

cPanel Features List

Files

File Manager

Use the [File Manager](#) to quickly manage and navigate your files. This feature allows you to upload, create, remove, and edit files without the hassle of FTP or other third-party applications.

Images

Manage the images on your site with the [Image s](#) feature. You can resize, convert file types, or view your images with this built-in feature.

Directory Privacy

Formerly *Password Protect Directories*

Use [Directory Privacy](#) to limit access to certain resources on your website. Enable this feature to password-protect specific directories that you want to keep private from certain visitors.

Disk Usage

The [Disk Usage](#) feature scans your disk and displays a graphical overview of your account's available space. After you know which files use the most space, you can clean out the clutter.

Web Disk

[Web Disk](#) gives you access to your website's files as if they were a local drive on your computer. Use this feature to edit, navigate, upload, and download files on a remote web server.

FTP Accounts

Use the [FTP Accounts](#) interface to manage File Transfer Protocol (FTP) accounts.

FTP Connections

Formerly *FTP Session Control*

[FTP Connections](#) allow you to see who is logged in to your site via FTP. Terminate FTP connections to prevent file access by unwarranted users.

Anonymous FTP

If you have files that you wish to be publicly available to download, use [Anonymous FTP](#) to allow users to connect to your FTP directory

without a password. It is risky to allow anonymous users to access any part of your system and may be considered a security hole.

Backup

When you use the [Backup](#) interface to back up your website, you download a zipped copy of your entire site to your computer (home directory, databases, email forwarders, and email filters).

Backup Wizard

Use the [Backup Wizard](#) as a step-by-step guide to assist you and make certain that you do not lose anything important.

Databases

phpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin is a third-party tool that you can use to manipulate MySQL databases. For more information about how to use phpMyAdmin, visit the [phpMyAdmin website](#).

MySQL® Databases

[MySQL Databases](#) allow you to manage large amounts of information over the web easily. They are necessary to run many web-based applications, such as bulletin boards, content management systems, and online retail shops.

MySQL® Database Wizard

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Remote MySQL®

[Remote MySQL](#) allows you to configure databases to be accessed remotely. This can be useful if you want to allow applications, such as bulletin boards, shopping carts, or guestbooks, on your other servers to access the databases.

PostgreSQL® Databases

[PostgreSQL Databases](#) allow you to manage large amounts of information over the web easily. They are necessary to run many web-based applications, such as bulletin boards, content management systems, and online retail shops.

PostgreSQL® Database

Wizard

If you need to create a database as well as the account that will access it, we recommend that you use the [PostgreSQL Database Wizard](#). This guide helps you create a database, add users, and link a database to an existing user account.

phpPgAdmin

phpPgAdmin is a third-party tool that you can use to manipulate PostgreSQL databases. For more information about how to use phpPgAdmin, visit the [phpPgAdmin website](#).

Warning:

Some versions of PostgreSQL are ANSI SQL-92 compliant and do not support recursive grants, wildcard grants, or future grants. To allow multiple users to access your PostgreSQL tables, click *Synchronize Grants* in the *PostgreSQL Databases* interface (*Home >> Databases >> PostgreSQL Databases*) after you add a table.

Domains

Site Publisher

Use the [Site Publisher](#) interface to quickly create simple websites from a variety of templates. You can use this feature, for example, to ensure that visitors can find your contact information while you design a more elaborate website.

Addon Domains

[Addon Domains](#) are additional websites that are hosted on your account. Each addon domain has its own files and will appear as a separate website to your visitors.

Subdomains

[Subdomains](#) are subsections of your website that can exist as a new website without a new domain name. Use subdomains to create memorable URLs for different content areas of your site. For example, you can create a subdomain for your blog that is accessible through `blog.example.com` and `www.example.com/blog`.

Aliases

Formerly *Parked Domains*

Domain [Aliases](#) allow you to point additional domain names to your existing hosting account. This allows users to reach your website if they enter the pointed domain URL in their browsers.

Redirects

[Redirects](#) allow you to make a specific web page redirect to another page and display the contents of that page. This allows you to make a page with a long URL accessible through a page with a shorter, more memorable URL.

Simple Zone Editor

Use the [Simple Zone Editor](#) to create and edit A and CNAME records.

Advanced Zone Editor

Use the [Advanced Zone Editor](#) to add, edit, and remove A, AAAA, CNAME, SRV, and TXT DNS records.

Email

Email Accounts

Use the [Email Accounts](#) interface to manage the email account associated with your domains.

Forwarders

[Forwarders](#) allow you to allow you to forward any incoming email from one address to another. For example, if you have two different email accounts, `joe@example.com` and `joseph@example.com`, you could forward `joe@example.com` to `joseph@example.com` and eliminate the need to check both accounts.

MX Entry

An [MX Entry](#) allows you to route a domain's incoming mail to a specific server. Use this feature if you want to create a backup mail exchanger to handle email even when your server is down.

Autoresponders

Use [Autoresponders](#) to send automated emails to anyone who messages a specific account. This can be useful if you are on vacation or unavailable, or if you have a generic message that you wish to send from a support email address.

Default Address

The [Default Address](#) feature allows you to set up a default address that receives any mail that is sent to an invalid email address for the domain. The default address is also commonly called a “catch-all address.”

Mailing Lists

[Mailing Lists](#) allow you to use a single email address to send email to multiple email addresses.

Track Delivery

Formerly *Email Trace*

Use [Track Delivery](#) to review email delivery attempts. You can also use this feature to trace an email’s delivery route. These can be useful if you need to locate problems with email delivery.

Global Filters

Formerly *Account-Level Filtering*

Use [Global Filters](#) to create email filters for your main email account.

Email Filters

Formerly *User-Level Filtering*

Use [Email Filters](#) to create email filters for an email address that you specify. This can be useful if you want to avoid spam, redirect mail, or pipe messages to a program.

Authentication

Email [Authentication](#) helps you make your email server more secure and provides information about outgoing messages. This helps the recipient server verify whether an email was sent from a trusted sender.

Address Importer

The [Address Importer](#) allows you to use two types of files to create multiple email addresses or forwarders simultaneously.

Apache SpamAssassin

[Apache SpamAssassin™](#) is an email filter that is used to identify spam.

Archive

The email [Archive](#) allows you to save incoming, outgoing, or mailing list emails for a specified amount of time.

Encryption

Formerly *GnuPG Keys*

GnuPG is a publicly available [Encryption](#) scheme that uses the "public key" approach. With GnuPG, messages use a "public key" to encrypt messages and can only be decrypted by a "private key."

BoxTrapper

To protect your inbox from spam, [BoxTrapper](#) requires all email senders who are not on your "Whitelist" to reply to a verification email before you can receive their email.

Calendars and Contacts

Use the *Calendars and Contacts* interface to configure your calendars and contact applications. For more information, read our [How to Set Up Calendars and Contacts](#) documentation.

Note:

This feature does **not** function with the iOS Reminder application if your server uses a self-signed SSL certificate, and does **not** support Horde's Free/Busy system for third-party applications.

Configure Greylisting

The [Configure Greylisting](#) feature allows you to manage Greylisting for each domain on your account. Greylisting defends email users against spam.

Metrics

Visitors

[Visitors](#) metrics display the most recent entries in the Apache log for a given domain.

Errors

[Errors](#) metrics display the last 300 errors for your site. Use this metrics program to find broken links, missing files, and other problems.

Bandwidth

[Bandwidth](#) metrics display your site's monthly and overall bandwidth usage.

Raw Access

[Raw Access](#) metrics allow you to see who has visited your website without graphs, charts, or other graphics. Download a zipped version of your server's access log if you want to quickly access your site's visitors.

Awstats

[Awstats](#) metrics is a third-party program that produces visual statistics about visitors to your site.

Analog Stats

[Analog Stats](#) is a metrics program that produces a simple summary of all of the people who have visited your site.

Webalizer

[Webalizer](#) is a metrics program that produces a variety of charts and graphs about who has visited your site.

Webalizer FTP

[Webalizer FTP](#) is a metrics program that produces a variety of charts and graphs about visitors that used FTP protocol to access your site.

Metrics Editor

Formerly *Choose Log Program*

Use the [Metrics Editor](#) to select the metrics programs you want to run on each domain.

Security

SSH Access

Use [SSH Access](#) to connect to your sever remotely, through the command line, with strong authentication and secure communications.

IP Blocker

Formerly *IP Address Deny Manager*

Prevent access to your site from a range of IP addresses with the [IP Blocker](#). If you enter a fully qualified domain name, this feature will attempt to resolve it to an IP address.

SSL/TLS

Use the [SSL/TLS Manager](#) to manage SSL/TLS keys, certificates, and signing requests and enhance your website's security.

Hotlink Protection

A hotlink occurs when another site embeds content from your site and uses your bandwidth to serve the files. cPanel allows you to prevent hotlinks to your site with the [Hotlink Protection](#) feature.

Leech Protection

Use [Leech Protection](#) to set a maximum number of logins that can occur within a two-hour time limit. This feature can help manage users who wish to give out or publicly post their passwords to a restricted area of your site.

Security Policy

Use the [Security Policy](#) feature to configure the security questions that are asked when you attempt to log in to your account from an unrecognized IP address.

ModSecurity Domain Manager

The [ModSecurity Domain Manager](#) interface allows you to enable or disable ModSecurity™ for your domains.

Two-Factor Authentication

Use the [Two-Factor Authentication](#) interface to configure an improved security measure that requires two forms of identification to log in. If you remove this feature, you must also remove any existing 2FA user configurations.

SSL/TLS Wizard

The [SSL/TLS Wizard](#) interface allows you to easily purchase and install SSL certificates for domains on your account. It also lists purchased certificates that an SSL certificate provider has yet to deliver.

Software

PHP

The [PHP](#) feature allows you to view specific information about your server's PHP configuration.

PHP PEAR Packages

[PHP PEAR Packages](#) are collections of functions that allow you to perform tasks in PHP. You will need to install a PEAR package before you can use it in a PHP program.

Perl Modules

[Perl Modules](#) are collections of functions that allow you to perform tasks in Perl. You will need to install a Perl module before you can use it in a Perl program.

RubyGems

[RubyGems](#) are collections of functions that allow you to perform tasks in Ruby. You will need to install a Gem before you can use it inside a Ruby program.

Ruby on Rails

Use this feature to create and deploy a [Ruby on Rails](#) application from your cPanel account.

Site Software

The [Site Software](#) feature allows you to add useful software to your website. The software that is available to you depends on which software your hosting provider grants to you.

Optimize Website

Tweak the way Apache serves responses and enhance the performance of your website with the [Optimize Website](#) feature.

MultiPHP Manager

Only available on systems that run EasyApache 4

The [MultiPHP Manager](#) interface allows you to easily manage the PHP configuration of your accounts.

MultiPHP INI Editor

Only available on systems that run EasyApache 4

The [MultiPHP INI Editor](#) interface allows you to configure your PHP settings.

Advanced

WebHost Manager

This is a shortcut link to the [WebHost Manager® \(WHM®\)](#).

Cron Jobs

[Cron Jobs](#) allow you to automate certain commands or scripts on your site. You can set a command or script to run at a specific time every day, week, etc. For example, you could set a cron job to delete temporary files every week to free up disk space.

Track DNS

Formerly *Network Tools*

Use the [Track DNS](#) feature to look up an IP address or trace the route from your computer to your web server. This feature can help you verify that your DNS is configured properly.

Indexes

If a visitor attempted to access a directory on your site, they will typically see an Apache index page for that directory. If no index page exists, the browser will automatically display an index of the files in that directory. Use the [Indexes](#) feature to customize the way a directory will be viewed on the web.

Error Pages

[Error Pages](#) inform visitors that the web server cannot access your site. For example, a visitor who enters a nonexistent URL will see a 404 error. Use this feature to configure the way error page messages display on the web.

Apache Handlers

[Apache Handlers](#) control how the Apache web server manages certain file types and extensions for your site. You can manually add the handler and extension to configure Apache to handle a new file type with an existing handler.

MIME Types

[MIME Types](#) relay information to the browser about how to handle specific file extensions. For example, on most servers, the text/html MIME type equates to .htm, .html, and .shtml extensions, which tells the browser to interpret all files with those extensions as HTML files.

Virus Scanner

The [Virus Scanner](#) scans for viruses and security weaknesses. After you identify a potential security threat, this feature will prompt you to take the appropriate action.

API Shell

Use the [API Shell for cPanel](#) to run cPanel API function calls interactively within the cPanel interface. API function calls may change or delete data on your server, which can cause your server to fail.

Preferences

User Preferences

Use the [User Preferences](#) documentation for the options in the *Preferences* section of your cPanel dashboard.

User Manager

The [User Manager](#) interface allows you to add, manage, and delete your subaccounts.

Additionally, this interface allows you to link service accounts to subaccounts. You can manage each subaccount's access to email, FTP, and Web Disk.