature. In this case you need to access the login page as `http://www.example.com/foobar?test` where "foobar" is the setting of Change administrator login directory to and "test" is the setting of Administrator secret URL parameter.

  Unlike using the Administrator secret URL parameter on its own you MUST NOT put a slash or /index.php before the question mark *even if your server required it before enabling the change administrator login directory option*. Remember that what you are accessing is not a real directory on your server, it is merely a URL manipulation trick.
- You CAN combine it with the Password-protect Administrator feature (assuming that you are using Apache or another server compatible with .htaccess and .htpasswd files). In fact, we suggest that you enable all three administrator login protection features on your site: password-protect administrator, secret URL parameter and change administrator login directory. Combined with two-factor authentication (either Admin Tools' or the one shipped with Joomla! 3.2) you will have a quintuple protection before anyone can access your administrator area. That's paranoia level protection.

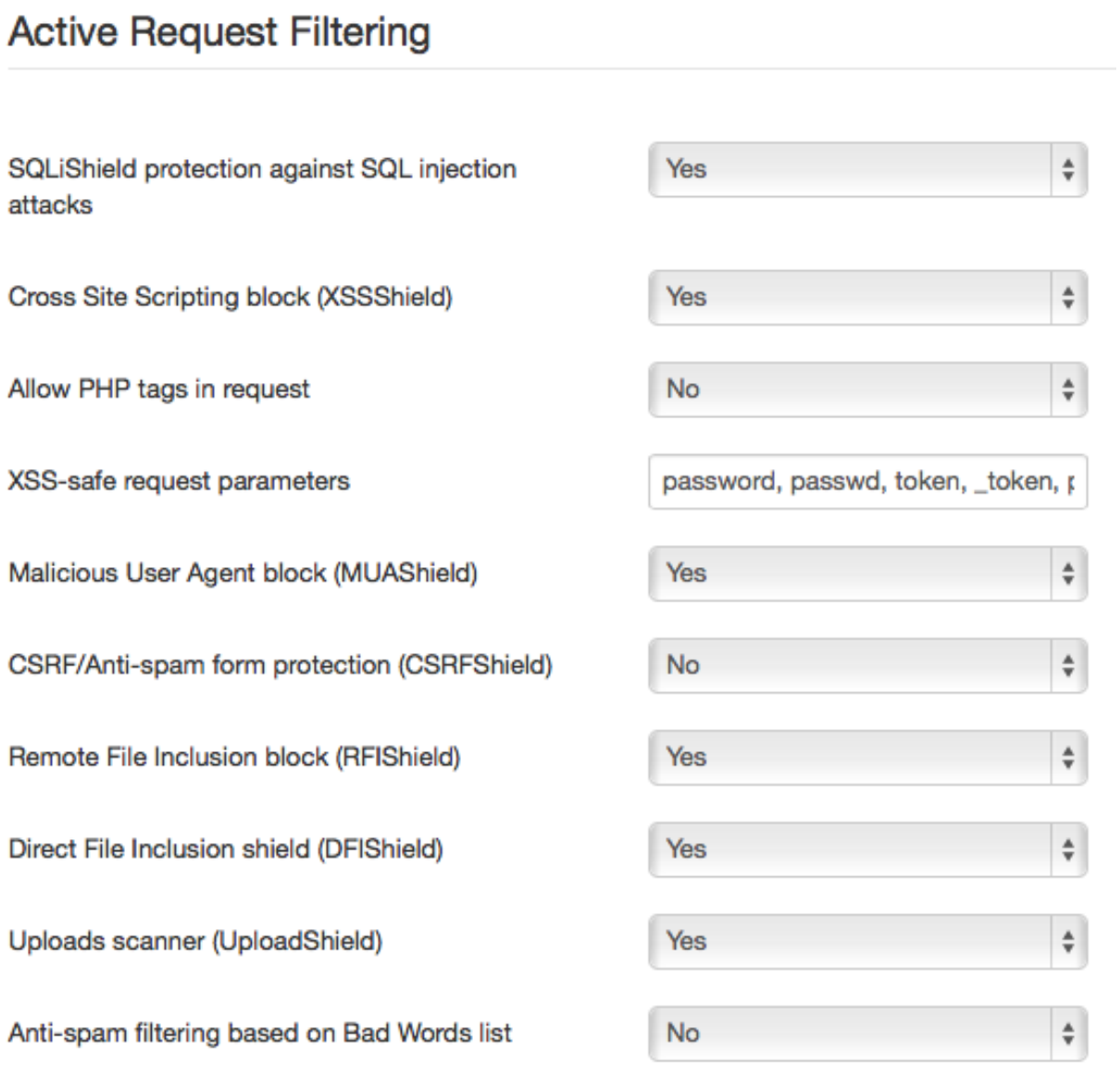
Away Schedule

By default, Joomla! allows users with back-end access to log in to the site any time of the day. On smaller sites which have only a handful, or even just one, administrators on the same zone this means that someone can try to log in with a stolen username / password while you are fast asleep and unable to respond to the unexpected login. This where the Away Schedule comes into play. If a user with back-end login privileges tries to log in to the front- or back-end of your sute between the "from" and "to" hour of the day they will be denied login. Moreover, if someone tries to access the administrator login page during that time they will be redirected to the front-end of the site – even if the have used the correct Administrator secret URL parameter.

Please note that this feature does not affect your regular users logging in to the front-end of your site. It only prevents users belonging to a group with the *`Admin Login`* privilege. You can check which groups have that privilege by clicking on the System, Global Configuration menu of your site and visiting the Permissions tab.

The From and To time has to to be entered in 24-hour format with trailing zeros, e.g. 09:15 for a quarter past 9 a.m. and 21:30 for half past 9 p.m. The time is entered in your server's timezone which may be different than the timezone you live in. For your convenience, the server's time at the time of the page load (in 24 hour format) is shown to you right below the Away Schedule.

WAF: Active Request Filtering



The Active Request Filtering section contains the options which are the heart and soul of the Web Application Firewall. Admin Tools will monitor incoming requests and their variables, filter them using these options and decide which requests seem to be nefarious, blocking them.

SQLiShield protection against SQL injection attacks
: When enabled, Admin Tools will try to detect common SQL injection attacks against your site and block them. Do note that this is not a watertight solution. Some attacks may still pass through and there is a very low chance of false positives, i.e. legitimate requests being identified as SQLi attacks.

Cross Site Scripting block (XSSShield)

When enabled, Admin tools will try to detect common cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks and block them. The filtering is able to detect many such attacks, comprising of malicious Javascript and PHP code, but it can not be exhaustive. Hackers find new types of attack every day. You are advised to follow sane security practices (like updating all of your extensions and templates to their latest releases immediately) on top of using this feature.

Warning

This feature uses heuristics in order to determine if the incoming request is a Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attack. Due to the tricky nature of XSS attacks, the algorithm is not fool-proof. In fact, this feature has a high tendency of marking legitimate requests –especially forum posts with lots of links, smilies and uncommon use of punctuation– as attacks (false positives). You can either try to use the WAF Exceptions feature to work around this issue, or disable this feature. We consider this feature a "paranoid security" feature and usually don't use it on our own sites.

Allow PHP tags in request

This option affects how Cross Site Scripting block (XSSShield) will work.

When this option is set to No (default) the XSSShield filter will be triggered if any request parameter passed to the page contains a PHP open tag, namely an left angular quote immediately followed by a question mark: <?

When this option is set to Yes the XSSShield filter will NOT be triggered by request parameters containing open PHP tags. THIS IS DANGEROUS and you should only use it if you have a particular need to allow open PHP tags in request parameters sent to the front-end of your site. We STRONGLY advise you against enabling this option.

XSS-safe request parameters

This option affects how Cross Site Scripting block (XSSShield) will work.

Some request parameters may be in need of accepting information that is very complex and looks like a Cross Site Scripting attack but really isn't. Such parameters are usually password and session token fields. You can enter a comma-separated list of the names of such request parameters that should never trigger the XSSShield protection. Do not modify this unless you are fully aware of the risks involved.

Default: password, passwd, token, _token, password1, password2, text

Malicious User Agent block (MUAShield)

Many hackers will try to access your site using a browser configured to send malicious PHP code in its user agent string (a small piece of text used to describe the browser to your server). The idea is that buggy log processing software will parse it and allow the hacker to gain control of your website. When enabled, this feature allows Admin Tools to detect such attacks and block the request.

CSRF/Anti-spam form protection (CSRFShield)

One of the major concerns regarding web forms –like login forms, contact forms, etc– is that they can be exploited by automated scripts (bots). This is usually performed to send spam messages or brute-force passwords. Admin Tools has two methods to prevent such abuse, depending on the setting of this option:

- `No`. Turns off this feature.
- `Basic`. Performs basic referer filtering. If the browser of the visitor reports that the previous page was not one belonging to your site, Admin Tools will block processing of the form. This is enough to thwart script kiddies and unsophisticated spam bots, but will do nothing for more serious attacks.

- `Advanced`. On top of the basic protection, Admin Tools will automatically inject a hidden field on all forms. Spambots will usually try to fill all fields on a form, including the hidden one. WHen this happens, Admin Tools will block the request. This is a better method, but it's much slower and not recommended for high-traffic (several dozen of thousands of visitors per day) websites.

Warning

If you expect external sites to be performing POST requests to your site, e.g. PayPal posting back IPN notifications, please DISABLE this feature or use the WAF Exceptions to work around it, otherwise all such requests will be marked as security exceptions. Alternatively, if you expect such requests to come only from specific IP addresses (e.g. PayPal), then please add these IPs in the Never block this IPs whitelist.

Remote File Inclusion block (RFIShield)

Some hackers will try to force a vulnerable extension into loading PHP code directly from their server. This is done by passing an http(s):// or ftp:// URL in their request, pointing to their malicious site. When this option is enabled, Admin Tools will look for such cases, try to fetch the remote URL and scan its contents. If it is found to contain PHP code, it will block the request.

Important

If your site starts throwing white pages when submitting a URL in your site's front-end, please disable this option. The white page means that your server is not susceptible to this kind of attack and doesn't properly advertise this to Admin Tools when requested. In this case, Admin Tools crashes while trying to scan the contents of the remote location, causing the white page error. Disabling this option is such a case poses no security risk.

Direct File Inclusion shield (DFIShield)

Some hackers try to trick vulnerable components into loading arbitrary files. Depending on the vulnerable component, the file will either be output verbatim or parsed as a PHP file. This allows attackers to disclose sensitive information about your site or run malicious code uploaded to your site through another vulnerable vector, e.g. an unfiltered upload of executable PHP code. When this option is enabled, Admin Tools will search the request parameters for anything which looks like a file path. If one is found, it will be scanned. If it is found to contain PHP code, the request will be rejected.

Uploads scanner (UploadShield)

When this option is enabled, Admin Tools will proactively scan all files which are uploaded through Joomla!. If any of these files is found to contain even a single line of PHP code, the request is blocked. This can prevent some kinds of very tricky attacks, like uploading malicious PHP code wrapped inside avatar images. Do note that not all servers support this feature. If the uploaded files directory is blocked by open_basedir restrictions, no scanning will take place. If unsure, ask your host if they have put open_basedir restrictions which block access to the PHP uploads directory. If they answer affirmatively, this Admin Tools feature will not work unless this restriction is lifted.

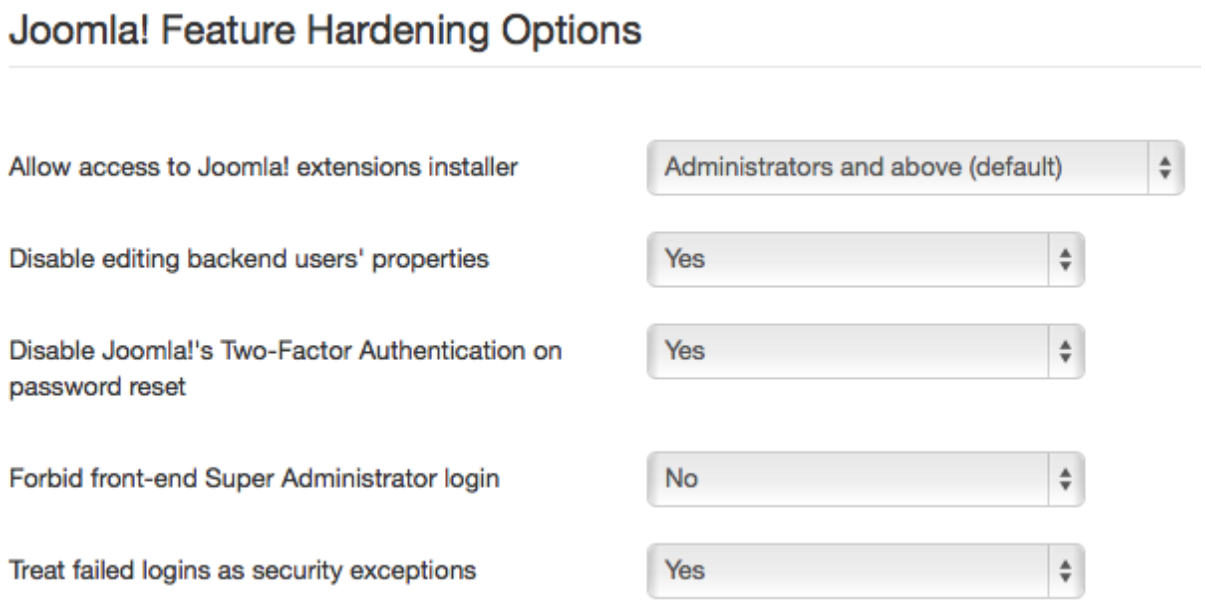
Warning

NOT ALL COMPONENTS ALLOW ADMIN TOOLS TO SCAN THEIR UPLOADS! Some components do not use Joomla!'s index.php entry point file. Instead, they use their own. Since these uploads do not pass through the Joomla! application, Admin Tools' code doesn't run and these uploaded files are not scanned. In this case, if that component is found vulnerable, your site will still be at risk. We suggest avoiding such components. How can you tell? It's simple. If you use the front-end protection feature of .htaccess / NginX Configuration Maker and you had to add an exception for a

component, it doesn't use Joomla!'s index.php and is potentially vulnerable to this kind of code upload attacks.

Anti-spam filtering based on Bad Words list
: When enabled, all requests containing at least one word in the Bad Words list (configured separately, see the next sessions) will be blocked. By default the Bad Words list is empty; you have to configure it to match your site's needs. One good idea is to include pharmaceutical, luxury watches and shoes brand names, as this makes up the majority of comment and contact spam received on web sites.

WAF: Joomla! Feature Hardening Options



With the Joomla! Feature Hardening Options section you are able to harden the way some basic Joomla! features work. These are advanced settings, so please make sure you understand what each option does before you enable it.

Allow access to Joomla! extensions installer
: This options determines who has access to Joomla!'s extensions installer. If you are not aware of this yet, both Super Administrators and regular Administrators have access to it. Given the fact that the extensions installer can be used to insert executable code and run database SQL commands on your site, it can be exploited for insider attacks. In fact, a potential attacker only needs to compromise an Administrator account to "own" (wreck havoc on) your site. The Joomla! security team is aware of this claim, complete with detailed instructions demonstrating this technique, yet they have decided to dismiss it as a "non issue". I'd rather be safe than sorry and I bet you do too. This is why this option exists and has the following possible settings:

  - **Administrator and above (default)**. Both Administrators and Super Administrators have access to Joomla!'s Extensions Installer. This is the default, insecure, Joomla! behaviour.
  - **Only Super Administrator**. Administrators do not have access to the extensions installer, only Super Administrators can access it. This is the recommended setting.
  - **Nobody**. Complete lock down of the extensions installer, nobody can access it, unless this option is changed to a lower setting.

Disable editing backend users' properties
: When enabled, trying to modify the settings of an existing or create a new a Manager, Administrator or Super Administrator will fail.

Disable Joomla!'s Two-Factor Authentication on password reset

When enabled, Admin Tools will disable the Joomla! Two Factor Authentication configuration for a user when they are resetting their password.

Joomla! 3.2 or later allows every user of the site to enable Two Factor Authentication (TFA) for their user account. In case the user misplace their TFA device or is otherwise unable to use TFA they are given emergency one time passwords. However, many people forget to note them down or do not understand how to use them. Every time the cannot use TFA they have to contact an administrator of the site to disable TFA on their account. Even worse, when the user is an Administrator themselves they have no way to disable TFA without renaming files – and knowing which files to rename. This is where this Admin Tools feature comes in handy.

The workflow is the following: The locked out user starts by using the "Forgot your password?" link in Joomla! to request a password reset. The receive an email with instructions. They follow the link which takes them back to the site where they enter their username and the password reset authorisation code found in the email. Now they enter their new password. When the password changes, the "Disable Joomla!'s Two-Factor Authentication on password reset" feature of Admin Tools kicks in and removes disables Two Factor Authentication on this user's account. The user can now log in to the site using just their username and password.

Important

Please remember that this only applies to the two factor authentication feature built in Joomla! 3.2 or later. It doesn't apply to Admin Tools' two factor authentication for back-end login.

Forbid front-end Super Administrator login

When enabled, it will not be possible for Super Administrators to log in to your site's front-end. This is a security precaution against password brute forcing. One common method is an attacker trying to login to the front-end of your site as a Super Administrator, trying different password until he finds the correct one. When this option is enabled, he will not be able to log in as a Super Administrator in the front-end of the site, crippling this brute forcing method of determining the Super Administrator password.

Treat failed logins as security exceptions

When enabled, failed login attempts of any kind of user (even simple registered users) count as security exceptions and are being logged in Admin Tools' Security Exceptions Log. There is a very useful implication to that. Since they count as security exceptions, they count towards the exceptions limit you set up in the automatic IP blocking. Therefore, after a number of failed login attempts, the user's IP will be automatically blocked for the duration you have set up.

Deactivate user after

Admin Tools can optionally deactivate existing user accounts when there are multiple failed attempts to log in using their username, protecting user accounts from brute force attacks. In here you can specify the number of failed logins and the time period these have to occur before the user is deactivated, e.g. 3 failed logins in 1 minute.

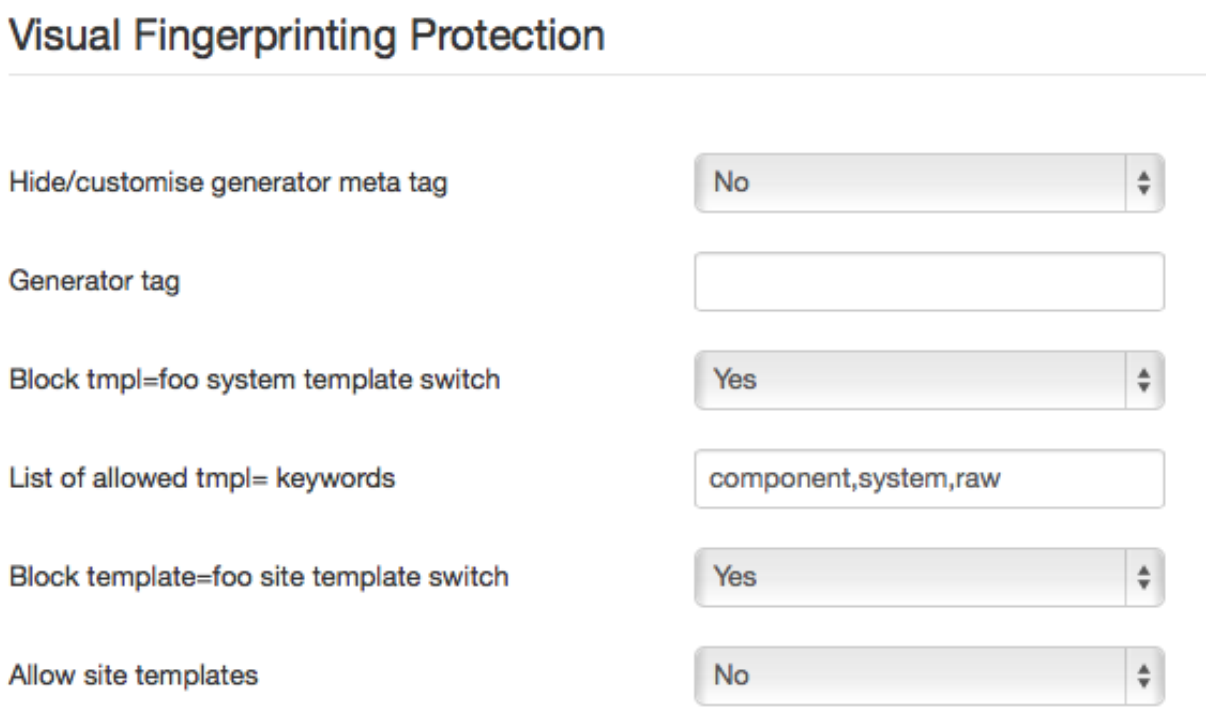
In order for this feature to work you must have enabled the Treat failed logins as security exceptions option above and NOT include `Login failure` in the Do not log these reasons option in the Logging And Reporting area of this configuration page.

The behaviour of this feature depends on the user registration setup of your site, as defined in Users, User Manager, Options in your site's back-end. When Allow User Registration is set to `No` this Admin Tools feature does not do anything at all! When Allow User Registration is set to `Yes` there are three possible behaviours depending on the setting of the New User Account Activation option:

- `Self`: The user is deactivated and an activation email is sent to them by Admin Tools using the `User re-activation` email template.

- `Admin`: The user is deactivated and an activation email is sent to all of your site's Super Users by Admin Tools using the `User re-activation` email template.
- `None`: This Admin Tools feature does absolutely nothing at all. The user is not deactivated.

WAF: Visual Fingerprinting Protection



The next section is called Visual Fingerprinting Protection and contains options to allow you to modify the way several features in Joomla! which are frequently exploited by attackers to locate Joomla! sites work. The idea is that potential attackers use automated tools to scan thousands of sites, trying to identify which of them run Joomla! in order to attack them. Using these options will allow you to "cloak" your site against such fingerprinting (scanning) attacks.

Hide/customise generator meta tag
: All Joomla! installations set the meta generator tag, a piece of HTML in the header of all pages, to advertise the fact that your site is running on Joomla!. This information is cached by search engines and is exploited by attackers to deduce that your site is running Joomla! when looking for potential targets. Disabling the generator tag normally requires modifying Joomla! core files. Instead, you can enable this option and enter a custom value for the generator tag in the next option. Be inventive! Use something silly, like "A million monkeys with typewriters" or cloud the water by assigning the name of another CMS, like "Drupal" or "WordPress".

Generator tag
: When the previous option is enabled, this is what the generator meta tag's value will be.

Block tmpl=foo system template switch
: One of the lesser known Joomla! features are its system templates. Whenever an error occurs or you put your site offline, Joomla! loads the respective system template. Passing the name of the template in the URL by appending, say, `?tmpl=offline` allows you to test those templates without having to actually produce an error or put your site off-line. For a live example, have fun with http://www.joomla.org/?tmpl=offline. Enabling this option will turn off this hidden Joomla! feature. Do note that tmpl=system and tmpl=component must be permitted (see next option), as they are required by some extensions to work.

List of allowed tmpl= keywords

The list of tmpl keywords which should be allowed of your site, as a comma separated list. At the very least you MUST include system and component, otherwise Joomla! will not work properly. Default value: `component,system`

> **Tip**
>
> On many sites you have to set this to `component,system,raw` for your third party components to work.

Block template=foo site template switch

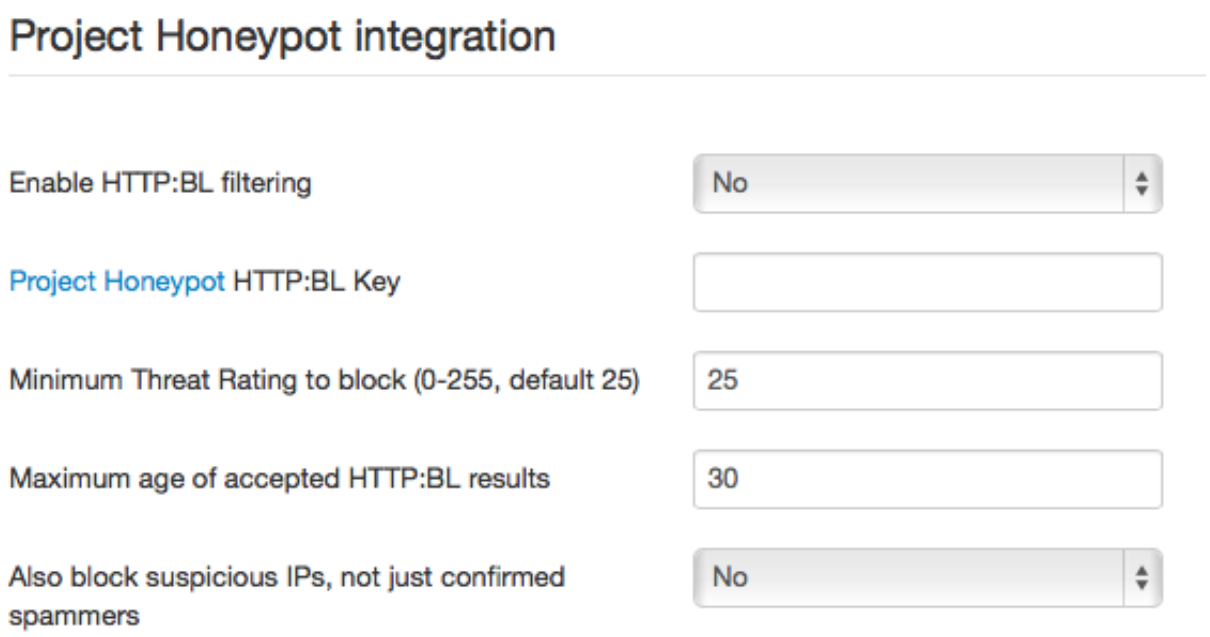
Another Joomla! hidden feature is the ability to switch between installed templates by passing a special URL parameter. For instance, if you want to apply the JA Purity template, just pass the parameter `?template=ja_purity`. For a live example, have fun with http://www.joomla.org/?template=ja_purity. Enabling this option will turn off this hidden Joomla! feature.

Allow site templates

Enabling this option partially overrides the previous option (the blocking of template=foo in the URL). If the template= URL query parameter specifies the name of a template which exists in your template directory, then it will be allowed without raising a security exception. This is required only on sites which are using more than one template at the same time. What we mean by that is that you can go to Joomla!'s back-end, go to Extensions, Templates and assign any of the installed templates to any number of menu items. When you do that, several core components –including com_mailto, powering the "send this page by email" icon in your articles– have to append template=*`yourDefaultTemplateName`* to the URL. This would cause your site to throw security exceptions whenever a legitimate visitor would, for example, try to send an article by email to a friend of his. By enabling this option you prevent this security exception from being raised.

> **Important**
>
> If you are using multiple templates on your site, you MUST enable this option.

WAF: Project Honeypot integration

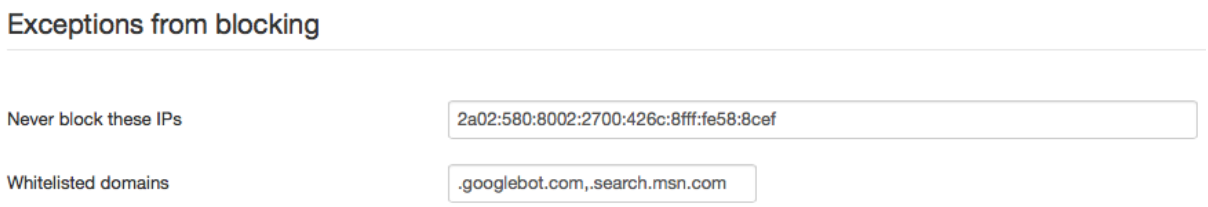


Project Honeypot integration allows you to integrate with Project Honeypot's spam fighting services. Project Honeypot is a collective effort to detect spammers, email harversters and crackers. Its HTTP:BL service allows participants to

query the IP addresses of their visitors and figure out if it is a malicious user behind it. If you enable this feature, Admin Tools will check the IP address of each visitor and, if it is a malicious user, it will block him. You have the following options:

Enable HTTP:BL filtering	Turns the entire feature on and off
Project Honeypot HTTP:BL key	Enter your HTTP:BL key. You can sign up for Project Honeypot and get your key at http://www.projecthoneypot.org/httpbl_configure.php.
Minimum Threat Rating to block (0-255, default 25)	Project Honeypot uses a logarithmic "threat rating" to rank the possibility of a specific IP being a spammer. This options defines the minimum threat level an IP must have before it's blocked. A value of 25 means that this IP has submitted 100 spam messages on Project Honeypot's spam catching honeypots and is usually a safe indication that it belongs to a spammer. Do note that the rating is logarithmic. A value of 50 means 1,000 spam messages and a value of 75 means one million spam messages. Do not set it to values over 50, as you will most likely never block any spammer at all.
Maximum age of accepted HTTP:BL results	Project Honeypot reports when was the last time this IP was caught sending spam messages. The older this is (the higher the age is), the less likely is that this IP is still used by a spammer. You can chose here what will be the maximum reported age that will be blocked. The default value of 30 means that IPs which have submitted a spam message in the last 30 days will be blocked.
Also block suspicious IPs, not just confirmed spammers	Sometimes Project Honeypot is not sure if an IP belongs to a spammer or it's a hapless chap who clicked on the wrong link. In this case the IP is marked as "suspicious". The default behaviour is to not block these IPs. However, if you are receiving a lot of spam it's a good idea to enable this feature and block even "suspicious" IPs. Ultimately, some unfortunate users will be inadvertently blocked, so use this option with caution!

WAF: Exceptions from blocking



Sometimes you do not want to block certain IPs or domain names. For example, you don't want to block Google Bot, MSN (Bing) Bot and so on. You can easily add Exceptions from blocking. You can set the following options to prevent Admin Tools from blocking certain IPs and domain names:

Never block these IPs	Enter a comma-separated list of IPs which should never be automatically blocked. For example, such a list can be `127.0.0.1, 123.124.125.126` Moreover, since Admin Tools 2.2.a3 you can use IP ranges (e.g. `127.0.0.1-127.0.0.10`), implied IP range notation (`127.0.0.` for the entire 127.0.0.1 to 127.0.0.255 block) and CIDR block notation (e.g. `127.0.0.0/8`) on top of plain old IP addresses.

Tip

If you are using the whitelist feature to allow access to the administrator section of your site only to specific IPs, these IPs are automatically added to the safe list of IPs which should never be automatically blocked.

Important

Since Admin Tools 2.1.7, IPs added to this list are fully white-listed. This means that no security measure will be applied against them. Please place only very well trusted IPs in this list! If an attack is launched from this IP, it will not be blocked by Admin Tools!

Whitelisted domains

If the IP address of the visitor who raised a security exception resolves to a domain name *ending* in what you enter here they will not be blocked. Effectively, these domain names have a free pass on your site.

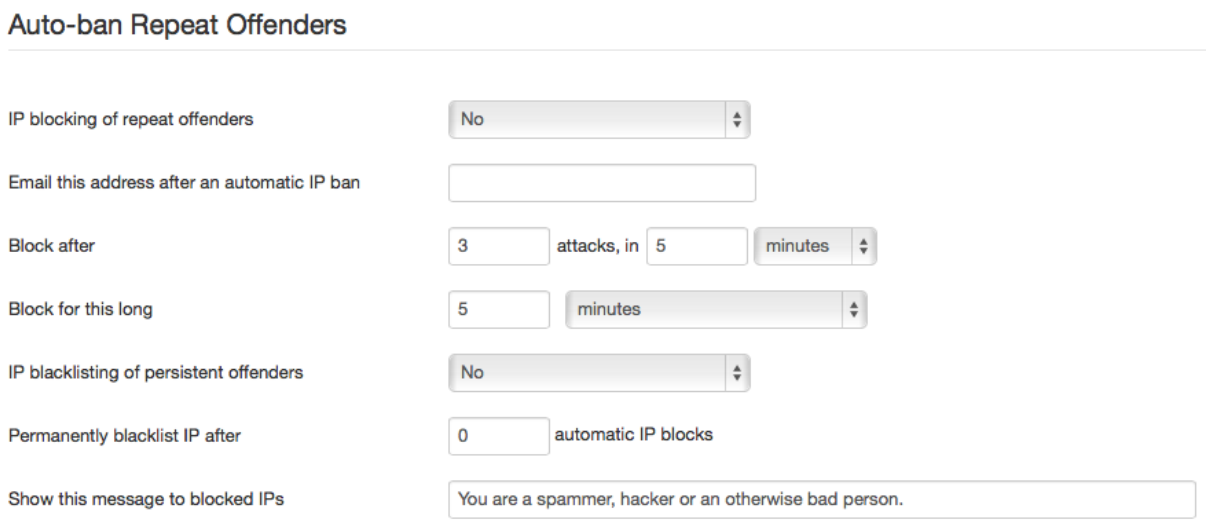
Warning

Malicious URLs from these domain names WILL be blocked but a. this will not be logged and b. their IP address will not be automatically blocked by the "Auto-ban Repeat Offenders" feature below. This is done to protect your site against reflected search engine attacks. Let us explain this.

Some hackers try to exploit search engines' eagerness to scan URLs, crafting malicious URLs to your site and putting them on their own sites. Search engines will see them and try to visit them on your site. You are whitelisting these search engines as you don't want to lock them out of your site. If the malicious URL wasn't blocked just because the request comes from a seemingly innocent source your site would be instantly hacked. That's why the malicious URLs are still blocked, just not logged or cause IP addresses to be automatically banned.

Enter a comma separated list of the domain names you want to whitelist. The default value is `.googlebot.com,.search.msn.com` which whitelists the search engine indexers Google Bot (used by Google Search) and MSN Bot (used by Bing).

WAF: Auto-ban Repeat Offenders



You can easily Auto-ban Repeat Offenders. This feature allows you to automatically ban IPs triggering security exceptions. This can be prove to be an effective measure against malicious users who try to probe your site for vulnerabilities. You MUST enable logging of security exceptions for this feature to work. You can set the following options to define how Admin Tools will behave in those cases:

IP blocking of repeat offenders
: When set to yes, the IP address of repeat offenders will be automatically banned based on the rest of the settings

Email this address if an IP is auto banned
: Admin Tools can optionally send you an email when an IP is automatically banned, to the email address entered in this field. This will allow you, for example, to determine if some IP is being regularly blocked, in which case it may be a good idea to place it in the permanent IP black list. Leave this field empty (default) to disable this feature.

> **Note**
>
> In order for the country and continent to show up in your email, you must download the GeoIP plugin as instructed in the Control Panel page.

The contents of the e-mails can be configured using the Email Templates feature in the Web Application Firewall page.

Block after
: Chose how many attacks have to happen within how much time. For example, if you set it to 3 attacks in 1 hour, Admin Tools will ban a IP address from which at least 3 attacks have been blocked within the last hour.

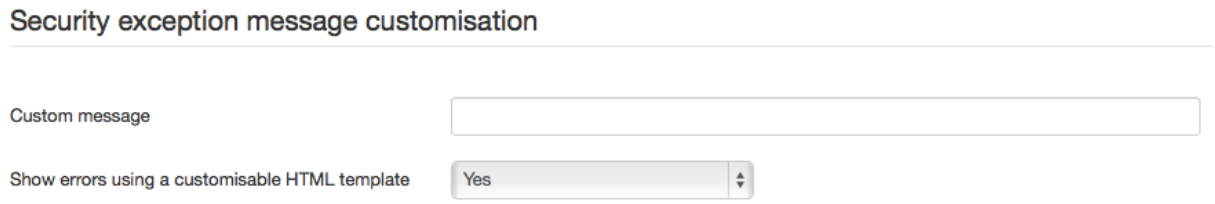
Block for this long
: How long the block will last. For example, setting it to 1 day will block all access from this IP address for a whole day.

Permanently blacklist IP after
: If an IP triggers this many auto-bans it will be permanently banned (added to the IP blacklist) if they are about to be auto-banned again. Make sure that you turn on the IP blacklisting by setting "Disallow site access to IPs in Blacklist" to Yes, otherwise the permanent blacklisting will have no effect.

Show this message to blocked IPs
: Allows you to show a specific message to blocked IP addresses. You may want to explain to the user that his IP was blocked because suspicious activity was detected as originating from his IP address.

  You can use the special text `[IP]` in all capital letters, without spaces between the brackets and IP, to display the user's IP in the message. This may be useful if someone gets accidentally blocked and asks you to help them.

WAF: Security exception message customisation



The Security exception message customisation section allows you to change the way Admin Tools presents the error message to people who are denied access to the site.

Customise Security Exceptions message
: By default, Admin Tools uses a generic message ("Are you feeling lucky?") when a security exception occurs. Considering that this may not be exactly the kind of message you want your visitors to see, we allow you to customise it. Just type in the message to be shown to site visitors when a security exceptions occurs, e.g. "We have detected a possible security violation caused by your request. Please go back to the previous page and try again."

Show errors using a customis-
: By default, the Security Exceptions Message will be shown using Joomla!'s standard error message page. This is not always desirable, as that page lacks proper styling and admittedly looks

able HTML template

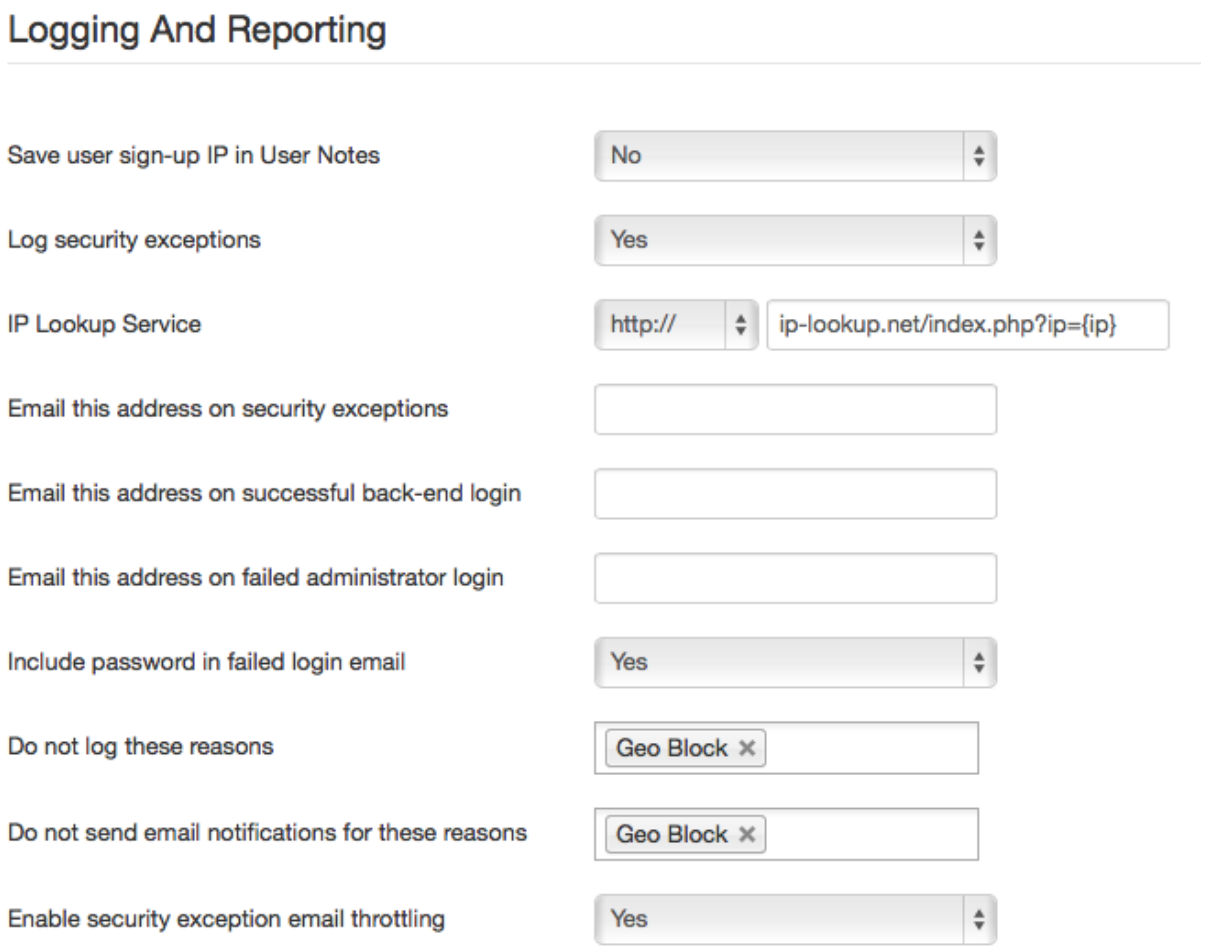
very cheesy. When this option is enabled, however, Admin Tools will use a customisable HTML template.

The default HTML template file is located in the `components/com_admintools/views/blocks/tmpl/default.php` file. **DO NOT MODIFY THIS FILE DIRECTLY**! It will be overwritten on each upgrade. Instead, you will have to do a template override, as per the following instructions.

Locate the directory of your front-end template. For example, this could be `templates/beez_20` if you are using the default template in Joomla! 1.7/2.5. Inside it there's a directory called `html`. Create a new directory named `com_admintools` and inside it yet another new directory called `blocks`. In our example, you should now have a directory `templates/beez_20/html/com_admintools/blocks`. Copy the `default.php` file from `components/com_admintools/views/blocks/tmpl` to `templates/beez_20/html/com_admintools/blocks`. Edit that file and customise it to your heart's desire. Do note that unlike other Joomla! template files this is a full HTML page, including the opening and closing `<html>` tags.

For more information regarding template overrides, please consult Joomla!'s documentation wiki page [http://docs.joomla.org/How_to_override_the_output_from_the_Joomla!_core] on the subject.

WAF: Logging and reporting



In the Logging and reporting section you can change the way Admin Tools logs and reports various activity items and security exceptions happening on your site.

Save user sign-up IP in User Notes

When enabled, the IP new users signed up from will be stored as User Notes.

Important

This feature is guaranteed to work only when a user registers to your site using the front-end user registration form provided by Joomla!. Users created through the back-end will not have their IP saved as a User Note because it makes no sense to do so (it's an administrator registering the user account on their behalf). Third party components creating new user accounts may also not trigger the plugin event.

IP Lookup Service

Admin Tools will provide you with a link to look up the owner of an IP address in the emails it sends you, as well as the Security Exceptions Log and Auto IP Blocking Administrator pages. By default, it uses the ip-lookup.net service. This option allows you to use a different IP lookup service if you so wish.

Enter the URL of the IP lookup service you want to use in this text box. The `{ip}` part of the URL will be replaced with the IP address to look up. For example, the default URL (for ip-lookup.net) is `http://ip-lookup.net/index.php?ip={ip}`

Email this address on successful back-end login

Enter an email address which will get notified whenever someone successfully logs in to your site's administrator back-end. If you do not wish to use this feature, leave this field blank. If you enter an email address, every time someone logs in to the administrator area an email will be sent out to this email address stating the username and site name. This allows you to get instant notification of unexpected administrator area logins which are a tell-tale sign of a hacked site. In that unlikely event, immediately log in to your site's back-end area, go to Extensions, Admin Tools and click on the Emergency Off-Line Mode button. This will cut off the attacker's access to the entirety of your site and gives you ample time to upgrade your site and its extensions, as well as change the password (and maybe the username) of the compromised Super Administrator account. For maximum security, after taking your site back on-line, log out, clear your browser's cookies and cache and log in again.

Note

In order for the country and continent to show up in your email, you must download the GeoIP plugin as instructed in the Control Panel page.

The contents of the e-mails can be configured using the Email Templates feature in the Web Application Firewall page.

Email this address on failed administrator login

Enter an email address which will get notified whenever someone tries to log in to your site's administrator back-end but is denied access. If you do not wish to use this feature, leave this field blank. If you enter an email address, every time someone unsuccessfully tries to log in to the administrator area an email will be sent out to this email address stating the username and site name. This allows you to get instant notification of unexpected administrator area login attempts which are a tell-tale sign of a hacked site. In that unlikely event, immediately log in to your site's back-end area, go to Extensions, Admin Tools and click on the Emergency Off-Line Mode button. This will cut off the attacker's access to the entirety of your site and gives you ample time to upgrade your site and its extensions, as well as change the password (and maybe the username) of a potentially compromised Super Administrator account. For maximum security, after taking your site back on-line, log out, clear your browser's cookies and cache and log in again.

Note

In order for the country and continent to show up in your email, you must download the GeoIP plugin as instructed in the Control Panel page.

The contents of the e-mails can be configured using the Email Templates feature in the Web Application Firewall page.

Log security exceptions

It is suggested to keep this option enabled. When enabled, all potential security breaches — blocked by Admin Tools— will be logged in the database and made available under the Security Exceptions Log tool.

Turning on this option will also create a file named `admintools_breaches.log` in your site's `logs` directory. This contains all the debugging details of what Admin Tools detected whenever it issues a 403 error. When asking for support, please include this log or at least the portion relevant to the 403 error page you are receiving in order for us to better serve you. Do note that your logs directory MUST be writeable for the log file to be produced.

Email this address on security exceptions

Enter an email address which will get notified whenever a security exception happens on your site. A "security exception" is anything which triggers Web Application Firewall. This is useful to get an ahead warning in the event of a bot trying to perform a series of attacks on your site.

Note

In order for the country and continent to show up in your email, you must download the GeoIP plugin as instructed in the Control Panel page.

The contents of the e-mails can be configured using the Email Templates feature in the Web Application Firewall page.

Do not log these reasons

Security exceptions caused by these blocking reasons will not be logged. As a result, IPs triggering this exception repeatedly will not be automatically banned from your site. Moreover, as there is no log, it will be impossible to tell why someone is being blocked from accessing your site when they trigger one of those reasons.

For a list of what each reason means please consult the list of WAF log reasons. You can start typing or click on on the field to show the list of reasons.

The default setting is `GeoBlock` (Geographic IP blocking)

Do not send email notifications for these reasons

Security exceptions caused by these blocking reasons will not result in an email being sent to the email address specified in "Email this address on security exceptions".

For a list of what each reason means please consult the list of WAF log reasons. You can start typing or click on on the field to show the list of reasons.

The default setting is `GeoBlock` (Geographic IP blocking)

Enable security exception email throttling

When this feature is set to Yes the email throttling options in the Email Templates feature in the Web Application Firewall page will be taken into account before sending an email to the email address specified in "Email this address on security exceptions". By default, Admin Tools will not send more than 5 emails in 1 hour. When this option is set to No there will be no limit on the amount of emails Admin Tools will send you. Disabling this can be a bad idea because it will slow down your server and fill up your inbox in the case of a bot performing a massive attack against your site.

Warning

Blacklisting makes no discriminations. If, for example, you try to access your administrator area without a secret word it will block your IP address and you won't be able to access your own site. In that case, follow the manual override procedure to disable Admin Tools' plugin and regain access to your site, then proceed to disable the auto-ban feature.

8.1.1. Help, I have been locked out of my site's administrator area!

It's possible to accidentally lock yourself out of the administrator area, especially when using the IP whitelisting or IP blacklisting options of the Web Application Firewall. The easiest way to work around this issue is using an FTP application or your hosting control panel's File Manager to rename a file.

Go inside the `plugins/system/admintools/admintools` directory on your site. You will see a file named `main.php`. Rename it to `main-disable.php`. This will turn disable the Web Application Firewall from executing and you can access your site's back-end again. After you have fixed the cause of your issue remember to rename `main-disable.php` back to `main.php`, otherwise your site will remain unprotected!

8.2. Two-Factor Authentication

Important

DO NOT USE THIS FEATURE ON JOOMLA! 3.2 OR LATER.

Joomla! 3.2 and later versions include the new version of our two factor authentication code which is more powerful and supports more authentication methods. Admin Tools' Two Factor Authentication feature should only be used with Joomla! 2.5 sites. This feature will be removed from Admin Tools in the future.

This feature allows you to use Google Authenticator, or a comaptible app, for two-factor authentication. On top of your username and password you will also need to provide a six-digit security code generated by Google Authenticator in order to log in to your site's back-end. The security code is rotated every 30 seconds. This provides extra protection against hackers who get hold of your password or bots trying to brute force your password.

Due to its nature, you should consider it an experimental feature. It's only tested with the RocketTheme Mission Control and the Joomla!-provided Bluestork, Hathor and Isis templates on Joomla! 2.5 and 3.0/3.1. Using it on any other back-end template or Joomla! version may cause inability to log in. If your server's time has drifted you will also be unable to log in.

Warning

The two factor authentication feature is IGNORED if your IP address is in the Administrator IP Whitelist or in any of the "do not block" IP fields in the Configure WAF page. Even though you will still see the secret code field its contents will be IGNORED! This is not a bug. It is by design. All Admin Tools' security features are disabled when you are visiting your site from a white-listed IP address, including two factor authentication.

The following sections will explain how this feature works and how to set it up.

8.2.1. Why should you use Two Factor Authentication

In order to log in to your site's back-end you normally need to know your username and your password. Your username is not that big of a secret. It's quite easy to figure it out on most sites by looking at the usernames listed as the authors of articles or in several other places. This leaves the password as the only thing between you and a hacker.

Passwords and fixed strings are not enough

Passwords are rarely to be considered secure. Based on our experience doing support on real-world sites passwords are usually easy to guess, or short enough to brute-force them, i.e. try different passwords until you get the correct one. Moreover, passwords are not to be considered private at all, unless you are using HTTPS for all pages (front- and back-end) of your site. Why? I'll give you one scenario. Open, unencrypted Wi-Fi hostspots, or Wi-Fi hotspots using the legacy WEP encryption scheme. An attacker can "snif" the traffic between you and your site, recovering your password. Another common way is a "keylogger". This is either a piece of malicious software ("malware") running on your PC or a physical device between your keyboard and your desktop PC recording your keystrokes. As you understand, it's quite easy for an attacker to recover your password.

Admin Tools has already been offering two method of additional protection. The first is the administrator password protection. The drawback of this method is that not all servers support it (it's based on .htaccess files) and it's equally easy to infiltrate as the regular password used with your Joomla! user account. It's enough to thwart inexperienced hackers but stands no chance against the real deal. The other addition protection is the administrator secret URL parameter. This is more effective than a simple password protection of the back-end, but it can still fall prey to keyloggers and unencrypted connections. Both of these methods suffer the same problem: they are fixed strings. They don't change unless you change them. This means that the hacker has a fairly generous window of opportunity, that is a lot of time between finding out about them and using them to impersonate you on your site.

Why a time-based secret code (two factor authentication) is better

What you need is a way to prevent someone logging in, even if they know your password, unless they have something which constantly changes and is known only to you. We'll call this magic, ever-changing, secret thing the Secret Code. This is where two-factor authentication comes to play. It's called "two-factor" because in order to authenticate yourself (log in) to Joomla!'s administrator back-end you need two "factors": the password and the Secret Code.

The Secret Code is a six-digit code which changes every 30 seconds and is valid for 60 seconds. This reduces the "window of opportunity", the time between a hacker retrieving this number and being able to log in to your site, to less than a minute. This is a fairly good compromise between usability and security. After all, if a hacker logs in within a few seconds after you do you'll be able to figure this out very quickly and use the Emergency Off-Line Mode to boot him out of your site.

How the Secret Code works

The Secret Code is based on simple, yet effective cryptography. Your site stores a long password. It uses that, together with the current date and time, to generate a six digit Secret Code. The fixed string, the very long password we just talked about, is never communicated when logging in. Only the cryptographically sound six digit Secre Code is. The way this Secret Code is produced means that a hacker cannot derive the password, therefore he cannot generate Secret Codes at will, making it impossible for him to log in. This is the same technology used by the secure device handed out by most banks to approve on-line transactions. The secure device uses a similar algorithm to create Secret Codes. And now, you can use the same technology on your Joomla! site!

Which brings us to a fairly logical question. We don't have a secure device and, certainly, we can't ship such a device with every Admin Tools Professional purchase. So how exactly can we generate such Secure Codes? The answer was given by Google. They have a free application for smartphones called Google Authenticator. It is available for iOS devices (iPhone, iPad, iPod Touch), Android and BlackBerry. If you do not have such a device there are compatible implementations which run on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, Windows Phone 7, Windows Mobile, featurephones with JavaME (think old Nokia featurephones), PalmOS and webOS. There's even a Java implementation which runs on pretty much every Java capable desktop operating system. All you have to do is enter the very long password generated by Admin Tools once in this application and it will now work as a secure device, generating Secret Codes for you.

What if I lose my device?

That's a valid concert. If you lose or reset your device you will no longer be able to create Secret Codes. Admin Tools provides you with a 16-digit Emergency Code. This allows you to log in to your site so that you can reconfigure your authenticator application or disable the two-factor authentication feature.

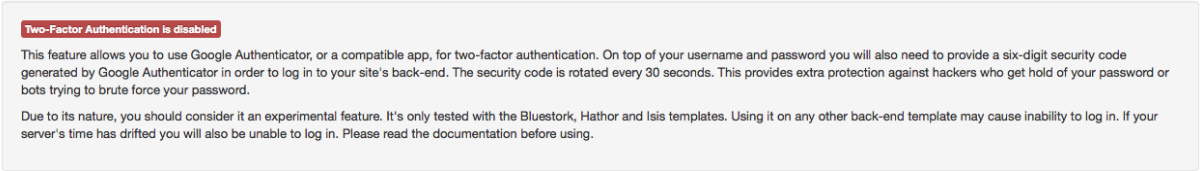
Mind the pitfalls

If you are using a public, unencrypted Wi-Fi or a public wired network to connect to your site over HTTP (not HTTPS) it's still possible that a hacker can "steal" your login. In this case it's trivial for a hacker to steal the cookie which authenticated you to your site and impersonate your login unless you click on Logout from the site's back-end.

If you are concerned about the security of your site we strongly recommend using HTTPS on all pages of the website (front- and back-end) as well as avoiding the use of open, public Internet connections.

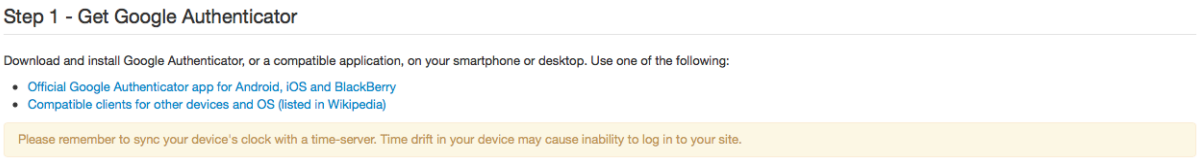
We also strongly recommend using full-disk encryption on your computer. If you are using a smartphone, we recommend using an iOS device and enable the PIN lock feature. At the time of this writing iOS devices are the only devices which securely encrypt the entire contents of their flash memory. Android devices only encrypt parts of it and it's possible that an advanced hacker can recover the password used to generate Secret Codes if he steals your Android smartphone.

8.2.2. Setting up Two Factor Authentication



Setting up the Google Authenticator is an easy, four step process. It can be carried out following the on-screen instructions in Admin Tools, Web Application Firewall, Two-Factor Authentication.

Step 1 - Get Google Authenticator



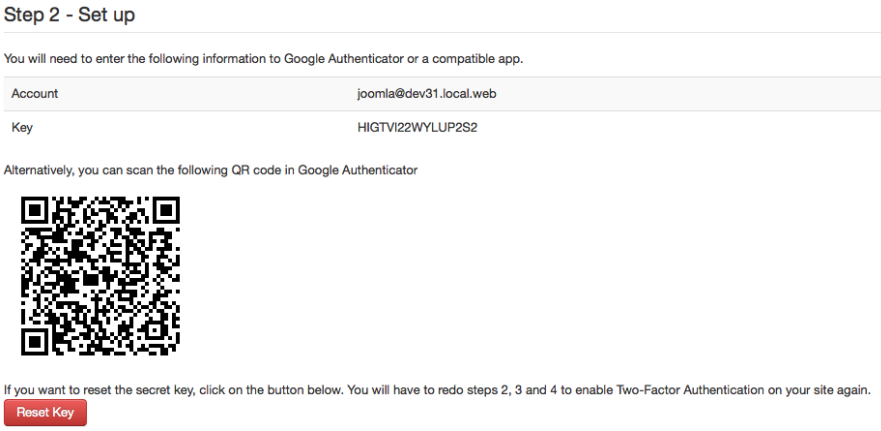
The first step consists of downloading the application which will generate the Security Code which will allow you to log in to your site's back-end. You are given two options

- The official Google Authenticator app for Android, iOS and BlackBerry devices (smartphones and tablets) [http://support.google.com/accounts/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=1066447]

- Compatible clients for other devices and operating systems (as listed in Wikipedia) [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Authenticator#Implementation]

There are certainly more clients, ranging from clients written in Javascript to more specialised implementations, e.g. Qt-based clients for Linux desktops. Any client will do as long as it says it's compatible with Google Authenticator or GMail's two-factor authentication.

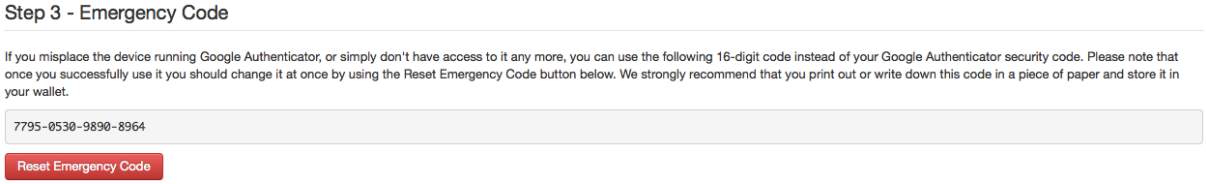
Step 2 - Configure your client



If you are using Google Authenticator, run the app and tap the button with the plus sign. Tap on the "Scan barcode" button and point your device's camera to the QR code (that strange black and white pattern) displayed a little further down Admin Tools' Two-Factor Authentication page. Your site will be added automatically to Google Authenticator.

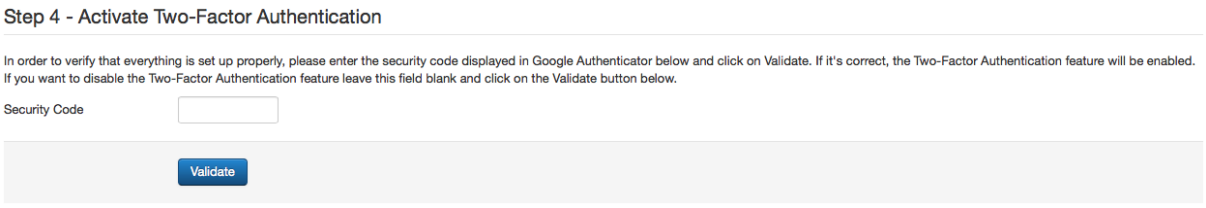
If your device does not have a camera or if you are not using the official Google Authenticator app you can enter the Account and Key listed above the QR code to your app. YOu should now see the six-number Security Code being generated every 30 seconds.

Step 3 - Write down the Emergency Code



The Emergency Code is a 16-digit code used to log in to your site in case of an emergency, e.g. if you lose or reset the device which generates the Security Codes. We strongly suggest that you print it out and keep it on your person, e.g. in your wallet. If you ever lose your device use this 16-digit code instead of the regular Security Code to regain access to your site.

Step 4 - Validate and activate the Two-Factor Authentication



Before Admin Tools enables Two-Factor Authentication it has to verify that Security Codes are generated successfully. Scroll to the very bottom of the page and type the Security Code displayed in your device into the field, then click on Validate. If the code is validated the Two-Factor Authentication feature will be immediately enabled.

8.2.3. Troubleshooting and maintaining Two-Factor Authentication

I lost my device or my key has been compromised

If you have lost your device or they key used to generate security codes has been compromised you are strongly suggested to reset the Key. Go to Admin Tools Web Application Firewall, Two-Factor Authentication and click on the Reset Key button under Step 2. This turns off Two-Factor Authentication and you have to follow steps 2 to 4 to re-enable it on your site.

I used my Emergency Code and would like to reset it

Once you have used your Emergency Code we strongly advise you to reset it immediately for security reasons. Go to Admin Tools Web Application Firewall, Two-Factor Authentication and click on the Reset Emergency Code button under Step 3.

I want to disable Two-Factor Authentication

Go to Admin Tools Web Application Firewall, Two-Factor Authentication. Leave the Security Code field blank and click on the Validate button.

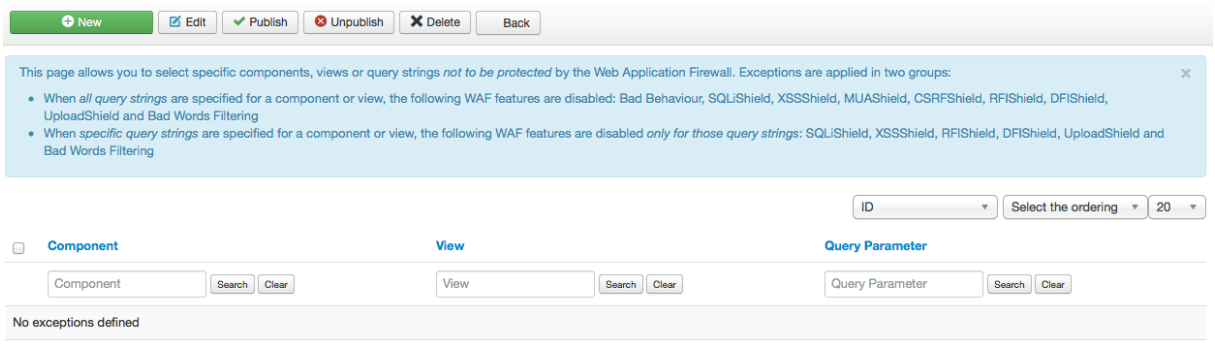
I enabled this feature and can no longer log into my site or I don't see the Security Code field at all

This usually happens when you are using a back-end template which isn't fully supported by this experimental feature. Using an FTP client find the plugins/system/admintools/admintools.php file and rename it to admintools-disabled.php. You can now log in to your site and disable Two-Factor Authentication as per the instructions above. Remember to rename the admintools-disabled.php file back to admintools.php.

If this happens please let us know of which back-end template you have, as well as your Joomla!, PHP and Admin Tools version by filing a support request. This will allow us to fix this incompatibility in the next release of Admin Tools. Remember, a bug not reported is a bug not fixed.

8.3. WAF Exceptions

WAF Exceptions

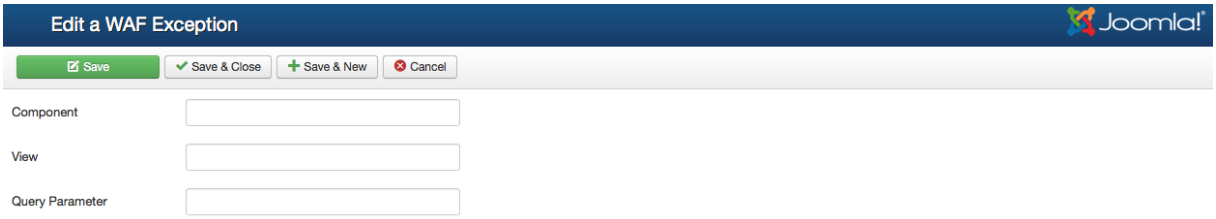


This page allows you to configure exceptions to the WAF filtering rules. Why you need that? Some components are designed to properly and safely parse and use data which triggers WAF protection rules. Most usually, a component accepts an absolute path to files on your server or can parse complex data which normally trigger WAF's XSSShield filter. Without any exceptions set, these components would be blocked and you wouldn't be able to properly use your site. The workaround was to disable WAF's filters, but this ended up in degrading the security of your site. Using the WAF Exceptions view you can fine tune which components, views and query parameters are in the "safe list" and should never be blocked.

Note

WAF Exceptions is a very useful and powerful tool. It's also possible that you apply too many exceptions, opening potential security wholes in the firewall. Be very cautious when using it. Please keep in mind that when you add an exception, WAF is COMPLETELY TURNED OFF for all requests matching the exception. If you apply a too broad exception you will be deteriorating your site's security to the level it was before installing Admin Tools.

WAF Exception



WAF Exceptions are defined by specifying a combination of three things:

- *Component*. Which component the exception applies to. For example, if you want to disable filtering for a query parameter in JCE you will have to set this to `com_jce`. If you want to apply the exception to all components, no matter what, leave this blank.
- *View*. Each component has one or several views. When you turn off SEF you see something like `index.php?option=com_foobar&view=example&id=1`. Note the view=example part in this URL; this tells Joomla! that the view name (i.e. the area of the component we want to use) is *example*. As you might have guessed, the View option in a WAF Exception allows you to target the exception to exactly one view. If you leave it blank, the exception will match all views.

  ### Important

  Due to the way Joomla! works, if you are using Joomla!'s SEF URLs it is possible that WAF Exceptions will not work with some components. In this case, change the ordering of the System - Admin Tools and your SEF router plugins so that the SEF router plugin is published BEFORE Admin Tools' plugin. This way Admin Tools will not be able to protect your site against potential vulnerabilities in your SEF component, but it will be able to apply WAF Exceptions even when SEF URLs are turned on.

- *Query Parameter*. Everything after the question mark in a non-SEF URL is called the URL query. You will see a lot of key/value pairs, like `id=1`, `category=1:test` and so on. The word at the left hand side of the equals sign is called the *Query Parameter*. The same-named parameter in WAF Exceptions allows you to target a very specific query parameter. If you leave it blank, all query parameters will be matched.

  ### Warning

  You can not leave all three options blank. That would match all components, all views and all query strings or, in other words, EVERY PAGE you access. This would imply that WAF would be effectively turned off. Admin Tools detects an attempt to do that and won't allow you to perform such a change.

Understanding WAF exceptions

The best way to understand WAF exceptions is by some practical examples.

Whole-component exception. Set component to `com_jce`, leave view and query parameter empty. This tells WAF that if it sees a request for JCE's utility component (com_jce) is should turn off WAF no matter which view or which query parameters are set. Essentially, WAF is turned off for the entire JCE component.

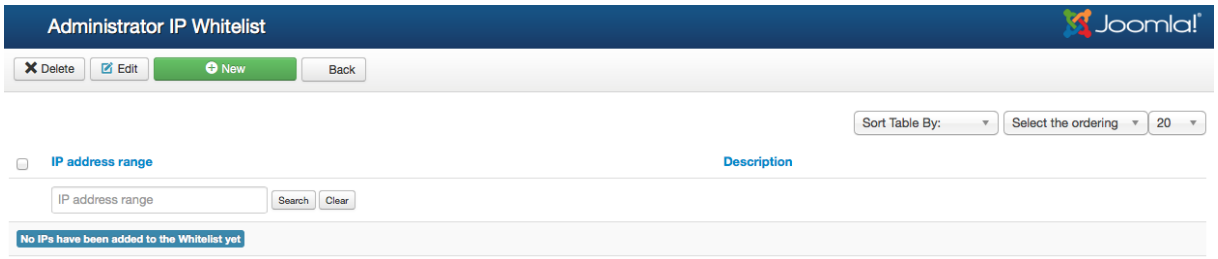
Excepting a single component's view. Let's say we want to disable WAF for all front-end logins to avoid a complex password throwing a 403 error to our users. Front-end logins are handled by com_user's login view. So just set component to `com_user`, view to `login` and leave the query parameter blank. WAF is now disabled for the login/logout page of your site.

Excepting a query parameter of a specific component and view. Let's say we have a com_foobar component whose test view accepts a pass parameter. Strong passwords may accidentally trigger WAF. Just create a new exception where component is `com_foobar`, view is `test` and query parameter is `pass`. WAF will not deal with that specific query parameter on that specific component and view, but will be triggered by unsafe content passed in any other query parameter on that particular view.

Excepting a query parameter across all components and views. Let's say that you see a lot of 403s in your site because various components use a password query parameter to accept passwords and, as we mentioned above, complex passwords can trigger WAF. Instead of hunting down all the views across all components, you can simply leave component and view empty and set the query parameter to `password`. From now on, when WAF sees a password parameter coming into Joomla! it will not try to apply its protection filters against it. If other query parameters come in with the user request they will be filtered and, if they contain unsafe content, the request will still be blocked.

8.4. Administrator IP Whitelist

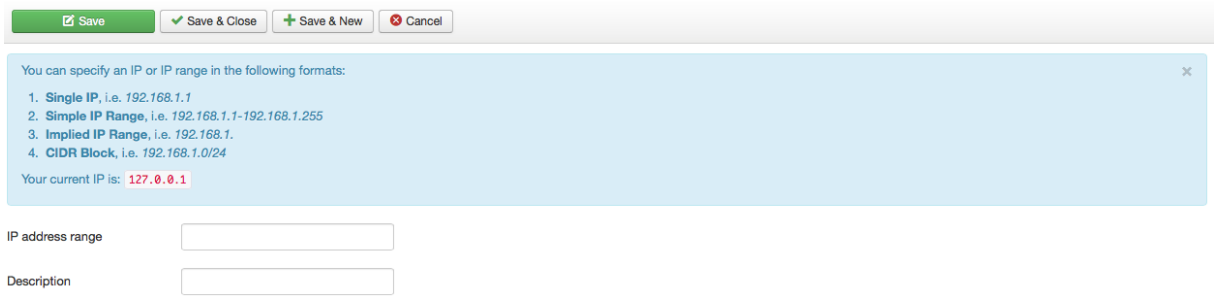
The Whitelist management page



This page allows you to manage the IP Whitelist, defining the list of IPs or IP blocks which have access to your site's administrator area. The management is done using the standard Joomla! toolbar buttons. Clicking on an entry, or checking its box and clicking on Edit will allow you to edit the entry. Clicking on the New button allows you to add an IP/IP range. Checking one or several items in the list and clicking on Delete will remove them from the list.

The Edit/Add page looks like this:

The Whitelist editor page



Tip

You current IP address is displayed right above the edit box. Make sure that is is the first to include so that you do not lock yourself out of your site's administrator area!

In the IP Address Range box you can enter an IP or IP range in one of the following ways:

- A single IP, e.g. 192.168.1.1
- A human readable block of IPs, e.g. 192.168.1.1-192.168.1.10
- An implied IP range, e.g. 192.168.1. for all IPs between 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.1.255, or 192.168. for all IPs between 192.168.0.1 through 192.168.255.255.
- A CIDR block [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-Domain_Routing], e.g. 192.168.1.1/8. If you don't know what this is, forget about it as you don't need it.
- A Subnet Mask [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork] notation, e.g. 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0

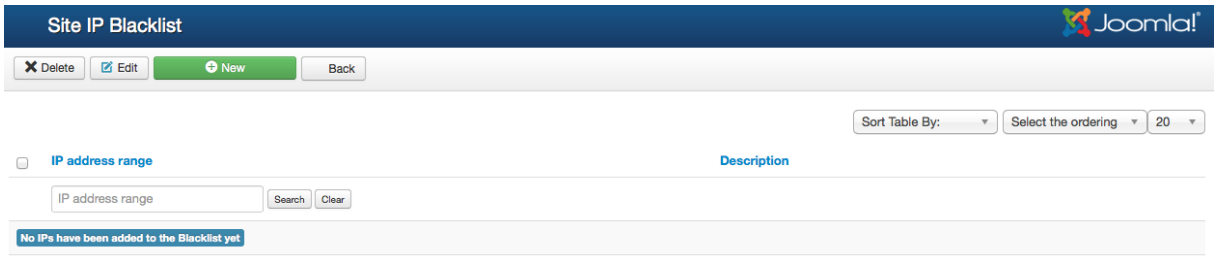
Do note that Admin Tools supports IPv4 and IPv6 (if your server supports IPv6).

Tip

You can use the Save & New to quickly add multiple entries without having to go back to the administration page and click on New all the time.

8.5. Site IP Blacklist

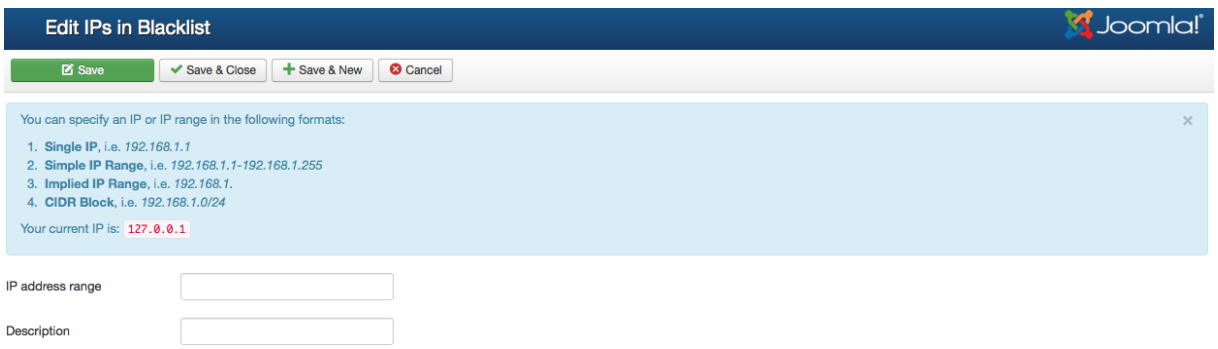
The Blacklist management page



This page allows you to manage the IP Blacklist, defining the list of IPs or IP blocks which do not have access to your site. The management is done using the standard Joomla! toolbar buttons. Clicking on an entry, or checking its box and clicking on Edit will allow you to edit the entry. Clicking on the New button allows you to add an IP/IP range. Checking one or several items in the list and clicking on Delete will remove them from the list.

The Edit/Add page looks like this:

The Blacklist editor page



Tip

You current IP address is displayed right above the edit box. Make sure that you do not include it so that you do not lock yourself out of your site's administrator area!

In the IP Address Range box you can enter an IP or IP range in one of the following ways:

- A single IP, e.g. 192.168.1.1
- A human readable block of IPs, e.g. 192.168.1.1-192.168.1.10
- An implied IP range, e.g. 192.168.1. for all IPs between 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.1.255, or 192.168. for all IPs between 192.168.0.1 through 192.168.255.255.
- A CIDR block [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-Domain_Routing], e.g. 192.168.1.1/8. If you don't know what this is, forget about it as you don't need it.
- A Subnet Mask [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subnetwork] notation, e.g. 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0

Do note that Admin Tools supports IPv4 and IPv6 (if your server supports IPv6).

Tip

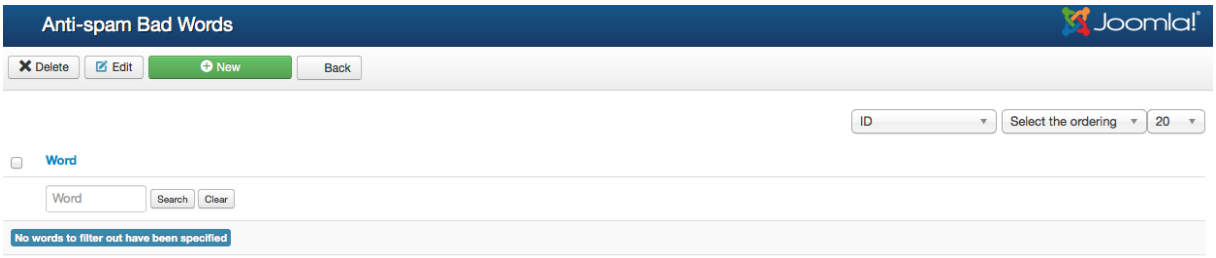
You can use the Save & New to quickly add multiple entries without having to go back to the administration page and click on New all the time.

Note

If you want to unblock someone who got their IP inadvertently blocked you will have to remove all records belonging to their IP address in FOUR (4) places: Site IP blacklist, Security Exceptions Log, Auto IP Blocking Administration and Auto IP Blocking History.

8.6. Anti-spam Bad Words

The Bad Words management page



This page allows you to manage the list of Bad Words. Their use will be forbidden on the site. If a query contains one of those words, it will result in a 403 error and it will optionally be logged in your Security Exceptions Log. You can use the standard Joomla! toolbar buttons to administer the list. All words are case insensitive, which means that they will be filtered no matter if they appear in lowercase, uppercase or mixed case in the request.

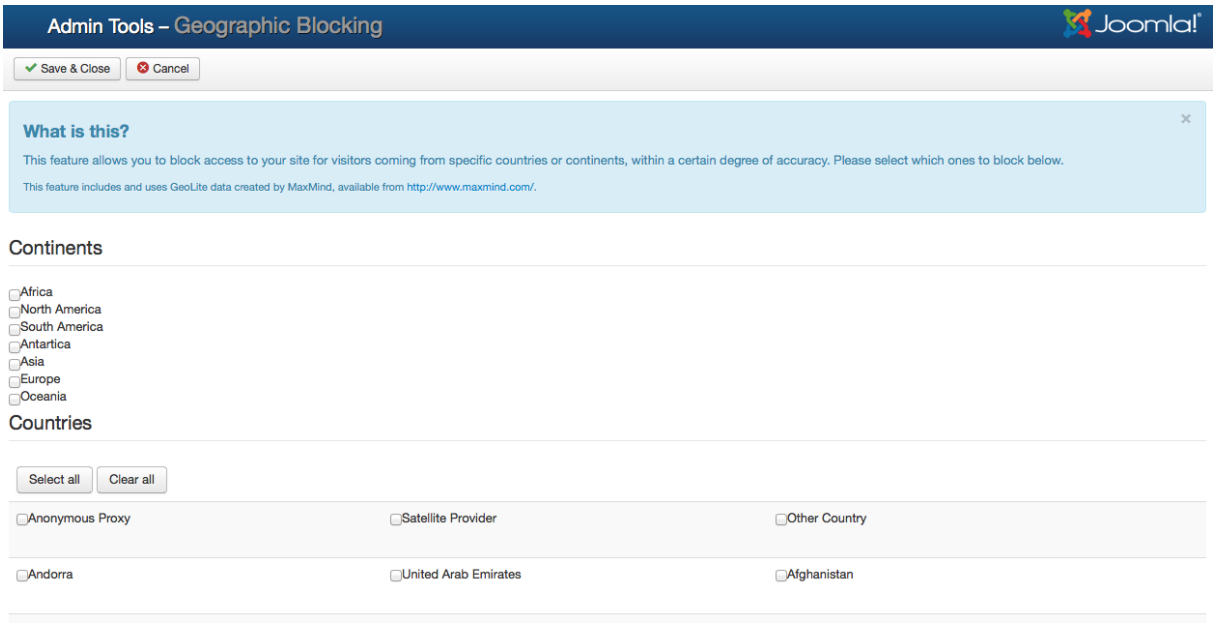
Note

Some servers already include a server-side filter to avoid common spam words. If you receive an error — usually a 403 error or an error noting that you have an invalid request— while trying to save a word, do not

panic. It's your server's filter kicking in. Just omit including the word you just tried to include, as it is already filtered very effectively by your server!

8.7. Geographic blocking

Geographic blocking



Several users have asked for a consistent way to block visitors coming from specific countries or continents. While this adds no security –a clever cracker would just hide behind an anonymizing proxy– it may still be useful for inherently regional sites, such as e-shops able to deal with a handful of countries only.

The interface page of Admin Tools' Geographic Blocking feature allows you to select which countries and/or which continents you want to block. If it's checked, it will be blocked. When you're done selecting the continents or countries you want to block, click on Save.

Should I use this feature?

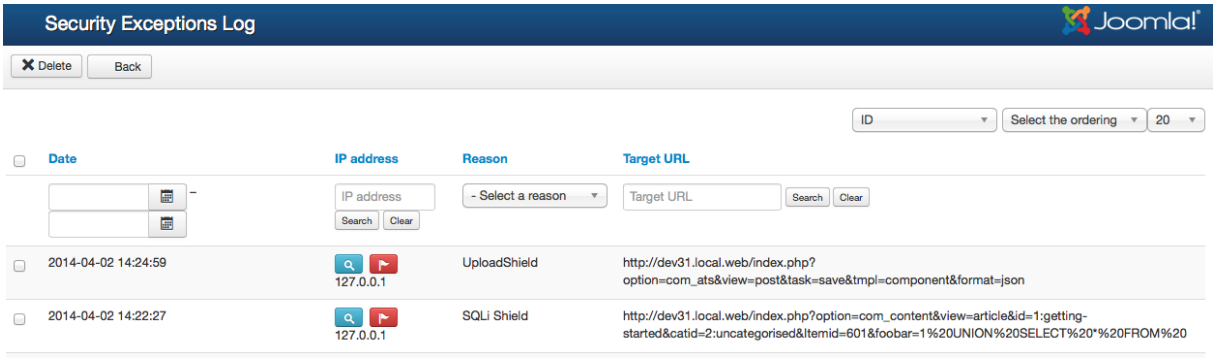
We strongly believe that geographic blocking doesn't add anything to the security of your website. Most people think "cool, I can block those Russian spammers". Nothing could be further from truth than that. The intelligent spammers and crackers do not use a single computer in their country to launch their attacks on other sites. They are usually in control of a botnet, a collection of compromised computers around the world which do what they are told to. Using such a botnet, they can launch a spam operation whose traffic comes from different countries around the globe - even the country you live in. Clever crackers will also never use their real IP address to attack you. They usually use an anonymizing proxy or the TOR network. The immediate effect is that the traffic seemingly comes from another country or from a variety of different countries.

Then, there is the accuracy factor. MaxMind claims a 99% accuracy. On a site with 10,000 visitors per day this translates to 100 visitors every day reported as coming from a different country than they really do. This might not sound such a big deal, but imagine having an e-shop and losing those potential clients. It suddenly becomes quite a big deal.

All and all, we recommend common sense. IP filtering is like the bouncer at the door. You wouldn't expect to find a bouncer standing next to your bakery's door. Likewise, don't overdo it with geo blocking. Use it sparingly.

8.8. Security Exceptions Log

The Security Exceptions Log viewer page



A firewall is worth nothing if it can't log the attempts to override it. Most usually you will see that the same kind of attacks are coming from the same IP addresses over and over again. Using this log viewer facility you can dive into the log, spot those IPs and note them down so that you can ban them (put them in the Blacklist).

Below each IP there is a link reading Add to Black List or Remove from Black List. Clicking the former will add the IP address of the relevant record to the IP Black List and that IP will be denied access to your site. The latter removes the IP address from the black list.

Note

If you want to unblock someone who got their IP inadvertently blocked you will have to remove all records belonging to their IP address in FOUR (4) places: Site IP blacklist, Security Exceptions Log, Auto IP Blocking Administration and Auto IP Blocking History.

8.8.1. List of blocking reasons

The block reasons, listed in the log and optionally sent to you by email are the following. The "Code" is what you need to enter in the "Do not log these reasons" or "Do not send email notifications for these reasons" options in WAF configuration to prevent these security exceptions from being logged or trigger an email respectively.

Admin Query String
: Code: `ipwl`

Someone tried to access your site's administrator section but he didn't provide the secret URL parameter. Admin Tools blocked him and prevented him from seeing the login page at all.

Admin IP Whitelist
: Code: `adminpw`

Someone tried to access your site's administrator section but his IP was not in the Administrator IP Whitelist. Admin Tools blocked him and prevented him from seeing the login page at all.

Site IP Blacklist
: Code: not applicable

Someone tried accessing the front- or back-end of your site but his IP is in the IP Blacklist. Admin Tools blocked him and didn't allow him to see the content of your site.

SQLi Shield
: Code: `sqlishield`

See the Configure WAF page, SQLiShield protection against SQL injection attacks. The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

Bad Words Filtering
: Code: `antispam`

  The request contains one of the Bad Words you have defined and was blocked by Admin Tools.

tp=1 in URL
: Code: not applicable

  Only for Joomla! 1.5, see the respective option in the Configure WAF page. The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

tmpl= in URL
: Code: `tmpl`

  See the Configure WAF page, Block tmpl=foo system template switch. The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

template= in URL
: Code: `template`

  See the Configure WAF page, Block template=foo site template switch. The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

MUA Shield
: Code: `muashield`

  See the Configure WAF page, Malicious User Agent block (MUAShield). The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

CSRF Shield
: Code: `csrfshield`

  See the Configure WAF page, CSRF/Anti-spam form protection (CSRFShield) . The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

Bad Behaviour
: Code: not applicable

  See the Configure WAF page, Bad Behaviour integration. The attack was blocked by Admin Tools. NO LONGER PRESENT SINCE ADMIN TOOLS 2.5.3

RFIShield
: Code: `rfishield`

  See the Configure WAF page, Remote File Inclusion block (RFIShield). The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

DFIShield
: Code: `dfishield`

  See the Configure WAF page, Direct File Inclusion shield (DFIShield). The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

UploadShield
: Code: `uploadshield`

  See the Configure WAF page, Uploads scanner (UploadShield). The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

XSSShield
: Code: `xssshield`

  See the Configure WAF page, Cross Site Scripting block (XSSShield). The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.

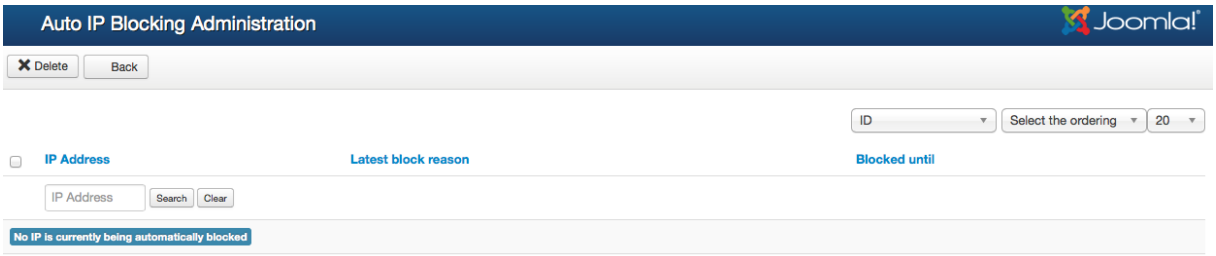
Geo Block
: Code: `geoblocking`

  Someone tried to access your site's front- or back-end but his IP belonged to a forbidden country or region as definite in the Geographical Blocking feature of Admin Tools.

Spammer (via HTTP:BL)	Code: `httpbl` See the Configure WAF page, SQLiShield protection against SQL injection attacks. The attack was blocked by Admin Tools.
Login failure	Code: `loginfailure` Someone tried to log in in the front- or back-end of your site with the wrong username and/or password.
Two-factor Auth Fail	Code: `securitycode` Someone tried to log in the back-end of your site but provided the wrong Two Factor Authentication code.

8.9. Auto IP Blocking Administration

Auto IP Blocking Administration



This page lists the automatic banning of repeat offenders. You will only see any records here if you have turned on the "IP blocking of repeat offenders" option in the Configure WAF page and there have been repeat offenders. For each auto-banned IP you can see the IP address being banned, the latest security exception this IP triggered and until when (GMT timezone!) this auto-ban will be in effect.

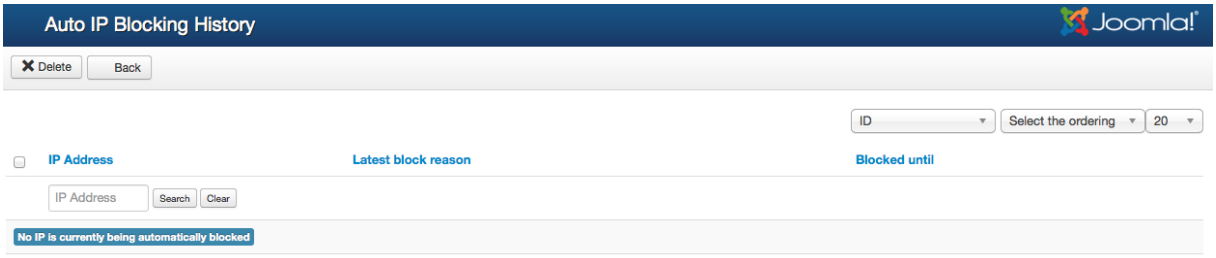
Please remember that this page only lists the automatic bans currently in effect. For a list of automatic IP bans which have been lifted please consult the "Auto IP Blocking History" page.

Note

If you want to unblock someone who got their IP inadvertently blocked you will have to remove all records belonging to their IP address in FOUR (4) places: Site IP blacklist, Security Exceptions Log, Auto IP Blocking Administration and Auto IP Blocking History.

8.10. Auto IP Blocking History

Auto IP Blocking History



This page shows the history of the automatic IP bans imposed on repeat offenders. You will only see any records here if you have turned on the "IP blocking of repeat offenders" option in the Configure WAF page and there have been repeat offenders in the past whose automatic ban has now been lifted. For each old auto-banned IP record you can see the IP address which was banned, the latest security exception this IP triggered before it got banned and until when (GMT timezone!) this auto-ban was in effect.

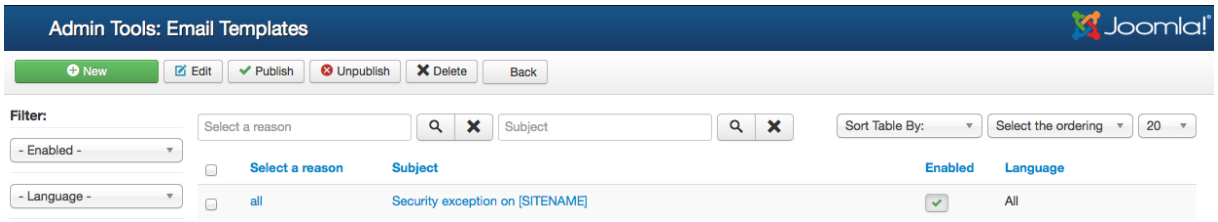
The contents of this page are used by Admin Tools together with the "IP blacklisting of persistent offenders" option in the Configure WAF page to determine which IPs of repeat offenders should be automatically added in the permanent IP blacklist.

Note

If you want to unblock someone who got their IP inadvertently blocked you will have to remove all records belonging to their IP address in FOUR (4) places: Site IP blacklist, Security Exceptions Log, Auto IP Blocking Administration and Auto IP Blocking History.

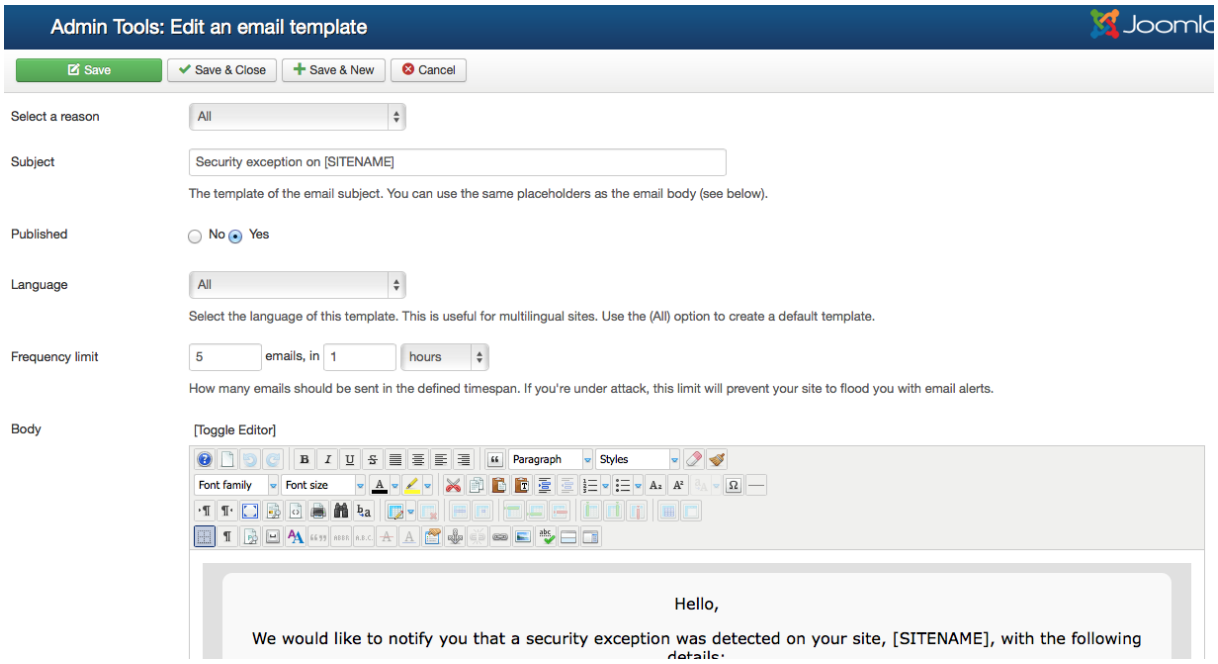
8.11. Email templates

Email templates



Admin Tools can be configured (in the Configure WAF page) to send out emails when an attack is blocked. You can configure the contents and layout of these email messages using this page.

Editing an email template



Each email template consists of the following elements:

Reason	The kind of attack this email template applies to. If no specific email template is found, Admin Tools will use the one with its reason set to "All".
Subject	The subject line of the email message you will be receiving. You can use certain variables (see below).
Published	Only the email templates with Published set to Yes will be taken into account.
Language	Select the language of the email template. If an email template is not found for the currently active site's language when an email is about to be sent out Admin Tools will use the one with its language set to "All". If such a template is not found, Admin Tools will look for a template with its language set to "English (United Kingdom)".
Frequency limit	When the "Enable security exception email throttling" option is enabled in the Configure WAF page these options will define the maximum number of emails you are going to receive. You can set the number of emails and the amount of time. For example setting 5 emails in 1 hour means that if 5 emails for this Reason have been sent in the last 1 hour Admin Tools will not send out any more emails about it.
Body	The body text of the email message. You can use full HTML and certain variables (see below).

The variables you can use are enclosed in square brackets and are always in uppercase. The available variables are:

- [IP] Blocked IP address
- [LOOKUP] Direct link to the ip lookup service
- [REASON] The detected kind of the attack
- [DATE] Date and time of the attack
- [URL] Attacked URL. THIS IS POTENTIALLY UNSAFE. You are advised to NOT include this in your emails to avoid attackers triggering Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attacks.
- [USER] Username of the attacker (if the user is logged in)
- [COUNTRY] Country of the attacker (you need the Akeeba GeoIP plugin enabled)
- [CONTINENT] Continent of the attacker (you need the Akeeba GeoIP plugin enabled)
- [UA] User agent of the attacker. THIS IS POTENTIALLY UNSAFE. You are advised to NOT include this in your emails to avoid attackers triggering Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attacks.
- [SITENAME] The name of your site.

9. Database tools

Warning

This feature is only available on sites using the MySQL database server.

Do note that these tools can be both found in Admin Tools' Control Panel page since Admin Tools 1.0 Stable. Previous versions used to have them in a separate page.

The database is the most important part of our websites. It holds all the data and most configuration options, i.e. everything which makes our site what it is. However, since data is being written to and deleted from the database, the

database table are becoming slow or even corrupted. It's the same thing as what happens with hard drives. One table notorious for becoming very fragmented too fast is the sessions table. In fact, every time a guest user visits your site or a user logs in and logs out from your site this table starts becoming bloated until, one day, nobody can log in to your site, not even yourself. This is a very common issue, especially on high-traffic sites.

On a hard drive you know that you can always defragment it and run chkdisk or fsck (depending on your Operating System). For databases you have to go through a tedious process using a database administration tool, such as phpMyAdmin, to repair and optimize each and every table. Admin Tool's Database Tools are here to automate this tedious process for you!

There are two tools available:

- Repair & Optimise Tables will run the repair and optimisation process on all of your site's tables. If the process hangs for a long time after the first time you use it, run it again. The usual problem is that the Joomla! sessions table is so bloated that PHP times out waiting for your database server to optimise this table.
- Purge Sessions will purge (completely empty) and optimize only the sessions table. Doing so will log everybody out of the site, except for yourself. Use this option sparingly and only when you observe severe problem when users are trying to log into the site.

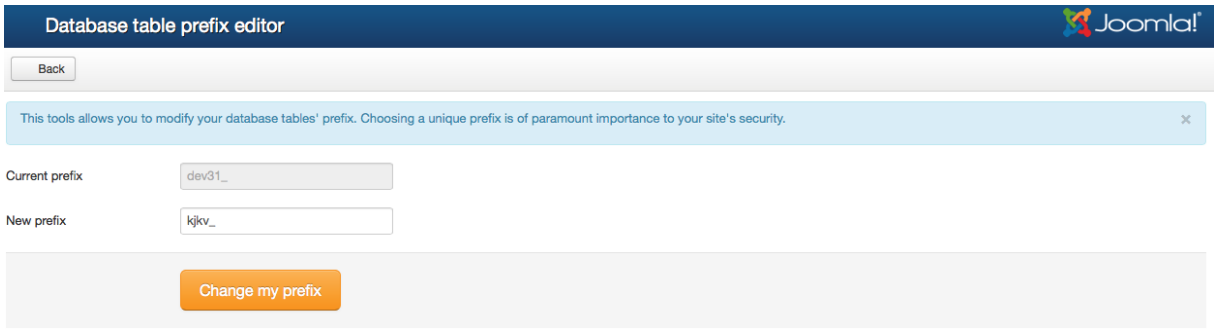
A cut-down version of the optimisation process, addressing only the sessions table, can be scheduled to run on a timely basis by using the parameters of the "System - Admin Tools" plugin of the Professional release.

10. Changing your database table prefix

Warning

This feature is only available on sites using the MySQL database server.

Changing your database table prefix



By default, old Joomla! versions used to install with a predicatable database table prefix of jos_ unless you specifically tell it to do otherwise. Unfortunately, hackers know that, expect you to leave the default setting and adjust their attacks to that end. For more information about the issues of using the default database table prefix you can read my Joomla! Community Magazine article [http://magazine.joomla.org/issues/Issue-Aug-2010/item/108-the-prefix-has-nothing-to-do-with-telephony]. Admin Tools makes it dead easy to change this prefix on-the-fly with a single click.

Important

Take a backup of your site and *put your site off-line* before proceeding. In the unlikely event of a server crash in the middle of the process you will have to restore your site from the backup. You can always use the free

Akeeba Backup [http://www.akeebabackup.com] component to take a full site backup, or use phpMyAdmin to export your database tables.

The interface of this feature is very simple. In the "Current prefix" textbox on the top you can see what is your current prefix. In the "New prefix" textbox below you can type in the new database table prefix to use. By default, it contains a randomly created prefix. You can, of course, type in a different prefix. Prefixes must follow these rules:

- It must consist of 3 to 6 lowercase unaccented letters or numbers (a-z, 0-9) followed by an underscore (_).
- It can not be on of the reserved prefixes, jos_ or bak_.
- It can not be the same as the current prefix.
- It must not be already in use by any table in the database. For example, if you use a prefix foo_ you must make sure that there is no table in your database whose name starts with foo_.

Don't worry if you get it wrong. Admin Tools will warn you. You must also make sure that the following conditions are met:

- Your `configuration.php` file in your site's root must be writable
- Alternatively, you have to enable Joomla!'s FTP options in the Global Configuration and make sure that you have saved your username and password.

If Admin Tools detects that it can not update your configuration.php file it will warn you and abort the database table prefix change.

When you're ready, click on the Change my prefix button. This will update your `configuration.php` file with the new prefix and will issue ALTER TABLE commands in your database to rename all of your Joomla! tables, including the tables used by installed extensions. If the rename fails, Admin Tools will try to roll back the changes.

It is recommended to demote the old user account to the Registered level. In order to do that, follow this simple procedure:

1. Edit the old user account and set Blocked to No and the user group to Registered. Apply the changes.
2. Edit again the user account and set Blocked to Yes. Finally, save the changes.

This is necessary for Joomla! not to complain with an error message of "Can't disable a Super Administrator".

Why can't I get it to rename my tables?

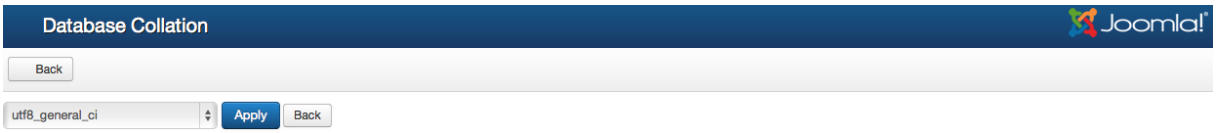
Admin Tools has to run two very important MySQL commands in order to work. The one is SHOW TABLE STATUS and the other is ALTER TABLE. It is possible that your host configuration does not allow your database user to execute either or both of these commands. If in doubt, please ask your host. Do not post on our forum for support; we can not guess if this is the case and we'll still tell you to ask your host.

11. Changing your database collation

Warning

This feature is only available on sites using the MySQL database server.

Changing your database table prefix



There are times where you install or restore a site on a server and realize that by the time you're halfway customization, accented and international characters won't work. More often that not, this happens with an extension you install. The explanation is very simple, really. Your database collation is most likely the MySQL default (latin1_swedish_ci) whereas Joomla! requires a UTF-8 encoding. On the other hand, some locales such as Japanese and Russian may need to use something different than UTF-8 to work properly.

In either case, changing your database collation is easy, but changing the collation of the tables already created in the database is a big pain. This is what Admin Tools' Change Database Collation feature excels at. With a single click it will change your database collation and all of your tables' collations.

Important

You have to make sure that your database user has adequate privileges to run ALTER DATABASE and ALTER TABLE commands. If unsure, ask your host. Please do not post in our support forum with this question; we won't be able to help and we'll still tell you to ask your host.

The interface is very simple. From the drop-down list please select your desired collation. By default, utf8_general_ci (the UTF-8 collation required by Joomla!) is selected. Then click on the Apply button.

12. Changing your Super Administrator ID

A Joomla! user is, in reality, a numeric ID. Coincidentally, this ID also had a username, email address and password which allows Joomla! to log you in and send you email. But for all intents and purposes, what really matters is your user's numeric ID. In fact, third party components use that numeric ID when they are storing ownership or access control information.

Note

Joomla! 3.1 and later seems to randomise this ID (it was about time!). On new installations using Joomla! 3.1 and later you will probably not need to use this feature. If, however, you have upgraded your site from an earlier version of Joomla! it's a good idea to use it. See below for the reason why you need to do that.

Joomla! comes with a default Super Administrator account. Its numeric ID is 62 in Joomla! 1.5 and 42 in Joomla! 1.6 and later. The problem is that this information is widely known, not just by Joomla! developers but also by hackers. It is possible that an attacker can take advantage of this knowledge and a security vulnerability in Joomla! or one of its extensions to get hold of your encrypted password. Nowadays, you can have a password cracking machine which can try 33.1 billions (33,100,000,000!) password per second for under 3,000 dollars, using off-the-shelf hardware (ref.: http://blog.zorinaq.com/?e=43). A typical 8 character password can be cracked in a staggering time: less than one minute. Not to mention some other hacking methods which could be used to compromise your site if both the username and numeric user ID (but not the password!) is known.

This poses the obvious question: how can we protect ourselves against such a threat? This is where Admin Tools' Super Administrator ID feature comes in. This feature's concept is to create a new user, with an ID in the guaranteed unused range of user IDs (1-41) . What it does

- It creates a new user with a random ID between 1 and 41 (let's call him "New User").

- It copies all the settings, including the username, password and email address, from the Default User (the one with an ID of 62 or 42) to the New User.
- It prefixes the username and email address of the Default User with a string consisting of four random characters and a dash
- It changes the password of the Default User to something completely random
- It sets the "Block" parameter of the Default User to Yes, disabling his ability to log in to the site.

This means that you get to log in to your site using the same username and password as you always did. However, your user ID is no longer 62 or 42, it's different. Since the vast majority of automated hacking scripts targets the Default User ID (62 or 42), this change mitigates the threat from someone getting hold of that user's password. Even if the attacker pulls this off, this knowledge will be useless. The Default User is blocked, so if he tries using the username/password combination he acquired he won't be able to log in to your site.

Important

We highly recommend editing the Default User and demoting him to the "Registered" group. Due to the introduction of customizable ACLs in Joomla! 1.6 we can not perform that step reliably in an automated fashion. Please note that your Default User IS NOT the one with your regular username! It is the one with the username which is prefixed with the random string. For example, if your regular username is admin, then the Default User will have a username like abcd-admin, where abcd are four random letters or numbers.

I used this feature and something broke in my site!

This method is not perfect, as all things in life. Third party software, as well as Joomla! itself, have stored the Default User's ID (62 or 42) in their database tables. Since we can't possibly know of all the software which exists for Joomla!, we chose not to change these references - if we tried, the end result would be a guaranteed mess. This means that if, let's say, some component knows that the owner of Item X is user 62, when you log in to your site again -having the New User's ID- the software will think that you're not the owner of Item X. Technically, this is exactly the case. Remember, a Joomla! user is identified internally by its numeric ID and this ID has changed - this was exactly why you used this feature.

If this causes a problem to your site, you are left with two options. You can either reconfigure the third party software -if possible- or undo the changes made by Admin Tools.

Undoing the changes made by Admin Tools

In order to undo the changes made by Admin Tools, you have to follow this procedure (follow all of the steps in the exact order presented - it is imperative that you do not skip a step or change the order you execute them):

1. Create a temporary Super Administrator user. If you get a 403 page while trying to do that, please read this: https://www.akeebabackup.com/documentation/troubleshooter/atspecialusers.html Please note that the email address you use must NOT be the same one used by any other user on your site; Joomla! doesn't allow the same email address to be used twice.
2. Log out of your site.
3. Log in using the temporary SA user you created in step 1 and go to User Manager
4. Find the New User which Admin Tools had created. It's the one with the username you normally use to log in as a Super Administrator to your site.
5. Edit it and change the group to Registered. Save the user.

6. Select the user you just edited and delete it.
7. Find the Default User. It's the one with an ID of 62 (Joomla! 1.5) or 42 (Joomla! 1.6 and later)
8. Edit that user and modify the following information:
   - Username: set to the username you normally use to log in to your site
   - Password: re-enter the password you normally use to log in to your site
   - Email: enter your correct email address
   - Block: set to No

   and Save the user.
9. Log out
10. Log back in to your site's back-end using your regular username/password. If this fails, follow steps 3, 7 and 8 again.
11. Go to the User Manager and find the temporary Super Administrator user and click on it to edit it
12. Set the group to Registered and Save the user
13. Select the temporary Super Administrator user and delete it

I don't have a Super Administrator with ID 62, but Admin Tools still complains

The detection is based on a quite different method than what you might think. Admin Tools checks if there is a user with an ID lower than 62 (Joomla! 1.5) or 42 (Joomla! 1.6). If it's not found, it supposes that you are using the default Super Administrator ID. The reason for this strange check is the compatibility of the component with Joomla! 1.6. In Joomla! 1.6 there is no hard-coded Super Administrator group. Moreover, it's perfectly possible to set the ACLs of any group in such a way that it is almost equivalent with a Super Administrator, making a proper check quite impossible.

I have more Super Administrator users, but Admin Tools doesn't let me change their IDs?

Yes, this is how this feature was intended to work. The vast majority of hacking scripts only targets the Default User which is created during Joomla!'s installation. This is the user with a numeric ID of 62 (Joomla! 1.5) or 42 (Joomla! 1.6 and later). This feature applies ONLY to this user and EXACTLY because it is being targeted by hacking scripts. All other Super Administrator users are relatively safe, meaning that only very serious hackers who spend a good deal of time on your site can figure out both their usernames and numeric IDs in order to even start considering how to exploit them.

Frankly, if such a person get your site on his sights, all you can hope for is that you have a recent, tested backup of your site. Avoiding being hacked by such a skilled person with ample time in his hands requires a very large and skilled IT team, the budget of which only huge corporations and governments can afford. But, let's put things in perspective for a second. The chances of being targeted by such a person are less than slim: they are practically non-existent. These people hack for profit -or for a "higher purpose" in the case of Anonymous- and I think that we can agree, any self-complacency thoughts aside, that your site can't possibly have the same value as a potential target as, for instance, the sites of Sony, MySQL or NYSE. Plainly put, don't be overly paranoid; if you're reading this you are probably considered a "very small fish" by these skilled, real hackers. They won't bother with your site. Besides, these hackers

would most likely choose to completely bypass Joomla! and launch an attack directly against your server's operating system, web server or database server. All attacks which have been reported by such hackers did exactly that. And when that happens, the only thing between those hackers and your site is your host's engineering team. What we're trying to do here is to protect you from the source of 99.99% of reported hacks: "script kiddies" running publicised, generalised hacking scripts against unsuspecting sites, which in their mind makes them "awesome". They're the web equivalent of a psycho with a gun, who spreads havoc just because he can.

This feature seems to have made no change on my site?

Important

If you have JFusion installed, skip the next two paragraphs

Please note that, as we mentioned above, this feature operates on the principle of copying and modifying user accounts. In short, the user with ID 62 or 42 (depending on your Joomla! version) is copied and assigned an ID less than 42. Then, the original user is disabled, its username and email is mangled using a random string and the password is randomized. If the user with the default ID (62 or 42) wasn't a Super Administrator, i.e. you had disabled it manually, there is no effective change on your site.

In other words: the changes are transparent to you. All you need to know is that the -normally invisible- numeric ID of your user has changed, but the username and password you use to log in to your site has remained the same.

I have JFusion installed and this feature seems to have made no change on my site?

The typical scenario is that you have JFusion installed to sync between your phpBB3 and Joomla! users, where Joomla! is set to be configured as a slave to a master PHPBB3 database. Let's say that your Super Administrator's username is `admin` with an ID of 62. When you run this feature, admin's user ID changes to something random, e.g. 31, and the old username is changed to `abcd_admin`. At this point you have a. admin, ID 31, Super Administrator and b. abcd_admin, ID 62, should not be used. What happens is that you enter the username admin and your password in your front-end login form, but abcd_admin is logged in instead! This happens due to the interaction between the JFusion component and Joomla!.

Note

Thank you to Stephen / N8BP for the following write-up

Once the Admin Tools Super Administrator ID process has completed, login events will still be applied to the original ID# until a manual sync from the slave to the master is done. This occurs because JFusion maintains a conversion table of user IDs and is replacing the user ID from the Master platform with the user ID populated from the slave platform (in this case Joomla!) when that user was originally synced into the master database.

To correct the behaviour:

To prevent a loss of data continuity, a sync from the master to the slave should be completed first, then sync the slave to the master using the new user sync tool. Once this is completed, additional steps of editing the original Super Administrator's record (in our example abcd_admin) in Joomla!'s user manager will be required to re-block the user. To accomplish this, the old super administrator (abcd_admin in our example) will need to be demoted to a registered user and the change saved. Then edit the same user (in our example, abcd_admin) again to block the user. When using JFusion in this manner (where Joomla! is not the master database), it also should be noted that the feature of blocking the Super Administrator from logging into the front end will not function as expected if the JFusion user login plugin is in place.

13. The PHP File Scanner

Note

This feature is only available in the distributed-for-a-fee Professional release of our software.

We have introduced a very powerful feature in Admin Tools Professional 2.2.a1 called PHP File Change Scanner. This feature can be used to perform a security scan of the PHP files included inside your site's root directory, as well as detect any modified or added files in subsequent runs. The file scanning engine is built on top of Akeeba Engine, the engine powering our acclaimed Akeeba Backup site backup software, ensuring rock solid operation. Each scanned file also comes with a preliminary automatic security assessment ("threat score") which can give you a quick idea of how possible it is that the file in question could be suspicious.

The PHP File Change Scanner doesn't stop at scanning. Coupled with an array of handy features such as the ability to produce DIFF's (a synopsis of how modified files differ from the previous known copy), print and export the scan reports as well as the interactive report viewer which allows you to peek at the contents of each file, this feature can allow power users to detect and eliminate hacks much faster than using a purely manual method. You can also automate the run of the scanner engine using a standard CRON job (available for Joomla! 1.7 and later only), making sure that you always know what's going on with your site.

Warning

Only files with a lowercase .php extension are scanned. Non-PHP files or PHP files whose extension is different (e.g. .PHP in capitals, .php4, .php5, .php.inc, .inc, .phps and so on) will not be scanned. The idea of this feature is to scan only PHP files, because the modification or addition thereof could signify a potential problem or hack of your site. We only use the lowercase .php extension because this is the extension of virtually all PHP files and the other extensions are host-specific and not universal enough to guarantee that they do contain PHP code.

Moreover, not all hacking scripts are written in PHP. Some of them may be written in PERL, Python, Ruby, shell scripting or they could be executable binaries. Some hackers may also place infected PDFs, PNGs, Word documents etc which will infect your computer if you open them. None of those files will be scanned by Admin Tools's PHP File Change Scanner.

13.1. How does it work and what should I know?

The PHP File Change Scanner is a hybrid between a backup engine and a file scanner. It works by "sweeping" your Joomla! site for PHP files and comparing them to their last known state in the database. It will then report any changes, i.e. files which have been modified or added since the previous scan. The following paragraphs will explain how some aspects of the file scanning and reporting engine work.

Scope of the scan. Only files inside your Joomla! site's root are scanned. If you have placed PHP files outside of your site's root, they will not be scanned. Moreover, any readable directory under your site's root will be scanned, even if it does not belong to the current Joomla installation. For example, if you have additional sites or subdomains stored in subdirectories of your site's root, they will be scanned nonetheless.

Only PHP files are scanned. Only files with a lowercase .php extension are scanned. Non-PHP files or PHP files whose extension is different (e.g. .PHP in capitals, .php4, .php5, .php.inc, .inc, .phps and so on) will not be scanned. The idea of this feature is to scan only PHP files, because the modification or addition thereof could signify a potential problem or hack of your site. We only use the lowercase .php extension because this is the extension of virtually all PHP files and the other extensions are host-specific and not universal enough to guarantee that they do contain PHP code.

Directories automatically skipped. Admin Tools Professional will automatically skip scanning the following directories: `tmp`, `cache`, `administrator/cache`, `log`. These files contain temporary files, logs disguised as PHP

files or cache files disguised as PHP files. The contents of neither of those directories is supposed to be directly accessible over the web – and that's why Joomla! allows you to relocate them to off-site locations. If you run across an extension which references files in those directories from a frontend or backend page, uninstall it a.s.a.p. as this is a sign of a developer not knowing what he's doing. Would you trust that developer with your site? I wouldn't.

Note

Regarding the tmp and log directories, Admin Tools Professional will actually take a look at your Global Configuration settings and exclude the directory for temp-files and directory for log files specified in there. Usually these are the tmp and log directories respectively, hence the reference to those directories in the paragraph above.

File comparison terms. In order to determine if a file is modified, Admin Tools will compare its size, last modification time and md5 sum. If any of these do not match the previous scan's results, the file is considered modified. If there is no record of that file in a previous scan, the file is considered as new.

When a file change is detected. A file change is detected only if the file is added or modified since the immediately previous scan. This means that if you scan now, modify a PHP file and scan again, it will show up as modified. If you perform a third scan right after the second one, the file will NOT be reported as changed. This is normal! The file was changed between the first and second scan, but not between the second and third scan.

Threat score calculation. Whenever Admin Tools Professional encounters a new or modified file, it calculates a "threat score". This is a weighed sum of potential security "red flags". Essentially, Admin Tools Professional runs a few heuristics against the PHP file in question, looking for code patterns which are commonly (but NOT NECESSARILY) used in hacking scripts and hacked files. Each of those patterns is assigned a "weight". The weight is multiplied by the number of occurrences of the pattern to give a score. The sum of these scores is what we call a "threat score". How to interpret it: the higher the threat score, the more probable it is that this could be a nefarious file and its contents should be manually assessed. Please note that a high threat score does not necessarily mean that the file is hacked or a hacking script. Likewise, a low but non-zero threat score (1-10) does not necessarily mean that the file in question is necessarily safe. Please take a look at the next few sections for more information.

Removing old scans has some consequences. When you remove an old scan, Admin Tools also removes all associated file alert records. If you has defined some files with a non-zero Threat Score as "Marked Safe" in this scan's report, then this information is lost when you delete this scan. As a result, subsequent scans will, again, report the file as "Suspicious".

Heavy database usage. In order for this feature to work, Admin Tools Professional needs to perform very heavy use of your database. There will be at least one database query for each and every PHP file on your site. An average site contains about 3,000 such files. Moreover, there will be one database query for each and every new or modified file.

Heavy resource usage. Scanning your site is a very CPU and memory intensive procedure. Admin Tools Professional has to scan your entire site, find the PHP files, read them, calculate an MD5 sum (very CPU and memory intensive process!), read data from the database, compare it with those in memory, write data to the database and repeat that for each file. This does put a very big strain on your server, similar to what you get when you're backing up your site.

Requirement for a writable temp-file directory. In order for this feature to work, we need to keep a temporary file in your site's temp-files directory (configurable in the Global Configuration page, usually it's `tmp` under your site's root). For this to be possible, your tmp directory has to be writable. Depending on your file ownership and permissions, your tmp directory may be unwritable. In this case, you have to perform a trick to make it writable without compromising the security of your site. First, give that directory 0777 permissions. Then, upload (using FTP) a .htaccess file in your temp-files directory with the following contents:

```
order deny, allow
deny from all
```

Give the .htaccess file you just uploaded 0444 permissions.

Remember to use Admin Tools' Permissions Configuration to set up the permissions of the directory to 777, otherwise the folder will become unwritable as soon as you use Admin Tools' Fix Permissions feature. The trick outlined above makes the temporary directory world-writable (anyone with access to the server can write to it). This is normally unsafe. However, it is unsafe only if anyone could access the files in that directory over the web, essentaily being able to execute arbitrary PHP code. By uploading the .htaccess we mentioned, you made the directory inaccessible from the web. This means that a potential attacker could write arbitrary PHP files in this directory, but not execute them, therefore no longer posing a security risk. By changing the permissions of the .htaccess file to 0444 we made it read-only, so that a potential attacker can not override it, unless he has FTP access to your site (in which case your site is already hacked, so you shouldn't worry about the temp-files directory any more...).

Using with Akeeba Backup 3.3.6 or earlier. Akeeba Backup 3.0.a1 up to and including 3.3.6 would use your site's temp-files directory to store its temporary "memory" files (later versions use the backup output directory, which is a different directory). Admin Tools' PHP File Change Scanner feature is based on Akeeba Engine, the same engine used by Akeeba Backup, and also uses the site's temp-files directory to store its own "memory" files. However, the names of the temporary "memory" files of both Akeeba Backup and Admin Tools are the same. This means that if both a backup and a PHP file scan operation are running at the same time, both of them could crash or there could be other, unknown consequences. The solution is simple: do not run both a scan and a backup at the same time. Run first one of them, e.g. the backup, wait for it to complete, then launch the other one, e.g. the scan. If you have Akeeba Backup 3.3.7 or later this should not be a problem and you could run both a backup and a scan operation at the same time, albeit this is not recommended due to server resource usage concerns.

Potential problems. As stated above, the file scan operation is very database, CPU and memory intensive. This can cause failure of the scan process due to one of several reasons, especially on lower-end hosts (usually: cheap or low quality shared hosts):

- **Memory exhaustion**. Getting an out-of-memory error is not at all unlikely. We strongly recommend having *at the very least* 32Mb of available PHP memory. We recommend 64Mb to 128Mb for trouble-free operation. If you only have 16Mb or less of available PHP memory, the scan will most likely fail.

- **Exhausting your MySQL query limit.** Some hosts have a limit on how many queries you can run per minute or per hour. Because the file scan is very database-intensive, you may exhaust this limit, causing the scan to crash.

- **MySQL server has gone away.** Likewise, some hosts have set up MySQL (the database server) to forcibly close the connection if it doesn't receive data for a short time period, usually anything between 0.5 and 3 seconds. This could cause the infamous "MySQL server has gone away" error message, killing your scan.

- **Timeout.** Calculating MD5 and diffs for large files is a very time consuming process. It is possible that PHP times out during that operation, especially on slow, low-end hosts.

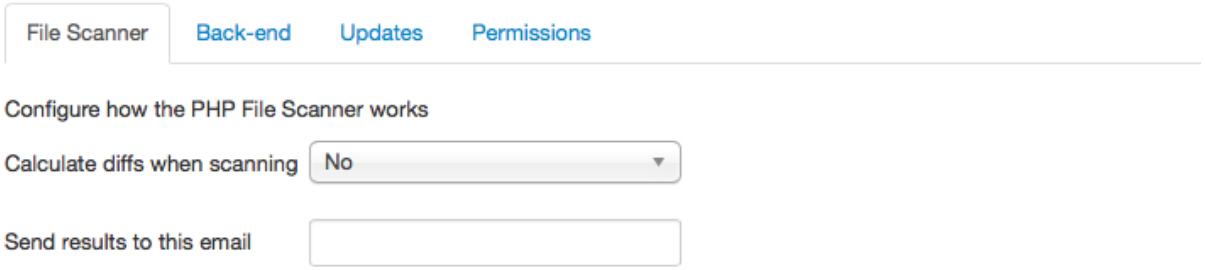
- **Hitting the CPU usage limit.** Many hosts enforce a CPU usage limit. Given that the file scan is a very CPU-intensive process, it is possible that you hit that limit. What usually happens is that the host kills the script causing the "excessive" CPU usage (our file scan operation).

All of the above manifest themselves as a 500 Internal Server Error message or a never ending scan process when trying to scan your site. Unfortunately, these are all server limitations and we can not work around them, while maintaining the usefulness of the PHP File Change Scanner feature. If you hit on those limitations, our recommendation is to switch to a more performant / higher-quality host.

13.2. Configuration

You can configure the PHP File Change Scanner from the standard Joomla! component configuration modal dialog. Just go to your site's back-end and click on Components, Admin Tools. Then click on the Configure or Options button –depending on your Joomla version– to open the configuration modal dialog. The settings for the file scanner can be be found in the File Scanner tab.

PHP File Scanner: Options



The available options are:

- **Calculate diffs when scanning**. When enabled, Admin Tools Professional will calculate a "diff" for modified files. A "diff [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diff]" is a consolidated file difference format, showing a handy summary of how the current version of the file was modified when compared to the previously scanned version. This comes in very handy when you're trying to "clean" a hacked site or want to assess the security risk of a file modification.

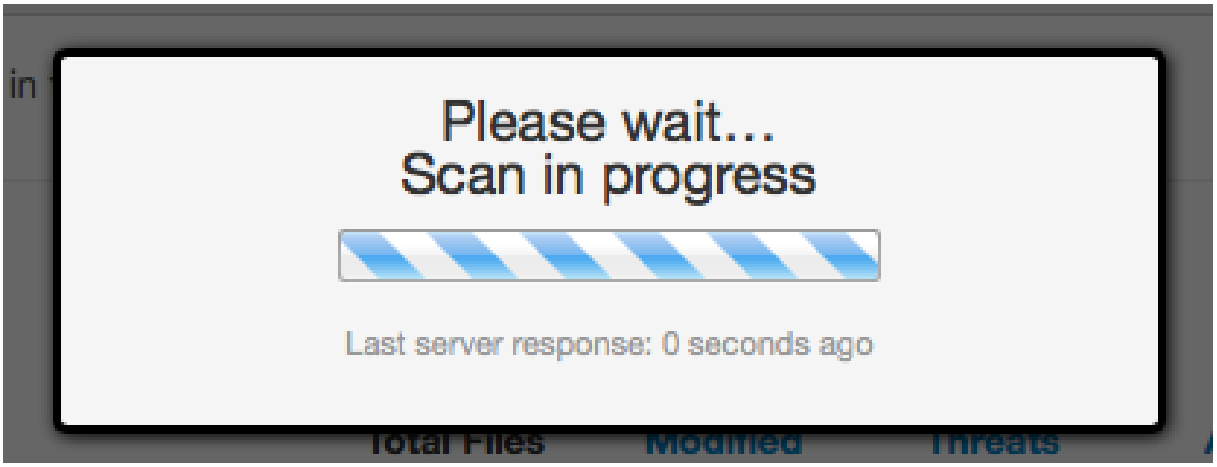
  On the other hand, for this feature to work, we have to store a (compressed) copy of the last scanned file and a (uncompressed) copy of the diff –or the entire file, if it's a new file– inside your site's database. For a typical site this can incur a quite heavy database usage, ranging in the area of 20Mb. Given the database size constraints of most shared hosts, this could essentially cause your site to run out of database space and stop functioning. Hence, this feature is turned off by default. If you don't mind the heavy database space usage, you can turn it on. The changes will be effective during the next scan operation.

- **Send results to this email**. Enter an email address of the person who will receive a copy of the file scanner results as soon as the scan completes. This is very useful if you're using CRON jobs to automate file scanning on your site.

13.3. Scanning and administering scans

Performing a new scan

PHP File Scanner: Running a scan



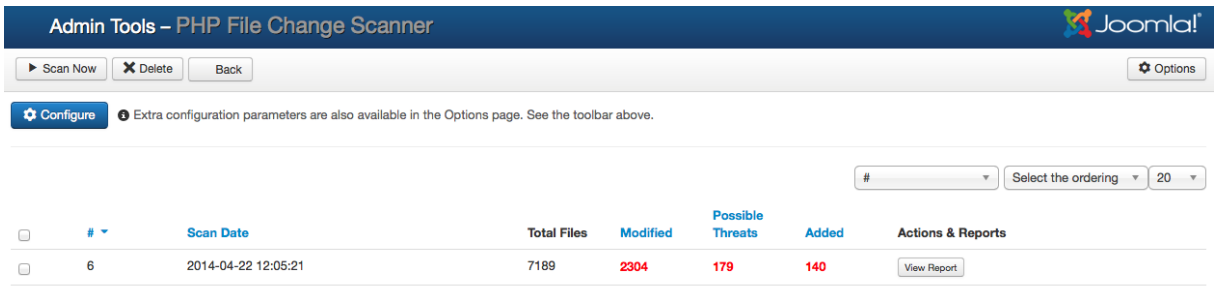
Performing a scan is a very simple process. Just go to your site's backend, Components, Admin Tools and click on PHP File Change Scanner. On that page, simply click on Scan Now to initiate the scan. A modal dialog is displayed.

The scan process is split in many steps in order to avoid server timeouts. Take a look at the Last server response label. It tells you for how long the current step is running. If this figure goes over 120 seconds, you can be sure that the scan is stuck. In case the scan is stuck or throws an error, please read the "How does it work?" section.

Please note that the first time you run this feature, all scanned PHP files will be reported as Added. This is normal. Since there was no previous scan, all PHP files are new as far as Admin Tools is concerned. A positive side-effect of this behaviour is that all PHP files go through the "Threat score" determination engine which will typically result in a list of 30-100 files you should check. In other words, even if you run this feature for the first time after a site is hacked, it will narrow down the list of files you should check.

Managing scans

PHP File Scanner: Managing scans

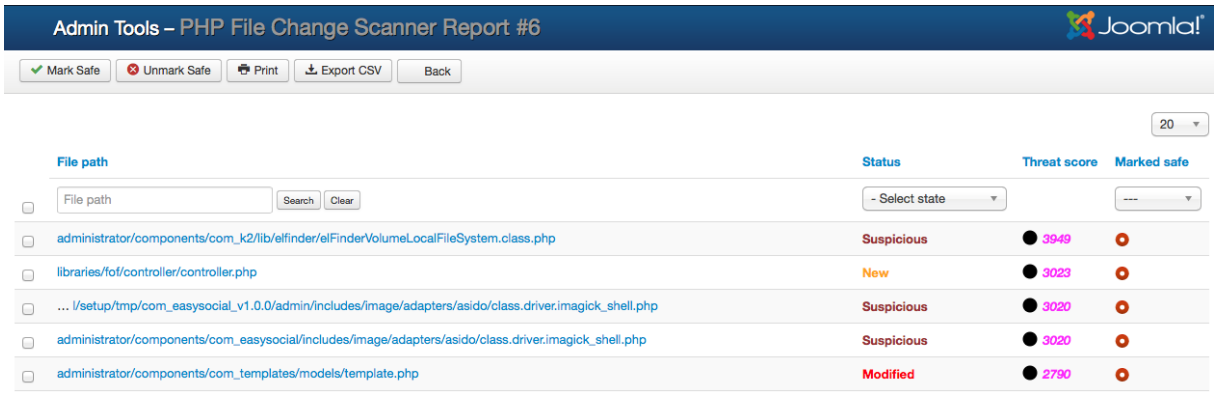


The main page of the PHP File Change Scanner feature gives you an overview of the scan operations. From left to right, you see the following columns on each row:

- **A checkbox** which is used to select the row(s) you want to delete, by pressing the Delete button on the toolbar.
- **The scan ID** (a number) is a monotonically increasing number, i.e. each new scan has an ID which is equal to the previous scan's ID plus one.
- **Scan date** is the date and time this scan was performed. The date and time are shown in GMT (UTC) timezone.
- **Total files** is the total number of PHP files which Admin Tools detected
- **Modified** is the total number of PHP files which Admin Tools detected that are modified since the last scan or have a threat score greater than 0 and not marked by you as safe.
- **Possible threats** is the total number of PHP files, new, added or modified, with a non-zero threat score.
- **Added** is the total number of PHP files which were added since the last scan.
- **Actions & Reports** contains a link titled View Report when modified or added files are detected on your site.

13.4. Reading the reports

PHP File Scanner: Reading the reports



The report view of the PHP File Change Scanner allows you to navigate through the results of a file scan operation, enabling you to review any suspicious files. Each row contains the following columns:

- **File path** is the path and name of the file, relative to your site's root directory. Clicking on it will open the Examine File view for that file.
- **Status** can be one of:

  New — A file which was added since the last file scan. When you scan a site for the first time, all files will have this status. This could be a file created by your installed extensions, a file you uploaded yourself, a file added during an extension upgrade or a hacking script.

  Modified — A file which was modified since the last file scan. A file can be modified because you edited it, an extension update replaced it or because the site was hacked.

  Suspicious — A suspicious file is a file which did exist during the previous scan, has not been modified and has a non-zero Threat Score. This does not necessarily mean that the file is hacked or that it has a nefarious purpose. Please see the discussion regarding the Threat Score below.

  If a file has a non-zero threat score (therefore potentially dangerous, see below) the status will appear in bold letters.

- **Threat Score**. The higher this number is, the most likely it is that the file is hacked or nefarious. Please note that a high threat score does not necessarily mean that the file is hacked or a hacking script. Likewise, a low but non-zero threat score (1-10) does not necessarily mean that the file in question is necessarily safe. The number is merely A PROBABILITY INDICATOR. Admin Tools prefers to err on the side of caution. This means that false positives (high threat scores for perfectly safe, not hacked files) are all too common. For instance, Admin Tools' own file, Akeeba Backup Professional's files, several Joomla! core files, several Akeeba Subscriptions plugins and several K2 files have high Threat Scores. None of these files is hacked or nefarious. In order to understand why that happens, let's take a look at what the Threat Score is and how it's calculated.

  Whenever Admin Tools Professional encounters a new or modified file, it calculates a "threat score". This is a weighed sum of potential security "red flags". Essentially, Admin Tools Professional runs a few heuristics against the PHP file in question, looking for code patterns which are commonly (but NOT NECESSARILY) used in hacking scripts and hacked files. Each of those patterns is assigned a "weight". The weight is multiplied by the number of occurrences of the pattern to give a score. The sum of these scores is what we call a "threat score". How to interpret it: the higher the threat score, the more probable it is that this could be a nefarious file and its contents should be manually assessed.

The first thing you should do is to compare the file you have with the same file from a fresh installation of Joomla! and the extension this file belongs to. For example, let's say that you get a high threat score for the `administrator/components/com_k2/lib/elfinder/elFinderVolumeDriver.class.php` file. From the file path you can understand that it's part of the K2 component. Install a new Joomla! site on a local server and install K2 on it. Find the `administrator/components/com_k2/lib/elfinder/elFinderVolumeDriver.class.php` file on the new site and compare it with the one from your regular site you are using the PHP file comparison on. A very handy tool to compare files is WinMerge [http://winmerge.org/]. If you're not on Windows or Linux (the platforms supported by WinMerge) you can search for graphical diff or file comparison tools for your platform. I have my favourites for Mac OS X, but since they're all commercial I'd rather not suggest any of them. In any case, if the files match then the file is safe. In this case you can click on the icon in the Marked Safe column so that it turns into a green checkmark. When you do that, future scans will not report the file *unless* it is changed.

Tip

A quick way to see if a file is compromised is to quickly scan its top and bottom 20 lines. The vast majority of hacking scripts adds the hack code either at the top or at the bottom of the file. If no suspicious code is seen in there, your file is *most likely* safe. If you want to be certain beyond a shred of doubt use the full file comparison method I described above.

Tip

It's a good idea to filter the list by threat score. Just click on the Threat Score header twice. This will place the highest rated files (therefore more likely to be malicious) at the top of the list.

- **Marked Safe**. All files with a non-zero threat score will appear on each and every scan as Suspicious. Obviously, you don't want to go through the tedious task of manually verifying files as described above for each and every scan. Marking a file as safe tells Admin Tools that this particular file, in its current state, is not suspicious and should not be reported again as suspicious unless it's modified. Unmarking the file (default) will report this file as suspicious during the next scan.

Tip

If someone hacks your site, he could run a scan, mark the hacked files as safe and then run yet another scan in an attempt to hide his tracks. If in doubt, just delete all of the scans and run a new scan. This effectively resets the "Marked Safe" status of all files and will reassess the threat score of all files on your site, just like the very first scan you did on that site.

You can print the report by clicking on the Print button on the toolbar. The Print button will print out all of the files on the report, not just the ones you currently see on your screen. It is advisable to print out the result in landscape (not portrait) orientation. Moreover, the Export CSV button will export the entire report in a comma separated values (CSV) file which you can them import in Microsoft Office Excel, Apple Numbers, OpenOffice.org/LibreOffice Calc, Google Docs spreadsheet or any other desktop or on-line spreadsheet application.

The Examine File view

When you click on a file name, the Examine File view opens. In this view you can view detailed information about the file, as well as the file itself.

In the File Information pane you can see the generic file information you would see in the Report view.

Below that you can find the Current file source pane. Please note that this pane shows you the contents of the file *as it is right now*. This may or may not be equal to the contents of the file which was scanned. If the fie has since been deleted, you will see an empty pane.

If you have enabled the diff feature in the component's configuration page and this is a Modified file, you will also see the Diff to the previous version pane. On this pane you will see the consolidated differences between the scanned file and its previous state.

13.5. Automating the scans (CRON jobs)

Important

This feature is only available when you have installed Admin Tools on a site powered by Joomla! 1.7 or later. Earlier versions of Joomla! do not support the command-line PHP script used to scan your site.

When you install Admin Tools, it copied a file named `admintools-filescanner.php` into your site's `cli` directory. When you run it, it will execute a new scan. If you have access to the command-line version of PHP (most hosts do), you can use that script to schedule your file scans.

In order to schedule a file scan, you will have to use the following command line to your host's CRON interface:

`/usr/local/bin/php /home/USER/webroot``/cli/admintools-filescanner.php`

where *`/usr/local/bin/php`* is the path to your PHP CLI executable and *`/home/USER/webroot`* is the absolute path to your web site's root. You can get this information from your host.

Special considerations:

- Most hosts do not impose a time limit on scripts running from the command-line. If your host does and the limit is less than the required time to scan your site, the scan will fail.
- This script is not meant to run from a web interface. If your host only provides access to the CGI or FastCGI PHP binaries, this script will not work with them. The solution to this issue is tied to the time constraint above.
- Some servers do not fully support this scan method. The usual symptoms will be a scan which starts but is intermittently or consistently aborted in mid-process without any further error messages and no indication of something going wrong. In such a case, trying running the scan from the back-end of your site will work properly. If you witness similar symptoms, you can most likely not automate your site's scan.

14. SEO and Link Tools

This section of Admin Tools includes useful tools to improve your improve your site's SEO and handle your site's links. The list of features in this section is going to expand over time.

Link migration

SEO and Link Tools: Link migration

When you move your site across hosts, you may end up with broken intra-site links. Most of the times, this is caused by either putting absolute links or moving the site into a different directory name than it used to be.

In the first case, let's say you move your site from `www.example.com` to `www.example.org`. If you copied links from your browser's address bar and pasted them into your content or menus you're stuck with a bunch of links referencing the www.example.com domain name, i.e. `http://www.example.com/somepage.html`. Finding and changing those links is a mighty task, especially if you have thousands of content items.

In the latter case, which is the most common, the typical scenario goes like this. You develop your site locally, accessing it as `http://localhost/mysite`. Then you move your site to a live server with an address like `http://www.example.com`. Suddenly, all of your links and images are broken! Why? All WYSIWYG Joomla! editors create relative URLs. For example, linking to `images/stories/image.jpg` creates a link like `/mysite/images/stories/image.jpg` in your content's HTML source code. If you take a good look at this URL, you'll immediately notice the /mysite prefix. This works perfectly on your local server, as your site is inside the /mysite directory of your web root, but breaks on the live site as you are restoring to the web root itself! Again, finding all those references and changing them is a mighty task.

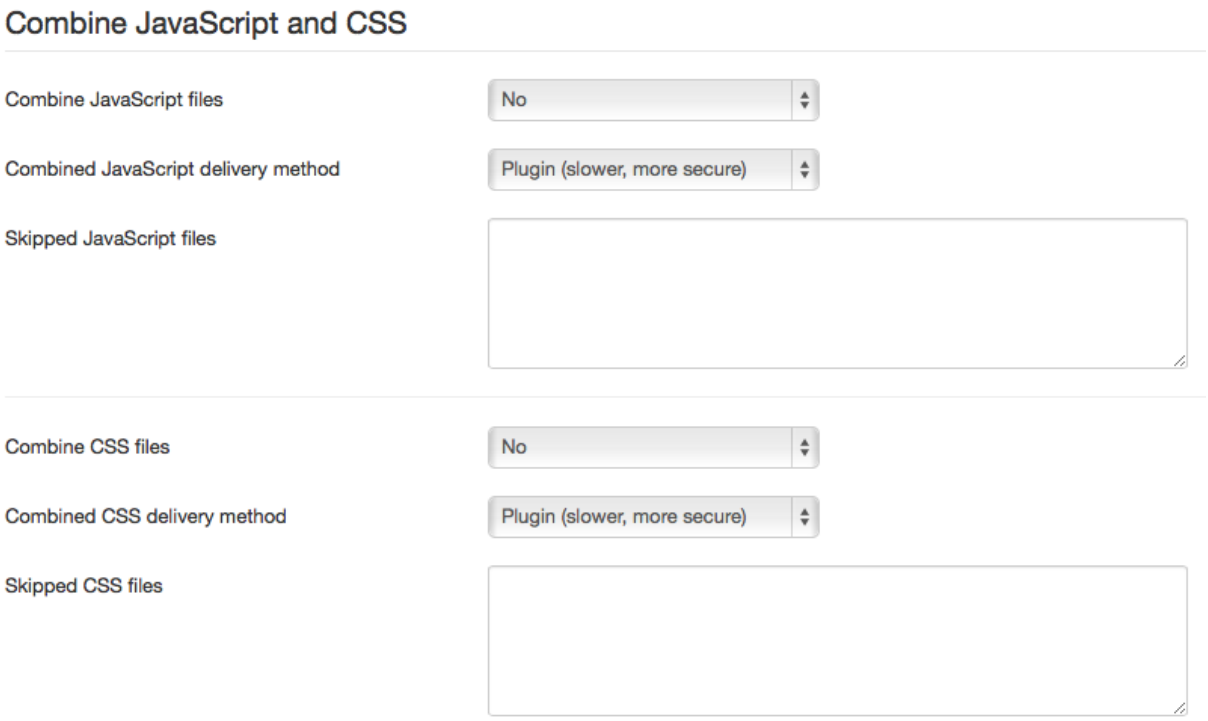
Might task it isn't anymore! Admin Tools Link Migration feature comes to your rescue. First, set the Enable link migration option to Yes in order to enable the feature. In the Old locations text area you will have to enter the domain names or subdirectories where your site used to live, one on each line. For example, if your site was hosted on `http://www.example.com`, you have to enter `www.example.com` on one line (that is, without the http:// or https:// prefix!). If you want to work around relative URLs, enter the both the full URL and directory, one at each line, i.e. `http://localhost/mysite` on one line and `/mysite` on another line. Admin Tools will work its magic, migrating your URLs to point to your new site, on-the-fly as Joomla! is generating your site's pages.

Important

Please remember to clear your Joomla! cache and your browser's cache after enabling this feature in order to see the changes in your browser when you reload your site's pages.

Combine JavaScript and CSS

SEO and Link Tools: Combine JavaScript and CSS



It's not a big secret. Your page load speed is partly affected not just by the size of your static media files, but also their number. A page with 100Kb of CSS and JavaScript spread in 2 files will load faster than the same page with the same 100Kb of CSS and JavaScript spread across 48 files. For a more in-depth analysis you can read the Joomla! Community Magazine article titled "Beauty is more than skin deep [http://magazine.joomla.org/topics/item/68-team-ease-article-beauty-is-more-than-skin-deep-joomla-templates]", co-signed by yours truly.

The obvious remedy to this is "packing" all the JavaScript files referenced by each page on a single file and use that instead. Same thing for CSS files. In fact, there are dozens upon dozens of plugins for Joomla! which can do that, labelled "minifiers" or "combiners". But they all suffer from one common issue: they are insecure. Your typical plugin creates arbitrarily-named PHP files all over the place, or inside the cache folder. Some of them will even stupidly put such PHP files in the tmp directory! As we've written in the .htaccess Maker section, allowing execution of arbitrarily-named PHP files from anywhere in your site passively diminishes your site's security: an attacker could conceivably upload a PHP hacking script anywhere in your site's folder structure and execute it. .htaccess Maker can prevent that, but at the same time prevents these badly written "minifier" scripts.

Admin Tools' "Combine" feature can tackle both issues at once! It allows you to combine JS and CSS files in a single download for each of them (one file for all JavaScript, one file for all CSS) and deliver it *securely*. In fact, it has two possible delivery methods:

- **Plugin** delivery. Each file is accessed with a special URL like `index.php?fetchcombinedfile=js-abcdef01234567890abcdef01234567890`. The "System - Admin Tools" plugin intercepts this URL and delivers the relevant combined JS/CSS file to the browser. If you have enabled the GZip Compression option in your Global Configuration it will also compress the output via GZip, reducing the bandwidth usage (and page load time!) even further. Moreover, it will use intelligent HTTP caching headers and ETag manipulation to make sure that your visitors' browsers will cache the combined file practically forever, further minimising the page load time of subsequent requests.

- **Direct** delivery. If your site is not compatible with the Plugin delivery method, the direct delivery can be used. This will instruct the visitors' browsers to access the combined .js and .css file directly from the cache directory. We consider it less secure because you have to enable web access to some files in your cache directory. However, contrary to what competitive solutions do, we have predictable filenames in a predictable location and we NEVER use executable PHP files, maximising your site's security. If you want to use this delivery method and you're using the .htaccess Maker you have to add the following lines to the Custom .htaccess rules at the top of the file to allow these files to be accessed without compromising even the tiniest bit of your site's paranoid-level security:

  ```
  RewriteRule ^cache\/js-[a-z0-9]{32}\.js$ - [L]
  RewriteRule ^cache\/css-[a-z0-9]{32}\.css$ - [L]
  ```

  Remember to click on the Save and Create .htaccess for these changes to take effect.

The first bunch of options in this Admin Tools page area determine how the JavaScript combination will work:

Combine JavaScript files	Turns the JavaScript combine feature on/off. You have to set it to Yes for it to have any effect.
Combined JavaScript delivery method	Determines the delivery method, plugin or direct, of the combined JavaScript file. For further information regarding the two delivery methods, read the paragraphs above.

Skipped JavaScript files	Some JavaScript files don't play nicely when combined with other files, for reasons only the browser makers can (sometimes) understand. In any case, you can enter one file or file pattern per line. Please remember that you have to enter the full path of each file! For example:
	
	`media/system/js/mootools-core.js`
	
	will exclude the mooTools core file (shipped with Joomla! 1.6 and later) from being included in the combined file. Likewise:
	
	`media/system/js/mootools-*.js`
	
	will exclude all mooTools files (mootools-core.js, mootools-more.js) shipped with Joomla! 1.6, but will not skip a copy of mooTools shipped with a third party component. If you want to exclude all such files you can use something like:
	
	`*/mootools*.js`

The second bunch of options in this Admin Tools page area determine how the CSS combination will work. They are equivalent to their JavaScript counterparts, so no additional documentation is required.

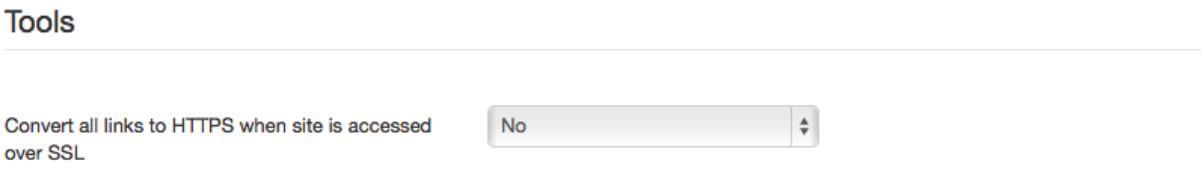
Warning

Combining and compressing the CSS files is notoriously slow. The first time you visit a page with a unique combination of CSS files it will take a very, very long time (up to 30 seconds!) to load it as Admin Tools is working hard to combine and compress the CSS files. Subsequent page loads will be much faster as the combined and compressed CSS file will be cached.

Moreover, please bear in mind that some Javascript and CSS files are not designed to be combined. Trying to do that will break them. Ideally, you should try combining files manually and use the static resource compression options in the .htaccess / NginX Configuration Maker to have your web server deliver much more efficiently compressed copies of your static content.

Tools

SEO and Link Tools: Tools



When you access your site over SSL (HTTPS) you might end up with a "partially encrypted page" warning on several browsers. This happens because some resources, such as Javascript, CSS or external pages (maps, calendars) loaded in IFRAMEs are accessed over HTTP. It is usually extremely difficult to spot all of them and change them. Some are outright impossible to change unless you edit the code of the extension which produces them. Not any more. Just enable the Convert all links to HTTPS when site is accessed over SSL option and Admin Tools will automatically convert all HTTP URLs to HTTPS URLs when your site is accessed over SSL (HTTPS). This will make the partially encrypted page warnings finally go away.

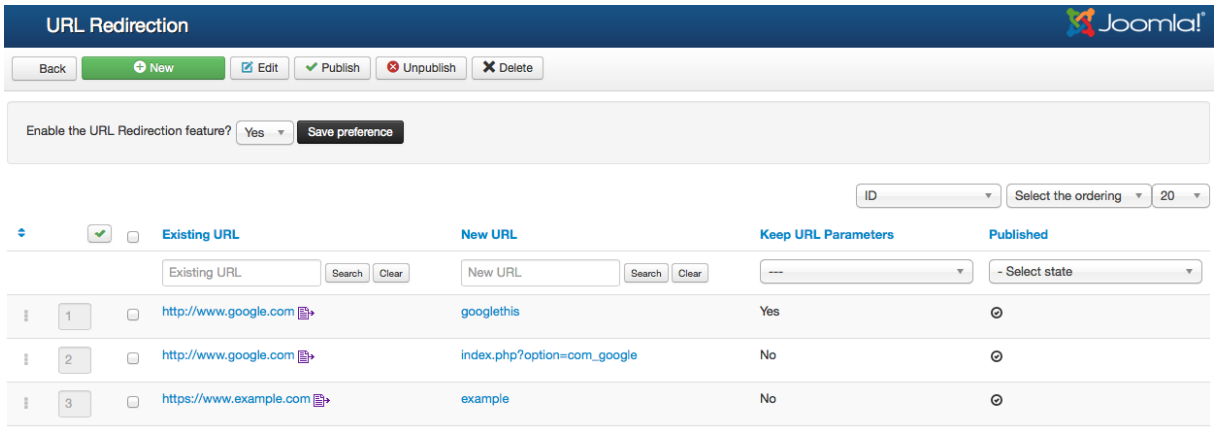
15. URL Redirection

Note

This feature is only available in the Professional release

Sometimes you need to create short, memorable URLs to some of your site's pages which Joomla!'s co-founder Brian Teeman calls PEF (Pub Ear Friendly). Arguably, telling someone to visit `http://www.example.com/downloads` is much easier than telling them to visit `http://www.example.com/index.php?option=com_downloads&view=repository&task=list` or even `http://www.example.com/site-resources/download.html`. Some other times you would like to use a short URL to an external site but do not wish to use one of the free services, like bit.ly, ow.ly, t.co or tinyurl.com for privacy reasons. Admin Tools to the rescue! The custom URL redirection feature allows you to do all of the above with a ridiculously simple interface.

The URL Redirection management page



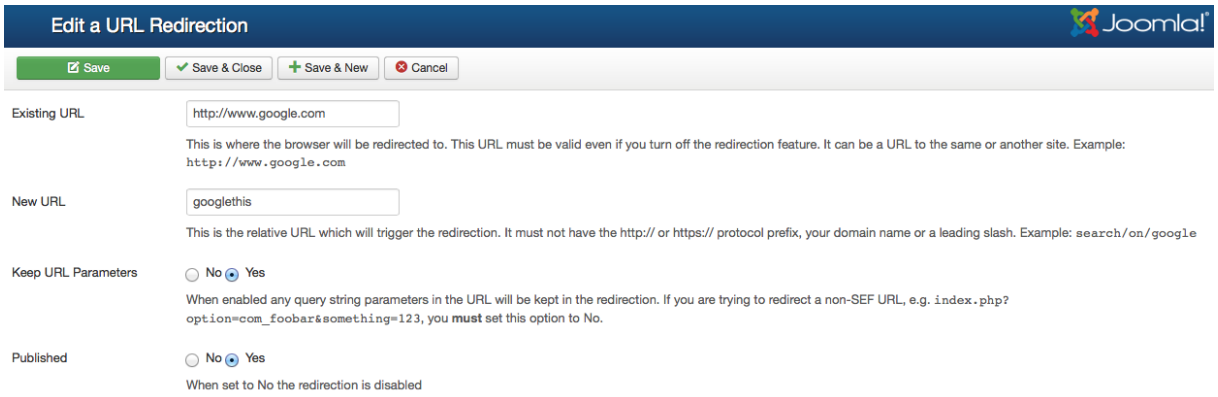
The main administration page shows you a list of the custom URL redirections defined on your sites. Each entry consists of the following information:

- The left hand checkbox. The toolbar operations will apply only to the checked items.

- Existing URL. The URL where your visitors will be taken to. It's called "Existing" because it exists even when the URL Redirection feature is not enabled. It is existing content and you're about to create a new URL which will take your visitors to it. Clicking on it will open it in a new window so that you can preview the results.
- New URL. The relative path on your site which triggers the redirection. It's called "New" because it doesn't exist when the URL Redirection feature is disabled. With the redirections you essentially create a new URL for existing content. For example, if your site is accessible at `http://www.example.com/joomla` and this field reads `search/google`, then all requests to `http://www.example.com/joomla/search/google` will be redirected to the Existing URL with a 301 (Permanently Moved) HTTP status code, to keep search engines happy. Clicking on the displayed value will open the Edit/Add page so that you can edit the entry.
- Order. The order with which the custom redirections will be processed.
- Published. When unpublished, the redirection will not take place. Useful to temporarily take down a redirection without deleting it.

When adding a new entry or editing an existing entry, the following page appears:

The URL Redirection editor page



There are three fields to edit:

Existing URL
: An existing URL on your site, or a link to an external page.

  When using a URL in your own site you do not have to include the URL to your site's root. Use the relative path instead. For example, putting `index.php?option=com_frontpage` is sufficient to display the front-end component. You can use either an index.php URL or a SEF URL (as long as you have SEF URLs turned on in your Global Configuration!).

  The biggest strength of this feature is the ability to enter external links. For instance you can enter `http://www.google.com` to redirect your visitors to Google's search page. Using this powerful feature allows you to run your private URL shortening service on your own domain!

New URL
: The **relative** path which triggers the redirection.

  For example, if your site is accessible as `http://www.example.com/joomla`, entering `google` in this field will cause the URL `http://www.example.com/joomla/google` to redirect to the the URL you entered in the Existing URL field above. You can use subdirectories in your path, e.g. `search/external/google`.

Warning

You cannot use a URL with index.php in it in here. It will NOT work.

Also beware when using a URL which conflicts with a menu item alias in Joomla! (*any* published menu item, even for menus which are not visible to your visitors). The redirection will *usually* override the menu item, making your menu item inaccessible. If you value your sanity you are advised to not use a URL which conflicts with a Joomla! menu item alias. Trust us on that.

Keep URL Parameters	When enabled any query string parameters in the URL (i.e. anything after the question mark) will be kept during the redirection. If you are trying to redirect a non-SEF URL (a URL with index.php inside it), e.g. index.php?option=com_foobar&something=123, you must set this option to No.
Published	When unpublished, the redirection will not take place. Useful to temporarily take down a redirection without deleting it.

Use the Save button to save the changes and go back to the administration page, Save & New to save the changes and start entering the information for a new redirection, Apply to save the changes and return to this editor page and Cancel to discard all changes and return th the administration page.

16. Cleaning your temporary files directory

Your Temporary Files directory (called *Temp-directory* in your site's Global Configuration page) is the directory where Joomla! and its extensions put all transient files when installing software or performing other kinds of file manipulation activities. One problem with that directory is that sometimes files can get stuck in it, for example after a failed update. This not only causes a space problem —as these files take up valuable disk space— but can also compromise your site's security as these files may contain potentially sensitive information, or may be executable PHP files. While the latter issue can be usually worked around by using the front-end protection mode in the .htaccess Maker feature of Admin Tools Professional, the proper solution is to periodically clean the contents of that directory.

Admin Tools Core and Admin Tools Professional include the Clean Temp-directory feature which will do that for you with a single click! More specifically, it will automatically remove all files and directories from your Temp-directory except `index.html` and `.htaccess`, if any of those files exists.

Important

Admin Tools asks Joomla! to tell it where the temporary directory is located and then asks Joomla! to delete its contents. This has a couple of pitfalls:

- Your temporary directory is what you have configured in your site's Global Configuration page, in the Temp-directory option. If you see something like `tmp` or `/tmp` in there please note that it is NOT the same as the directory inside your site named `tmp`. The directory inside your site is a full path which usually looks like `/home/myuser/public_html/tmp`.
- If your temporary directory is outside your site's root or contains double dots (e.g. `../tmp`) Joomla! will *REFUSE* to delete its contents. This is not a bug in Admin Tools, it's how Joomla! itself is designed to work.
- Being able to delete the contents of the directory depends largely on its permissions. If Joomla! doesn't have browse permissions to this directory it can create temporary files just fine and delete them when it still knows their name (right after creating them), but not when Admin Tools asks it to delete the contents of the temp-directory. The reason is quite technical: Joomla! can't list the contents of the directory, therefore it can't know which files / folders it contains and as a result doesn't know what it has to delete. This is how filesystems work, not a bug in Admin Tools.
- On some servers you may need to use Joomla!'s FTP layer to delete the contents of the temp-directory. We consider this a major indicator of a critically bad server security model. If you are hosted on such a server we strongly advise you to move to a different host or, at the very least, express your concerns to your host. Each site should run under its own user and never, ever, require the FTP layer.

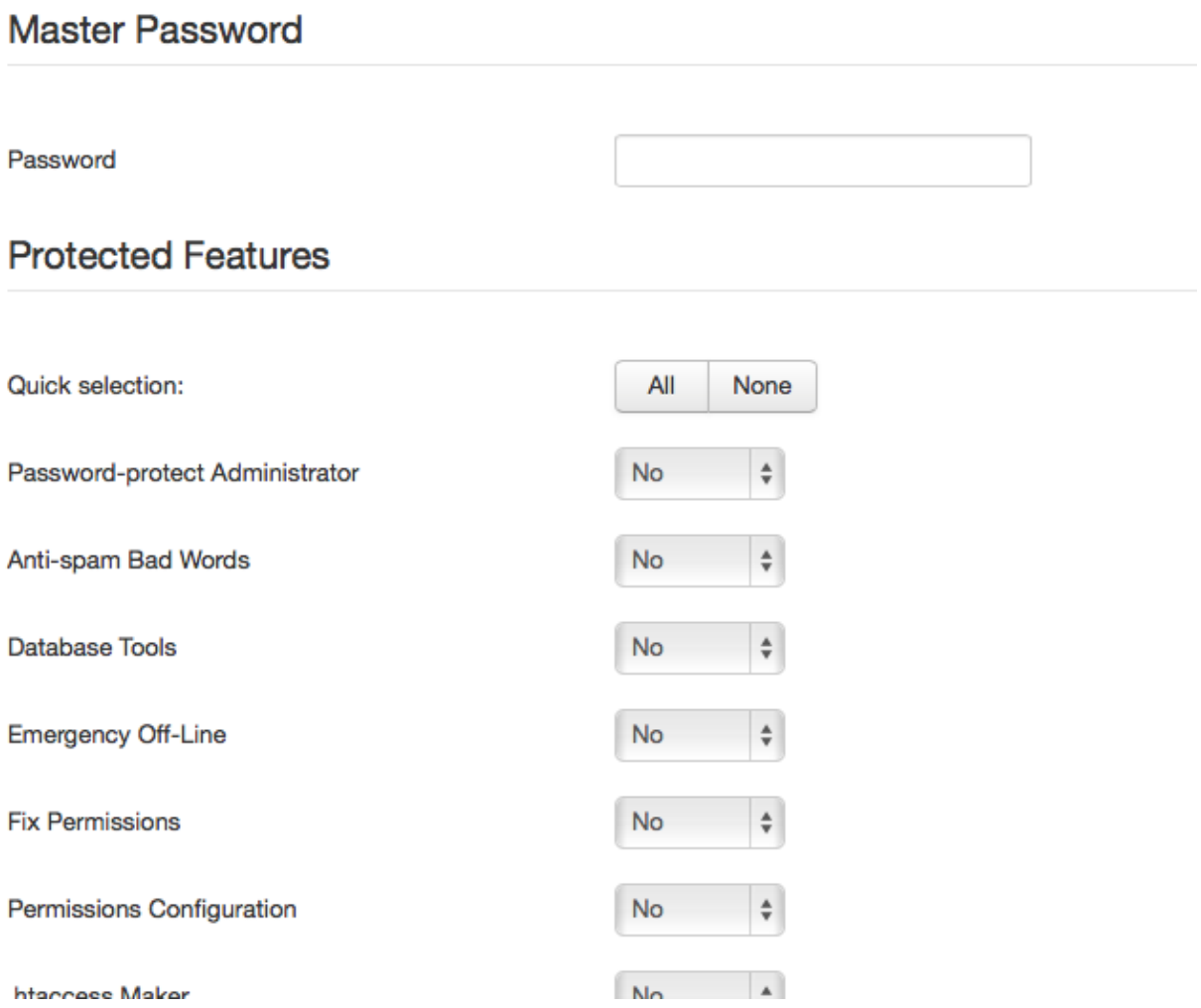
17. Protecting Admin Tools with a password

Warning

THIS IS NOT A SECURITY FEATURE. **THE MASTER PASSWORD IS STORED UNENCRYPTED IN THE SITE'S DATABASE**. We consider this feature as a simple way for you to prevent your clients from modifying configuration parameters that could break their own site. THIS FEATURE IS NOT DESIGNED TO PREVENT A MALICIOUS AND/OR KNOWLEDGABLE PERSON FROM ACCESSING ADMIN TOOLS.

Sometimes you are not the sole administrator of a website, for example when there is a large administrative team or when you build the website for a client. In such cases you do not need everyone with back-end access to be able to modify Admin Tool's settings. Instead of giving you the traditional "all or nothing" access control imposed by Joomla! user groups, Admin Tools allows you to control access to any or all of its features using a "master password". The idea is that before any user is able to use one of the protected features, he has to supply the "master password" in Admin Tools' control panel page.

The Master Password page



When you click on the Master Password button in the Control Panel you get to the Master Password page where you can set both the password and select which features to protect.

The top area of the page allows you to set a Master Password. If you want to disable password protections, simply leave it blank.

The bottom area of the page lets you select which features will be protected. Set the radio button next to each feature you want to protect to "Yes" before clicking on the Save button. Features marked as "No" will be accessible by all back-end users (Managers, Administrators and Super Administrators). Featured marked with "Yes" will only be available to users who enter a valid password in the Control Panel page. This means that even Super Administrators will not be able to access the protected features without supplying a valid password.

If you want to quickly protect all features, click on the All button above the list. Conversely, clicking on the None button will disable Master Password protection on all features.

I have forgotten my password. Now what?

The only way to find out your password is to directly read it from the database. Use your host's database management tool —usually it's phpMyAdmin— to list the contents of your site's jos_admintools_storage table (where *jos_* is your site's prefix). Find the only record in the table (the *key* value is "cparams") and take a peek at the contents of the *value* column. It contains a long text. At some point you will see something like `"masterpassword":"mypassword"`. The *mypassword* part is your master password.

18. Access Control

Joomla! 1.6 and later comes with a very powerful and somewhat complex ACL system on its own. Admin Tools is designed to make full use of it. In order to access the ACL setup, go to Components, Admin Tools and click on the Options button in the toolbar. Then, click on the Permissions tab. Each group can be setup with the following privileges:

Configure (the one on top)	Allows access to Component Parameters button. This is a core Joomla! privilege.
Access Component	Self explanatory. If a user doesn't have this privilege, he won't be able to access the component! This is a core Joomla! privilege.
Utility	The user can use the utility features of Admin Tools. The features affected are: cleaning the temporary directory, component access (Control Panel), Emergency Off-Line Mode, fixing and configuring permissions, URL redirections, SEO and link tools.
Maintenance	The user can use the database maintenance features of Admin Tools. The features affected are: changing the administrator user ID, changing the database collation, changing the database prefix, session cleanup and table optimization.
Security	The user can use the security features of Admin Tools. The features affected are: access control, administrator password protection, Web Application Firewall setup and associated tools (anti-spam bad words filtering, geo blocking, IP white and black list, log view), .htaccess Maker and Master Password.

We won't go into more details regarding the ACL setup on Joomla! 1.6 and later. If you want more information about how the ACL system works in Joomla! 1.6 and later please consult its documentation or ask on the Joomla! forums.

19. The "System - Admin Tools" plugin

Note

The scheduling features of this plugin are only available in the Professional release. The Core release does need the plugin to be enabled for the SEO and Link Tools features to work.

The "System - Admin Tools" plugin, or `plg_admintools` for short, has a dual role for the Professional release of Admin Tools. On one hand it is necessary for the correct operation of the Web Application Firewall and URL Redirections features of Admin Tools. On the other hand it allows you to schedule various aspects of your site's maintenance.

You can access the plugin's configuration parameters by going to your back-end's Extensions, Plugin Manager menu item. Then find the item System - Admin Tools on the list and click on it. The standard Joomla! plug-in configuration page opens.

On the left-hand side of the administrator area you can find the standard Joomla! controls. First, make sure that Enabled is set to Yes. Then, in order for the plugin to be published in the correct order, select 0 - First from the Order drop-down list.

The right hand side is where all the important functionality can be scheduled. You have the following options:

Email language	Admin Tools will send you emails to notify you of security exceptions when you enter an email address in WAF Configuration. By default, the current user's language (or your site's default language, if no user is currently logged in) is being loaded, which means that these emails will be sent out in this language. If you have a multilingual website it means that you may receive an email in any language available in your site. This can lead to confusion and makes it nigh impossible to set up any email filters. Therefore we give you this option. You can enter the language tag of the language in which you wish those security exception emails to be sent. For example, typing `en-GB` in this field will cause all emails to be sent out in English. If left blank (default) the current language loaded by Joomla! will be used.
Enable Session Optimizer	When enabled, the Session Optimizer will be scheduled to run automatically. This feature will repair and optimize Joomla!'s sessions table.
Run every X minutes	How often to run the Session Optimizer feature, in minutes
Enable Session Cleaner	When enabled, the Session Cleaner will be scheduled to run automatically. This feature will purge (completely empty) and optimize Joomla!'s sessions table. Watch out! This will automatically log all users out of your site! You should only use it on sites where you don't expect to have logged in users at all, e.g. a company presentation site.
Run every X minutes	How often to run the Session Cleaner feature, in minutes
Enable Cache Cleaner	When enabled, the Cache Cleaner will be scheduled to run automatically. This feature will try to purge (completely empty) Joomla!'s cache. This is not possible on occasions, especially if you are using a cache adapter which doesn't support purging.
Run every X minutes	How often to run the Cache Cleaner feature, in minutes
Enable Cache Auto-expiration	When enabled, the Cache Auto-expiration will be scheduled to run automatically. This feature will try to expire and delete stale items in Joomla!'s cache. Unlike the Joomla! built-in feature, it will try to run this operation across all caches. This is not possible on occasions, especially if you are using a cache adapter which doesn't support automatic expiration control.
Run every X minutes	How often to run the Cache Auto-expiration feature, in minutes
Delete inactive users	When this option is enabled, the Admin Tools plugin will automatically delete inactive users, i.e. users who registered on the site but never logged in. On each page load, up to five inactive users will be deleted, to avoid slowing down your site. There are four different options:

	Never	Disables this feature
	Only if they haven't activated their account	Users who have never activated their account will be removed. If they have activated their account they will not be removed.
	Only if they activated, but never logged in	Users who have activated their account but never logged in will be removed. If they haven't activated their account yet, they will not be removed.
	Activated or not, as long as they haven't logged in	Any user who hasn't logged in for the number of days specified in the next option will be removed from the site, no matter if he has activated his account or not.
Delete after this many days	How many days must elapse between the registration date of an inactive user and its deletion. For example, if this option is set to 7 then if a user registers on your site on the 1st of the month and has not logged in at least once by the eighth of the month, his user account will be removed.	
Maximum security exceptions log entries	Specify the maximum number of entries to keep in the security exceptions log. Excess records will be deleted. Use 0 to turn off this feature and keep all security exceptions log entries (recommended).	

Note

If you have thousands of old entries it will take a while for Admin Tools to remove all of the old entries. Old records are deleted in 100 record batches on each page load for performance reasons.

All expiration options are best-effort scheduled. This means that they will try to run every X minutes, but only as long as there is visitor traffic to trigger them. In any other case they will defer their execution for when there is visitor traffic.

20. Other plugins

20.1. The plugins powering the One Click Update feature

Note

This feature is only available in Admin Tools Professional, the for-a-fee edition of our software

Admin Tools Professional can send you e-mails to remind you of available updates to itself or to the Joomla! CMS. By default, when a new version is detected, it will send an email to all Super Administrators on your site notifying them of the available update. Even better, it goes one step further than simply notifying you of the availability of the new version. Clicking on the link found in the update notification email you are automatically taken to your site and forwarded to the relevant update page (Joomla! Update for Joomla! CMS updates and Admin Tools' Live Update page for Admin Tools updates), which starts installing the new version automatically.

Important

Since Admin Tools 2.6.1 the update URL does not log you in to your site. You will need to enter your login information in the login page of your site's administrator area before the update proceeds.

If you want you can OPTIONALLY enable the automatic log in feature in the email plugins' parameters. However you are discouraged from doing so as it can be a security risk. In order for the automatic log in feature to work the System - One Click Actions plugin must also be activated.

The update emails are sent by two plugins:

- The System - Admin Tools Update Email plugin will send you e-mails for Admin Tools updates
- The System - Admin Tools Joomla! Update Email plugin will send you e-mails for updates of Joomla! itself

Update checks will be performed periodically, without having you to log in to your site's back-end. These checks will be performed as long as your site receives about page views every day at a minimum.

Tip

Since Admin Tools Professional 2.4.4 you can specify *just one* Super Administrator to be emailed. In order to do that please go to Extensions, Plug-in Manager and click on the System - Akeeba Backup Update Check entry from the list. You have two options:

Email language	On multi-lingual websites this forces the email to be sent in a specific language. Enter the language code you want, e.g. en-GB for English (Great Britain), de-DE for German, fr-FR for French, es-ES for Spanish (Spain) and so on.
Super Admin Email	Enter the email address of a Super Administrator. The email you enter must match the email address set up in the user profile of an *existing* Super Administrator on the site. If it's left blank (default) all Super Administrators will be emailed when an update is found. If it's invalid or doesn't belong to an existing Super Administrator then no email will be sent.

Appendix A. GNU General Public License version 3

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program—to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

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For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

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For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

“This License” refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

“Copyright” also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

“The Program” refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as “you”. “Licensees” and “recipients” may be individuals or organizations.

To “modify” a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a “modified version” of the earlier work or a work “based on” the earlier work.

A “covered work” means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To “propagate” a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To “convey” a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays “Appropriate Legal Notices” to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The “source code” for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. “Object code” means any non-source form of a work.

A “Standard Interface” means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The “System Libraries” of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A “Major Component”, in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The “Corresponding Source” for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

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Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

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You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a. The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

b. The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to “keep intact all notices”.

c. You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d. If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an “aggregate” if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a. Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b. Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c. Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

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