

iFolder™

forge.novell.com

September 29, 2005

USER GUIDE

Legal Notices

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

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

You may not use, export, or re-export this product in violation of any applicable laws or regulations including, without limitation, U.S. export regulations or the laws of the country in which you reside.

Copyright © 2005 Novell, Inc. All rights reserved. Permission is granted to copy, distribute, and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License (GFDL), Version 1.2 or any later version, published by the Free Software Foundation with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the GFDL can be found at <http://www.fsf.org/licenses/fdl.html>.

THIS DOCUMENT AND MODIFIED VERSIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE GNU FREE DOCUMENTATION LICENSE WITH THE FURTHER UNDERSTANDING THAT:

1. THE DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES THAT THE DOCUMENT OR MODIFIED VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT IS FREE OF DEFECTS, MERCHANTABLE, FIT FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR NON-INFRINGEMENT. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY, ACCURACY, AND PERFORMANCE OF THE DOCUMENT OR MODIFIED VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT IS WITH YOU. SHOULD ANY DOCUMENT OR MODIFIED VERSION PROVE DEFECTIVE IN ANY RESPECT, YOU (NOT THE INITIAL WRITER, AUTHOR OR ANY CONTRIBUTOR) ASSUME THE COST OF ANY NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION. THIS DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY CONSTITUTES AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THIS LICENSE. NO USE OF ANY DOCUMENT OR MODIFIED VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT IS AUTHORIZED HEREUNDER EXCEPT UNDER THIS DISCLAIMER; AND

2. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES AND UNDER NO LEGAL THEORY, WHETHER IN TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE), CONTRACT, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL THE AUTHOR, INITIAL WRITER, ANY CONTRIBUTOR, OR ANY DISTRIBUTOR OF THE DOCUMENT OR MODIFIED VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT, OR ANY SUPPLIER OF ANY OF SUCH PARTIES, BE LIABLE TO ANY PERSON FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY CHARACTER INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF GOODWILL, WORK STOPPAGE, COMPUTER FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION, OR ANY AND ALL OTHER DAMAGES OR LOSSES ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO USE OF THE DOCUMENT AND MODIFIED VERSIONS OF THE DOCUMENT, EVEN IF SUCH PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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

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

www.novell.com

iFolder User Guide
[September 29, 2005](#)

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

Novell Trademarks

iFolder is a trademark of Novell, Inc.

GroupWise is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries.

Mono is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries.

Novell is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries.

Novell iFolder is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries.

Red Carpet is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries.

ZENworks is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries.

Third-Party Materials

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

Contents

- About This Guide** **7**

- 1 Overview of iFolder** **9**
 - iFolder Sharing 9
 - Benefits of iFolder 9
 - Key Features of iFolder. 10
 - The iFolder Client 10
 - iFolder Account 10
 - Shared iFolders 11
 - iFolder Access Rights. 11
 - File Synchronization and Data Management 11
 - Synchronization Log 12
 - Cross-Platform Considerations 12
 - What's Next. 12

- 2 Using iFolder with SimpleServer** **13**
 - Simple Server. 13
 - Benefits of Using Simple Server 14
 - Sharing iFolders Through a Simple Server. 14
 - Key Features of iFolder When Used with Simple Server. 15
 - iFolder Simple Server Account 15
 - Shared iFolders 15
 - How to Install and Configure a Simple Server 15
 - What's Next. 15

- 3 Coexistence Issues** **17**
 - Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients. 17
 - Coexistence Peer-to-Peer, Simple Server, and Novell iFolder 3.x Accounts. 17

- 4 Getting Started** **19**
 - Prerequisites and Guidelines 19
 - Hardware 19
 - Client Computers 20
 - Mono 20
 - Web Browser 21
 - Network Connection 21
 - Simple Server. 21
 - Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files for Use with Simple Server 21
 - Downloading Additional Files for Peer-to-Peer Sharing 22
 - Installing the iFolder Client 22
 - Installing iFolder for Novell Linux Desktop 9 23
 - Installing iFolder for Windows 2000/XP 24
 - Installing iFolder for Macintosh OS X v10.3 and Later 25
 - Updating iFolder 25
 - Updating Mono for Linux and Macintosh 25
 - What's Next. 26

5	Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences	27
	Starting the iFolder Client	27
	Configuring an iFolder Account	28
	Logging In to an iFolder Account	30
	Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings	30
	Deleting an iFolder Account	32
	Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client	33
	Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic	34
	Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic	35
6	Managing iFolders	37
	Guidelines for Locating iFolders	37
	Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Be Synchronized	38
	Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files	39
	Creating an iFolder	39
	Creating iFolders in a File Manager	40
	Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser	40
	Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point (Linux)	40
	Sharing an iFolder	41
	Understanding User Access Rights	42
	Adding a User to an iFolder	42
	Modifying User Access Rights	43
	Removing a User from an iFolder	43
	Setting Up an Available iFolder	44
	Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder	44
	Synchronizing Files	45
	Resolving File Conflicts	46
	Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder	47
	Moving an iFolder	47
	Deleting an iFolder	48
A	Uninstalling the iFolder Client	49
	Before You Uninstall iFolder	49
	iFolder Client for Novell Linux Desktop	49
	iFolder Client for Windows	50
	iFolder Client for Macintosh	51
B	Troubleshooting	53
	iFolder File Fails to Synchronize	53
	All iFolders in an Account Fail to Synchronize	53
	Problem Synchronizing Some Files on a FAT32 File System on Linux	54
	Client Fails to Set Up a New iFolder Account	54
	Repopulating Contents of a Read Only iFolder	54
	GroupWise Files Become Corrupted in an iFolder	55
C	Documentation Updates	57
	September 29, 2005	57

About This Guide

This guide describes how to install and use the iFolder™ client. This guide is intended for users and is divided into the following sections:

- ◆ Chapter 1, “Overview of iFolder,” on page 9
- ◆ Chapter 2, “Using iFolder with SimpleServer,” on page 13
- ◆ Chapter 3, “Coexistence Issues,” on page 17
- ◆ Chapter 4, “Getting Started,” on page 19
- ◆ Chapter 5, “Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences,” on page 27
- ◆ Chapter 6, “Managing iFolders,” on page 37
- ◆ Appendix A, “Uninstalling the iFolder Client,” on page 49
- ◆ Appendix B, “Troubleshooting,” on page 53

Documentation Conventions

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

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

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.

User Comments

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 the *iFolder User Guide*, see the [iFolder open source documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolderos/\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolderos/).

For emerging issues, see the *iFolder Readme* (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolderos/readme/data/readme.html>).

Additional Documentation

- ◆ [iFolder Project Web site \(http://www.ifolder.com\)](http://www.ifolder.com)
- ◆ [iFolder Software Developers Kit \(http://forge.novell.com/modules/xfmod/docman/?group_id=1372\)](http://forge.novell.com/modules/xfmod/docman/?group_id=1372).
- ◆ [Novell iFolder 3.x documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/index.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3/index.html)
- ◆ [Novell Linux Desktop 9 product Web site \(http://www.novell.com/products/desktop/\)](http://www.novell.com/products/desktop/)
- ◆ [Novell Linux Desktop 9 documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/nld/treetitl.html\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/nld/treetitl.html)

The iFolder Documentation Project

For information about how to join and contribute to the iFolder Documentation Project, see the [iFolder Doc Project \(http://forge.novell.com/modules/xfmod/docman/?group_id=1372\)](http://forge.novell.com/modules/xfmod/docman/?group_id=1372).

1

Overview of iFolder

iFolder™ is a file-sharing application for Linux, Windows*, and Macintosh* clients. You can share files in multiple iFolders, each with a different group of users. You control who can participate in an iFolder and the access level for each member. You can also participate in iFolders that others share with you.

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

- ◆ “iFolder Sharing” on page 9
- ◆ “Benefits of iFolder” on page 9
- ◆ “Key Features of iFolder” on page 10
- ◆ “Cross-Platform Considerations” on page 12
- ◆ “What’s Next” on page 12

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 set up the shared iFolder. iFolder also allows you to share multiple iFolders and their separate content with other authorized users. You decide who participates in each iFolder and the level of access for each member. Similarly, you can participate in shared iFolders that are owned by others in your collaboration environment.

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

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

Benefits of iFolder

iFolder provides the following benefits:

- ◆ Integrates with your native desktop environment, making it easy to create and manage multiple iFolders
- ◆ Is highly scalable and flexible, with no practical limit on the number of iFolders per user or on the number of members per iFolder

- ◆ Allows you to easily and selectively share personal and business files
- ◆ Allows you to control the access level of member users of the iFolders you own or where you have the necessary rights to control the access rights of members
- ◆ Transparently updates your files to member iFolders on multiple workstations
- ◆ Tracks and logs changes made while you work offline, and synchronizes those changes when you go online
- ◆ Provides secure authentication of member iFolders to synchronize 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

Key Features of iFolder

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

- ◆ [“The iFolder Client” on page 10](#)
- ◆ [“iFolder Account” on page 10](#)
- ◆ [“Shared iFolders” on page 11](#)
- ◆ [“iFolder Access Rights” on page 11](#)
- ◆ [“File Synchronization and Data Management” on page 11](#)
- ◆ [“Synchronization Log” on page 12](#)

The iFolder Client

The iFolder client integrates with your operating system to provide iFolder services in your native desktop environment. iFolder supports the following operating systems:

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

The iFolder client allows you to manage your own iFolders and to select which shared iFolders to set up on each computer. For information, see [“Managing iFolders” on page 37](#).

iFolder Account

You must configure at least one iFolder services account before you create iFolders. 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 [“Configuring an iFolder Account” on page 28](#).

Shared iFolders

An iFolder is a local directory that selectively shares and synchronizes files via a central computer with a user-specified group of 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 work with iFolders directly in your file manager or in the iFolders browser that is part of the client. Within the iFolder, you can set up any subdirectory structure that suits your personal or corporate work habits. The subdirectory structure is constant across all member iFolders. When you share an iFolder, member users with the Write right can modify the directory structure, and those changes apply to all copies of the iFolder. Each user can locate the shared iFolder anywhere on his or her own computer that satisfies the [“Guidelines for Locating iFolders” on page 37](#).

iFolder Access Rights

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

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

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

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

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

File Synchronization and Data Management

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

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

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

Synchronization Log

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

Cross-Platform Considerations

The user interfaces for the Linux, Windows, and Macintosh 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 three platforms.

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

Task	Linux	Windows	Macintosh
iFolder menu	Quit	Exit	Quit
iFolder Preferences > Accounts	Add and Remove buttons	New and Delete buttons	Plus (+) and Minus (-) buttons
Multiple locations	Close button Actions are committed when you perform the action.	OK, Cancel, and Apply buttons Actions are committed only when you click Apply or OK.	Close button Actions are committed when you perform the action.
iFolder Preferences	Leave the iFolder client running when you shut down (and GNOME restarts it automatically on startup)	Enable Start iFolder on login	Add iFolder to the desktop's Startup items
Notification area	Notification area	Status and Notification area	Notification area
iFolders > iFolder menu	Properties	Properties	Get Info

What's Next

For instructions for downloading, installing, and configuring iFolder, see [“Getting Started” on page 19](#).

For information about using the iFolder client with Simple Server, see [Chapter 2, “Using iFolder with SimpleServer,” on page 13](#).

For information about coexistence issues for using iFolder, see [Chapter 3, “Coexistence Issues,” on page 17](#).

2

Using iFolder with SimpleServer

This section discusses how the iFolder™ client works with Simple Server.

- ◆ “Simple Server” on page 13
- ◆ “Benefits of Using Simple Server” on page 14
- ◆ “Sharing iFolders Through a Simple Server” on page 14
- ◆ “Key Features of iFolder When Used with Simple Server” on page 15
- ◆ “How to Install and Configure a Simple Server” on page 15
- ◆ “What’s Next” on page 15

Simple Server

Simple Server is an open source component of Simias (the synchronization engine that runs iFolder). It is designed for developers to provide a basic iFolder Server to host iFolders.

Installation Is Manual

Simple Server must be manually compiled and configured. It is not integrated into YaST for easy setup and configured.

HTTP Server

Simple server contains an embedded HTTP server, which does not support secure HTTP (SSL) connections.

User Accounts Setup via XML

Simple Server uses a simple XML file for user account creation and authentication.

Administration Is Manual

Simple Server does not provide built-in administration functionality. Users and credentials are stored in an XML file that must be manually edited.

Web Access Is Not Supported

Simias Server does not provide browser-based access to iFolders and their contents.

Backup Is Not Supported

Simple Server does not provide mechanisms for automatic back up of the iFolder database (the Simias store).

Benefits of Using Simple Server

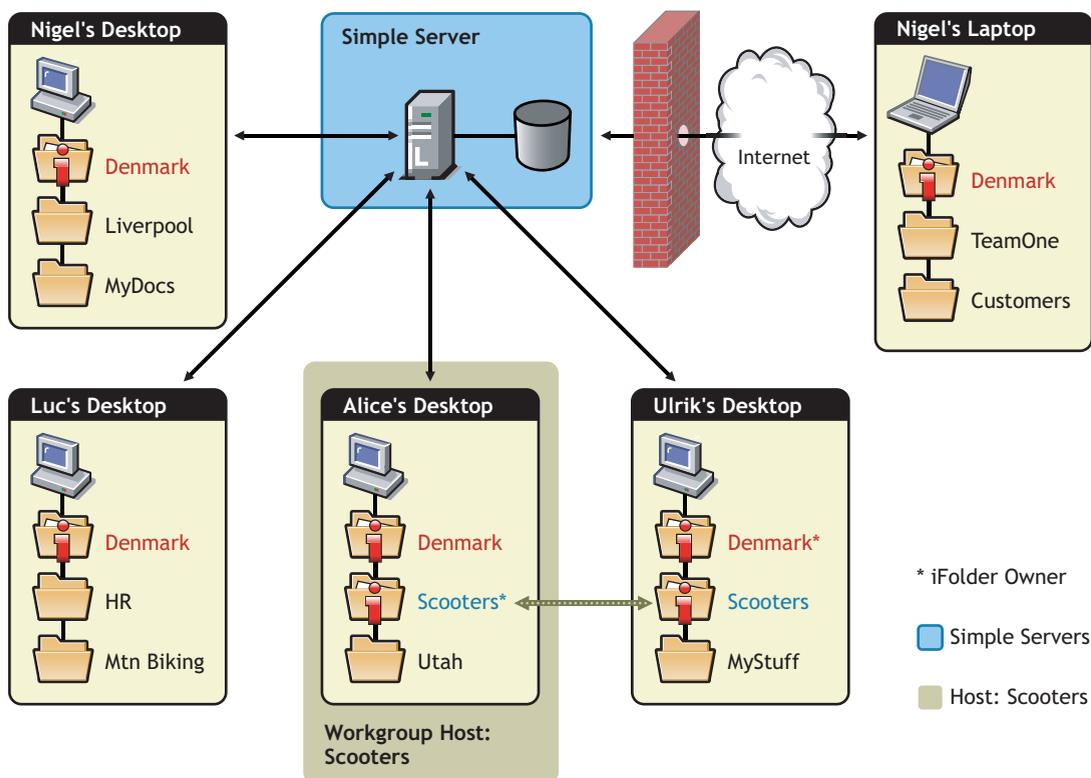
In addition to the “**Benefits of iFolder**” on page 9, using the iFolder client with Simple Server provides the following capabilities:

- ◆ Allows you to create iFolders and store files on a central server, which can provide higher availability to users than does peer-to-peer sharing
- ◆ Allows you to set up predetermined user accounts in an XML file
- ◆ Backs up local files to a server
- ◆ Centralizes the hosting of iFolders so the iFolder data store is available for backup to media using a third-party backup solution

Sharing iFolders Through a Simple Server

Simple server accounts can coexist with peer-to-peer sharing. In the following example, Ulrik owns an iFolder named Denmark and shares it via his iFolder account with Nigel, Luc, and Alice. Nigel travels frequently, so he also set up the iFolder on his laptop. In addition, Alice shares a non-work iFolder with her friend Ulrik using peer-to-peer sharing. In this example, an asterisk next to the folder name indicates the iFolder owner.

Figure 1 Collaboration and Sharing with Simple Server and 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 a server, your iFolders are stored centrally where they are easily accessed by all iFolder members.

Key Features of iFolder When Used with Simple Server

In addition to the “[Key Features of iFolder](#)” on page 10, using the iFolder client with Simple Server provides enhanced capabilities for the following features:

- ♦ “[iFolder Simple Server Account](#)” on page 15
- ♦ “[Shared iFolders](#)” on page 15

iFolder Simple Server Account

The administrator of the Simple Server provisions accounts for users in an XML file. You can have a only one account on any given Simple Server, but you can have multiple accounts. Contact your administrator for the IP address (such as 192.168.1.1) or DNS name (such as ifolders.example.com) of the server where you have been assigned account. Log in using your assigned username and password.

You must set up your Simple 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 server or the workgroup account. 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 Simple Server.

For information, see “[Configuring an iFolder Account](#)” on page 28.

Shared iFolders

For your Simple Server account, you can share iFolders only with other users who also have an account on the same server. Contact your Simple Server 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.

How to Install and Configure a Simple Server

For more information about how to install and configure a Simple Server, see [HowTo: Set Up a Simple Server](#) (http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/HowTo:Set_up_Simple_Server) on the iFolder Web site (<http://www.ifolder.com>).

What's Next

If you currently use Novell® iFolder® 2.1x or 3x in your environment, make sure to read [Chapter 3, “Coexistence Issues,”](#) on page 17, then go to [Chapter 4, “Getting Started,”](#) on page 19.

3

Coexistence Issues

This section discusses the following coexistence issues for the open source iFolder™ client.

- ♦ [“Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients” on page 17](#)
- ♦ [“Coexistence Peer-to-Peer, Simple Server, and Novell iFolder 3.x Accounts” on page 17](#)

Coexistence of Novell iFolder 2.1x and iFolder Clients

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

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

You can copy any files from your iFolder 2.1x directory to an iFolder.

Coexistence Peer-to-Peer, Simple Server, and Novell iFolder 3.x Accounts

The open source iFolder client is designed to support Peer-to-Peer accounts, Simple Server accounts, and Novell iFolder 3.x accounts. However, when the client is used with an iFolder 3.x enterprise server and Web Access server, administrators might not allow peer-to-peer and Simple Server accounts to be used in the enterprise environment.

4 Getting Started

This section discusses the following:

- ◆ “Prerequisites and Guidelines” on page 19
- ◆ “Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files for Use with Simple Server” on page 21
- ◆ “Downloading Additional Files for Peer-to-Peer Sharing” on page 22
- ◆ “Installing the iFolder Client” on page 22
- ◆ “Updating iFolder” on page 25
- ◆ “Updating Mono for Linux and Macintosh” on page 25
- ◆ “What’s Next” on page 26

Prerequisites and Guidelines

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

- ◆ “Hardware” on page 19
- ◆ “Client Computers” on page 20
- ◆ “Mono” on page 20
- ◆ “Web Browser” on page 21
- ◆ “Network Connection” on page 21
- ◆ “Simple Server” on page 21

Hardware

The iFolder client requires the following minimum hardware:

- ◆ For each workstation:
 - ◆ At least enough space on your hard drive to download and install the iFolder client for your system
 - ◆ A network adapter
- ◆ A network connection
- ◆ When working with a Novell® iFolder® 3.x enterprise server, workstations can use static or dynamic IP addresses

Client Computers

The iFolder client supports the following workstation operating systems:

- ◆ Novell Linux Desktop 9 (requires the Mono[®] framework)

The Mono modules you need for this release are included in the iFolder install file. For information, see “Mono” on page 20.

- ◆ Windows 2000/XP with the latest Microsoft[®] .NET support patches

Make sure you have installed the latest critical updates for your operating system and for .NET. See the [Windows Update Web site \(http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com\)](http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com).

- ◆ Macintosh OS X v10.3 and later (requires the Mono framework)

The Mono modules you need for this release are included in the iFolder install file. For information, see “Mono” on page 20.

Mono

For a Linux or Macintosh 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).

When you install the iFolder client for Linux and Macintosh, you must also install Mono as a dependent application for iFolder. The required version of Mono is packaged in the iFolder client installation file that you download from the iFolder server. (For information, see “[Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files for Use with Simple Server](#)” on page 21.) The following table lists the versions of Mono used in the different iFolder releases on Linux and Macintosh:

iFolder Client Version	Mono Version for Linux	Mono Version for Macintosh
iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.0 (released for OES Linux)	1.1.7.1.44342	1.1.7.2
iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.1 (released for OES SP1 Linux)	1.1.7.7	1.1.7.7x

IMPORTANT: Make sure to use the required version of Mono. If you have a different version of Mono on your Linux or Macintosh computer, uninstall it before you install iFolder and the required version of Mono.

The iFolder client for Linux or Macintosh supports only the version of Mono included in the install software. If you need to upgrade Mono for another reason, please check the iFolder 3.x online documentation to see if we explicitly support that Mono version and to learn any necessary steps to make the upgrade work correctly. For information, see the latest version of the iFolder 3.x Readme on the [Novell iFolder 3.x Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3).

Web Browser

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

- ◆ Mozilla* Firefox*
- ◆ Microsoft* Internet Explorer
- ◆ Safari (on Macintosh)

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.

Simple Server

If you are using a Simple Server, contact the administrator to get the server IP address or DNS name of the server for your iFolder account. For example, *192.168.1.1* or *ifolders.example.com*.

Downloading the iFolder Client Install Files for Use with Simple Server

The iFolder client is available for download on the [iFolder Download Web site \(http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Download\)](http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Download). The following instructions describe how to download the files you need when using the client with a Simple Server.

IMPORTANT: The iFolder client is designed to work with an iFolder 3.x enterprise server or with a Simple Server. To enable Peer-to-Peer (client to client) requires extra packages and steps. This functionality is available only from the source code repository.

- 1** Open a Web browser to the following location
[iFolder Download Web site \(http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Download\)](http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/Download)
- 2** 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.x Linux Client	Novell Linux Desktop 9	ifolder3-linux.tar.gz
iFolder 3.x Windows Client	Windows 2000/XP	ifolder3-windows.exe
iFolder 3.x Mac Client	Macintosh OS X v10.3 and later	ifolder3-mac.tar.gz

The tar.gz files include the necessary Mono .rpm files for iFolder on your Linux computer and a Mono .dmg file for iFolder on your Macintosh computer.

- 3** For the Linux and Macintosh 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.

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

iFolder Client	Install Files
iFolder for Linux	../linux/ifolder3 directory ifolder3-3.x.yyyymmdd-1.i686.rpm nautilus-ifolder-3.x.yyyymmdd-1.i586.rpm simias-1.0.yyyymmdd-1.i686.rpm ../linux/mono directory gtk-sharp-1.0.9-0.sles9.novell.i586.rpm libgdiplus-1.1.x.ximian.i586.rpm mono-core-1.1.x.novell.i586.rpm mono-data-1.1.x.novell.i586.rpm mono-web-1.1.x.novell.i586.rpm xsp-1.0.9-0.novell.noarch.rpm
iFolder for Windows	ifolder3-windows.exe
iFolder for Mac	ifolder3-3.x.yyyymmdd.dmg MonoFramework-1.1.x.dmg

For information about the specific version of Mono included with the files you installed, see [“Mono” on page 20](#).

Downloading Additional Files for Peer-to-Peer Sharing

To use the iFolder client for Peer-to-Peer sharing requires additional files from the source code repository. You can find instructions and the files in [HowTo: Enable P2P Using Bonjour \(http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/HowTo:Enable_P2P_using_Bonjour\)](http://www.ifolder.com/index.php/HowTo:Enable_P2P_using_Bonjour) on the iFolder Web site (<http://www.ifolder.com>).

Installing the iFolder Client

Make sure your system satisfies the [“Prerequisites and Guidelines” on page 19](#).

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

- ◆ [“Installing iFolder for Novell Linux Desktop 9” on page 23](#)
- ◆ [“Installing iFolder for Windows 2000/XP” on page 24](#)
- ◆ [“Installing iFolder for Macintosh OS X v10.3 and Later” on page 25](#)

Installing iFolder for Novell Linux Desktop 9

You can install the iFolder client for Novell iFolder 3.x and its dependent .rpm files on your Novell Linux Desktop 9 computer, using command line instructions or the ZENworks® Linux Management Update Manager (formerly the Red Carpet® Daemon).

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

- 1** Open the update manager by clicking System > Software Updates, log in with the root user password, then uninstall the following .rpm files:

```
mono1.x  
libgdiplus  
gtk-sharp
```

For information, see the *ZENworks Linux Management Update Manager Help*.

- 2** If you have previously installed Mono, make sure the permissions on Mono directories are set correctly.

2a On your Linux computer, open a terminal window.

2b At the prompt, log in as the root user by entering **su**, then enter your root password.

2c Navigate to the /usr/lib directory. At the prompt, enter

```
cd /usr/lib
```

2d At the prompt, enter the following command to change the Mono permissions in the /usr/lib directory:

```
chmod 755 -R mono
```

2e Navigate to the /etc directory. At the prompt, enter

```
cd /etc
```

2f At the prompt, enter the following command to change the Mono permissions in the /etc directory:

```
chmod 755 -R mono
```

This should set the rights correctly for Mono, and enable iFolder to run.

- 3** Navigate to the directory where you extracted the .rpm files, then move the files from ../linux/ifolder3 and ../linux/mono to the same directory.
- 4** Use one of the following methods to install iFolder and its dependencies:

Using Command Line Instructions

Open a terminal console, then log in as root user by entering **su** and entering your password.

At the command prompt, 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
```

Using ZENworks Linux Management Update Manager

Open the update manager by clicking System > Software Updates, then log in with the root user password (if prompted).

Click File > Install From File, then brows to the location where you moved the iFolder and Mono packages.

Select the following .rpm files, then click OK:

- simias
- ifolder3
- nautilus-ifolder
- mono-core
- mono-data
- mono-web
- libgdiplus
- xsp
- gtk-sharp

Ctrl-Click allows you to choose more than one .rpm file at a time. Ctrl-A selects all files in the directory if the cursor is in the frame that lists the files.

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

Click Run Now to begin installation.

5 After the install is finished, start iFolder.

Log in with the user identity you want to use when you create iFolders, open a terminal shell, then enter

```
/opt/novell/ifolder3/bin/ifolder
```

If you want iFolder to start automatically when you log in, make sure iFolder is running when you log out of your GNOME* session, then save the session. You can also open a terminal window and run /opt/gnome/bin/gnome-session-properties to add iFolder as a program to start up when you log in to your computer.

6 Before you can use iFolder, you must configure at least on iFolder account. Continue with [“Configuring an iFolder Account” on page 28.](#)

Installing iFolder for Windows 2000/XP

Use the iFolder 3.x .exe file for installing on Windows 2000/XP.

- 1 Log on to the computer as an Administrator 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.
NOTE: iFolder for Windows requires the Microsoft .NET framework. If .NET is not detected, the install automatically downloads and installs .NET.
- 4 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.

- 5 Before you can use iFolder, you must configure at least one iFolder account. Continue with [“Configuring an iFolder Account” on page 28](#).

Installing iFolder for Macintosh OS X v10.3 and Later

Use the iFolder 3.x and Mono .dmg files for installing on Macintosh OS X v10.3 and later.

- 1 From the iFolder CD, save the .dmg files to your computer.

Macintosh mounts the .dmg files as disks.

- 2 Install Mono by double-clicking the MonoFramework-1.x.dmg file.

If double-clicking does not initiate the install program, it is likely because you have disabled the supporting feature. Open the .dmg location and double-click the .pkg file inside.

- 3 Install the iFolder client by double-clicking the iFolder .dmg file.

If necessary, open the .dmg location and double-click the .pkg file.

- 4 To run iFolder, log in with the user identity you want to use when you create iFolders, open the Applications menu, select the Internet submenu, then select iFolder.

To start iFolder from the command line, open a terminal shell, then enter

```
/opt/novell/ifolder3/bin/ifolder
```

If you want iFolder to start automatically when you log in to your Macintosh computer, add iFolder to the Startup Items.

- 5 Before you can use iFolder, you must configure at least one iFolder account. Continue with [“Configuring an iFolder Account” on page 28](#).

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.
- ♦ **Macintosh:** Your administrator can deliver updates for the iFolder client for Macintosh with a customer-hosted channel in an update manager, such as ZENworks Linux Management Update Manager or Red Carpet.

For information about Mono updates, see [“Updating Mono for Linux and Macintosh” on page 25](#).

Updating Mono for Linux and Macintosh

The iFolder client for Linux or Macintosh supports only the version of Mono included in the install software. Whenever Novell iFolder 3.x releases updates for the iFolder client, the update software also includes any updates for Mono on Linux and Macintosh. You can update Mono concurrently with the iFolder updates.

If you need to upgrade Mono for another reason, please check our online documentation to see if we explicitly support that version and to learn any necessary steps to make the upgrade work correctly. For information, see the latest version of the online documentation on the [Novell iFolder 3.x Documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolder3).

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 27](#).

5

Managing iFolder Accounts and Preferences

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

- ♦ [“Starting the iFolder Client” on page 27](#)
- ♦ [“Configuring an iFolder Account” on page 28](#)
- ♦ [“Logging In to an iFolder Account” on page 30](#)
- ♦ [“Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings” on page 30](#)
- ♦ [“Deleting an iFolder Account” on page 32](#)
- ♦ [“Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client” on page 33](#)
- ♦ [“Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic” on page 34](#)
- ♦ [“Configuring Local Virus Scanner Settings for iFolder Traffic” on page 35](#)

Starting the iFolder Client

Starting iFolder for Novell Linux Desktop 9

- 1 Log in to your computer with the user identity you want to use when you create iFolders.
- 2 Use one of the following methods to start iFolder:
 - ♦ Open a terminal shell, then enter

```
/opt/novell/ifolder3/bin/ifolder
```
 - ♦ If you want iFolder to start automatically when you log in, make sure iFolder is running when you log out of your GNOME session, then save the session. You can also 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 up when you log in to your computer.
- 3 If you disabled Remember Password for your iFolder account, you must log in to the account to synchronize the User list, synchronize iFolders, and to manage your iFolders.

For information, see [“Logging In to an iFolder Account” on page 30](#).

Starting iFolder for Windows 2000/XP

- 1 Log on to the computer with the 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, then select the iFolder application.

iFolder does not start automatically if you disable the Start iFolder When Logging In to the Desktop setting in iFolder Preferences.

- 3 If you disabled Remember Password for your iFolder account, you must log in to the account to synchronize the User list, synchronize iFolders, and to manage your iFolders.

For information, see [“Logging In to an iFolder Account” on page 30](#).

Starting iFolder for Macintosh OS X v10.3 and Later

- 1 Log in to your computer with the user identity you want to use when you create iFolders.
- 2 Use one of the following methods to start iFolder:
 - ♦ Open the Applications menu, select the Internet submenu, then select iFolder.
 - ♦ To start iFolder from the command line, open a terminal shell, then enter

```
/opt/novell/ifolder3/bin/ifolder
```
 - ♦ If you want iFolder to start automatically when you log in to your Macintosh computer, add iFolder to the Startup Items.
- 3 If you disabled Remember Password for your iFolder account, you must log in to the account to synchronize the User list, synchronize iFolders, and to manage your iFolders.

For information, see [“Logging In to an iFolder Account” on page 30](#).

Configuring an iFolder 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 host computer or server, but you can have multiple accounts.

A user with a different local login and user account can log in to the same computer at a different time and use iFolder to create his or her own set of iFolders under that identity. iFolder synchronizes only iFolders belonging to the active user.

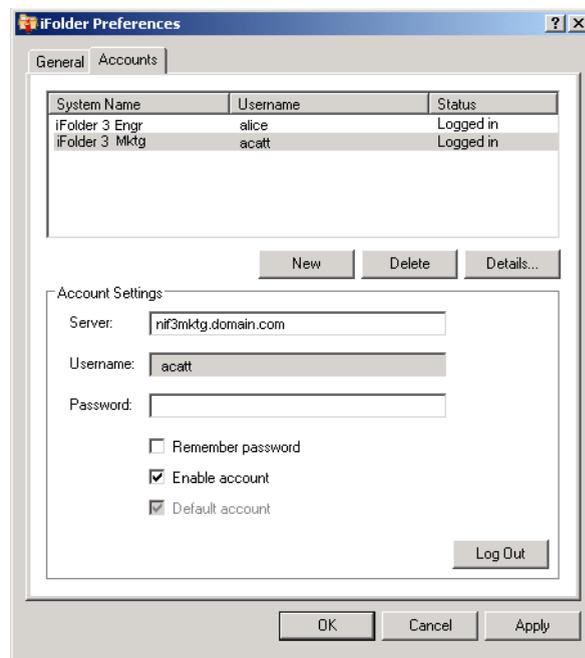
- 1 Right-click the iFolder application icon  in the Notification area, then select Accounts to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the Accounts tab.

The first time you start iFolder after the install, iFolder prompts you to set up an iFolder account. Click Yes to go directly to the iFolder Preferences > Accounts tab.

- 2 Click New to access the Account Settings area.
- 3 Specify the following values:

Parameter	Description
Server	The DNS name or IP address of the iFolder enterprise server where you have an account. For example: svr21.example.com or 192.168.1.1.
Username	Your network username in the domain served by the iFolder server. For example: jdoe or acatt.
Password	The password for your username.

Parameter	Description
Remember Password	Select Remember Password to log in automatically to this iFolder account whenever you log in to your computer. For information, see “Logging In to an iFolder Account” on page 30 . 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.
Enable Account	Select Enable Account to allow background synchronization of iFolder invitations, the user list, and iFolders for this account.
Default Account	Select Default Account to make this account the one selected by default in the drop-down list of accounts when you create iFolders.



4 Click OK or Log In.

If prompted with a certificate, review the certificate, then click OK to accept it. The account appears in the list of accounts with a status of Logged In. iFolder begins synchronizing any existing iFolders, iFolder notifications, and the user list for that account.

5 Click OK to close the iFolder Preferences dialog box.

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

- ◆ If iFolders are available for the account, an iFolder Notification message pops up. Click the message to open the iFolders dialog. Continue with [“Setting Up an Available iFolder” on page 44](#).
- ◆ If there are no iFolders for the account or if you want to start adding iFolders right away, right-click the iFolder application icon, then select iFolders to open the iFolders window. Continue with [“Creating an iFolder” on page 39](#).

Logging In to an iFolder Account

After you set up an iFolder account, you must log in whenever you want to synchronize your local iFolder data, the list of iFolder users, and your shared iFolder notifications. You can be logged in to multiple accounts concurrently. Use one of the following login methods for each account:

- ◆ Enable Remember Password so that login to the iFolder account occurs automatically whenever you log in to your desktop or start the iFolder client.

Whenever your password changes, automatic authentication fails gracefully the next time iFolder attempts to log in to the iFolder account. iFolder prompts you to log in with your new password and allows you to specify and save the new password.

- ◆ Disable Remember Password and log in to an iFolder account only when you are ready to synchronize files in its iFolders or to manage the iFolders.

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

- 1** Right-click the iFolder Services menu, then select Accounts.
- 2** Select the iFolder account to view its account settings.
- 3** Select (enable) or deselect (disable) Remember Password.
- 4** Specify the password, then click OK or Apply.
- 5** Click OK to verify the change to the Account settings, or click Cancel to back out of the change.

To log in to an iFolder account:

- 1** Right-click the iFolder Services menu, then select Accounts.
- 2** Select the iFolder account to view its account settings.
- 3** Specify the password, then click Log In.

On successful login, the account's status changes to Logged In.

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

- 4** Click OK to close the Accounts dialog box.

Viewing and Modifying iFolder Account Settings

Right-click the iFolder icon in the Notification area, then select Accounts to open iFolder Preferences to the Accounts tab. Select the account to view or modify the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Server	The DNS name of the enterprise server. For example: svr21.example.com.
Username	Your network username in the domain served by the iFolder server. For example: jdoe or acatt. You can create only one account per enterprise server domain.
Password	The password for your username.

Parameter	Description
Remember Password	<p>Select Remember Password to log in automatically to this iFolder account whenever you log in to your computer. For information, see “Logging In to an iFolder Account” on page 30.</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>
Enable Account	<p>Select Enable Account to allow background synchronization of iFolder invitations, the user list, and iFolders for this account. This governs only client-side functions.</p> <p>The status of whether an account is Enabled or Disabled is shown in the Status column of the Accounts list. You can view status of the Enabled Account setting at a glance if you have more than one account set up.</p> <p>When you use iFolder with Novell® iFolder® 3.x, the iFolder system administrator can disable your iFolder account (usually temporarily) on the server side. You can expect the following behavior:</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 first occurs. • 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.
Default Account	Select Default Account to make this account the one selected by default in the drop-down list of accounts when you create iFolders.

On the Accounts tab in iFolder Preferences, select the iFolder account, then click Details to view the following information about your iFolder Account.

Parameter	Description
Server	The host name of the enterprise server. For example, if the server’s DNS name is svr21.example.com, svr1 is the information reported.
Description	The user-friendly description of the enterprise server, simple server, or workgroup host computer as entered by its administrator. If no description was entered, the value is “none.”
Available	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.
Used	The total amount of space currently consumed by all the iFolders you own on this account.
Quota	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).

Deleting an iFolder Account

You can specify whether to remove the account only from the current computer or whether to also remove the iFolders you own from the server, essentially stopping the shared iFolders you have set up for that account.

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.

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.
- ◆ The iFolder and its contents are removed from the server.
- ◆ You are removed as a member of iFolders that others shared with you.

1 Right-click the 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 you want to delete, then click Delete.

3 A message prompts you to determine the extent of the delete action. Do one of the following:

- ◆ **Remove the iFolder Account from Only the Current Computer:** Deselect Remove My iFolder and Files from the Server, then click Yes. iFolder removes the selected account only from the local workstation. 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 your iFolders for this account from other computers with the iFolder client. When the iFolder client is used with a Novell® iFolder® 3.x enterprise server, you can access files from anywhere with Novell iFolder 3.x Web access.

- ◆ **Remove the iFolder Account and Your iFolders and Files from the Server:** Select Remove My iFolder and Files from the Server, then click Yes. iFolder removes the selected account from the local workstation. It also removes all iFolders you own for this account from the server and reverts the iFolders to normal folders on the current computer and all member computers. Finally, this removes you as a member in shared iFolders on this account. The local iFolders are all reverted to normal folders. Use a file manager to locate and delete the local copy of the data if it is not needed.

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.

- ◆ **Cancel the Delete:** Click No to back out of the delete action. Your account and its iFolders remain untouched.

Configuring iFolder Preferences for the Client

- 1 Right-click the iFolder application icon  in the Notification area, then select Preferences to open the iFolder Preferences dialog box to the General tab.
- 2 Specify the following values:

Parameter	Description
Start iFolder When Logging In to the Desktop	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 Remember Password, synchronization occurs in the background at the specified Synchronization Interval. Deselect this option to start iFolder manually.
Show Confirmation Dialog When Creating iFolders	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.
Notify of Shared iFolders	Select this option to enable a pop-up message in the Notification area whenever you receive a new invitation to share an iFolder. Invitations are retrieved based on the Synchronization Interval you specify in iFolder Preferences. The interval controls the synchronization of files, iFolder share invitations, and the list of users. You can also click Refresh to update invitations on demand. Deselect this option to disable the pop-up message behavior for invitations.
Notify of Conflicts	Select this option to enable a pop-up message in the Notification area whenever a conflict occurs when synchronizing files. Deselect this option to disable the pop-up message behavior for synchronization conflicts.
Notify When a User Joins	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. Deselect this option to disable the pop-up message behavior for user share confirmation.
Synchronization	Select Synchronize to Host Every to enable background synchronization; deselect Synchronize to Host Every to disable background synchronization. If you enable synchronization, specify the interval for synchronizing files, such as every 1 hour or every 2 days. If you use the iFolder client with Novell iFolder 3.x, the system minimum Synchronization Interval, typically every 5 minutes, is configured by the iFolder administrator. You cannot override the system minimum. The absolute system minimum interval is 1 minute.

- 3 When you are done, click Apply to effect your changes.
- 4 Click OK to close the iFolder Preferences dialog box.

Configuring Local Firewall Settings for iFolder Traffic

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

Your firewall does not block traffic between Mono XSP and the Novell iFolder enterprise server because Mono XSP uses the standard HTTP or HTTPS ports for traffic. However, if you block the traffic between the client and Mono-XSP, the client has no way to communicate with the server. You would not be able to 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 the 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, reconfigures the port in the configuration file, and uses the new port thereafter. For example, if iFolder is down and another application takes the port, when you restart iFolder, iFolder must select and configure a different port to use.

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. Allow the traffic to avoid receiving the pop-up alert whenever the client starts. If you allow the traffic permanently, your firewall should not remind you again.

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 Simias.config File
Linux	/home/ <i>username</i> /.local/share/simias/Simias.config
Windows	C:\Documents and Settings\ <i>username</i> \Local Settings\Application Data\simias\Simias.config
Macintosh	/Users/ <i>username</i> /.local/share/simias/Simias.config

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>
```

```
</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 information, see [“Starting the iFolder Client” on page 27](#).

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 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 complete; 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

Managing iFolders

An iFolder™ is a local directory used to selectively share and synchronizes files with user-specified members. The iFolder files are accessible to all members and can be modified and read by those with privileges to do so.

This section discusses the following tasks for iFolder:

- ◆ “Guidelines for Locating iFolders” on page 37
- ◆ “Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Be Synchronized” on page 38
- ◆ “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files” on page 39
- ◆ “Creating an iFolder” on page 39
- ◆ “Sharing an iFolder” on page 41
- ◆ “Setting Up an Available iFolder” on page 44
- ◆ “Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder” on page 44
- ◆ “Synchronizing Files” on page 45
- ◆ “Resolving File Conflicts” on page 46
- ◆ “Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder” on page 47
- ◆ “Moving an iFolder” on page 47
- ◆ “Deleting an iFolder” on page 48

Guidelines for Locating iFolders

Generally, you can locate iFolders anywhere on your local hard drive whenever 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 in locating iFolders on your computer:

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

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

For other naming conventions, see “Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files” on page 39.

- ◆ 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 drive.
- ◆ An iFolder can be created only from an existing folder.

- ◆ An iFolder can be created only from a folder where you have the file system access rights to read and write files. When you set up a shared iFolder on a computer you must have the file system access rights to the folder where you are locating the iFolder.
- ◆ An iFolder cannot contain or reside in a system folder such as the Windows folder or a Linux or Mac system drive.
- ◆ 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 data 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
 - ◆ **Macintosh:** In your home folder in the .local\share subdirectory
- ◆ An iFolder cannot contain or reside in other iFolders, including your Novell® iFolder® 2.1x iFolder.

Guidelines for File Types and Sizes to Be Synchronized

When the iFolder client is used with Novell iFolder 3.x, 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.

Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files

The iFolder client imposes naming conventions that consider the collective restrictions of the Linux, Windows, and Macintosh file systems. An iFolder, folder, or file must have a valid name that complies with the naming conventions before it can be synchronized.

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

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

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

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

- ◆ The maximum name length for a single path component is 255 bytes. For filenames, the maximum length includes the dot (.) and file extension.
- ◆ Names of iFolders, folders, and files are case insensitive; however, case is preserved. If filenames differ only by case, iFolder creates a name conflict. The conflict must be resolved before the file or folder can be synchronized.
- ◆ If you create iFolders on a FAT32 file system on Linux, avoid naming files in all uppercase characters. The VFAT or FAT32 file handling on Linux automatically changes the filenames that are all uppercase characters and meet the MS-DOS 8.3 file format from all uppercase characters to all lowercase characters. This creates synchronization problems for those files if the iFolder is set with the Read Only access right.

Creating an iFolder

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

- ◆ “**Guidelines for Locating iFolders**” on page 37
- ◆ “**Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files**” on page 39

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

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

You can create iFolders directly in your file manager and in the iFolders browser, which is available in the client application. Use the following methods to create an iFolder:

- ◆ “**Creating iFolders in a File Manager**” on page 40
- ◆ “**Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser**” on page 40
- ◆ “**Creating iFolders on a FAT32 Mount Point (Linux)**” on page 40

Creating iFolders in a File Manager

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

The folder icon  changes to a folder with an overlay of the iFolder 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.

Creating iFolders in the iFolders Browser

- 1** In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 2** Click New.
- 3** Specify the iFolder account you want to use for this iFolder.

If you have multiple iFolder accounts, the default account is listed first. Use the drop-down list to select a different account.
- 4** In the browser, navigate to the directory where you want to create an iFolder.
- 5** Select the normal folder you want to make an iFolder, using one of these methods:
 - ◆ If the normal folder exists, select the folder, then click OK
 - ◆ If the normal folder does not exist, click Make New Folder to create it, select the newly created folder, then click OK.
- 6** Click OK.

The iFolder  appears in the iFolders list.

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

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

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 would have 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
```

Sharing an iFolder

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

- ♦ [“Understanding User Access Rights” on page 42](#)
- ♦ [“Adding a User to an iFolder” on page 42](#)
- ♦ [“Modifying User Access Rights” on page 43](#)
- ♦ [“Removing a User from an iFolder” on page 43](#)

Understanding User Access Rights

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

Capabilities	Owner	Full Control	Read/Write	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
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	Yes
Rename the iFolder	No	No	No	No
Set up an iFolder on multiple computers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Revert an iFolder (do not participate on a local computer)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delete an available iFolder to decline participating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delete the iFolder and delete the iFolder and its files from the server (make it a normal folder again and no longer share it with others)	Yes	No	No	No

Adding a User to an iFolder

Adding a User with a File Manager

- 1 In the file manager, navigate to the iFolder, then select it.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder, then click iFolder > Properties.
- 3 Click Share With .
- 4 From the list of users, select one or more users.
- 5 Select the access right: Full Control, Read/Write, or Read Only.
- 6 Click Apply.

Adding a User with the iFolders Browser

- 1** In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 2** In the list of iFolders, select the iFolder, then click Share  to open the iFolder Properties window to the Sharing tab.
- 3** Click Add to open the Select User dialog box.
- 4** From the list of users, select one or more users by adding them to the Selected Users list, then click OK.

It can take several seconds for the invitations to synchronize up to the server.
- 5** Select one or more users, click Access, select the Full Control, Read/Write, or Read Only access right, then click OK.
- 6** Repeat Steps 4 and 5 until you have invited all the desired users to share the iFolder
- 7** Click Apply, then click OK to close the iFolder Properties window.

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 File Control right for the iFolder.

Setting User Rights with a File Manager

- 1** In the file manager, navigate to the iFolder, then select it.
- 2** Right-click the iFolder, then click iFolder > Properties.
- 3** Click Share With .
- 4** From the list of users, select one or more users.
- 5** Select Access, then specify the Full Control, Read/Write, or Read Only right.
- 6** Click Apply, then click OK to close the iFolder Properties window.

Setting User Rights with the iFolders Browser

- 1** In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 2** In the list of iFolders, select the iFolder, then click Share With .
- 3** From the list of users, select one or more users.
- 4** Select Access, then specify the Full Control, Read/Write, or Read Only right.
- 5** Click Apply, then click OK to close the iFolder Properties window.

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.

Removing Users with a File Manager

- 1 In the file manager, navigate to the iFolder, then select it.
- 2 Right-click the iFolder, then click iFolder > Properties.
- 3 Click Share With .
- 4 From the list of users, select one or more users.
- 5 Click Remove, click Apply, then click OK.

Removing Users with the iFolders Browser

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 2 In the list of iFolders, select the iFolder, then click Share With .
- 3 From the list of users, select one or more users.
- 4 Click Remove, click Apply, then click OK.

Setting Up an Available iFolder

When others share iFolders with you, the iFolders appear with an Available iFolder icon in your iFolders browser. To participate in the shared iFolder on your current local computer, set up the iFolder to make it active on the computer.

The local iFolder location must satisfy the following guidelines:

- ♦ [“Guidelines for Locating iFolders” on page 37](#)
- ♦ [“Naming Conventions for an iFolder and Its Folders and Files” on page 39](#)

To set up an iFolder:

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 2 In the list of iFolders, select the available iFolder, then click Set Up .
- 3 If you are not logged in to the account, log in with your username and password, then click OK.
- 4 Browse to the location where you want to create a local iFolder.
- 5 Click OK twice.

Viewing and Configuring Properties of an iFolder

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

Understanding iFolder Properties

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

Parameter	Description
Available	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.
Used	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"> ◆ Set Quota ◆ Quota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Set Quota: If you are the iFolder owner, you can specify a quota 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:

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

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.

Accessing iFolder Properties from the iFolders Browser

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

Synchronizing Files

Synchronizing Files on Demand

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

- 3 Do one of the following:
 - ◆ Click Synchronize .
 - ◆ Select iFolder > Synchronize Now.

Configuring the Synchronization Interval

- 1 In the Notification area, right-click the 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.x, the minimum system Synchronization Interval, typically every 5 minutes, is configured by the iFolder administrator. You cannot override the system minimum. The absolute system minimum is 1 minute.

Resolving File Conflicts

When conflicts occur between file versions saved at the same time or when a filename differs by case only, the file is flagged as a Name Conflict and is stored in the conflict area and an alert is sent to flag the file through the iFolder client.

Version Conflicts

Version conflicts should be coordinated with other members before resolving the conflict. Then choose the correct version in the Conflict Resolution dialog.

- 1 When a conflict occurs, a pop-up message appears in the Notification area. Click the X to dismiss the message.

You can disable the pop-up behavior by setting the preference in the iFolder Preferences > General tab.
- 2 In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 3 Select the file in conflict, then click Resolve  to view the Resolve Conflicts dialog box.
- 4 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, then click Save This Version to keep the correct file version.
- 5 When you are done resolving the conflict, click OK.

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 in 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** When a conflict occurs, a pop-up message appears in the Notification area. Click the X to dismiss the message.
- 2** In the Notification area, right-click the iFolder icon , then click iFolders to open the iFolders browser.
- 3** Select the file in conflict, then click Resolve  to view the Resolve Conflicts dialog box.
- 4** Confirm that it is a file name conflict and determine whether the content is the same or different.
- 5** Do one of the following:
 - ♦ If the content is the same, rename one of the files, then 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 6**.
- 6** Close the Resolve Conflicts dialog box.
- 7** Open a file manager and navigate to the local copy of the file in conflict.
- 8** 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.
- 9** 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.

Reverting an iFolder to a Normal Folder

Any member can revert an iFolder. After it is reverted, the collaborative share relationship remains for all the iFolder members, but the iFolder is no longer synchronized to this computer. It does not delete the iFolder and its contents from member workstations.

- 1** In a file manager or on the desktop, locate the iFolder that you want to revert to a normal folder.
- 2** Use one of the following methods:
 - ♦ Right-click the iFolder, then click iFolder > Revert to a Normal Folder.
 - ♦ Select the iFolder, then in the file manager toolbar, click File > iFolder > Revert to a Normal Folder.

The iFolder icon changes to a normal folder icon. The data remains untouched on all member computers.

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** Convert the iFolder to a normal folder.
- 2** Move the folder.
- 3** Convert the folder to an iFolder.
- 4** (Optional) Share the iFolder.

To move an iFolder on a participating computer:

- 1** In iFolders, revert the iFolder to stop participating in the iFolder, but leave it available to you.
- 2** Select the available iFolder, then click Setup.
- 3** Specify a new local path where you want to place the iFolder.
- 4** Allow the iFolder to synchronize files with the enterprise server.

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.

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

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

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

A

Uninstalling the iFolder Client

This section describes how to uninstall the iFolder client.

- ◆ “Before You Uninstall iFolder” on page 49
- ◆ “iFolder Client for Novell Linux Desktop” on page 49
- ◆ “iFolder Client for Windows” on page 50
- ◆ “iFolder Client for Macintosh” on page 51

Before You Uninstall iFolder

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

iFolder Client for Novell Linux Desktop

Uninstalling 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 the Mono packages you installed for iFolder, run the `rpm -e` command for each of the packages:

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

You can now install this release of the iFolder client for Novell Linux Desktop.

Uninstalling with 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 ZLM 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
mono-core
mono-data
mono-web
libgdiplus
xsp
gtk-sharp

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 ZLM.

iFolder Client for Windows

- 1** Click Start > Control Panel, then select Add/Remove Programs.

- 2** In the list of installed programs, select iFolder 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\All Users\Application Data\iFolder directory.

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

iFolder Client for Macintosh

To uninstall using a command line instruction:

- 1** Open a terminal window, then change directory to `/Volumes/ifolder3-3.x.<builddate>/ifolder.mpkg/Contents/Resources/`, where `ifolder3-3.x.<builddate>` is the build name of the iFolder client you previously installed.
- 2** Start the uninstall by entering

```
sudo sh uninstallifolder.sh
```
- 3** When prompted, enter your password.
It removes the iFolder application, the `/opt/novell/ifolder3` directory, and the `~/.local/share/simias` directory.

To uninstall manually:

- 1** Delete the iFolder client application from the Applications folder.
- 2** Delete the `/opt/novell/ifolder3` directory.
- 3** Delete the `~/.local/share/simias` directory.

B Troubleshooting

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

- ◆ [“iFolder File Fails to Synchronize” on page 53](#)
- ◆ [“All iFolders in an Account Fail to Synchronize” on page 53](#)
- ◆ [“Problem Synchronizing Some Files on a FAT32 File System on Linux” on page 54](#)
- ◆ [“Client Fails to Set Up a New iFolder Account” on page 54](#)
- ◆ [“Repopulating Contents of a Read Only iFolder” on page 54](#)
- ◆ [“GroupWise Files Become Corrupted in an iFolder” on page 55](#)

iFolder File Fails to Synchronize

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

- ◆ You have the Read Only right the shared iFolder. For information, see [“Understanding User Access Rights” on page 42](#).
- ◆ The file size exceeds the maximum file size policy set by the iFolder administrator. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance.
- ◆ If you trying to access a Novell® iFolder® 3.x Web Access server, 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 can configure a lower maximum file size. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance.
- ◆ A conflict might exist between the server copy of a file and the local copy of the file. Right-click the iFolder icon, select the iFolders browser, locate and select the iFolder, then open the Resolve Conflicts dialog box.

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 account. Click the iFolder icon, select Accounts, then log in to the account.
- ◆ The server is down. Contact your iFolder administrator for assistance.

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.

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.

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 repopulate the iFolder contents from the server.

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

- 1** In the iFolders 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.
- 3** In the iFolders browser, select the iFolder, then click Set Up and 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.

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.

C

Documentation Updates

This section contains information about documentation content changes made to the *iFolder User Guide* since the initial release of the client. 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, which appears on the front cover and the Legal Notices page, to determine the release date of this guide. For the most recent version of the *iFolder User Guide*, see the [iFolder \(open source\) documentation Web site \(http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolders\)](http://www.novell.com/documentation/ifolders).

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:

- ◆ “September 29, 2005” on page 57

September 29, 2005

This book is revised based on the major product refactoring since iFolder’s initial release in March 2004.

