

Cross-Platform User Guide

Novell®
iFolder™

3.6

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404 Wyman Street, Suite 500
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About This Guide

This cross-platform user guide describes how to install and use the iFolder™ 3.6 client on Linux and Windows* platforms in combination with a Novell® iFolder® 3.6 enterprise server and how to access iFolders via the iFolder 3.6 Web Access server.

- ♦ Chapter 1, “Overview of iFolder,” on page 11
- ♦ Chapter 3, “Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.6,” on page 27
- ♦ Chapter 2, “What’s New,” on page 19
- ♦ Chapter 4, “Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade,” on page 33
- ♦ Chapter 5, “Getting Started,” on page 41
- ♦ Chapter 6, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 49
- ♦ Chapter 7, “Managing iFolders,” on page 69
- ♦ Chapter 8, “Using Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access,” on page 95
- ♦ Appendix A, “Uninstalling the iFolder Client,” on page 103
- ♦ Appendix B, “Troubleshooting,” on page 105

Audience

This guide is intended for users of the iFolder client and iFolder Web access for Novell iFolder 3.6.

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 3.6 client documentation, see the following:

- ♦ Novell iFolder 3.6 User Guide (http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/ifolder36_user/data/bookinfo.html)

Additional Documentation

For information about installing, configuring, and managing Novell iFolder 3.6 services, see the following:

- ♦ *Novell iFolder 3.6 Administration Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/beta/ifolder3>)
- ♦ *Novell iFolder 3.6 Security Administrator Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/beta/ifolder3/#security>)

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When a single pathname can be written with a backslash for some platforms or a forward slash for other platforms, the pathname is presented with a backslash. Users of platforms that require a forward slash, such as Linux* or UNIX* , should use forward slashes as required by your software.

Overview of iFolder

1

iFolder™ is a file-sharing application for Linux, and Windows clients. You can share files in multiple iFolders, each with different 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.

iFolder 3.6 provides you a simple, hassle-free user interface for client-side migration from iFolder 2.x to iFolder 3.6 and for client-side upgrade from iFolder 3.x to iFolder 3.6.

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

- ♦ [Section 1.1, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2, “The iFolder Client,” on page 12](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3, “iFolder Account,” on page 12](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.4, “Cross-Platform Considerations,” on page 12](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5, “Key Features of iFolder,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.6, “What’s Next,” on page 17](#)

1.1 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
- ♦ With encryption enabled, protects data as it travels across the wire and while stored on the iFolder server
- ♦ With enhanced web access console, you can access your files on the iFolder server from any workstation without the iFolder client, using a Web browser and perform all the operations of iFolder client
- ♦ 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, it 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

1.2 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. iFolder supports the following operating systems:

- ♦ SUSE® Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 SP1
- ♦ Windows XP SP2/2000 Professional SP4
- ♦ Open SUSE 10.2 and later

1.3 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. Your iFolders synchronize files with other active iFolders only when your session is active and you are working online. You can access data in your local iFolders at any time, whether you are logged in to the account, or not. For information, see [Section 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#).

1.4 Cross-Platform Considerations

The user interfaces for the Linux, and Windows versions of the iFolder client conform to interface conventions of their individual platforms. The way you perform common tasks is parallel in each platform, but you might observe slight differences in the buttons, the display area, function labels, the location of the desktop notification area, the start iFolder preference, and so on as you perform the tasks. Except where procedures differ explicitly, this guide provides instructions for only one of the two platforms.

The following table lists some typical differences in the client interface:

Task	Linux	Windows
iFolder menu	<i>Quit</i>	<i>Exit</i>
<i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts dialog</i>	<i>Add button</i>	<i>Add button</i>
<i>iFolder Preference > Accounts dialog</i>	<i>Remove button</i>	<i>Remove button</i>
Multiple locations	<i>Close button</i> Actions are committed when you perform the action.	<i>OK, Cancel, and Apply buttons</i> Actions are committed only when you click <i>Apply</i> or <i>OK</i> .
<i>iFolder Preferences dialog</i>	<i>Add iFolder to the desktop's Startup Programs</i>	Select (enable) <i>Start iFolder when logging In to the desktop</i>

Task	Linux	Windows
Configuring an iFolder Account	<i>Remember my password</i>	Remember password on this computer
Notification area	Notification area	Status and Notification area
Right-click Notification area	<i>Account Settings</i>	<i>Accounts</i>
<i>iFolders > iFolder menu</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Properties</i>
<i>iFolder Wizards</i>	<i>Forward button and Back button</i>	<i>Next button and back button</i>
Configuring an iFolder Account	iFolder Account Assistant	iFolder Account Creation Wizard
iFolder Configuration Wizard 2	iFolder Server	Choose an iFolder Server
iFolder Configuration Wizard 3	Identity	iFolder Account Information

1.5 Key Features of iFolder

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

- ♦ [Section 1.5.1, “iFolder Sharing,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.2, “iFolder Access Rights,” on page 14](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.3, “Encryption,” on page 15](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.4, “File Synchronization,” on page 15](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.5, “Enhanced Web Access,” on page 16](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.6, “Migration,” on page 16](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.7, “Upgrade,” on page 16](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.8, “Default iFolder,” on page 16](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5.9, “Synchronization Log,” on page 16](#)

1.5.1 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. For more information on shared iFolder, see [“Shared iFolders” on page 14](#).

The iFolder client supports sharing by synchronizing files across multiple computers through a central server. 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

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.

Shared iFolders

An iFolder is a local directory that selectively shares and synchronizes files via a central server with a user-specified users. 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 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. When you share an iFolder, member users with the Write permission 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 69](#).

IMPORTANT: You cannot share your encrypted iFolders and the shared iFolders cannot be encrypted.

1.5.2 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.

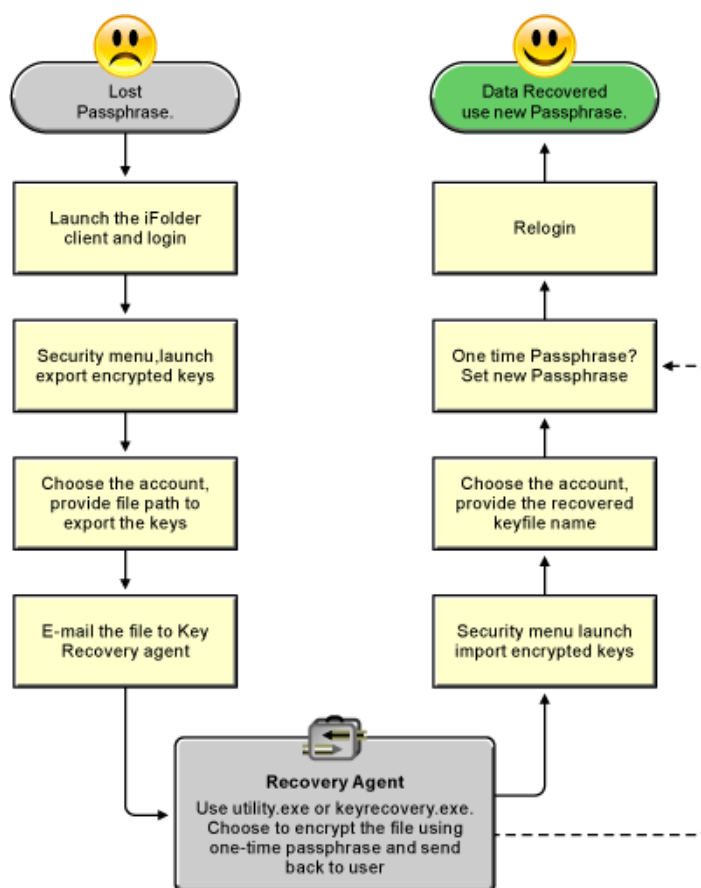
- ♦ **Full Control:** A member of the shared iFolder, with the Full Control access right. This member has read/write access to the iFolder and manages membership and access rights for all users except the owner.
- ♦ **Read/Write:** A member of the shared iFolder, with the Read/Write access right to the directories and files in the iFolder. This member can modify a file, but the local changes are synchronized to other members' copies of 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.

1.5.3 Encryption

iFolder 3.6 provides higher security for your confidential iFolder files, to protect them from intentional or unintentional access by unauthorized people. In the past, data security was not ensured on the server side, so the data was accessible to the administrator or to anyone who gained unauthorized access to the server. In addition when you access iFolder files via an ISP provider, there is a chance that an unauthorized individual can inadvertently stumble across your confidential files. Now, you can encrypt and save your files on the server, and retrieve them through a passphrase known only to you. If you forget your passphrase, the recovery agent you have selected during the creation of the encrypted iFolder helps you recover your data. For more information on encryption, see [“Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders” on page 85.](#)

Figure 1-1 Key Recovery



1.5.4 File Synchronization

When you are connected to the server, iFolder can synchronize iFolder membership and files in the background as you work. When you set up an iFolder account, you can enable *Remember My Password* so that iFolder can remember the password on that machine, and next time when you launch iFolder, it is automatically connect to the server and synchronize the data without prompts for password.

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 manually or at specified intervals.

iFolder 3.6 also has delta synchronization capabilities. When you make any changes to an iFolder file, only the deltas or changes get synchronized to the server. In other words, Delta synchronization only retrieves updates since the last synchronization between the iFolder client and the server. This increases the efficiency since it reduces the synchronization time.

1.5.5 Enhanced Web Access

iFolder 3.6 provides an enhanced Web interface that allows you to access your iFolder files on remote servers. With the Web Access console, you can use a Web browser to access your files on the iFolder server from any workstation without the iFolder client. The Web Access interface enables you to perform all the operations of the iFolder client.

When compared to the previous iFolder versions, iFolder 3.6 lets you create, browse, share, upload and delete iFolders via the enhanced Web access console. Mobile users can also make use of this facility through the Web.

1.5.6 Migration

Novell iFolder 3.6 provides a simple, hassle-free migration from iFolder 2.x to the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6. The Migration Wizard provided in the iFolder 3.6 client helps you migrate the existing iFolder 2.x data to iFolder 3.6 quickly and easily. For more information, see [“Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade” on page 33](#).

1.5.7 Upgrade

Novell iFolder 3.6 provides a simple, hassle-free upgrade from iFolder 3.x to the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6. The iFolder Client Upgrade dialog box provided in the iFolder 3.6 client helps you upgrade the iFolder 3.x to iFolder 3.6 quickly and easily. For more information, see [Section 4.2.1, “Automatically Upgrading to iFolder 3.6,” on page 38](#).

1.5.8 Default iFolder

iFolder 3.6 allows you to set up a default iFolder when you configure a new account. Whenever you configure a new iFolder account, iFolder automatically check for the presence of Default iFolder. If you have not created one, iFolder prompts you to create a Default iFolder. If it already exists, iFolder client prompts you to download. You are also allowed to ignore both these options. For more information see, [Step 6 on page 55](#) in the section [Section 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#).

1.5.9 Synchronization Log

The synchronization log displays a log of your iFolder background activity, such as uploading and downloading files for different iFolders, policy violations, excluded files and non-synchronized files.

1.6 What's Next

For information about configuring using the iFolder client, see the following:

- ♦ Chapter 6, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 49
- ♦ Chapter 7, “Managing iFolders,” on page 69
- ♦ Chapter 4, “Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade,” on page 33

What's New

2

The iFolder™ client for Novell® iFolder® 3.x offers many new capabilities as compared to the Novell iFolder 2.x client. This section identifies its new features and compares client services, management, and functions to those of 2.x.

- ♦ Section 2.1, “What’s New for iFolder 3.6,” on page 19
- ♦ Section 2.2, “What’s New for iFolder 3.4,” on page 19
- ♦ Section 2.3, “What’s New for iFolder 3.2,” on page 19
- ♦ Section 2.4, “What’s New for iFolder 3.1,” on page 20
- ♦ Section 2.5, “What’s New for iFolder 3.0,” on page 20
- ♦ Section 2.6, “Client Features and Capabilities,” on page 20
- ♦ Section 2.7, “Web Access Features and Capabilities,” on page 24
- ♦ Section 2.8, “What’s Next,” on page 25

For information about key features of Novell iFolder 3.6, see the *Novell iFolder 3.6 Administration Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/beta/ifolder3>).

2.1 What's New for iFolder 3.6

The following capabilities and features were added in the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6:

- ♦ Web Access feature in parity with the iFolder 3.6 client operations.
- ♦ Optional encryption support to protect data as it travels across the wire and while it is stored on the iFolder server.
- ♦ Flexibility in data transfer and security.
- ♦ Improved iFolder sharing.
- ♦ Consistency in user experience across different platforms.
- ♦ User interface for client-side migration and upgrade.

2.2 What's New for iFolder 3.4

The following capabilities and features were added in the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.4:

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

2.3 What's New for iFolder 3.2

The following features are new in the iFolder 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 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51.](#)

2.4 What’s New for iFolder 3.1

Novell iFolder 3.1 includes the following enhancements:

- ♦ Improved consistency in labels and messages across client platforms. For information on cross-platform differences, see [Section 1.4, “Cross-Platform Considerations,” on page 12.](#)
- ♦ The version of Mono[®] used for Linux and Macintosh clients in 3.1 is 1.1.7.7x

2.5 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.

2.6 Client Features and Capabilities

The following table compares the features and capabilities of the iFolder client with a Novell iFolder 3.6 enterprise server to Novell iFolder 2.x.

Table 2-1 Comparison of Novell iFolder 2.x and 3.6

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.6 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, 192.168.1.1 or nifsvr1.example.com.</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 3.6 Welcome page on the iFolder enterprise server.</p>
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>Anywhere you want to create an iFolder on your Windows or Linux computers.</p>
Connect to server	<p>Log in to one account at a time.</p>	<p>Set up accounts for multiple iFolder domains and log in to one or more as desired.</p>
Authenticated access	<p>Yes, with username and password authentication via your LDAP server.</p>	<p>Yes, with username and password authentication via your LDAP server.</p>
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 encrypted iFolder option.</p> <p>The Blowfish algorithm is applied with a user-specified passphrase.</p> <p>Administrators control whether connections use encryption 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>Yes, with the encrypted iFolder option</p> <p>The user must specify a passphrase when first creating the iFolder account.</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	<p>Yes, by logging in to the server for the first time after being provisioned for iFolder services.</p>	<p>Yes, by selecting any local directory and making it an iFolder. You can create multiple iFolders in each of your iFolder accounts.</p>

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.6 Enterprise Server
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>
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, you can view the shared iFolder listed on 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

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.6 Enterprise Server
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.
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 3.6 Web Access</p> <p>Your administrator must configure an iFolder 3.6 Web Access server.</p>

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.x Client	iFolder Client with a Novell iFolder 3.6 Enterprise Server
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.

2.7 Web Access Features and Capabilities

The following table compares the features and capabilities of Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access to Novell iFolder 2.x.

Table 2-2 *Comparison of Web Access for Novell iFolder 2.x and 3.6*

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.x Web Access	Novell iFolder 3.6 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 3.6 Web Access server for Novell Open Enterprise Server 2.0 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, <code>192.168.1.1</code> or <code>nifsvr1.example.com</code> 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, <code>10.10.1.1</code> or <code>nifsvr1.example.com</code> . 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 or domain	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 domain where you have accounts. All iFolders for the individual account are available.

Feature or Capability	Novell iFolder 2.x Web Access	Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access
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 the encrypted iFolder option. The Blowfish algorithm is applied with a user-specified passphrase.

2.8 What's Next

For more information on iFolder, see the following:

- ♦ [Chapter 4, “Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 5, “Getting Started,” on page 41](#)

Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.6

3

This section discusses how the iFolder™ client works with Novell® iFolder® 3.6.

- ♦ [Section 3.1, “Novell iFolder 3.6,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.2, “Benefits of Using iFolder 3.6 Services,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.3, “Sharing iFolders Through an iFolder 3.6 Enterprise Server,” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.4, “Key Features of iFolder 3.6,” on page 29](#)
- ♦ [Section 3.5, “What’s Next,” on page 31](#)

3.1 Novell iFolder 3.6

Novell iFolder 3.6 delivers all the benefits of earlier iFolder versions and adds new features to it for greater productivity and flexibility for managing files securely in a collaborative environment.

NOTE: Your administrator must configure Novell iFolder 3.6 services. For information, see the *Novell iFolder 3.6 Administration Guide* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/beta/ifolder3>) on the *Novell iFolder 3.x Documentation Web Site* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3>).

Enterprise Server

The iFolder 3.6 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 3.6 enterprise server, which delivers them to other user computers that share the iFolders.

Web Access Server

For mobile users, the iFolder 3.6 Web Access server provides anywhere, anytime access to your iFolder files on the iFolder 3.6 enterprise server. All you need is a Web browser and an Internet or network connection.

3.2 Benefits of Using iFolder 3.6 Services

In addition to the [Section 1.1, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11](#), using the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.6 provides the following capabilities:

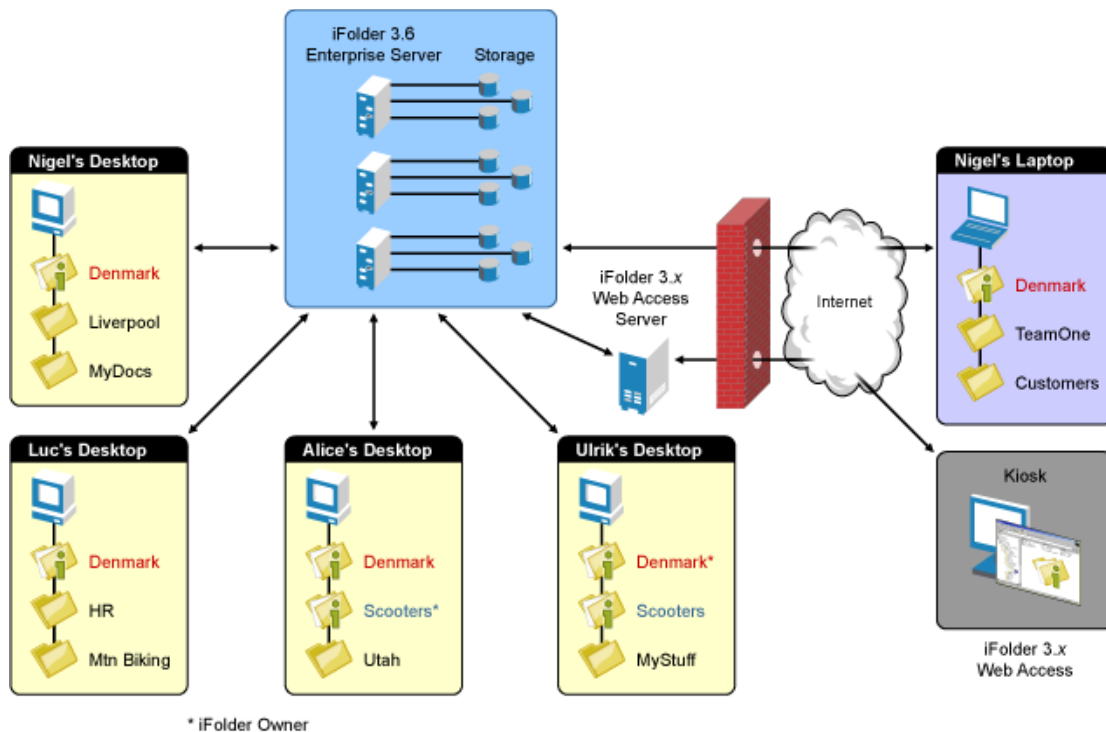
- ♦ Allows you to create iFolders and store file securely on a central enterprise server for anytime, anywhere access through a passphrase known only to you. In the case of forgetting your passphrase, the recovery agent will help you recover your data. You can also reset your passphrase for future use
- ♦ Synchronizes files at any time through a central server with improved availability, reliability, and performance over other sharing methods

- ♦ 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
- ♦ Allows all iFolders in the server to be managed via enhanced Web Access console

3.3 Sharing iFolders Through an iFolder 3.6 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 3-1 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 in a Multi-server environment.

3.4 Key Features of iFolder 3.6

In addition to [“Key Features of iFolder” on page 13](#), using the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.6 provides enhanced capabilities for the following features:

- [Section 3.4.1, “The iFolder Client,” on page 29](#)
- [Section 3.4.2, “iFolder Enterprise Server Account,” on page 29](#)
- [Section 3.4.3, “Shared iFolders,” on page 30](#)
- [Section 3.4.4, “iFolder Access Rights,” on page 30](#)
- [Section 3.4.5, “Encryption Policy Settings,” on page 30](#)
- [Section 3.4.6, “Security Settings,” on page 30](#)
- [Section 3.4.7, “Multi-Server Support,” on page 31](#)
- [Section 3.4.8, “Multi-Volume Support,” on page 31](#)
- [Section 3.4.9, “File Synchronization and Data Management,” on page 31](#)

3.4.1 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 43](#).

For prerequisites and install instructions, see [“Getting Started” on page 41](#).

3.4.2 iFolder Enterprise Server Account

Your administrator provisions an account for you on at least one iFolder 3.6 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 3.6 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 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#).

3.4.3 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.

3.4.4 iFolder Access Rights

When you use the iFolder client with iFolder 3.6, 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 6.4, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 58](#) 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.

3.4.5 Encryption Policy Settings

iFolder 3.6 provide higher security for your sensitive files. With encryption policy set to *On*, all your iFolder files are transferred and stored encrypted on the iFolder enterprise server. Your iFolder Admin determines the encryption policy for your iFolders. If encryption is enabled, You will have the option to choose between encrypted and Shared. If you choose the former, the data is encrypted with your secret passphrase as it travels across the wire and stored on the iFolder server. For more information, see [Section 7.10, “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders,” on page 85](#).

3.4.6 Security Settings

Whenever iFolder connects to an enterprise server to synchronize files, it connects with HTTP or connections to the server, and the server authenticates the user against its LDAP directory service. Your iFolder administrator determines whether iFolder traffic uses HTTP based iFolder settings. If there is no policy settings to set, one can choose HTTP from the client policy settings.

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

- ♦ [Section 6.6, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 64](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.7, “Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 66](#)

3.4.7 Multi-Server Support

Handling enormous data and provisioning immense number of Enterprise users in a corporate environment is an herculean task for any Administrator. iFolder 3.6 simplify these tasks with Multi-server configuration. It serves the purpose of provisioning higher number of users and hosting large amount of data on your iFolder domain. Your Admin can scale up the domain across servers to the needs of enterprise level requirements by adding multiple servers to a single domain. This allows to leverage the under-utilized servers in an iFolder domain.

3.4.8 Multi-Volume Support

One of the key features of iFolder is it's storage scalability. With multi volume support, Internet Service Providers and Enterprise Data centers can manage huge amount of data beyond the file system restriction per volume. This facilitates to move data across the volumes based on file size and storage space availability.

3.4.9 File Synchronization and Data Management

Your iFolder files are synchronized through the iFolder 3.6 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.

3.5 What's Next

If you currently use Novell iFolder 2.x or 3.x in your environment, make sure to read the following:

To Understand This	Read This
How the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6 differs from the iFolder 2.x client	"What's New" on page 19
Coexistence and migration for iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6 and the Novell iFolder 2.x client.	Section 4.1, "Migrating from iFolder 2.x to iFolder 3.6," on page 33 Section 4.3, "Coexistence of the Novell iFolder 2.x and iFolder Clients," on page 39
How to upgrade iFolder 3.4 client to iFolder 3.6	Section 4.2, "Upgrading iFolder 3.x Clients," on page 38

Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade

4

This section discusses migration to the Novell® iFolder™ 3.6 client from the Novell iFolder 2.x client. It also discusses upgrading the client from iFolder 3.x to iFolder 3.6.

- [Section 4.1, “Migrating from iFolder 2.x to iFolder 3.6,” on page 33](#)
- [Section 4.2, “Upgrading iFolder 3.x Clients,” on page 38](#)
- [Section 4.3, “Coexistence of the Novell iFolder 2.x and iFolder Clients,” on page 39](#)

4.1 Migrating from iFolder 2.x to iFolder 3.6

This section discusses the following:

- [Section 4.1.1, “Understanding the Migration Process,” on page 33](#)
- [Section 4.1.2, “Migration Procedure,” on page 33](#)

4.1.1 Understanding the Migration Process

Novell iFolder 3.6 provides a simple, hassle-free migration from iFolder 2.x to the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6. The Migration Assistant provided in the iFolder 3.6 client helps you migrate the existing iFolder 2.x data to iFolder 3.6 quickly and easily.

During the startup, the Migration Assistant detects the 2.x installation and prompts you to migrate your data. During the data migration, it prompts you again to convert the existing folders or to make a copy of the 2.x iFolder. For more information on this, refer to [Step 6 on page 35](#).

iFolder prompts you about the re-synchronization of the files to 3.6 server, and asks whether you need to retain the 2.x client until the 3.6 client completes synchronization. During this process, only the data is migrated, so the user needs to set preferences in the new client.

4.1.2 Migration Procedure

- 1 Install the iFolder client for iFolder 3.6, then set up your account for the iFolder 3.6 enterprise server.

For information, see [“Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences” on page 49](#).

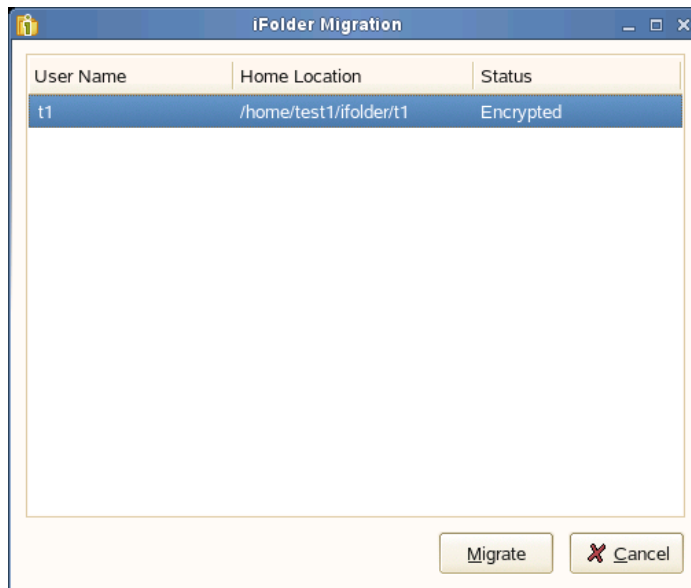
- 2 In the iFolder browser, create one or more iFolders on your local computer.

You can use any valid name for an iFolder. Do not create an iFolder in the same directory path as your current iFolder 2.x directory. For information, see [Section 7.5, “Creating and Uploading an iFolder,” on page 74](#).

The iFolder displays a message about the existence of previous version data, and request for a migration.



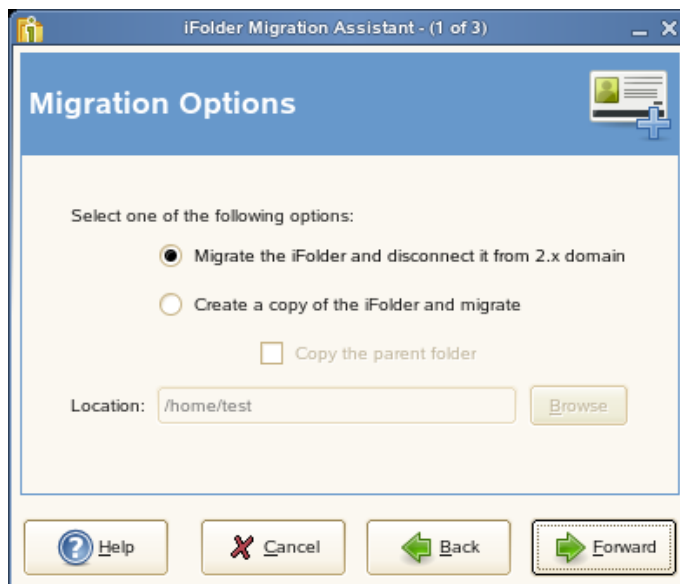
- 3 Click *OK* to open a list of available 2.x iFolders.



- 4 Select the 2.x iFolder you want to migrate then click *Migrate* to display the Migration Assistant
You can also reach the Migration Assistant by clicking *iFolder > Migration > Migrate from iFolder 2.x*.
The Migration Assistant takes you through the process to complete your data migration.
- 5 Click *Forward* to display the Migration options.



6 Select one of the following:



Migrate the iFolder and disconnect it from 2.x domain: Select this option to disconnect the existing folder from the iFolder 2.x domain after migrating it to 3.6.

Create a copy of the iFolder and migrate: Select this option to create a copy of the iFolder 2.x files and convert it to the iFolder 3.6. This does not remove the files from the iFolder 2.x domain even after you migrate the files to the iFolder 3.6 domain.

If you select this option, you can also select *Copy the parent folder* if you want to copy not only the contents of the 2.x folder, but the parent folder as well. If you leave this option unselected, only the contents of the selected folder are migrated to the 3.6 domain.

Click *Browse* to find and select the location to save the migrated folder.

For example, `c:/Documents and Settings/<user name>/ifolder2dir` is a 2.x iFolder, and `dir1` and `dir2` are the directories under `ifolder2dir`. When you select the option *Copy the parent directory* option, it create the `ifolder2dir` in the new location and the directories `dir1` and `dir2` are copied to it. If the option remains unselected, only the directories `dir1` and `dir2` are moved to the specified location.

7 Click *Forward* to select the domain and Security Options as follows:

7a Select the domain from the drop-down list.



7b Select the desired security option:

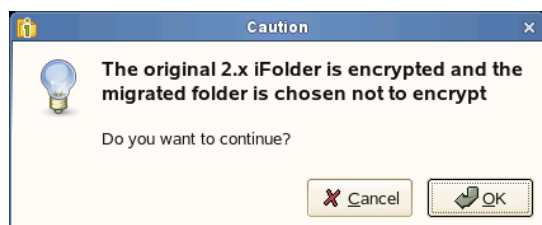
- ♦ Select *Encrypted* to encrypt the selected iFolder.

If you did not set your passphrase during login, iFolder prompts you to enter the passphrase. You can skip this option and set the passphrase later.

If you are not currently connected to the iFolder domain, it prompts you to connect to the domain.

- ♦ Select *Shared* to share the iFolder with other members in the iFolder 3.6 domain.

When you attempt to migrate an encrypted 2.x iFolder to a shared one, it prompts you to verify the action.



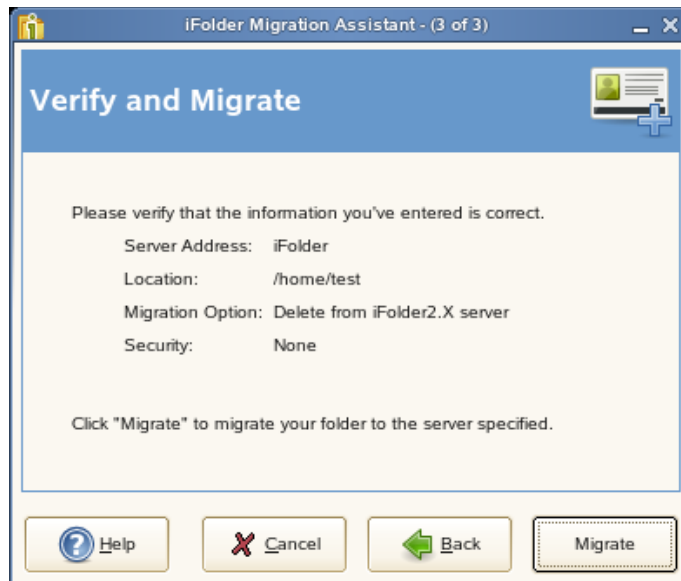
IMPORTANT: You cannot share your encrypted 3.6 iFolders and the shared 3.6 iFolders cannot be encrypted.

8 Click *Forward* to verify and migrate the selected folder.

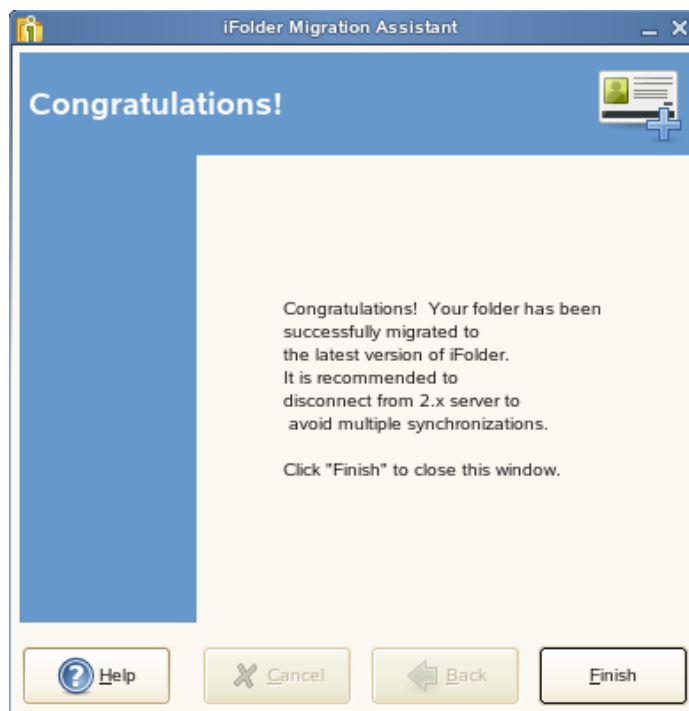
- 9 Verify that the information you have entered is correct. If necessary, click *Back* to return to previous pages to make corrections.

or

If the information is correct, click *Migrate* to begin migration.



- 10 Click *Finish* to complete the migration.



4.2 Upgrading iFolder 3.x Clients

This section discusses the following:

- [Section 4.2.1, “Automatically Upgrading to iFolder 3.6,” on page 38](#)
- [Section 4.2.2, “Manually Upgrading to iFolder 3.6,” on page 39](#)

IMPORTANT: Before upgrading your 3.4.1 client, you must back up your local Simias store. If you don't do the backup, you lose all configuration information from the computer because it deletes the Simias store when the upgrade fails.

4.2.1 Automatically Upgrading to iFolder 3.6

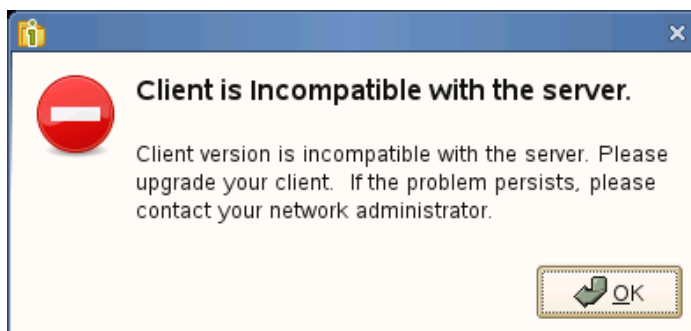
The automatic upgrade is possible only if you have root access rights, because the process needs to install the RPM packages. The root password is asked for during the upgrade. If you do not have root access rights, the package is not installed automatically. However, the client packages are downloaded to a temporary location. The Linux client is downloaded to `/tmp/<32chardir>/ifolder3-linux.tar.gz`. This enables you to upgrade it later because the location contains two install scripts that you can run manually. Until you upgrade the client, you can not connect to the iFolder 3.6 domain with an iFolder 3.x client.

- 1 From an iFolder 3.x client earlier than iFolder 3.6, try to connect to the iFolder server. You are prompted about whether you want to upgrade.



- 2 Click *Yes* to automatically upgrade your iFolder 3.x client.

For iFolder 3.4.1, if you click *No* and attempt to connect the iFolder 3.4.1 client to the iFolder 3.6 server, it throws an error message as shown below:



NOTE: An iFolder 3.x client (other than iFolder 3.4.1 clients) connects to iFolder 3.6 server even if you choose not to upgrade. Although the 3.x client stays connected to the 3.6 server, you cannot perform any of the iFolder operations with this client. When you attempt to convert an existing folder to an iFolder, the server does not consider those changes, and throws an error message that the server is unavailable. The only operation that you can perform is that download the new RPMs from the server to install iFolder 3.6.

4.2.2 Manually Upgrading to iFolder 3.6

- 1 Open a terminal and at the command prompt, run `install-ifolder.sh`.
- 2 Enter root password when asked for.
This closes the iFolder client if it is already running, then it updates the XSP Web server and iFolder client along with the Nautilus-ifolder3 plug-in.
- 3 Start iFolder from the *Application* menu.

4.3 Coexistence of the Novell iFolder 2.x and iFolder Clients

The iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6 client and the Novell iFolder 2.x 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 use Novell iFolder 2.x on your computer, you must comply with the following restrictions:

- ♦ Any local directory where you store your Novell iFolder 2.x data should not be converted to an iFolder.
- ♦ Any directory that contains a local directory where you store your Novell iFolder 2.x data should not be converted to an iFolder.

This section describes prerequisites and how to install the iFolder™ client for Novell® iFolder® 3.6 enterprise server and Web Access server.

- ♦ [Section 5.1, “Prerequisites and Guidelines,” on page 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.2, “Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.3, “Installing the iFolder Client,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.4, “Updating iFolder,” on page 46](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.5, “Updating Mono for Linux,” on page 47](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.6, “What’s Next,” on page 47](#)

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 41](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.1.2, “Client Computers,” on page 42](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.1.3, “Mono,” on page 42](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.1.4, “Web Browser,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.1.5, “Network Connection,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.1.6, “Enterprise Server,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.1.7, “Web Access Server,” on page 43](#)

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 must be active only when synchronizing files.
- ♦ When working with a Novell iFolder 3.6 enterprise server, workstations can use static or dynamic IP addresses.

5.1.2 Client Computers

The iFolder client supports the following workstation operating systems:

- ♦ SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 SP1 (requires the Mono[®] framework)

The Mono modules you need for this release are included in the iFolder install file. For information, see [Section 5.1.3, “Mono,” on page 42](#).

IMPORTANT: iFolder 3.4 client is not compatible with 3.6 iFolder server

The Mono modules you need for this release are delivered with the operating system and installed as part of the default install package for *Novell Software*.

- ♦ Windows XP SP2/2000 Professional SP4 with the latest Microsoft* .NET 2.0 support patches. Make sure you have installed the latest critical updates for your operating system and for .NET 2.0. See the [Windows Update Web site \(http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com\)](http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com).

5.1.3 Mono

For a Linux workstation, the iFolder client requires the Mono framework. Mono 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).

If you ever need to upgrade Mono for other software, please check the latest *Readme* on the [Novell iFolder 3.6 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

You need one of the following supported Web browsers on your client computers:

- ♦ Mozilla* Firefox*
- ♦ Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0/ 7.0

For secure connections, Novell iFolder 3.6 servers expect users to connect to the enterprise server account and the Web access server with SSL 3.0 connections. Both the client and browser connections use the browser's settings for SSL. If Microsoft Internet Explorer is installed on your system, the iFolder client uses those settings over any other browser configuration for the client. Make sure the IE browser settings and other browsers you use to connect to iFolder servers are configured to use SSL 3.0.

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.

5.1.6 Enterprise Server

Contact your iFolder administrator to get the server IP address or DNS name of the Novell iFolder 3.6 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 3.6 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

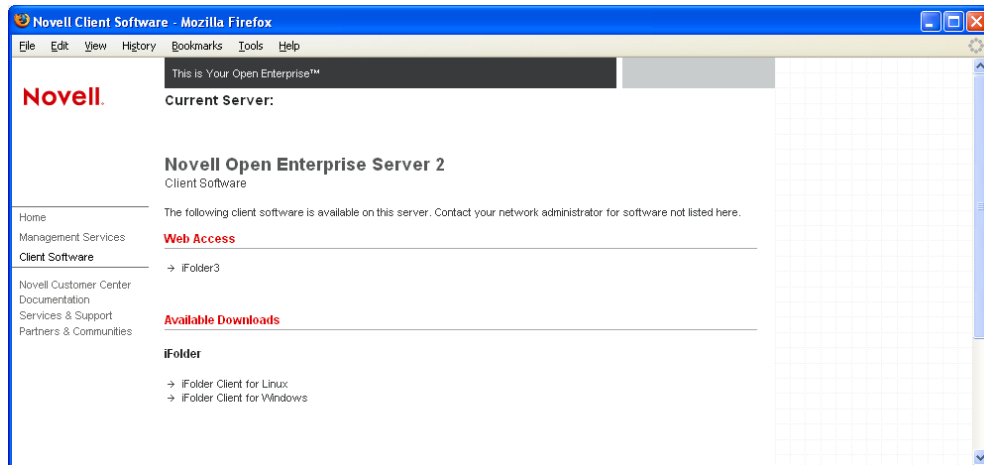
The iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6 is available for download on the OES 2.0 Welcome page of your iFolder enterprise server.

- 1 Open a Web browser to the following location to open 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 3.6 enterprise server where you have an account. Ask your iFolder administrator for this information.

- 2 In the left navigator, click *Client Software* to open the download page.



- 3 In the iFolder Links, select one of the following client links to begin the download, then save the file to a local directory:

Link Name	Operating System	Filename
iFolder 3.6 Linux Client	Open SUSE	ifolder3-linux.tar.gz
	SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 10 SP1	
iFolder 3.6 Windows Client	Windows XP SP2/2000 Professional SP4	ifolder3-windows.exe

The `tar.gz` files include the necessary Mono `.rpm` files for iFolder on your Linux computer.

- 4 For the Linux clients, extract the `tar.gz` files to a local directory. At the command prompt, enter

```
tar -zxvf filename
```

Replace *filename* with the `tar.gz` filename for your operating system and extract `i585` and `x86_64` folders that respectively contain the 32 bit and 64 bit versions of client RPMs.

NOTE: There is no iFolder client available for Windows XP SP2 64 bit.

Depending on your system, you should now have the following files on your system:

iFolder Client	Install Files
iFolder for Linux	<code>../linux/ifolder3</code> directory
	<code>ifolder3-3.6.0.xxxx-1.i686.rpm</code>
	<code>nautilus-ifolder-3.6.0.xxxx-1.i586.rpm</code>
	<code>simias-1.6.0.xxxx-1.i686.rpm</code>
	For example, <code>ifolder3-3.6.0.7235-1.i686.rpm</code>
iFolder for Windows	<code>ifolder3-windows.exe</code>

For information about the specific version of Mono included with the files you installed, see [Section 5.1.3, “Mono,” on page 42](#).

5.3 Installing the iFolder Client

Make sure your system satisfies the [Section 5.1, “Prerequisites and Guidelines,” on page 41](#).

NOTE: iFolder 3.6 does not support a silent install (that is, a scriptable non-interactive install) on any platform. A silent install is possible for the Linux client using its `.rpm` files, but it is not supported.

iFolder 3.6 client is not compatible with iFolder 3.2 servers.

Use the following methods to install iFolder on your client computers:

- ♦ [Section 5.3.1, “Installing iFolder for Linux,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.3.2, “Installing iFolder for Windows,” on page 46](#)

5.3.1 Installing iFolder for Linux

You can install the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.6 and its dependent `.rpm` files on your Linux computer by using command line instructions or YaST Software Installer. It requires Mono 1.1.18 and greater with XSP 1.1.18 and greater.

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

- 1 Specify the location of the files as an Installation Source in YaST:
 - 1a Navigate to the directory where you extracted the `.rpm` files, then move the files from `../linux/ifolder3` and `../linux/mono` to the same directory.
 - 1b Open YaST, click *Software > Installation Source*, then click *Add > Local Directory*.
 - 1c Browse to the directory where you placed the `.rpm` files, then click *OK* twice.
 - 1d Click *Finish*.
- 2 To install iFolder, use one of the following methods:
 - ♦ **YaST:** In YaST, click *Software > Software Management*, select the files you want to install, then click *Accept*.
 - ♦ **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 *
```

If you get an error message about `gtk-sharp` and are installing from a KDE desktop, install `gtkhtml2`, then repeat the install for `gtk-sharp`. For example, enter

```
rpm -ivh gtkhtml2*.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh gtk-sharp*.rpm
```
- 3 After the install is finished, log in with the local user identity you want to use when you create and use iFolders.
- 4 Start iFolder.

For information, see [Section 6.1, “Starting the iFolder Client,” on page 49](#).

- 5 Before you can use iFolder, you must configure at least one iFolder account. Continue with [Section 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#).

5.3.2 Installing iFolder for Windows

Use the iFolder 3.6 .exe file for installing on Windows XP SP2/2000 Professional SP4.

- 1 Log on to the computer as an Administrator user (or equivalent user).
- 2 Save the iFolder .exe file to a local directory.
- 3 Install iFolder by double-clicking the file, then follow the on-screen instructions.

IMPORTANT: iFolder for Windows requires the Microsoft .NET 2.0 framework. If .NET is not detected, the install automatically downloads and installs .NET.

- 4 When prompted to reboot the computer, do one of the following:
 - ♦ Click *Yes* and allow the reboot to continue, then continue with [Step 5](#).
 - ♦ Click *No*, log off of the Administrator user (or equivalent user) identity, then continue with [Step 5](#).
 - ♦ If you want to create an iFolder account from your current login, click *Cancel*, start iFolder by clicking *Start > Programs > iFolder 3 > iFolder 3 Client*, then continue with [Step 6](#).

- 5 To run iFolder, log on to the computer with the user identity you want to use when you create iFolders.

iFolder begins automatically whenever you log on to your computer and prompts you to create an iFolder account. If it does not start, you can start it manually by selecting *Start > Programs > iFolder 3 > iFolder 3 Client*.

- 6 If you are running personal firewall software on your computer, you might receive a message asking whether you want to block Mono-XSP. Unblock (or do not block) Mono-XSP.

For information about why you need Mono-XSP, see [Section 6.6, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 64](#).

- 7 Before you can use iFolder on the computer, you must configure at least one iFolder account. You can configure it now or later. For information, see [Section 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#).

5.4 Updating iFolder

Update the iFolder client only with patches or upgrades distributed by your iFolder administrator. Typical distribution methods on each platform are as follows:

- ♦ **Linux:** Your administrator can deliver updates for the iFolder client for Linux with a customer-hosted channel in an update manager, such as ZENworks® Linux Management Update Manager or Red Carpet®.
- ♦ **Windows:** The iFolder client for Windows automatically checks for updates on the server whenever you log in, and prompts you to install a new update if it exists.

For information about Mono updates, see [Section 5.5, “Updating Mono for Linux,” on page 47](#).

5.5 Updating Mono for Linux

The iFolder client for Linux supports only the version of Mono included in the install software. Whenever Novell iFolder 3.6 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 3.6 Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3).

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 49](#).




Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences

6

This section discusses how to configure your iFolder™ accounts and how to manage preferences for the iFolder 3.6 client.


- ♦ [Section 6.1, “Starting the iFolder Client,” on page 49](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.3, “Logging In to an iFolder Account,” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.5, “Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client,” on page 62](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.6, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 64](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.7, “Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 66](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.8, “Deleting an iFolder Account,” on page 66](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.9, “Exiting the iFolder Client,” on page 67](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.10, “Logging Out of an iFolder Account,” on page 68](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.11, “What’s Next,” on page 68](#)

6.1 Starting the iFolder Client

When iFolder is running, the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  appears in the Notification area of the taskbar. iFolder is integrated in the desktop environment. The iFolder emblem (green “i”) [Description: iFolder Icon](#)  appears on iFolders when they are viewed in a file manager, on the desktop, or in the iFolder browser. The encrypted iFolder is indicated by the emblem (locked folder) .

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.

For information about stopping the iFolder client, see [Section 6.9, “Exiting the iFolder Client,” on page 67](#).

6.1.1 Linux

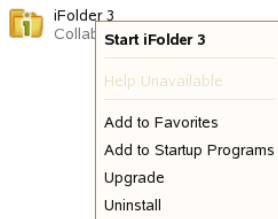
- ♦ “Starting iFolder Automatically on Login” on page 50
- ♦ “Starting iFolder Manually” on page 50

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.

Description: iFolder 3 Application Browser 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.

Starting iFolder Manually

- 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
```


6.1.2 Windows

- ♦ “Starting iFolder Automatically on Logon” on page 51
- ♦ “Starting iFolder Manually” on page 51

Starting iFolder Automatically on Logon

When you install the iFolder client, you can configure iFolder to start automatically on logon by selecting *Start iFolder when logging in to the desktop* as one of the install options.

To enable iFolder to start automatically when you log in to the desktop:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) , then select *Preferences* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *General* tab.
- 2 Select *Start iFolder When logging in to the Desktop*, then click *Apply*.
- 3 Click *OK* to close the iFolders Preferences dialog box.

To disable iFolder from starting automatically when you log on to the desktop:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon, then select *Preferences* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *General* tab.
- 2 Deselect *Start iFolder When logging in to the Desktop*, then click *Apply*.
- 3 Click *OK* to close the iFolders Preferences dialog box.

Starting iFolder Manually

- 1 Log on to the computer with the local Windows user identity you want to use when you create iFolders.
- 2 If iFolder does not start automatically on successful logon, start iFolder by clicking *Start > Programs > iFolder 3*, then select the *iFolder 3 Client* application.

6.2 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:

Description: iFolder Account Assistant Welcome Page



- ♦ The first time you start iFolder under your current local login identity, iFolder prompts you to set up an iFolder account. Click *Forward* to go directly to the *iFolder Account Assistant*.
- ♦ Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) in the Notification area, select *Accounts* 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
Server Address	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>

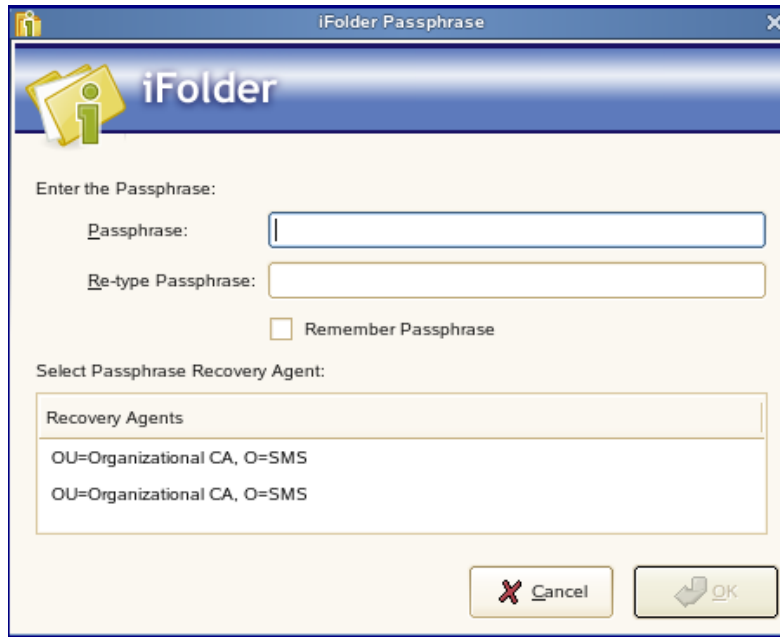


Parameter	Description
<i>Make this my default server</i>	When you have multiple servers, select <i>Make this my default server</i> to make this server the one selected by default in the drop-down list of servers when you create and upload iFolders.
<i>User Name</i>	<p>Specify your user identity for this 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>	Specify the password for your username.
<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>

If your Admin has set your encryption policy to *on*, iFolder will prompt you to enter your passphrase and select the Passphrase recovery agent. For more information on passphrase management see [Section 7.10, “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders,” on page 85](#)

- Enter your secret passphrase in the *Passphrase* field and re-enter the same for verification. Select *Remember Passphrase* to access automatically to the encrypted iFolder data during the current session. If you choose this option, iFolder can remember your passphrase. The next time you begin the login process, this passphrase exchange will be done automatically; no dialog box will appear.
- Select the desired Recovery agent from the list and click *OK*.



- 4 Verify that the information you have 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.

Description: iFolder Account Assistant Verify and Connect Page



- 5 If you are prompted to *Accept the certificate of this server*, click *Details* to review the certificate information, then click *OK* to accept it.
If you do not accept the certificate, you cannot connect to the server.

- 6 On successful connection, it asks you to create a Default iFolder, if you have not set up one currently.



Specify the name of the Default iFolder and the location where you want to create the Default iFolder.

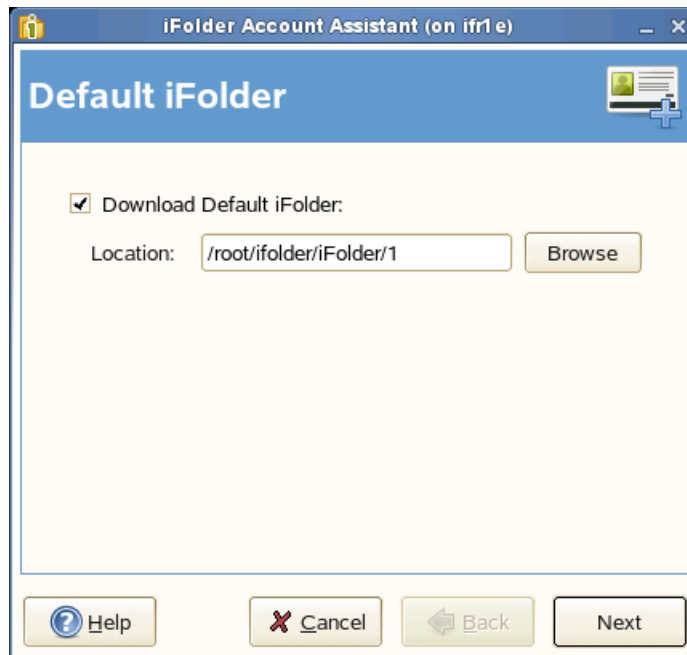
By default, the Default iFolder is stored at <users home directory>/ifolder/server_name/user_name. You are allowed to change this location.

Select the *Security* type of the Default iFolder that you want to create. If you choose Encrypted, it prompts you to give the passphrase. For more information see [Step 3 on page 53](#).

NOTE: If your iFolder Admin is not enabled your Encryption policy, you can create only *Shared* iFolders, and this option by default is selected. In this case, both the options for *Security* are disabled.

Once a folder is made a Default iFolder, you can change the type only by deleting it from the server. If you remove Default iFolder on the server, the next time you configure the account from any thick-client, iFolder prompts you to create a Default iFolder.

If you have already set up a Default iFolder, it asks you to download it to your local machine.



Download the Default iFolder and click *Next* to go to complete account configuration.

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

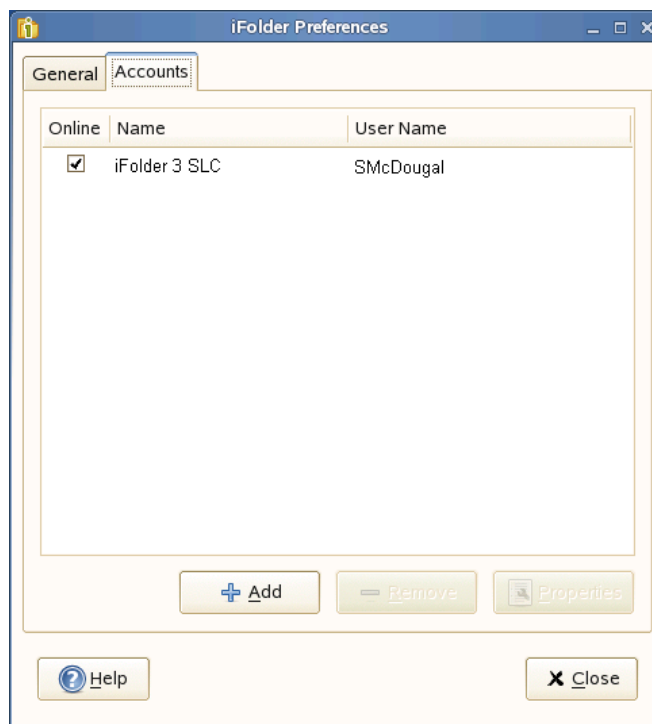
iFolder synchronizes the user list for the specified account and identifies iFolders that are available for download. This initial download can take a few seconds to a few minutes, depending on the size of the user list for the account.

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

- 8a Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) in the Notification area, then select *Preferences* from the menu to open the *iFolder Preferences* dialog box to the *Accounts* tab.

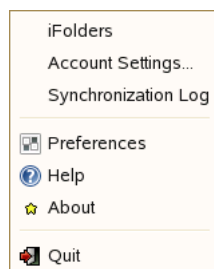
When you are connected to the iFolder server, the *Online* check box is selected.


Description: Accounts Tab of the iFolder Preferences Dialog Box



- 8b** Close the iFolder Preferences dialog box.
- 9** 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 74.](#)

Description: iFolder Client Menu



- ♦ If iFolders for this account are available for download from the server, they are listed on the iFolder window under iFolders on <iFolder server name>. The  icon indicates that the iFolder is available for download. Continue with [Section 7.8, “Downloading an Available iFolder,” on page 83.](#)

6.3 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 you 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 [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  in the Notification area, then select *Accounts* 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 *Properties* dialog box
- 3 Click the *Identity* tab
- 4 Select (enable) or deselect (disable) *Remember My Password*.
- 5 Click *OK* for successful completion.
- 6 Click *OK* in the *iFolder Properties* dialog box to save your changes and log in to the server.

To log in to an iFolder account:

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  in the Notification area, then select *Accounts*.
- 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 *iFolder Preferences* dialog box.

6.4 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>	<p>Indicates whether you are currently connected to the iFolder server for an account.</p> <p>Select the <i>Online</i> check box next to the account to connect to the iFolder server for this account.</p> <p>Deselect the <i>Online</i> check box next to the account to disconnect from the iFolder server.</p>	<i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts</i> tab	Yes
<i>Name</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>This setting cannot be modified by users.</p>	<p><i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts</i> tab</p> <p><i>Account Properties > Server</i> tab</p>	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>Server address</i>	<p>Displays 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> <p>You can modify the address but you must be disconnected from the iFolder server when you make the change.</p>	<i>Account Properties > Server</i> tab	Yes
<i>Username</i>	Displays the user identity for this account	<i>iFolder Preferences > Accounts</i> tab	yes
<i>Password</i>	Allows you to specify the password for your username.	<i>Account Properties > Identity</i> tab	Yes


Parameter	Description	Location	Modifiable by User (Yes/No)
<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
Encryption settings	<p>You can set and reset your encryption settings available under Security menu. For more information on Encryption settings see “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders” on page 85</p>	<i>Security</i> menu	User can reset the Passphrase

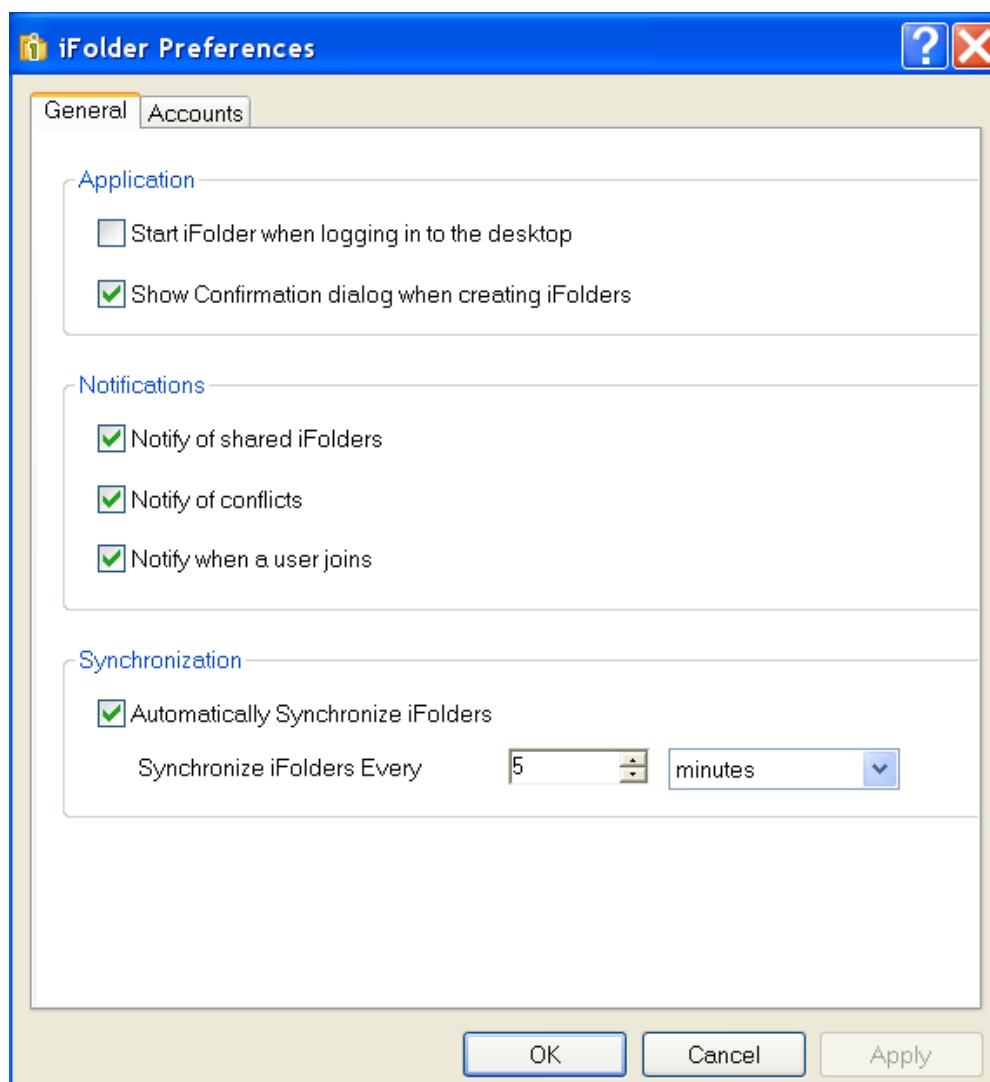
- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  in the Notification area, then select *Account Settings* to open iFolder Preferences to the *Accounts* tab.
- 2 In the Accounts report, you can manage the following parameters for each account:
 - ♦ Online (select to 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 view 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.

6.5 Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client


- 1** Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  in the Notification area, then select *Preferences* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the *General* tab.

Description: General Tab of the iFolder Preferences Dialog Box



2 Specify your preferences for the following:

Parameter	Description
<i>Start iFolder When Logging In to the Desktop</i> (Available only in Windows Client)	Select this option to launch iFolder whenever you log in with the local username where you set up the iFolder account. For those accounts where you have enabled <i>Remember My Password</i> , synchronization occurs in the background at the specified Synchronization Interval. Deselect this option to start iFolder manually.
<i>Show Confirmation Dialog When Creating iFolders</i>	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. Deselect this option to stop receiving the confirmation message.

Parameter	Description
<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>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>
<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 3.6, 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, click *Apply* to apply your changes.

4 Click *OK* to close the iFolder Preferences dialog box.

6.6 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 with the Novell iFolder enterprise servers where you have iFolder accounts. The iFolder administrator configures iFolder services that determine whether communications use HTTP 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 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 `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.

You can find `Simias.config` in the following locations:

Operating System	Location of the <code>Simias.config</code> File
Linux	<code>/home/username/.local/share/simias/Simias.config</code>
Windows	<code>C:\Documents and Settings\username\Local Settings\Application Data\simias\Simias.config</code>

Add the Web Service Port Range Setting to the Service Manager section of the `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 49](#).

6.7 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. For example, the location of the `..\simias\WorkArea\` directory on Windows is `c:\documents and settings\username\local settings\application data\simias\WorkArea\simias.wf.guid`.

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.

6.8 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 3.6 enterprise server, you can also access files from anywhere with Novell iFolder 3.6 Web access.

If you remove your iFolder account from the server:

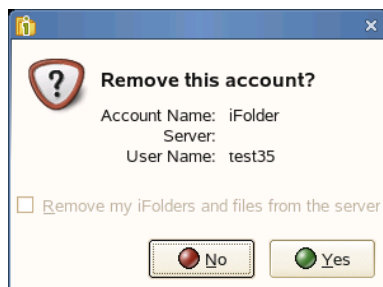
- ♦ All of the iFolders you own are unshared.
- ♦ The local copies of iFolders on member computers are reverted to normal folders. Use a file manager to locate and delete the local copy of the data if it is not needed.
- ♦ The iFolder and its contents are removed from the server.
- ♦ You are removed 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 [Description: iFolder Application 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 *Remove*.

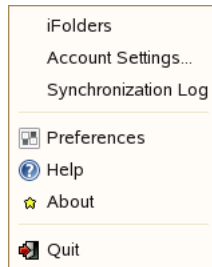
A message prompts you to determine the extent of the remove action.



- 3 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.

6.9 Exiting the iFolder Client

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application 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 in offline mode. For information, see [Section 6.10, “Logging Out of an iFolder Account,” on page 68](#).


Note that you can have multiple account, each created on different host server (domain).

6.10 Logging Out of an iFolder Account


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

- ♦ [Section 6.10.1, “Linux,” on page 68](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.10.2, “Windows,” on page 68](#)

6.10.1 Linux

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  in the Notification area, then select *Accounts Settings* to open the iFolder Preferences dialog to the *Accounts Settings* 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.

6.10.2 Windows

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#)  in the Notification area, then select *Accounts* 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.
- 3 Click *Apply* to disconnect from the iFolder server, then click *OK* to close the iFolders Preferences dialog box.

6.11 What's Next

For information about using the iFolder client, see the following:

- ♦ [Chapter 7, “Managing iFolders,” on page 69](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 4, “Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade,” on page 33](#)

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® 3.6 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 69](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.2, “Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Not Synchronize,” on page 71](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 71](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.4, “Understanding iFolder Icons,” on page 72](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.5, “Creating and Uploading an iFolder,” on page 74](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.6, “Sharing an iFolder,” on page 79](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.7, “Viewing and Hiding Available iFolders,” on page 83](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.8, “Downloading an Available iFolder,” on page 83](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.9, “Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder,” on page 84](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.10, “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders,” on page 85](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.11, “Setting an iFolder Quota,” on page 87](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.12, “Synchronizing Files,” on page 87](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.13, “Resolving File Conflicts,” on page 88](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.14, “Moving an iFolder,” on page 89](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.15, “Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder,” on page 90](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.16, “Removing Membership From a Shared iFolder,” on page 91](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.17, “Deleting an iFolder,” on page 92](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.18, “What’s Next,” on page 93](#)

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 71](#).

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

- ♦ An iFolder cannot exist at the root of the hard drive.
- ♦ 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 an applications folder such as the Program Files folder.
- ♦ The iFolder cannot contain or reside in the iFolder metadata folder. The default location of the metadata folder is as follows:
 - ♦ **Linux:** In your home folder in the `.local\share` subdirectory
 - ♦ **Windows:** In the `C:\Documents and Settings\WindowsLogonUsername\Local Settings\Application Data\simias` directory

- ♦ An iFolder cannot contain or reside in other iFolders, including your Novell iFolder 2.x iFolder.

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.

- ♦ 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.

On Windows, NTFS includes built-in security features such as file and folder permissions and the Encrypting File System (EFS), which is the technology used to store encrypted files on NTFS volumes. These security features are not supported on FAT32 file systems. Make sure the local login identities for users (other than the Administrator identity, of course) do not have the Administrator rights or equivalent. The Administrator 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 EFS or a third-party file system encryption.

Linux and Macintosh 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 \(Linux\)," on page 78](#).

- ♦ If users of the same computer share iFolders, multiple copies of the iFolder can exist on the device, with a copy for each user 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 3.6, 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` and `.DS_Store`.

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, and Windows file systems. 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) (<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.




- ◆ Than maximum name length for single path component depends upon the client file System. 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.










![(Bug 84722, Russ Young, Last updated: July 29, 2005)]

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 74.</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 83.</p>

iFolder Icon	Description
	<p>The encrypted iFolder icon (Locked iFolder) indicates that the iFolder is encrypted and is displayed in the iFolder browser under <i>iFolders on This Computer</i>.</p> <p>Passphrase provided at the time of login will fetch you the files in the encrypted iFolder. For more information on Encryption see Section 7.10, “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders,” on page 85.</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>
	<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 6.3, “Logging In to an iFolder Account,” on page 58. • 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 6.4, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 58. • 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 6.6, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 64. • 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 69](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 71](#)

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.



- ♦ [Section 7.5.1, “Linux,” on page 74](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.5.2, “Windows,” on page 76](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.5.3, “Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point \(Linux\),” on page 78](#)

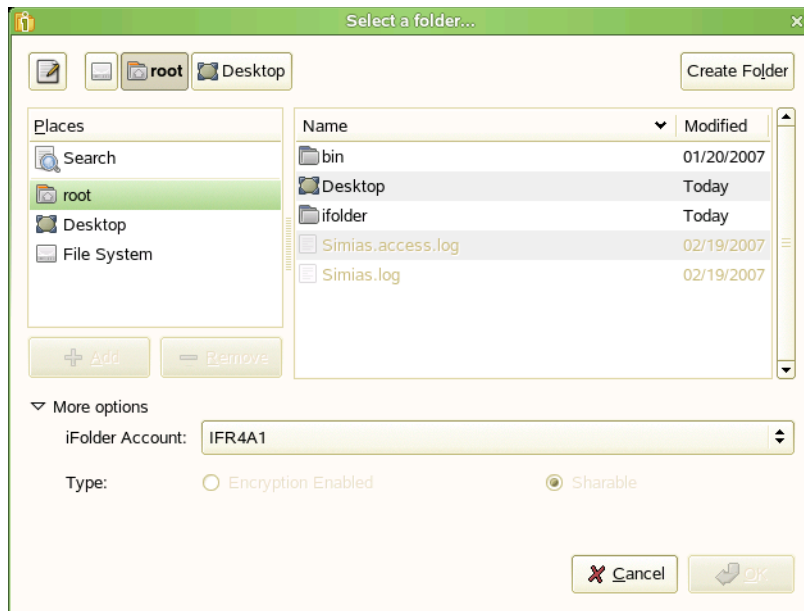
7.5.1 Linux

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:

- ♦ [“Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser” on page 74](#)
- ♦ [“Creating iFolders in a File Manager” on page 76](#)

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 [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) .
 - ♦ Right-click the *iFolder Services* icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) , then click *iFolders*.
- 2 Click *Upload a folder*.



- 3 Under *More Options*, 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 *Add*.
 - ♦ If the normal folder does not exist, click *Create Folder* to create it, select the newly created folder, then click *Add*.
- 6 Select the iFolder *Type* from the given options. You can decide whether to create an encrypted iFolders or it to be shared with other users.

IMPORTANT: You are permitted to create encrypted iFolders only if your iFolder Administrator has set your encryption policy to *On*. If not, you can create only shared iFolders, and this option is selected by default. In this case, both the options for *Type* are disabled.

- ♦ Select *Encrypted* to enable encryption for the selected iFolder.
If you have not set the passphrase during the login session, and you select *Encrypted*, it prompts you to enter the passphrase. Specify the passphrase in the Passphrase dialog box.
 - ♦ Select *Shared* to enable sharing for the selected iFolder.
iFolder announces the availability of shared iFolders with a pop-up message in the notification area. Shared users can click the message to set up the iFolder at that time, or close the message and download the iFolder later.
- 7 Click *OK*.

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

8 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*.

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.

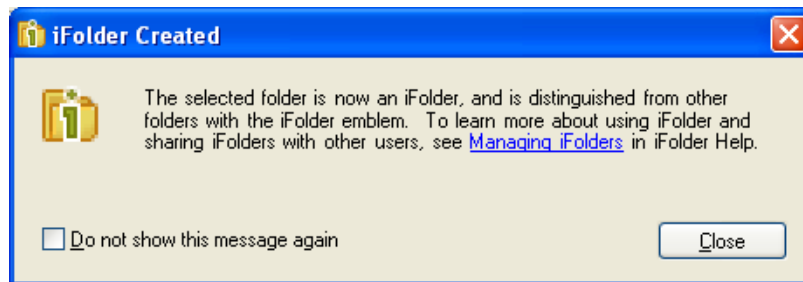
2 Use one of the following methods:

- ♦ Right-click the folder icon, then click *Convert to an iFolder*.
- ♦ On the toolbar, click *File > Convert to an iFolder*.

The folder icon [Description: Folder Icon](#) changes to a folder with an overlay of the iFolder emblem (green “i”) [Description: iFolder Icon](#).

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*.

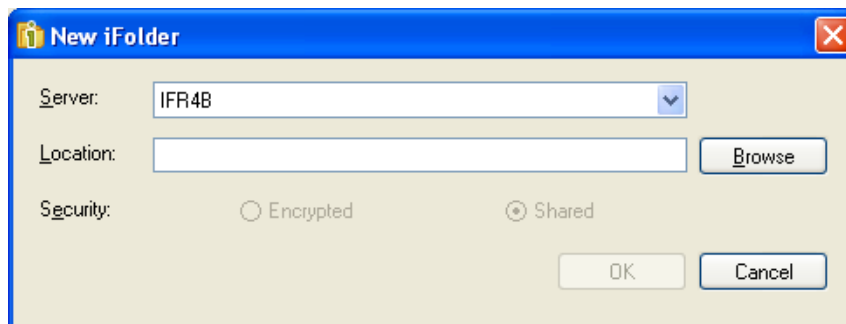
7.5.2 Windows

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:

- ♦ “Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser” on page 77
- ♦ “Creating iFolders in a File Manager” on page 78

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 [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) .
 - ♦ Right-click the *iFolder Services* icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#) , then click *iFolders*.
- 2 Click *Upload a folder*.
- 3 Select the iFolder account you want to use for this iFolder from the drop-down list.



If you have multiple iFolder accounts, the default account is listed first. You can 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, and select the newly created folder.
- 6 Select the iFolder type from one of the following from the given options:

IMPORTANT: You are permitted to create encrypted iFolders only if your iFolder Administrators has set your encryption policy to *On*. If not, you can create only Shared iFolders, and this option is selected by default. In this case, both the options for *Type* are disabled.

- ♦ Select *Encrypted* to enable encryption for the selected iFolder.

If your admin has set your encryption policy to *On*, you are permitted to create encrypted or shared iFolders.

If you have not set the passphrase during the login session, and you select *Encrypted*, it prompts you to enter the passphrase.

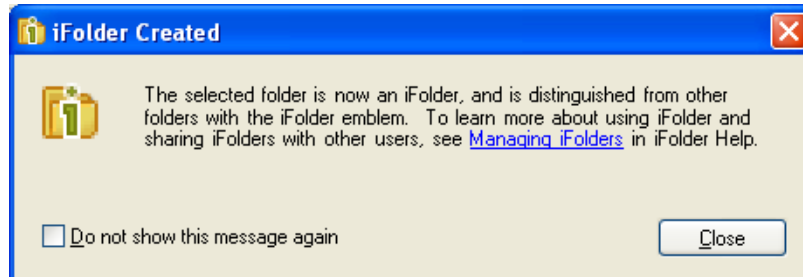
- ♦ Select *Shared* to enable sharing for the selected iFolder.

NOTE: When you share your iFolder with other iFolder members, iFolder announces the availability of shared iFolders with a pop-up message in the notification area. Shared users can click the message to set up the iFolder at that time, or close the message to download the iFolder later.

- 7 Click *OK*.

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

- 8 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*.

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*.
 - ♦ On the toolbar, click *File > Convert to an iFolder*.

The folder icon [Description: iFolder 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*.

7.5.3 Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point (Linux)

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 80](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.6.2, “Accessing the Sharing Tab,” on page 81](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.6.3, “Adding a User to an iFolder,” on page 81](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.6.4, “Modifying User Access Rights,” on page 82](#)

- ♦ [Section 7.6.5, “Removing a User from an iFolder,” on page 82](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.6.6, “Transferring Ownership to an iFolder User,” on page 82](#)

7.6.1 Understanding User Access Rights

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

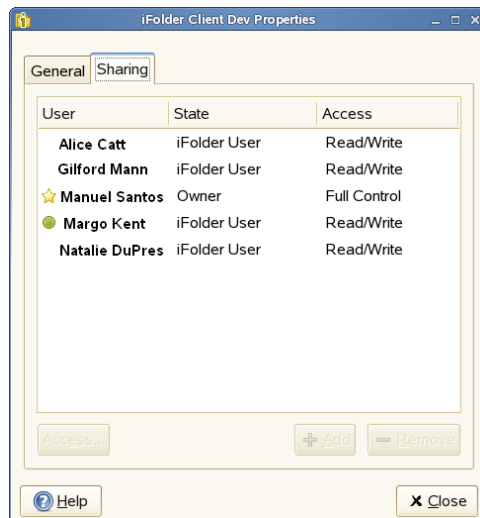
Table 7-2 *Capabilities of iFolder Owners and Members Based on Their User Access Rights*

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
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	No
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.

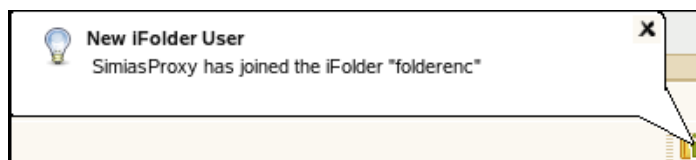


- ♦ In a file manager, right-click the iFolder you want to share, then select *Share with*.
- ♦ In the iFolder browser, select the iFolder, then select *Share with*.

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 users to synchronize up to the server. Soon after the sync, a notification appears at the bottom right of the page, that user “xyz” has joined iFolder “xxx”.



- 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.

When a new user joins your shared iFolder list, iFolder announces the availability of new shared user with a balloon pop-up message in the Notification area.

Figure 7-1 Example of Notification of a New SharedUser



The shared user also will get a balloon pop-up message in the Notification area soon after he or she finishes downloading the shared iFolder. The message reads that the <Username of the user who shared the iFolder> has joined the <iFolder name>. Whenever a new user joins the shared members, all the existing member users are notified of the new shared member.

- 1 Right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application 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 69](#)
 - ♦ [Section 7.3, “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files,” on page 71](#)
- 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 84](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.9.2, “Accessing iFolder Properties from a File Manager,” on page 85](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.9.3, “Accessing iFolder Properties from the iFolder Browser,” on page 85](#)

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
<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>	The synchronization interval for the iFolder. Specify the value in minutes, hours, or days. When the iFolder client is used with a Novell iFolder 3.6 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.

Parameter	Description
<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 Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders

Novell iFolder provides user-friendly interface to encrypt your iFolders to ensure data security at the server side.

After you successfully log in to the iFolder, an optional iFolder passphrase dialog box opens where you can enter your encryption passphrase if encryption is enabled by the Admin. iFolder uses the passphrase to generate a unique encryption key for encrypting and decrypting your iFolder. If you don't provide a passphrase, the passphrase dialog box appears automatically while processing the encrypted iFolders. If you cannot recall your passphrase, the recovery agent you selected during login, helps you recover your encryption key. For more information, see [Step 3 on page 53](#)

Encryption occurs before the files leave your workstation to travel securely across an Internet connection to be uploaded to, and stored on, the iFolder server. The iFolder data remain encrypted on the iFolder Server and travel securely on the channel to and from the server. The iFolder client decrypts the downloaded files as they arrive on your local workstation.

7.10.1 Recovering an Encrypted iFolder

Each iFolder has a unique data encryption key which is auto generated during iFolder creation. You use your passphrase to create the key that encrypts the unique data encryption key. If you forget the secret passphrase, you cannot access either the iFolder data or the encrypted key used for recovering it unless your passphrase is saved locally (enabling *Remember passphrase*). To avoid this problem, you must export the keys using the Export encrypted Keys menu item and send it manually to the recovery agent using e-mail address given in the dialog box. The recovery agent retrieves the keys and sends back to you (through e-mail or any other communication channel). You can import the keys and use them to reset the passphrase.

NOTE: The Recovery agent is generally an entity independent of entities owning the iFolder server's infrastructure, or, independent of the IT department if deployed in a corporate environment.

To export your data encryption key,

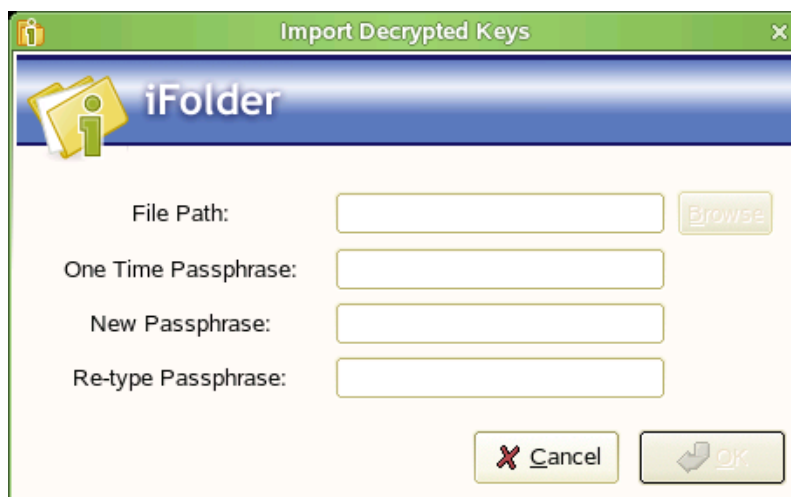
- 1 Select *Security > Key Recovery > Export Encrypted Keys*



- 2 Select the iFolder account from the drop down list.
- 3 Specify the location on your local machine where you want to store your exported file that contains the encrypted keys.
- 4 Click *OK*

To import your recovered data encryption key,

- 1 Select *Security > Key Recovery > Import Decrypted Keys*



- 2 Specify the location of the imported file that contains the decrypted keys.
- 3 Specify the *One Time Passphrase* provided by the Recovery agent to decrypt and rarefy the key.(optional)

The Recovery agent can choose to encrypt the recovered decrypted keys using the one time passphrase. The one time passphrase and key file need to be send through different communication channels (for security reason). If the Recovery agent choose not to re-encrypt, then the imported file contains decrypted keys.

- 4 Specify the *New Passphrase* to re-encrypt the data encryption key.
- 5 In the *Re-type Passphrase* field, re-type the passphrase to verify and then, click *OK*

7.10.2 Resetting the Passphrase

For security reasons, ensure that you reset the passphrase once you import the keys by using the one-time passphrase sent by your Recovery agent.

To reset the passphrase,

- 1 Select *Security > Reset Passphrase*.
- 2 From the Reset Passphrase window, select the iFolder account you want to reset the passphrase for and specify the following details:
 - Enter Passphrase:** Enter the one-time passphrase.
 - Enter New Passphrase:** Enter the new passphrase you want to set for the current iFolder account.
 - Retype Passphrase:** Enter the passphrase again for confirmation.
 - Recovery Agent:** Select the Recovery agent you have set for the current iFolder account.
- 3 Click *Reset*.

7.11 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.

7.12 Synchronizing Files

- ♦ [Section 7.12.1, “Synchronizing Files on Demand,” on page 88](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.12.2, “Configuring the Synchronization Interval,” on page 88](#)

7.12.1 Synchronizing Files on Demand


- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application Icon](#), then click *iFolders* to open the iFolder browser.
- 2 In the list of iFolders, select the iFolder, then click *Synchronize Now*.

7.12.2 Configuring the Synchronization Interval

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder Services icon [Description: iFolder Application 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 3.6, 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.

7.13 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 7.13.1, “Resolving File Version Conflicts,” on page 88](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.13.2, “Resolving Filename Conflicts,” on page 89](#)



7.13.1 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 [Description: iFolder Application 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*.

7.13.2 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 [Description: iFolder Application 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.

7.14 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:

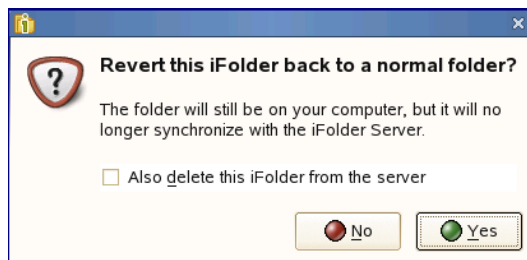
- 1 In iFolders, revert the iFolder to stop participating in the iFolder on the current computer.
- 2 Select the available iFolder, then click *Download an iFolder*.
- 3 Specify a new local path where you want to place the iFolder.
- 4 Allow the iFolder to synchronize files with the iFolder server.

7.15 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.

7.16 Removing Membership From a Shared iFolder

To remove membership from a downloaded shared iFolder:

- 1 In the file manager or the iFolder browser, locate the iFolder that you want to remove your membership from.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder and select *Revert to a normal folder* to display the confirmation dialog box.

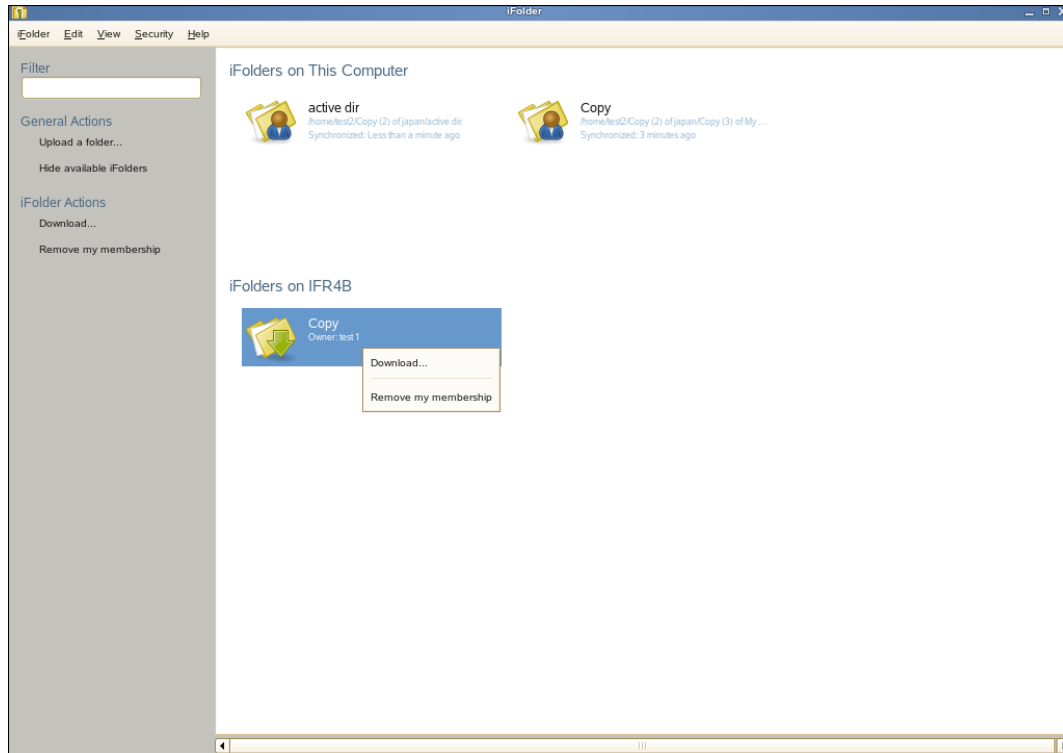


- 3 In the confirmation dialog box, select *Also remove my membership from the iFolder*.
- 4 Click *Yes* to confirm.

The local copy of the iFolder is a normal folder and is no longer synchronized with the server.

To remove membership from a shared iFolder on the server:

- 1 In the iFolder browser, locate the iFolder that you want to remove your membership from.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder and *Select Remove my membership*.



3 Click *OK* to confirm your action.

7.17 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	Remove user from share	No effect	Reverts the local copy of the iFolder to a normal folder
Read/Write User	Remove membership of the user from the share	No effect	Reverts the local copy of the iFolder to a normal folder
Read Only User	Remove membership of 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*.

7.18 What's Next

For information about migration and upgrade, see the following:

- ♦ [Chapter 4, “Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade,” on page 33](#)

Using Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access

8

Novell® iFolder® 3.6 Web Access provides an interface to allow users remote access to iFolders on the enterprise server.

- ♦ Section 8.1, “Logging In,” on page 95
- ♦ Section 8.2, “Creating a New iFolder,” on page 96
- ♦ Section 8.3, “Browsing and Managing iFolders,” on page 96
- ♦ Section 8.4, “Search iFolders,” on page 98
- ♦ Section 8.5, “Managing iFolder Shared Members,” on page 98
- ♦ Section 8.6, “Viewing History,” on page 100
- ♦ Section 8.7, “Viewing Details,” on page 100
- ♦ Section 8.8, “Logging Out,” on page 101

8.1 Logging In

Log in to Novell iFolder 3.6 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.x 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 *Client Software*.
- 3 In the page that opens, click the link to Web Access to open the Login page.
- 4 On the iFolder 3.6 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 Creating a New iFolder

You can create a new iFolder from the Home page. Perform the following steps to create a new iFolder:

- 1 Click the *New iFolder* link given at the left side of the Home page.
- 2 In the new page that opens, specify the following information:
 - Name:** Assign a name to the iFolder, such as myfolder.
 - Description:** A short description of the iFolder.
 - Type:** select the type of the iFolder that you want to create.
 - Encryption Enabled:** Select this option to encrypt your iFolder and the files within it. This option is not enabled until your Admin set your encryption policy to On.
 - Sharable:** Select Sharable to share your iFolder with other iFolder accounts. Shared iFolders cannot be encrypted and encrypted ones cannot be shared.
- 3 Select the *Recovery agent* from the drop-down list.

Select the Recovery agent from the drop-down list. This option will not be available if your iFolder Administrator does not select *Enable Recovery agent* option while configuring the iFolder server. Unless you have set your Recovery agent, the encrypted data cannot be recovered in the unfortunate case that you lost the passphrase.
- 4 Type the passphrase in the *Enter Passphrase* field.
- 5 Click *Create* to complete the new iFolder creation. Click *Cancel* to cancel the operation.

8.3 Browsing and Managing iFolders

The Home 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.

To browse the iFolders, click any of the iFolder's name listed on the Home page to open the list of folders and files available for the selected iFolder to the Browse page.

You can also upload and download files, create folders, and delete folders and files.

Within an iFolder, you can perform the following tasks:

- ♦ [Section 8.3.1, “Viewing a List of Folders and Files,” on page 96](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3.2, “Navigating Directories,” on page 97](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3.3, “Downloading a File,” on page 97](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3.4, “Creating a New Folder,” on page 97](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3.5, “Deleting Folders or Files,” on page 97](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3.6, “Uploading a File,” on page 97](#)
- ♦ [Section 8.3.7, “Search Folders and Files,” on page 98](#)

8.3.1 Viewing a List of Folders and Files

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

8.3.2 Navigating Directories

Click name of the folder [Description: Folder icon](#)  to open the folder and view a list of its contents. To return to a higher level directory, click the respective icon in the navigational bar.

8.3.3 Downloading a File

Click the name of the file [Description: File icon](#)  you want to download, then click *Open* or *Save*.

IMPORTANT: iFolder 3.6 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, such as Temporary Internet Files in Windows, and 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.

8.3.4 Creating a New Folder

To create a new folder,

- 1 Click *New Folder* link in the navigation bar of the Browse page to open New folder creation page.
- 2 In the *Name* field, specify the name of the new folder.
- 3 Click *Create*

Folder names are case sensitive. When the page refreshes, the folder appears alphabetically in the list. Click  to view the history of changes made to the selected Folder or file.

8.3.5 Deleting Folders or Files

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

8.3.6 Uploading a File

To upload a file,

- 1 Click *Upload Files* link in the navigation bar of the iFolder Browse page to open Upload Page.
- 2 Click *Browse*, locate a local folder you want to upload.
- 3 Click *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 3.6 Web Access does not support the uploading and downloading of 10 MB or larger files.

8.3.7 Search Folders and Files

To search for folders and files within a selected iFolder,

- 1 Click *Search* to open the Search page.

The Search page helps you locate the files or folders of your interest. Use the search tool located at the top right of the page for this purpose.

- 2 Use one or more of the following search methods and press Enter.
 - ♦ Type the name of the file or folder in the search entry field.
 - ♦ Type an asterisk (*) in the Search iFolders field to return a list of all iFolders on the system.
 - ♦ Leave the Search iFolders field empty to return a list of all iFolders on the system.
- 3 Search result opens to the *Search* page with the search text highlighted in search result.
- 4 Do not click anywhere in the page until the page completely refreshes, then you can browse or manage the files or folders listed in the search results.

Scroll up and down to browse the search results and locate the folder or file of your interest. The combination of the file or folder name and date created can help you identify the file or folder you seek.

8.4 Search iFolders

The search tool located at the top right of the Home page helps you locate the iFolder you want. The search result opens to the same page with the search text highlighted in the search result.

Use one or more of the following search methods:

- ♦ Select a filter criterion (All, Recent, Owned, Shared) for the name of the iFolder, then type one or more letters in the Search iFolders field.
- ♦ Type an asterisk (*) in the Search iFolders field to return a list of all iFolders on the system.
- ♦ Leave the Search iFolders field empty to return a list of all iFolders on the system.

Do not click anywhere in the page until the page completely refreshes, then you can browse the iFolders listed in the Search Results.

Scroll up and down to browse the search results and locate the folder or file of your interest. The combination of the file or folder name and date created can help you identify the file or folder you seek.


8.5 Managing iFolder Shared Members

The iFolder Members page lists all the shared members for the current iFolder. You can add new shared members to it, remove the existing ones, and set rights to the selected members.

Within an iFolder, you can perform the following tasks:

8.5.1 Adding New Shared Members

To add new members to the shared members list,

- 1 Click *Add* to open a list of members in the current iFolder domain.
- 2 Locate the user by using the Search tool.
Use the search criteria (User Name, First Name, Last Name), then type one or more letters in the Search field to locate the desired user.
- 3 Click  next to the user you want to add to the shared members list.
- 4 Click *Share*.

8.5.2 Assigning Rights to the Members

You can set three levels of access right for the shared members of your iFolder. For more information on access rights see [Section 1.5.2, “iFolder Access Rights,” on page 14](#)

Table 8-1 iFolder Access Rights

Capabilities	Owner	Full Control	Read/Write	Read Only
Reassign ownership to another 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
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	No
Rename the iFolder	No	No	No	No

Capabilities	Owner	Full Control	Read/Write	Read Only
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

To set right to an user,

- 1 Select the user or users from the list.
- 2 Click the link for the desired access right listed at the top.

You can view the access right you have set for next to the user name in the list.

8.6 Viewing History

Click *History* to view the history of the changes you have made to the selected iFolders, and to it's files, folders and shared users. The History page tracks and displays all the iFolder operations and modifications performed on the selected iFolder. It lists all the folders and files that have been added to or removed from the selected iFolder by any user. It shows the time and date of iFolder operations performed, and the username that tells you who performed the iFolder operations on the selected iFolder and on its files and folders

8.7 Viewing Details

Click *Details* to view the iFolder properties of the selected iFolder. You can also edit the description you have provided when the iFolder was created. You can view the following iFolder properties:

Table 8-2 Enter Table Title Here

Parameter	Description
Name (view only)	The name assigned to the iFolder.

Parameter	Description
Description	<p>A short description of the iFolder.</p> <p>To edit the iFolder description, click Edit. In the new page that opens, type the new description in the Description field and click Save.</p> <p>To cancel the changes made, click Cancel.</p>
Last modified (view only)	Displays the last modified time of the iFolder when it was last modified by any user.
Created (view only)	Displays the date when the iFolder was created.
Access (view only)	Displays the username of the iFolder member who is currently accessing the iFolder.
Owner (view only)	Displays the username for the iFolder owner. This is the full distinguished name of the iFolder owner.
Size (view only)	Displays the size of the iFolder.
Members (view only)	Reports the total number of iFolder users belong to the iFolder.
Files (view only)	Displays the total number of files in this iFolder.
Folders (view only)	Displays the total number of folders in this iFolder.
Locked (view only)	Shows whether iFolder synchronization is enabled or not. If the iFolder Admin set the iFolder synchronization to enabled, the value for Locked is No. If it is set to disabled, the value for Locked is Yes.

8.8 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.

Uninstalling the iFolder Client

A

This section describes how to uninstall the iFolder client for Novell® iFolder® 3.6.

- ♦ [Section A.1, “Before You Uninstall iFolder,” on page 103](#)
- ♦ [Section A.2, “iFolder Client for Linux,” on page 103](#)
- ♦ [Section A.3, “iFolder Client for Windows,” on page 104](#)

A.1 Before You Uninstall iFolder

Ensure the Simias data store is backed up before an uninstall, so that it can be restored during any unknown corruption of the Simias database during an upgrade or re-install of the new client. Simias data store is not deleted during an uninstall, it should be manually removed if a clean uninstall is required. The Simias data store path for Linux is `<home_directory>/.local/share` subdirectory and for Windows is `C:\Documents and Settings\username\Local Settings\Application Data\simias` directory. Removal of the Simias data store doesn't affect any of the data in the folder that was converted to iFolder.

IMPORTANT: Before upgrading your 3.4.1 client, you must take the backup of your local simias store. If you don't take the backup, you will lose all configuration information from the computer as it deletes the simias store when upgrade fails.

A.2 iFolder Client for Linux

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.

To uninstall with the ZENworks Linux Management Update Manager:

You can optionally use the ZENworks® Linux Management Update Manager (formerly Red Carpet® Daemon) to uninstall iFolder and its dependent packages.

- 1 Open the update manager by clicking *System > Software Updates*, log in with the root user password.
For information, see the ZENworks Linux Management Help.
- 2 Click the *Installed Software* tab.
- 3 For each of the following packages, search for the package by filename, select the package, then select *Mark for Removal*.

```
simias
ifolder3
nautilus-ifolder
```

When you are done, all the packages are marked for removal and listed as *Pending Actions*.

- 4 Click *OK* in the bottom right to begin the uninstall.
- 5 When the uninstall is complete, close ZENworks Linux Management.

A.3 iFolder Client for Windows

- 1 Click *Start > Control Panel*, then select *Add/Remove Programs*.
- 2 In the list of installed programs, select *iFolder 3 client*, then click *Remove*.
- 3 After the uninstall completes, restart Windows.

- 4 Log in to Windows.

- 5 Delete the `C:\Documents and Settings\username\Local Settings\Application Data\simias` directory.

Replace *username* with the Windows logon identity you used when you used the iFolder client. For example, if you logged on as *porthos* when you created iFolders, the directory to delete is `C:\Documents and Settings\porthos\Local Settings\Application Data\simias`.

- 6 Delete the `C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Application Data\simias` directory.

If this directory is not deleted, it might cause future installs of the iFolder client to not work properly.

![(Bug 85638, Target: SP1, Last updated: 05/24/2005)]

Troubleshooting

B

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

- ♦ [Section B.1, “First Attempt at Connecting to The iFolder Server Fails,” on page 105](#)
- ♦ [Section B.2, “First Attempt at Starting iFolder Client for Linux Fails,” on page 105](#)
- ♦ [Section B.3, “Encrypted iFolders Take a Long Time to Synchronize,” on page 106](#)
- ♦ [Section B.4, “iFolder File Fails to Synchronize,” on page 106](#)
- ♦ [Section B.5, “Client File Fails to Synchronize to the Server Even after Conflict Resolution,” on page 107](#)
- ♦ [Section B.6, “All iFolders in an Account Fail to Synchronize,” on page 107](#)
- ♦ [Section B.7, “Problem Synchronizing Some Files on a FAT32 File System on Linux,” on page 107](#)
- ♦ [Section B.8, “Client Fails to Set Up a New iFolder Account,” on page 108](#)
- ♦ [Section B.9, “Repopulating Contents of a Read Only iFolder,” on page 108](#)
- ♦ [Section B.10, “GroupWise Files Become Corrupted in an iFolder,” on page 108](#)
- ♦ [Section B.11, “Possible Slowed Performance With ZoneAlarm 4.5 or Earlier,” on page 109](#)

Additional Reading

For an additional listing of questions and answers that have been submitted by Administrators and iFolder users, see the following:

- ♦ *OES2: Novell iFolder 3.6 Administration Guide*
 - ♦ [“Troubleshooting Tips For Novell iFolder 3.6”](#)
 - ♦ [“Frequently Asked Questions”](#)
- ♦ [iFolder 3 Website \(http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/FAQ\)](http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/FAQ)

B.1 First Attempt at Connecting to The iFolder Server Fails

iFolder does not currently allow you to connect to the server on your first attempt. When it fails to connect to the server, quit the client and delete the local Simias store. After a few seconds, start the client and try connecting to the server again.

B.2 First Attempt at Starting iFolder Client for Linux Fails

You cannot currently launch the iFolder Linux client on your first attempt. When it fails to launch, consider the following action:

- 1 Open a terminal console and run `pkill simias` to end the simias process.

- 2 Run `rm -rf <home_directory>/local/share/simias` to remove the simias directory
- 3 Restart iFolder after a few seconds to launch it successfully.

B.3 Encrypted iFolders Take a Long Time to Synchronize

If the encrypted iFolder takes considerably long time to synchronize, consider the following causes:

- ♦ iFolder performs a full data sync every time the file is changed.
- ♦ You have reset the passphrase.

To avoid the issue, consider the following actions:

- ♦ To avoid the issue with full data sync, you must remove the encrypted iFolder and create a new sharable iFolder.
- ♦ If the passphrase has been reset, you must re-login to synchronize the encrypted iFolders to and from the iFolder server.

B.4 iFolder File Fails to Synchronize

If an iFolder file fails to synchronize, consider the following possible causes:

- ♦ You have the Read Only right to the shared iFolder. For information, see [Section 7.6.1, “Understanding User Access Rights,” on page 80](#).
- ♦ 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.
- ♦ The disk quota you used exceeds the limit set by the iFolder Administrator. 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 and select *Resolve Conflicts* to resolve the conflicts. For more information, see [Section 7.13, “Resolving File Conflicts,” on page 88](#).

If the issue is file conflict, you must avoid working simultaneously on the same data of the same iFolder on more than one client.

An unsupported developer tool is available in the Open Source iFolder community under the names SimiasBrowser (for the Linux clients) and StoreBrowser (for the Windows client). If you are interested in using this tool, 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 Web site (<http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Home>).

B.5 Client File Fails to Synchronize to the Server Even after Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution does not attempt a re-synchronization on the iFolder. If you select a local copy instead of a server copy, the file is synchronized only in the next synchronization cycle unless you perform a forced manual sync. If you select a server copy, re-synchronization is not required.

B.6 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 6.6, “Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic,” on page 64](#).
- ♦ Your network connection is down. Check your local network settings.

B.7 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.

![(Bug 84722, Russ Young, Last updated: July 29, 2005)]

B.8 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.

![(Bug 95982, Sharon Smith, Last Updated: July 28, 2005)]

B.9 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.10 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.

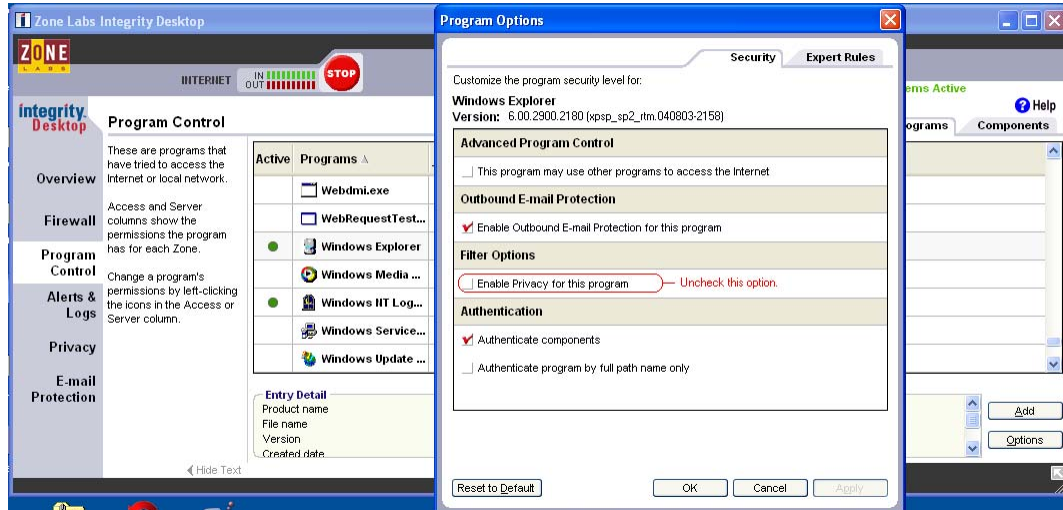
B.11 Possible Slowed Performance With ZoneAlarm 4.5 or Earlier

You might observe extremely slow performance on your Windows computer when the iFolder client runs if you are using ZoneAlarm* and attempt to access folders using Windows Explorer. ZoneAlarm 4.5 and earlier for Windows blocks the shell extensions installed with the iFolder client on Windows, which results in a severe slowdown. This is not an issue for ZoneAlarm 5.0 and later.

If you are using ZoneAlarm 4.5 or earlier on Windows, do the following to allow the iFolder client's shell extensions to work properly:

- 1 Double-click the *ZoneAlarm* icon to bring up the Zone Labs Control Center.
- 2 Select the *Program Control* tab (on the left).
- 3 Scroll down the list, select *Windows Explorer*, then click *Options*.
- 4 Deselect (disable) *Enable Privacy for This Program*, then click *OK*.

Description: Zone Alarm Program Options Dialog Box



Documentation Updates

C

This section contains information about documentation content changes made to the *iFolder User Guide for Novell iFolder 3* since the initial release of Novell® iFolder® 3.2. 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 Novell iFolder 3.x*, 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, “September 2007,” on page 111](#)
- ♦ [Section C.2, “August 15, 2006,” on page 114](#)
- ♦ [Section C.3, “December 23, 2005 \(Novell iFolder 3.2 for OES SP2 Linux\),” on page 116](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4, “August 19, 2005 \(Novell iFolder 3.1 for OES SP1 Linux\),” on page 117](#)

C.1 September 2007

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

- ♦ [Section 1.1, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.5, “Key Features of iFolder,” on page 13](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.1, “What’s New for iFolder 3.6,” on page 19](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 3, “Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.6,” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 4, “Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade,” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.2, “Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files,” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [Section 5.3, “Installing the iFolder Client,” on page 45](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.2, “Configuring an iFolder Account,” on page 51](#)
- ♦ [Section 6.4, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.4, “Understanding iFolder Icons,” on page 72](#)
- ♦ [Section 7.10, “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders,” on page 85](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 8, “Using Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access,” on page 95](#)

C.1.1 Benefits of iFolder

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
Section 1.1, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11	Benefits of iFolder 3.6.

C.1.2 Key Features of iFolder

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

Location	Change
Section 1.5, “Key Features of iFolder,” on page 13	Key features of iFolder 3.6 are listed under this section.

C.1.3 Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.6

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

Location	Change
Section 3.1, “Novell iFolder 3.6,” on page 27	About Novell iFolder 3.6 Enterprise server and web server.
Section 3.2, “Benefits of Using iFolder 3.6 Services,” on page 27	In addition to the Section 1.1, “Benefits of iFolder,” on page 11, this section lists out the capabilities of iFolder client with the Novell iFolder 3.6 server.
Section 3.3, “Sharing iFolders Through an iFolder 3.6 Enterprise Server,” on page 28	Graphical representation and description of iFolder sharing through iFolder 3.6 enterprise server.
Section 3.4, “Key Features of iFolder 3.6,” on page 29	In addition to “Key Features of iFolder” on page 13, this section covers the capabilities and features of iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.6. It includes the encryption policy settings.

C.1.4 What’s New for iFolder 3.6

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

Location	Change
Section 2.1, “What’s New for iFolder 3.6,” on page 19	This section identifies its new features and compares client services, management, and functions to those of 2.x.

C.1.5 Novell iFolder Migration and Upgrade

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

Location	Change
Section 4.1, "Migrating from iFolder 2.x to iFolder 3.6," on page 33	This section discusses user-friendly migration to iFolder3.6 client for Novell® iFolder® 3.6 from the Novell iFolder 2.x client.
Section 4.2, "Upgrading iFolder 3.x Clients," on page 38	This section discusses user-friendly upgrade to iFolder3.6 client for Novell® iFolder® 3.6 from the Novell iFolder 3.2 client.

C.1.6 Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files

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

Location	Change
Section 5.2, "Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files," on page 43	This section covers the downloading instructions.

C.1.7 Installing the iFolder Client

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

Location	Change
Section 5.3, "Installing the iFolder Client," on page 45	This section covers the install instructions.

C.1.8 Configuring an iFolder Account

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

Location	Change
Section 6.2, "Configuring an iFolder Account," on page 51	This section includes configuration steps using iFolder Account Assistant. It also include the description about Default iFolder.

C.1.9 Viewing and Modifying the iFolder Account Settings

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

Location	Change
Section 6.4, “Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings,” on page 58	This section includes the iFolder parameters that can be viewed and modified in the Account Settings and Account Properties dialog boxes.

C.1.10 Understanding iFolder Icons

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

Location	Change
Table 7-1 on page 72	This table include description about the encrypted iFolder icon, upload and download iFolder icons.

C.1.11 Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders

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

Location	Change
Section 7.10, “Managing Passphrase for Encrypted iFolders,” on page 85	This section includes description about the user-friendly interface to encrypt your iFolders to ensure data security at the server side.
Section 7.10.1, “Recovering an Encrypted iFolder,” on page 85	This section includes the steps you need to follow to recover the data in the encrypted iFolder in the case of you forgetting your secret passphrase.

C.1.12 Using Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access

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

Location	Change
Chapter 8, “Using Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access,” on page 95	This chapter helps you using Novell iFolder 3.6 Web Access.

C.2 August 15, 2006

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

- ♦ [Section C.2.1, “What’s New,” on page 115](#)
- ♦ [Section C.2.2, “Getting Started,” on page 115](#)

- ♦ [Section C.2.3, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 115](#)
- ♦ [Section C.2.4, “Managing iFolders,” on page 115](#)

C.2.1 What’s New

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
“What’s New for iFolder 3.4” on page 19	This section is new.

C.2.2 Getting Started

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
“Installing the iFolder Client” on page 45	NOTE: iFolder 3.x does not support a silent install (that is, a scriptable non-interactive install) on any platform. A silent install is possible the Linux client using its <code>.rpm</code> files, but it is not supported.
“Installing iFolder for Linux” on page 45	This section was updated to use YaST to install iFolder on Linux.

C.2.3 Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
“Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences” on page 49	Procedures in this section were updated for the redesigned interface. The new interface is available only for Linux in iFolder 3.4. The changes are scheduled for release in Windows and Macintosh in iFolder 3.6.

C.2.4 Managing iFolders

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
“Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders” on page 69	iFolder does not support network folders as iFolders. For example, iFolders cannot be the users’ network-based <code>/home</code> 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.
“Managing iFolders” on page 69	Procedures in this section were updated for the redesigned interface.

C.3 December 23, 2005 (Novell iFolder 3.2 for OES SP2 Linux)

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

- ♦ [Section C.3.1, “What’s New,” on page 116](#)
- ♦ [Section C.3.2, “Getting Started,” on page 116](#)
- ♦ [Section C.3.3, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 116](#)
- ♦ [Section C.3.4, “Managing iFolders,” on page 116](#)
- ♦ [Section C.3.5, “Troubleshooting,” on page 117](#)

C.3.1 What’s New

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
“What’s New for iFolder 3.2” on page 19	This section is new.

C.3.2 Getting Started

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
“Installing iFolder for Windows” on page 46	Beginning with Step 4, more information was provided about whether rebooting is required and possible firewall message about Mono® XSP (unblock it).

C.3.3 Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
“Configuring an iFolder Account” on page 51	The iFolder administrator can now specify whether users log in with their network user ID (LDAP common name) or their e-mail addresses.
“Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client” on page 62	The definitions under Synchronization were updated for clarification.

C.3.4 Managing iFolders

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
“Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders” on page 69	Although a user 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. The iFolder can be shared only with other users that are provisioned in the same iFolder server/domain where you have the account that you used when you created the iFolder.

C.3.5 Troubleshooting

The following change was made to this section:

Location	Change
Possible Slowed Performance With ZoneAlarm 4.5 or Earlier	This section is new.

C.4 August 19, 2005 (Novell iFolder 3.1 for OES SP1 Linux)

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

- ♦ [Section C.4.1, “Overview of iFolder,” on page 117](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4.2, “Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.x,” on page 117](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4.3, “What’s New,” on page 117](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4.4, “Getting Started,” on page 118](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4.5, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 118](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4.6, “Managing iFolders,” on page 119](#)
- ♦ [Section C.4.7, “Troubleshooting,” on page 119](#)

C.4.1 Overview of iFolder

The discussion of the benefits and uses of the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.x were moved to [“Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.6” on page 27](#).

C.4.2 Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.x

The [Using iFolder with Novell iFolder 3.6](#) section includes information about the benefits and uses of the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.x. This information was previously located in the [“Overview of iFolder” on page 11](#).

C.4.3 What’s New

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
"What's New for iFolder 3.1" on page 20	This section is new.
"What's New for iFolder 3.0" on page 20	This section was retitled.

C.4.4 Getting Started

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
"Mono" on page 42	This subsection of Prerequisites and Guidelines now lists the versions of Mono included in the various releases of the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.x.
"Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic" on page 64	This section was relocated to Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences chapter.
"Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic" on page 66	This section was relocated to the Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences chapter.

C.4.5 Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
"Deleting an iFolder Account" on page 66	<p>The following information was added for clarity:</p> <p>If you remove an iFolder account from your computer, the related local copies of iFolders are reverted to normal folders. You can continue to access the iFolders from other computers or the Web.</p> <p>If you remove your iFolder account from the server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ All of the iFolders you own are unshared. ♦ The local copies of iFolders on member computers are reverted to normal folders. ♦ The iFolder and its contents are removed from the server. ♦ You are removed as a member of iFolders that others shared with you.
"Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic" on page 64	This section was relocated here from the Getting Started chapter.

Location	Change
"Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic" on page 66	This section was relocated here from the Getting Started chapter.

C.4.6 Managing iFolders

The following changes were made to this section:

Location	Change
"Guidelines for the Location and Use of iFolders" on page 69	This section is new.
"Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder" on page 84	Added definitions for the iFolder properties.
"Resolving File Conflicts" on page 88	This section was updated for clarification.
"Deleting an iFolder" on page 92	This section was updated for clarification.

C.4.7 Troubleshooting

This section is new.