

iFolder™

3.4

August 15, 2006

USER GUIDE FOR SUSE® LINUX
ENTERPRISE DESKTOP 10

www.novell.com



Novell®

Legal Notices

Novell, Inc., makes no representations or warranties with respect to the contents or use of this documentation, and specifically disclaims any express or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. Further, Novell, Inc., reserves the right to revise this publication and to make changes to its content, at any time, without obligation to notify any person or entity of such revisions or changes.

Further, Novell, Inc., makes no representations or warranties with respect to any software, and specifically disclaims any express or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. Further, Novell, Inc., reserves the right to make changes to any and all parts of Novell software, at any time, without any obligation to notify any person or entity of such changes.

Any products or technical information provided under this Agreement may be subject to U.S. export controls and the trade laws of other countries. You agree to comply with all export control regulations and to obtain any required licenses or classification to export, re-export, or import deliverables. You agree not to export or re-export to entities on the current U.S. export exclusion lists or to any embargoed or terrorist countries as specified in the U.S. export laws. You agree to not use deliverables for prohibited nuclear, missile, or chemical biological weaponry end uses. Please refer to www.novell.com/info/exports/ for more information on exporting Novell software. Novell assumes no responsibility for your failure to obtain any necessary export approvals.

Copyright © 2006 Novell, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, photocopied, stored on a retrieval system, or transmitted without the express written consent of the publisher.

Novell, Inc., has intellectual property rights relating to technology embodied in the product that is described in this document. In particular, and without limitation, these intellectual property rights may include one or more of the U.S. patents listed at <http://www.novell.com/company/legal/patents/> and one or more additional patents or pending patent applications in the U.S. and in other countries.

Novell, Inc.
404 Wyman Street, Suite 500
Waltham, MA 02451
U.S.A.
www.novell.com

Online Documentation: To access the online documentation for this and other Novell products, and to get updates, see www.novell.com/documentation.

Novell Trademarks

For a list of Novell trademarks, see the [Novell Trademark and Service Mark list \(http://www.novell.com/company/legal/trademarks/tmlist.html\)](http://www.novell.com/company/legal/trademarks/tmlist.html).

Third-Party Materials

All third-party trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Contents

About This Guide	9
1 Overview of iFolder	11
1.1 iFolder Sharing	11
1.2 Benefits of iFolder	11
1.3 Key Features of iFolder	12
1.3.1 The iFolder Client	12
1.3.2 iFolder Account	12
1.3.3 Shared iFolders	13
1.3.4 iFolder Access Rights	13
1.3.5 File Synchronization and Data Management	13
1.3.6 Synchronization Log	14
1.4 Cross-Platform Considerations	14
1.5 What's Next	14
2 Using iFolder with a Novell iFolder 3.2 Server	15
2.1 Novell iFolder 3.2	15
2.2 Benefits of Using iFolder 3.2 Services	15
2.3 Sharing iFolders Through an iFolder 3.2 Enterprise Server	16
2.4 Key Features of iFolder When Used with iFolder 3.2	17
2.4.1 The iFolder Client	17
2.4.2 iFolder Enterprise Server Account	17
2.4.3 Shared iFolders	18
2.4.4 iFolder Access Rights	18
2.4.5 Security Settings	18
2.4.6 File Synchronization and Data Management	18
2.5 What's Next	19
3 What's New	21
3.1 What's New for iFolder 3.4	21
3.2 What's New for iFolder 3.2	21
3.3 What's New for iFolder 3.1	21
3.4 What's New for iFolder 3.0	22
3.5 Client Features and Capabilities	22
3.6 Web Access Features and Capabilities	26
4 Coexistence and Migration Issues	27
4.1 Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients	27
4.2 Migrating Files from iFolder 2.1x to 3.x	27
5 Getting Started	29
5.1 Prerequisites and Guidelines	29
5.1.1 Hardware	29
5.1.2 Operating Systems	29

5.1.3	Software Dependencies	29
5.1.4	Web Browser	31
5.1.5	Network Connection	31
5.1.6	Enterprise Server	31
5.1.7	Web Access Server	31
5.2	Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files	31
5.3	Installing the iFolder Client	32
5.4	Updating iFolder	32
5.5	Updating Mono	32
5.6	What's Next	33
6	Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences	35
6.1	Starting the iFolder Client	35
6.1.1	Starting iFolder Automatically on Login	36
6.1.2	Starting iFolder on Demand	36
6.2	Stopping the iFolder Client	37
6.3	Configuring an iFolder Account	37
6.4	Logging In to an iFolder Account	40
6.5	Logging Out of an iFolder Account	41
6.6	Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings	41
6.7	Deleting an iFolder Account	44
6.8	Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client	45
6.9	Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic	46
6.10	Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic	48
7	Managing iFolders	49
7.1	Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders	49
7.2	Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Not Synchronize	50
7.3	Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files	51
7.4	Understanding iFolder Icons	52
7.5	Creating and Uploading an iFolder	54
7.5.1	Creating iFolders in a File Manager	54
7.5.2	Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser	54
7.5.3	Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point	55
7.6	Sharing an iFolder	56
7.6.1	Understanding User Access Rights	56
7.6.2	Accessing the Sharing Tab	57
7.6.3	Adding a User to an iFolder	58
7.6.4	Modifying User Access Rights	58
7.6.5	Removing a User from an iFolder	58
7.6.6	Transferring Ownership to an iFolder User	59
7.7	Viewing and Hiding Available iFolders	59
7.8	Downloading an Available iFolder	59
7.9	Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder	60
7.9.1	Understanding iFolder Properties	60
7.9.2	Accessing iFolder Properties from a File Manager	61
7.9.3	Accessing iFolder Properties from the iFolder Browser	61
7.10	Setting an iFolder Quota	61
7.11	Synchronizing Files	62
7.11.1	Synchronizing Files on Demand	62
7.11.2	Configuring the Synchronization Interval	62
7.12	Resolving File Conflicts	62

7.12.1	Resolving File Version Conflicts	62
7.12.2	Resolving Filename Conflicts	63
7.13	Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder	63
7.14	Moving an iFolder	64
7.15	Deleting an iFolder	65
8	Using Novell iFolder 3.2 Web Access	67
8.1	Logging In	67
8.2	Logging Out	67
8.3	Browsing iFolders	68
8.4	Managing Folders and Files in an iFolder	68
8.4.1	Viewing a List of Folders and Files	68
8.4.2	Navigating Directories	68
8.4.3	Downloading a File	68
8.4.4	Creating a New Folder	69
8.4.5	Deleting Folders or Files	69
8.4.6	Uploading a File	69
A	Uninstalling the iFolder Client	71
A.1	Before You Uninstall iFolder	71
A.2	Uninstalling the iFolder Client	71
B	Troubleshooting	73
B.1	iFolder File Fails to Synchronize	73
B.2	All iFolders in an Account Fail to Synchronize	73
B.3	Problem Synchronizing Some Files on a FAT32 File System on Linux	74
B.4	Client Fails to Set Up a New iFolder Account	74
B.5	Repopulating Contents of a Read Only iFolder	74
B.6	GroupWise Files Become Corrupted in an iFolder	75
C	Documentation Updates	77
C.1	August 15, 2006	77
C.1.1	Managing iFolders	77

About This Guide

This guide describes how to install and use the iFolder™ 3.4 client for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10. This client works with your iFolder account on Novell® iFolder® 3.2 enterprise servers. This guide also describes how to access your existing iFolders with Novell iFolder 3.2 Web Access.

- Chapter 1, “Overview of iFolder,” on page 11
- Chapter 2, “Using iFolder with a Novell iFolder 3.2 Server,” on page 15
- Chapter 3, “What’s New,” on page 21
- Chapter 4, “Coexistence and Migration Issues,” on page 27
- Chapter 5, “Getting Started,” on page 29
- Chapter 6, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 35
- Chapter 7, “Managing iFolders,” on page 49
- Chapter 8, “Using Novell iFolder 3.2 Web Access,” on page 67
- Appendix A, “Uninstalling the iFolder Client,” on page 71
- Appendix B, “Troubleshooting,” on page 73

Audience

This guide is intended for users of the iFolder 3.4 client for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 in combination with Novell iFolder 3.2 servers.

Feedback

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Please use the User Comment feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation, or go to www.novell.com/documentation/feedback.html and enter your comments there.

Documentation Updates

For the most recent version of iFolder 3.4 client documentation, see the following at the [Novell iFolder 3.x Documentation Web site](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/) (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/>):

- *iFolder 3.4 User Guide for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10*
- *iFolder 3.4 Readme*

Additional Documentation

For information about installing, configuring, and managing Novell iFolder 3.2 services, see the following:

- *Novell iFolder 3.x Administration Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/>)
- *Novell iFolder 3.x Security Administrator Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/security/data/front.html>)

Documentation Conventions

In Novell documentation, a greater-than symbol (>) is used to separate actions within a step and items in a cross-reference path.

A trademark symbol ([®], [™], etc.) denotes a Novell trademark. An asterisk (*) denotes a third-party trademark.

Overview of iFolder

1

The iFolder™ 3.4 client is a file-sharing application for SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop 10. You can share files in multiple iFolders, each with a different group of users. You control who can participate in an iFolder and the access level for each member. You can also participate in iFolders that others share with you.

This section familiarizes you with the various benefits and features of iFolder:

- [Section 1.1, “iFolder Sharing,” on page 11](#)
- [Section 1.2, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11](#)
- [Section 1.3, “Key Features of iFolder,” on page 12](#)
- [Section 1.4, “Cross-Platform Considerations,” on page 14](#)
- [Section 1.5, “What’s Next,” on page 14](#)

1.1 iFolder Sharing

Typically, when you work in multiple locations or in collaboration with others, you must conscientiously manage file versions. With iFolder, the most recent version of your files can follow you to any computer where you have installed the iFolder client and created an iFolder for them. iFolder also allows you to share multiple iFolders and their separate content with other authorized users. You decide who participates in each iFolder and the level of access for each member. Similarly, you can participate in shared iFolders that are owned by others in your collaboration environment.

The iFolder client supports sharing by synchronizing files across multiple computers through a central computer. It allows you to do the following:

- Share files across computers
- Share files with others
- Own multiple iFolders
- Participate in multiple iFolders that other users share with you
- Participate as the owner or a member of iFolders in multiple accounts

1.2 Benefits of iFolder

iFolder provides the following benefits:

- Integrates with your native desktop environment, making it easy to create and manage multiple iFolders
- Is highly scalable and flexible, with no practical limit on the number of iFolders per user or on the number of members per iFolder
- Allows you to easily and selectively share personal and business files
- Allows you to control the access level of member users of the iFolders you own, or where you have the necessary rights to control the access rights of members

- Transparently updates your files to member iFolders on multiple workstations
- When iFolder is running, tracks and logs changes made while you work offline, and synchronizes those changes when you connect to the server
- Provides secure authentication of members who access an iFolder to synchronize its data
- Offers an alternative to exchanging files via e-mail, which avoids the file-size limits on e-mail attachments and reduces your e-mail storage requirements

1.3 Key Features of iFolder

Before you begin to use iFolder, it is important to understand the following key features:

- [Section 1.3.1, “The iFolder Client,” on page 12](#)
- [Section 1.3.2, “iFolder Account,” on page 12](#)
- [Section 1.3.3, “Shared iFolders,” on page 13](#)
- [Section 1.3.4, “iFolder Access Rights,” on page 13](#)
- [Section 1.3.5, “File Synchronization and Data Management,” on page 13](#)
- [Section 1.3.6, “Synchronization Log,” on page 14](#)

1.3.1 The iFolder Client

The iFolder client integrates with your operating system to provide iFolder services in your native desktop environment. The iFolder client allows you to manage your own iFolders and to select which shared iFolders to set up on each computer. For information, see [“Managing iFolders” on page 49](#).

This release of the iFolder 3.4 client supports only SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10.

The iFolder 3.2 client provides cross-platform support of the following operating systems:

- Novell® Linux Desktop 9
- Windows* 2000/XP/2003
- Macintosh* OS X v10.3 or later

For information about the iFolder 3.2 client, see the [*iFolder User Guide for Novell iFolder 3.2*](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/user/data/front.html) (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/user/data/front.html>).

1.3.2 iFolder Account

You must configure at least one iFolder account before you can create iFolders. An iFolder account is created when an iFolder services administrator provisions you as an iFolder user for an iFolder server. The administrator provides you with a username and password. For an enterprise, this might be your username or e-mail address and the related password.

An iFolder session begins when you log in to an iFolder services account and ends when you log out, or when you exit the iFolder client. The iFolder client synchronizes files with other active iFolders only when your session is active and you are working online. You can access files in your local iFolders at any time, whether you are logged in to the account, or not. For information, see [Section 6.3, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 37](#).

1.3.3 Shared iFolders

An iFolder is a local directory that selectively shares and synchronizes files with a user-specified group of users via a central host server. The iFolder files are accessible to all iFolder members and can be changed by those with the rights to do so. You can access your iFolders across multiple workstations and share them with others.

You work with iFolders directly in your file manager or in the iFolder browser that is part of the client. Within the iFolder, you can set up any subdirectory structure that suits your personal or corporate work habits. The subdirectory structure is constant across all member iFolders. When you share an iFolder, member users with the Write right can modify the directory structure, and those changes apply to all copies of the iFolder. Each user can locate the shared iFolder anywhere on his or her own computer if it satisfies the [Section 7.1, “Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders,” on page 49](#).

1.3.4 iFolder Access Rights

The iFolder client supports the owner and three levels of access for members of an iFolder:

- **Owner:** Only one user serves as the owner of an iFolder. This is typically the user who creates the iFolder. The owner user can use the iFolder client to transfer ownership to another member of the iFolder.

The owner of an iFolder has the Full Control right. This user has read/write access to the iFolder, manages membership and access rights for member users, and can remove the Full Control right for any member.

- **Full Control:** A member of the shared iFolder, with the Full Control access right. This member has read/write access to the iFolder and manages membership and access rights for all users except the owner.
- **Read/Write:** A member of the shared iFolder, with the Read/Write access right to directories and files in the iFolder.
- **Read Only:** A member of the shared iFolder, with the Read Only access right to directories and files in the iFolder. This member can modify a file, but the local changes are not synchronized to other members' copies of the iFolder.

Any iFolder user can own some iFolders and be a member of other iFolders. As an owner user, you always have the Full Control right. As a member user, your level of access in each shared iFolder can differ, depending on the access granted to you by any member with the Full Control right.

1.3.5 File Synchronization and Data Management

When you set up an iFolder account, you can enable *Remember My Password* so that iFolder can synchronize iFolder invitations and files in the background as you work.

You can configure the iFolder client to run automatically each time you log in to your computer's desktop environment. The session runs in the background as you work with files in your local iFolders, tracking and logging any changes you make.

You can synchronize the files at specified intervals or on demand.

1.3.6 Synchronization Log

The synchronization log displays a log of your iFolder background activity, such as uploading and downloading files for different iFolders.

1.4 Cross-Platform Considerations

You can use your iFolder 3.4 client to share iFolders with any iFolder user who also has an account on the same Novell iFolder 3.2 server. You can access your iFolders from other computers, using an iFolder 3.2 or later client that works with the operating system on that computer and that works with the iFolder 3.2 server. You can also access existing iFolders using a Web browser via the iFolder 3.2 Web access server. For information about using the iFolder 3.2 client for Linux*, Windows, and Macintosh computers, see the *iFolder User Guide for Novell iFolder 3.2* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/user/data/front.html>).

If you have dual-boot setup for your current computer, you must keep a separate copy of the iFolders for use with each operating system. The iFolder data store considers each of the desktop environments as a separate computer, just as it does for a computer that has multiple users who log in under different identities.

1.5 What's Next

For information about using the iFolder client with a Novell iFolder 3.2 server, see the following:

- “Using iFolder with a Novell iFolder 3.2 Server” on page 15
- “What’s New” on page 21
- “Coexistence and Migration Issues” on page 27

For instructions for downloading, installing, and configuring iFolder, see “Getting Started” on page 29.

Using iFolder with a Novell iFolder 3.2 Server

2

This section discusses how the iFolder™ 3.4 client works with a Novell® iFolder® 3.2 server.

- [Section 2.1, “Novell iFolder 3.2,” on page 15](#)
- [Section 2.2, “Benefits of Using iFolder 3.2 Services,” on page 15](#)
- [Section 2.3, “Sharing iFolders Through an iFolder 3.2 Enterprise Server,” on page 16](#)
- [Section 2.4, “Key Features of iFolder When Used with iFolder 3.2,” on page 17](#)
- [Section 2.5, “What’s Next,” on page 19](#)

2.1 Novell iFolder 3.2

Novell iFolder 3.2 for Novell Open Enterprise Server Linux delivers the same benefits as Novell iFolder 2.1x, and adds new features for greater productivity and flexibility for managing files in a collaborative environment.

NOTE: Your administrator must configure Novell iFolder 3.2 services. For information, see the *Novell iFolder 3.x Administration Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/admin/data/front.html>) on the *Novell iFolder 3 Documentation Web Site* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3>).

Enterprise Server

The iFolder 3.2 enterprise server provides central storage, synchronization, and backup of files in your local iFolders. It allows local files to automatically follow you everywhere—online, offline, all the time—across computers. You simply save your files locally, as you have always done. The client automatically updates your iFolders’ local files to the iFolder 3.2 enterprise server, which delivers them to other user computers that share the iFolders.

Web Access Server

For mobile users, the iFolder 3.2 Web Access server provides anywhere, anytime access to your iFolder files on the iFolder 3.2 enterprise server. All you need is a Web browser and an Internet or network connection.

2.2 Benefits of Using iFolder 3.2 Services

In addition to the [Section 1.2, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11](#), using the iFolder client with a Novell iFolder 3.2 server provides the following capabilities:

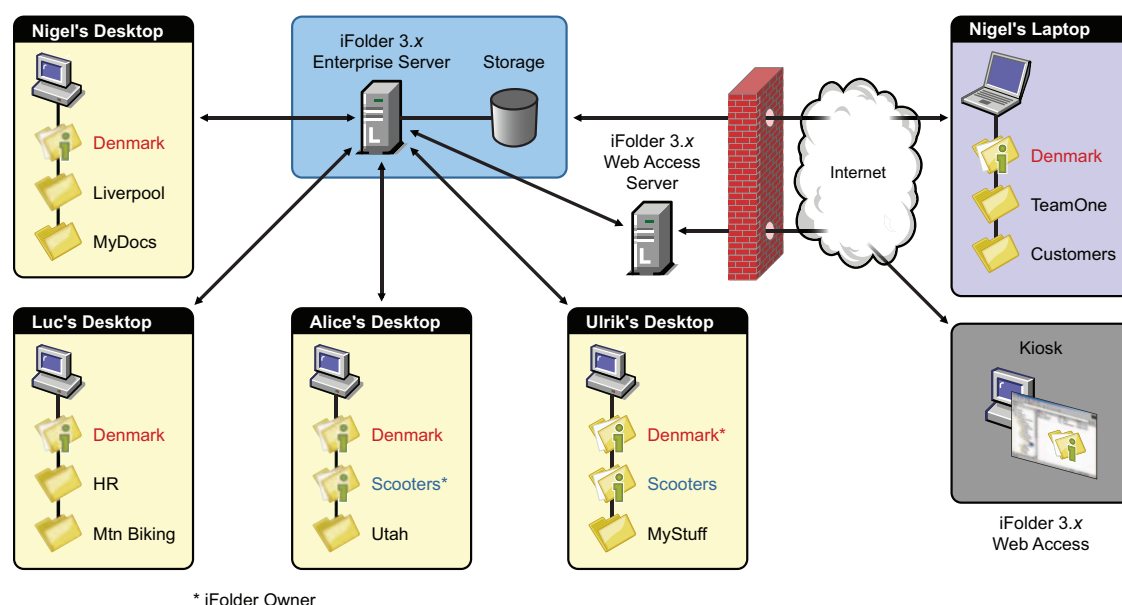
- Allows you to create iFolders and store files on a central enterprise server for anytime, anywhere access
- Synchronizes files at any time through a central server with improved availability, reliability, and performance over other sharing methods

- Autoprovisions user accounts from the administrator-specified enterprise LDAP containers, such as organizations, groups, and users, and creates a list of users with whom you can share iFolders for a given iFolder account
- Authenticates users with enterprise LDAP directory services
- Backs up local files to a server
- Allows administrators to back up iFolders to backup media
- Allows administrators to restore files or entire iFolder contents from backup media
- Allows all iFolders in the enterprise to be managed centrally with policy-based administration tools

2.3 Sharing iFolders Through an iFolder 3.2 Enterprise Server

In the following example, Ulrik owns an iFolder named Denmark and shares it via his iFolder enterprise account with Nigel, Luc, and Alice. Nigel travels frequently, so he also sets up the iFolder on his laptop. iFolder members can upload and download files from the Denmark iFolder from anywhere, using the iFolder Web Access server. In addition, Alice shares a non-work iFolder with her friend Ulrik. In this example, an asterisk next to the folder name indicates the iFolder owner.

Figure 2-1 Collaboration and Sharing with iFolder



The iFolder client synchronizes the most recent version of documents to all authorized users of your shared iFolder. All that you and other iFolder members need is an active network connection and the iFolder client. With an enterprise server, your iFolders are stored centrally where they are easily accessed by all iFolder members.

2.4 Key Features of iFolder When Used with iFolder 3.2

In addition to [Key Features of iFolder](#), using the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.2 provides enhanced capabilities for the following features:

- [Section 2.4.1, “The iFolder Client,” on page 17](#)
- [Section 2.4.2, “iFolder Enterprise Server Account,” on page 17](#)
- [Section 2.4.3, “Shared iFolders,” on page 18](#)
- [Section 2.4.4, “iFolder Access Rights,” on page 18](#)
- [Section 2.4.5, “Security Settings,” on page 18](#)
- [Section 2.4.6, “File Synchronization and Data Management,” on page 18](#)

2.4.1 The iFolder Client

Use the version of the iFolder client that is approved by your system administrator. Typically, compatible iFolder clients are downloadable from the enterprise server's iFolder 3 Welcome page. Contact your system administrator for this information.

For download instructions, see [Section 5.2, “Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files,” on page 31](#).

For prerequisites and install instructions, see [“Getting Started” on page 29](#).

2.4.2 iFolder Enterprise Server Account

Your administrator provisions an account for you on at least one iFolder 3.2 enterprise server. iFolder supports only one account for a given iFolder server domain under your current local login identity. If you have multiple identities on the local computer, each identity can have its own account on the same server. However, only one local user identity at a time can log in to the iFolder server from that computer.

Each local identity on a computer must have its own copy of the iFolders related to its accounts. If you share iFolders between users who share the same computer, multiple copies of those iFolders must be stored locally where each user can modify the files within the user's assigned workspace.

Contact your system administrator for the IP address (such as 192.168.1.1) or DNS name (such as ifolder3svr1.example.com) of each iFolder 3.2 enterprise server where you have been assigned an account. Log in to the server with the username and password for the account.

You must set up your enterprise server account before you can set up iFolders for it. The iFolder client allows you to set up multiple accounts, where a single account represents a given enterprise server. You specify the server address, username, and password to uniquely identify an account. On your computer, log in as the local user identity you plan to use to access an account and its iFolders, then set up the iFolder. Under your local login, you can set up multiple iFolder accounts, but each account must belong to a different iFolder enterprise server.

For information, see [Section 6.3, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 37](#).

2.4.3 Shared iFolders

For your enterprise server account, you can share iFolders only with other users who also have an account on the same enterprise server. Contact your system administrator if you need to share iFolders with a user or group of users who are not yet provisioned for services on that server.

The server hosts every iFolder created for that account. When you create an iFolder, the enterprise server makes it available to the specified list of users.

2.4.4 iFolder Access Rights

When you use the iFolder client with iFolder 3.2, the administrator can provide the following support services:

- Transfer ownership of an iFolder to any user on the iFolder server, even if the user is not currently a member of the iFolder.
- Modify the access right for a member.
- Set a disk quota policy that restricts the amount of disk space that a user can consume for his or her iFolders. The policy can apply system-wide for all users or be set for an individual user.

To view the disk quota setting for your account, see [Section 6.6, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 41](#) after you set up your enterprise server account.

- If an owner user is deleted as a user for the iFolder enterprise server, the iFolders owned by the user are orphaned. Orphaned iFolders are assigned temporarily to the iFolder administrator, who serves as a temporary custodial owner. Membership and synchronization continues while the iFolder administrator determines whether an orphaned iFolder should be deleted or assigned to a new owner.

2.4.5 Security Settings

Whenever iFolder connects to an enterprise server to synchronize files, it connects with HTTP or HTTPS (SSL, default) connections to the server, and the server authenticates the user against its LDAP directory service. Your iFolder administrator determines whether iFolder traffic uses HTTP or HTTPS connections.

You might need to configure the following settings on your local computer to accommodate this traffic:

- [Section 6.9, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 46](#)
- [Section 6.10, “Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 48](#)

2.4.6 File Synchronization and Data Management

Your iFolder files are synchronized through the iFolder 3.2 server, where the iFolder administrator can optionally back up the iFolder files from the server to backup media. Contact your administrator if you need to recover a backup copy of a deleted or modified file.

2.5 What's Next

If you currently use Novell iFolder 2.1x in your environment, make sure to read the following:

To Understand This	Read This
How the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.x differs from the iFolder 2.1x client	"What's New" on page 21
How to use both clients concurrently on your computer	Section 4.1, "Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients," on page 27
How to migrate iFolder 2.1x data to iFolders for an iFolder 3.x enterprise server account	Section 4.2, "Migrating Files from iFolder 2.1x to 3.x," on page 27

When used with a Novell® iFolder® 3.2 server, the iFolder™ 3.4 client offers many new capabilities as compared to the Novell iFolder 2.1x client. This section identifies its new features and compares client services, management, and functions to those of 2.1x.

- [Section 3.1, “What’s New for iFolder 3.4,” on page 21](#)
- [Section 3.2, “What’s New for iFolder 3.2,” on page 21](#)
- [Section 3.3, “What’s New for iFolder 3.1,” on page 21](#)
- [Section 3.4, “What’s New for iFolder 3.0,” on page 22](#)
- [Section 3.5, “Client Features and Capabilities,” on page 22](#)
- [Section 3.6, “Web Access Features and Capabilities,” on page 26](#)

For information about key features of the Novell iFolder 3.x servers, see the [Novell iFolder 3.x Administration Guide](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3) (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3>).

3.1 What's New for iFolder 3.4

The following capabilities and features were added in the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.4 for SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop 10:

- Support was added for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10.
- The user interface was redesigned for improved usability.

3.2 What's New for iFolder 3.2

The following features are new in the iFolder 3.2 client for Novell iFolder 3.2 for OES SP2 Linux:

- Updates were made to address known defects.
- User help for the iFolder client was localized.
- A option was added to allow the iFolder administrator to specify whether users log in with their network user ID (LDAP common name) or their e-mail addresses. For information, see [Section 6.3, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 37](#).

3.3 What's New for iFolder 3.1

The following features are new in the iFolder 3.1 client for Novell iFolder 3.1 for OES SP1 Linux:

- The labels and messages are more consistent across the different client platforms.
- The version of Mono® used for Linux and Macintosh clients in 3.1 is 1.1.7.7x

3.4 What's New for iFolder 3.0

Novell iFolder 3.0 includes several important new features:

- **Multiple iFolders:** You can create as many iFolders as desired and manage each one separately. Each iFolder functions independently to synchronize its own set of files. You specify the local path for each iFolder.
- **Shared iFolders:** Each iFolder can be kept private or shared with a different group of users. For a shared iFolder, if you own it or are a member with the Full Control right, you can control who participates in the iFolder and control the level of access granted to each member, such as Full Control, Read/Write, or Read Only.
- **Centralized iFolder Synchronization and Storage:** iFolder data is automatically synchronized by the iFolder client to the iFolder enterprise server over an IP network. The enterprise server stores files for each iFolder, then synchronizes them to other member computers. Your iFolder administrator controls whether data is transported securely with HTTPS (SSL) connections during synchronization, or if data is transported with standard HTTP connections.
- **Multiple iFolder Accounts:** You can concurrently access iFolder accounts on multiple servers.
- **Web Access to iFolders:** You access your iFolder accounts from any computer with Internet access. You can create subdirectories, upload files, and download files to any of your iFolders. All iFolders for the account are available, whether you are the owner or a member.

3.5 Client Features and Capabilities

The following table compares the features and capabilities of the iFolder client with a Novell iFolder 3.x enterprise server to Novell iFolder 2.1x.

Table 3-1 Comparison of Novell iFolder 2.1x and 3.x

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.1x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.x Enterprise Server
Download location	<p>The iFolder download page is</p> <p><code>http://serveraddress/iFolder</code></p> <p>Replace <i>serveraddress</i> with the IP address or DNS name of your iFolder server. For example, <code>192.168.1.1</code> or <code>nifsvr1.example.com</code>.</p> <p>The path is case sensitive.</p>	<p>The administrator provides a download site where users can download the iFolder client, such as the iFolder 3.x Welcome page on the iFolder enterprise server.</p>

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.1x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.x Enterprise Server
Default location of the iFolder directory on a client	<p>Windows: C:\Documents and Settings\username\My Documents\iFolder\username\Home</p> <p>Linux: /home/userid/ifolder/userid</p> <p>Macintosh: Not supported</p>	Anywhere you want to create an iFolder except system volumes and application volumes.
Connect to server	Log in to one account at a time.	Set up accounts for multiple iFolder servers and log in to one or more as desired.
Authenticated access	Yes, with username and password authentication via your LDAP server.	Yes, with username and password authentication via your LDAP server.
Encrypted data transfer	<p>Yes, with the encrypted iFolder option.</p> <p>The Blowfish algorithm is applied with a user-specified passphrase.</p>	<p>Yes, with automatic HTTPS (SSL) connections.</p> <p>Administrators control whether connections use HTTPS or HTTP.</p>
iFolder data stored encrypted on the server	<p>Yes, with the encrypted iFolder option</p> <p>The user must specify a passphrase when first creating the iFolder account.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Data is stored unencrypted on the server.</p>
iFolder data stored encrypted on clients	<p>No</p> <p>iFolder data is stored unencrypted on the client. Use third-party local encryption options, if needed.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>iFolder data is stored unencrypted on the client. Use third-party local encryption options, if needed.</p>
Create an iFolder	Yes, by logging in to the server for the first time after being provisioned for iFolder services.	Yes, by selecting any local directory and making it an iFolder. You can create multiple iFolders in each of your iFolder accounts.
Maximum iFolders per username	One	Multiple. You can own or participate in an almost-unlimited number of iFolders in one or multiple accounts.
Share an iFolder across multiple computers	Yes, by logging in to an iFolder server from a computer with the iFolder client, or by accessing the iFolder via the Web with NetStorage.	<p>Yes, by logging in to an iFolder account from another computer with an iFolder client and setting up the available iFolder.</p> <p>You can select which of the iFolders you own or participate in to set up on each computer, according to your needs at each location.</p>

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.1x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.x Enterprise Server
Share an iFolder with other users	<p>Not as designed, but it is possible.</p> <p>The administrator can create a username for this purpose. Membership in the iFolder is determined by who has access to the password for that username and its iFolder account.</p>	<p>Yes, as the owner user or a member user with the Full Control right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each iFolder, specify a list of users. • For each member of an iFolder, specify different levels of access with the Full Control, Read/Write, or Read Only right.
Participate in a shared iFolder owned by another user	<p>Not as designed, but it is possible if the iFolder's owner shares his or her username and password.</p> <hr/> <p>IMPORTANT: Sharing a password is a security risk and is never recommended.</p> <hr/>	<p>Yes, if the owner adds you as a member.</p> <p>After the owner makes you a member of the iFolder, the server notifies you by making the iFolder available in your iFolders window. Use the iFolder Setup function to activate the iFolder on one or more computers where you want to participate.</p>
Allows the owner of a shared iFolder to transfer ownership of a shared iFolder to another user	No	Yes
Allows the iFolder owner to transfer ownership the iFolder to another user	No	Yes
Maximum file size	<p>Software limits file size to 4 GB. Below 4 GB, the maximum file size depends on the server's and clients' local file systems.</p> <p>For example, on Windows clients, FAT32 limits file sizes to 4 GB. On Linux, EXT2 limits file sizes to 2 GB.</p>	<p>There are no software restrictions, but the administrator can specify the maximum file size that users can synchronize as a system-wide policy.</p> <p>Below the administrative maximum, the practical maximum file size depends on the server's and clients' local file systems.</p>
Restrict synchronization by including or excluding files by file type, such as .mp3	No	Yes, with policies set by the administrator that can apply system-wide, to individual user accounts, or to individual iFolders.
Maximum number of directories	32,765	No software restrictions; depends on the server's and clients' local file systems.

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.1x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.x Enterprise Server
Disk quotas	No	<p>An owner can specify a quota for each iFolder, but the total combined administrative quotas for all owned iFolders cannot exceed the user's system-wide quota.</p> <p>An iFolder member can specify a quota for the iFolder on each computer where the iFolder is set up.</p>
Minimum synchronization interval	You set a synchronization interval for each workstation. The value cannot be less than the system-wide setting or individual user setting.	You set a synchronization interval for each computer that applies to all iFolders in all accounts on that computer.
Allows users to suspend synchronization for a given client computer	<p>Yes, using any of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log out of the iFolder server • Disable <i>Automatic Synchronization</i> in the iFolder Preferences tab. You can remain logged in, and then synchronize when you want with the <i>Synchronize Now</i> option. 	<p>Yes, using any of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log out of the iFolder server account • Disable <i>Automatic Synchronization</i> • Disable the account in the Account window (deselect <i>Enable Account</i>)
Remote access to iFolder data on the server	<p>Yes, using Novell NetStorage</p> <p>Your administrator must configure NetStorage for iFolder services.</p>	<p>Yes, using iFolder 3.x Web Access</p> <p>Your administrator must configure an iFolder 3.x Web Access server.</p>
Backup of local files to a network server	Files in your local iFolders are backed up on the iFolder server.	Files in your local iFolders are backed up on the iFolder enterprise server.
Backup support to restore deleted files	Administrators must back up and restore the entire iFolder contents.	Administrators can back up the entire iFolder account or individual iFolders, directories, and files in the account. They can restore as individual files, directories, iFolders, or accounts.

3.6 Web Access Features and Capabilities

The following table compares the features and capabilities of Novell iFolder 3.x Web Access to Novell iFolder 2.1x.

Table 3-2 Comparison of Web Access for Novell iFolder 2.1x and 3.x

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.1x Web Access	Novell iFolder 3.x Web Access
Web access method	For iFolder 2.1.4 and earlier, the Java* applet or Novell NetStorage (for NetWare® servers only) For iFolder 2.1.5 and later, Novell NetStorage for Novell Open Enterprise Server (both Linux and NetWare servers)	iFolder 3.x Web Access server for Novell Open Enterprise Server Linux
Web access location	<code>http://serveraddress/iFolder</code> Replace <i>serveraddress</i> with the IP address or DNS name of your iFolder server. For example, 192.168.1.1 or nifsvr1.example.com The path is case sensitive.	<code>http://serveraddress/webalias</code> Replace <i>serveraddress</i> with the IP address or DNS name of your iFolder server. For example, 10.10.1.1 or nifsvr1.example.com. Replace <i>webalias</i> with the administrator-specified path. The default path is <code>/ifolder</code> . The path is case sensitive. For example: <code>http://10.10.1.1/ifolder</code>
Connect to server	The user has only one iFolder per username. The user accesses the iFolder server where his or her files are located for that username.	You separately access the different servers where you have accounts. All iFolders for the individual account are available.
Authenticated access	Yes, with username and password authentication via your LDAP server.	Yes, with username and password authentication via your LDAP server.
Encrypted data transfer	Yes, with the encrypted iFolder option. The Blowfish algorithm is applied with a user-specified passphrase.	Yes, with HTTPS (SSL) connections for data transfer.

Coexistence and Migration Issues

4

This section discusses the following coexistence and migration issues for the open source iFolder™ client for Novell® iFolder® 3.x and the Novell iFolder 2.1x client.

- [Section 4.1, “Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients,” on page 27](#)
- [Section 4.2, “Migrating Files from iFolder 2.1x to 3.x,” on page 27](#)

4.1 Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients

The open source iFolder client and the Novell iFolder 2.1x client can coexist on the same computer, but they are not integrated and their software should not be installed in the same folder. If you plan to also use Novell iFolder 2.1x on your computer, you must comply with the following restrictions:

- Any local directory where you store your Novell iFolder 2.1x data should not be converted to an iFolder.
- Any directory that contains a local directory where you store your Novell iFolder 2.1x data should not be converted to an iFolder.

You can copy some or all files from your iFolder 2.1x directory to an iFolder. For information about migrating files from a 2.1x server to a 3.x server, see [Section 4.2, “Migrating Files from iFolder 2.1x to 3.x,” on page 27](#).

4.2 Migrating Files from iFolder 2.1x to 3.x

There is no automatic upgrade or migration from Novell iFolder 2.1x to the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.x. You can manually copy some or all of the files in your iFolder 2.1x directory to one or more iFolders for synchronization by an iFolder 3.x enterprise server.

Make sure to review the [Section 3.5, “Client Features and Capabilities,” on page 22](#). Some features, such as encrypted data storage on the iFolder 2.1x server, are not available in the new iFolder client. Your administrator might make both servers available to you if encrypted data storage is essential for some of your files. Consult your iFolder system administrator to determine the best solution for you.

- 1 Install the iFolder client for iFolder 3.x, then set up your account for the iFolder 3.x enterprise server.

For information, see [“Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences” on page 35](#).

- 2 In the iFolder browser, create one or more iFolders on your local computer.

You can use any valid name for an iFolder. Do not create an iFolder in the same directory path as your current iFolder 2.1x directory. For information, see [Section 7.5, “Creating and Uploading an iFolder,” on page 54](#).

- 3 In a file manager, copy selected files from your local iFolder 2.1x directory to the new iFolder or iFolders.

IMPORTANT: Files are not stored encrypted on the iFolder 3.x server.

- 4** In iFolders, click *Synchronize Now* to begin the immediate synchronization of the files to the iFolder 3.x enterprise server.

Wait for the iFolder files to upload to the iFolder 3.x enterprise server. This can take a few minutes to several hours, depending on the amount of data that must be uploaded.

- 5** For each of your other computers:

- 5a** Install the iFolder client on your computer, then set up your account for the iFolder enterprise server on them.

Your existing iFolders should be available from the iFolders window.

- 5b** For each iFolder: In iFolders, select the iFolder, then click *Set Up* to configure it for your current computer.

Wait for the iFolder files to download from the iFolder 3.x enterprise server. This can take a few minutes to several hours, depending on the amount of data that must be downloaded.

- 6** (Optional) After your files are successfully synchronized with the iFolder 3.x enterprise server and to other computers, you can uninstall iFolder 2.1x if you are no longer using it to synchronize your files.

Getting Started

5

This section describes prerequisites and how to install the iFolder™ 3.4 client for SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 when used with a Novell® iFolder® 3.2 enterprise server and Web Access server.

- [Section 5.1, “Prerequisites and Guidelines,” on page 29](#)
- [Section 5.2, “Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files,” on page 31](#)
- [Section 5.3, “Installing the iFolder Client,” on page 32](#)
- [Section 5.4, “Updating iFolder,” on page 32](#)
- [Section 5.5, “Updating Mono,” on page 32](#)
- [Section 5.6, “What’s Next,” on page 33](#)

5.1 Prerequisites and Guidelines

To use iFolder, your workstation must meet the prerequisites discussed in the following sections:

- [Section 5.1.1, “Hardware,” on page 29](#)
- [Section 5.1.2, “Operating Systems,” on page 29](#)
- [Section 5.1.3, “Software Dependencies,” on page 29](#)
- [Section 5.1.4, “Web Browser,” on page 31](#)
- [Section 5.1.5, “Network Connection,” on page 31](#)
- [Section 5.1.6, “Enterprise Server,” on page 31](#)
- [Section 5.1.7, “Web Access Server,” on page 31](#)

5.1.1 Hardware

The iFolder client requires the following minimum hardware:

- At least enough space on your hard drive to download and install the iFolder client for your system (5-10 MB)
- A network adapter
- A network connection
- A static or dynamic IP address

5.1.2 Operating Systems

The iFolder 3.4 client supports only the SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10.

5.1.3 Software Dependencies

- [“Installing Software Dependencies” on page 30](#)
- [“Verifying Mono Settings” on page 30](#)

Installing Software Dependencies

The iFolder client has the following software dependencies:

gtk-sharp
libgdiplus
mono-core
mono-data
mono-web
xsp

These modules are installed by default with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop. However, if they are not already installed, use the Install Software application to install them.

- 1 On the computer desktop, select *Computer*, then click *More Applications* to open the Application Browser.
- 2 Type `Install Software` in the *Filter*, or scroll to find the Install Software application, then click the application to open it.
- 3 Select the modules you want to install, then click *Install*.

Verifying Mono Settings

The Mono framework is a development platform for running and developing modern applications. Based on the ECMA/ISO Standards, Mono can run existing programs that target the .NET or Java frameworks. The Mono Project is an open source effort led by Novell and is the foundation for many new applications. For information about Mono, see the [Mono Project Web site \(http://www.mono-project.com\)](http://www.mono-project.com).

The iFolder 3.4 client supports only the version of Mono that is included with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 software. If you ever need to upgrade the Mono modules for another reason, please check the [Novell iFolder 3.x Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/) to see if Novell explicitly supports that Mono version and to learn any necessary steps to make the upgrade work correctly.

If you have previously installed Mono, make sure the permissions on Mono directories are set correctly:

- 1 On your Linux computer, open a terminal window.
- 2 At the prompt, log in as the `root` user by entering `su`, then enter your `root` password.
- 3 Navigate to the `/usr/lib` directory. At the prompt, enter

```
cd /usr/lib
```
- 4 At the prompt, enter the following command to change the Mono permissions in the `/usr/lib` directory:

```
chmod 755 -R mono
```
- 5 Navigate to the `/etc` directory. At the prompt, enter

```
cd /etc
```
- 6 At the prompt, enter the following command to change the Mono permissions in the `/etc` directory:

```
chmod 755 -R mono
```

5.1.4 Web Browser

The iFolder 3.4 client supports the Mozilla* Firefox* Web browser.

Novell iFolder 3.x servers expect users to connect to the enterprise server and the Web access server with SSL 3.0 connections. Both the client's and the browser's connections use the browser's settings for SSL when connecting to iFolder servers.

To verify your SSL settings, do the following:

- 1 Open the Firefox browser, then click *Edit > Preferences*.
- 2 Click *Advanced*, then click *Security*.
- 3 Under *Protocols*, make sure that *Use SSL 3.0* is selected.
- 4 Click *Close* to close the Preferences dialog box.

5.1.5 Network Connection

An active network connection is necessary to synchronize files in your iFolders. Your computer must be active and online for access to and synchronization with any enterprise servers where you have iFolder accounts. You can log in to none, one, or multiple accounts concurrently.

5.1.6 Enterprise Server

Contact your iFolder administrator to get the server IP address or DNS name of the Novell iFolder 3.2 enterprise server for your iFolder account. For example, `192.168.1.1` or `ifolder3.example.com`.

5.1.7 Web Access Server

Contact your iFolder administrator to get the URL with the server IP address or DNS name of the Novell iFolder 3.2 Web Access server for your iFolder account. For example, `http://192.168.1.1/ifolder` or `http://ifolder3.example.com/ifolder`.

5.2 Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files

Your system administrator can acquire the iFolder 3.4 client for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 from the [Novell Downloads Web site \(http://download.novell.com/index.jsp\)](http://download.novell.com/index.jsp), then make it available to you through your company's application delivery system.

Typically, the iFolder 3.4 client is available for user download on the iFolder 3 Welcome page of your iFolder enterprise server.

- 1 Open a Web browser to the following location to access the server's Welcome page:

`http://ifolder3.example.com`

Replace `ifolder3.example.com` with the DNS name or the IP address (such as `192.168.1.1`) of the Novell iFolder 3.x enterprise server where you have an account. Ask your iFolder administrator for this information.

- 2 In the left navigator, click *iFolder 3* to open the iFolder 3 Welcome page.

- 3 In the *iFolder Links*, select the iFolder 3.4 SLED 10 client for your system's architecture (i586 for 32-bit or x86_64 for 64-bit), then download the `.tar.gz` file that contains iFolder, Nautilus, and Simias `.rpm` files to a local directory.

- 4 Extract the `.rpm` files from the `.tar.gz` file to a local directory by entering

```
tar -zxvf filename
```

You should now have the following files in the `../linux/ifolder3` subdirectory of the location where you extracted them:

```
ifolder3-3.4.yyyymmdd-1.arch.rpm
nautilus-ifolder-3.4.yyyymmdd-1.arch.rpm
simias-1.0.yyyymmdd-1.arch.rpm
```

5.3 Installing the iFolder Client

Make sure your system satisfies the [Section 5.1, “Prerequisites and Guidelines,” on page 29](#).

You can install the iFolder client on your SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 computer by using command line instructions.

IMPORTANT: Do not install the client `.rpm` files on a server machine.

- 1 To install iFolder, use the following method:
 - **Command Line:** Open a terminal console, log in as `root` user by entering `su` and entering your password, go to the directory where you placed the `.rpm` files, then enter

```
rpm -ivh *.rpm
```
- 2 After the install is finished, each user of the computer must configure the iFolder client for the user's local login identity.
 - 2a Log in to the desktop with the local user login identity you want to use when you create and use iFolders.
 - 2b Start iFolder.

For information, see [Section 6.1, “Starting the iFolder Client,” on page 35](#).
 - 2c Before you can use iFolder, you must configure at least one iFolder account. Continue with [Section 6.3, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 37](#).

5.4 Updating iFolder

Update the iFolder client only with patches or upgrades distributed by your iFolder administrator. For example, your administrator might deliver updates via the server's iFolder 3 Welcome page or an updates channel.

For information about Mono updates, see [Section 5.5, “Updating Mono,” on page 32](#).

5.5 Updating Mono

The iFolder client supports only the version of Mono included in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 install software. Whenever Novell iFolder 3.x releases updates for the iFolder client, the

update software also includes any updates for Mono on Linux. You can update Mono concurrently with the iFolder updates.

If you need to upgrade Mono for another reason, please check the online documentation to see if the version is explicitly supported and to learn any necessary steps to make the upgrade work correctly. For information, see the latest version of the online documentation on the [Novell iFolder 3.x Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolders3\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolders3).

5.6 What's Next

You are ready to set up your enterprise server account and preferences. Continue with the next section, [“Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences” on page 35](#).



Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences

6

This section discusses how to configure your iFolder™ accounts and how to manage preferences for the iFolder 3.4 client for SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop 10.


- [Section 6.1, “Starting the iFolder Client,” on page 35](#)
- [Section 6.2, “Stopping the iFolder Client,” on page 37](#)
- [Section 6.3, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 37](#)
- [Section 6.4, “Logging In to an iFolder Account,” on page 40](#)
- [Section 6.5, “Logging Out of an iFolder Account,” on page 41](#)
- [Section 6.6, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 41](#)
- [Section 6.7, “Deleting an iFolder Account,” on page 44](#)
- [Section 6.8, “Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client,” on page 45](#)
- [Section 6.9, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 46](#)
- [Section 6.10, “Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 48](#)

6.1 Starting the iFolder Client

When iFolder is running, the iFolder Services icon  appears in the Notification area of the taskbar. iFolder is integrated in the desktop environment. The iFolder emblem (green “i”)  appears on iFolders when they are viewed in a file manager, on the desktop, or in the iFolder browser.

IMPORTANT: The Notification area of the taskbar must be enabled in order for the iFolder Services icon to be displayed when iFolder is running.

You can work locally with files in your local iFolders at any time. Whenever the iFolder client is running, it logs the changes you make to local iFolder data as you work. If you make changes to local iFolder data when iFolder is not running, iFolder identifies and logs the differences the next time you start iFolder.

When iFolder is not running, iFolders appears as a normal folder  in the file manager or on the desktop. You can access files in your local copy of an iFolder, but you cannot manage iFolders. In addition, you must log in to an account to create an iFolder or synchronize its files.

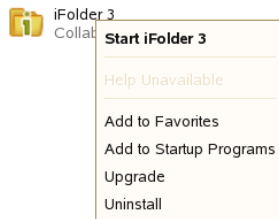
- [Section 6.1.1, “Starting iFolder Automatically on Login,” on page 36](#)
- [Section 6.1.2, “Starting iFolder on Demand,” on page 36](#)

For information about stopping the iFolder client, see [Section 6.2, “Stopping the iFolder Client,” on page 37](#).

6.1.1 Starting iFolder Automatically on Login

To enable iFolder to start automatically when you log in to the desktop, do one of the following:

- Open the applications menu, click *More Applications*, locate and right-click *iFolder 3*, then select *Add to Startup Programs* from the menu.



- Make sure iFolder is running when you log out, then save the session setup. Select this session option when you log in to the desktop.
- Open a terminal window, log in as the `root` user, then run `/opt/gnome/bin/gnome-session-properties` to add iFolder as a program to start when you log in to your computer.

To disable iFolder from starting automatically on login, do one of the following:

- Open the applications menu, locate and right-click *iFolder 3*, then select *Remove from Startup Programs*.
- Make sure iFolder is not running when you log out, then save the session setup. Select this session option when you log in to the desktop.

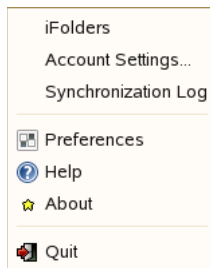
6.1.2 Starting iFolder on Demand

- 1 Log in to your computer with the local Linux user identity you want to use when you create iFolders.
- 2 Use one of the following methods to start iFolder:
 - In the taskbar, open the applications menu, click *More Applications*, locate *iFolder 3* by searching or scrolling through the available options, right-click iFolder 3, then select *Start iFolder 3*.

- Open a terminal shell, then enter
`/opt/novell/ifolder3/bin/ifolder`

6.2 Stopping the iFolder Client

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Quit*.



Files are synchronized with your iFolder server account only when you are connected to the iFolder server. You can stop synchronization by logging out of an account. iFolder continues to run in the background. For information, see [Section 6.5, “Logging Out of an iFolder Account,” on page 41](#).

6.3 Configuring an iFolder Account


Use the iFolder Account Assistant to add and configure a new account. You must configure at least one iFolder account before you can create iFolders or share iFolders on your system. You can create only one account for any given iFolder host service, but you can have multiple accounts. You can log in separately to each account and be logged in concurrently to multiple accounts.

Multiple users with different local login identities can have iFolders on the same computer. iFolder prompts the active user to set up an account on the first time the iFolder client runs under that local user identity.

To configure a new account:

- 1 Access the *iFolder Account Assistant*, using one of the following methods:



- The first time you start iFolder under your current local login identity, iFolder prompts you to set up an iFolder account. Click *Yes* to go directly to the *iFolder Account Assistant*.
- Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, select *Account Settings* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *Accounts* tab, then click *Add* to open the *iFolder Account Assistant*.

- 2 Follow the on-screen instructions to specify the following values:

Parameter	Description
<i>iFolder Server Address</i>	<p>The DNS name or IP address of the iFolder enterprise server where you have an account. Get this information from your iFolder administrator.</p> <p>For example: <code>svr21.example.com</code> or <code>192.168.1.1</code></p>
<i>User Name</i>	<p>Specify your user identity for this account. Your iFolder administrator decides whether the format you should use is your network user ID (LDAP common name) or your e-mail address.</p> <p>For example, if your name is John Smith with a user ID of <code>jsmith</code> and an e-mail address of <code>john.smith@example.com</code>, your administrator configures a setting for the server that determines which of the two formats to accept in the <i>Username</i> field for authentication purposes.</p>
<i>Password</i>	<p>Specify the password for your username.</p>
<i>Remember My Password</i>	<p>Select <i>Remember My Password</i> to log in automatically to this iFolder account whenever you log in to your computer.</p> <p>If your network password changes, automatic authentication fails gracefully the next time iFolder attempts to log in to the iFolder account. iFolder prompts you to log in with your new password and allows you to specify and save the new password.</p>
<i>Account Is Default</i>	<p>When you have multiple accounts, select <i>Account Is Default</i> to make this account the one selected by default in the drop-down list of accounts when you create and upload iFolders.</p>

- 3 Verify that the information you entered is correct, return to previous pages to make corrections if necessary, then click *Connect* to validate the settings by logging in to the iFolder server.



- 4 If you are prompted to *Accept the certificate of this server*, click *Details* to review the certificate information, then click *Yes* to accept it if it is good.
If you do not accept the certificate, you cannot connect to the server.

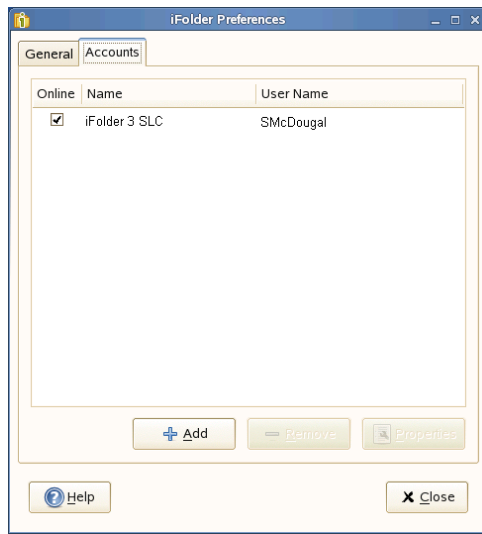
- 5 On successful connection, click *Finish* to close the iFolder Account Assistant.

iFolder synchronizes the user list for the specified account and identifies iFolders that are available for download. This initial download can take a few seconds to a few minutes, depending on the size of the user list for the account.

- 6 Verify that the account you set up appears in the list of accounts

- 6a Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Preferences* from the menu to open the *iFolder Preferences* dialog box to the *Accounts* tab.

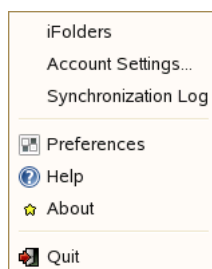
When you are connected to the iFolder server, the *Online* check box is selected.




- 6b Close the iFolder Preferences dialog box.

- 7 Set up iFolders for the account using either of these methods:

- Right-click the iFolder Services icon in the Notification area, then select *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser. Continue with [Section 7.5, “Creating and Uploading an iFolder,” on page 54](#).



- If iFolders for this account are available for download from the server, an iFolder Notification message  pops up adjacent to the Notification area of the taskbar. Click the message to open the iFolder browser. Continue with [Section 7.8, “Downloading an Available iFolder,” on page 59](#).

6.4 Logging In to an iFolder Account

You can work locally with files in the iFolder directories at any time. You must be logged in to an iFolder account to synchronize the user list, synchronize iFolder data, upload new iFolders, download shared iFolders, share iFolders, and manage iFolders. You can log in separately and be logged in concurrently to multiple accounts.


Use one of the following login methods for each account:

- **Log In Automatically:** Enable *Remember My Password* for your iFolder account if you want to log in automatically whenever the iFolder client starts. You can enable *Remember My Password* when you configure the account or by modifying the account settings later.


Whenever your password changes, automatic authentication fails gracefully the next time iFolder attempts to log in to the iFolder account. iFolder prompts you to log in, then you can enter the new password. Enable *Remember My Password* again if desired.

- **Log In As Needed:** Disable *Remember My Password* if you want to log in to an iFolder account only as needed.

To enable or disable *Remember My Password* for an existing iFolder account:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Account Settings* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *Accounts* tab.
- 2 Select the iFolder account, then click *Properties* to view its setting in the iFolder Account Assistant.
- 3 Follow the on-screen instructions to specify the password.
- 4 Select (enable) or deselect (disable) *Remember My Password*.
- 5 Verify the settings you entered, and go back to modify them if necessary.
- 6 Click *Connect* to save your changes and log in to the server.

To log in to an iFolder account:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Account Settings*.
- 2 Select the iFolder account, then select the *Online* check box next to it.
- 3 If prompted for a password, specify the password, then click *Connect*.


If *Remember My Password* is enabled for the account, you are not prompted to enter a password unless your password has expired.

If login fails, an error message reports the cause, such as password failure.

- 4 On successful connection, close the *iFolders Properties* dialog box.

6.5 Logging Out of an iFolder Account

Log out of an iFolder account whenever you want to work offline.

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Account Settings* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog to the *Accounts* tab.
- 2 Locate the account you want to manage, then deselect the *Online* check box beside it to disconnect from the iFolder server.
- 3 Click *Close* to close the iFolders Preferences dialog box.

6.6 Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings

The following parameters can be viewed in the Account Settings and Account Properties dialog boxes:


Table 6-1 *Account Settings and Properties*

Parameter	Description	Location	Modifiable by User (Yes/No)
<i>Online</i>	Indicates whether you are currently connected to the iFolder server for an account. Select the <i>Online</i> check box next to the account to connect to the iFolder server for this account. Deselect the <i>Online</i> check box next to the account to disconnect from the iFolder server.	<i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts</i> tab	Yes
<i>Name</i>	Displays the descriptive name of the iFolder server where your iFolders are stored for the account. This name is supplied by the server and is controlled by the iFolder administrator. This setting cannot be modified by users.	<i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts</i> tab <i>Account Properties > Server</i> tab	No
<i>Address</i>	Displays the DNS name or IP address of the iFolder enterprise server where you have an account. Get this information from your iFolder administrator. For example: <code>svr21.example.com</code> or <code>192.168.1.1</code> You can modify the address but you must be disconnected from the iFolder server when you make the change.	<i>Account Properties > Server</i> tab	Yes
<i>Server description</i>	Displays information about the iFolder server such as its service location and iFolder administrator contact information. The description is supplied by the server and is controlled by the iFolder administrator. This setting cannot be modified by users.	<i>Account Properties > Server</i> tab	No

Parameter	Description	Location	Modifiable by User (Yes/No)
<i>User Name</i>	<p>Displays the user identity for this account, such as your network user ID (LDAP common name) or your e-mail address. This setting cannot be modified.</p> <p>The username is specified when you set up the account in the iFolder Account Assistant. It cannot be modified for an existing account.</p> <p>To use a different username on the same server, you must delete the existing account, then create a different account for it.</p>	<p><i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts</i> tab</p> <p><i>Account Properties > Identity</i> tab</p>	No
<i>Password</i>	Allows you to specify the password for your username.	<i>Account Properties > Identity</i> tab	Yes
<i>Remember password</i>	<p>Indicates whether iFolder automatically logs in for you whenever iFolder starts. If the account's <i>Automatically connect</i> parameter is enabled (default), then it attempts to connect with the saved password.</p> <p>Select <i>Remember password</i> to log in automatically to this iFolder account whenever you log in to your computer.</p> <p>If your network password changes, automatic authentication fails gracefully the next time iFolder attempts to log in to the iFolder account. iFolder prompts you to log in with your new password and allows you to specify and save the new password.</p>	<i>Account Properties > Identity</i> tab	Yes
<i>Quota</i>	Reports the total amount of space allocated to your iFolder account on the enterprise server. This value might be the default quota set for all users, or a user-specific quota. If no quota is set, the value is empty or N/A (Not Applicable).	<i>Account Properties > Disk Space</i> tab	No
<i>Used</i>	Reports the total amount of space currently in use by all the iFolders you own for this account. It does not include space used by iFolders that are shared with you but owned by others.	<i>Account Properties > Disk Space</i> tab	No
<i>Available</i>	Reports the total amount of space currently available to you for iFolders on this iFolder account. The value is equal to the quota minus the used space.	<i>Account Properties > Disk Space</i> tab	No

Parameter	Description	Location	Modifiable by User (Yes/No)
<i>Automatically connect</i>	<p>If this value is selected (enabled), iFolder connects to this account automatically when iFolder starts. Deselect the setting to disable the account from connecting.</p> <p>This setting governs only client-side ability to enable or disable the account.</p> <p>When you use iFolder with a Novell® iFolder® 3.x server, the iFolder system administrator can disable your iFolder account (usually temporarily) on the server side. You can expect the following behavior when this occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are logged in when the account is disabled from the server side, you can manage your iFolders and your iFolder data continues to synchronize with the server until you end your session by logging out or disabling synchronization, or until the server disconnects your session, whichever occurs first. • If the account is disabled on the server side, you receive a pop-up message informing you that the account is disabled whenever you attempt to log in. Contact your iFolder system administrator for assistance. 	<i>Account Properties</i> , on all tabs	Yes
<i>Account is default</i>	<p>When you have multiple accounts, select the check box for <i>Account is default</i> to make this account the one selected by default in the drop-down list of accounts when you create and upload iFolders.</p> <p>This value cannot be modified if you have only a single account.</p>	<i>Account Properties</i> , on all tabs	Yes, if you have multiple accounts

To view or modify account settings:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Account Settings* to open iFolder Preferences to the *Accounts* tab.
- 2 In the Accounts report, you can manage the following parameters for each account:
 - Online (select to connect; deselect to disconnect)
 - Name (view only)
 - User Name (view only)
- 3 Select the iFolder account you want to manage, then click *Properties* to open the *Account Properties* dialog box to the *Server* tab.
- 4 On the *Server* tab, you can manage the following parameters for the selected account:
 - Name (view only)
 - Address (view only if connected; modifiable if disconnected)

- Server description (view only; scroll to view all information)
 - Automatically connect (select to enable; deselect to disable)
 - Account is default (select to enable; available only if multiple accounts exist)
- 5** Select the *Identity* tab to manage the following parameters for the selected account:
- User Name (view only)
 - Password (specify the password)
 - Remember password (select to enable; deselect to enable)
 - Automatically connect (select to enable; deselect to disable)
 - Account is default (select to enable; available only if multiple accounts exist)
- 6** Select the *Disk Space* tab to manage the following parameters for the selected account:
- Quota (view only)
 - Used (view only)
 - Available (view only)
 - Automatically connect (select to enable; deselect to disable)
 - Account is default (select to enable; available only if multiple accounts exist)
- 7** When you are done, close the *Account Properties* dialog box, then close the *iFolder Preferences* dialog box.

6.7 Deleting an iFolder Account

You can specify whether to remove an account only from the current computer, or whether to also remove the iFolders you own from the server.

If you remove an iFolder account only from your computer:


- The local iFolders for this account are reverted to normal folders. Use a file manager to locate and delete the local copy of the data if it is not needed.
- You can continue to access the iFolders from other computers with the iFolder client.
- When the iFolder client is used with a Novell iFolder 3.x enterprise server, you can also access files from anywhere with Novell iFolder 3.x Web access.

If you remove your iFolder account from the server:


- All of the iFolders you own are unshared.
- The local copies of iFolders on member computers are reverted to normal folders. Use a file manager to locate and delete the local copy of the data if it is not needed.
- The iFolder and its contents are removed from the server.
- You are removed as a member of iFolders that others shared with you.
- The account is removed from the local computer.

If you decide to use this account again on this or another computer, you must set up the account and its iFolders just as you did when it was new.


To delete an iFolder account:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Account Settings* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *Accounts* tab.
- 2 Select the iFolder account you want to delete, then click *Delete*.
- 3 A message prompts you to determine the extent of the delete action. Do one of the following:
 - **Remove the iFolder Account from Only the Current Computer:** Make sure to deselect *Remove My iFolder and Files from the Server*, then click *Yes*.
 - **Remove the iFolder Account and Your iFolders and Files from the Server:** Select *Remove My iFolder and Files from the Server*, then click *Yes*.
 - **Cancel the Delete:** Click *No* to back out of the delete action. Your account and its iFolders remain untouched.

6.8 Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon  in the Notification area, then select *Preferences* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *General* tab.
- 2 Specify your preferences for the following:

Parameter	Description
<i>Start iFolder When Logging In to the Desktop</i>	<p>Configure your system to launch iFolder whenever you log in with the local username where you set up the iFolder account. (One method is to make sure iFolder is running when you log off of the desktop so it becomes part of your default desktop session.) For those accounts where you have enabled <i>Remember My Password</i>, synchronization occurs in the background at the specified Synchronization Interval.</p> <p>Otherwise, you must start iFolder manually.</p>
<i>Show Confirmation Dialog When Creating iFolders</i>	<p>Select this option to receive a confirmation message each time you create an iFolder, in addition to the normal visual cues such as the iFolder appearing in the list of iFolders.</p> <p>Deselect this option to stop receiving the confirmation message.</p>
<i>Notify of Shared iFolders</i>	<p>Select this option to enable a pop-up message in the Notification area whenever you receive a new invitation to share an iFolder.</p> <p>Invitations are retrieved based on the <i>Synchronization Interval</i> you specify in iFolder Preferences. The interval controls the synchronization of files, iFolder share invitations, and the list of users. You can also click <i>Refresh</i> to update invitations on demand.</p> <p>Deselect this option to disable the pop-up messages for invitations.</p> <p>You can select <i>Show Available iFolders</i> in the iFolder browser whenever iFolder is running to view a list of iFolders that are available to download on your current computer.</p>

Parameter	Description
<i>Notify of Conflicts</i>	<p>Select this option to enable a pop-up message in the Notification area whenever a conflict occurs when synchronizing files.</p> <p>Deselect this option to disable the pop-up messages for synchronization conflicts.</p> <p>Whenever conflicts occur, the iFolder Error icon  is displayed on the iFolder when iFolder is running.</p>
<i>Notify When a User Joins</i>	<p>Select this option to enable a pop-up message in the Notification area whenever a user accepts an invitation to share an iFolder. Acceptance is keyed to when the user actually sets up the iFolder on his or her own computer.</p> <p>Deselect this option to disable the pop-up messages for user share confirmation.</p> <p>You can view a complete list of iFolder users whenever iFolder is running by selecting the iFolder, then clicking <i>Share with</i> to open the iFolder Properties dialog box to the Sharing tab.</p>
<i>Synchronization</i>	<p>Automatically Synchronize iFolders: Select this check box to enable synchronization for all iFolders on this computer under your current local login or logon identity. Deselect the check box to disable synchronization.</p> <p>Synchronize iFolders Every: Specify the minimum interval to use for synchronizing iFolders on this computer under your current local login or logon identity. Specify the value and units.</p> <p>If you use the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.x, the effective minimum synchronization interval is always the largest value of the following settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system policy (default of zero (0), unless there is a user policy set. If a user policy is set, the user policy overrides the system policy, whether the user policy is larger or smaller in value. • The local machine policy, or the setting on the client machine synchronizing with the server. • The iFolder (collection) policy.

3 When you are done, close the iFolder Preferences dialog box.

6.9 Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic

If you use a local firewall, you must set your firewall to allow iFolder to choose a local dynamic port or configure a local static port for the iFolder client to communicate locally (the same computer) with Mono[®] XSP Server. iFolder uses Mono XSP Web services to communicate via HTTP or HTTPS (SSL, default) with the Novell iFolder enterprise servers where you have iFolder accounts. The iFolder administrator configures iFolder services that determine whether communications use HTTP or HTTPS in your environment.

Your firewall does not block traffic between Mono XSP and the Novell iFolder enterprise server because Mono XSP uses the standard HTTP or HTTPS ports for traffic. However, if you block the traffic between the client and Mono XSP, the client has no way to communicate with the server. You cannot log in to your iFolder account and synchronize iFolder data.

Initially, the iFolder configuration does not specify a particular port to use for client-to-Mono XSP communications. When iFolder first runs, it opens an available local port to listen for requests from Mono XSP and to send data to the server via Mono XSP. It writes the port number to a configuration file and uses this port thereafter unless the port is not available whenever iFolder starts. If the port is in use by another application, iFolder selects a different available port, re-configures the port in the configuration file, and uses the new port thereafter. For example, if iFolder is down and another application takes the port, iFolder must select and configure a different port to use when you restart iFolder.

Using a Local Dynamic Port

If you use a local firewall on your computer, the firewall should detect the local traffic between the iFolder and Mono XSP server whenever iFolder contacts the server to synchronize its list of users and iFolder data. Select *Allow* to permit the iFolder traffic for this session. If you allow the traffic permanently, your firewall should not remind you again, and you can avoid receiving the pop-up alerts whenever iFolder starts.

If you block the iFolder-to-Mono XSP traffic, your firewall prevents you from connecting with the iFolder server and you cannot synchronize your files. iFolder does not detect that traffic is blocked by the firewall; it reports only that it cannot connect to your account on the iFolder server.

Using a Local Static Port

You can optionally add the Web Service Port Range parameter in the Service Manager section of the `/home/username/.local/share/simias/Simias.config` file to allow Mono XSP Server to use a static port or a range of ports for this local traffic. This port or range of ports can then be opened in the firewall to allow communications for Mono XSP.

Add the Web Service Port Range Setting to the Service Manager section of the `/home/username/.local/share/simias/Simias.config` file. For example:

```
<configuration>

  <section name="ServiceManager">

    <setting name="WebServicePortRange" value="monoxsp_port" />

  </section>

</configuration>
```

Replace *monoxsp_port* with a port number or range of port numbers:

- Specify a value of a single four-digit port number (such as 1234) to use a single static port. For example:

```
<setting name="WebServicePortRange" value="1234" />
```

- Specify a range of ports (such as “1234-1236”) to use any available port in the specified range of ports. For example:

```
<setting name="WebServicePortRange" value="1234-1236" />
```

To configure your system to use a specific port or range of ports:

- 1 Configure your firewall to allow traffic for the port or range of ports you want to use for iFolder traffic.

See your firewall's documentation for information on how to open a port in the firewall.

- 2 Stop the iFolder client by right-clicking the iFolder icon, then selecting *Exit*.
- 3 Modify the `Simias.config` file by adding the *Web Service Port Range* parameter to the *Service Manager* section.
- 4 Start the iFolder client.

For more information, see [Section 6.1, “Starting the iFolder Client,” on page 35](#).

6.10 Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic

If you use virus scanning software on your computer, exclude the `../simias/WorkArea/` directory from the virus scan.

The `../simias/WorkArea/` directory is where iFolder stages files for download from the server. If an iFolder file has a virus attached and your virus scanning software scans that virus while the file is in the `../simias/WorkArea` directory, the virus scanner pops up with a message indicating that a virus has been found, moves the file to quarantine, then iFolder again tries to synchronize the file.

Not scanning the `WorkArea` allows the synchronization to finish. The infected file is successfully downloaded and moved to the local iFolder. The virus scanner then detects the infected file in the iFolder and moves it from that folder to quarantine, protecting the computer from infection. iFolder detects the deletion of the file and when the next synchronization begins, iFolder removes the file from the server and member computers.

However, if the iFolder where the file is downloaded is Read-Only, the local deletion is not enforced to the server and other member computers. The virus must be detected elsewhere where permissions allow changes to be synchronized. The user's virus scanner probably alerts the user of the virus, so the user should alert other iFolder members about the virus.

Managing iFolders

7

An iFolder™ is a local directory used to selectively share and synchronize files with user-specified members. The iFolder files are accessible to all members via a host service, such as a Novell® iFolder® 3.2 server. iFolder files can be modified and read by those with privileges to do so.

This section discusses the following tasks for iFolder:

- [Section 7.1, “Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders,” on page 49](#)
- [Section 7.2, “Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Not Synchronize,” on page 50](#)
- [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 51](#)
- [Section 7.4, “Understanding iFolder Icons,” on page 52](#)
- [Section 7.5, “Creating and Uploading an iFolder,” on page 54](#)
- [Section 7.6, “Sharing an iFolder,” on page 56](#)
- [Section 7.7, “Viewing and Hiding Available iFolders,” on page 59](#)
- [Section 7.8, “Downloading an Available iFolder,” on page 59](#)
- [Section 7.9, “Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder,” on page 60](#)
- [Section 7.10, “Setting an iFolder Quota,” on page 61](#)
- [Section 7.11, “Synchronizing Files,” on page 62](#)
- [Section 7.12, “Resolving File Conflicts,” on page 62](#)
- [Section 7.13, “Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder,” on page 63](#)
- [Section 7.14, “Moving an iFolder,” on page 64](#)
- [Section 7.15, “Deleting an iFolder,” on page 65](#)

7.1 Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders

Generally, you can put iFolders anywhere on your local hard drive when you create an iFolder or set up an iFolder that is shared with you. However, there are some practical and specific limitations. Consider the following guidelines for placing and using iFolders on your computer:

- An iFolder’s name must be a unique folder name in the directory where you put the iFolder.
- An iFolder’s name cannot contain the following invalid characters:

`\ / : * ? " < > | ;`

For other naming conventions, see [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 51](#).

- The iFolder must reside on a local hard drive; the location cannot be on a network drive or non-physical drive.

iFolder does not support network folders as iFolders. For example, iFolders cannot be the users’ network-based /home directories that are mapped to the users’ workstations. iFolder also does not support WebDAV access for users from their desktop to their iFolder collection on the iFolder server’s user-data volume.

- An iFolder cannot exist at the root of the hard drive.
- An iFolder can be created only from an existing folder.
- An iFolder can be created only from a folder where you have the file system access rights to read and write files. When you set up a shared iFolder on a computer, you must have file system access rights to the folder where you are placing the iFolder.
- An iFolder cannot contain or reside in a system folder.
- An iFolder cannot contain or reside in an applications folder.
- The iFolder cannot contain or reside in the iFolder metadata folder. The default location of the metadata folder is in your home folder in the `.local/share` subdirectory.
- An iFolder cannot contain or reside in other iFolders, including your Novell iFolder 2.1x iFolder.
- Although you can log in to more than one iFolder account at a time, an iFolder can be associated with only one iFolder account. You cannot synchronize one iFolder against multiple accounts. When you create an iFolder, the iFolder can be shared only with other users that are provisioned in the same iFolder server/domain.
- When multiple users share a computer, the local copies of your iFolders are private to your storage space on the disk if the file system supports privacy features, and if you configure your system to use them.

Make sure the local login identities for users (other than the `root` user identity, of course) do not have the `root` user rights or equivalent. The `root` user has access to all files and directories on the computer. For shared computers where privacy and security are essential for each user, the users can encrypt their local copy of iFolder data with a third-party file system encryption.

Linux file systems are designed for multi-user environments. File permissions allow you to control access for the user, groups, and others. A user's personal files are typically set with full permissions for the user and no access for the groups and others settings.

If you store iFolders locally on a FAT32 volume on Linux, it requires special handling because FAT32 file systems are not POSIX* compliant. For information, see [Section 7.5.3, “Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point,” on page 55](#).

- If users of the same computer share iFolders with each other, multiple copies of the iFolder can and should exist on the device, with a copy for each user's workspace who downloads it from the server. Different local login identities cannot share a single location for the shared iFolders.

7.2 Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Not Synchronize

When the iFolder client is used with Novell iFolder 3.2, your iFolder administrator might specify file type restrictions and maximum file size restrictions at the system, user, or iFolder level. Your account might also be restricted in the amount of space you can use for the data in the iFolders you own. When you participate in other iFolders, the space consumed on the server is counted against the owner of that iFolder.

Some file types are not good candidates for synchronization, such as operating system files, hidden files created by a file manager, or databases that are implemented as a collection of linked files. You might include only key file types used for your business, or exclude files that are likely unrelated to business, such as `.mp3` files.

Operating System Files

You should not convert system directories to iFolders. Most system files change infrequently and it is better to keep an image file of your basic system and key software than to attempt to synchronize those files to the server.

Hidden Files

If your file system uses hidden files to track display preferences, your administrator might restrict those file types to exclude them from being synchronized on your system. Usually, hidden files are relevant only to the particular computer where they were created, and they change every time the file or directory is accessed. You do not need to keep these files, and synchronizing them results in repeated file conflict errors.

For example, iFolder automatically excludes two hidden file manager files called `thumbs.db` from Windows file systems and `.DS_Store` from Macintosh file systems.

Database Files

iFolder synchronizes individual files or the changed portions of individual files; it does not synchronize files as a set. If you have a database file that is implemented as a collection of linked files, do not try to synchronize them in an iFolder.

Do not try to synchronize your GroupWise® data by making the GroupWise archive, cache, or remote directories into iFolders. If you do this, the GroupWise data files become corrupted after synchronizing the file a few times. GroupWise needs the files in the archive to be maintained as a set of files.

7.3 Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files

The iFolder client imposes naming conventions that consider the collective restrictions of the Linux, Windows, and Macintosh file systems. (Remember that in a mixed environment, some users might be using the iFolder 3.2 client for these platforms.) An iFolder, folder, or file must have a valid name that complies with the naming conventions before it can be synchronized.

Use the following naming conventions for your iFolders and the folders and files in them:

- iFolder supports the **Unicode*** (<http://www.unicode.org>) character set with UTF-8 encoding.
- Do not use the following invalid characters in the names of iFolders or in the names of folders and files in them:

`\ / : * ? " < > | ;`

iFolder creates a name conflict if you use the invalid characters in a file or folder name. The conflict must be resolved before the file or folder can be synchronized.






- The maximum name length for a single path component is 255 bytes. For filenames, the maximum length includes the dot (.) and file extension.
- Names of iFolders, folders, and files are case insensitive; however, case is preserved. If filenames differ only by case, iFolder creates a name conflict. The conflict must be resolved before the file or folder can be synchronized.
- If you create iFolders on a FAT32 file system on Linux, avoid naming files in all uppercase characters. The VFAT or FAT32 file handling on Linux automatically changes the filenames







that are all uppercase characters and meet the MS-DOS 8.3 file format from all uppercase characters to all lowercase characters. This creates synchronization problems for those files if the iFolder is set with the Read Only access right.

7.4 Understanding iFolder Icons

The following table describes iFolder icons and related tasks.

Table 7-1 Description of iFolder Icons

iFolder Icon	Description
	<p>The iFolder Services icon is displayed for the <i>iFolder 3 Client</i> in the desktop Applications menu</p> <p>When iFolder is running, the iFolder Services icon also appears in the Notification area of the desktop taskbar. Right-click it for a menu of possible tasks, including iFolder browser, Account Settings, Synchronization Log, Preferences, and Help.</p>
	<p>The iFolder Upload icon is displayed in the iFolder browser under <i>iFolders on This Computer</i> if there are no iFolders are on the computer under your current local login identity.</p> <p>You can create a new iFolder or convert an existing folder to an iFolder. If you have multiple accounts, you must specify which account to use; an iFolder can belong to only one account. For information, see Section 7.5, "Creating and Uploading an iFolder," on page 54.</p>
	<p>The iFolder Download icon is displayed in the iFolder browser under <i>iFolders on This Computer</i> if no iFolders are on the computer under your current local login identity.</p> <p>The iFolder Download icon is displayed under <i>iFolders on Server Name</i> when an iFolder is available to you on the specified server, but you have not downloaded it to this computer. <i>Server Name</i> is the administrator-specified descriptive name of the server where you have an iFolder account.</p> <p>You can download any combination of iFolders from different accounts to the local computer. For information, see Section 7.8, "Downloading an Available iFolder," on page 59.</p>
	<p>The iFolder emblem (green "i") appears on iFolders whenever the iFolder Services application is running for iFolders viewed in a file manager, on the desktop, or in the iFolder browser.</p> <p>When iFolder is not running, iFolders appear as normal folders  when viewed in the file manager or on the desktop. The iFolder browser is not available when iFolder is not running.</p> <p>It is a good practice to organize your local collection of iFolders in a separate directory that contains only iFolders. This makes it easy to remember which folders are iFolders even when iFolder is not running and providing icons to mark them as iFolders.</p>

iFolder Icon	Description
	<p>The iFolder Warning icon indicates that the server is unavailable. iFolder is running but you are not connected to the iFolder server. Possible causes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are not logged in to the iFolder account. For information, see Section 6.4, “Logging In to an iFolder Account,” on page 40. • The account is disabled on the client side; that is, the <i>Automatically connect</i> parameter is disabled. For information, see <i>Automatically connect</i> in Section 6.6, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 41. • The server is down or your account is disabled on the server side. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance. • Your firewall is blocking iFolder traffic. For information to resolve this problem, see Section 6.9, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 46. • Your network connection is down. Check your local network settings.
	<p>The iFolder Waiting to Synchronize icon indicates that the iFolder contains files to be synchronized with the server, and the synchronization process has not yet begun.</p> <p>iFolder synchronizes one iFolder at a time, and queues the synchronization tasks. To make sure that files in this local iFolder are synchronized with the files on the server, wait to shut down iFolder until the synchronization begins and completes successfully, as indicated by the changes in the icon.</p>
	<p>The iFolder Synchronizing icon indicates that files in the iFolder are currently being synchronized with the server.</p>
	<p>The iFolder Error icon indicates that one or more files in the iFolder have not been synchronized because there is a conflict between the local copy and server copy of a file. Resolve the conflict by indicating which version of the file to keep.</p>
	<p>In the Sharing dialog box, the iFolder Owner User icon indicates that the user owns the shared iFolder.</p>
	<p>In the Sharing dialog box, the iFolder Current User icon indicates that the user is currently managing the iFolder. If the current user is the owner, the Owner User icon is displayed instead.</p>

7.5 Creating and Uploading an iFolder

You can create an iFolder by converting an existing folder that satisfies the following guidelines:

- [Section 7.1, “Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders,” on page 49](#)
- [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 51](#)

If the folder does not exist, you can browse to a location and create the new folder as part of the process.



Within the iFolder, you can set up any subdirectory structure that suits your personal or corporate work habits. The subdirectory structure is constant across all member iFolders. Each workstation can specify a different parent directory for the shared iFolder.

You can create iFolders with a file manager or with the iFolder browser, which is available in the client application. Use the following methods to create an iFolder:

- [Section 7.5.1, “Creating iFolders in a File Manager,” on page 54](#)
- [Section 7.5.2, “Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser,” on page 54](#)
- [Section 7.5.3, “Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point,” on page 55](#)

7.5.1 Creating iFolders in a File Manager



- 1 Use the file manager to navigate to the folder you want to convert to an iFolder, then select the folder.
- 2 Use one of the following methods:
 - Right-click the folder icon, then click *Convert to an iFolder*.
 - In the toolbar, click *File > Convert to an iFolder*.

The folder icon  changes to a folder with an overlay of the iFolder emblem (green “i”) .

- 3 If the iFolder Created message appears, do one of the following:
 - Click *Close* to dismiss the message.
 - Select *Do Not Show This Message Again* to disable future notifications, then click *Close* to dismiss the message.

If you later decide that you want to get confirmation messages, go to iFolder Preferences, select *Show Confirmation Dialog When Creating iFolders*, then click *OK*.

7.5.2 Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser

- 1 In the Notification area, use one of the following methods to open the iFolder browser:
 - Click the iFolder Services icon .
 - Right-click the iFolder Services icon , then click *iFolders*.
- 2 Click *Upload a folder*.
- 3 Specify the iFolder account you want to use for this iFolder.

If you have multiple iFolder accounts, the default account is listed first. Use the drop-down list to select a different account.
- 4 In the browser, navigate to the directory where you want to create an iFolder.

- 5 Select the normal folder you want to make an iFolder, using one of these methods:
 - If the normal folder exists, select the folder, then click *OK*.
 - If the normal folder does not exist, click *Make New Folder* to create it, select the newly created folder, then click *OK*.

- 6 Click *OK*.

The iFolder appears in the *iFolders on This Computer* list.

- 7 If the iFolder Created message appears, do one of the following:

- Click *Close* to dismiss the message.
- Select *Do Not Show This Message Again* to disable future notifications, then click *Close* to dismiss the message.

If you later decide that you want to get confirmation messages, go to *iFolder Preferences*, select *Show Confirmation Dialog When Creating iFolders*, then click *OK*.

7.5.3 Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point

On Linux, iFolder supports creating and using iFolders on a mount point for a FAT32 file system. Before you can create new iFolders or set up shared iFolders on a FAT32 volume on your Linux computer, the iFolder user must own the FAT32 mount point where you want to store the iFolders, and the `/etc/fstab` file must explicitly identify the iFolder user's local user ID for the mount point.

IMPORTANT: This is required because FAT32 does not support file permissions. Any other file system that does not support permissions has the same issue.

For dual boot systems, you can access the data in iFolders as normal folders from the system where the folder is not set up as an iFolder. If you set up the folder as an iFolder on both platforms, the data set is stored in two different iFolders on the server, which consumes double your allocated server disk resources.

Because the FAT32 file system does not support POSIX file system permissions, make sure the iFolder user is the local owner of the mount point. Modify the `/etc/fstab` file to set the user ID (UID) parameter of the user's local login identity to the iFolder user who creates iFolders on that mount point.

- 1 Log in to your computer as the root user.
- 2 Create the directory where you want to mount the FAT32 file system. At a command prompt, enter

```
mkdir /home/username/fsmount
```

Replace *username* with the username of the user who plans to use the FAT32 drive for iFolders. Replace *fsmount* with the directory name you want to use as the mount point. For example, if the username is *jsmith* and the directory name is *fat32mntpt* for a FAT32 drive or partition, enter

```
mkdir /home/jsmith/fat32mntpt
```

- 3 Mount the FAT32 drive at the desired mount point. At a command prompt, enter

```
mount -t vfat /dev/hda1 /home/username/fsmount
```

Replace `/dev/hda1` with the device or partition name of the non-Linux device. Replace `username` with the username of the iFolder user. Replace `fsmount` with the directory name you want to use as the mount point.

Continuing the example, where the FAT32 file system (`vfat`) is on the `hda4` device (`/dev/hda4`), the username is `jsmith`, and the mount point directory is `/home/jsmith/fat32mntpt`, enter

```
mount -t vfat /dev/hda4 /home/jsmith/fat32mntpt
```

- 4 Edit the `/etc/fstab` file by adding the `uid=username` parameter of the iFolder user on the line that defines the FAT32 mount point.

```
/dev/hda1 /home/username/fsmount vfat uid=username
```

Continuing the example, modify `/etc/fstab` file by adding `uid=jsmith` to the mount point:

```
/dev/hda4 /home/jsmith/fat32mntpt vfat uid=jsmith
```

7.6 Sharing an iFolder

You can share an iFolder with multiple users. This section discusses the following tasks:

- [Section 7.6.1, “Understanding User Access Rights,” on page 56](#)
- [Section 7.6.2, “Accessing the Sharing Tab,” on page 57](#)
- [Section 7.6.3, “Adding a User to an iFolder,” on page 58](#)
- [Section 7.6.4, “Modifying User Access Rights,” on page 58](#)
- [Section 7.6.5, “Removing a User from an iFolder,” on page 58](#)
- [Section 7.6.6, “Transferring Ownership to an iFolder User,” on page 59](#)

7.6.1 Understanding User Access Rights

The following table describes the capabilities associated with each level of access for users.

Table 7-2 Capabilities of iFolder Owners and Members Based on Their User Access Rights

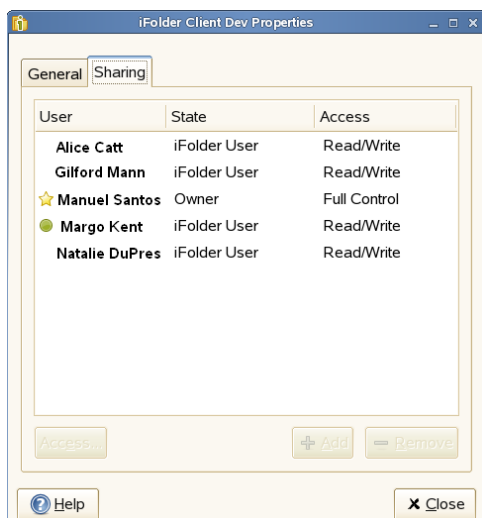
Capabilities	Owner	Member with Full Control	Member with Read/Write	Member with Read Only
With an enterprise server, the space consumed by the iFolder on the server is charged against the user's quota	Yes	No	No	No
Transfer ownership to another member whose state is iFolder User	Yes	No	No	No
Set a quota for the iFolder	Yes	No	No	No
Make the iFolder available to other users (sharing)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Make the iFolder unavailable to other users (stop sharing)	Yes	Yes, except the owner	No	No

Capabilities	Owner	Member with Full Control	Member with Read/Write	Member with Read Only
Assign iFolder access rights for other users	Yes	Yes, except the owner	No	No
Read directories and files in the iFolder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Add, modify, or delete directories and files in the iFolder	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rename directories and files in an iFolder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rename the iFolder	No	No	No	No
Set up an iFolder on multiple computers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Revert an iFolder (do not participate on a local computer)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delete an available iFolder to decline participating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delete the iFolder and delete the iFolder and its files from the server (make it a normal folder again and no longer share it with others)	Yes	No	No	No

7.6.2 Accessing the Sharing Tab

You can manage membership for the iFolder from the *Sharing* tab in the iFolder Properties dialog box.

- 1 If iFolder is not running, start iFolder.
- 2 Do one of the following to open the iFolder Properties dialog box to the *Sharing* tab.



- In a file manager, right-click the iFolder you want to share, then select *Share with*.
- In the iFolder browser, select the iFolder, then select *Share with*.

7.6.3 Adding a User to an iFolder

- 1 On the *Sharing* tab, click *Add* to open the Select User dialog box.
- 2 From the list of users, select one or more users by adding them to the *Selected Users* list, then click *OK*.

It can take several seconds for the invitations to synchronize up to the server.

- 3 On the *Sharing* tab, select one or more users who you want to assign the same access right.
- 4 Click *Access*, select the *Full Control*, *Read/Write*, or *Read Only* access right, then click *OK*.
- 5 Repeat the previous steps until you have invited all the desired users to share the iFolder and have set their access rights.
- 6 Click *Apply*, then click *OK* to close the iFolder Properties window.

7.6.4 Modifying User Access Rights

As the working relationships and status of members of an iFolder change, you might need to change a user's access right for the iFolder. For example, you might want to give a trusted user the Full Control right for the iFolder.

- 1 On the *Sharing* tab, select one or more users who you want to have the same access right.
- 2 Select *Access*, then specify the *Full Control*, *Read/Write*, or *Read Only* right.

When you first invite a user to participate, the *Make this user the owner of the iFolder* option is disabled (dimmed) in the Access dialog box. If you intend to make the new user the owner, you must wait until the user's state changes from *Invited User* to *iFolder User*, then you can transfer ownership.



- 3 Click *OK*, then click *OK* to close the iFolder Properties window.

7.6.5 Removing a User from an iFolder

To unshare an iFolder, you must remove a user as a member of an iFolder. The iFolder on the user's workstation becomes a normal folder. A copy of the data remains on the former member's workstation, but the files are no longer synchronized with the shared iFolder.

- 1 On the *Sharing* tab, select one or more users from the list.
- 2 Click *Remove*, click *Apply*, then click *OK*.

7.6.6 Transferring Ownership to an iFolder User

The owner of an iFolder can transfer ownership of the iFolder to another member whose state is iFolder User. After the transfer, the original owner becomes a member with the Read/Write right, and the space consumed by the iFolder is charged against the new owner.

- 1 In a file manager or the iFolder browser, right-click the iFolder you want to transfer, then select *Share With* to open the iFolder's Properties dialog box to the *Sharing* tab.
- 2 From the list of users, select the iFolder User who is to be the new owner, then click *Access*.
- 3 Select *Make this user the owner of this iFolder*.

The *Make this user the owner of the iFolder* option is disabled (dimmed) in the Access dialog box if the user's state is *Invited User*. In this case, exit the dialog box, wait until the user's state changes from *Invited User* to *iFolder User*, then repeat the preceding steps to transfer ownership.

- 4 Click *OK*, then click *OK* to close the iFolder Properties window.


7.7 Viewing and Hiding Available iFolders

You can decide which iFolders you want to download to each of your computers. If iFolders that you have not downloaded are available to you on the server, they are listed in the iFolder browser under the *Server Name* of the related account. The *Server Name* is the administrator-specified descriptive name of the server where you have an iFolder account.

To view the available iFolders in the iFolder browser, click *View Available iFolders*.

To hide the available iFolders in the iFolder browser, click *Hide Available iFolders*.


7.8 Downloading an Available iFolder

When others share iFolders with you, the iFolders appear with the iFolder Download icon  under *iFolders on iFolder Server Name* in your iFolder browser, where the *iFolder Server Name* is the name of the server for that account. To participate in the shared iFolder on your computer, you can download the iFolder.

If the *Notify of Shared iFolders* parameter is enabled, iFolder announces the availability of shared iFolders with a balloon pop-up message in the Notification area. You can click the balloon to set up the iFolder at that time, or close the balloon to download the iFolder later.

Figure 7-1 Example Notification of a Shared iFolder



- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon , then click *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser.
- 2 In the list of iFolders, select the available iFolder, then click *Download an iFolder*.
- 3 If you are not logged in to the account, log in with your username and password, then click *Connect*.

- 4 Browse to the location where you want to create a local iFolder, then specify the name you want to use locally for this iFolder.

The location and folder name must satisfy the following guidelines:

- [Section 7.1, “Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders,” on page 49](#)
- [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 51](#)

- 5 Click *OK* twice.

7.9 Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder

Use the iFolders Properties page to view and configure the following information about a selected iFolder.

- [Section 7.9.1, “Understanding iFolder Properties,” on page 60](#)
- [Section 7.9.2, “Accessing iFolder Properties from a File Manager,” on page 61](#)
- [Section 7.9.3, “Accessing iFolder Properties from the iFolder Browser,” on page 61](#)

7.9.1 Understanding iFolder Properties

The following parameters report the disk space used on the server:

Table 7-3 *Storage Parameters for iFolders Stored on the iFolder Server*

Parameter	Description
<i>Available</i>	The total amount of server disk space currently available for files or directories in the selected iFolder. The value is equal to the quota minus the used space.
<i>Used</i>	The total amount of server disk space currently consumed by all files and directories in the selected iFolder.
One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Set Quota</i>• <i>Quota</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set Quota: If you are the iFolder owner, you can select <i>Set Quota</i>, then specify a quota in MB for the iFolder.• Quota: If you are a member, the value reports the total amount of server disk space allocated to the selected iFolder by the iFolder owner. If no quota is set, the value is empty or N/A (Not Applicable).

The following parameters report the synchronization status for the local copy of the iFolder:

Table 7-4 *Synchronization Parameters for iFolders Stored Locally*

Parameter	Description
<i>Last Successful Synchronization</i>	The completion time of the most recent successful synchronization of your local copy of the iFolder with the iFolder server. mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss

Parameter	Description
<i>Files/Folders to Synchronize</i>	The total number of storage items (files and folders) in the iFolder that need to be synchronized.
<i>Automatically Synchronizes Every</i>	<p>The synchronization interval for the iFolder. Specify the value in minutes, hours, or days.</p> <p>When the iFolder client is used with a Novell iFolder 3.x enterprise server, the interval cannot override the minimum interval specified by the iFolder administrator for the server or your account on the server, but it can override the client-wide synchronization interval.</p>
<i>Synchronize Now</i>	Click the button to initiate a synchronization on demand.

7.9.2 Accessing iFolder Properties from a File Manager

- 1 In the file manager, navigate to the iFolder, then select it.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder, then click *iFolder > Properties*.

7.9.3 Accessing iFolder Properties from the iFolder Browser

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon, then click *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser.
- 2 In the list of iFolders, select the iFolder, then click *Properties*.

7.10 Setting an iFolder Quota

Setting a quota for an iFolder helps the owner to manage the space allotted for all of the iFolders the user owns. Member users of the iFolder can view the quota, but cannot modify it.

On the server, space for your iFolder data is allocated as it is needed; space is not reserved by the quotas you specify for each iFolder. It is possible to overbook the quotas so that the total allocated space can exceed the quota set for your account. However, the iFolders can individually and collectively grow only up to the available space for your account.

To enable or modify the quota for an iFolder:

- 1 Open the *Properties* dialog box for the iFolder to the *General* tab.
- 2 Select *Set Quota* to enable the quota.
- 3 Specify the maximum size of the iFolder in MB.
- 4 Click *Apply* to accept the setting, then click *OK* to close the Properties dialog box.


To disable the quota for an iFolder:

- 1 Open the *Properties* dialog box for the iFolder to the *General* tab.
- 2 Deselect *Set Quota* to disable the quota.
- 3 Click *Apply* to accept the setting, then click *OK* to close the Properties dialog box.


7.11 Synchronizing Files

- [Section 7.11.1, “Synchronizing Files on Demand,” on page 62](#)
- [Section 7.11.2, “Configuring the Synchronization Interval,” on page 62](#)

7.11.1 Synchronizing Files on Demand


- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon , then click *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser.
- 2 In the list of iFolders, select the iFolder, then click *Synchronize Now*.

7.11.2 Configuring the Synchronization Interval

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon , then select *Preferences* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *General* tab.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - Select *Synchronize* to enable background synchronization.
 - Deselect *Synchronize* to disable synchronization.
- 3 If you enable synchronization, specify the interval for synchronizing files, such as every 1 hour or every 2 days.

When the iFolder client is used with Novell iFolder 3.x, the minimum system Synchronization Interval, typically every 5 minutes, is configured by the iFolder administrator. You cannot override the system minimum. The absolute system minimum is 1 minute.

7.12 Resolving File Conflicts



Conflicts can occur between file versions saved at the same time on different computers, or when a filename differs by case only. When conflicts occur, the file is stored in the conflict area and the file is flagged with a status of *Name Conflict*. The iFolder Error icon  is displayed on the iFolder. If the *Notify of conflicts* option is enabled in your iFolder Preferences, an alert is also sent to the Notification area. You can control the pop-up behavior of Notifications by setting your preference in the *iFolder Preferences > General* tab.

To resolve file conflicts, see the following:

- [Section 7.12.1, “Resolving File Version Conflicts,” on page 62](#)
- [Section 7.12.2, “Resolving Filename Conflicts,” on page 63](#)

7.12.1 Resolving File Version Conflicts



Version conflicts should be coordinated with other members before resolving the conflict, then you can choose the correct version in the Conflict Resolution dialog box.

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon , then click *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser.
- 2 Select the iFolder in conflict , then click *Resolve* to open the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box.

- 3 View the information for the file on your local machine and the file on the server to determine which version of the file you want to keep.
- 4 Beneath the version you want to keep, click *Save This Version*.
- 5 When you are done resolving the conflict, click *OK*.

7.12.2 Resolving Filename Conflicts

Filename conflicts occur when the names of the local file version and the server file version differ by case. The content might differ, or it might be the same. These type of conflicts can be resolved by renaming the files, but be careful about where you rename the file.

- If the content is the same, you can rename one of the files by using the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box.
 - If the content is different, make sure to make a copy of the local file and give it a different name, then return to the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box and save the server version of the file. This allows both versions of the file to exist in the iFolder with different filenames. If you rename a file version within the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box, that version of the file overwrites the other, and the content of the other file is destroyed.
- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon , then click *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser.
 - 2 Select the file in conflict , then click *Resolve* to open the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box.
 - 3 Confirm that it is a file name conflict, and determine whether the content is the same or different.
 - 4 Do one of the following:
 - If the content is the same, rename one of the files, click *Save This Version*, then click *OK* to close the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box. You are done.
 - If the content is different, continue with **Step 5**.
 - 5 Close the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box.
 - 6 Open a file manager and navigate to the local copy of the file in conflict.
 - 7 Copy the file and save it with a unique name in the iFolder.
iFolder synchronizes the file as a new file to the server and member computers.
 - 8 Return to the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box, select the server version of the file, click *Save this Version*, then click *OK*.
The server version of the file downloads to your local machine and overwrites the local copy of the file by that name.

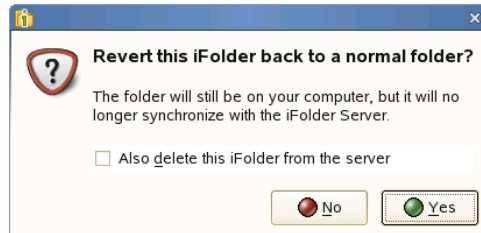
7.13 Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder

You can revert an iFolder to a normal folder for the local computer. After it is reverted, the collaborative share relationship remains for all the iFolder members, but the iFolder is no longer synchronized to your current computer. Reverting an iFolder does not delete the iFolder and its contents from member workstations or the server.

- 1 In a file manager or the iFolder browser, locate the iFolder that you want to revert to a normal folder.

- 2 Use one of the following methods to start reverting the iFolder:
 - In a file manager, right-click the iFolder, then click *Revert to a Normal Folder*.
 - In the iFolder browser, select the iFolder, then click *File > Revert to a Normal Folder*.

The *Revert this iFolder back to a normal folder?* dialog box requests confirmation and clarification.



- 3 Do one of the following:
 - Select *No* to keep the folder as an iFolder on the local computer.
 - Select *Yes* to revert the iFolder to a normal folder.

The local copy of the iFolder is normal folder and is no longer synchronized with the server. Other members of the iFolder are not affected.
 - If you are the iFolder owner, you can optionally stop sharing this folder as an iFolder. Select *Also delete this iFolder from the server*, then click *Yes*.

The iFolder reverts to a normal folder on your local computer and on all members' computers. The server copy of the iFolder is permanently deleted from the server.

7.14 Moving an iFolder

After you create an iFolder, the path to the iFolder is static. You cannot move an iFolder from its original location to another location on your local computer and have it remain an iFolder. Moving the iFolder breaks the link between the synchronization database and the folder you converted to an iFolder.

To move an iFolder on the computer where you created it:

- 1 In a file manager or the iFolder browser, select the iFolder you want to move.
- 2 Revert the iFolder to a normal folder.
- 3 In a file manager, move the folder to another location on the computer.
- 4 Convert the folder back to an iFolder and upload the iFolder to the server.
- 5 (Optional) Share the iFolder.
- 6 Allow the iFolder to synchronize files with the iFolder server.

To move an iFolder on a participating computer:

- 1 In iFolders, revert the iFolder to stop participating in the iFolder on the current computer.
- 2 Select the available iFolder, then click *Download an iFolder*.
- 3 Specify a new local path where you want to place the iFolder.
- 4 Allow the iFolder to synchronize files with the iFolder server.

7.15 Deleting an iFolder

If you delete an iFolder from your collection, it deletes the local copy of the iFolder and its contents. It also can affect the share relationship for the iFolder, depending on the Access right you hold for it. The following table outlines the effect on the share relationship and the member iFolders based on the Access right of the user who deletes the iFolder.

Table 7-5 *What to Expect When You Delete an iFolder*

Access Right of the User Who Deletes the iFolder	Share Relationship	Server Copy of the iFolder	Member Copies of the iFolder
Owner	Ends the share relationship for the iFolder	Deletes the iFolder metadata and contents from the server	Reverts the iFolder to a normal folder for all users
Full Control User	Unsubscribes the user from the share	No effect	Reverts the local copy of the iFolder to a normal folder
Read/Write User	Unsubscribes the user from the share	No effect	Reverts the local copy of the iFolder to a normal folder
Read Only User	Unsubscribes the user from the share	No effect	Reverts the local copy of the iFolder to a normal folder

Deleting an iFolder does not uninstall the iFolder client from your workstation.

- 1 In a file manager or iFolder browser, locate the iFolder that you want to delete.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder, then click *Delete*.

Using Novell iFolder 3.2 Web Access

8

Novell® iFolder® 3.2 Web Access provides an interface to allow users remote access to iFolders on the enterprise server.

- [Section 8.1, “Logging In,” on page 67](#)
- [Section 8.2, “Logging Out,” on page 67](#)
- [Section 8.3, “Browsing iFolders,” on page 68](#)
- [Section 8.4, “Managing Folders and Files in an iFolder,” on page 68](#)

8.1 Logging In

Log in to Novell iFolder 3.2 Web Access to gain access to folders and files in any of your iFolders available to you in your Novell iFolder enterprise server account. This includes iFolders that you participate in but have not set up on a local computer. (You cannot access 2.1x iFolders with Web Access.) The enterprise server specified in the URL authenticates your username against the server’s LDAP directory services.

You can also specify which of the supported localized interfaces to use. This is typically the Language Code of the iFolder enterprise server. Make sure to configure your browser’s Languages setting to support the desired language.

- 1 In a supported Web browser, enter the URL of the iFolder server where your iFolders reside:

`http://servername.example.com`

Replace `servername.example.com` with the DNS name or IP address (such as `192.168.1.1`).

- 2 In the left navigator of the OES Welcome page, click *iFolder 3.x* to open the iFolder 3.x Welcome page.
- 3 In iFolder Links, click the link to Web Access to open the Login page.
- 4 On the iFolder 3.x Web Access Login page, specify the username and password for your account.
- 5 Use the *Languages* drop-down list to specify which language you want to use to access your files.
- 6 Click *OK*.

This login gives you access only to those iFolders in the same domain as the server you specified in the URL. To log in to a different server, enter its server’s URL in your Web browser, then log in.

8.2 Logging Out

Log out by clicking *Logout* in the upper right header area, then close your browser. If you do not log out, your session remains open until your session times out, which can be a security risk.

If the system connection times out when you are working in your iFolders, Web Access returns you to the Login page. You can log in again to resume working without closing your browser.

8.3 Browsing iFolders

The iFolders page lists all iFolders available to you in the current domain. Available iFolders include those you own and those others have made available to you. You can access iFolders through Web Access even if you have not set up the iFolder on a local computer. The Owner column identifies the name of the person who owns the iFolder to help you locate the iFolder you seek.

Click the iFolder's name to view a list of its folders and files, upload and download files, create folders, and delete folders and files.

8.4 Managing Folders and Files in an iFolder



Within an iFolder, you can perform the following tasks:

- [Section 8.4.1, “Viewing a List of Folders and Files,” on page 68](#)
- [Section 8.4.2, “Navigating Directories,” on page 68](#)
- [Section 8.4.3, “Downloading a File,” on page 68](#)
- [Section 8.4.4, “Creating a New Folder,” on page 69](#)
- [Section 8.4.5, “Deleting Folders or Files,” on page 69](#)
- [Section 8.4.6, “Uploading a File,” on page 69](#)


8.4.1 Viewing a List of Folders and Files

The iFolder page lists folders and files alphabetically. Scroll to locate the directory or file of interest.

8.4.2 Navigating Directories

Click name of the folder  to open the folder and view a list of its contents. To return to a higher level directory, click the *Up Folder* icon  in the task bar.

8.4.3 Downloading a File

Click the name of the file  you want to download, then click *Open* or *Save*.

IMPORTANT: iFolder 3.x Web Access does not support the uploading and downloading of 10 MB or larger files.

- **Open:** Click *Open* to view the file's contents. You must have a compatible application on your computer to open the file. The file is downloaded to a temporary folder where Internet files are saved, then opened with your local application. If you plan to work in the file, it is best to save the file locally, modify the file, and then upload it.
- **Save:** Click *Save* to save the file locally or to a mapped drive. Navigate to the location where you want to place the file, then click *Save*. The file is downloaded to your computer.

Options on the page might differ slightly, depending on the Web browser you use.

8.4.4 Creating a New Folder

In the *New Folder* field, specify the name of the new folder, then click *Create*. Folder names are case sensitive. When the page refreshes, the folder appears alphabetically in the list.

8.4.5 Deleting Folders or Files

Select the check box next to one or more folders or files you want to delete, then click *Delete*. Confirm the deletion.

8.4.6 Uploading a File

In the *Upload File* field, click *Browse*, locate a local folder you want to upload, then click *Open > Upload*. When the page refreshes, the file appears alphabetically in the list.

The maximum file size for the upload limit is configured by the administrator. By default, the limit is set to 10 MB; the limit for your server might differ.

IMPORTANT: iFolder 3.x Web Access does not support the uploading and downloading of 10 MB or larger files.

Uninstalling the iFolder Client

A

This section describes how to uninstall the iFolder client.

- [Section A.1, “Before You Uninstall iFolder,” on page 71](#)
- [Section A.2, “Uninstalling the iFolder Client,” on page 71](#)

A.1 Before You Uninstall iFolder

When the iFolder client is uninstalled from your computer, the uninstall removes the Simias data store and all configuration information from the computer. The iFolders are reverted to normal folders, but the files are not removed, except for any folders that are stored in the same path as the Simias data store. If you want to keep your files, make sure to move your data to another location that is not in the Simias data store path before you uninstall iFolder.

A.2 Uninstalling the iFolder Client

To uninstall with command line instructions:

- 1 Run the `rpm -e` command for each of the iFolder client `.rpm` files (`simias`, `ifolder3`, and `nautilus-ifolder`).
- 2 Delete the `/opt/novell/ifolder3` directory.
- 3 Delete the `~/local` directory.

Troubleshooting

B

This section discusses the following troubleshooting issues for the iFolder client:

- [Section B.1, “iFolder File Fails to Synchronize,” on page 73](#)
- [Section B.2, “All iFolders in an Account Fail to Synchronize,” on page 73](#)
- [Section B.3, “Problem Synchronizing Some Files on a FAT32 File System on Linux,” on page 74](#)
- [Section B.4, “Client Fails to Set Up a New iFolder Account,” on page 74](#)
- [Section B.5, “Repopulating Contents of a Read Only iFolder,” on page 74](#)
- [Section B.6, “GroupWise Files Become Corrupted in an iFolder,” on page 75](#)

B.1 iFolder File Fails to Synchronize

iFolder does not currently provide a tool to identify the specific files that are not synchronizing. If a file fails to synchronize, consider the following possible causes:

- You have the Read Only right the shared iFolder. For information, see [Section 7.6.1, “Understanding User Access Rights,” on page 56](#).
- The file size exceeds the maximum file size policy set by the iFolder administrator. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance.
- The file size exceeds the maximum file size supported for uploads to or downloads from the Web access server. The default maximum is 10 MB, but your administrator might configure a lower maximum file size. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance.
- A conflict might exist between the server copy of a file and the local copy of the file. Right-click the iFolder icon, select the iFolder browser, locate and select the iFolder, then open the *Resolve Conflicts* dialog box.

An unsupported developer tool is available in the Open Source iFolder community under the names SimiasBrowser (for the Linux or Macintosh clients) and StoreBrowser (for the Windows client). If you are interested, see [Client Troubleshooting: ‘n items not synchronized’](http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Client_Troubleshooting:_n_items_not_synchronized) (http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Client_Troubleshooting:_n_items_not_synchronized) on the ifolder.com Web site.

B.2 All iFolders in an Account Fail to Synchronize

If all iFolders in an account fail to synchronize, consider the following possible causes:

- You are not logged in to the iFolder account.

Click the iFolder Services icon, select *Account Settings*, select the account, then select *Online* to connect to the server. Log in if necessary.

- The account is disabled on the client side; that is, the *Automatically connect* parameter is disabled.

Click the iFolder Services icon, select *Account Settings*, select the account, select *Properties*, then select *Automatically connect*.

- The server is down or your account is disabled on the server side. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance.
- Your firewall is blocking iFolder traffic. For information to resolve this problem, see [Section 6.9, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,”](#) on page 46.
- Your network connection is down. Check your local network settings.

B.3 Problem Synchronizing Some Files on a FAT32 File System on Linux

If you create iFolders on a FAT32 file system on Linux, avoid naming files in all uppercase characters. The VFAT or FAT32 file handling on Linux automatically changes the filenames that are all uppercase characters and meet the MS-DOS 8.3 file format from all uppercase characters to all lowercase characters. This creates synchronization problems for those files if the iFolder is set with the Read Only access right.

To avoid this problem for iFolders on FAT32 file systems on Linux, do one or more of the following:

- Use only lowercase characters when naming files in the iFolder. Make sure all members of the iFolder follow this naming convention.
- Make sure the iFolder access right is not Read Only; use the Read/Write or Full Control right for iFolders on the FAT32 file system.
- If an iFolder is shared with the Read Only right, set up the iFolder on a traditional Linux file system instead of on the FAT32 file system.

B.4 Client Fails to Set Up a New iFolder Account

When an iFolder Admin user removes iFolder privileges for a given username on the iFolder server, iFolder removes the account from the account list in the user’s iFolder client. Afterwards, the user cannot reconfigure an iFolder account with the same username on the same iFolder server, unless the iFolder Admin user reconfigures privileges for the user on that server. That is expected.

However, if the iFolder client fails to set up an iFolder account with a different username on the same iFolder server, it is likely because the user was logged in to the old account when the username was removed from the server’s users list. Some residual information about the old account might prevent the user from setting up a new account on the server from that client.

To resolve this problem, exit the iFolder client, start the iFolder client again, then set up the new account with a different username that has privileges for the iFolder server.

B.5 Repopulating Contents of a Read Only iFolder

If you modify files in an iFolder where you have only Read Only rights, the changes are not synchronized to the server. To restore the file to its previous state, you need to re-download the iFolder contents from the server.

To download the contents in an iFolder where you have Read Only rights:

- 1 In the iFolder browser, right-click the iFolder, then select *Revert This iFolder to a Normal Folder*.

- 2 In your file manager, locate and delete the local copy of the folder or save the files to a new location.

You move or delete the old folder only if you plan to re-create the iFolder in the same location. This is necessary because iFolder does not allow you to download an iFolder if another iFolder or normal folder exists with the same name in the target directory.

- 3 In the iFolder browser, select the iFolder from the list of available iFolders for that account, click *Download an iFolder*, then specify a location on your computer where you want to create the iFolder.
- 4 Allow the iFolder directories and files to download from the server to your local iFolder.

B.6 GroupWise Files Become Corrupted in an iFolder

iFolder synchronizes individual files or the changed portions of individual files; it does not synchronize files as a set. If you have a database file that is implemented as a collection of linked files, do not try to synchronize them in an iFolder.

Do not try to synchronize your GroupWise® data by making the GroupWise archive, cache, or remote directories into iFolders. If you do this, the GroupWise data files become corrupted after synchronizing the file a few times. GroupWise needs the files in the archive to be maintained as a set of files.

Documentation Updates

C

This section contains information about documentation content changes made to the *iFolder User Guide for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10* since the initial release of SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop 10. If you are an existing user, review the change entries to readily identify modified content. If you are a new user, simply read the guide in its current state.

Refer to the publication date that appears on title page to determine the release date of this guide. For the most recent version of the *iFolder User Guide for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10*, see the [Novell iFolder 3.x documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3).

In this section, content changes appear in reverse chronological order, according to the publication date. Within a dated entry, changes are grouped and sequenced, according to where they appear in the document itself. Each change entry provides a link to the related topic and a brief description of the change.

This document was updated on the following dates:

- [Section C.1, “August 15, 2006,” on page 77](#)

C.1 August 15, 2006

Updates were made to the following sections. The changes are explained below.

- [Section C.1.1, “Managing iFolders,” on page 77](#)

C.1.1 Managing iFolders

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders	iFolder does not support network folders as iFolders. For example, iFolders cannot be the users' network-based /home directories that are mapped to the users' workstations. iFolder also does not support WebDAV access for users from their desktop to their iFolder collection on the iFolder server's user-data volume.