



WebDrive®

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Getting Started with WebDrive

Welcome to WebDrive®



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Introduction to WebDrive

The creation of electronic data in the form of web pages, text documents, spreadsheets and graphics has grown significantly in the past decade. And with such growth, has grown the complexity of managing, accessing and collaborating on these files. Secure access across the Internet has become mandatory, as users need to share files with team members in the next office or around the world. WebDrive® offers users secure file access and collaboration.

WebDrive uses industry standard Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and SFTP to assure secure transmission of files. WebDrive provides S/Key password encryption so that passwords can not be read during transmission. WebDrive supports WebDAV protocol, which allows users to lock files, change them and then release the locks to allow other users to review and update the information.

WebDrive allows you to connect to an FTP, WebDAV, SFTP or FrontPage Server via a LAN or Internet connection and map a Network Drive to the server. This allows you to treat the FTP/DAV/FrontPage Server as if it were a hard disk on your system. You can drag and drop or copy files to or from the server using the Windows Explorer or by using familiar DOS commands like copy and xcopy. WebDrive instantly FTP or HTTP enables any application by integrating the server site into the Windows file system.

System Requirements

Operating System	Windows 95/98/ME Windows NT v 4.0 Workstation or Server Windows 2000 Windows XP Windows Server 2003
Processor	486 or better Minimum 32MB system memory
Disk Space	Minimum 40MB free disk space for product and caching space
Internet Connection	Direct Internet connection or modem with a minimum baud rate of 28.8 (56K is recommended)
Network Components	Microsoft's 32-bit TCP/IP networking component

Make sure all Windows Service Packs and Updates have been installed.
No other TCP/IP stacks are currently supported.

Key Features

WebDrive® Site Manager

Use the Site Manager to define the servers you wish to map to drive letters. Enter the server URL, your username and password and press **Connect** to map the selected drive letter to your server.

You can also map different directories on the same server to unique drive letters.



This provides easier access to frequently updated directories

Collaboration

WebDrive supports Web-Based Distributed Authoring and Versioning protocol (WebDAV). By mapping a drive letter to any WebDAV compliant Web server, WebDrive will allow you to lock files, modify them and then release the locks so that others may review and update the files. By using WebDAV locking concepts, WebDrive users ensure data integrity.

Security Features

WebDrive has built-in support for the industry standard SSL protocol. When used in conjunction with secure Web servers, WebDrive will open an encrypted tunnel between the client computer and the remote server giving you secure transmission of critical data over the Internet. WebDrive can be used as an efficient alternative to an expensive corporate VPN. Install the WebDrive Client and an SSL enabled server and WebDrive can act as your company VPN. WebDrive also supports SSL certificates as well as SSH HostKeys.

Offline Access

WebDrive has the ability to work with documents you mark as available for Offline access while not connected to the remote server. You can then synchronize your changes with the server the next time you connect to the remote server.

DOS/Legacy Support

Once WebDrive has mapped a drive to your server, you can access it like a local drive. Use a DOS-Prompt to use commands such as copy, xcopy, mkdir, dir, move, etc. As the Internet grows, DOS based and other legacy applications are quickly being left in the dust, primarily due to their inability to access data over the Internet. WebDrive can breathe new life into these applications by providing DOS based Internet file access.



Still using WordPerfect for DOS? Not a problem. With WebDrive, map any available network drive letter to a remote server over your corporate Intranet or over the Internet, then use WordPerfect for DOS to access those files through the mapped drive.

Internet Enable any Application

Instantly Internet enable any application. Use WebDrive to manipulate files on your server with your favorite applications.

➡ *For example, you can use Microsoft Backup® to create backups of your Web site by simply selecting the drive letter to be backed up.*

Advanced Features

- **SSL Support:** Supports Secure Sockets Layer protocol.
- **WebDAV Support:** Supports Web-Based Distributed Authoring and Versioning protocol.
- **SFTP Support:** Use WebDrive to connect to your SFTP/SSH server for fast secure file access.
- **S/KEY Password Encryption:** Use MD4 & MD5 password encryption for supported FTP servers.
- **Firewall/Proxy server Support:** Login through a variety of proxy servers and firewalls, including Microsoft ISA Server®, SOCKS v4.3 and SOCKS v5, and Raptor/Symantec Enterprise Firewall® (gwpasswd).
- **Microsoft FrontPage Support:** Connect to any Web site running the Microsoft FrontPage extensions.
- **Foreign Language Support:** Support for Far East languages like Japanese and Chinese using DBCS.
- **File Caching:** WebDrive caches both file and directory listings for quick access. You can control the amount of disk space used for the cache and whether to cache files, directory listings, or both.
- **FTP resume interrupted download.**
- **Support for UNIX file attributes through an Explorer shell extension as well as a command line utility.**
- **Options to transfer files in ASCII/Binary mode based on file extension.**

Terminology

The following terms appear frequently within this documentation:

ASCII - Acronym for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Pronounced ask-ee, ASCII is a code for representing English characters as numbers, with each letter assigned a number from 0 to 127. Most computers use ASCII codes to represent text, which makes it possible to transfer data from one computer to another.

Binary - Pertaining to a number system that has just two unique digits. Computers are based on the binary numbering system, which consists of just two unique numbers, 0 and 1.

Cache - The most recently accessed data from the disk (as well as adjacent sectors) is stored in a memory buffer. When a program needs to access data from the disk, it first checks the disk cache to see if the data is there. Disk caching can dramatically improve the performance of applications, because accessing a byte of data in RAM can be thousands of times faster than accessing a byte on a hard disk.

CHMOD - Short for change mode, a UNIX command that changes the access permissions of files or directories in order to read, write or execute files.

DOS - Acronym for Disk Operating System. The term DOS can refer to any operating system, but it is most often used as a shorthand for MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System). Originally developed by Microsoft for IBM, MS-DOS was the standard operating system for IBM-compatible personal computers.

FTP - Abbreviation for File Transfer Protocol, the protocol used on the Internet for exchanging files. FTP uses the Internet's TCP/IP protocols to enable data transfer. FTP is most commonly used to download a file from a server using the Internet or to upload a file to a server (e.g., uploading a Web page file to a server). The FTP file transfer is not random access, i.e., seeks are not allowed in the file. This is why the entire file is downloaded into the cache when you open it. Most companies use FTP to enable their customers to download software updates or patches. Most access to FTP servers is done via an "Anonymous Login". This type of login usually allows the user to have read-only access to the FTP server. Some companies also allow users to upload files to the FTP server into specific directories (usually incoming, etc.).

Firewall - A system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. Firewalls can be implemented in both hardware and software, or a combination of both. Firewalls are frequently used to prevent unauthorized Internet users from accessing private networks connected to the Internet, especially Intranets. All messages entering or leaving the intranet pass through the firewall, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria

FrontPage - Refers to servers that run the Microsoft FrontPage Server Extensions.

GroupDrive - Refers to the DAV server with custom extensions developed by South River Technologies.

HTTP - Abbreviation for HyperText Transfer Protocol, the underlying protocol used by the World Wide Web. HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.

ISP - Abbreviation for Internet Service Provider, a company that provides access to the Internet.

LAN - A computer network that spans a relatively small area. Most LANs are confined to a single building or group of buildings.

PASV - A more secure mode in FTP where the client initiates the data connection. Some FTP clients and servers do not support PASV transfers.

Proxy Server - A server that sits between a client application, such as a Web browser, and a real server. It intercepts all requests to the real server to see if the requests should be permitted to be sent to the real server. If permitted, it forwards the request to the real server.

Root Directory - The top directory in a file system. The root directory is provided by the operating system.

S/Key - Refers to a one time password system. Each password used in the system is usable only for one authentication and the password can not be re-used.

SFTP - Refers to an SSH based encryption protocol that is more efficient and secure than FTP.

SSH - Abbreviation for Secure Shell. A program used to log into another computer over a network, to execute commands in a remote machine, and to move files from one machine to another. It provides strong authentication and secure communications over insecure channels.

SSL - Abbreviation for Secure Sockets Layer, a protocol developed by Netscape for transmitting private documents via the Internet. SSL works by using a private key to encrypt data that's transferred over the SSL connection. WebDrive supports SSL v3.0 and SSL v3.1(also known as TLS v1.0)

Select - Refers to an instruction given in the help system, meaning to click with your mouse on a specific icon or file.

TCP/IP - Abbreviation for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, the suite of communications protocols used to connect hosts on the Internet. TCP/IP uses several protocols, the two main ones being TCP and IP. TCP/IP is built into the UNIX operating system and is used by the Internet, making it the de facto standard for transmitting data over networks. Even network operating systems that have their own protocols, such as Netware, also support TCP/IP.

TLS - Abbreviation for Transport Layer Security.,a protocol that ensures privacy between communicating applications and their users on the Internet. TLS ensures that no third party may eavesdrop or tamper with any message. TLS is the successor to SSL.

UNC - Abbreviation for Universal Naming Convention. Universal Naming Convention is a name format used to refer to files on a network share.

UNIX - Multi-user, multitasking operating system UNIX was one of the first operating systems to be written in C, a high-level programming language.

URL - Abbreviation for Uniform Resource Locator, the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web. The first part of the address indicates what

WebDrive

protocol to use, and the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located.

VMS - Abbreviation for Virtual Memory System, a multi-user, multitasking, virtual memory operating system that runs on DEC's VAX and Alpha lines of minicomputers and workstations.

VPN - Abbreviation for Virtual Private Network, a network that is constructed by using public wires to connect nodes. These systems use encryption and other security mechanisms to ensure that only authorized users can access the network and that the data cannot be intercepted.

WebDAV - Refers to the Web-Based Distributed Authoring and Versioning Protocol. An extension to the http protocol that many servers are now supporting on the Internet.


Win9X - Refers to Windows 95/98/Millennium

Installation Notes

To install WebDrive on Windows NT/2000/XP/2003, you must be logged in with the user account that has administrative rights. Once installed, you can use WebDrive from any user account.

To un-install WebDrive, you must also be logged in with the user account that has administrative rights. Next, select **Add or Remove Programs** from the Control Panel and select WebDrive or select the un-install icon in the WebDrive program folder.

DO NOT LOSE THE REGISTRATION INFORMATION. You will need the Product Registration Code each time you install the registered version of WebDrive.

 Questions or Comments? Please visit our online support area at www.southernrivertech.com/support/

Getting Started

After installing the software, you will notice a tray icon located in your Windows task bar tray area.

Having WebDrive start in the tray is optional and can be disabled from the tray menu or via the application window. To display the tray menu, right click on the tray icon and the menu will appear.

To launch the application window, you can either double click the WebDrive icon located in the program folder created by the installation program or right click on the tray icon and select **Open WebDrive**. Most of the functionality of the application window is also provided on the tray icon.

The installation program may create several pre-defined sites. To connect to one of these pre-defined sites, select the site and press the **Connect** button. To create a new site, press the **New Site** button.

Once you have successfully connected to the server and a drive has been mapped, an Explorer window will be launched to explore the newly mapped drive.

Once connected to the server, you can navigate the site with Explorer, or a DOS box, copy files with the DOS copy command or cut and paste with Explorer. To disconnect from the server, you can select the disconnect button from Explorer, select the drive icon in Explorer and select disconnect by right clicking, or select disconnect from the Monitor Dialog.

Since a connection can be interrupted in the middle of a file transfer, you should always keep a backup copy of files that are transferred or modified on your server. You can also use the mirror feature to mirror files that are modified into a separate folder on your computer.

Tips and Trouble Shooting

Application Compatibility Issues

This section describes compatibility issues related to use with the following applications:

- **ZoneAlarm®:** To use Zone Alarm make sure you have the Internet security level set to medium to allow access to the remote server. You might also need to disable the "block local servers" option in the security section.
- **F-Secure® Anti-Virus:** You may experience hanging problems when using F-Secure Anti-Virus under Windows NT/2000/XP/2003. We recommend that you disable F-Secure before use.
- **KasperSky® Anti-Virus:** You may experience problems under Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 while using KasperSky Anti-Virus software. Please disable the anti-virus software before use.
- **InoculateIT/E-Trust® Anti-Virus:** You may experience sluggish performance when real-time file system protection is enabled. As a work around, you can configure the anti-virus software to not scan files that are in the WebDrive cache directory (normally c:\program files\WebDrive\cache). You can also configure the anti-virus software to only scan for executable files.



If you are using an anti-virus software package that is not listed above and you are having problems, try disabling the real-time protection feature of that product or configure it to not scan network drives or ones that you are using. You may also want to exclude the cache directory from the files that should be scanned. For anti-virus software we recommend Norton Anti-virus.



For updated compatibility information visit our website at www.southernverttech.com.

Trouble Shooting

When attempting to connect to an FTP server keep in mind the following requirements:

1. Windows 95/98/ME/NT/Win2000/XP/2003 operating system.
2. The Microsoft TCP/IP Network Client must be installed. This can be setup from the Network control panel applet. Other TCP/IP clients can be used if they conform to the Microsoft TCP/IP TDI Standard.
3. An active connection with the Internet must be established. For dial up networking users, this just means that you need to be connected to your ISP.

Common problems and how to resolve them:

- **Why do I get a TCP/IP Connect error under Windows 9X?**
If you are using the ZoneAlarm firewall, make sure that the security level is set to medium or disable ZoneAlarm to verify that this is the problem.
- **Why can't I create files using Microsoft Word ?**
Your FTP server may not support filenames that have the tilde '~' character. You can configure WebDrive to remove/replace this character when interacting with your FTP server. See the site properties "File Names" tab.
- **Why can't I create a directory using the Windows Explorer?**
Your FTP server may not support spaces in file names. You can configure WebDrive to remove/replace this character when interacting with your FTP server. See the site properties "File Names" tab.
- **Why can't I connect to an FTP server ?**
Check your user name and password, they are case sensitive. Check if your Internet connection is still alive. Check the URL to make sure it is entered correctly. For anonymous login, you need to have an e-mail address defined because many FTP servers require the e-mail address as the password. You can use a fake e-mail address, but it must conform to valid naming conventions, for example user@home.com. Set the e-mail address to use on the settings dialog.
- **"Drive is in use" error message.**
When this error is displayed it means that the drive that you are attempting to connect to is already in use as a network drive. You need to select a drive that is not currently in use. To see what drives are available, open a Windows Explorer window and look in the left hand pane for drives that are currently in use.
- **"Unable to map network drive X: to server" error message.**
This error message is displayed when a mount for the selected drive fails. This normally happens when you have a "lastdrive=g:" statement in your config.sys file. Please remove this entry from your config.sys file and restart your system.
- **Why is the directory listing empty for the FTP site?**
Try flushing the directory cache if this does not work. WebDrive might not understand the directory listing format of the FTP server or it can't "Auto Detect" the listing type. Try changing the server type from "Auto Detect" to the actual type. Currently UNIX, NT/DOS, VMS, Macintosh, AS/400, and Novell Servers

are supported. Try enabling Passive Mode. If you have a problem with a particular FTP server, please send the URL to us so we can add support for it.

- **I can't copy a file from the FTP drive.**
Check the drive monitor log window for FTP status responses. It may report access denied or some other FTP error.
- **I can't find a file on the server that should be there.**
Flush your directory cache. This can be done from WebDrive or the Monitor application.
- **Rename doesn't work.**
Your FTP server probably does not support this command. The Personal Web Server® for Windows 95, for instance, does not support the FTP rename command.

 ***Visit our Knowledge Base at www.southernvertch.com for solutions to problems as they are reported.***

Tips on FTP

Limitations/Precautions:

- **Backup files on your FTP server** - FTP is not always a 100% reliable method of transferring files, especially when dial up or Internet connections are involved. You should always have a backup of the files that reside on your FTP server.
- **No Locking mechanism** - FTP does not provide a mechanism for locking files, e.g. when one user opens a file for download, another user could open the same file for upload and corruption could occur. If you require a locking mechanism for files, WebDAV and GroupDrive provide this option.

Reporting Problems

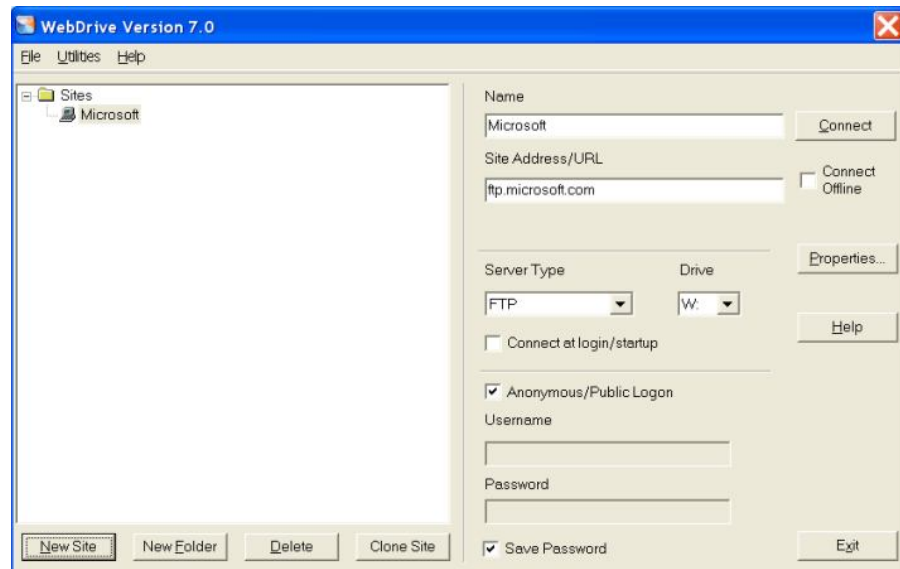
To report a problem, visit the WebDrive support site at www.southrivertech.com/support/ . Please furnish our Support Engineers with the following information:

1. The Windows platform you are running
2. The version of WebDrive that you are using
3. The URL of the server you were using when the problem occurred
4. A detailed description of the problem. Include file name and complete sub-directory name if applicable
5. Attach a copy of the Log file to your email

Working with the Site Manager

Setting up the Site Manager

The Site Manager screen is used to add or edit site information, change program settings and configure WebDrive. Sample sites may appear on the Site Manager after installation. You may edit or delete these as you desire. The main Site Manager window is shown below. You also have an option to use a Simplified Site Manager interface. The simplified site manager interface can be enabled from the program settings/general settings dialog.



Site Manager.jpg

To map your drive to a server:

1. Click the **New Site** button
2. Follow the prompts in the Site creation Wizard to create a new Site.
3. Click the **Connect** button.

Site Address/URL: The URL to connect to.

Drive: Select the drive letter to map to the server.

Connect: Connect and map a drive to the selected server.

Connect Offline: Map a drive in Offline mode. Files that were marked available for offline access will be available to you and you will be able to create new files and folders. No connection to the server is established. You will be able to synchronize your changes the next time you connect to the server.

New Folder: This button creates a new folder in the site list allowing you to group and organize multiple sites into a folder.

Delete: This button deletes the selected site from the site list.

Clone Site: This button creates a duplicate/clone of the currently selected site and allows you to rename it.



This is useful when you have a site configured with all of the custom setting you would like and want to duplicate them for another site.

Name: You can rename a site by using this edit box.

Server Type: Select the type of server you are connecting to from the drop down menu. Your choices are:

- FTP
- WebDAV
- SFTP
- GroupDrive
- FrontPage

Connect at login/startup: Enable this if you want the drive to be automatically connected to the server when you logon to your PC.

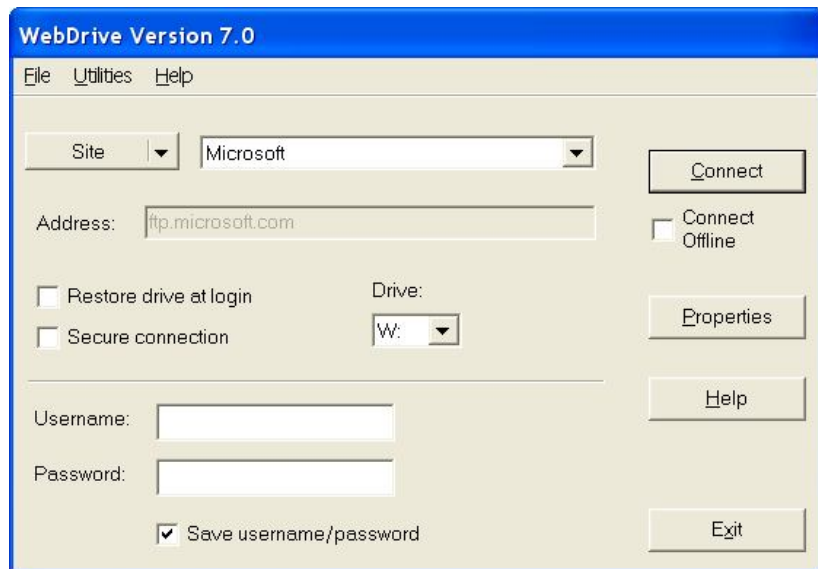
Save Password: Stores the password internally so that it is automatically entered for you each time

Exit: Closes the Site Manager dialog.

Properties: Displays the Site Properties dialog.

Simplified Site Manager

The Simplified Site Manager screen is used to add or edit site information, change program settings and configure WebDrive. Sample sites may appear on the Site Manager after installation. You may edit or delete these as you desire. The Simplified Site Manager window is shown below. You can switch between the simplified and standard site manager interface from the program settings/ general settings dialog.



Site: This dropdown button can be used to add a new site, edit an existing site or remove a site.

Connect: Connect and map a drive to the selected server.

Connect Offline: Map a drive in Offline mode. Files that were marked available for offline access will be available to you and you will be able to create new files and folders. No connection to the server is established. You will be able to synchronize your changes the next time you connect to the server.

Properties: Displays the Site Properties dialog.

Restore drive at login: Restores the connection when you log on to your PC..

Drive: Select the drive letter to map to the server.

Secure connection: Connect securely to the server using SSL.

Save username/password: Stores the username and password internally so that it is automatically entered for you each time

Exit: Closes the Site Manager dialog.

Site Wizard

The Site Wizard allows you to create a new Site and enter site specific information such as URL, server type, and the user credentials required to access the server.

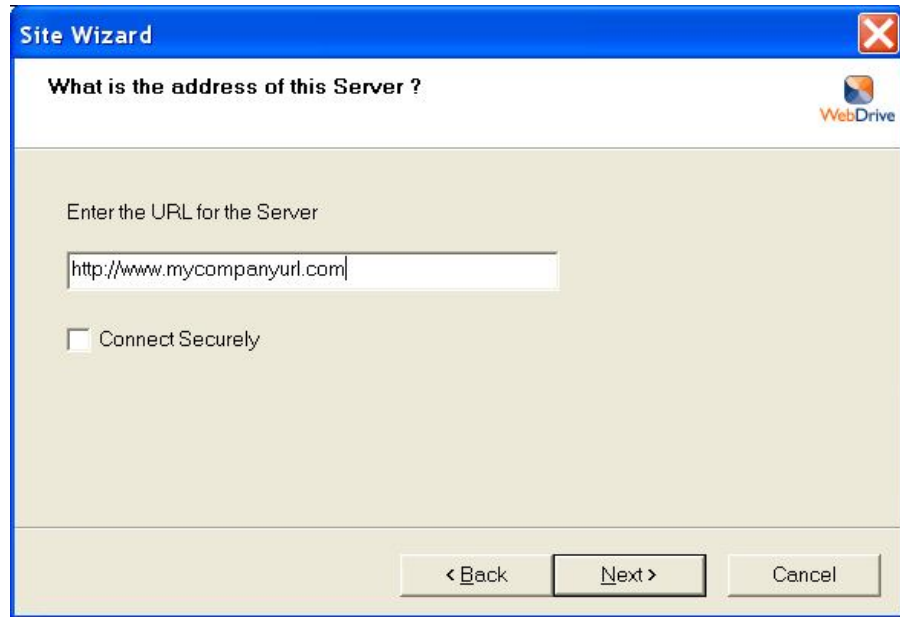
The first step in the Site Wizard is to give a name to the site you are connecting to.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Site Wizard" with a close button in the top right corner. The main heading is "What do you want to call this Site ?". Below the heading is a text input field containing "My Server". At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >", and "Cancel".

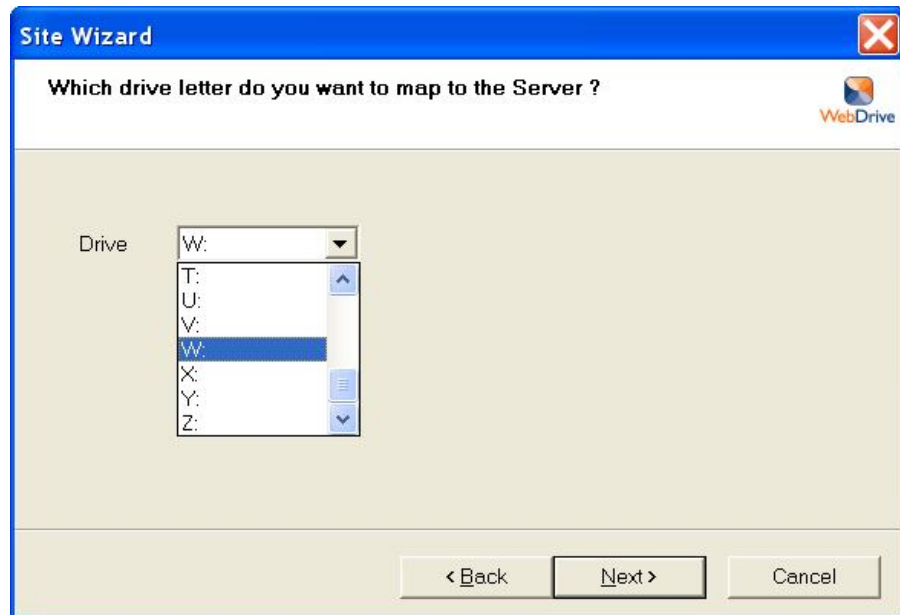
Next select the type of server you will be connecting to from the drop down list.

The screenshot shows the same "Site Wizard" dialog box, but the heading is "What type of Server will you connect to ?". Below the heading is a "Server type" label and a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of options: WebDAV (selected), FTP, WebDAV, FrontPage, GroupDrive, and SFTP (ssh). At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >", and "Cancel".

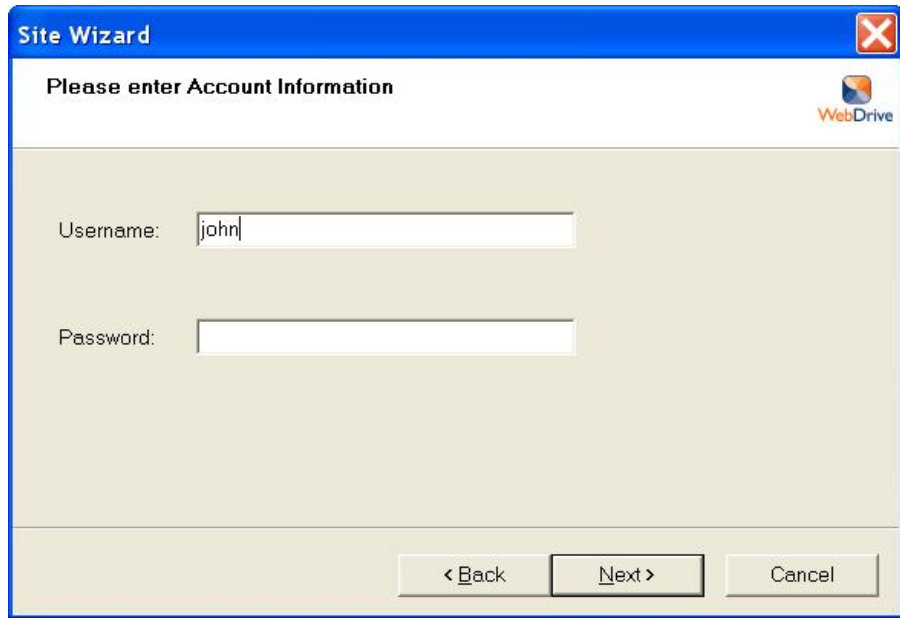
Enter the URL of the server you will be connecting to. If you want to use a non standard port you can enter this in the URL by using the ':' syntax, e.g. `http://www.myrl.com:8080`



Select the drive letter to map to the server from the drop down list.



Enter the username and password required to access the server. If you no username is required or you wish to perform an anonymous login then leave the username and password blank.



The image shows a 'Site Wizard' dialog box with a blue title bar and a close button. The main area is light beige and contains the text 'Please enter Account Information' at the top right, next to the WebDrive logo. Below this, there are two input fields: 'Username:' with the text 'john' and 'Password:' which is empty. At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

Site Wizard

Please enter Account Information

WebDrive

Username: john

Password:

< Back Next > Cancel

Site Properties Dialogs

Site General Dialog Tab

Open Explorer in the following folder: Opens Explorer in the specified folder on the remote site.

Make drive read-only: Mark all files on the site as read-only so that you can't accidentally make changes to the files.

Synchronize Offline files at Connect time: Enable this to synchronize all files marked as Offline with the server when you connect.

Synchronize Offline files at Disconnect time: Enable this to synchronize all files marked as Offline with the server when you disconnect.

Site Connection Dialog Tab

Bypass proxy server for this Site: Enable this when you have a proxy server configured however you do not need to go through the proxy server for this specific site. Normally used for internal LAN connections.

Command timeout: The number of seconds to wait for the server to respond to a command before timing out.

Connection Port: Specify the port to connect to the server on. You can normally leave this blank to have WebDrive select the default port for the protocol in use.

Failed transfer retry count: The number of times to retry a failed upload/download request.

Keep Connection Alive: Attempt to keep connection to server alive by sending NOOP's to the server. Not all protocols support this option. Generally you do not need to enable this option. Even if the remote server times out the connection and closes it due to inactivity WebDrive will automatically reconnect to the server when it needs to communicate with the server.

Active Connection Limit: Select the maximum number of simultaneous connections that WebDrive will use to connect to the server. Initially WebDrive will only establish a single connection to the server, however if one connection is busy transferring a file WebDrive will attempt to establish another connection if another file transfer or directory listing transfer is required. Use this setting to limit the # of connections WebDrive will attempt to use.

Active Upload Limit: Select the maximum number of simultaneous uploads that WebDrive will use. Generally you would want to set this to a lower limit than the Active Connection Limit above so that other operations besides file upload can also occur when uploading multiple files.

Site HTTP Settings Dialog Tab


Always choose Basic Authentication: When enabled WebDrive will use Basic Authentication when the server supports multiple types of Authentication. Normally when the server supports multiple authentication types like Digest or NTLM WebDrive will choose the most secure authentication method supported by the server. Basic authentication is faster but less secure.

Enable persistent connections: Enables HTTP keep-alive, this is highly recommended as it increases performance significantly.

Site DAV Dialog Tab

Lock Owner property: You can leave this blank to let WebDrive choose a default value for the WebDAV lock owner property when a DAV lock is taken on a file.

Enable Auto DAV Locking: When Enabled WebDrive will establish DAV Locks on files that are opened by applications that use the win32 share flags. This works well for Microsoft Office applications and other applications that adhere to proper sharing semantics.

 **Only lock files with the following extensions:** It's often useful to have WebDrive only take out DAV Locks on certain file types, e.g. .doc, .xls

Get filename from "displayname" DAV property: When enabled WebDrive will use the displayname property instead of the href in the PROPFIND response for a directory listing.

Site Certificate Dialog Tab

This dialog allows you to configure a certificate to use when connecting to the server. Select the Certificate from the drop down list and enter the password for the certificate. The Certificate must have already been imported by WebDrive.

Site SSL Encryption Dialog Tab

Configure the SSL encryption method to use when connecting securely to the server.
Select the SSL method from the drop down list.

Site File Settings Dialog Tab

Configure various options for filenames for this server. Some options are specific to server type and will only be displayed in the list when editing properties for a site with that specific server type.

Encode filenames in UTF-8: Encode filenames before sending them to the server in UTF-8.

Get source document instead of rendered document: Enable this to get the source document for dynamic content files like ASP or PHP files.

Show hidden files: When enabled ignores the hidden directory attribute.

Hide filenames that start with period: When enabled doesn't list files that begin with a period.

Use read-only directory attribute: Marks files as read-only when specified in the directory listing.

Resume interrupted file transfers: Restart broken file transfers where they left off if the server supports this feature.

Cache temporary MS Office files: Microsoft Word and Excel use temporary files when editing .doc or .xls files. To speed up editing these types of files you can enable this option to have these temporary files cached instead of being uploaded to the server. Then when you save the document it will only be uploaded to the server when the temporary file is renamed into the original .doc or .xls file.

Perform Cache File Read Ahead: Performs read ahead operations on files for better performance. This is only available for servers that support block I/O like (SFTP and GroupDrive)

Perform Cache File Write Behind: Performs write behind operations on files for better performance. This is only available for servers that support block I/O like (SFTP and GroupDrive)

FTP Specific Options

VMS strip extension ':': Remove the VMS extension from filenames.

VMS get most recent version: When downloading a file always get the most recent version, add ";0" to the filename.

VMS delete all versions: When deleting a file specify all versions ";*".

Delete files before PUT: Delete the file on the server before uploading.

Maintain existing directory attributes: When uploading existing files retains the previous Unix permissions for the file.

Resolve Unix symbolic links: Determine whether a symbolic link refers to a file or folder.

Use MLSD to list full date/time: Use the MLSD command to return machine readable directory listings, not all FTP servers support this command.

Use MLST to get file information: Use the MLST command to return machine readable file information, not all FTP servers support this command.

Site File Substitution Dialog Tab

Enable filename character substitution for servers that don't support specific characters in filenames, like \$ or ~. Just list the characters that are not supported in the edit field and they will substituted with their ASCII code in a string that is formatted as follows (wdNNwd) where NN is the ASCII code for the character being substituted. Doing this allows WebDrive to automatically undo the character substitution when downloading a file that has been character substituted.

Site File Permissions Dialog Tab

Configure Unix file permissions for new files or directories.

Set attributes on new or modified files by extension: When enabled WebDrive will set permissions on files that are uploaded to the server. Permissions are set based on file extension. Add a new extension and select the desired permissions to use for the file type and add it to the list.

Site Auto ASCII Transfer Dialog Tab

Configure which mode (ASCII or BINARY) file types are transferred to the server in.

Transfer Mode: Select the mode to use, ASCII, BINARY or Auto ASCII.

1. ASCII - Transfer all files in ASCII mode
2. BINARY - Transfer all files in BINARY mode
3. Auto ASCII - Transfer files in binary except those file extensions which are listed in the Auto ASCII list.

Site Hidden Directories Dialog Tab

Some FTP servers will not list hidden directories but will allow you to see the contents if you specify the directory name ahead of time. Add hidden directory names to the list by entering a full file specification to the hidden sub directory. For example to add a hidden folder under the folder named subdir add it as "/subdir/myhiddendir"

Site Cache Settings Dialog Tab

Configure whether or not this Site uses the global cache settings for all sites or if it will override those settings with custom cache settings that will only apply to this site. This can be used for Sites that require specific caching options that may not necessarily apply to most of your sites.

Site Advanced Dialog Tab

Configure Advanced site settings.

Enable Custom UNC name for this Site: Allows you to define a custom UNC name for the site. By default the UNC server name is always "WebDrive" and the sharename is the Site name.

Allow NT Services to access mapped drive: Maps the drive under the NT LocalSystem context which allows services like IIS to access the mapped drive letter.

Map drive at system startup: Maps the drive at system start, not user login. This may be useful when NT services need access to the drive.

Site SFTP Settings Dialog Tab

Configure SFTP specific settings.

Root Directory: Allows you to override the default login directory for your server.

SFTP Version: Select which version of the SFTP protocol to use. Version 4 of the SFTP protocol uses UTF-8 encoding for filenames which is useful for international filenames. Even if the server does not support version 4, WebDrive will fall back to version 3.

Cipher & MAC preferences: Select the desired encryption ciphers.

Use Zlib compression: Enable Zlib compression

Site SFTP HostKey Settings Dialog

Select which SSH HostKey to use to connect to this SFTP server. You must first import the HostKey into the HostKey Store.

Site FTP Settings Dialog Tab

Configure FTP specific settings.

Host type: Allows you to select the FTP host operating system type. This is used for parsing directory listings. "Automatic Detect" works in most situations. If your directory listing appears empty, then select the server type manually for the particular site and re-connect. Different FTP servers return file listing information in different formats largely because different FTP servers support different information. When WebDrive retrieves file listing information from any given FTP server, it needs to dissect the information and extract only that information which is relevant to WebDrive. For VMS Servers and other non UNIX FTP Servers you should explicitly select the server type here. If your particular FTP server type is not listed, please send us an e-mail message so we can add support for it.

Server Time Zone: Select the time zone that the FTP server is located in.

Password Encode: Configure how passwords are encoded.

List Options: Enter custom options for the LIST command sent to the server for listing directory contents.

Root directory: Allows you to enter a directory that exists on the remote FTP site and treat that directory as the root directory for the mapped drive. After logging on a CWD is performed to this directory.



The directory is case sensitive for FTP.

Initial command: Allows you to enter custom FTP commands to perform after logon. You can separate multiple commands with a comma.

Account: If your FTP server requires an account then enter your account information here.

Passive Mode: Transfers data in FTP passive mode.

Site FTP Encryption Dialog Tab

Configure FTP encryption settings.

Encryption Method: Select the SSL encryption method from the drop down list.

Secure data channel: When enabled secures the data connection with SSL in addition to the control connection.

Working with the File Menu

Exploring the File Menu

The Application File menu has several options that can be used to configure WebDrive.

Program Settings: Displays the Program Settings dialog.

Export settings to registry file: Exports the settings used by WebDrive to a registry file so that they can be imported to another machine.

Import settings from a registry file: Imports the settings from a registry file that was exported using the option above.

Create Desktop Shortcut: This option creates a shortcut on the desktop for the currently selected item. You can then double click on the shortcut to connect to the site.

Exit Application: Exits the application.

Program Settings

Program General Settings

The Program General Settings dialog tab allows you to customize various program options. To access this tab, select **File > Program Settings**.

Basic Settings

Open Explorer after connecting: When selected, an Explorer window is opened when a drive is mapped to a site.

Open Explorer in folder view: Controls how the Explorer window is opened after a connection is established. If folder view is enabled, then the Explorer window will contain only 1 pane with the folder of files.

Run in taskbar tray at startup: Automatically starts the program after logging in and displays a tray icon.

Display Drive Monitor after connecting: When selected, the Drive Monitor dialog will be displayed after connecting to the server.

Use simplified Site Manager Dialog: Uses the smaller and more simplified Site manager dialog.

Advanced Settings

Display custom drive icon in Explorer: Displays a custom drive icon in Explorer for connected drives. Turn this setting off to use the standard drive icon.

Automatically select drive to use: Automatically select the next available drive when connecting to server.

Set persistent drives to disconnected state at startup: Allows you to define persistent connections, but when the system starts they won't automatically be connected. The persistent connections will show up in the Explorer window as disconnected drives. To connect to the remote server simply double click on the drive.

Disable shell column handlers: Windows 2000 and beyond has a feature called Column Handlers that allows Explorer to add extra columns of information in addition to the file name. This could include information such as the file author and other information about the file. This extra information is displayed when you click on a file in Explorer.

Disable DFS: Disables distributed file system support.

Enable delayed close for open files: This is a performance enhancement that keeps files open for a short time after the application closes it in case it opens it again. This is often the case that files are repeatedly opened and closed when reading data from them.

Program Cache Settings

The Cache Settings dialog allows you to select the cache folder where all cache files will be stored. To access this tab, select **File > Program Settings**.

Amount of disk space to use: Specifies the size of the cache in megabytes. Use the slider to select a percentage of the drive size or enter a value in the edit box.

Cache folder: The folder to store cache files and directory listings in.

Program Proxy-FTP Settings

The Proxy-FTP Settings dialog is used to define the type of firewall/proxy server login that is required for FTP sites. Some companies set up firewalls to prevent unauthorized access to local area networks that are connected to the Internet. To access this tab, select **File > Program Settings**.

Proxy Type: Select the type of login required for your firewall. For all logon types except “USER no logon”, the Firewall User ID is sent followed by the Firewall Password. If these entries are left blank then they are not sent.

- **None:** Do not use a FTP proxy server.
- **SITE <site name>:** After logon to firewall connect using SITE <remote site name>.
- **OPEN <site name>:** After logon to firewall connect using OPEN <remote site name>.
- **USER after logon:** After logon to firewall, connect using <site user name>@<remote site name>.
- **USER no logon:** After connecting to firewall (no logon to firewall) connect to remote site using <site user name>@<remote site name>.
- **MS Proxy 2.0 (SOCKS v4.3a):** Use SOCKS protocol version 4.3. This is used by Microsoft Proxy Server 2.0, as well as the Internet Rideway Proxy Server. When the remote server is specified in domain name format, e.g. ftp.microsoft.com, then the 4a extension to SOCKS will be used for the connect request.
- **SOCKS v5.0:** Connect to Socks Server using version 5 of the protocol. Currently the only supported authentication methods are username/password and no authentication. Many SOCKS Proxy Servers require you to use passive (PASV) mode when using SOCKS.
- **Raptor (Gwpasswd):** Used for Gwpasswd login on a Raptor Proxy Server. The login sequence is as follows: USER [remote_id@remote_host](#) firewall_username, PASS remote_password, ACCT firewall_passwd.
- **WinProxy ‘SITE username@host:port’:** Used by WinProxy Server when in gateway mode. This behaves the same as the server type USER after logon above.
- **UserID=UserID@Site:** Used by Checkpoint and other firewalls. The format sent to the proxy server would be as follows, USER [FtpSiteUsername@ProxyUsername@FtpSiteURL](#), then PASS [FtpSitePassword@ProxyPassword](#) if no proxy username password is entered then it will not be sent.

Proxy server address: Enter the URL or IP address of your proxy server.

WebDrive

Port: Enter the port number for your firewall. The default port is 21. For SOCKS Servers use port 1080.

Proxy username: Some proxy servers require a user name. Leave blank if your proxy server does not require a user name.

Proxy password: Enter the password for your proxy server, if required.

Program Proxy-HTTP Settings

The Proxy-HTTP Settings dialog is used to define the type of proxy server login that is required for HTTP sites. To access this tab, select **File > Program Settings**.

Proxy Type: Select the type of proxy server you have.

- **No Proxy Server:** Do not use a HTTP proxy server.
- **HTTP Standard (CERN):** This is the most common type of proxy server.
- **HTTP Tunnel:** This uses the HTTP tunneling protocol to establish a connection to the remote site.

➡ *This is generally used for SSL proxies; however, you may find this useful if the program does not work with the proxy server type set to CERN.*

- **HTTP Port Forwarding (SSH):** This method can be used for SSH port forwarding. It will connect to the specified address and expect the server listening on this port to forward the connection to the desired remote server. F-Secure SSH client can be used under Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 to SSH encrypt communications.

➡ *This can be useful if your server does not support SSL.*

Proxy server address: Enter the URL or IP address of your proxy server.

Port: Enter the port number for your proxy server. The default is 8080, other common port numbers for HTTP proxies are 8888, and 8000.

Proxy server username: Some proxy servers require a user name. Leave blank if your proxy server does not require it.

Proxy server password: Enter the password for your proxy server if required.

Program Logging Settings

The Logging dialog allows you to log server command/responses to a file. To access this tab, select **File > Program Settings**.

Enable file logging: Logs connection information to a log file.

Folder to store log files in: Select the folder where log files are stored. The log filename will be the name of the site with a .log extension.

Truncate log file on each connect: Clears out the log file each time you connect to the server.

Logging Options: Enable/Disable specific logging options which control what information is logged. Generally you would only need to enable these advanced options when debugging a specific issue you are having.

Program Popup Errors Settings

Configure how to alert the user when a serious error occurs, i.e. an upload fails.

Display serious errors in a popup window: When enabled a popup window will be displayed near the tray icon when a serious error occurs.

Automatically close popup window: Automatically closes the popup window after it is shown for the specified number of seconds.

Program Backup Files Settings

Configure where backup files are stored if an upload failure occurs. WebDrive will create a backup of a file when an upload failure occurs so you don't lose changes to documents. This is only done for DAV & FTP server types. SFTP & GroupDrive use block file I/O and doesn't generally upload entire files.

Program Certificate Management

Configure SSL certificates and select where the certificate store is located. By default this is located under My Documents. Click on the Certificate Manager button to display the certificate manager which allows you to import and manage certificates.

Delete: Deletes the selected Certificate from the Certificate store.

Export: Exports the selected Certificate.

Sign CSR: Displays the certificate sign wizard allowing you to sign a certificate request.

Properties: Display certificate properties.

Create: Create a new certificate.

Import: Import a certificate into the certificate store for use while connecting to a secure site.

Program HostKey Management

Configure SSH HostKeys for use with SFTP servers. Click on the HostKey Manager button to display the HostKey Manager which allows you to import and manage HostKeys.

Delete: Deletes the selected HostKey.

Export: Exports the selected HostKey.

Properties: Display HostKey properties.

Create: Create a new HostKey.

Import: Import a HostKey into the HostKey store for use while connecting to a secure site.

Cache Options

Cache Mode: Select the cache mode.

- **Single User Mode** - This mode uses cache settings that will provide the best performance. It assumes that files and directory listings that are cached will not be modified by another user and will not validate the cached files with the server using the files modified time.
- **Multi-user mode** - This mode will validated cached files with the server to verify if they are up to date or not. This way if a cached file has been modified by another user it will be detected and purged from the cache so that you will receive the latest copy of the file.
- **Custom** - This mode allows you to chose custom cache options.

Cache Files: Save files in the cache folder for quicker access.

Validate Cache Files: Validates that a cached file is up to date by checking the modified time of the cache file with the modified time on the server.

Expire cached files after (X) Seconds: Causes a file that has been cached longer than (X) seconds to be considered expired so that it will be removed from the cache when accessed and a new file will be downloaded from the server. Normally it is not necessary to enable this because WebDrive will automatically check to see if cache files are up to date before using them.

Cache directory listings: Store directory listings in the cache folder for quicker directory and file access.

Validate Cached Directory Listings: Validates that a cached directory listing is up to date by checking the modified time of the cache file with the modified time on the server.

Expire cached listings after (X) Seconds: Causes a directory listing that has been cached longer than (X) seconds to be considered expired so that it will be removed from the cache when accessed and a new directory listing will be downloaded from the server. Normally it is not necessary to enable this because WebDrive will automatically check to see if cache listings are up to date before using them, however some servers may not be capable of reporting directory modified times when new files are added to a directory on the remote server.

Cache recent file information in memory: Stores recently retrieved file information in a memory cache to avoid server or cache lookups.

Flush cache files on connect: When enabled will delete files in the cache at connect time. Normally it is not necessary to enable this because WebDrive will automatically check to see if cache files are up to date before using them.

Flush directory listings on connect: When enabled will delete files in the cache at connect time. Normally it is not necessary to enable this because WebDrive will automatically check to see if cache files are up to date before using them.

Get file information from cache: When enabled will retrieve file information on a file from the cached directory listings or files rather than getting it from the server. It is quicker to get the information from the cache.

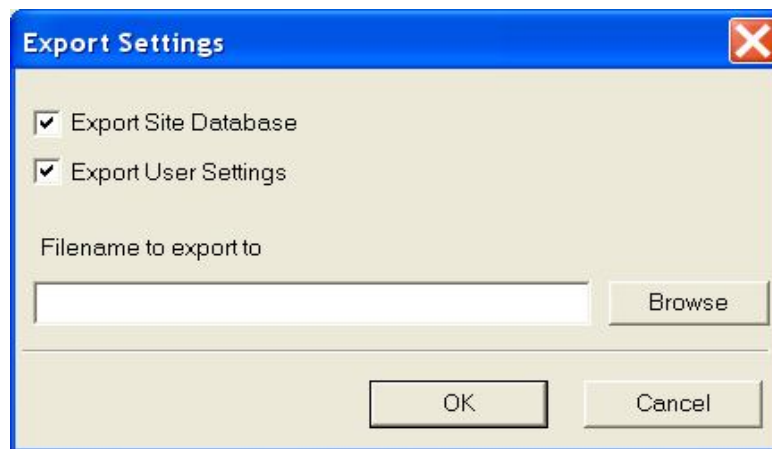
Export Settings

Export Settings to Registry File

The Export Settings dialog can be used to save your application and site information to a registry file. This registry file can be imported on another machine. The registry settings file can also be imported by the setup application. This provides system administrators with a way to pre-configure the software when it is installed on each computer at the company.

To access Export Settings:

1. Select **File > Export settings to registry file.**




Export Settings.jpg

2. Click the checkbox to select **Export Site Database** to export the site/connection listings.
3. Click the checkbox to select **Export User Settings** to export the program settings
4. Type or Browse to enter the **Filename to export to.**
5. Click **OK.**

Import Settings

Import Settings from a Registry File

The Import Settings dialog can be used to import a registry file that contains application and site settings information.

 *This feature is useful for transferring settings from one computer to another.*

To Import settings from a registry file:

1. Select **File > Import settings from a registry file.**
2. Enter the **Filename to import** the settings from by typing or **browsing** the displayed files and double clicking the desired file.
3. Click **OK.**

Working with the Tray Icon

Exploring the Tray Icon

To view the options available in the Tray Icon, right click the WebDrive Tray Icon in the Windows Task Bar. The following options are provided to give you quick and easy access to selected tasks:

- Open WebDrive - Opens the WebDrive Program
- Program Settings - Displays the Program Setting dialogs
- Connect To > - Displays a Popup menu of FTP sites which have "Add to Tray/Connect Menu" turned on
- Show Monitor - Displays the WebDrive Monitor
- Run at Startup - Checking this enables the Tray Icon to **Run at Startup**
- Help Topics - Launches WebDrive Help files.
- About WebDrive - Provides you with the Program Version Number, Registration Code, License Type, Product Registration Date, Upgrade Status, and Registration Status

Advanced Topics

Caching Options

WebDrive caches files and directory listings from the server to increase performance. Before using a file from the cache WebDrive checks the date/time of cache file against the file on the server and if the server has a newer copy of the file the file in the cache will be discarded and the latest file will be downloaded. This is different behavior from previous versions which had more of a manual cache flush process. With this version of WebDrive you should never have to flush the cache manually or configure it to automatically flush files in the cache, it should all be handled automatically.

Directory Listing Caching

To know what files are available on a remote server, WebDrive issues FTP "DIR" commands to the remote server. DAV and FrontPage have a similar command to list files in a directory. The response to a DIR command is a list of files and directories on the remote server. To speed up access to files and directories WebDrive can save the response from the "DIR" command in a cache directory. WebDrive checks the file modification date for the directory with the server before using a cached directory listing.

Most servers report changes in the directories modified time when another user creates or deletes a file in a directory. You should not have to flush directory listings manually, WebDrive will detect when a directory contents have changed by using it's file modified time.

File Caching

When an application opens a file on a mapped drive, the file will be downloaded into the cache. If caching is not enabled, it will be deleted from the local cache when the file is closed. Many applications will open and close the file multiple times before displaying the contents. When file caching is enabled, file access will be much quicker since multiple downloads will be avoided. WebDrive uses the file modified time to check to see if cache files are up to date with the copy on the server before using a file from the local cache.

For servers that support block I/O or random access to files (SFTP, GroupDrive) the entire cache file is not automatically saved in the cache. WebDrive will cache only the portion of the file that the application has requested. This prevents downloading large files when an application is only requesting to read a few bytes from the file.

Cache Size

The amount of disk space to use for caching can be configured from the Cache Settings dialog. You should select a size that is at least as large as the largest file you intend to use. Files are flushed from the cache when the cache size is about to overflow the cache limit. If a file is too large to fit in the cache, it will temporarily exceed the cache limit but remove the file from the cache when it is closed by the application.

Automating Connections/Disconnections

WebDrive allows you to map a network drive to a site in the following ways:

- From the Application window - select **Make a connection persistent**
- From the Site Manager - select **Connect at login/startup**.
- **Program Command Line Options** - The application will accept a connection name as a parameter and perform the connection.

➡ *This can be useful when you wish to automate a connection using a batch file. The connection name must be in quotes. For example `WebDrive.exe /s:"Microsoft"`. To disconnect you can specify the drive letter and `/d`, for example `WebDrive.exe X: /d` will disconnect drive X:.*

To disconnect a drive, you can use the WebDrive.exe command line option listed above, or enter the command "net use X: /d" where X: is the drive letter you wish to disconnect.

Command Line Parameters

Each command line parameter is optional. If one is omitted then the existing value will be used.

If the sitename specified in the command line parameter does not exist, then a new site will be created in the registry. In this case, you will need to specify enough parameters to complete a valid connection, such as username, password, and URL.

If a parameter value contains a space, you will need to enclose it in quotes, e.g. /s:"site name"

- /s:"sitename" - This is the sitename you wish to connect to. If this site does not exist then a new one will be created.
- /u:username – The username to use for connecting to the site
- /p:password – The password to use for connecting to the site.
- /url:url – The URL to connect to
- /pr:protocol – The protocol (FTP=0, WebDAV=1, FrontPage=2, GroupDrive=3, SFTP=4). for a FTP connection enter /pr:0
- /d:driveletter – The drive letter to map to the site, for example /d:X
- /nosaveuserinfo – When specified the username/password are not recorded in the registry. This option is only available on Windows NT/2000/XP/2003.
- /exp - Launch an Explorer window after connecting to server.
- /service - Map the drive in the "LocalSystem" process context rather than the current users context. This allows system services like IIS to access the mapped drive.
- /lock:<filename> - Takes out a DAV lock on the specified file, be sure to include the drive name, e.g. w:\hello.txt
- /unlock:<filename> - Removes a DAV lock on the specified file.
- /lockinfo:<filename> - Display lock information on the specified file
- /cacheflush:<drivename> - Flushes the file and directory cache. Example: WebDrive /cacheflush:W:
- /cacheflushfiles:<drivename> - Flushes file cache only
- /cacheflushdir:<drivename> - Flushes the directory listing cache only

Scripting or Batch Files

WebDrive can be used in a batch file, to open a connection, copy files back and forth between the client and server and then disconnect. The following batch file is an example of how to do this. This assumes that WebDrive was installed into the default directory of "c:\program files\webdrive"

Win95/98/ME Example

```
ECHO "Running FTP batch file!"
start /wait "c:\program files\webdrive\webdrive.exe" /s:"Microsoft"
copy x:\dirmap.txt c:\
start /wait "c:\program files\webdrive\webdrive.exe" X: /d
```

Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 Example

```
ECHO "Running FTP batch file!"
start /wait /D"c:\program files\webdrive" webdrive.exe /s:"Microsoft"
copy x:\dirmap.txt c:\
start /wait /D"c:\program files\webdrive" webdrive.exe X: /dType topic text here.
```

Registry Settings

WebDrive stores its settings and connection database in the Windows registry. This makes it handy to export these settings into a registry file that can be quickly imported on another computer. The settings can be exported via WebDrive from the "File Menu" or by using regedit.

Program Settings

The WebDrive program settings are stored under the registry key "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\South River Technologies\WebDrive." You can export this registry key and import it onto another computer to have WebDrive configured the same as on the PC that you exported from.

Site Database

The WebDrive site database is stored under the registry key "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\South River Technologies\WebDrive\Connections." Each site has it's own key under this key which contains site settings like site URL, site type, etc.

Using Regedit

Windows ships with a registry utility named regedit.exe. To run regedit:

1. Select the **Start** menu
2. Select **Run**
3. Type **regedit**
4. Click **OK**
5. Select the key you wish to export
6. Select the **Registry menu**
7. Select **Export Registry File**



To import a registry file you can use regedit or simply execute the registry file.

UNC - Universal Naming Convention

WebDrive has limited support for UNC. Universal Naming Convention is a name format used to refer to files on a network share. For example: instead of `c:\dir1\dir2\file.txt`, UNC follows the format `\\servername\share\dir1\dir2\file.txt`.

To refer to a UNC file in WebDrive, you would replace "server name" with WebDrive and "share" with the sitename that you defined in WebDrive.

You can refer to files in UNC fashion as long as the connection to the server is already established. For example, if you are connecting to the connection Microsoft (`ftp.microsoft.com`), with drive letter X:. To do a dir using UNC from a DOS prompt you can enter the command `DIR "\\WebDrive\Microsoft"`. To type a file you can enter type `"\\WebDrive\Microsoft\dirmap.txt"`.

Setup Options

WebDrive has several different customizable setup options:

- **Silent Install:** In silent mode, no user interface will be displayed and all default options will be chosen. Run a silent install by using the /s option on the setup package. Before running a silent install you must first record a response file, see Record setup options below.
- **Record Setup Options:** In this mode, all of your selections during the install are recorded into a response file that can be used during a silent install. To record a response file, run the setup program as follows: "setup -r". This will record a file named setup.iss and place it into the Windows directory, either c:\winnt or c:\windows. To use this response file during a WebDrive silent install, copy this file over the setup.iss file that is part of the WebDrive setup package and run the WebDrive setup in silent mode "webdrive -s".
- **Application Customization:** Please contact us for information about OEM branding.

Using WebDrive from an NT Service

You can use drives mapped by WebDrive in NT services however there are several issues that you should be aware of. Normally when you map a drive letter to a server the drive letter can only be accessed by the NT user process that has mapped the drive. For example, say you are logged onto the NT system with a user account of "john" and you map drive letter W: to any server. After mapping the drive you can use drive W: with explorer or a DOS prompt or applications that you run under the same NT logon session you created drive W: with. By default most NT services do not run under a normal NT user account, but instead run under the "LocalSystem" account which is a builtin NT account that is not associated with a normal NT user account. Since the NT service is run under a different NT process it can't see or access the drive W: that you mapped from the NT user account "john". There are several different methods to enable NT services to access WebDrive mapped drives, option 1 is the easiest and most straight forward.

1. Enable the "Allow services to access mapped drive" setting on the site properties/advanced dialog tab. When enabled and you connect to the site with this setting enabled the drive will be mapped under the NT "LocalSystem" account rather than the currently logged on NT user account. This enables services to access the mapped drive, either by drive letter or UNC format. If you are using this setting then you may also want to enable the companion setting "Connect drive at system startup" so that when the computer boots it will map the drive letter without having to log onto the NT system. This is useful for unattended server operation.
2. Map the drive from the NT service using Command Line Parameters. This will map the drive in the NT context that the service is running in. One thing to keep in mind when using command line options from an NT service is the NT user context. WebDrive stores its site information like url, username/password, etc. in the registry under HKEY_CURRENT_USER which is different for each NT user account. So if you defined your WebDrive site information while logged onto the NT system under the NT user account of "john" then only processes logged in under the NT account "john" would have access to the site information. If the NT service is run under the same NT account where you defined the site information then there is no problem. However if it's run under a different account then you need to use full command line parameters instead of using only a "sitename" parameter to connect, i.e. send in the sitename, url, username,password,drive letter, etc. on the command line and WebDrive will automatically create the site for the service.

Shell Extensions

Drive Property Page Shell Extension

The Drive Property Page Shell Extension can be used to manage a drive that is mapped to a server. To display the Drive Property page:

1. Select the drive icon from Explorer.
2. Right click on the drive and a context menu will be displayed.
3. Select **properties** from the menu.

The Drive Property Page dialog will be displayed. From this dialog, you can invoke the following commands:

- **Flush Directory Cache:** Removes the directory listings that are cached for the selected drive. It will not remove directory listings for other connections.
- **Flush File Cache:** Removes files from the cache for the selected drive. It will not remove files that are cached from other connections.

Context Menu Shell Extension

WebDrive has a shell extension to provide a Context Menu for connected drives. To display the Context Menu from Explorer:

1. Select a drive, folder or file that is mapped.
2. Right click the mouse button.

The Context Menu will only appear for drives, folders and files that are currently mapped by WebDrive. The menu has the following options:

Drives

- **Clear cached files and folders:** Removes the directory listings and files that are cached for the selected drive. It will not remove caches for other connections.
- **Disconnect:** Disconnects from the server.

Files/Folders

- **Make Available Offline:** Marks a file or folder as available for offline access. This will cause the file to be cached so that you can later access the file while not connected to the server.

Lock Property Page Shell Extension

The Lock Property Page dialog allows you to lock a file, unlock a file and examine the lock status of a file. This is only available for DAV connections.

Cache Property Page Shell Extension

The Cache Property Page Shell Extension can be used to manage a drive that is mapped to a server. To display the Cache Property page:


1. Select the drive icon from Explorer.
2. Right click on the drive and a context menu will be displayed.
3. Select **properties** from the menu.

The Cache Property Page dialog will be displayed. From this dialog, you can invoke the following commands:

- **Clear Cache:** Removes the directory listings and files that are cached for the selected drive. It will not remove directory listings for other connections.
- **Synchronize Now:** Synchronizes files marked as Offline with the server now.

Permissions Property Page Shell Extension

The Permissions Property Page Shell Extension allows you to examine and change file attributes for files that are on the FTP or SFTP server. This feature is available only on UNIX SFTP Servers and FTP Servers that support the CHMOD FTP extension.

 *This feature can be handy when working with CGI and Perl scripts where you need to set the “execute” and “write” privileges.*

To display the Permissions Property Page:

1. Select the file you wish to examine within Explorer.
2. Right click on the file.
3. Select **properties** from the menu. The file properties page will be displayed.

To change the attributes for a file:

1. Select the attributes that you want, the CHMOD value will be calculated automatically.
2. Press the **OK** or **Apply** button to send the CHMOD command to the server.

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