



USER'S MANUAL

Welcome to Ratooi. This user's manual will show you how to get started quickly and effectively with Ratooi.

1. Mac/OSx

SFTP

Ratooi does not provide a supported graphical file manager for Mac/OSX yet but many good free programs are available for download on the internet. Once one of these programs is installed, all you need to do is configure it to connect to your store on Ratooi. You will need to give the following information:

Username: this is the account number/username that you received when you signed-up.

Password: this is the password you selected for Ratooi when you signed-up.

Hostname: this is the hostname that you received when you signed-up. It will include the DNSid, such as r5 and the ratooi.com domain name. An example hostname would be: r5.ratooi.com

Protocol: Ratooi supports SSH2 with SFTP using multiple encryption techniques including AES and Blowfish.

RatooiLite (FTP)

Overview

RatooiLite provides quick access to your data stored on the Ratooi servers from anywhere via a link for quick access from public terminals or any PC with an internet connection. With RatooiLite, you will be able to perform FTP operations such as upload, download, edit, delete, etc.

Instructions

Mac OS/X includes an ftp client. Typical syntax to connect to Ratooi is:

```
ftp r6.ratooi.com
```

Where r6 is the DNS id that you were given when you signed up.

At the username prompt, enter your Ratooi username such as R52000. At the password prompt, enter your password.

Note:

RatooiLite is not a secure access. If you would like a secure login, access, and transfer of your data, we recommend you use SFTP.

RatooiWeb

Overview



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RatooiWeb offers Ratooi clients the option to host web pages and link to auctions or photos and templates in a flash. The RatooiWeb folder is web accessible and therefore any content posted on it should be considered as publicly available.

Instructions

- Connect to your Ratooi account using either SFTP or RatooiLite (FTP). You will see your "web" Folder displayed on your Ratooi root directory.
- Drag or copy/past your auction images, html pages, etc. to be displayed into the Web folder on your Ratooi account.
- You can view your web folder by typing the following into the Address field of your web browser:

`http://r6.ratooi.com/R52000`

Where "r6" is the DNSid that you were given when you signed up for Ratooi. You can also see it by looking at the top line of the window when connected to My Ratooi Documents.

And where "R52000" is your Ratooi account number. This can also be seen by looking at the My Ratooi Documents screen. See the figure below for an example.

Website hosting

RatooiWeb includes a complete webhosting package. If you want to host a website instead of just linking photos or documents you can upload HTML pages to the site. To make the first page show HTML rather than the file listing, copy a page called "index.htm" to the "web" folder. Note that this filename is case sensitive.

Auction photo linking

To link photos from auction sites as Ebay to your Ratooi account, you simply copy the photo image to the "web" folder of your Ratooi data store. Then insert the following text into the HTML page on the auction site:

```
<img src=r6.ratooi.com/R52000/image-name.jpg>
```

Where "image-name.jpg" is the name of the image file you copied to your ratooi "web" folder.

RatooiWeb does not presently support active pages. If dynamic content is desired, JavaScript or Java can be used.

Other References

Ratooi provides a comprehensive Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) list that is updated based upon customer comments. See it at www.ratooi.com/faq.htm for more information.



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1.2.1 Command line SFTP options for Mac OS/X

Mac OS/X comes with SFTP built in. Many customers prefer to use graphical programs and many are available for free download on the internet. See section 1.2.2 for sftp command line option details for the built-in sftp program that comes with MacOS/X.

1.2.2 SFTP options

A typical connection to your Ratooi store with sftp would look like the following:

```
% sftp username@dnsid.ratooi.com
```

Following is typical data on sftp command usage. Typing man sftp on your system will provide a listing for your specific version.

SYNOPSIS

```
sftp [-vC] [-b batchfile] [-o ssh_option] [host]
```

```
sftp [[user@]host[:file [file]]]
```

```
sftp [[user@]host[:dir[/]]]
```

DESCRIPTION

sftp is an interactive file transfer program, similar to ftp(1), which performs all operations over an encrypted ssh(1) transport. It may also use many features of ssh, such as public key authentication and compression. sftp connects and logs into the specified hostname, then enters an interactive command mode.

The second usage format will fetch files automatically if a non-interactive authentication is used, else it do so after an interactive authentication is used.



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The last usage format allows the sftp client to start in a remote directory.

The options are as follows:

-b batchfile

Batch mode reads a series of commands from an input batchfile instead of stdin. Since it lacks user interaction it should be used in conjunction with non-interactive authentication. sftp will abort if any of the following commands fail: get, put, rename, ln, rm, mkdir, chdir, lchdir and lmkdir.

-C Enables compression (via ssh's -C flag)

-o ssh_option

Specify an option to be directly passed to ssh(1).

-v Raise logging level. This option is also passed to ssh.

INTERACTIVE COMMANDS

Once in interactive mode, sftp understands a set of commands similar to those of ftp(1). Commands are case insensitive and pathnames may be enclosed in quotes if they contain spaces.



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cd path

Change remote directory to path.

lcd path

Change local directory to path.

chgrp grp path

Change group of file path to grp. grp must be a numeric GID.

chmod mode path

Change permissions of file path to mode.

chown own path

Change owner of file path to own. own must be a numeric UID.

exit Quit sftp.

get [flags] remote-path [local-path]

Retrieve the remote-path and store it on the local machine. If the local path name is not specified, it is given the same name it has on the remote machine. If the -P flag is specified, then the file's full permission and access time are copied too.

help Display help text.



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lls [ls-options [path]]

Display local directory listing of either path or current directory if path is not specified.

lmkdir path

Create local directory specified by path.

ln oldpath newpath

Create a symbolic link from oldpath to newpath.

lpwd Print local working directory.

ls [path]

Display remote directory listing of either path or current directory if path is not specified.

lumask umask

Set local umask to umask.

mkdir path

Create remote directory specified by path.

put [flags] local-path [local-path]

Upload local-path and store it on the remote machine. If the



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remote path name is not specified, it is given the same name it has on the local machine. If the -P flag is specified, then the file's full permission and access time are copied too.

`pwd` Display remote working directory.

`quit` Quit sftp.

`rename oldpath newpath`

Rename remote file from oldpath to newpath.

`rmdir path`

Remove remote directory specified by path.

`rm path`

Delete remote file specified by path.

`symlink oldpath newpath`

Create a symbolic link from oldpath to newpath.

`! command`

Execute command in local shell.

`!` Escape to local shell.



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? Synonym for help.

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