

# Tweak Settings - System

(WHM >> Home >> Server Configuration >> Tweak Settings)

Accounts that can access a cPanel user account  
Allow server-info and server-status  
Allow cPanel users to install SSL Hosts  
Apache non-SSL IP/port  
Apache SSL port  
cPanel & WHM API Shell (for developers)  
DNS server reload deferral time  
HTTPD deferred reload time  
The number of seconds between ChkServd service checks  
The number of times ChkServd allows a previous check to complete before termination  
The option to enable or disable ChkServd HTML notifications  
The option to enable or disable ChkServd recovery notifications  
Conserve memory  
cpssvd username domain lookup  
Cache disk quota information  
Reverse DNS lookup upon connect  
Age, in days, of content to purge from users' File Manager Trash  
Enable optimizations for the C compiler  
Max HTTP submission size  
File upload required free space  
Interval, in days, between rebuilds of the FTP quota and disk usage data (applies to Pure-FTPd only)  
Depth to recurse for .htaccess checks  
Enable legacy warnings  
Account invites for Subaccounts  
Listen on IPv6 Addresses  
I/O priority level at which bandwidth usage is processed  
I/O priority level at which stats logs are processed  
I/O priority level at which nightly backups are run  
I/O priority level at which cPanel-generated backups are run  
I/O priority level for user-initiated processes  
I/O priority level at which quota checks are run  
I/O priority level at which FTP quota checks are run (when Pure-FTPd is enabled)  
I/O priority level at which email\_archive\_maintenance is run  
I/O priority level at which dovecot\_maintenance is run  
Use cPanel® jailshell by default  
Jailed /proc mount method  
Jailed /bin mounted suid  
Jailed /usr/bin mounted suid  
Max cPanel process memory  
Max cPanel/WHM/Webmail service handlers  
Minimum time between Apache graceful restarts.  
Send language file changes to cPanel  
Remote WHM timeout  
Disk usage/quota bailout time  
Reset Password for cPanel accounts  
Reset Password for Subaccounts  
Enable Linux kernel update during nightly maintenance  
Server Locale  
Send a notification when a user's backup has errors  
Allow other applications to run the cPanel and admin binaries  
ChkServd TCP check failure threshold  
Number of seconds an SSH connection related to an account transfer may be inactive before timing out

[Additional documentation](#)

## Accounts that can access a cPanel user account

This setting allows you to specify which users can log in to a cPanel account.

This setting defaults to *Root*, *Account-Owner*, and *cPanel User*.

- *Root* is the server owner.
- *Account-Owner* is the account's owner (the `root` user or a reseller).
- *cPanel User* is the cPanel account user.

**Note:**

If you disallow `root` or reseller logins to cPanel accounts, the disallowed `root` user or reseller **cannot** access the cPanel icon in WHM's [List Accounts](#) interface (*WHM >> Home >> Account Information >> List Accounts*), which provides access to the user's cPanel account.

## Allow server-info and server-status

This setting allows you to specify additional IP addresses and hostnames that can access the `example.com/server-status` page, where `example.com` represents a domain's name. If you installed the `mod_info` Apache module, this setting also applies to the `example.com/server-info` page. Enter the desired IP addresses or hostnames in the text box, one IP address or hostname per line.

**Important:**

- We **strongly** recommend that you use caution when you allow access to these pages. They display sensitive information about your server.
- cPanel & WHM does **not** install the `mod_info` Apache module by default. To use this module, you must use either [Raw Opts](#) in EasyApache 3, or install it with `yum` in EasyApache 4.

## Allow cPanel users to install SSL Hosts

This setting allows you to specify whether to allow cPanel users to install SSL hosts.

This setting defaults to *On*.

## Apache non-SSL IP/port

This setting allows you to specify a new port or IP address that Apache uses to listen for requests and serve web pages over an unsecured connection.

This setting defaults to `0.0.0.0:80`, which indicates that Apache uses port 80 to serve content on an unsecured connection for all of your server's IP addresses.

**Warning:**

Enter an IP address to prevent Apache's ability to listen on all other IP addresses. This setting could deny HTTP traffic the ability to route correctly, which renders your site inaccessible to visitors.

## Apache SSL port

This setting allows you to specify a new port or IP address that Apache uses to listen for requests and serve web pages over a secure connection.

This setting defaults to `0.0.0.0:443`, which indicates that Apache uses port 443 to serve content on a secure connection for all of your server's IP addresses.

**Warning:**

Enter an IP address to prevent Apache's ability to listen on all other IP addresses. This setting could deny HTTPS traffic the ability to route correctly, which renders your site inaccessible to visitors.

## cPanel & WHM API Shell (for developers)

This setting allows you to add the following interfaces, which allow the `root` user and resellers to test [API functions](#) directly:

- WHM's [API Shell](#) interface (*WHM >> Home >> Development >> API Shell*)
- cPanel's [API Shell](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Advanced >> API Shell*)

**Note:**

To enable this feature for cPanel, you **must** grant the [API Shell](#) feature to the desired `root` user and resellers in WHM's [Feature Manager](#) interface (*WHM >> Home >> Packages >> Feature Manager*), and then refresh your browser window.

This setting defaults to *Off*.

### DNS server reload deferral time

This setting allows you to specify the time (in seconds) that the `dnsadmin` service waits before it restarts BIND. The system silently discards additional restart requests in this time period.



**Notes:**

- On busy servers, we recommend that you set this number to 300 or 600 seconds to prevent multiple subsequent restarts.
- If your system experiences very few DNS changes, we recommend that you use the default setting of 2.

### HTTPD deferred reload time

This setting allows you to specify the number of seconds that the system waits before it restarts the web server. The system silently discards additional restart requests in this time period.

This setting defaults to 0.

### The number of seconds between ChkServd service checks

This setting allows you to specify the number of seconds between each `chkserverd` daemon service check. You can specify any value between 60 and 7200.

This setting defaults to 300.



**Note:**

Before you set a value below 300, we recommend that you use the `/var/log/chkserverd` file to verify the length of your system's `chkserverd` checks. The settings that you choose in WHM's [Service Manager](#) interface (*WHM >> Home >> Service Configuration >> Service Manager*) affect the length of these checks.

### The number of times ChkServd allows a previous check to complete before termination

This setting allows you to specify the number of times that the `chkserverd` daemon allows a check to complete before termination. You can specify any value between 1 and 20.

This setting defaults to 2.

### The option to enable or disable ChkServd HTML notifications

This setting allows you to enable or disable HTML notifications for the `chkserverd` daemon.

This setting defaults to *On*.

### The option to enable or disable ChkServd recovery notifications

This setting allows you to enable or disable recovery notifications for the `chkserverd` daemon.

This setting defaults to *On*.

### Conserve memory

This setting allows you to specify whether to conserve memory (RAM) at the expense of more CPU usage and disk I/O.

This setting defaults to *Off*.

### cpsrvd username domain lookup

This setting allows you to specify whether WHM automatically supplies a username (based on the account name) when a cPanel user enters a login password.

This setting defaults to *Off*.

### Cache disk quota information

This setting allows you to specify whether WHM caches disk usage information. If you select *On*, the cache process may result in disk usage information that is up to 15 minutes out-of-date.

This setting defaults to *On*.



**Warning:**

If you disable this setting, you may experience a large performance degradation.

### Reverse DNS lookup upon connect

This setting allows you to specify whether cPanel & WHM attempts to resolve a client's IP address to a domain name whenever a user connects to a cPanel service.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



**Warning:**

If you enable this setting, you may degrade your server's performance.

### Age, in days, of content to purge from users' File Manager Trash

This setting determines the minimum age of files that the system will automatically purge from `.trash` folders in user home directories. These folders contain deleted files from cPanel's *File Manager* interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Files >> File Manager*). A value of *0* configures the server to purge all files from every user's `.trash` folder, regardless of age.

This setting defaults to *Disabled*.

### Enable optimizations for the C compiler

This setting allows you to specify whether the compiler optimizes code for your system.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



**Warning:**

On some systems, compiler optimizations can trigger a bug in system libraries.

### Max HTTP submission size

This setting allows you to specify the maximum file size, in Megabytes, that a user can upload to your server. This setting applies to all uploads and form submissions in cPanel & WHM, which includes Webmail, cPanel's *File Manager* interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Files >> File Manager*), and phpMyAdmin.

Enter a value between 1 and 10240. This setting defaults to *Unlimited*.

### File upload required free space

This setting allows you to specify the minimum filesystem quota space that the system requires after a file uploads to your server. This helps ensure that users do not meet or exceed their quota limits. This setting applies to all uploads and form submissions in cPanel & WHM, which includes Webmail, cPanel's *File Manager* interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Files >> File Manager*), and phpMyAdmin.

This setting defaults to 5 MB.

### Interval, in days, between rebuilds of the FTP quota and disk usage data (applies to Pure-FTPd only)

This setting allows you to specify the number of days between rebuilds of the FTP quota and disk usage data for Pure-FTP.

This interval allows the system to consider account disk usage information for files that other processes modify or add to a user's root FTP directory. A higher setting will reduce disk I/O, but lower the accuracy of the usage data. A lower setting improves accuracy, but will consume more disk I/O.

This setting defaults to 30 days.

## Depth to recurse for .htaccess checks

This setting allows you to specify the maximum number of directories deep to look for `.htaccess` files when you change the PHP handler. This setting defaults to 2.



### Warning:

We **strongly** recommend that you do **not** enter a value that is higher than 10. A value that is higher than 10 can degrade your server's performance.



### Note:

This setting comments out any `AddHandler` directive lines in your users' `.htaccess` files that change how the system handles PHP.

For example, if the `/home/user/public_html/` directory is your document root, and 2 is the value for this setting, the system searches the following directories for `.htaccess` files:

- `/home/user/public_html/`
- `/home/user/public_html/directory1/`
- `/home/user/public_html/directory2/`

The system does **not** search the following directory:

- `/home/user/public_html/directory1/directorya/`

## Enable legacy warnings

This setting allows you to specify whether you receive warnings about features that future cPanel & WHM releases will deprecate.

This setting defaults to *On*.



### Warning:

If you disable this setting, you will **not** receive warnings about features that future releases remove. This could lead to a non-functional server when we remove these features.

## Account invites for Subaccounts

This settings allow cPanel account users to send invitations to new Subaccount users via cPanel's [User Manager](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Preferences >> User Manager*). An invitation includes a link to a time-sensitive page where the Subaccount user can set their own password rather than rely on the cPanel account user to set their password.

This setting defaults to *On*.

## Listen on IPv6 Addresses

This setting causes the `cpsrvd` daemon, and other cPanel & WHM services, to listen on IPv6. If you do not enable this setting, WHM, cPanel, Webmail, and Web Disk will **not** function via IPv6.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



### Warning:

After you enable this setting, you **must** run the following scripts from the command line:

- `/scripts/restartsrv_cpsrvd`
- `/scripts/restartsrv_cpdavd`
- `/scripts/restartsrv_nsd`

### I/O priority level at which bandwidth usage is processed

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority for bandwidth log processing. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 6.



#### Notes:

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which stats logs are processed

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority when it processes statistics logs. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 7.



#### Notes:

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which nightly backups are run

This setting allows you to specify the disk's I/O priority for nightly backups. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 6.



#### Notes:

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which cPanel-generated backups are run

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority for cPanel-generated user backups. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 7.



#### Notes:

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level for user-initiated processes

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority for certain user-initiated processes. This setting applies to a few especially I/O-intensive user functions, such as actions that cPanel's [File Manager](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Files >> File Manager*) initiates. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 6.

**Notes:**

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which quota checks are run

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority for quota checks. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 6.

**Notes:**

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which FTP quota checks are run (when Pure-FTPd is enabled)

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority for FTP quota checks for Pure-FTPd. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 6.

**Notes:**

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which email\_archive\_maintenance is run

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority level for the `email_archive_maintenance` script. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 7.

**Notes:**

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

### I/O priority level at which dovecot\_maintenance is run

This setting allows you to specify the server's I/O priority level for the `dovecot_maintenance` script, which cPanel & WHM uses to maintain mailboxes. Enter a value between 0 and 7.

This setting defaults to 7.

**Notes:**

- Your operating system's kernel **must** support `ionice`, and `ionice` **must** exist on the server, for this setting to function properly.
- This setting specifies the "best effort" priority.
- A value of 0 grants the highest priority, while a value of 7 grants the lowest.

## Use cPanel® jailshell by default

This setting allows you to configure accounts to use the cPanel jailshell by default.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



### Notes:

- We **strongly** recommend that you enable these options.
- Jailed shell systems, by default, mount all filesystems with the `noexec` option. The `noexec` option blocks the operation of `setuid` and `setgid` commands, such as the `ping` command. However, this does **not** apply to Exim's `/usr/sbin/` directory.
- For more information, read our [How to Create Custom Jailed Shell Mounts](#) documentation.

## Jailed /proc mount method

This setting allows you to permit the use of the `/proc` virtual filesystem in a jailshell.



### Note:

If the system runs any version of Red Hat® Enterprise Linux (RHEL), CentOS, or CloudLinux™ on XenPV, the `/proc` virtual filesystem inside of the jailshell behaves in the same way that it does on version 5 of RHEL, CentOS, or CloudLinux.

You can choose from the following options:

- *Always mount a full /proc* — The `/proc` virtual filesystem has full privileges.
- *Mount limited /proc for RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux™ 6, Full /proc for RHEL, CentOS, CloudLinux, or xenpv 5 or 7*
  - In version 6 of RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux, and on Amazon® Linux, the system limits the `/proc` virtual filesystem to the processes in the user's jailshell session.
  - In version 7 of RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux, the `/proc` virtual filesystem includes **all** processes.
- *Mount limited /proc for RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux™ 6, No /proc for RHEL, CentOS, CloudLinux, or xenpv 5 or 7*
  - In version 6 of RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux, and on Amazon Linux, the system limits the `/proc` virtual filesystem to the processes in the user's jailshell session.
  - In version 7 of RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux, the system does **not** mount the `/proc` virtual filesystem inside the jail.

This setting defaults to *Mount limited /proc for RHEL, CentOS, and CloudLinux™ 6, Full /proc for RHEL, CentOS, CloudLinux, or xenpv 5 or 7*.

## Jailed /bin mounted suid

This setting allows you to permit the use of the `setuid` option in the `/bin` directory in a jailshell.

System administrators who wish to run `setuid` commands, such as the `/bin/ping` command, may wish to use this setting.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



### Note:

This setting does not affect servers that run CentOS 7, RHEL 7, or CloudLinux 7.

## Jailed /usr/bin mounted suid

This setting allows you to permit the use of the `setuid` option in the `/usr/bin` directory in a jailshell.

System administrators who wish to run `setuid` commands (for example, the `/usr/bin/crontab` command) may wish to use this setting.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



**Note:**

We do **not** recommend that you enable this setting. When you enable this setting, users can install a crontab that runs outside of their jailed shells. This action allows users to escape from the jailed environment.

### Max cPanel process memory

This setting allows you to specify the maximum amount of memory that a cPanel process can use before the system automatically kills it. Select *Unlimited* if you do **not** want to impose a memory limit on cPanel processes.

This setting defaults to 768 MB.

**Important:**

We **strongly** recommend that you specify a value of 512 or **higher**.

### Max cPanel/WHM/Webmail service handlers

This setting allows you to specify the maximum number of concurrent connections for the cPanel daemon, `cpsrvd`.

This setting defaults to 200.

### Minimum time between Apache graceful restarts.

This setting allows you specify the number of seconds Apache will delay before it initiates a restart.

**Note:**

This only applies to deferrable-graceful restarts.

This setting defaults to 10.

### Send language file changes to cPanel

This setting configures your system to send any changes to language files to cPanel so that we can improve our translations of interface text.

This setting defaults to *On*.

### Remote WHM timeout

This setting allows you to specify the number of seconds to allow a connection between this server and other remote WHM servers to remain idle before it times out.

This setting defaults to 35 seconds.

### Disk usage/quota bailout time

This setting allows you to specify the maximum amount of time, in seconds, during which the system may attempt to retrieve disk usage and quota information before it considers the data unavailable.

This setting defaults to 60 seconds.

### Reset Password for cPanel accounts

This setting enables the *Reset Password* feature for cPanel account users. The *Reset Password* feature uses the account's contact email address to verify a password reset request. The email contains a security code that verifies whether the user can access to the Subaccount's contact email address as part of the password reset verification process. The link to request this email displays in the cPanel login interface.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



**Important:**

To use this feature, the cPanel user **must** set the contact email address in cPanel's [Contact Information](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Preferences >> Contact Information*).

### Reset Password for Subaccounts

This setting enables the *Reset Password* feature and new Subaccount invites for cPanel Subaccount users. The *Reset Password* feature uses the Subaccount's contact email address to verify a password reset request. The email contains a security code that verifies whether the user can access to the contact email address as part of the password reset verification process. The link to request this email displays in the cPanel login interface.

This setting defaults to *Off*.



**Important:**

To use this feature, you **must** set the Subaccount's contact email address in cPanel's [User Manager](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Preferences >> User Manager*).

### Enable Linux kernel update during nightly maintenance

This setting allows you to specify whether to allow nightly updates to your Linux kernel. If you set this to *On*, the nightly updates will update the Linux kernel.

If your kernel updated, the system will notify you when you log in that you need to reboot your system.

This setting defaults to *Off*.

### Server Locale

This setting allows you to specify the locale that the system uses whenever a user selects a cPanel locale that does **not** exist. This setting also allows you to specify the locale that the system uses whenever a user's web browser requests an invalid locale in the HTTP `Accept-Language` header. Set this value to a locale that administrators, resellers, and users can understand.



**Warning:**

When you modify this setting and click *Save*, the system applies the new language to your WHM interface **immediately**.

### Send a notification when a user's backup has errors

This setting allows you to specify whether the server notifies you when a user's cPanel backup file contains errors.

This setting defaults to *On*.

### Allow other applications to run the cPanel and admin binaries

This setting allows you to specify whether cPanel and admin binaries run from applications other than the cPanel server daemon (`cpsrvd`). This setting is useful for advanced administrators who are familiar with Perl scripting and who wish to run cPanel from their own custom programs.

This setting defaults to *Off*.

### ChkSrvd TCP check failure threshold

This setting allows you to specify the number of times that a `chkservd` daemon TCP check must fail before the system restarts the service and sends a notification. On heavily loaded systems, these types of service checks fail occasionally, which produces erroneous indications that services are down. This setting defaults to 3.

**Notes:**

- We recommend a value of three or higher for most systems.
- To disable notifications and restarts, select *Disable notifications and restarts from TCP checks*.

**Number of seconds an SSH connection related to an account transfer may be inactive before timing out**

This setting allows you to specify a number of seconds of inactivity after which account transfers' SSH connections time out. Enter any number between 900 and 172800.

This setting defaults to 1800 seconds.

**Additional documentation**

- [Tweak Settings - System](#)
- [WHM Scripts](#)
- [The restartsrv Scripts](#)
- [The find\\_outdated\\_services Script](#)
- [Service Manager](#)