

Network File Server

Operating Instructions

Before operating the unit, please read this manual thoroughly and retain it for future reference.

StorSTATION

FSV-E1

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Overview

The FSV-E1 is a dedicated file server that can be connected directly to a network. Because the FSV-E1 is pre-configured for use as a file server, minimal work is necessary to put it into operation.

Can be managed through a web browser

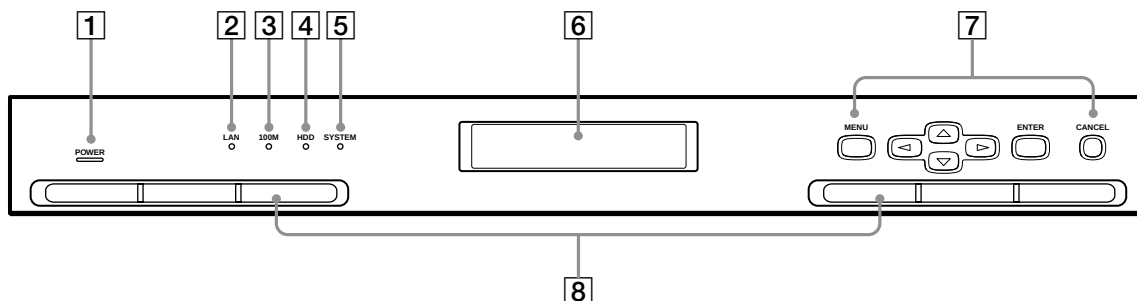
Most operations (such as configuring individual settings, managing users and folders, shutting down the system, etc.) can be controlled remotely through a web browser.

Supports file sharing in Windows, Macintosh and UNIX environments

Files can be shared among client computers running under Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows 98SE, Windows Me, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, Macintosh, UNIX, and Linux. Computers with different operating systems can be used to view and edit the same file. Also, you can limit user access to the server and set access permissions for each folder.

Features and Functions

Front



1 Power indicator LED

Lights when the power is turned on.

2 Network indicator LED

Lights when there is activity on the network.

3 100Base-TX network indicator LED

Lights when the server is connected to a 100Base-TX network.

4 Hard disk indicator LED

Lights when the hard disk is being accessed.

5 System indicator LED

Lights when the system is running normally.

6 Liquid-crystal display

Displays information such as the operating status. When the server is idle, a preset message is displayed.

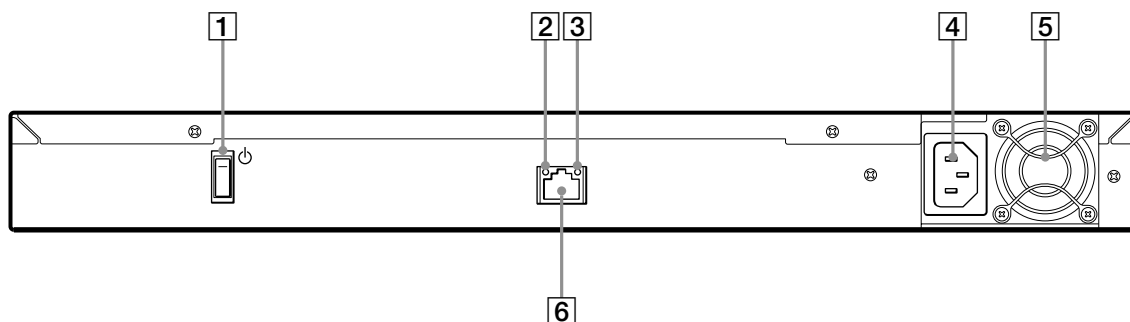
7 Control buttons

Used for controlling the server through the Control Panel Menu.

8 Ventilation holes

Please be careful not to block the ventilation holes. If the ventilation holes are blocked, overheating could lead to fire or other damage.

Rear



1 Power switch

2 LINK LED

Lights when the server is connected to an active hub.

3 ACT LED

Lights when there is activity on the network.

4 Power supply connector

Plug the provided power cord into this connector.

5 Fan

Be careful not to block the fan's ventilation holes. If the ventilation holes are blocked, overheating could lead to fire or other damage.

6 LAN connector

Connect a 10Base-T/100Base-TX network cable here.

Prerequisite Knowledge for Using This Server

As a prerequisite for using this server, you should be familiar with computers and networks. For example, you need to understand the following terms. A glossary of technical terms is included at the end of this manual.

- TCP/IP Communication Protocol (IP Address, Domain Name, Host Name, Subnet Mask, Gateway, DHCP, DNS)
- LAN Equipments (Router, HUB, 100Base-TX, 10Base-T)
- Internet Software
 - Electronic Mail (SMTP)
 - Browser
- Computer (Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows 98SE, Windows Me, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, MacOS, UNIX, Linux)
 - Network Settings (Workgroup Name, Zone Name)
 - File, Directory (Folder)

System Requirements

The hardware and software required to use this server are as follows.

Computer for Setup

Prepare a computer that can run one of the following browsers.

- Browser Software
 - Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 (for Windows)
 - Netscape Communicator 4.7 (for Windows)
 - Netscape Communicator 4.7 (for Macintosh)
 - Netscape Communicator 4.7 (for Solaris and Linux)

Client Computers

Prepare client computers that meet the following requirements.

- PC/AT computer meeting the following performance requirements:
 - Operating system: Microsoft Windows 95, Microsoft Windows 98, Microsoft Windows 98SE, Microsoft Windows Me, Microsoft Windows NT 4.0, Microsoft Windows 2000
 - LAN port
- Macintosh (or compatible) meeting the following requirements:
 - Operating system: Mac OS 9, Mac OS X
 - LAN port
- UNIX/Linux computers meeting the following requirements:
 - Operating system:
 - UNIX: Solaris 7, Solaris 8
 - Linux: RedHat 7.0, RedHat 7.1
 - LAN port

Others

- Hub (100/10Base-T)
- 100Base-TX/10Base-T cable

About This Manual

This manual explains how the system administrator can set up the server and make necessary settings.

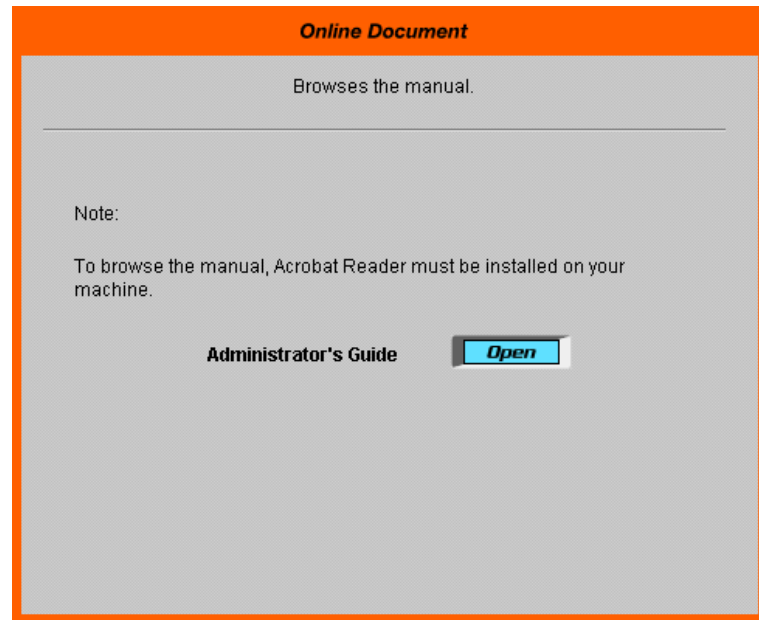
For detailed information on using this server and the functions of the menu and buttons, please refer to the Online Help together with this manual.

How To Use the Online Manual

Displaying the Online Manual

Click “Online Document” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu. After the “Online Document” page appears, click the “Open” button. The Online Manual (this manual) appears.

For details on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, refer to Chapter 4, “Using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu” (page 38).



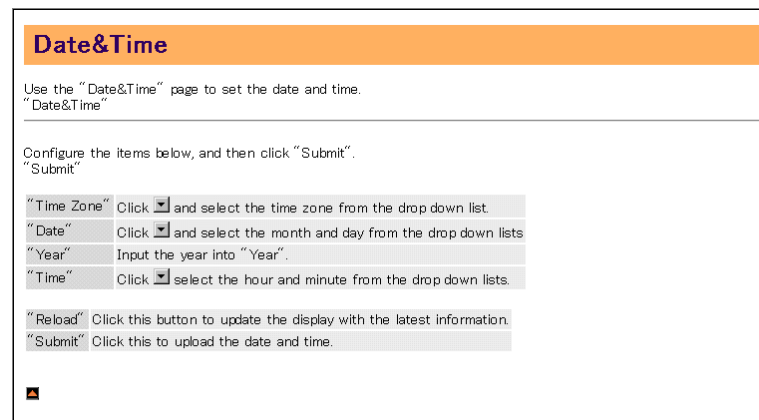
Quitting the Online Manual

Click the “Close” button. (Example:  in Windows)

How To Use the Online Help

Displaying the Online Help

To display the Online Help for an individual screen in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, click  in the lower left of the screen.



Quitting the Online Help

Click the “Close” button. (Example:  in Windows)

Overview

This chapter explains control panel and browser operation, user registration, folder creation, and operations and settings required to manage the server.

For details on individual items in the Control Panel Menu and FSV-E1 Administration Menu, see Chapter 3, “Using the Control Panel” (page 29), and Chapter 4, “Using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu” (page 38).

Setting Up the Server for Use

Once the server is connected to the network, do the following set-up procedure to allow users to access the server. For information on how to set up the network, refer to the “Installation Guide”.

1 Set the system administrator password. (page 13)

The administrator password is extremely important for system security. Be sure to set the system administrator password before performing the following setup.

2 Set the date and time. (page 14)

3 Register users. (page 15)

Register users who will be using the server.

4 Create folders. (page 19)

Create folders that will be accessed by users.

5 Configure the settings according to the operating system.

Configure the settings according to the operating system of the client computer.

- Configure settings for Windows. (page 42)
Configure Windows network related settings, such as the workgroup name.
- Configure settings for UNIX. (page 44)
Configure NFS related settings.
- Configure settings for Macintosh. (page 47)
Configure AppleTalk related settings.

Basic Operations

The control panel (which consists of an LCD panel and control buttons on the front surface of the device) and browser are used to perform basic server operations.

Control Panel

Use the control panel to make the system and network settings, to restart or shut down the system, and to display the system's operational status.

For details on the control panel menu, refer to Chapter 3, “Using the Control Panel” (page 29).

By using the control panel, the following tasks can be accomplished.

- Configure network related settings
- Restart or shut down the system
- Set messages to display on the LCD panel when the server is idle
- Check system's operational status
- Check the usage condition of the hard disk.

Note

Some of the setups and operations can be performed through a browser.

Operations of the Control Buttons

The following buttons are on the control panel. Use these buttons to operate the Control Panel Menu.

[MENU] button

The Control Panel Menu appears.

◀ button, ▶ button

Moves the cursor left and right. These buttons are used to select values and to specify the positions of letters and numbers.

▲ button, ▼ button

These buttons are used to select a menu and to input letters and numbers.

- Press ▲ to move to the previous menu, and ▼ to move to the next menu.
- Press ▲ to cycle forwards through letters and numbers one at a time, and ▼ to cycle backwards.

[ENTER] button

This button is used to finalize the displayed menu or value, and to execute operations.

- Finalizes or executes the displayed menu or operation.
- Saves the values.

Note

Input a space to delete an unwanted character.

[CANCEL] button

Aborts the current operation and returns to the previous menu.

Browser

Access the FSV-E1 Administration Menu through a browser. Most settings and operations of the server can be performed through a browser, such as making the settings related to the system and network, managing users and folders, and restarting or shutting down the system.

For details on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, refer to Chapter 4, “Using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu” (page 38).

Caution

Make sure your browser is configured to enable JavaScript. With Internet Explorer 5.0, select “Tools” - “Internet Options” - “Security” - “Custom Level” - “Scripting” - “Active Scripting” - “Enable”.

Using a browser, the following tasks can be accomplished by accessing the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

- Configure network settings
- Configure system settings
- Change or set the system administrator password
- Manage users
- Manage folders
- Check status
- Restart and shutdown the system
- Update the system software

Operating with a Browser

Use a browser to access and use the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

- 1** Launch the browser on the client computer.
- 2** Enter “http://XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX/” in the “Address” or “Location” field.

For “XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX”, enter the IP address of the server.
(Example) 112.131.0.1

The “Enter Network Password” dialog box appears.

Note

Each time you access the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, you must enter the user name and password. When the device is shipped from the factory, the default user name is “admin” and the default password is “admin”.

- 3** Enter “admin” in the “User Name” field. Enter “admin” in the “Password” field.

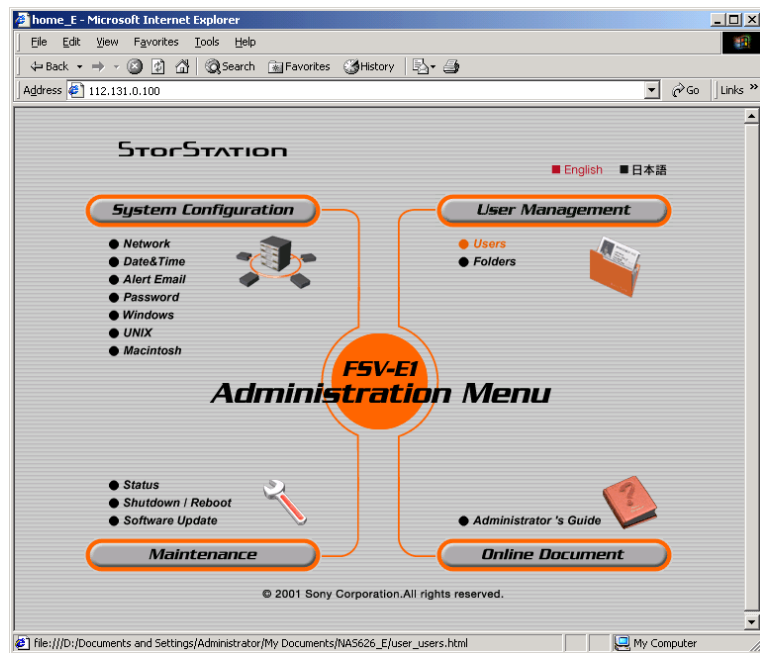
(Example) When using Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0



4 Click “OK”.

The top page of the FSV-E1 Administration Menu appears.
(When the FSV-E1 Administration Menu is accessed for the first time, a software license agreement is displayed.)

(Example) When using Microsoft Internet Explorer



5 Click the button corresponding to the menu you want to use.

The page corresponding to the selected menu appears.

(Example) The “System Configuration” page

System Configuration

Home

Network Date&Time Alert Email Password Windows UNIX Macintosh

Updates network settings.

Host Name

Domain Name

DHCP Client ☒ Yes ☐ No

IP Address . . .

Subnet Mask . . .

Default Gateway . . .

DNS (Primary) . . .

DNS (Secondary) . . .

? Reload Submit

- 6 To return to the top page, click Home.

Note

Sony strongly recommends that you change the system administrator password before configuring the server. For information on how to set the administrator password, refer to “Setting or Changing the System Administrator Password” (page 13) of this chapter.

Setting or Changing the System Administrator Password

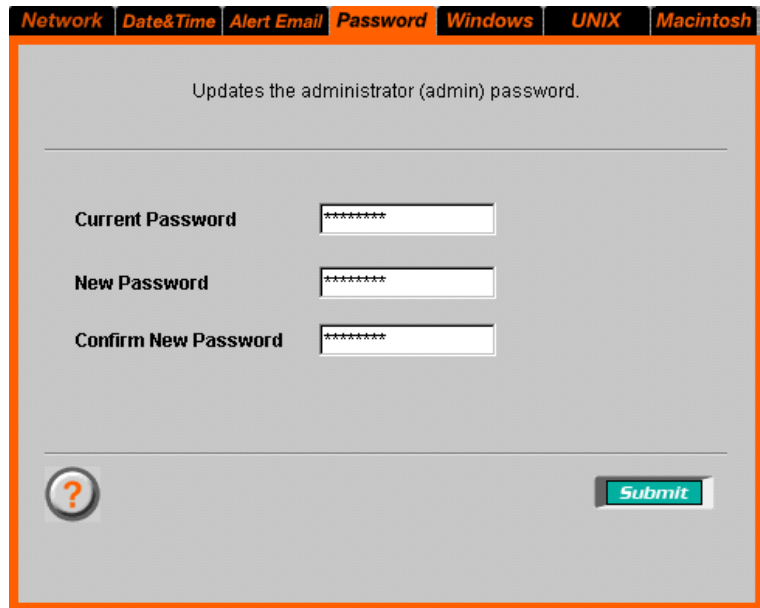
The administrator password is extremely important for system security. When you access the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, be sure to change the system administrator password before configuring the settings. Furthermore, guard the administrator password carefully.

Set or change the system administrator password through the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

- 1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, and then click “Password”.

You can also directly click “Password”, which is located below “System Configuration”.

The “Password” page appears.



- 2 In the “Current Password” field, enter the current password.
If you are setting the password for the first time, enter “admin”.
- 3 In the “New Password” field, enter the new password as up to 8 alphanumeric characters and symbols.
See the online help for characters that can be used in passwords.
- 4 In the “Confirm Password” field, re-enter the same password.
- 5 Click “Submit”.
A message appears indicating that Settings are complete, and the password is set or changed.
- 6 Click “OK”.

Setting the Date and Time

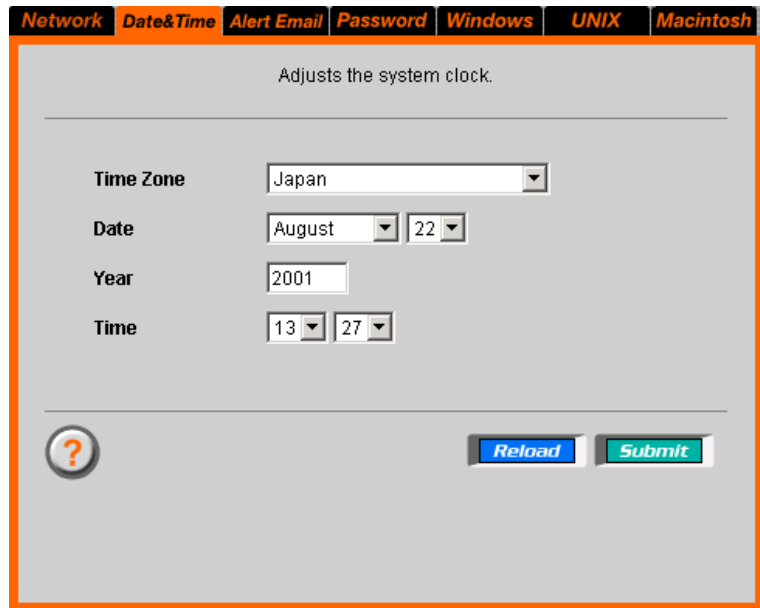
Before using this server, set the date and time.

Caution

Make sure the date and time are set the same for all client computers and the server. If the date and time are not set the same, files may be mistakenly overwritten or other trouble may occur.

- 1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Date & Time”.
You can also directly click “Date & Time” which is located below “System Configuration”.

The “Date & Time” page appears.



Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

2 Configure the items below.

Time Zone

Click ▼ and select the time zone from the drop down list.

Date

Click ▼ and select the month and day from the drop down lists.

Year

Enter the year in the “Year” field.

Time

Click ▼ and select the hour and minute from the drop down lists.

3 Click “Submit”.

The information set above is reflected in the “Date & Time” page.

Registering Users

Register Windows users of this server.

This section explains how to register users and change user passwords.

Caution

When adding users or folders, make sure there are no Windows users who are currently accessing the server. Windows network service reboots during processing for new users or folders, which may result in data loss that users are currently editing.

Note

If a user is accessing the server from UNIX/Linux or Macintosh, the user does not have to be registered.

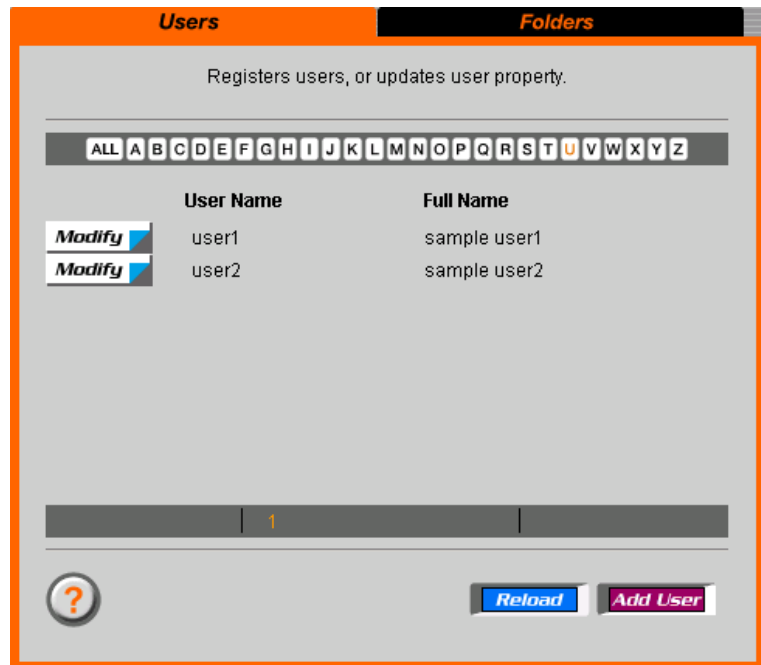
Registering Users

Register users through the FSV-E1 Administration Menu. Up to 200 users can be registered.

- 1 Click “User Management” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

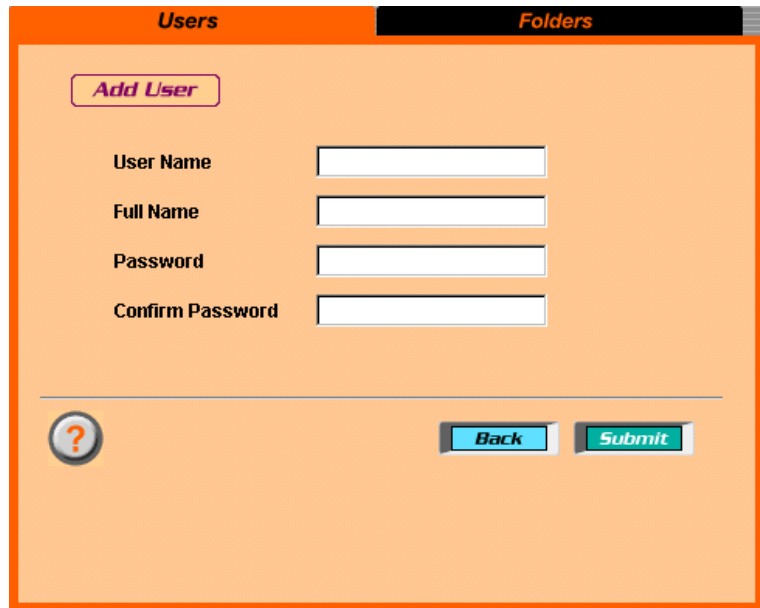
You can also directly click “Users” which is located below “User Management”.

The “Users” page appears.



- 2 Click “Add User”.

The “Add User” page appears.



- 3 Enter the items below.

User Name

Enter the user name as up to 8 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number.

Caution

You cannot assign user names or folder names that have already been assigned. Further, the FSV-E1 does not distinguish between upper case and lower case characters. (Example: “abc,” “ABC,” and “Abc” are all recognized as the same name.)

Note

Enter the same user name as the user Windows log-on name.

Full Name

Enter the full name of the user as up to 20 characters. See the online help for characters that can be used in full names.

Password

Enter the user password as up to 8 alphanumeric characters and symbols. See the online help for characters that can be used in passwords.

Note

Users can change passwords by themselves. Refer to “Changing the User Password” (page 18) of this chapter.

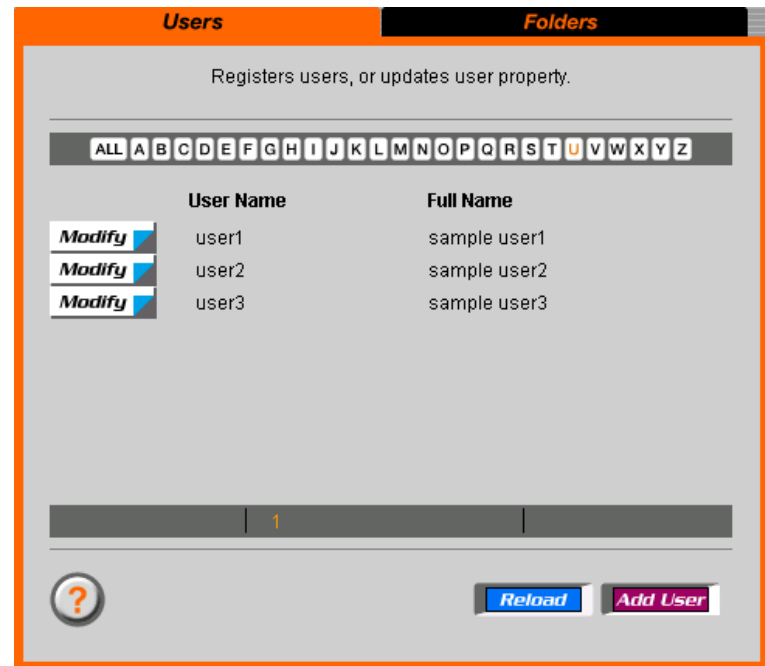
Confirm Password

Re-enter the same password.

- 4 Click “Submit”.

This uploads the new user registration data to the “Users” page on the server.

If the user does not appear in the page, click the “Reload” button.



Changing the User Password

Users can change passwords by themselves.

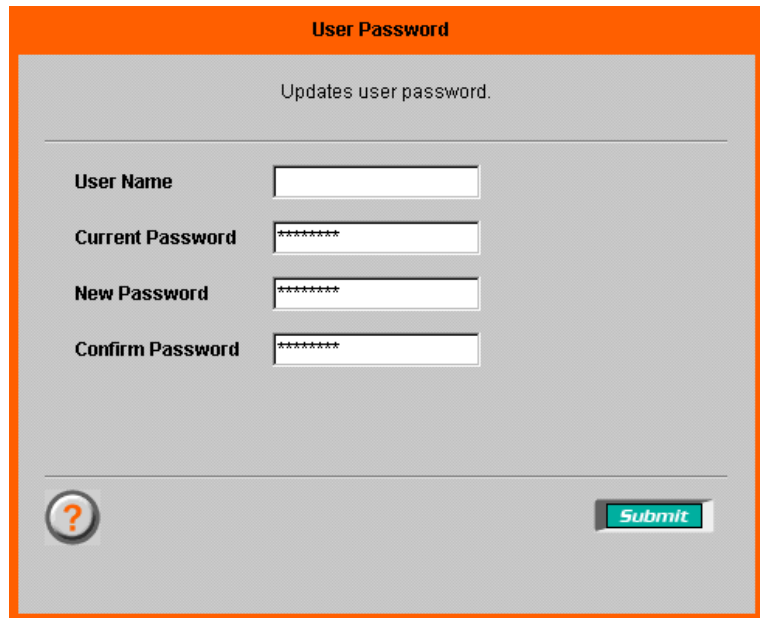
- 1 Launch the browser on a computer.
- 2 Enter “http://XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX/password/index.html” in the “Address” or “Location” field.

For “XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX”, enter the IP address of the server.

The “User Password” page appears.

- 3 Click “English” at the upper right of the screen.

The “User Password” page appears.



Note

The user password can be changed in the Japanese page as well.

- 4** In the “Current Password” field, enter the current password.
- 5** In the “New Password” field, enter the new password as up to 8 alphanumeric characters and symbols. See the online help for characters that can be used in passwords.
- 6** In the “Confirm New Password” field, re-enter the same password.
- 7** Click “Submit”.
A message appears indicating that settings are complete.
- 8** Click “OK”.

Creating Folders

Folders can be created on this server for use by clients. Up to 200 folders can be created, and access permissions can be set for individual folders.

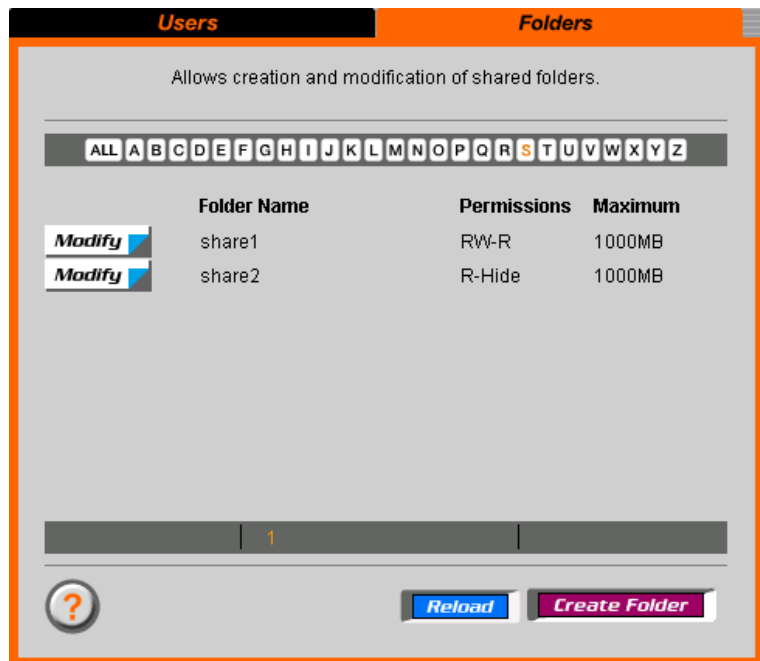
Create folders through the FSV-E1 Administration Menu as follows.

Caution

When adding users or folders, make sure there are no Windows users who are currently accessing the server. Windows network service reboots during processing for new users or folders, which may result in data loss that users are currently editing.

- 1 Click “User Management” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Folders”.
You can also directly click “Folders”, which is located below “User Management”.

The “Folders” page appears.



- 2 Click “Create Folder”.

The “Create Folder” page appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Folder' page. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Users' and 'Folders'. Below the tabs is a 'Create Folder' button. The form contains the following sections:

- Folder Name:** A text input field.
- Comments:** A text input field.
- Disk Space:** A text input field followed by 'MB'.
- Members:** A section with a vertical line on the left and a grid of checkboxes for users user1 through user12.
- Member Permissions:** Radio buttons for 'Read' and 'Read/Write'.
- Guest Permissions:** Radio buttons for 'Read' and 'Hide'.
- Access by UNIX:** Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No'.
- Bottom:** A help icon (question mark in a circle), a 'Back' button, and a 'Submit' button.

3 Enter the items below.

Folder Name

Enter the folder name as up to 8 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number.

Caution

You cannot assign user names or folder names that have already been assigned. Further, the FSV-E1 does not distinguish between upper case and lower case characters. (Example: “abc,” “ABC,” and “Abc” are all recognized as the same name.)

Comments

Enter any comment regarding the folder as up to 20 characters. See the online help for characters that can be used in comments.

Disk Space

Enter the maximum amount of disk space that can be used by the folder.

- It is not possible to set 0MB as the disk space.
- Leave this field blank if you do not want to set the disk space.
- This setting does not reserve disk space. (Even if you set a value, disk space is not reserved.)

Members

Select users to who will be granted access to the folder.

Member Permissions

Select the type of access permission for the folder.

Read

Allows users only to view the contents of the folder.

Read/Write

Allows users to view the folder contents and write to it.

Guest Permissions

Select the type of access permission to be granted to users that are not selected in “Members”.

Read

Enables users only to view the contents of the folder.

Hide

Hides the contents in the folder from users who are not selected in “Members.”

Access by UNIX

Click to select whether or not the folder can be accessed from UNIX. If “Yes” is selected, the folder names and their access permissions are displayed on the “UNIX” page.

4 Click “Submit”.

Uploads the created folder data to the “Folders” page.

If the folder does not appear on the page, click the “Reload” button.

	Folder Name	Permissions	Maximum
	share1	RW-R	1000MB
	share2	R-Hide	1000MB
	share3	R-Hide	500MB

Storing Files in Folders

Files and folders (directories) can be created in the “public” folder or in folders created with the FSV-E1 Administration Menu. However, only the “public” folder can be accessed from the Macintosh.

Also, the manner in which folders are accessed varies depending on the operating system of the client computer.

Caution

When sudden loss of power to the unit due to a power failure or turning the unit off improperly, stored files or files being edited may be damaged. Make sure you back up your data frequently. For more details regarding backup, refer to “Data Backup” (page 28).

Note

The “public” folder is a folder created at the factory before shipment. The “public” folder cannot be deleted.

Access from Windows 95/98/NT

- 1** Double-click the network computer icon on the desktop.
- 2** Double-click the Entire Network icon.

For Windows NT, double-click the Microsoft Windows Network icon. The icon appears for the workgroup to which the FSV-E1 is assigned. If a new workgroup has been set, it may take some time before the workgroup icon is displayed. If the workgroup icon is not displayed, perform step 5.
- 3** Double-click the workgroup icon.

The server icon is displayed.
If the server icon is not displayed, perform step 5.
- 4** Double-click the server icon.

Folders registered in the server are displayed. When you click on a folder, the folders and files saved in that folder are displayed.
- 5** When the workgroup icon or server icon is not displayed, search for it using the following procedure.
 - (1) Click the “Start” button, then click “Search” - “Other Computers”.
 - (2) Enter the host name of the server in the “Name” field, then click “Start Searching”.
The host name of the server can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu or in the control panel.
 - (3) If the server is found, double-click the server icon.
Folders registered in the server are displayed. When you click a folder, all the files and folders stored in that folder are displayed.
If the server is not found, wait a few minutes then try searching again.

Access from Windows Me/2000

- 1** Double-click the My Network Places icon on the desktop.
- 2** Double-click the Entire Network icon.

For Windows 2000, click entire contents, then click on the Microsoft Windows Network icon.
The icon appears for the workgroup to which the FSV-E1 is assigned.

If a new workgroup has been set, it may take some time before the workgroup icon is displayed.

If the workgroup icon is not displayed, perform step 5.

3 Double-click the workgroup icon.

The server icon is displayed.

If the server icon is not displayed, perform step 5.

4 Double-click the server icon.

Folders registered in the server are displayed. When you click on a folder, the folders and files saved in that folder are displayed.

5 When the workgroup icon or server icon is not displayed, search for it using the following procedure.

(1) Click the “Start” button, then click “Search” - “For Files or Folders”.

(2) In the “Search for other items” column, click “Computers”.

(3) Enter the host name of the server in the “Computer Name” field, then click “Search Now”.

The host name of the server can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu or in the control panel.

(4) If the server is found, double-click the server icon.

Folders registered in the server are displayed. When you click a folder, all the files and folders stored in that folder are displayed.

If the server is not found, wait a few minutes then try searching again.

Access from UNIX/Linux

All folders are created under the /home directory. Mount them as follows:

(Example) To mount the “public” folder to the /mnt directory on the client

```
mount -t nfs fsv-e1:/home/public /mnt
```

Mounting procedures vary depending on the operating system.

Access from the Macintosh

1 Click the “Apple” menu, click “Network Browser” or “Chooser”, then click the “AppleShare” icon.

2 Select the host name of the server displayed in the “Select a file server”, then click “OK”.

The host name of the server can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu or in the control panel.

- If the host name is not displayed, click “Server IP Address” and enter the server IP address. The server IP address can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu or in the control panel.

3 If you are asked for a user name, select “Guest”, then click “OK”.

Select “public” (which is displayed in the dialog box), then click “OK”. The “public” icon is created on the desktop.

If you double-click the “public” icon, all files and folders stored in the “public” folder are displayed.

Saving Settings (Backup)

After changing settings from the control panel or a browser, make sure you save (back up) the settings. For more information regarding saving settings, refer to “Status” (page 55) in Chapter 4, “Using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu”.

Shutting Down the System

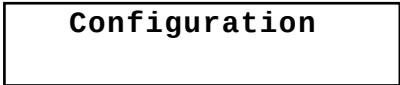
The system can be shut down either from the control panel or a browser.

Caution

- After the system is shut down, the server power goes off automatically.
- When shutting down the system, do not use the power switch on the rear panel.
- When the system shuts down, all services running on the server are forcibly terminated. Before shutting down the system, make sure that there are no users currently accessing the server. If you shut down the system while a file is being edited, the contents of the file may be damaged.
- The system can be configured so that it shuts down automatically at a specified day and time on a weekly basis. Refer to “Shutdown” (page 57) in the “Maintenance Menu” section of Chapter 4, “Using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu”.

Shutting Down the System from the Control Panel

- 1** When the server is idle, press the [MENU] button for two seconds.



- 2** Press the [ENTER] button.

If you are asked for a password, enter the password.



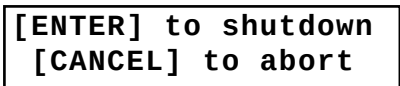
Note

If the administrator password has not been changed from “admin”, password verification is skipped.

- 3** Press the ▼ button twice to display “Shutdown System”, then press the [ENTER] button.



A confirmation message appears.



Note

If you want to restart the system, first display “Reboot System”, then press the [ENTER] button twice.

- 4 Press the [ENTER] button.

The system enters the shutdown process.

After the system is shut down, the server power goes off automatically.

**Please wait
Now Shutting Down***

Shutting Down the System from the Browser

- 1 Click “Maintenance” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Shutdown”.

You can also directly click “Shutdown”, which is located above “Maintenance”.

The “Shutdown” page appears.

Status **Shutdown/Reboot** **Software Update**

Shutdown/Reboots FSV-E1, or updates the shutdown schedule setting.

Now..

Reboot **Shutdown**

Shutdown Schedule

☐ Enable ☒ Disable

23 : 01

Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☐ Thu ☐ Fri ☐ Sat ☐ Sun ☐

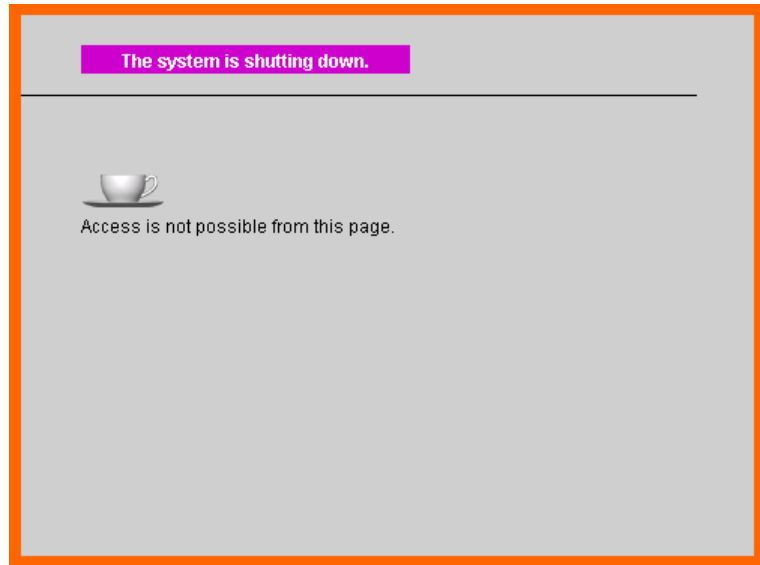
Reload **Submit**

?

- 2 Click “Shutdown”.

If you want to restart the system, click “Reboot”.

The system enters the shutdown process.



After the system is shut down, the server power goes off automatically.

LED Indicators

There are the LED indicators on the front and rear of the server that indicate its operational status.

Front

LED	On	Off
Power	The power is on.	The power is off.

Front

LED	On	Off
LAN	There is activity on the network.	There is no activity on the network.
100M	The server is connected to a 100Base-TX hub.	The server is connected to a 10Base-T hub, or is not connected to any hub.
HDD	The hard disk is being accessed.	The hard disk is idle.
SYSTEM	The system is running normally. When blinking, an error has occurred.	An error occurred during startup or shutdown, or an unrecoverable error (that the system cannot fix) has occurred.

Rear

LED	On	Off
LINK	The server is connected to an active hub.	The server is not connected to an active hub.
ACT	There is activity on the network.	There is no activity on the network.

Data Backup

The data stored in the hard disk of the server can be copied to other computers connected to the network for backup.
Sony recommends that you periodically back up data stored on the hard disk.

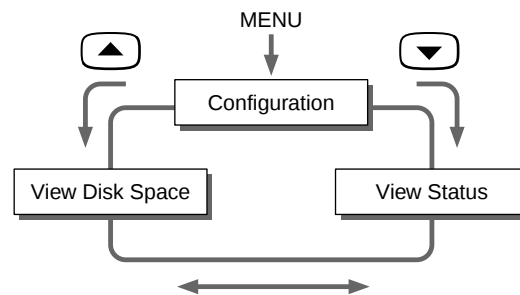
Caution

Note that Sony will not accept any responsibility for loss of data due to failure of the server's hard disk.

Overview

The control panel menus can be used to configure and operate the server. This chapter explains each of the menus of the control panel.

The control panel includes the following menus.



- **Configuration Menu**
Use this menu to configure the server and control its operation. System reboot and shutdown can also be performed through this menu.
- **View Status Menu**
Use to check the system status, host name, IP address, date and time, and MAC address.
- **View Disk Space Menu**
Use to check the total hard disk capacity, the amount of disk space in use, and available disk space.

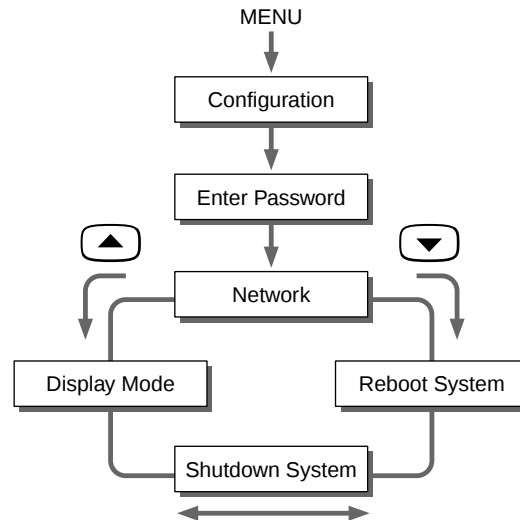
Caution

If you suspend button operations for 2 minutes or more, the server automatically returns to standby mode.

Configuration Menu

Use the Configuration Menu to configure the server and control its operation. System reboot and shutdown can be also performed through this menu.

The Configuration Menu consists of the following items.



- Enter Password
Enter the system administrator password to enter the Configuration Menu. If the administrator password has not been changed from “admin”, password verification is skipped.
- Network
Change network settings.
- Reboot System
Restart the system.
- Shutdown System
Shutdown the system.
- Display Mode
Set messages to be displayed on the LCD panel. The messages are displayed when the server is idle.

Enter Password

If a system administrator password has been set, it is required to enter the Configuration Menu. Once select the Configuration Menu, “Enter Password” appears.

Notes

- If the default administrator password “admin” has not been changed, password verification is skipped and “Enter Password” does not appear. (You don't need to enter the password.)
- The administrator password cannot be set through the control panel.
- For information on how to change the administrator password, refer to “Setting or Changing the System Administrator Password” (page 13) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

- 1 Press the [MENU] button to display “Configuration”, then press the [ENTER] button.

“Enter Password?” appears.

Enter Password?

- 2** Use the ▼ and ▲ buttons to select the first character of the password.

The character appears in the lower row.

Enter Password? a

- 3** When the desired character appears, press the ► button.

The first character is set.
The characters input are displayed as asterisks. Set the password as up to 8 characters.
The characters are displayed in the following order:
a-z, A-Z, 0-9, (space), symbols.

Enter Password? * a

- 4** Enter the next character in the same manner, then press the ► button.

- 5** After displaying the last character, then press the [ENTER] button.

The password is authenticated, then “Network” appears in the Configuration Menu.

Enter Password? * a

Enter Password? * a

Network

Use this item to make network settings. Items that can be set are as follows, but vary according to the DHCP settings.

- Host name
- DHCP
- IP address (when DHCP is disabled)
- Subnet mask (when DHCP is disabled)
- Default gateway (when DHCP is disabled)
- DNS (when DHCP is disabled)

Caution

Input the host name and IP address after confirming that there are no other machines with the same host name and IP address on the same network. No error message is displayed to alert you if there is more than one machine with the same parameters set. Take care not to set the same parameters as another machine, as this can result in malfunction.

Because Windows, NFS and AppleTalk services are temporarily shutdown when you change the network settings, be sure there are no users accessing the server before you change the host name and IP address.

Notes

- Network settings can also be configured in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.
- You can check the server’s IP address at any time by displaying it when the server is idle. This is convenient when the server is using an IP address assigned by a DHCP server.

- 1** Enter the Configuration Menu and display “Network”.

Network

- 2 Press the [ENTER] button.
 “Hostname” appears, and a cursor appears under the first character of the host name.

Hostname?
MACHINE - NAME
- 3 Use the ▼, ▲, ► and ◀ buttons to set the host name, then press the [ENTER] button.

Hostname?
FILE - SERVER

 - Enter the host name as up to 15 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number. The characters are displayed in the following order.
 a-z, A-Z, 0-9, - (hyphen), (space)
 - To delete a character, overwrite the character to be deleted with a space.
- 4 Press the [ENTER] button.
 A message appears prompting you to specify whether the server is to operate as a DHCP client.

DHCP Client?
[YES] NO
- 5 Choose Yes or No, then press the [ENTER] button.
 - Select [YES] to use the IP address assigned by a DHCP server, then press the [ENTER] button. Next, proceed to Step 10.
 - Press the ► button and select [NO] to use a static IP address, then press the [ENTER] button. Next, proceed to Step 6.
- 6 Use the ▼, ▲, ► and ◀ buttons to set the IP address, then press the [ENTER] button.

IP Address?
192.168.000.100
- 7 Use the ▼, ▲, ► and ◀ buttons to set the subnet mask, then press the [ENTER] button.

Subnet Mask?
255.255.255.000
- 8 Use the ▼, ▲, ► and ◀ buttons to set the default gateway IP address, then press the [ENTER] button.

Default Gateway?
000.000.000.000
- 9 Use the ▼, ▲, ► and ◀ buttons to set the IP address for the DNS (primary) server, then press the [ENTER] button.

DNS (primary)?
000.000.000.000
- 10 When the confirmation message appears, press the [ENTER] button.
 The network system restarts.

[ENTER] to activate
[CANCEL] to abort
- 11 After returning to “Network”, press the [CANCEL] button twice to return to normal display.

Reboot System

Use this item to restart the system.

Caution

When the system restarts, all services running on the server are forcibly terminated. Before restarting the system, make sure that no users are currently accessing the server. If you restart the system while a file is being edited, the contents of the file may be damaged.

Note

The system can also be restarted with the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

- 1 Enter the Configuration Menu and display "Reboot System".

Reboot System

- 2 Press the [ENTER] button.
A confirmation message appears.

**[ENTER] to reboot
[CANCEL] to abort**

- 3 Press the [ENTER] button.
The system restarts.

**Please wait
Now Rebooting***

Shutdown System

Use this item to shut down the system.

Caution

When the system shuts down, all services running on the server are forcibly terminated. Before shutting down the system, make sure that no users are currently accessing the server. If you shut down the system while a file is being edited, the contents of the file may be damaged.

Notes

- After the system is shut down, the server power goes off automatically.
- The system can also be shut down with the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

- 1 Enter the Configuration Menu and display "Shutdown System".

Shutdown System

- 2 Press the [ENTER] button.
A confirmation message appears.

**[ENTER] to shutdown
[CANCEL] to abort**

- 3 Press the [ENTER] button.
After the system is shut down, the server power goes off automatically.

**Please wait
Now Shutting Down***

Display Mode

Use this item to set the messages to be displayed on the LCD panel. The messages are displayed when the server is idle.

The following display modes can be selected.

- **Clock Mode**
Displays the date and time. The date and time are set through the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.
- **IP Mode**
Displays the host name and IP address. When using the IP address assigned by a DHCP server, “[D]” appears at the head of the IP address.
- **Free Disk Mode**
Displays available space on the current hard disk.
- **Occupied Disk Mode**
Displays the amount of space occupied on the current hard disk.

10:30
Oct 11.2001

MACHINE - NAME
[D] 000.000.000.000

Free Disk Space
10000[MB]

Occupied Disk Space
10000[MB]

Note

When DHCP is enabled (set in “Network”) and the display mode is set to IP Mode, the IP address of the server can be checked at any time.

- 1** Enter the Configuration Menu, then display “Display Mode”.

Display Mode

- 2** Press the [ENTER] button.

Clock Mode
[ENTER] to select

- 3** Select the display mode using the ▼ button and ▲ button, then press the [ENTER] button.

Sets the display mode and returns to “Display Mode”.

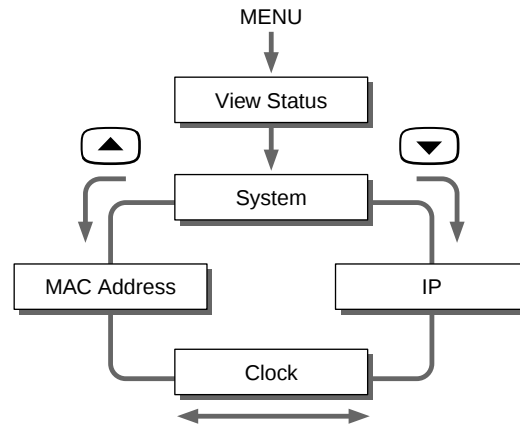
- 4** Press the [CANCEL] button twice to return to normal display.

Messages are displayed according to the display mode selected in Step 3.

View Status Menu

In the View Status Menu, you can check the system status, host names, IP addresses, date and time.

The View Status Menu consists of following items.



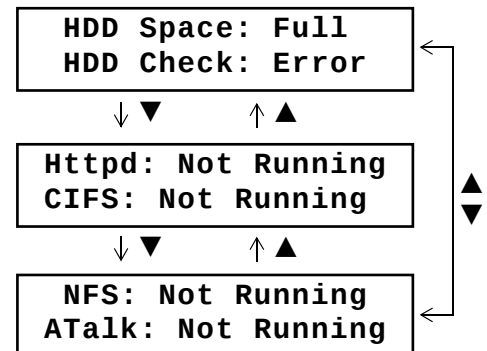
- **System**
Displays the system status.
- **IP**
Displays the host name and IP address of this server.
- **Clock**
Displays the date and time. The date and time can be set in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.
- **MAC Address**
Displays the MAC address of the network card that is installed in the server.

1 Enter the View Status Menu, then click the [ENTER] button.

System Status
[ENTER] to browse

2 Press the [ENTER] button to see the system status.

The hard disk status is displayed.



Press the [Cancel] button to return to “System Status [ENTER] to browse”.

Note

For information on messages that appear when errors occur, refer to “Messages Displayed on the LCD Panel” (page 61) in the “Appendix” chapter.

3 Press the ▼ button.

The host name and IP address appear. When using the IP address assigned by a DHCP server, “[D]” appears at the head of the IP address.

MACHINE - NAME
[D] 192.168.0.2

- 4 Press the ▼ button.
The current date and time appear.

10:30
Oct 11.2001

- 5 Press the ▼ button.
The MAC address of the server's network card is displayed.

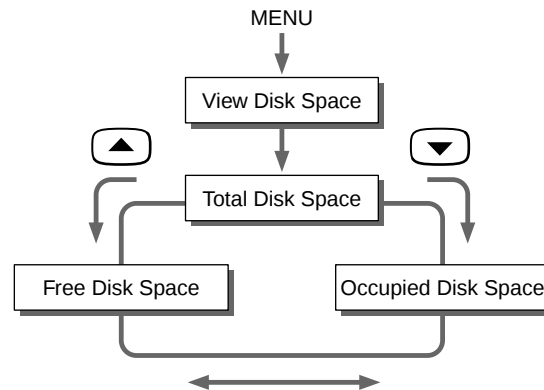
MAC Address
00:00:00:00:00:00

- 6 Press the [CANCEL] button twice to return to normal display.

View Disk Space Menu

In the View Disk Space Menu, you can check utilization of the hard disk.

The View Disk Space Menu consists of following items.



- Total Disk Space
Displays the total hard disk capacity.
- Occupied Disk Space
Displays the amount of disk space currently being utilized.
- Free Disk Space
Displays currently available disk space.

- 1 Enter the View Disk Space Menu, then press the [ENTER] button.

The user data area capacity (= total hard disk capacity - size of system area) is displayed.

Total Disk Space
20000[MB]

- 2 Press the ▼ button.

The amount of disk space currently being occupied by users is displayed.

Occupied Disk Space
10000[MB]

- 3 Press the ▼ button.

Currently available disk space is displayed.

Free Disk Space
10000[MB]

- 4 Press the [CANCEL] button twice to return to normal display.

Note

Capacities are calculated and displayed as follows: 1KB=1024B and 1MB=1024KB.

Using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu

Chapter

4

Overview

The FSV-E1 Administration Menu can be used to configure and operate the server. This chapter explains each of the menus in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

For information on how to access the FSV-E1 Administration Menu through a browser, refer to “Browser” (page 11) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

The following menus are included in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

- System Configuration Menu
Use to configure and operate the network and system.
- User Management Menu
Use to manage the users and folders.
- Maintenance Menu
Use to check the system status, restart and shut down the system, and update the system software.
- Online Document Menu
Use to display the Online Manual (this manual).

Caution

Make sure your browser is configured to enable JavaScript. With Internet Explorer 5.0, select “Tools” - “Internet Options” - “Security” - “Custom Level” - “Scripting” - “Active Scripting” - “Enable”.

System Configuration Menu

In the System Configuration Menu, you can configure and operate the network and system.

The System Configuration Menu consists of the following items.

- Network
Use to configure network related settings.
- Date & Time
Use to set the date and time.

- **Alert Email**
Use to specify an address to which automatic e-mail notification is sent when an error occurs in the system.
- **Password**
Use to change the system administrator password.
- **Windows**
Configure these settings for clients using Windows computers. You can set a workgroup name and make Windows network advanced settings.
- **UNIX**
Configure these settings for clients using UNIX computers. You can turn NFS (Network File System) service on or off and configure NFS settings.
- **Macintosh**
Configure these settings for clients using Macintosh computers. You can turn AppleTalk service on or off and set the AppleTalk zone.

Network

Use this item to make network settings.

Note

Some of the items in “Network” can be set using the control panel.

- 1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu. You can also directly click “Network” which is located below “System Configuration”.

The “Network” page appears.

Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information. (Note that pages previously displayed may have been saved in cache.)

- 2 Configure the items below.

Caution

Input the host name and IP address after confirming that there are no other machines with the same host name and IP address on the same network. No error message is displayed to alert you if there is more than one machine with the same parameters set. Take care not to set the same parameters as another machine, as this can result in malfunction.

Because Windows, NFS and AppleTalk services are temporarily shutdown when you click the “Submit”, be sure there are no users accessing the server before you click “Submit”.

Host Name

Enter the host name as up to 15 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number.

Domain Name

Enter the domain name using alphanumeric characters, hyphens “-”, and periods “.” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number. You can enter up to 63 characters, including the host name.

DHCP Client

Choose whether or not to use the IP address assigned by a DHCP server. If you select “YES,” you do not need to set the items below. Changed values are ignored.

IP Address

Enter the IP address.

Subnet Mask

Enter the subnet mask.

Default Gateway

Enter the IP address of the default gateway.

DNS (Primary)

Enter the IP address of the primary DNS server.

DNS (Secondary)

Enter the IP address of the secondary DNS server.

3 Click “Submit”.

The automatic connection dialog box appears. (When “DHCP” is set to “Yes”, the successful page is displayed instead of the dialog box.)

Press “OK” or “Cancel” to display the top page.

Note

Changing the IP address causes the password input dialog box to appear. After the password is approved, the software license agreement page appears. The software license agreement page does not appear if the IP address used for access is the same as the previous IP address.

Date & Time

Use this item to set the date and time.

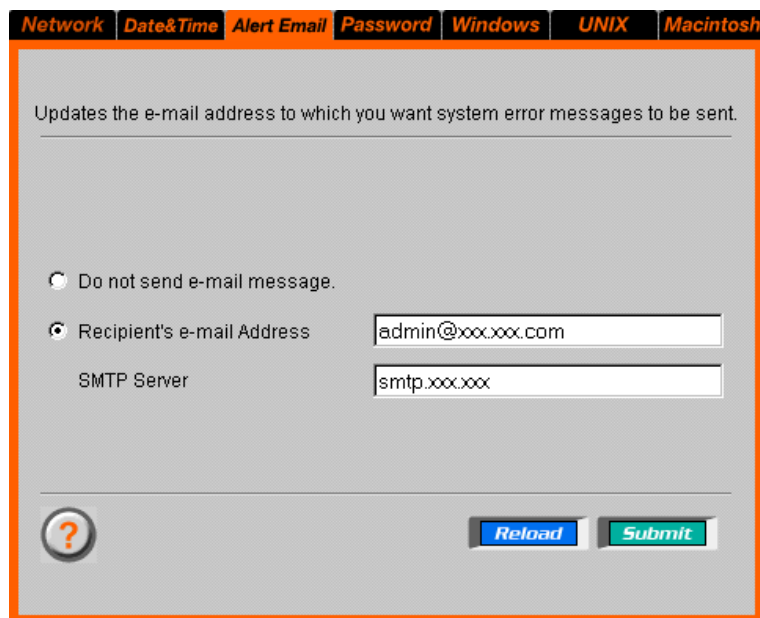
For information on how to set the date and time, refer to “Setting the Date and Time” (page 14) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

Alert Email

Use this item to specify an e-mail address to which e-mail notification is automatically sent when an error occurs in the system.

- 1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Alert Email”.
You can also directly click “Alert Email”, which is located below “System Configuration”.

The “Alert Email” page appears.



Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

- 2 Click to select whether or not error messages are to be sent.

Do not send e-mail message.

Error messages are not sent.

Recipient's e-mail Address

Error messages are sent. After selecting this option, enter the e-mail address to which the error messages are to be sent. Also, in the “SMTP Server” field, enter the IP address of the SMTP server.

- 3 Click “Submit”.

A message appears indicating that settings are complete.

- 4 Click “OK”.

The information set above is reflected in the “Alert Email” page. If you enter the e-mail address and click “Submit”, a test mail is sent. Recheck the settings if the test mail is not received.

Notes

- For information on error messages sent and remedies for errors, refer to “List of Error Messages Sent by Alert Email” (page 69) in the “Appendix” chapter.
- When an error occurs, the error message is sent every six hours.

Password

Use this item to set or change the system administrator password. The administrator password is extremely important for system security. When accessing the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, be sure to change the system administrator password before configuring the settings. Furthermore, closely guard the administrator password.

For information on how to set the administrator password, refer to “Setting or Changing the System Administrator Password” (page 13) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

Windows

Configure these settings for clients using Windows computers. In “Windows”, you can set workgroup names and make advanced Windows network settings.

Note

Windows network service is always active.

- 1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Windows”.
You can also directly click “Windows” which is located below “System Configuration”.

The “Windows” page appears.

Network Date&Time Alert Email Password Windows UNIX Macintosh

Updates Microsoft Network settings.

Workgroup WORKGROUP

Advanced Settings Parameter

? Reload Submit

Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

- 2 Enter the workgroup name as up to 15 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number.
- 3 To make advanced Windows network settings, click “Parameter”.

The “Parameter” page appears.

- 4 Configure the items below.

Workgroup

Enter the workgroup name as up to 15 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary. Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number.

Security

Set the security level.

Server

Select this if you want to perform user verification through another server. If “Server” is selected, “Password Server” is displayed. Enter the name of the server where you want to perform verification.

User

Only registered users can access the server from Windows.

Share

Select this if you want to grant non-registered users permission to use the server. However, non-registered users can only access the public folders.

Caution

Selecting the “Share” option enables any user, including users who are not registered with the server, to access the public folder. For security, avoid storing important or confidential data in the “public” folder.

Encrypt Password

Specify whether or not the password is to be encrypted. However, password encryption cannot be used with Microsoft Windows 95 OSR2, Windows NT 4.0 SP3, or earlier versions of Windows.

WINS Support

Specify whether or not the server is to run as a WINS server.

WINS Server

When using this server on multiple subnets, set the IP address for the WINS server you want to browse. If you do not want to browse a WINS server, leave this box empty. If you selected “Yes” for “WINS Support”, this item will not be reflected even when it is set.

Local Master

Specify whether or not the local master browser is to be set.

Domain Master

Specify whether or not the domain master browser is to be set.

DNS Proxy

Specify whether or not the DNS server is temporarily used when name resolution is not possible.

WINS Proxy

Specify whether or not this server is to serve as a proxy server for other WINS servers on other subnets.

Notes

- Clicking “Reset to Default” restores server settings to the factory default configuration.
- Clicking “Back” returns display to the screen shown in Step 1.

5 Click “Submit”.

A message appears indicating that settings are complete.

6 Click “OK”.

The settings are reflected in the “Windows” page.

UNIX

Configure these settings for clients using UNIX/Linux computers.

In “UNIX”, you can start or stop NFS (Network File System) service and configure NFS settings. You can also set UNIX client access permissions for each folder.

1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “UNIX”.

You can also click “UNIX” directly, which is located below “System Configuration”.

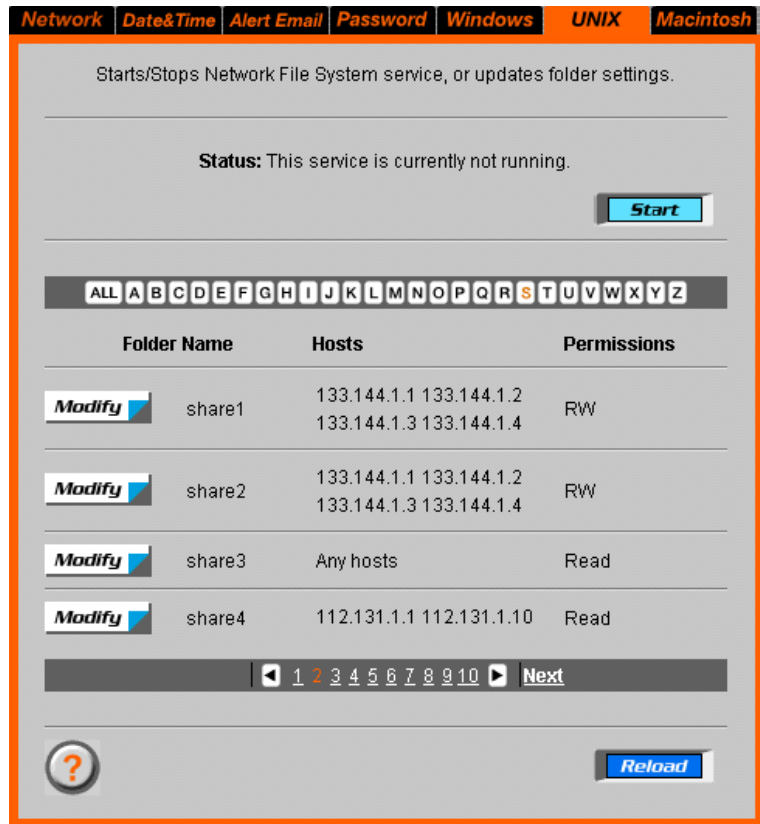
The “UNIX” page appears. In the “UNIX” page, a list of folders that can be used by UNIX clients and access permission information for those folders is displayed.

- A maximum of four folders are displayed per page.
- To search for a folder, click one of the letters displayed at the top of the page. All folders that contain the letter clicked as the first character of the folder name are displayed. If “ALL” is clicked, the folders are displayed in alphabetical order.
- If there are more than four registered folders, ,  and the page numbers are displayed at the bottom of the page. Clicking  displays the next list of folders (the next page). Clicking  displays the previous list

of folders (the previous page). Clicking a number displays the page corresponding to the number clicked.

- “Pre” and “Next” buttons appear if there are more than 11 pages. Use them to display following or previous pages.

For information on how to configure the folder settings, refer to “Folders” (page 45) in the “User Management Menu” section.



Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

2 Start or stop the NFS (Network File System) service, as desired.

Either “Start” or “Stop” is displayed, depending on the current status of NFS service.

“Start”

Starts NFS service. (This button appears if the service is inactive.)

“Stop”

Stops NFS service. (This button appears if the service is active.)

3 Click “Modify” next the folder name to set access permissions or IP addresses of clients.

The “Folder Setting for NFS” page appears.

Network Date&Time Alert Email Password Windows **UNIX** Macintosh

Folder Setting for NFS

Folder Name Folder1

Hosts

☐ Any hosts

☐ . . .

☐ . . .

☐ . . .

☐ . . .

Permissions ☒ Read Only ☐ Read/Write

? Back Submit

4 Configure the following items.

Hosts

Enter the IP addresses of hosts that are to be granted access rights to folders, then check the check boxes. To allow access from all hosts, select “Any hosts”.

Permissions

Select either “Read Only” or “Read / Write” for the specified folder.

Read Only

Grants users only read access to folders.

Read/Write

Grants users read and write access to folders.

Note

Clicking “Back” returns display to the screen shown in Step 1.

5 Click “Submit”.

The information set above is reflected in the list of folders on the “UNIX” page.

Caution

The server assigns fixed user ID (UID) and group ID (GID) to files/directories created by remote UNIX/Linux hosts.

Note

NFS service does not start automatically even when hosts are registered. Click “Start” to activate or restart the service.

Mounting Folders on Client Computers

To mount a folder on a UNIX or Linux computer, specify the following:

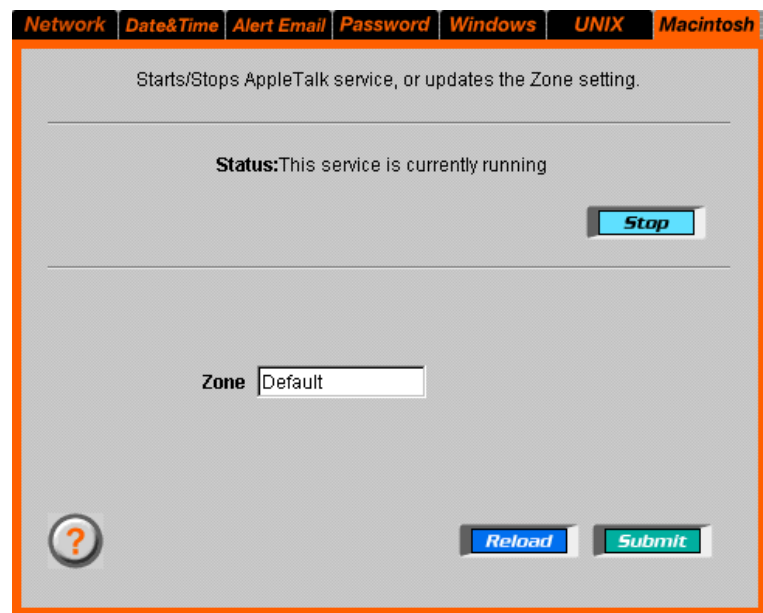
/home/foldername

Macintosh

Configure these settings for clients using Macintosh computers.
Use this item to start or stop the AppleTalk service and set zones.

- 1 Click “System Configuration” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, and then click “Macintosh”.
You can also directly click “Macintosh”, which is located below “System Configuration”.

The “Macintosh” page appears.



Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

- 2 Start or stop AppleTalk service, as desired.

Depending on the current operational status of the AppleTalk service, either “Start” or “Stop” is displayed.

“Start”
Starts AppleTalk service. (This button appears if the service is not active.)

“Stop”
Stops AppleTalk service. (This button appears if the service is active.)
- 3 Enter the zone name as up to 32 alphanumeric characters, including hyphens “-” if necessary.

Make sure the first character is a letter, not a number.

4 Click “Submit”.

A message appears indicating that configuration is complete.

5 Click “OK”.

The settings made above are reflected in the list of folders on the “Macintosh” page.

Caution

- Clients can only access the public folder.
- When the network settings are changed, the AppleTalk service will not activate or restart automatically. Restart the service and fix any necessary settings.

Note

Even after registering the zones, the AppleTalk service will not activate or restart automatically. Click “Start” to activate or restart the service.

User Management Menu

Use the User Management menu to manage users and folders.

This menu consists of following items.

- Users
Used for registering and deleting users.
- Folders
Used for creating and deleting folders.

Users

This section explains how to modify user registration data or delete users. For information on how to add users, refer to “Registering Users” (page 16) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

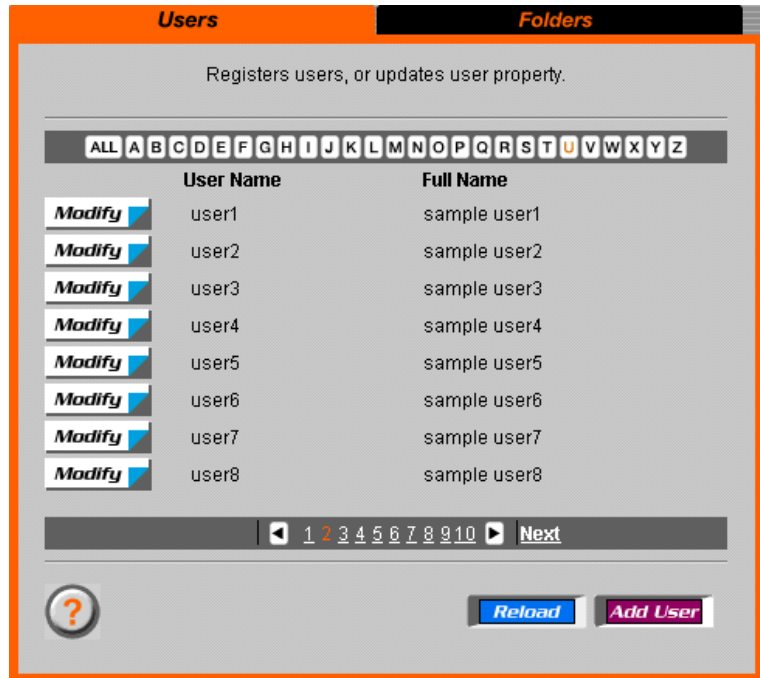
1 Click “User Management” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu. You can also directly click “Users”, which is located below “User Management”.

The “Users” page appears.

The “Users” page displays a list of users registered on the server.

- A maximum of eight users are displayed on one page.
- To search for a user, click one of the letters displayed at the top of the page. All users whose names begin with letter are displayed. If “ALL” is clicked, all users are displayed in alphabetical order.
- ◀, ▶ and page numbers are displayed at the bottom of the page. If there are more than eight registered users, clicking ▶ displays the next page of users. Clicking ▶ displays the previous page. Clicking a number displays the page the corresponding to the number clicked.

- “Pre” and “Next” buttons appear if there are more than 11 pages. Use them to display following or previous pages.



Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

Modifying User Registration Date

Caution

When modifying or deleting users or folders, make sure there are no Windows users who are currently accessing the server. Windows network service reboots during processing for folder modification or deletion, which may result in data loss that users are currently editing.

- 1 Click “Modify” for the user whose registration data is to be changed.

The “Modify User” page appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Modify User' page. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Users' (selected) and 'Folders'. Below the tabs is a 'Modify User' button. The form contains the following fields and controls:

- User Name:** Mike
- Full Name:** mike smith
- Update Password:** Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No'.
- New Password:** Text input field.
- Confirm New Password:** Text input field.

At the bottom of the form, there are four buttons: a question mark icon, 'Back', 'Delete User', and 'Submit'.

2 Modify the items below as necessary.

Full Name

Enter the full name of the user as up to 20 characters. See the online help for characters that can be used in full names.

Update Password

Click this to change the user password. To change the password, select “Yes”, then enter the new password in both the “New Password” field and the “Confirm New Password” field.

New Password

Enter the user password as up to 8 alphanumeric characters. See the online help for characters that can be used in passwords.

Confirm New Password

In the “Confirm New Password” field, re-enter the same password.

Note

Users can change passwords by themselves. Refer to “Changing the User Password” (page 18) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

3 Click “Submit”.

The modified contents are reflected in the “Users” page.

Deleting Users

Caution

When modifying or deleting users or folders, make sure there are no Windows users who are currently accessing the server. Windows network service reboots during processing for folder modification correction or deletion, which may result in data loss that users are currently editing.

1 Click “Modify” for the user to be deleted.

The “Modify User” page appears.



2 Click “Delete User”.

The user is deleted and removed from the “Users” page.

Folders

This section explains how to modify folder settings and delete folders. For information of how to create folders, refer to “Creating Folders” (page 19) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

1 Click “User Management” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Folders”.

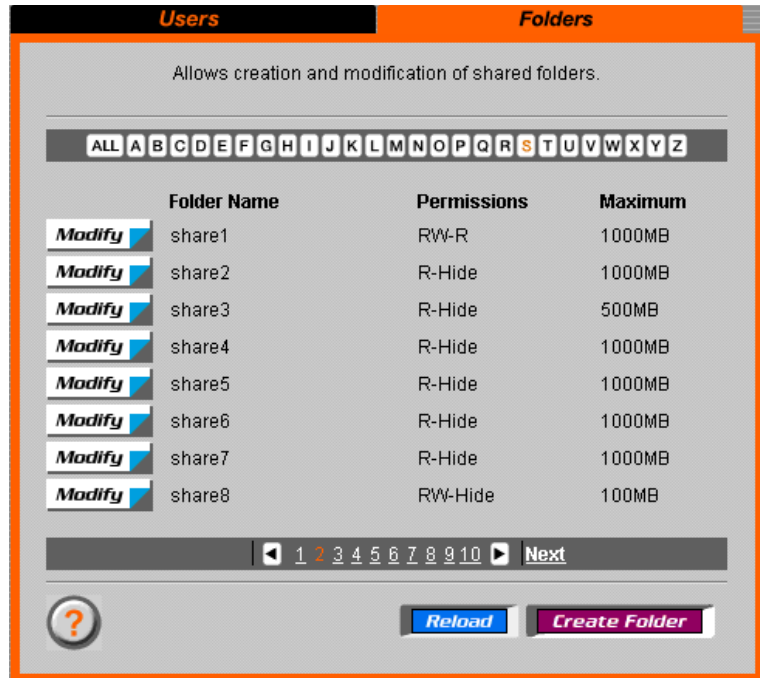
You can also directly click “Folders”, which is located below “User Management”.

The “Folders” page appears.

The “Folders” page lists the existing folders.

- A maximum of eight folders are displayed per page.
- To search for a folder, click one of the letters displayed at the top of the page. All folders whose names begin with the letter clicked are displayed. If “ALL” is clicked, the folders are displayed in alphabetical order.
- If there are more than eight registered folders, ◀, ▶ and page numbers are displayed at the bottom of the page. Clicking ▶ displays the next page of folders. Clicking ◀ displays the previous page of folders. Clicking a number displays the page corresponding to the number clicked.

- “Pre” and “Next” buttons appear if there are more than 11 pages. Use them to display following or previous pages.



Modifying Folder Settings

Caution

When modifying or deleting users or folders, make sure there are no Windows users who are currently accessing the server. Windows network service reboots during processing for folder modification or deletion, which may result in data loss that users are currently editing.

- 1 Click “Modify” for the folder whose settings are to be changed.

The “Modify Folder” page appears.

2 Modify the items below as necessary.

Comments

Enter any comment as up to 20 characters regarding the folder. See the online help for characters that can be used in comments.

Disk Space

Enter the maximum amount of disk space available to the folder.

- It is not possible to set 0MB as the disk space limit.
- Leave this field blank if you do not want to set a disk space limit.

Members

Specify each user to be granted permission to use the folder.

Member Permissions

Select the type of folder access permission.

Read

Allows users only to read the contents of the folder.

Read/Write

Allows users to read and write the contents of folder.

Guest Permissions

Select the type of access permission to be granted to users that are not selected in “Members”.

Read

Allows users only to view the contents of the folder.

Hide

Hides the contents in the folder from users who are not selected in “Members”.

Access by UNIX

Click to select whether or not the folder can be accessed from UNIX or Linux.

If “Yes” is clicked, the folder names and their access permissions are displayed on the “UNIX” page.

3 Click “Submit”.

The settings modified above are reflected in the “Folders” page.

To Delete Folders

When you delete a folder, all the files in the folder are deleted. Before you delete a folder, make sure there are no users currently accessing the folder or any files in the folder.

Caution

When modifying or deleting users or folders, make sure there are no Windows users who are currently accessing the server. Windows network service reboots during processing for folder modification or deletion, which may result in data loss that users are currently editing.

1 Click “Modify” for the folder to be deleted.

The “Folder Modification” page appears.

The screenshot shows the "Folder Modification" page. At the top, there are two tabs: "Users" and "Folders", with "Folders" being the active tab. Below the tabs is a button labeled "Modify Folder". The form contains the following fields and options:

- Folder Name:** A text field containing "folder1".
- Comments:** An empty text field.
- Disk Space:** A text field followed by "MB".
- Members:** A section with a list of 12 users (user1 to user12) and checkboxes next to each.
- Member Permissions:** Two radio buttons: "Read" and "Read/write".
- Guest Permissions:** Two radio buttons: "Read" and "Hide".
- Access by UNIX:** Two radio buttons: "Yes" and "No".

At the bottom of the form, there is a help icon (a circle with a question mark) and three buttons: "Back", "Delete Folder", and "Submit".

2 Click “Delete Folder”.

The folder is deleted and reflected in the “Users” page.

Maintenance Menu

In the Maintenance Menu, you can check the system's operational status and logs, restart and shut down the system, and update the system software.

The Maintenance Menu consists of following items.

- Status
Use this to check the system's operational status and logs.
- Shutdown
Use this to shut down or restart the system.
- Software Update
Use this to update the file server system software.

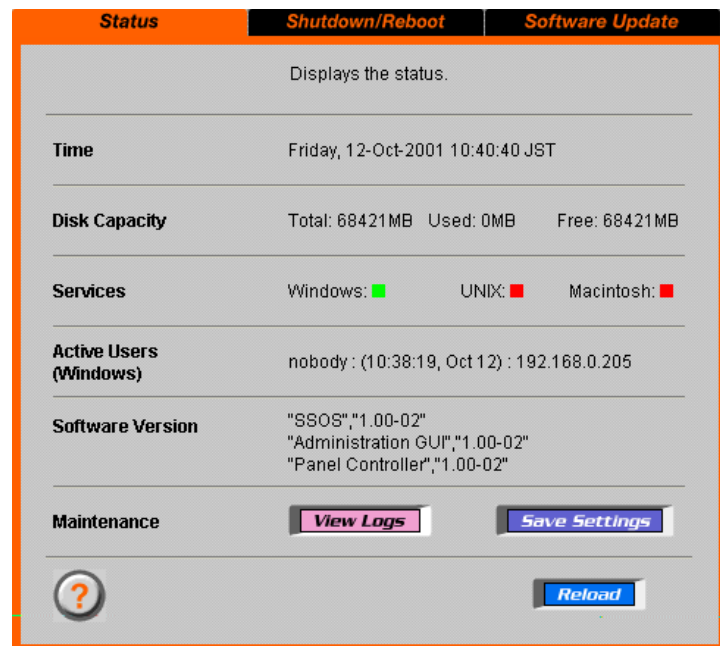
Status

Use this to check the system's operational status and logs.

- 1 Click “Maintenance” of the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.
You can also directly click “Status”, which is located above “Maintenance”.

The “Status” page appears.

This page shows the system's operational status.



Time

Indicates the current date and time settings of the server.

Disk Capacity

Indicates the user data area capacity (Total), the amount of disk space in use (Used) and available disk space (Free).

Capacities are calculated and displayed as follows: 1KB=1024B and 1MB=1024KB.

Services

Colors are used to indicate the status of the various services. Meanings of the colors are as follows:

Green: Running

Yellow: Status changing (the status of the server is changing from Running to Stopped or from Stopped to Running)

Red: Stopping

Active Users (Windows)

Displayed as “folder being accessed: (time of access): IP address”. When the “public” folder is accessed, “Nobody” appears for the folder name.

Software Version

Indicates the version number of the server's system software.

Note

Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.

- 2 To view the logs, click “View Logs”.

The error log is displayed. Displays errors that occurred while the server was running.



- 3 To save current settings, click "Save Settings".

The system settings saved here can be reflected to in the event that it becomes necessary to restore the system to the factory default condition

due to a system failure. For more about system repair, refer to “System Restore” (page 66) in “Appendix”.

Caution

If you change settings, be sure to save them with this button.

Note

- Data saved with “Save Settings” consists of network, email notification, password, Windows, UNIX, Macintosh settings, as well as user and folder information. (The contents of folders are not saved with this function.)
- If the total number of errors recorded in the error log exceeds 200, older errors are deleted from the log.
- Click “Reload” to update the display with the latest information.
- Clicking “Back” returns display to the “Status” page.
- For information on error logs and solutions to the errors, refer to “List of Error Logs” (page 70) in the “Appendix” chapter.

Shutdown

In “Shutdown”, the system can be shut down or restarted. You can also configure the system so that it shuts down automatically at a specified day and time on a weekly basis.

This section focuses on how to shut down the system at a specified day and time on a weekly basis. For information on how to shut down and restart the system, refer to “Shutting Down the System” (page XX) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

Caution

- After the system is shut down, the server power goes off automatically.
- When shutting down the system, do not use the power switch.
- When the system shuts down, all services running on the server are forcibly terminated. Before shutting down the system, make sure that no users are currently accessing the server. If you shut down the system while a file is being edited, the contents of the file may be damaged.
- Automatic system startup is not possible.
- You can also shut down or restart the system from the control panel.

- 1** Click “Maintenance” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Shutdown”.

You can also directly click “Shutdown”, which is located above “Maintenance”.

The “Shutdown” page appears.

Status **Shutdown/Reboot** **Software Update**

Shutdown/Reboots FSV-E1, or updates the shutdown schedule setting.

Now..

Reboot **Shutdown**

Shutdown Schedule

☐ Enable ☒ Disable

23 : 01

Mon ☐ Tue ☐ Wed ☐ Thu ☐ Fri ☐ Sat ☐ Sun ☐

Reload **Submit**

?

Note

Click “Reboot” to restart the system. Click “Shutdown” to shut down the system. For details, refer to “Shutting Down the System” (page 25) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

- 2 In “Shutdown Schedule”, select “Enable”.
 - 3 Click  and select the time and the day of the week to shut down the system.
 - 4 Click “Submit”.
- A message appears indicating that settings are complete.
- 5 Click “OK”.

The information set above is reflected in the “Shutdown” page.

Updating Software

The server system of can be updated in “Software Update”.

Caution

- Never install or update software other than that distributed by Sony for the FSV-E1. Installing or updating other software may destroy data or damage the system.
- Before you update the software, make sure that no users are currently accessing the server. You can check for active users with “Status” on the Maintenance Menu.
- Operation of the server is not assured if the upgrade is not installed from a Sony package file.

- 1 Copy the package file (distributed by Sony) to the hard disk of the computer.

Caution

The package file is copied to the location indicated in the “Target” field on the screen in Step 3. The location entered in the “Target” field must be all in single-byte alphanumeric characters except a location symbol.

(Example) C:\Windows\temp

Note

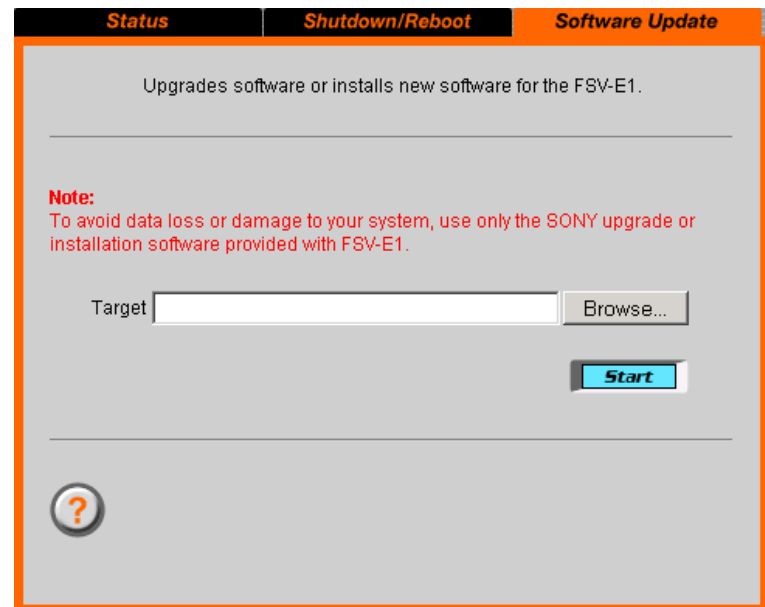
Download the package file from the StorStation Web site (<http://www.sony.co.jp/en/Products/storagesolution/>)

- 2 Click “Maintenance” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Status” and confirm that there are no active users of the server. You can also directly click “Status”, which is located above “Maintenance”.

If any users are found, instruct them to disconnect from the server.

- 3 Click “Maintenance” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Software Update”. You can also directly click “Update” which is located above “Maintenance”.

The “Software Update” page appears.



- 4 Click “Browse” and specify the package file copied to the hard disk of the computer in Step 1, then click “Open”.
- 5 Click “Start”.
- 6 When the confirmation message appears, click “Execute”.

This starts the software update process.

Do not operate anything until update is completed. (The LCD panel of the server displays normal standby. No message is displayed during update.)

When update is completed, a message appears indicating that update concluded successfully. Some software will display a message that prompts you to restart the system. In this case, restart the system by following the instructions of the message.

- 7** Click “Maintenance” on the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, then click “Status” and check if the updated version of the software is reflected in “Software Version”.
You can also directly click “Status” which is located above “Maintenance”.

Online Document Menu

This manual can be viewed in the Online Document Menu. For information on how to view the manual, refer to “About This Manual” (page 7) in Chapter 1, “Forward”.

Appendix

Precautions

Please observe the following precautions when using the equipment.

- The equipment is designed for use as a file server, and is not for use of as a web server or other purpose.
- It is not possible to install any software into the equipment other than software supplied by Sony specifically for use with the equipment.
- Do not connect the server directly to the Internet, as illegal access may result. Take adequate care regarding the way the system is set up.
- Sony does not accept any liability for loss of user data resulting from equipment malfunction or user operations.

Messages Displayed on the LCD Panel

The following types of messages are displayed on the LCD Panel.

- Standard messages that appear when you are launching the server or selecting a menu item
- Messages that appear when you are viewing status
- Error messages that appear when an error has occurred

Standard messages

Displayed message	Description
SONY StorStation	• Appears after turning on the server power.
Please wait Checking Filesystem*	• Appears while the server is running.
Please wait Checking Disk Quota*	

Standard messages (Continued)

Displayed message	Description
FSV-E1 112.131.0.100 10:30 Oct. 11, 2001 Free Disk Space 10000[MB] Occupied Disk Space 10000[MB]	These are messages that are displayed when the server is idle. In the Display Mode Menu, you can set the type of messages to display.
Enter Password?	Enter the system administrator password. When you enter the Configuration Menu, this message appears.
Password OK!	The system administrator password is verified.
Password Failed!	The system administrator password is incorrect.
[ENTER] to activate [CANCEL] to abort	Press the [ENTER] button to activate the settings. Press the [CANCEL] button to ignore them.
[ENTER] to reboot [CANCEL] to abort	Press the [ENTER] button to restart the system. Press the [CANCEL] button if you don't want to restart the system.
Please wait Now Rebooting*	The system is being restarted.
[ENTER] to shutdown [CANCEL] to abort	Press the [ENTER] button to shut down the system. Press the [CANCEL] button if you don't want to shut down the system.
Please wait Now Shutting Down*	The system is being shut down.
Please wait Now Rebooting*	The system is being restarted.
Please wait Restarting Network*	The network system is being restarted.

Displayed messages on the menus

Displayed message	Description
Configuration	This message appears when you enter the Configuration Menu.
Network Hostname? MACHINE-NAME DHCP Client? [YES] NO IP Address? 112.131.000.100 Subnet Mask? 255.255.255.000 Default Gateway? 000.000.000.000 DNS (primary)? 000.000.000.000	This message appears when you enter the Network Menu. The Network Menu is a submenu of the Configuration Menu.
Reboot System	This message appears when you enter the Reboot System Menu. The Reboot System Menu is a submenu of the Configuration Menu.
Shutdown System	This message appears when you enter the Shutdown System Menu. The Shutdown System Menu is a submenu of the Configuration Menu.

Displayed messages on the menus (Continued)

Displayed message	Description
Display Mode 10:30 Oct 11.2001 MACHINE-NAME [D] 112.131.0.2 Free Disk Space 10000[MB] Occupied Disk Space 10000[MB]	This message appears when you enter the Display Mode Menu. The Display Mode Menu is a submenu of the Configuration Menu.

Displayed messages when viewing status

Displayed message	Description
HDD Space: Full HDD Check: Error	- HDD Space: The available capacity of the hard disk is now less than 100MB. - HDD Check: An error occurred on the hard disk during the restart check.
Httpd: Not Running CIFS: Not Running	- Httpd: Due to an unpredictable error, HTTPD (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon) cannot be started or it is completely down. - CIFS: Due to an unpredictable error, CIFS cannot be started or it is completely down.
NFS: Not Running ATalk: Not Running	- NFS: Due to an unpredictable error, NFS (Network File System) cannot be started or it is completely down. - ATalk: The AppleTalk service is completely down.
FSV-E1 [D] 112.131.0.100	This is the host name and IP address of the server.
10:30 Oct. 11, 2001	This is the current time and date.
MAC Address 00:00:00:00:00:00	The MAC address of the server's network card is displayed.
Total Disk Space 20000[MB]	This is the user data area capacity (= total hard disk capacity - system area capacity).
Occupied Disk Space 10000[MB]	This is the amount of disk space in use.

Displayed messages when viewing status (Continued)

Displayed message	Description
Free Disk Space 10000 [MB]	This is the amount of available disk space.

Adjust the Contrast of the Liquid Crystal Display

Use the control panel to adjust the contrast of the liquid crystal display.

- 1 Press the [CANCEL] button for about two seconds.

Adjust LCD Contrast
< - (-) (+) - >

- 2 Use the ◀ button and ▶ button to adjust the contrast.
Press the ◀ button to lighten and the ▶ button to darken.
- 3 Press the [CANCEL] button to return to normal display.

Resetting System

Repairing the File System

Power failures or irregular system shutdowns can cause file system problems. If such a problem arises and a file system error is detected, the message below appears on the display.

Repair Filesystem?
YES [NO]

If such a message appears, follow the procedure below to repair the file system. Note that some files may be damaged as a result.

- 1 To repair the file system, press the ◀ and ▶ buttons, select “YES”, then press the [ENTER] button.

Repair Filesystem?
YES [NO]

If you do not want to repair the file system, select “NO”, then press the [ENTER] button.

Caution

Some data may be lost when you repair the file system.

The following message appears.

**It possibly damages
to some files...**

- 2** When this message appears, press the ◀ and ▶ buttons, select “YES”, then press the [ENTER] button.

Agree to repair?
YES [NO]

If you do not want to repair the file system, select “NO”, then press the [ENTER] button to shut down the system.

The following message appears while repair processing is taking place. It may take more than 10 minutes.

Do not turn off!
Now Repairing*

Caution

Never turn off the power during processing. It could make it impossible to boot if the reset process is incomplete.

The system reboots after processing is complete.
Note that some files may be damaged as a result.

Please wait
Now Rebooting*

If system repair fails, a message is displayed to inform you in which area the failure occurred.

When the failure occurs in the system area

The following message is displayed when there is a repair failure in the system area. If this message appears, you can use rescue mode to reset the system to the factory default settings. To reboot the system in rescue mode, press the [ENTER] button. For details of the procedure, refer to “System Restore” (page 66).

Failed to repair!
Press [ENTER]

When the failure occurs in the user area

The following message is displayed when there is a repair failure in the user area. A message asking you whether or not to format the user area appears. For details of the procedure, refer to “Formatting the User Area” (page 68).

Failed to repair!
User Area [ENTER]

System Restore

If it is not possible to reset the system with file system repair, or a major error is detected when the system boots up, the message below appears on the display.

[ENTER] Rescue Mode
[CANCEL] Shutdown

If such a message appears, you can reset the system to the factory default settings. In this case, user data or settings information is not overwritten. Previously backed up settings data is used. Follow the operations below to reset the system in Rescue Mode.

- 1 Press the [ENTER] button.

Reboot the system in Rescue Mode (System restore mode).

Press the [CANCEL] button to shutdown the system.

**[ENTER] Rescue Mode
[CANCEL] Shutdown**

The SYSTEM LED blinks, and a message informing you that the system is about to reboot in Rescue Mode appears.

**++Rescue Mode++
Starting the System***

Note

You can start the server in Rescue Mode manually as follows. Hold down the [MENU], ◀ and [ENTER] buttons simultaneously for about 30 seconds immediately after turning the power on.

- 2 To reset the system to the factory default settings, press the ◀ and ▶ buttons, select “YES”, then press the [ENTER] button.

**Restore Default?
YES [NO]**

If you do not want to reset the system, select “NO”, then press the [ENTER] button to shut down the system.

- 3 When the confirmation message appears, press the ◀ and ▶ buttons, select “YES”, then press the [ENTER] button.

**Are you sure?
YES [NO]**

Select “NO”, then press the [ENTER] button if you want to shut down the server.

The following message appears during processing.

**Do not turn off!
Now Restoring***

Caution

Never turn off the power during processing. It could make it impossible to boot if the reset process is incomplete.

The system reboots after processing is complete and the following message appears.

**Restore Succeeded!
Now Rebooting***

The restored system boots up.

**Please Wait
Starting the System***

Caution

If you updated software, you need to re-update it after restoring factory default settings.

Formatting the User Area

The following message appears if it is not possible to repair the file system for the user area.

**Failed to repair!
User Area [ENTER]**

If such a message appears, you can format the user area. Note that formatting the user area erases all data. Follow the operations below to format the user area or shutdown the system.

- 1 Press the [ENTER] button.

The following message appears.

**Failed to repair!
User Area [ENTER]**

- 2 To format the user area, use the ◀ and ▶ buttons to select “YES”, then press the [ENTER] button.

If you do not want to format the user area, select “NO” and then press the [ENTER] button to shut down the system.

**Format User Area?
YES [NO]**

- 3 When the confirmation message appears, use the ◀ and ▶ buttons to select “YES” then press the [ENTER] button.

Select “NO”, then press the [ENTER] button if you want to shut down the server.

**Erase all data?
YES [NO]**

Caution

Selecting “YES”, will erase all user created files.

The following message appears during processing (Processing takes one or two minutes.).

**Do not turn off!
Now formatting***

Caution

Never turn off the power during processing. The system may become impossible to reboot if the reset process is incomplete.

Reboot the system after formatting is complete.

**Please wait
Now Rebooting***

Caution

Settings data is not erased when you format the user area. After the system reboots, be sure to restore the factory default settings with the control panel. For more about restoring default settings, refer to “Restoring the Server to the Factory Default Configuration” (page 69) in “Appendix”.

Restoring the Server to the Factory Default Configuration

The server can be restored to the factory default configuration.

Caution

If this operation is performed, all settings (such as host names, IP addresses, and passwords) are restored to the factory default settings and all the user data is deleted. After this operation, you need to reconfigure all necessary settings.

Use the control panel to restore the default factory settings.

- 1 Press the ▲ button and the ▼ button simultaneously for about two seconds.

**Special
Reset All**

- 2 Press the [ENTER] button.
The confirmation message appears.

**Are you sure?
YES [NO]**

- 3 Select [YES], and then press the [ENTER] button.

The message on the right appears.
The default factory settings are restored, and the system is automatically restarted.

**Reset All
Processing...**

Caution

Please do not (under ANY circumstances!) turn off the power while this message is being displayed. If you turn off the power, the file server may become inoperable.

- 4 Reconfigure the server.

List of Error Messages Sent by Alert Email

Error message	Description
Message: The available capacity is less than 100M byte. Recommended Action: (1) Remove some files from disk to make more free space.	Available hard disk space has fallen below 100 MB. • Delete files that are no longer needed as soon as possible to make more disk space available. • If the error still occurs after increasing available disk to more than 100 MB, contact a Sony Technical Center.

Error message	Description
Message: Filesystem check failed. Recommended Action: (1) Restart the system. (2) If this error continuously occurs, contact Sony Technical Center.	An error occurred during the server file system start-up check. Restart the server. If the error continues to occur, contact a Sony Technical Center.
Message: CIFS service is abruptly down. Recommended Action: (1) Restart the system. (2) Check other Windows servers. (3) Check Windows Network settings.	CIFS service (Windows Network File Service) has gone down. (1) Restart the server. (2) Verify other Windows server. (3) Verify the Windows network settings.
Message: Web Server is abruptly down. Recommended Action: (1) Restart the system.	The Web server has gone down. Restart the server from the control panel.

List of Error Logs

Error causes	Error log	Description
Disc space error	12/06/2001/ 10:08:50:E#1 HDD: The available capacity is less than 100MB	Available hard disk space has fallen below 100 MB. - Delete files that are no longer needed as soon as possible to make more disk space available. - If the error still occurs after increasing available disk to more than 100 MB, contact a Sony Technical Center.
File system error	12/06/2001/ 10:08:50:E#2 HDD: Filesystem check failed	An error occurred during the server file system start-up check. Restart the server. If the error continues to occur, contact a Sony Technical Center.
CIFS error	12/06/2001/ 10:08:50:E#16 CIFS: CIFS service is abruptly down	CIFS service (Windows Network File Service) has gone down. Restart the server.
HTTPD error	12/06/2001/ 10:08:50:E#32 Httpd: Web Server is abruptly down	The Web server has gone down. Restart the server from the control panel.
Software upload error	12/06/2001/ 10:08:50:E#48 Update: Software update failed	Software update processing failed. Verify that the software update you are attempting belongs to this server, then try the update again. If the error still occurs, contact a Sony Technical Center.

Troubleshooting

Before contacting a Sony Technical Center, please check the following items once again. Contact the Sony Support Center if the problem persists.

The server does not work.

- Verify that the power switch is turned on.
- Verify that the power cable is connected correctly.
- If the message “Repair Filesystem?” appears on the upper part of the display, and the display does not change, refer to “Resetting System” (page 65) in “Appendix”.
- If the message “[ENTER] Rescue Mode” appears on the upper part of the display, and the display does not change, refer to “Resetting System” (page 65) in “Appendix”.

The server cannot be accessed from a browser

- Verify whether the network cable is connected correctly.
- Verify whether the front LAN LED, the rear LINK LED and ACT LED are lit.
- Verify whether or not the Web server function (HTTPD) is active. The current state of HTTPD can be checked in the control panel (“View Status” - “System Status”).
- Verify whether or not the IP address entered on the browser is correct. The current IP address can be checked in the control panel (“Configuration” - “Network”).
- Verify whether or not the network settings (IP address etc.) is correct. The current network settings can be checked in the control panel (“Configuration” - “Network”).
- Verify whether any other devices are using the same IP address as the server.

Buttons do not work

- If you suspend button operations for 2 minutes or more, the server automatically returns to standby mode. In standby mode, you must press the [MENU] button for more than 2 seconds to move to the next menu item (“Configuration” and so on). Make sure that the server is not in standby display mode. The server was in standby display mode if “Configuration” appears when you press the [MENU] button for more than 2 seconds.

Even though the server is set up as a DHCP client, no IP address appears on the server's LCD display.

- Verify whether the network cable is connected correctly.
- Verify whether the front LAN LED and the rear LINK LED are lit.
- Verify whether the DHCP server is active on the network.
- Verify whether there any IP addresses are available for the DHCP server to assign.

The server cannot be found on the network from Windows

- Verify whether Windows network service is active on the server. The current state of Windows network service can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“Maintenance” - “Status”) or in the control panel (“View Status” (CIFS)).

- Verify the host name of the server, then search for the computer again. If you configured the network or Windows settings using the FSV-E1 Administration Menu, it might take some time for the settings to be reflected. The host name can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“System Configuration” - “Network”) or in the control panel (“View Status”).

A folder on the server cannot be accessed from Windows

- Verify whether Windows network service is active on the server. The current state of Windows network service can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“Maintenance” - “Status”) or in the control panel (“View Status” - “System Status” (CIFS)).
- Verify the folder access permissions. The folder access permissions can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“User Management” - “Folders”).
- Verify whether the settings in “Windows” - “Settings” (in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu) are appropriately configured for the current network environment and operating system.

The server cannot be found on the network from the Macintosh

- Verify whether or not Macintosh network service (AppleTalk) is active on the server. The current state of the network service can be checked from the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“Maintenance” - “Status”) or in the control panel (“View Status” - “System Status” (ATalk)).

A folder cannot be mounted from UNIX/Linux

- Check whether or not UNIX network service (NFS) is active on the server. The current state of the network service can be checked from the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“Maintenance” - “Status”) or in the control panel (“View Status” - “System Status” (NFS)).
- Check whether the folder to be mounted is set to allow access from UNIX/Linux. The folder settings can be checked in the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“System Management” - “UNIX”).
- Check whether the folder to be mounted is in the correct location. For information on how to mount folders, refer to “Access from UNIX/Linux” (page 24) in Chapter 2, “Basic Use”.

The files cannot be stored in the server

- Verify that the free disk space in the server. Delete files that are no longer needed as soon as possible to make more disk space available. The current free disk space can be checked from the FSV-E1 Administration Menu (“Maintenance” - “Status”) or in the control panel (“View Disk Space”).
- Check the folder access permissions. The access permissions of the folder can be checked in “User Management” - “Folders” or “System Configuration” - “UNIX” (when using UNIX/Linux) of the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

The server shuts down automatically

- Check whether the shutdown schedule is set to “Disable” in “Shutdown” of the FSV-E1 Administration Menu.

Others

- If you are unable to rectify problems by the methods described above, or the system becomes unstable, you can reset the system manually. For details, refer to “System Restore” (page 66) in “Appendix”.

Main Specifications

Hardware

Hard disk drive	80GB (FSV-E1/80) (1)
LCD panel	20 characters × 2 rows
LED lamps	5 lamps
External connectors	
Ethernet	10Base-T/100Base-TX (RJ-45) (1)
Operating environment	
	Temperature: 5 to 35°C
	Humidity: 20 to 80%
	(Avoid condensation)
Rated Voltage	AC100-127/200-240V (50/60Hz)
Rated Current	1.5A
External dimension	
	430(W) × 44(H) × 374(D)
	16.9(W) × 1.7(H) × 14.7(D)
Weight	About 6kg
	About 13.2lb.

Notice: Specifications and outward appearance of FSV-E1 are subject to change without notice.

This product uses GPL/LGPL software. Users have the right to obtain, modify and to redistribute the source code.

Please refer to the following URL for details.

<http://www.sony.co.jp/en/Products/storagesolution/>

Glossary

100Base-TX

A UTP cable consisting of 4 pairs of two wires (8 conductors) each, twisted together into a single, unshielded set (i.e., the cable is not enclosed in a metallic mesh to block electromagnetic noise). This is referred to as a twisted pair cable, and 100Base-TX cables meet the Category 5 specifications for such cables.

A cable of this type is capable of carrying unmodulated signal data at the rate of 100 megabits per second over distances of up to 100 meters (with a 100 Mbps base band system). It is used for connection to local area networks using fast Ethernet, which operate at speeds in excess of 10 Mbps (data transfer at the rate of 10 megabits per second).

10Base-T

A UTP cable consisting of 4 pairs of two wires (8 conductors) each, twisted together into a single, unshielded set (i.e., the cable is not enclosed in a metallic mesh for blocking electromagnetic noise). Also referred to as a twisted pair cable, it is commonly used for connection in Ethernet-based local area networks.

A cable of this type is capable of carrying unmodulated signal data at the rate of 10 megabits per second over distances of up to 100 meters (with the 10 Mbps base band system).

AppleTalk

The general term used to refer to the protocol that is used for data communication with Apple's Macintosh operating system. Allows sharing of files between computers. Browser

A program for viewing Web pages. Includes products such as Netscape Navigator and Microsoft's Internet Explorer.

CIFS (Common Internet File System)

A protocol (established set of means and procedures for conducting data communication) that enables file sharing between Windows computers. Basically the same as the SMB (Server Message Block) protocol jointly developed by Microsoft and Intel, it was later renamed to promote use on the Internet. The two protocols have basically the same specifications, and the names are used interchangeably. Sometimes written CIFS/SMB.

Capacity limit

To limit the amount of disk space that a particular user can use. Also referred to as a quota or disk quota.

Client computer

A computer that is connected to a server in a network environment, and which receives service from a server.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

A protocol (an established set of means and procedures for conducting data communication) for dynamically assigning IP addresses. A DHCP server provides an IP address to client computers when they are started up. It is also capable of providing client computers with information such as gateway addresses, domain names, and subnet masks.

DHCP server

A server that uses DHCP protocol (an established set of means and procedures for conducting data communication) to dynamically provide client computers with TCP/IP configuration information upon startup.

DNS (Domain Name System)

A distributed database system (i.e., a database in which another server continues providing information if trouble causes a particular server to go down) for managing information such as IP addresses and host names. Capable of identifying devices from host names or objects from URLs (Uniform Resources Locator: a system used for specifying the locations of files and other resources on the Internet and intranets) even when corresponding IP addresses are not known. (Example: <http://www.fsv.sony.co.jp>) Also capable of finding IP addresses from host names.

DNS (primary) server

The DNS server that has primary responsibility for handling inquiries from clients and other DNS servers.

DNS (secondary) server

An alternate DNS server that is used when the primary DNS server goes down or is very slow to respond due to heavy load.

Default gateway

With TCP/IP networks, a device that serves as a bridge for data communication between two networks, or between devices that are not located within the same network. Ordinarily, this is the IP address of a router.

Directory

A storage location for files. Also referred to as a folder.

Disk capacity

The measure of space available for saving programs and files.

Domain master server

A server that is situated in each domain, and which receives information from other local master browsers and creates a list of servers in the overall domain.

Domain name

The name that indicates a network consisting of hosts that are connected to the Internet and the servers at the heart of that network. As with IP addresses, domain names must not be duplicated. A domain name is delimited by commas, and ordinarily the elements are given in order of decreasing scope from the right. For example: With "fsv.sony.co.jp", "fsv" indicates the host (a computer), "sony" designates the Sony network, "co" indicates a company or commercial business, and "jp" indicates Japan. In other words, "fsv.sony.co.jp" indicates the computer fsv belonging to the company Sony in Japan.

Encrypted password

A password that is encrypted for transmission over a network, so that it cannot be read by any third party.

File system

A system for recording information used when reading or writing files, such as the storage location, the date, and the owner.

Folder

A storage location for files. Also referred to as a directory.

HTTPD (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon)

Software that runs in the background (works without user intervention) to provide web server functions. HTTP is a protocol by which a Web server sends text and graphics, and the D is an abbreviation for Daemon, indicating that the object is software.

Host name

A unique name assigned to a device (such as a computer) connected to a TCP/IP network. Also referred to as a machine name or PC name.

Hub

A switching device through which a number of devices (such as computers) can be connected to a network. Since connected devices are arrayed with the hub at the center, this type of connection is referred to as a star topology. Most hubs used with the Internet are equipped with signal amplifier (repeater) to support physical extensions.

IP address

An identifier used to indicate the addresses of devices (such as computers) that are connected to a network. Since this identifier is used to designate a particular destination during data exchange, each IP address must be unique. The address consists of four period-delimited fields, each consisting of a number from 0 to 255. (In other words, a group of four 8-bit decimal numbers, where a bit is the smallest unit of data handled by a computer, and represents a 1-digit binary number of 0 or 1. With 8 bits, 28 or 256 values can be represented; e.g., 123.234.231.241)

LAN (Local-Area Network)

A network encompassing a relatively limited area, such as a building, a floor, an organization, or a company. The distance covered typically ranges from a few meters to a few kilometers.

LED (light-emitting diode)

A diode that emits light, and is used as a status indicator.

Local master browser

A server that is situated in each subnet for the purpose of creating lists of servers located within that subnet, acquiring the list of servers in the overall domain from the domain master browser, and sending that list to clients in response to inquiries.

Log

A record of events occurring during system operation, along with their times of occurrence; or, the file containing such a record. For example, an error log contains a list of errors occurring in the system, while an access log records access to the server.

MAC (Media Access Control) address

A number that is assigned to each NIC (Network Interface Card; also referred to as LAN card or LAN board, a NIC is installed in the computer to allow connection to a network, and is equipped with a port for connection to a 100Base-TX, 10Base-T, or other network cable.) The numbers are not duplicated anywhere in the world. Used for physical communication within the network, they are converted to IP addresses by the NIC driver software. With Windows, it is called the adapter address, and with the Macintosh OS it is called the network address.

Mount

To make accessible, either by connection to the computer itself, or by placement on the hard disk drive or other storage medium of a computer on the network.

NFS (Network File System)

A method for sharing files over a network. NFS makes it possible to use files located on another computer on the network as if they were located on your own machine. A trademark of Sun Microsystems, it is primarily used with UNIX, but has also been adapted for use with Windows and Mac computers.

Network card

A device installed in a computer or router to enable connection to a network. Equipped with a port (connector) for connection to a 100Base-TX, 10Base-T, or other network cable. Also referred to as a LAN card, LAN board, or NIC (network interface card).

Network system

A system for sharing resources such as files and printers.

Operating system

Basic software that manages and controls operation of a computer. (Example: Windows, Macintosh, UNIX)

Proxy

Performs a service on the Web as an intermediary for a Web server. Relays requests from clients, passes them to servers, and returns the results to clients.

Rack mount

Ordinarily, a 19-inch rack (cabinet) in which servers or disk units made to fit such a rack are mounted. A rack mount kit is hardware for mounting devices in such a rack.

Router

A repeater for connecting networks to one another. Determines the optimum path (route) for forwarding received data. A router provides control over a higher level of processing than a device such as a hub, and is used in constructing medium- to large-scale networks.

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)

A protocol (established set of means and procedures for conducting data communication) used for sending mail over the Internet or an intranet. Using during transmission by client PCs, and for communication between servers. POP (Post Office Protocol) is used for receiving mail from a server.)

SMTP server

A server used for sending mail via the Internet or an intranet.

Server

A computer that provides a variety of types of service. Examples include file servers, WEB servers, and database servers.

Service

A task (also referred to as a process, viewed from the system as a single processing unit) or application that resides in the system and runs in the background (i.e., constantly runs, but is not controlled by the user). Also referred to as a daemon or driver.

Subnet mask

A number that is used for dividing IP addresses used on a TCP/IP network into network numbers and host numbers. This method is used to allow different networks that are connected through a router to recognize that they are different networks. (Example) When the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0, in the IP address 123.234.56.78, the 123.234.56 is the network number, and 78 is the host number. In this case, up to 254 terminals can be connected to the network.

TCP/IP protocol

The term generally used to refer to the established set of means and procedures by which devices connected to a TCP/IP network communicate with one another. TCP/IP is the most widely used of the various protocols extant, and is also used on the Internet.

WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service)

A service for managing IP addresses and host names in a Windows environment. Allows host names to be identified from IP addresses.

Web server

A server machine that distributes data for viewing over the Web, or the service provided by such a machine. Also referred to as a WWW (World Wide Web) server.

Windows network

A network built from machines that use a Microsoft operating system, such as Windows or MS-DOS. Uses a protocol (established set of means and procedures for conducting data communication) called NetBEUI.

Workgroup name

A grouping of devices connected to a Windows network for the purpose of sharing resources such as files and servers. Specifying a particular workgroup name makes it possible to share network resources with other devices using the same name.

Zone name

Indicates a particular area or a logical range. With AppleTalk, indicates a logical group, and with DNS indicates the area of responsibility of the administrator.

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