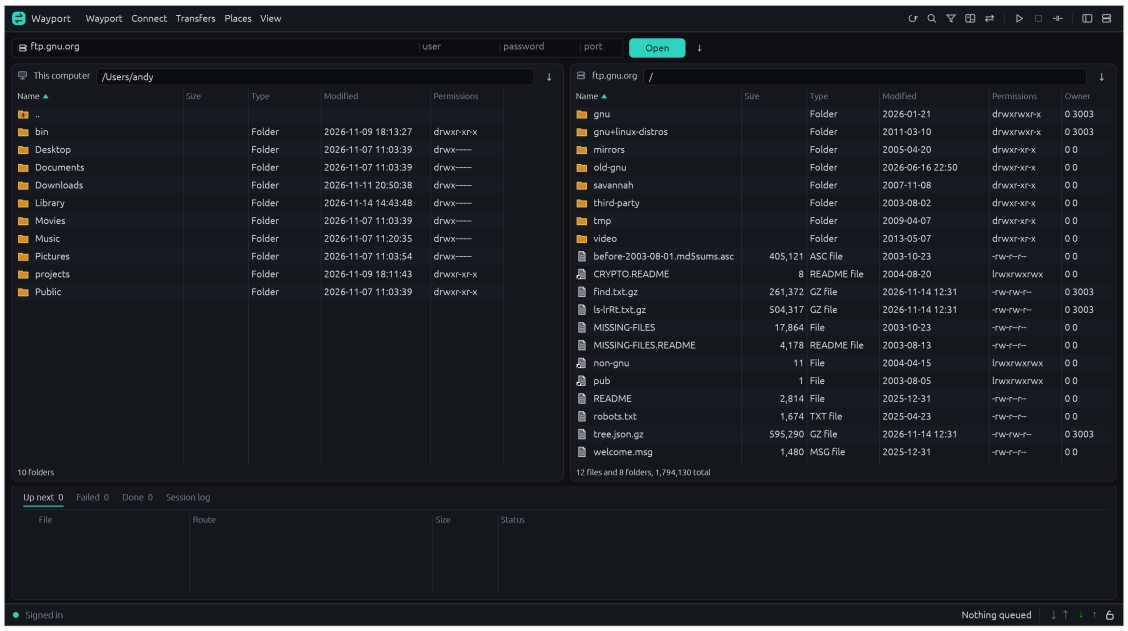
wayport.

The User Guide

A fast, friendly file transfer app.
FTP, SFTP and over sixty cloud services, side by side.



Wayport moves files between your computer and servers or cloud storage, in two panes you drag between. **Read in any order:** every chapter opens with an **In a hurry?** box and its steps end with a **Done** check, so you always know when you can stop.

Contents

Introduction 8

What Wayport is 9

How to use this guide 9

Chapter map 10

2-minute quick start 10

1 Getting started 11

Starting Wayport 11

A tour of the main window 12

The menu bar 13

The command bar 13

The connect bar 14

The session log 15

The two panes 16

The transfers drawer 16

The status bar 17

Showing and hiding areas 17

Tabs 18

Keyboard shortcuts 18

Closing Wayport 19

2 Connecting 20

The connect bar 20

Sites 22

Groups and sites 23

Adding a site 24
The Server tab 25
Sign-in methods 27
The Startup tab 28
The Throughput tab 28
The Names tab 29
The Quirks tab 29
The Encryption tab 29
Places in a site 31
Renaming, duplicating and removing 32
Connecting to a saved site 32
Saving passwords 33
Security prompts 33
Password prompts 37
Disconnecting and reconnecting 38
Connecting while already connected 38
Working with several servers 38

3 **Connection types** **39**

Which type should I use? 39
How Sites shows these settings 42
FTP 44
SFTP 47
WebDAV 49
Amazon S3 and S3-compatible storage 52
Storj 56
Backblaze B2 59
Microsoft Azure Blob Storage 61
Microsoft Azure Files 63
OpenStack Swift 65
Google Cloud Storage 67
Google Drive 70

Dropbox 72
Microsoft OneDrive and SharePoint 73
Box 75
SMB (Windows file sharing) 76
HDFS (Hadoop) 78
Sia (renterd) 79
Oracle Cloud Object Storage 80
QingStor 82
Internet Archive 83
Akamai NetStorage 85
pCloud 86
Yandex Disk 87
Koofr and Digi Storage 89
OpenDrive 90
SugarSync 91
put.io 92
Jottacloud 94
HiDrive 96
Zoho WorkDrive 97
premiumize.me 99
Citrix ShareFile 100
iCloud Drive 102
Drime 104
Mail.ru Cloud 105
PikPak 106
Huawei Drive 108
MEGA 109
Filen 111
Internxt 112
Proton Drive 113
Google Photos 115
Cloudinary 118

ImageKit 119
1Fichier 120
Gofile 121
Pixeldrain 122
Linkbox 123
Uloz.to 125
FileLu 126
dosya.dev 127
Enterprise File Fabric 129
Files.com 130
Quatrix 131
Seafile 132
Shade 134
HTTP folder listing (read only) 135
DOI dataset (read only) 136
How browser sign-in works 138
Registering an app for browser sign-in 138

4 **Transfers and browsing** **141**

The two panes 142
File lists 143
Uploading and downloading 145
Drag and drop 147
The transfers drawer 147
When a file already exists 151
Resuming transfers 153
Bandwidth cap 154
Line endings and modified dates 155
Copy by path 155
Side-by-side diff 156
Follow folders on both sides 158
Hide files by rule 159

Searching for files 161
Viewing and editing files 162
Places 164
Creating, renaming, moving and deleting 166
File permissions 168
Server commands 168
Copying links 169

5 **Preferences** **170**

How the Preferences window works 170
General 171
Network 175
Transfers 181
Editing 185
Privacy and security 187
The network setup assistant 189

6 **Your data: files, passwords and backups** **191**

Where your settings folder is 191
Using a different settings folder 192
What each file holds 192
Other places Wayport writes to 193
How passwords are stored 193
Using a master password 194
Cloud sign-in tokens 195
Exporting and importing 196
Erasing history and passwords 197
Backups and automatic .bak files 199
Moving to a new computer 199
Command-line options 200
System-wide defaults (defaults.xml) 200

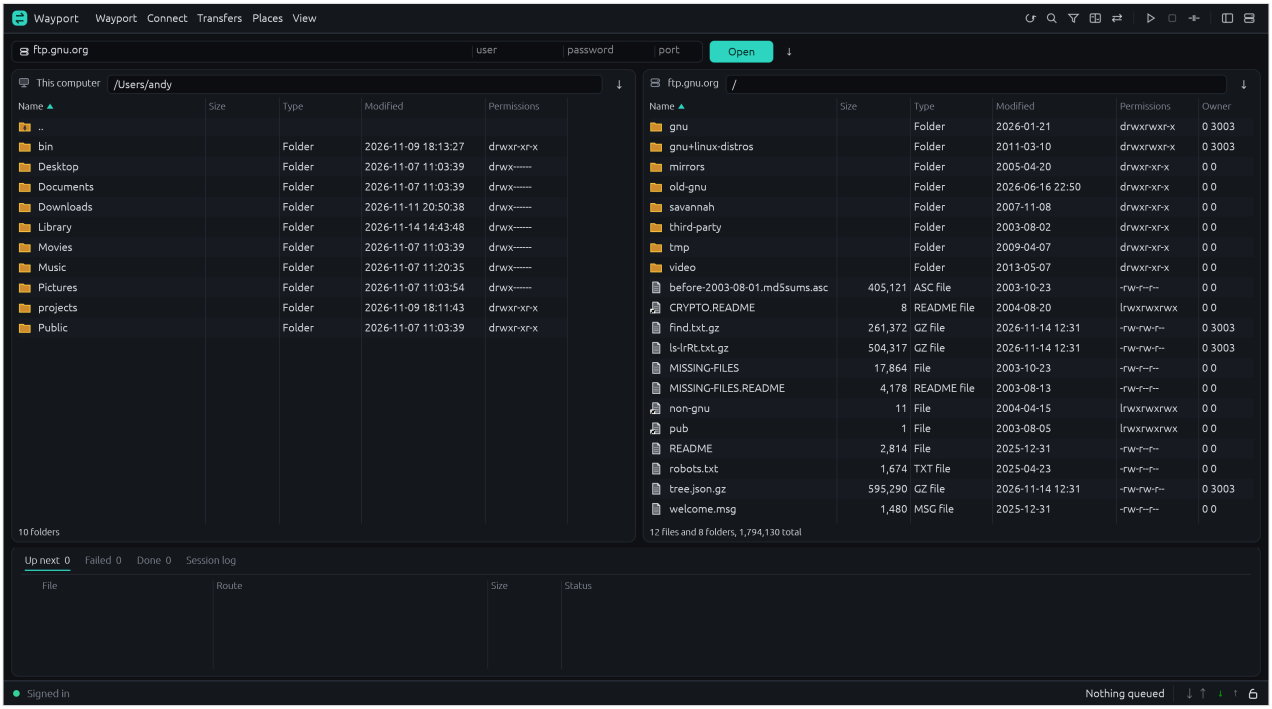
7 Troubleshooting 203

Start here: the session log 203
I can’t connect at all 205
The connection times out 206
FTP: connected, but listings or transfers fail 206
Firewalls, routers and the network setup assistant 207
Certificate warnings 208
The SSH host key has changed 209
Sign-in failures 210
Cloud sign-in problems 211
Browser sign-in redirect errors 212
Transfers are slow 212
Files were overwritten (or weren’t) 213
Preferences or sites have vanished 213
Getting more detail: Diagnostics and log files 214
Keyboard shortcuts 215
Glossary 217

Introduction

In a hurry?

- **Wayport** moves files between your computer and a server or cloud storage service.
- It speaks **FTP, FTPS, SFTP, WebDAV** and **SMB** and over fifty **cloud services** (S3, Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, MEGA, iCloud Drive and many more).
- Your computer is on the **left**, the server is on the **right**. Drag files across to copy them.
- For a one-off connection use the **connect bar**. For servers you use often, save them under **Sites**.
- Jump to the 2-minute quick start (p. 10).



The Wayport main window, connected to a server

Wayport connected to a server: your files on the left, the server's files on the right.

What Wayport is

Wayport is a desktop file transfer client. It runs on Windows, macOS and Linux.

It shows two file browsers side by side. One is your own computer (the **local** side). The other is a server or storage service (the **remote** side). You copy files by dragging them from one side to the other.

Every copy goes into the **transfers drawer**, so you can line up lots of files and let Wayport work through them.

How to use this guide

- **New to Wayport?** Read the chapters in order. Each one ends with a link to the next.
- **Looking for one thing?** Use the chapter map below or the contents at the front. Every cross-reference shows the page it points to.
- **Short on time?** Every chapter starts with an “In a hurry?” box. It holds the essentials.

Callouts look like this:

> **Tip**
> A handy shortcut or a better way to do something.

> **Watch out**
> Something that can go wrong or lose you work.

> **Security**
> Something that affects your passwords or data safety.

Done You have finished the task.

Labels you see on screen are in **bold**, for example “Click **Connect**”.

Chapter map

Chapter	Read it when you want to…
1. Getting started (p. 11)	Open Wayport and learn the parts of the main window.
2. Connecting (p. 20)	Connect to a server, save it under Sites and answer security prompts.
3. Connection types (p. 39)	Set up a particular kind of server or cloud service (FTP, SFTP, WebDAV, S3, Google Drive and so on).
4. Transfers and browsing (p. 141)	Move, upload, download, compare, search, edit and manage files.
5. Preferences (p. 170)	Change how Wayport behaves, page by page.
6. Your data (p. 191)	Find where Wayport keeps your sites, passwords and settings, and back them up.
7. Troubleshooting (p. 203)	Fix a problem, read the session log, or look up a shortcut or term.

2-minute quick start

1. Start Wayport.
2. In the **connect bar** near the top, type the server address in the first part, marked **sftp://host, ftp://host or a cloud URL** (for example `sftp://files.example.co.uk`).
3. Type your user name and password in the parts marked **user** and **password**.
4. Leave **port** empty unless your provider gave you one.
5. Click the teal **Open** button (or press **Enter**).
6. If Wayport asks you to trust a certificate or a server's host key, check the details and click **Trust and connect**. See security prompts (p. 33).
7. Find a file in the left-hand list (your computer).
8. Drag it into the right-hand list (the server).

Done The file appears on the **Up next** tab of the transfers drawer at the bottom, then on the server.

> **Tip**
> To keep the server's details for next time, choose **Connect** > **Save as a site…**

Next: 1. Getting started (p. 11)

CHAPTER 1

Getting started

In a hurry?

- The **left** pane is your computer. The **right** pane is the server.
- The **transfers drawer** at the bottom shows what is up next, what failed and what is done.
- Hover over any button in the command bar to see what it does.

1.1 Starting Wayport

Start Wayport like any other app, or from a terminal:

```
wayport
```

Watch out

On Linux, Wayport needs a display that supports OpenGL (X11 or Wayland). No other system libraries are needed.

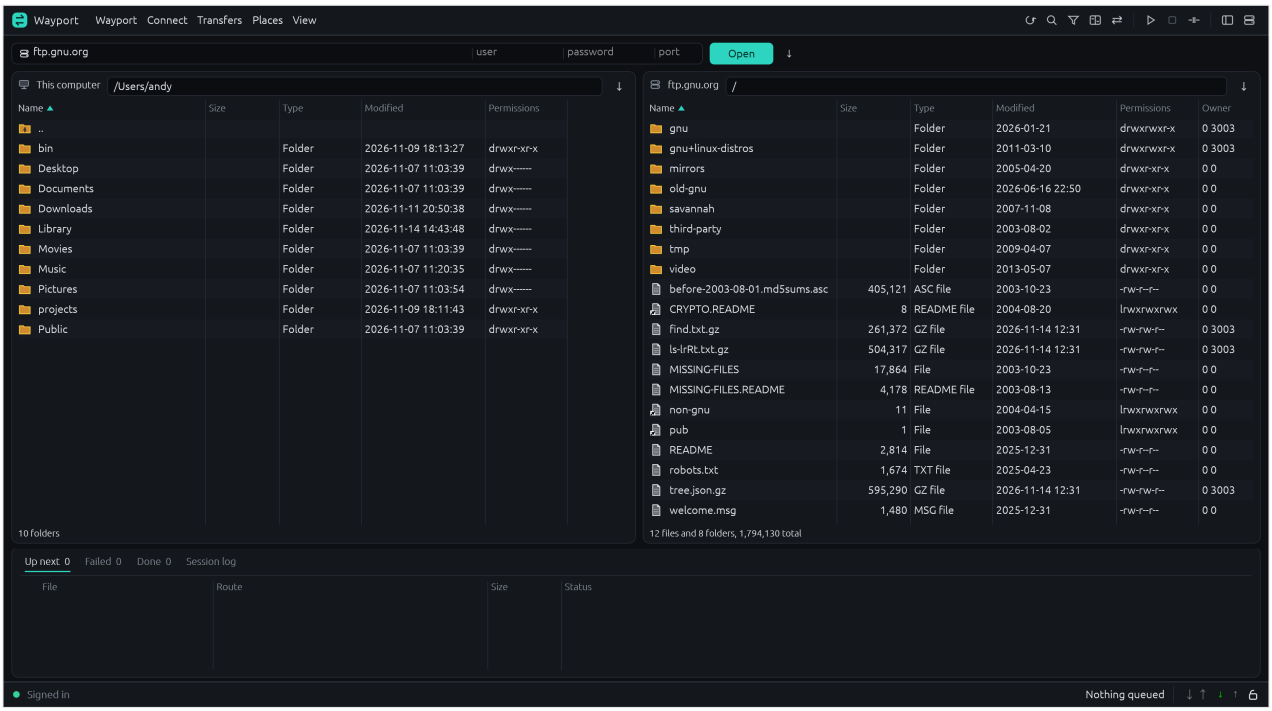
You can also give it a server address to connect to straight away:

```
wayport sftp://alex@files.example.co.uk/home/alex
```

Option	What it does
`<url>`	Connects to this address when Wayport opens.
`-s`, `--site <path>`	Connects to a saved site, for example `"0/My Sites/Work"`. The top level is always written `0/My Sites` here, even though Sites shows it as **Your sites**.
`-l`, `--logontype <t>`	With an FTP address only: `ask` (ask for the password) or `interactive`.
`-a`, `--local <dir>`	Opens the **This computer** pane in this folder.
`-c`, `--config <dir>`	Keeps settings in this folder instead of the usual place.
`-v`, `--version`	Prints the version number and exits.
`-h`, `--help`	Prints the list of options and exits.

> **Tip**
>
> You can't use `-s` and an address together. More on settings folders is in Your data (p. 191).

1.2 A tour of the main window



The main window with its areas

The main window while connected. From top to bottom: the header with the menus and the command bar, the connect bar, the two panes, the transfers drawer and the status bar.

From top to bottom, the main window has:

1. **Header** – the Wayport mark and the menu bar on the left, with every command grouped by topic. The **command bar** sits at the right-hand end of the same row: one-click buttons for common jobs.
2. **Connect bar** – connect fast without saving a site.
3. **This computer** (left) – the files on your computer.
4. **Server** (right) – the files on the server. Once you're connected, the pane is labelled with the server's name.
5. **Transfers drawer** – files up next to be copied, plus failed and done ones. By default the **session log** (what Wayport and the server are saying to each other) is a tab in here too.
6. **Status bar** – the latest status message, how much is queued, the bandwidth cap, network activity and whether the connection is encrypted.

When you have more than one window tab open, a row of **tabs** appears above the panes too. See Tabs (p. 18).

> **Tip**
>
> In every window and dialog, the main button (such as **Save**, **Open** or **Connect**) is teal. The others are plain.

1.3 The menu bar

The menus sit in the header along the top, next to the Wayport mark.

Menu	What you find there
Wayport	About Wayport, Licence, Preferences, Network setup assistant, Import and Export sites and settings, Erase history and passwords, Quit Wayport.
Connect	Sites, Save as a site, Reconnect, Disconnect, Stop what's running, window tabs, Find files on the server, Run a server command, Ask for hidden files.
Transfers	Start all or Pause all, Copy by path, Files you're editing, Conflict rules, Line endings, Keep modified dates, Bandwidth cap.
Places	Pin this folder pair, Edit places, plus your saved places.
View	Reload listings, Hide files by rule, Side-by-side diff, Follow folders on both sides, and which areas are shown.

> **Tip**
>
> A **Debug** menu appears too if you tick **Show the Debug menu** in Preferences (p. 170) (the **Diagnostics** page).

1.4 The command bar

The command bar is a row of small icon buttons at the right-hand end of the header. Hover over any button to see a short description. From left to right:

Button	What it does
Reload both listings	Reloads both file lists.
Find files on the server	Searches the server for files.
Hide files by rule	Opens the rules for hiding files. Right-click to switch the rules on or off.
Side-by-side diff	Highlights differences between the two sides. Right-click to choose what counts as a match: **Match on size** or **Match on date**, and **Only show differences**.

Button	What it does
Follow folders on both sides	Opening a folder on one side opens the folder with the same path on the other.
Start all / **Pause all**	Starts or pauses the transfers that are up next.
Stop what's running	Stops the current operation.
Disconnect / **Reconnect to the last server**	One button: **Disconnect** while this tab has a server, **Reconnect to the last server** when it doesn't.
Layout	A menu for showing or hiding **Folder tree (this computer)**, **Folder tree (server)**, **Transfers drawer**, **Session log** and **Connect bar**.
Sites	Opens your saved sites. Right-click it for a quick list of sites to connect to.

Buttons that are "on" (such as **Side-by-side diff**) have a tinted background. Greyed-out buttons can't be used right now.

The diff colours are explained in Transfers and browsing (p. 141).

1.5 The connect bar

Use the connect bar to connect fast without saving a site.

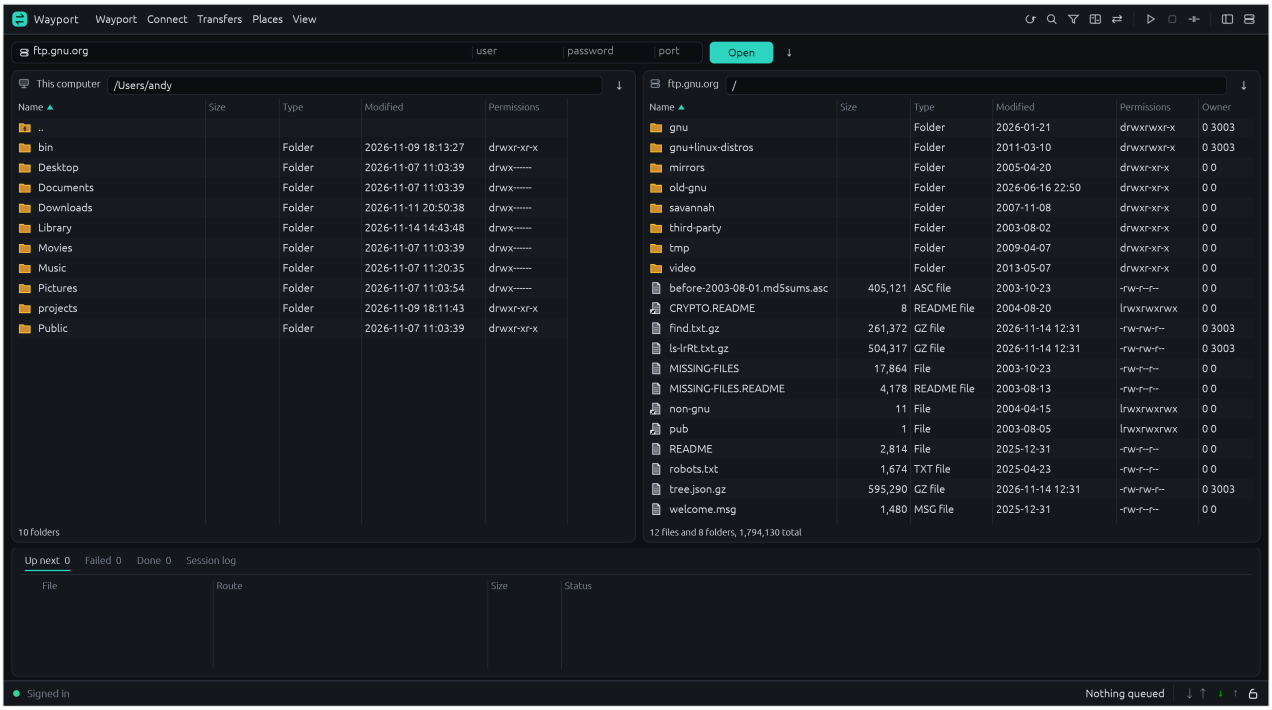
It's one long box, split into four parts. They have no labels. Instead, the grey hint text inside each one tells you what goes there: **sftp://host, ftp://host or a cloud URL**, **user**, **password** and **port**.

Fill them in and click the teal **Open** button.

The small down-arrow button (**Recent connections**) at the end of the bar opens your recent connections. It also has **Clear fields** and **Forget recent connections**.

Full details are in Connecting (p. 20).

1.6 The session log



The main window, with the session log as a tab in the transfers drawer

The session log shows commands Wayport sends and the server's replies.

The session log is a running record of the connection. By default it's the **Session log** tab in the transfers drawer.

To move it above the file panes or beside the transfers, see Showing and hiding areas (p. 17).

Each line starts with a label:

Label	Meaning
Note	What Wayport is doing, such as "Signed in".
Sent	A command Wayport sent to the server (blue).
Reply	The server's reply (green).
Error	Something went wrong (red).
Debug	Extra detail, only when debug logging is on.

Tip

When something goes wrong, the last few red lines usually explain why. See Troubleshooting (p. 203).

1.7 The two panes

Both panes work the same way. Each sits on its own card.

At the top left is the pane's name: **This computer** on the local side, and the server's name on the server side (just **Server** until you connect).

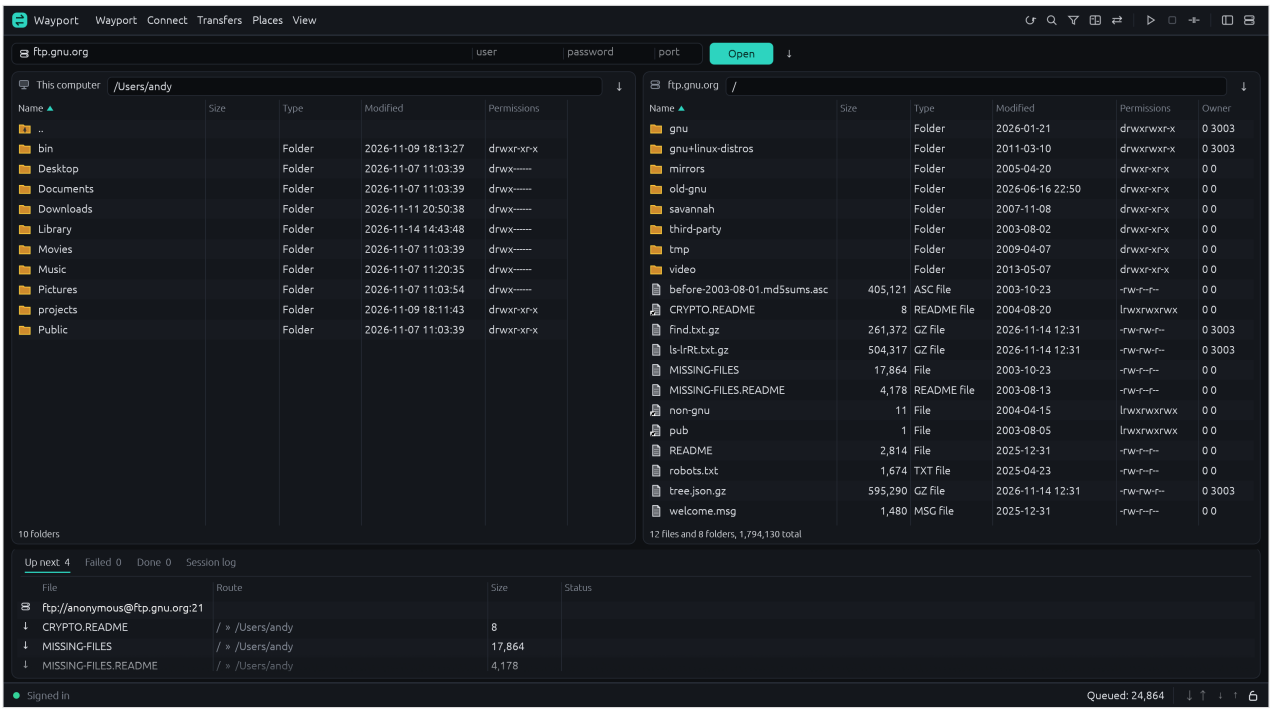
Each pane has:

- **A path box** – next to the name, showing the current folder. Type a path and press **Enter** to go there. The small down-arrow button (**Recent folders**) at the right end of the box lists folders you visited recently.
- **Folder tree** – the folder structure. Click a folder to open it. The trees are hidden at first; turn them on from the **View** menu or the **Layout** button.
- **File list** – the files and folders in the current folder, with columns for **Name**, **Size**, **Type**, **Modified** and **Permissions**.
- **A folder summary** under the list, such as "4 files and 3 folders, 72,037 total".

Before you connect, the server pane says "Not connected".

Browsing, copying and managing files is covered in Transfers and browsing (p. 141).

1.8 The transfers drawer



The transfers drawer with four queued files

The transfers drawer, grouped by server, with each file's route and size.

The drawer has tabs along its top. The one you're looking at is underlined. The number after each name is how many items it holds.

- **Up next** – waiting or in progress.
- **Failed** – files that could not be copied.
- **Done** – files that finished.
- **Session log** – the session log (p. 15), unless you've moved it somewhere else.

Columns: **File**, **Route** (where the file is copied from and to), **Size** and **Status**. On the **Failed** tab the last column is **Reason**.

1.9 The status bar

The status bar runs along the very bottom. From left to right:

- **Status dot and last status message**, such as "Signed in". The dot is green while connected, red after an error and grey when idle. To read the state in words, hover over the dot (or, when there is no message, read the text beside it). Errors also show their text in red.
- **Queued total**, such as "Nothing queued" or "Queued: 24,864".
- **Bandwidth cap** – two arrows. Bright means the cap is on. Click to turn it on or off. Right-click for **Bandwidth cap** and **Set bandwidth cap…**
- **Network activity** – an up and a down arrow that light up green when data is sent or received.
- **Padlock** – shown while connected. A closed padlock means the connection is encrypted; click it to see the **Connection security** details. An open padlock means it isn't, for example "FTP (not encrypted)".

1.10 Showing and hiding areas

Use the **View** menu to turn areas on and off:

Menu item	Shortcut
Command bar	–
Connect bar	–
Folder tree (this computer)	Ctrl+R
Folder tree (server)	Ctrl+Shift+R
Transfers drawer	Ctrl+Shift+Q
Session log	Ctrl+E
Folder summaries	–

The **Layout** button in the command bar has the same switches for the trees, the transfers drawer, the session log and the connect bar.

> **Tip**
> To rearrange the panes (for example, stack them, put the session log above the file panes or beside the transfers, or put the server on the left), go to **Wayport** > **Preferences…** > **Appearance** and use the **Window layout** card. See Preferences (p. 170).

You can drag the borders between areas to resize them.

1.11 Tabs

Window tabs let you connect to several servers at once. Each tab has its own connection, folders and session log.

1. Choose **Connect** > **New window tab** (Ctrl+T).
2. Connect to a server in the new tab.
3. Click a tab's name to switch to it.

Done A row of tabs appears above the panes. Each tab keeps its own connection.

The tab row only appears when two or more tabs are open. Each tab is named after the site, or the server address. An empty tab says "Not connected".

Right-click a tab for **New window tab**, **Close**, **Close the others** and **Reload**. Middle-click a tab to close it.

> **Watch out**
> The last tab never closes. **Close window tab** (Ctrl+W) just disconnects it instead.

1.12 Keyboard shortcuts

On macOS, use **Cmd** where this guide says **Ctrl**.

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl+S	Open Sites
Ctrl+T	New window tab
Ctrl+W	Close window tab
Ctrl+D	Disconnect
F5	Reload listings
Ctrl+P	Start all or Pause all
F3	Find files on the server

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl+B	Pin this folder pair
Ctrl+Q	Quit Wayport

The full list is in Troubleshooting (p. 203). Shortcuts don’t work while a dialog is open.

1.13 Closing Wayport

Choose **Wayport** > **Quit Wayport** (Ctrl+Q), or close the window.

Wayport asks you to confirm if transfers are still running, or if you are still editing files. It also asks every time if **Confirm before quitting** is ticked in **Preferences** > **Startup and windows**.

Done You know your way around. Time to connect to a server.

Next: 2. Connecting (p. 20)

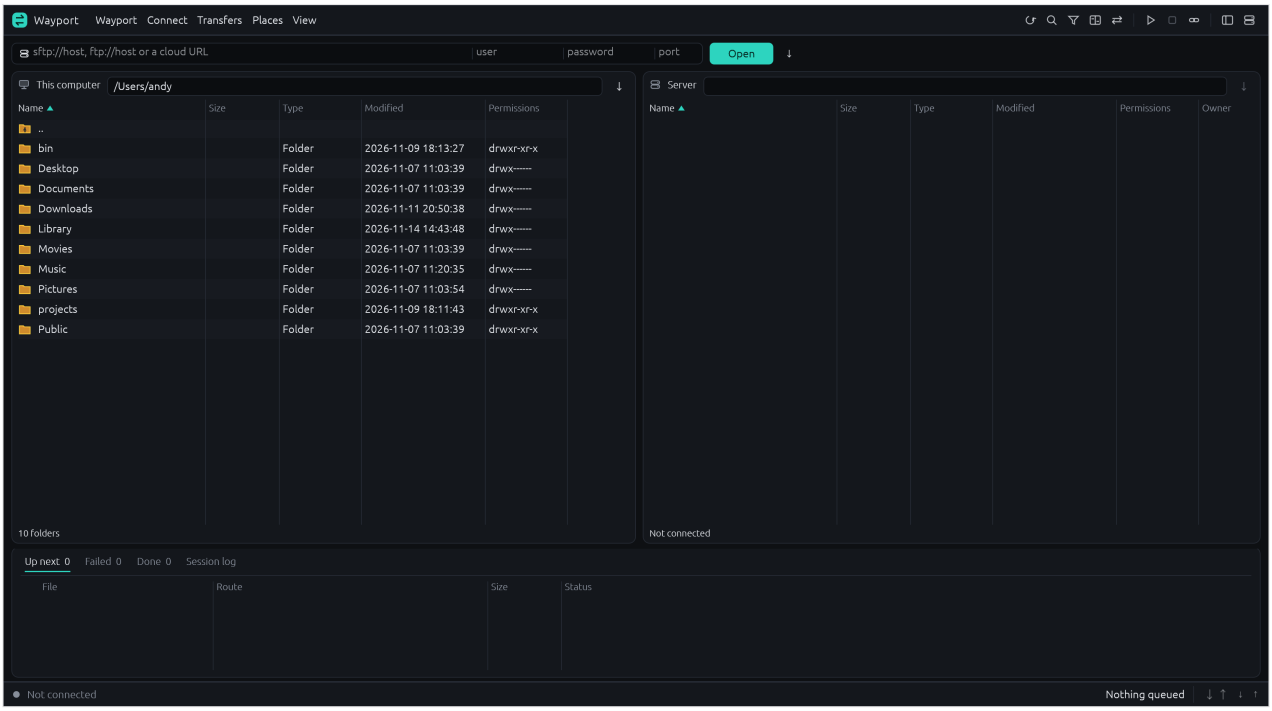
CHAPTER 2

Connecting

In a hurry?

- **Quick one-off?** Type the server address, user name and password in the **connect bar** and click **Open**.
- **A server you use often?** Save it under **Sites** (Ctrl+S), then click **Connect**.
- **First visit to a secure server?** Wayport shows its certificate or host key. Check it, tick the box so it isn't asked again, click **Trust and connect**.
- **Done?** Click **Disconnect** (Ctrl+D). **Reconnect** takes you straight back.
- **Several servers at once?** Open a new window tab with Ctrl+T.

2.1 The connect bar



The connect bar under the header

The connect bar, under the header: one box split into address, user, password and port, then the Open button.

Use the connect bar when you just want to get in quickly. It's one long box split into four parts. They have no labels, just grey hint text inside them.

1. Type the server address in the first part (its hint says **sftp://host, ftp://host or a cloud URL**).
2. Type your user name in **user** and your password in **password**.
3. Leave **port** empty to use the usual port, or type the one you were given.
4. Click the teal **Open** button, or press **Enter** in any part.

Done Once you're signed in, the server's files appear in the right-hand pane.

> **Tip**
> Leave **user** empty to sign in anonymously. Many public download servers allow this.

Choosing the protocol

Put the protocol at the start of the address to choose how to connect. Without one, Wayport uses FTP.

You type	Wayport connects with
`ftp://host`	FTP, using encryption if the server offers it
`ftpes://host`	FTP over explicit TLS (encryption required)
`ftps://host`	FTP over implicit TLS (port 990)
`sftp://host`	SFTP (over SSH, port 22)
`davs://host` or `webdavs://host`	WebDAV over HTTPS
`dav://host` or `webdav://host`	WebDAV over plain HTTP

If you give only a port, Wayport guesses: port **22** means SFTP and **990** means implicit FTPS.

Putting everything in the address

You can type a full address in the address part, like `sftp://alex:secret@files.example.co.uk:2222/home/alex`.

- **User and password** go before the `@`.
- **Port** goes after a `:` at the end of the host name.
- **A folder** after the host opens straight away.
- **IPv6 addresses** go in square brackets, like `[2001:db8::1]:21`.

> **Security**
>
> Avoid putting passwords in the address on a shared computer. Use the **password** part instead.

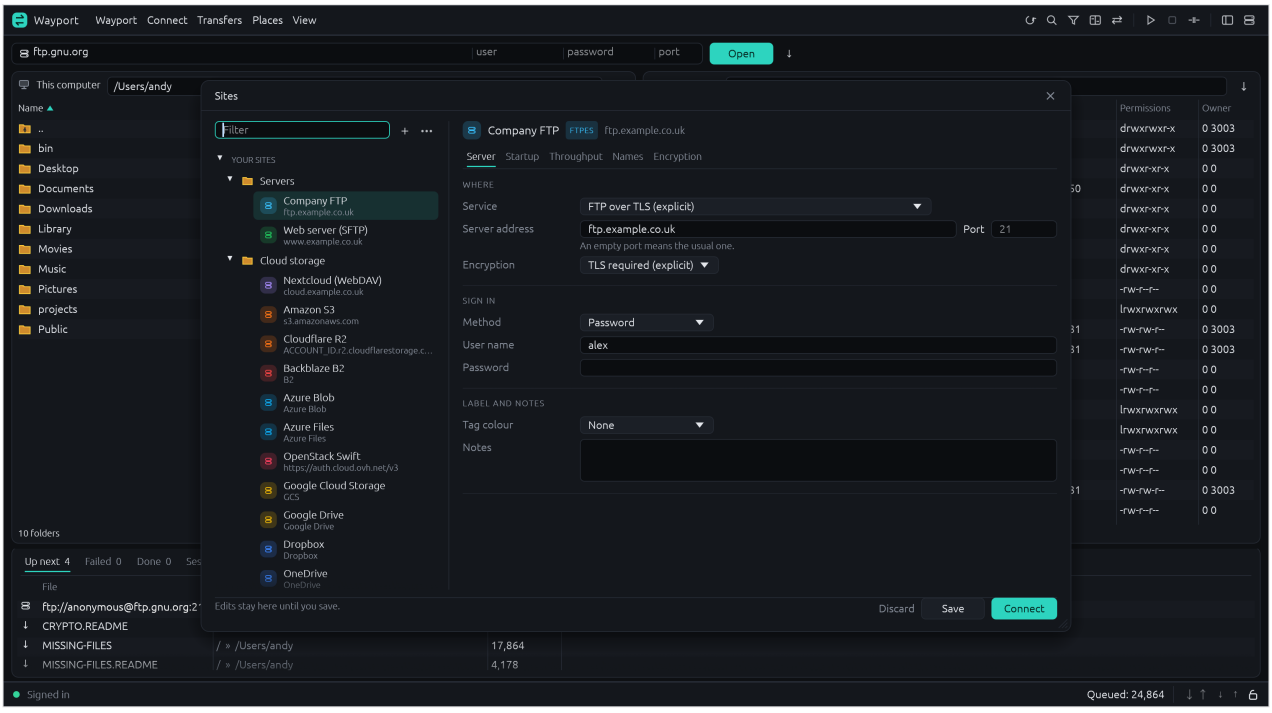
Recent connections

The small down-arrow button after **Open** (its tooltip says **Recent connections**) opens a list of your last 10 connections. Click one to connect again.

The same list holds **Clear fields** (empties the four parts) and **Forget recent connections** (forgets the list).

> **Watch out**
>
> Passwords are not kept in this list. You'll be asked for the password again unless you saved the site.

2.2 Sites



The Sites window with groups of saved sites

The Sites window. Your sites are on the left, the selected site's details on the right.

Sites keeps the details of servers you use often. Open it with **Connect** > **Sites...**, the **Sites** button at the right-hand end of the command bar, or **Ctrl+S**.

It has three parts:

- **Site list** (left) – a **Filter** box with two small buttons beside it, then a tree of your groups and sites. Each site shows a small coloured badge for its protocol, with the host name under the site name.
  - **+** (**Add**) adds a **Site**, a **Group**, or a **Place in this site**.
  - **⋯** (**Rename, duplicate or remove**) has **Rename…**, **Duplicate** and **Remove…** for the selected entry.
- **Details** (right) – a header with the site's name, a coloured protocol tag (such as **SFTP**) and the server address. Below it, a row of tabs (**Server**, **Startup** and so on) and the settings themselves, grouped in cards.
- **Bottom bar** – the reminder "Edits stay here until you save.", then **Discard**, **Save** and **Connect** (bottom right).

If nothing is selected, the right side says **Pick a site** and offers an **Add a site** button. Select a group and it tells you how many sites it holds.

Save saves your changes. **Discard** throws them away. **Connect** saves and connects to the selected site.

> **Tip**
> Right-click any entry in the tree for the same actions, including **Connect**.

2.3 Groups and sites

Your own entries live under **Your sites**. You can make groups inside groups to keep things tidy.

You may also see **Bundled** sites. Your administrator sets these up. They're marked **READ-ONLY**: you can connect to them but not change them. See Your data (p. 191).

Type in **Filter** to show only sites whose names match. Groups that hold a match open up automatically.

Each site can have a **Tag colour**. A coloured dot then appears at the right of its row in the tree.

Making a group

1. Select **Your sites**, or the group to put it in.
2. Click **+** and choose **Group**.
3. Type a name and click **OK**.

Done The new group appears in the tree, ready for sites.

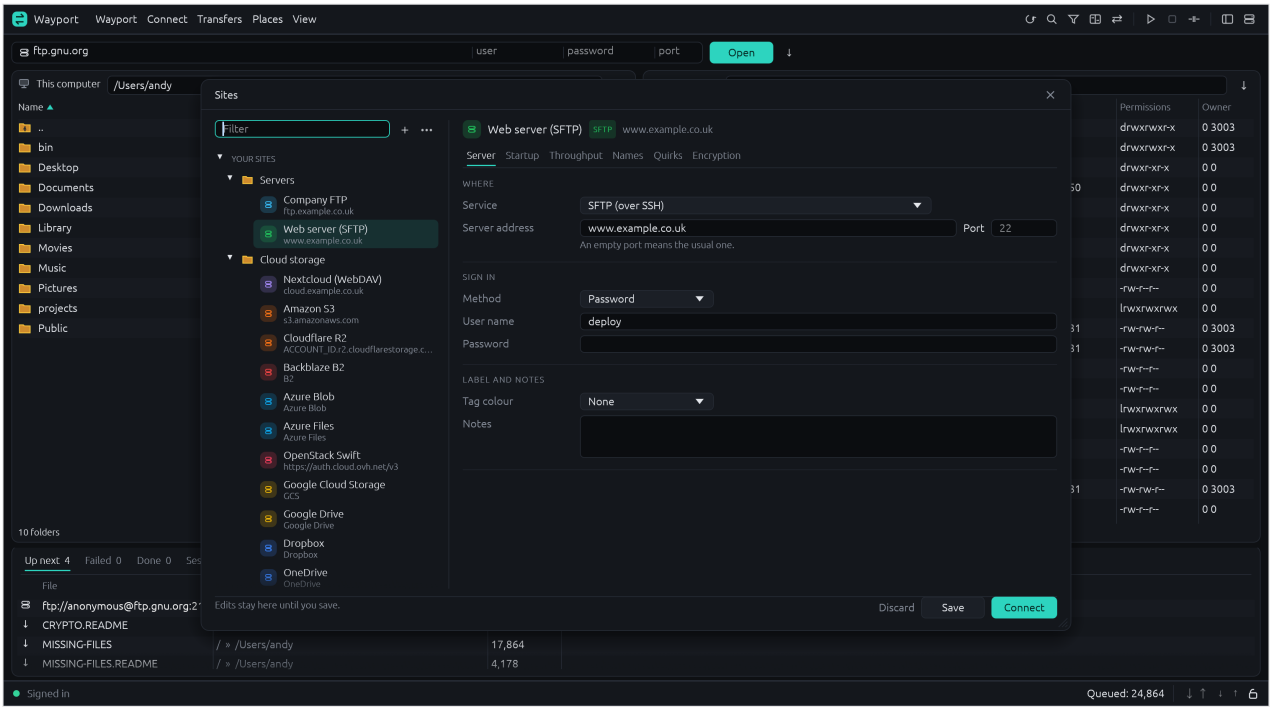
2.4 Adding a site

1. Open **Sites** (**Ctrl+S**).
2. Select the group to put the site in.
3. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
4. Type a name for the site and click **OK**.
5. In the **Where** card, choose the **Service**. The list is grouped into **Servers**, **WebDAV**, **Object storage**, **Cloud drives** and more.
6. Fill in **Server address** and, if needed, **Port**.
7. In the **Sign in** card, choose a **Method** and fill in **User name** and **Password**.
8. Click **Save** to save, or **Connect** to save and connect.

Done The site is saved. Next time, just select it and click **Connect**.

Each kind of server has its own extra fields. Connection types (p. 39) explains every one.

2.5 The Server tab



Camera The Server tab for an SFTP site

The Server tab. The fields change with the service you choose.

The Server tab groups its fields into cards:

- **Where**
- **Sign in**
- **Service options** (only for services that have extra settings, sometimes with a fold-out **MORE OPTIONS** section under it)
- **Label and notes**.

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Service	Where	How to connect. The list is grouped into **Servers** (FTP, SFTP, SMB, HDFS), **WebDAV**, **Object storage**, **Cloud drives**, **Encrypted cloud drives**, **Photos and media**, **File hosting**, **Business file sharing** and **Read-only sources**. Type in its **Search connection types…** box to find one. See Connection types (p. 39).	FTP
Server address	Where	The server's name or address. Some services call it **Endpoint** or **Auth URL**. Services with a single address (such as Dropbox) hide it.	–

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Port	Where	The network port, on the same line as **Server address**. Leave it empty for the usual one.	The usual port: 21 for FTP, 22 for SFTP, 990 for implicit FTPS, 443 for most others
Encryption	Where	FTP only. See the table below.	TLS when available (explicit)
Method	Sign in	How you sign in. See Sign-in methods (p. 27).	Anonymous
User name	Sign in	Your user name. Some services use another label, such as **Access key ID**.	–
Password	Sign in	Your password, or the service's secret key.	–
Tag colour	Label and notes	Colours the site's dot in the tree.	None
Notes	Label and notes	Your own notes about the site.	Empty

FTP encryption choices

Choice	What it means
TLS when available (explicit)	Encrypts if the server can. If not, Wayport warns you before using an unencrypted connection.
TLS required (explicit)	Always encrypts. Stops if the server can't.
TLS required (implicit)	Encrypts from the very first byte. Usually port 990.
Off: plain text	Never encrypts. Your password travels in plain text.

> **Security**
>
> Choose a "TLS required" option whenever your server supports it.

If a service is listed but not supported yet, the **Where** card says "Wayport can't connect to this service yet. The site is kept for when it can."

Browser sign-in services

Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, Box and Google Cloud Storage use browser sign-in. There is no password box.

Instead the **Sign in** card has a **Status** line with a small tag: grey **NOT YET AUTHORISED**, or green **CONNECTED** followed by "Access is saved with this site." Click **Sign out** to forget it.

When you connect without a saved sign-in, Wayport opens your web browser. Sign in there within 5 minutes, then come back to Wayport.

Each service needs an app registered with the provider first. Connection types (p. 39) walks you through it.

2.6 Sign-in methods

Sign-in method	What happens	Available for
Anonymous	No user name or password. For public servers.	FTP, SFTP, WebDAV, S3
Password	Wayport saves your user name and password.	All
Ask each time	Wayport saves the user name, and asks for the password each time you connect.	All except browser sign-in services
Interactive	Wayport asks for every answer the server wants, such as a one-time code.	FTP, SFTP
Account	Like **Password**, plus an **Account** name some FTP servers need.	FTP
Key file	Signs in with an SSH key file (`.ppk` or `.pem`) instead of a password.	SFTP

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> If Wayport isn't keeping passwords (**Never keep them** in **Preferences** > **Passwords**), **Password** and **Account** aren't available. Wayport switches the site to **Ask each time** and tells you.

2.7 The Startup tab

The Startup tab has three cards: **Server**, **Open in** and **Clock**.

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Path style	Server	How the server writes folder paths. Change it only if folders look wrong.	Detect automatically
Connect directly, skipping the proxy	Server	Connects directly, even if you set up a proxy in **Preferences** > **Proxies**.	Off
On this computer	Open in	The folder on your computer to open when you connect.	Empty
On the server	Open in	The folder on the server to open when you connect.	Empty
Follow folders on both sides	Open in	Opening a folder on one side opens the same path on the other. Needs both folders.	Off
Start in side-by-side diff	Open in	Turns on the side-by-side diff when you connect.	Off
Shift by	Clock	Corrects file times if the server's clock is in another time zone. Hours (−24 to 24) and minutes (−59 to 59).	0 hours, 0 minutes

Path styles you can pick: Unix, VMS, DOS (backslash separators), MVS/OS/390/z/OS, VxWorks, z/VM, HP NonStop, DOS-like (virtual paths), Cygwin, and DOS (forward-slash separators).

2.8 The Throughput tab

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Mode	Data channel	**Use preference**, **Active** or **Passive**. Mainly for FTP. **Use preference** follows the **Mode** on the **FTP** page of Preferences (p. 170).	Use preference
Cap connections to this server	Parallel connections	Caps how many connections Wayport opens to this server at once.	Off
Up to	Parallel connections	The cap, from 1 to 10.	1

> **Tip**
>
> Turn on the cap if the server complains about "too many connections".

2.9 The Names tab

This tab only appears for FTP and SFTP sites. Its **File names** card has three choices.

Setting	What it does
Work it out	Wayport works out how file names are encoded. This is the default.
UTF-8	Always treats names as UTF-8.
Something else	Lets you type a **Character set** name.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> The wrong character set makes file names with accents or symbols look garbled.

2.10 The Quirks tab

This tab only appears for SFTP sites. Its **SFTP quirks** card is for servers that don't follow the SFTP rules closely. All options are off by default.

Setting	What it does
Tolerate malformed file attributes	Skips bad file details instead of failing.
Leave symbolic links unresolved (no readlink)	Doesn't try to follow links.
Skip the long-form folder listing	Ignores the server's own text listing of each file.

2.11 The Encryption tab

In a hurry?

- Tick **Encrypt files and names on this server**.
- Pick a folder on the server for the encrypted files, for example `/backup`.
- Type an encryption password. **Write it down.** Without it, nobody can open the files, including you.
- Connect. Wayport shows that folder as `/` and everything you put there is encrypted first.

Every site has this tab, whatever kind of server it is. Its card is called **Encrypt before upload**. Wayport encrypts each file and its name on your computer before sending it. The server only ever sees scrambled data.

Wayport uses the same format as rclone's **crypt** remotes. A folder you fill with Wayport can be read by rclone, and the other way round, as long as the settings match.

Setting it up

1. Open **Sites** and pick the site.
2. Open the **Encryption** tab.
3. Tick **Encrypt files and names on this server**.
4. In **Encrypted folder**, type the folder on the server that should hold the encrypted files. For S3 and other bucket services, start with the bucket, for example `/my-bucket/secret`.
5. Type an **Encryption password**. Add a **Salt** too if you want extra protection.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows the encrypted folder as `/`. Everything you put there is encrypted first.

> **Watch out**
> If you lose the encryption password (or the salt), the files can't be recovered. Wayport can't reset it for you.

> **Tip**
> To open a folder made by rclone, copy rclone's settings. rclone stores its passwords scrambled, so use `rclone reveal` on the `password` and `password2` values from your rclone config.

Encryption fields

The fields marked "(more options)" are in the fold-out **MORE OPTIONS** section under the card.

Field	What it does
Encrypt files and names on this server	Turns encryption on for this site.
Encrypted folder	The folder on the server that holds the encrypted files. Wayport shows it as `/`.
Encryption password	The secret used to encrypt everything. Saved like your site password, so a master password protects it.
Salt (second password)	Optional. Must match if the folder was set up with one (rclone calls it `password2`).
File names (more options)	**Encrypt** (the default), **Obfuscate** (lightly scrambled, keeps the length) or **Leave readable**.
Encrypt folder names too (more options)	On by default. Turn it off to keep folder names readable.
Name encoding (more options)	**base32** works everywhere. **base64** gives shorter names but needs a server that treats upper and lower case as different.

Field	What it does
Suffix for readable names (more options)	Added to file names when names are left readable. Default `.bin`.

Good to know

- Downloads and uploads go through a temporary copy in your system's temp folder, so you need free space for one extra copy of the largest file.
- Interrupted transfers start again from the beginning. Encrypted files can't be resumed.
- Files and folders whose names can't be decrypted (put there by something else) are hidden. The session log says how many were skipped.
- **Run a server command…** isn't available on an encrypted site.

2.12 Places in a site

A place remembers a pair of folders on one site. Connecting to it opens those folders straight away.

1. Select a site in **Sites**.
2. Click **+** and choose **Place in this site** (or right-click the site and choose **Add a place**).
3. Type a name and click **OK**.
4. In the **Opens** card, fill in **On this computer** and **On the server**.
5. Tick **Follow folders on both sides** or **Start in side-by-side diff** if you want them.
6. Click **Save**.

Done The place appears under its site in the tree.

Places also appear at the bottom of the **Places** menu while you're connected to that site.

There are also places that aren't tied to one site (**Places** > **Pin this folder pair…**). See Transfers and browsing (p. 141).

2.13 Renaming, duplicating and removing

Select an entry first, then click ··· (or right-click the entry):

- **Rename…** – type a new name and click **OK**.
- **Duplicate** – makes a copy with a new name, just below the original. Handy for a similar server.
- **Remove…** – asks “Remove from Sites?”. Click **Yes**.

> **Watch out**
> Removing a group removes every site inside it. Click **Discard** in Sites to undo, as long as you haven’t clicked **Save** yet.

You can’t move a site to another group by dragging. Duplicate it into place instead, then remove the old one.

2.14 Connecting to a saved site

Any of these work:

- **Sites:** select the site or place, then click **Connect**.
- **Command bar:** right-click the **Sites** button, then click a site.
- **Command line:** `wayport --site "0/My Sites/Work"`. See Getting started (p. 11).

> **Tip**
> To open Sites every time Wayport starts, tick **Show Sites when Wayport opens** in **Wayport** > **Preferences…** > **Startup and windows**.

Saving a connect bar connection

1. Connect with the connect bar.
2. Choose **Connect** > **Save as a site…**
3. Sites opens with a new site under **Your sites**, named after the server address. Click ··· > **Rename…** if you want a different name.
4. Click **Save**.

Done The site is saved under **Your sites**, ready to connect to from Sites.

2.15 Saving passwords

The first time you save a site with a password, Wayport asks **Keep passwords?**

Choice	What happens
Keep them	Passwords are saved on this computer.
Keep them, locked	Passwords are saved, locked with one master password you choose.
Never keep them	Nothing is saved. Wayport asks each time you connect.

For **Keep them, locked**, type a master password of at least 8 characters in **Lock with**, then again in **Once more**. Click **Done**.

> **Security**
>
> A lost master password can’t be recovered. Choose one you’ll remember.

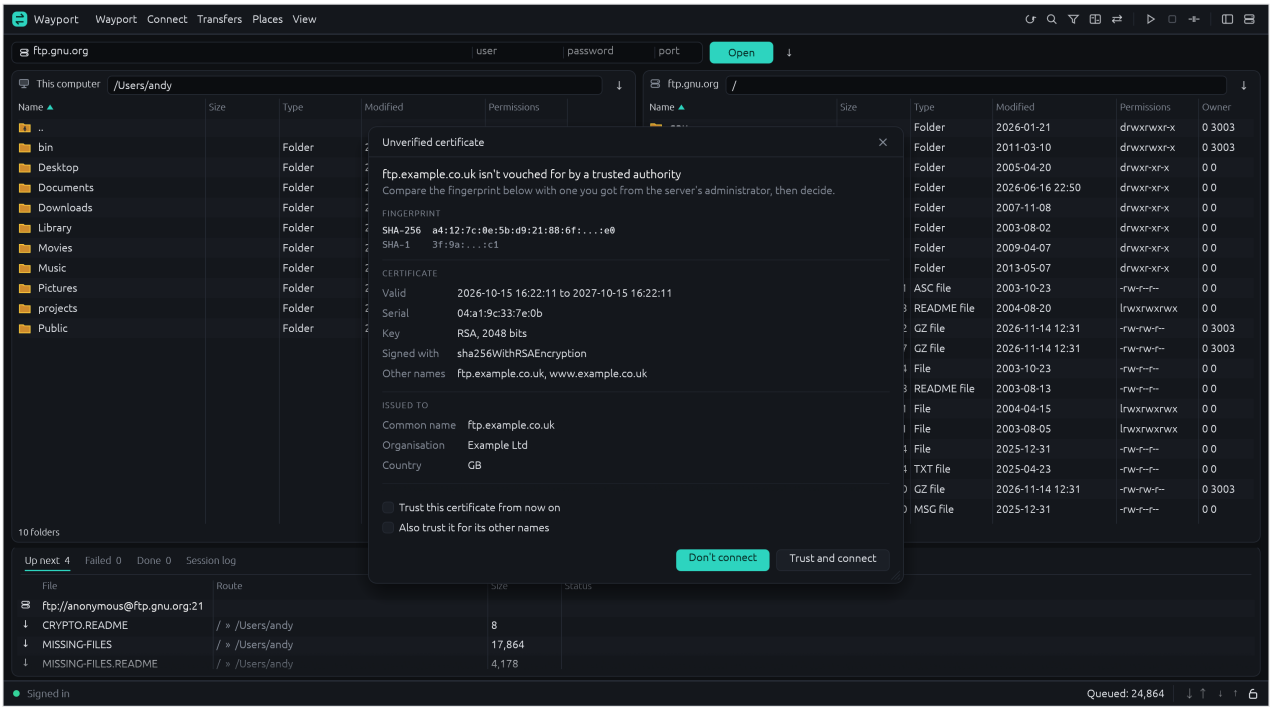
You can change this later in **Wayport** > **Preferences…** > **Passwords**. How passwords are stored is explained in Your data (p. 191).

2.16 Security prompts

Wayport checks who it’s talking to. The first time you connect to a secure server, it asks you to confirm.

In these prompts the teal button (the one **Enter** picks) is **Don’t connect**, so a stray key press never trusts a server by accident.

Unverified certificate (FTPS)



The Unverified certificate prompt

The Unverified certificate prompt. Compare the fingerprint with the one your provider gave you.

This appears for FTP over TLS when Wayport hasn't seen the server's certificate before.

1. In the **Fingerprint** card, compare the **SHA-256** fingerprint with the one from your server provider.
2. If the server sent a chain of certificates, use the **Server**, **Intermediate** and **Root** buttons at the top to look at each one.
3. Tick **Trust this certificate from now on** so you aren't asked again.
4. Tick **Also trust it for its other names** if you use the server under other names. (It only appears when the certificate covers other names.)
5. Click **Trust and connect** to connect, or **Don't connect** to stop.

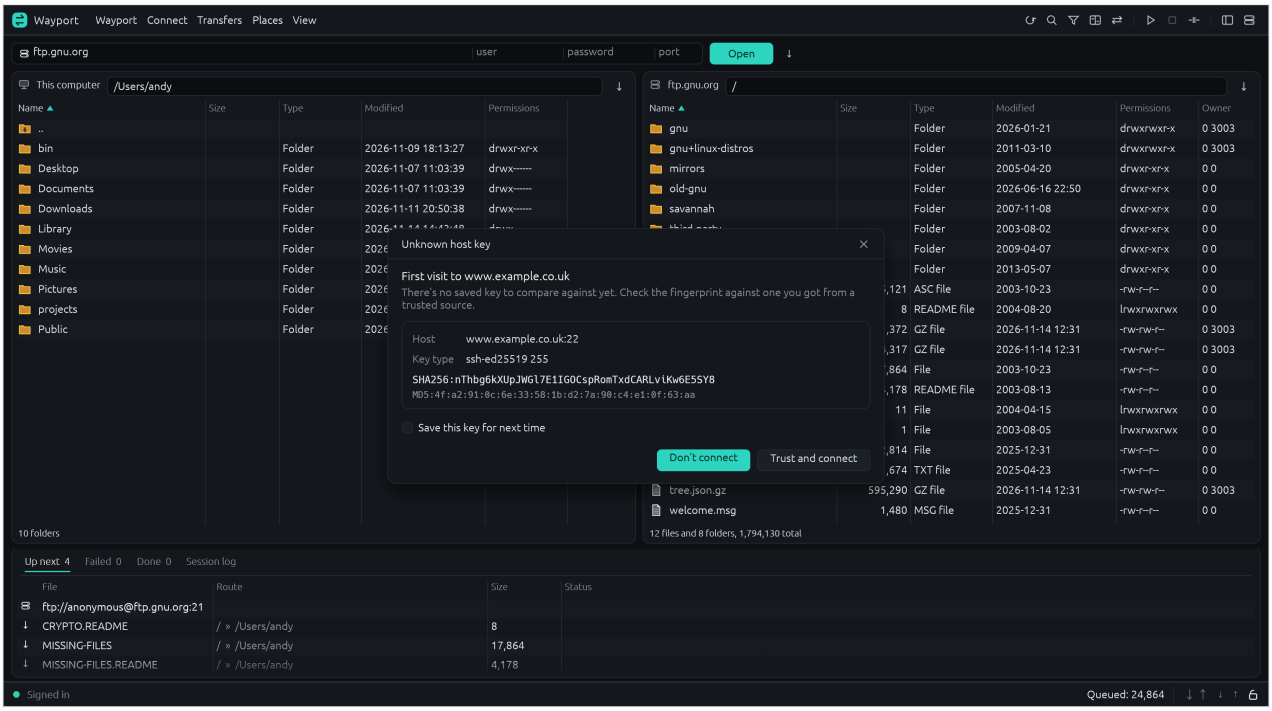
Done Wayport connects. If you ticked **Trust this certificate from now on**, it won't ask about this certificate again.

Watch for problems: a red box saying "This certificate wasn't issued for …", or a **Valid** line in the **Certificate** card that ends in "expired" or "not valid yet".

> **Security**
>
> If you see a warning and didn't expect one, click **Don't connect** and ask your provider.

> **Tip**
>
> While connected, click the padlock in the status bar to see the certificate again in the **Connection security** window.

Unknown host key (SFTP)



The Unknown host key prompt

The Unknown host key prompt shows the server's host key fingerprints.

This appears for SFTP when Wayport hasn't seen the server before. It's headed "First visit to" and the server's name.

1. Compare the **SHA256** fingerprint with the one from your provider.
2. Tick **Save this key for next time**.
3. Click **Trust and connect**.

Done Wayport connects, and won't ask about this server's key again.

If the **Key type** line ends in "weak algorithm", the server uses an old, weak key type.

Host key changed (SFTP)

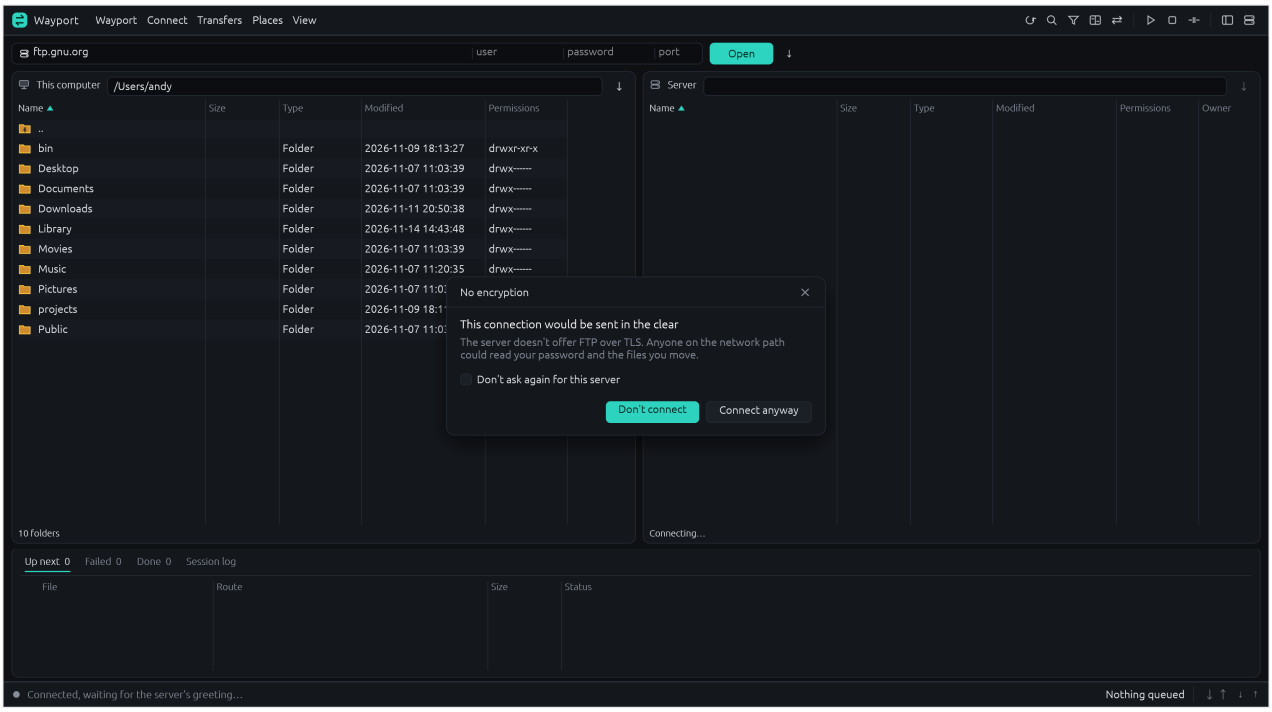
The **Host key changed** prompt means the server's host key has changed since last time. Either the server was reinstalled, or someone is intercepting the connection.

1. Contact the server's administrator. Ask if the key changed.
2. Only if they confirm it, tick **Save this as the new key**.
3. Click **Trust and connect**.

Done Wayport connects and remembers the new key.

> **Security**
>
> Never click **Trust and connect** on a changed key you can't explain.

No encryption



The No encryption prompt

Wayport warns before falling back to plain, unencrypted FTP.

This appears when your site uses **TLS when available (explicit)** and the server doesn't offer encryption.

- Click **Connect anyway** to carry on without encryption, or **Don't connect** to stop.
- Tick **Don't ask again for this server** to skip the warning next time.

A red box appears if earlier connections to this server were encrypted. That's a warning sign. Be careful.

Data channel unprotected

This rare warning ("The server stopped reusing its TLS session") means the server has stopped protecting file transfers in the way it used to (TLS session resumption).

It can be a sign of tampering.

Only click **Connect anyway** after talking to your server provider.

2.17 Password prompts

Sign in

Shown when a site uses **Ask each time**, or no password was saved.

1. Type the **Password** (and **User**, if asked).
2. Leave **Remember until Wayport quits** ticked to avoid retyping it this session.
3. Click **Sign in**.

Done Wayport signs in and carries on connecting.

Verification codes and key passphrases

With the **Interactive** sign-in method, the server can ask questions one by one. A window titled **Verification code** asks for a one-time code. Type it and click **Continue**.

If your SSH key file has a passphrase, a window titled **Unlock key** says "The key … is protected by a passphrase." Type it and click **Continue**.

Unlock passwords

If you use a master password, Wayport asks for it before it can unlock a saved password.

1. Type the master password in **Password**.
2. Leave **Stay unlocked until Wayport quits** ticked to be asked only once.
3. Click **Unlock**.

Done Wayport unlocks your saved passwords and carries on.

Forgot it? Tick **Forgotten it? Erase every password it locks**, then click **Erase**. Wayport erases every saved password. You'll need to type them in again.

2.18 Disconnecting and reconnecting

- **Disconnect** – **Connect** > **Disconnect**, the command bar button, or **Ctrl+D**.
- **Reconnect** – **Connect** > **Reconnect**, or the command bar button (**Reconnect to the last server**, which takes the place of **Disconnect** while you're not connected). Connects again to the last server, in the same folder.
- **Stop** – **Connect** > **Stop what's running** or the command bar button. Stops a connection attempt or a slow listing.

> **Tip**
>
> To reconnect to everything automatically when Wayport starts, tick **Pick up where you left off (tabs and connections)** in **Preferences** > **Startup and windows**.

2.19 Connecting while already connected

If the current tab is already connected, Wayport follows the setting **If a tab is already connected** in **Preferences** > **Startup and windows**:

Choice	What happens
Ask me	Shows a **This tab is in use** prompt where you pick **Open a new tab** or **Replace this one**, then click **Connect**. Tick **Don't ask again** there to stop it asking.
Open another tab	Opens a new window tab for the new connection.
Reuse this tab	Replaces the connection in this tab.

2.20Working with several servers

Each window tab has its own connection. To work with two servers side by side:

1. Connect to the first server.
2. Press **Ctrl+T** for a new window tab.
3. Connect to the second server.
4. Click a tab's name to switch between them.

Tabs are covered in more detail in Getting started (p. 18).

Done You can now connect to any server and keep it saved under Sites.

Next: 3. Connection types (p. 39)

CHAPTER 3

Connection types

In a hurry?

- Wayport talks to **FTP, SFTP, WebDAV and SMB** servers and **over fifty cloud and storage services**. You pick the type from **Service** under **Sites**; the search box finds one fast.
- **Servers** (FTP, SFTP, WebDAV) need a server address, a user name and a password or key.
- **Object stores** (S3, B2, Azure, Swift, Google Cloud Storage) need an access key pair or account key. For S3, choose your **Provider** first and the endpoint fills itself in.
- **Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive and Box** sign in through your web browser. You register your own app with the provider once, then paste its client ID into the site. See Registering an app for browser sign-in (p. 138).
- Every type can **resume downloads**. Only FTP and SFTP can **resume uploads**.

3.1 Which type should I use?

Use whatever your server or provider offers. If you have a choice between FTP and SFTP, pick **SFTP**: it is always encrypted.

Type	How you sign in	Resume downloads	Resume uploads	Folders
FTP (all four encryption choices)	User and password, or anonymous	Yes (if the server supports it)	Yes	Real folders
SFTP	Password, key file, SSH agent or keyboard-interactive	Yes	Yes	Real folders
WebDAV (HTTPS or plain HTTP)	User and password, bearer token, or anonymous	Yes	No	Real folders
S3 and S3-compatible	Access key ID and secret access key, or anonymous	Yes	No	Buckets, then simulated folders (can't rename folders)
Backblaze B2	Application key ID and application key	Yes	No	Buckets, then simulated folders (can't rename folders)

Type	How you sign in	Resume downloads	Resume uploads	Folders
Azure Blob Storage	Account name and key, SAS URL, or anonymous	Yes	No	Containers, then simulated folders (can't rename folders)
Azure Files	Account name and key, or SAS URL	Yes	No	Real folders in one file share
OpenStack Swift	User and password or API key	Yes	No	Containers, then simulated folders
Google Cloud Storage	Service account key file, or browser sign-in	Yes	No	Buckets, then simulated folders (can't rename folders)
Google Drive	Browser sign-in	Yes	No	Real folders
Dropbox	Browser sign-in	Yes	No	Real folders
Microsoft OneDrive / SharePoint	Browser sign-in	Yes	No	Real folders
Box	Browser sign-in	Yes	No	Real folders

"Simulated folders" means the service really stores a flat list of names such as `photos/2026/beach.jpg`. Wayport shows the slashes as folders, so it looks and feels normal.

The main difference: on most of these services you can't rename a whole folder in one go.

More services

These types work the same way: pick them under **Sites**, fill in the fields, connect. Each has its own section below, with what to register and what works.

Group in Sites	Types
Servers	SMB (Windows file sharing) (p. 76), HDFS (Hadoop) (p. 78)
Object storage	Sia (renterd) (p. 79), Oracle Cloud Object Storage (p. 80), QingStor (p. 82), Internet Archive (p. 83), Akamai NetStorage (p. 85)
Cloud drives	pCloud (p. 86), Yandex Disk (p. 87), Koofr and Digi Storage (p. 89), OpenDrive (p. 90), SugarSync (p. 91), put.io (p. 92), Jottacloud (p. 94), HiDrive (p. 96), Zoho WorkDrive (p. 97), premiumize.me (p. 99), Citrix ShareFile (p. 100), iCloud Drive (p. 102), Drime (p. 104), Mail.ru Cloud (p. 105), PikPak (p. 106), Huawei Drive (p. 108)
Encrypted cloud drives	MEGA (p. 109), Filen (p. 111), Internxt (p. 112), Proton Drive (p. 113)
Photos and media	Google Photos (p. 115), Cloudinary (p. 118), ImageKit (p. 119)
File hosting	1Fichier (p. 120), Gofile (p. 121), Pixeldrain (p. 122), Linkbox (p. 123), Uloz.to (p. 125), FileLu (p. 126), dosya.dev (p. 127)
Business file sharing	Enterprise File Fabric (p. 129), Files.com (p. 130), Quatrix (p. 131), Seafile (p. 132), Shade (p. 134)

Group in Sites	Types
Read-only sources	HTTP folder listing (read only) (p. 135), DOI dataset (read only) (p. 136)

Most of them resume downloads but not uploads. Read-only sources can’t be changed at all.

Address prefixes

You can also type an address with a prefix into the connect bar or on the command line, for example `sftp://deploy@www.example.co.uk`.

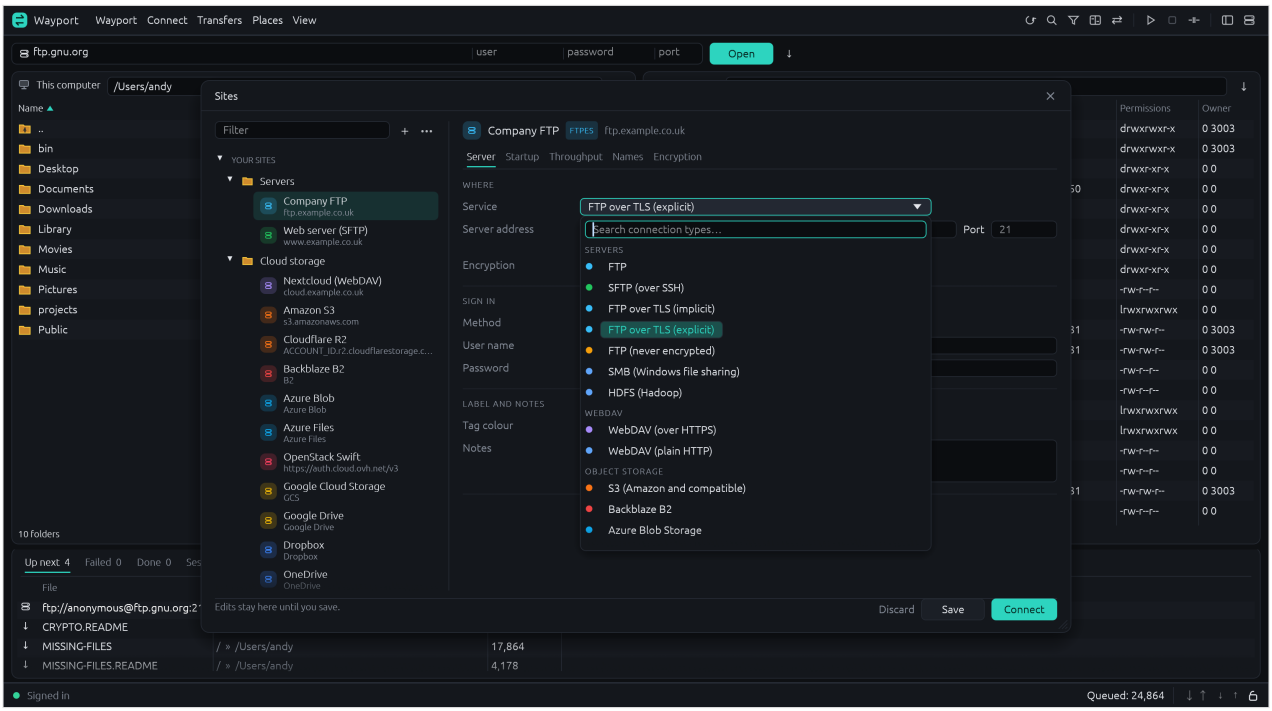
For cloud types with extra settings, use Sites. The connect bar only fills in the server address, user name and password.

Prefix	Type	Default port
`ftp://`	FTP, use TLS if available	21
`ftpes://`	FTP, require explicit TLS	21
`ftps://`	FTP, implicit TLS	990
`sftp://`	SFTP	22
`davs://` or `webdavs://`	WebDAV over HTTPS	443
`dav://` or `webdav://`	WebDAV over plain HTTP	80
`s3://`	S3	443
`b2://`, `azblob://`, `azfiles://`, `swift://`, `gs://`	B2, Azure Blob, Azure Files, Swift, Google Cloud Storage	443
`gdrive://`, `dropbox://`, `onedrive://`, `box://`	Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, Box	443
`smb://`	SMB	445
`hdfs://`	HDFS (WebHDFS)	9870
`sia://`	Sia (renterd)	9980
Every other type	Its short name, for example `mega://`, `pcloud://`, `storj://` or `icloud://`	443

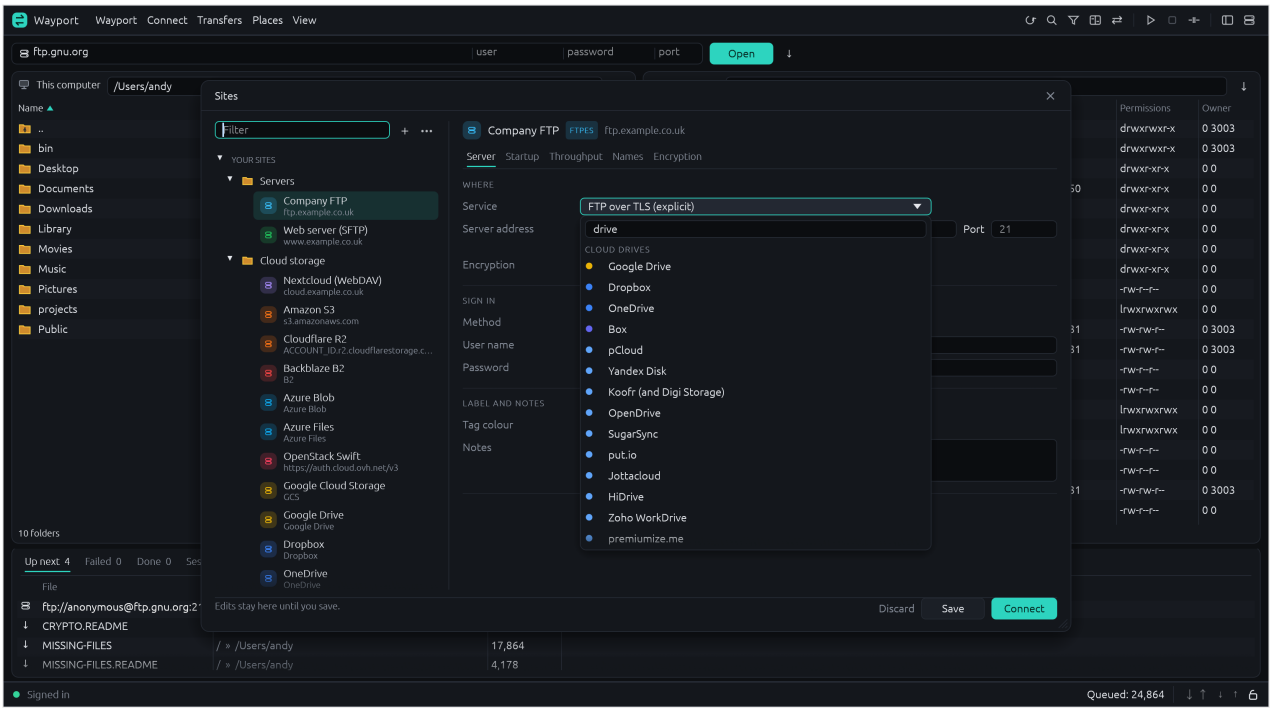
3.2 How Sites shows these settings

You set up every type the same way. For Sites itself, see Connecting (p. 22).

1. Open **Sites** (**Connect > Sites…**), click **+** above the list and choose **Site**.
2. On the **Server** tab, choose the type from **Service** in the **Where** card. To find a type quickly, type in the search box at the top. The list is grouped into **Servers**, **WebDAV**, **Object storage**, **Cloud drives**, **Encrypted cloud drives**, **Photos and media**, **File hosting**, **Business file sharing** and **Read-only sources**.



The connection type list, grouped by kind of service



Typing “drive” in the search box narrows the list

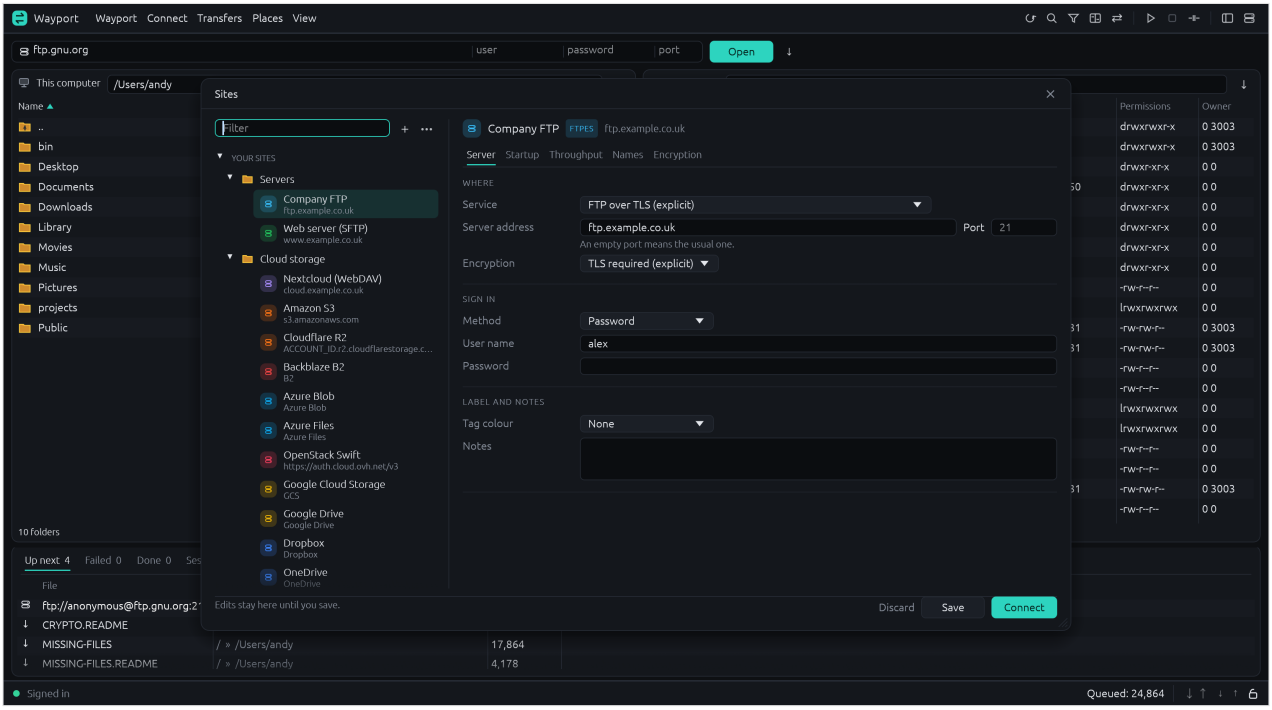
*3. Fill in the fields that appear. They change with the protocol. 4. Click **Connect** (or **Save** to save without connecting). Edits stay in Sites until you click one of them; **Discard** throws them away.*

A few things are worth knowing:

- **Labels change.** The **Server address** field is called **Endpoint** for S3 and Azure, and **Auth URL** for Swift. The **User name** field becomes **Access key ID**, **Account name** or **Application key ID** to match the provider’s wording.
- **Some types hide the server address.** Google Cloud Storage, Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, Box and Backblaze B2 have a single fixed address, so there is no address or port to fill in.
- **Sign in.** The **Sign in** card holds the **Method** list (the sign-in method) and the fields it needs, such as **User name** and **Password**.
- **Service options.** The service’s own settings sit in a card called **Service options**, with a grey help line at the top. Many settings have a grey hint under them too, and you can hover over any setting to see what it does.
- **More options** are folded away under a small **MORE OPTIONS** heading below **Service options**. Click the heading to open it. You rarely need them. In the tables below, these settings are marked “(more options)”.
- **Port** can stay empty to use the default port.
- **Tabs.** The tabs sit in a row under the site’s name; the selected one is highlighted. They are **Server**, **Startup**, **Throughput**, **Names**, **Quirks** and **Encryption**. The **Names** tab only appears for FTP and SFTP. The **Quirks** tab only appears for SFTP.

> **Tip**
>
> A setting left at its default isn't written to your sites file. So if a future version improves a default, your site picks it up automatically.

3.3 FTP



Sites with an FTP site using explicit TLS

An FTP site set to require TLS (explicit).

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is the classic way to upload to web hosts. Wayport supports four flavours, chosen with **Encryption**.

Before you start you need the server address, your user name and password, and which kind of encryption the server supports. Your host's help pages usually say.

Setting up an FTP site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **FTP**.
3. Type the server name in **Server address**, for example `ftp.example.co.uk`.
4. Choose an option from **Encryption** (see the next table).
5. Set **Method** to **Password**.
6. Type your **User name** and **Password**.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files once the session log says “Signed in”.

Encryption choices

TLS (Transport Layer Security) is the same encryption your browser uses for `https://` sites.

Encryption	What it does	Default port
TLS when available (explicit)	Connects normally, then asks the server to switch on TLS. If the server can’t, Wayport asks you before carrying on unencrypted.	21
TLS required (explicit)	Same as above, but stops with “The server doesn’t support explicit TLS, so the connection was closed.” if TLS isn’t offered.	21
TLS required (implicit)	Starts TLS straight away, before the server says anything. Older servers use this.	990
Off: plain text	Never tries TLS. Your password and files travel unencrypted.	21

Each choice also appears in the **Service** list as its own entry (**FTP over TLS (explicit)**, **FTP over TLS (implicit)** and **FTP (never encrypted)**). Picking either one gives the same result.

Security

The first time Wayport sees a server’s TLS certificate, it asks you to check and trust it. If a server without TLS is used with the first option, you get an unencrypted connection warning instead. Both prompts are explained in Connecting (p. 20).

Sign-in methods for FTP

Sign-in method	What it does
Anonymous	Signs in as `anonymous`. For public download servers.
Password	Uses the saved user name and password.
Ask each time	Saves the user name only. Wayport asks for the password each time you connect.
Interactive	Behaves like **Ask each time** for FTP.
Account	Like **Password**, plus an **Account** field for servers that need an extra account name after the password.

FTP settings on other tabs

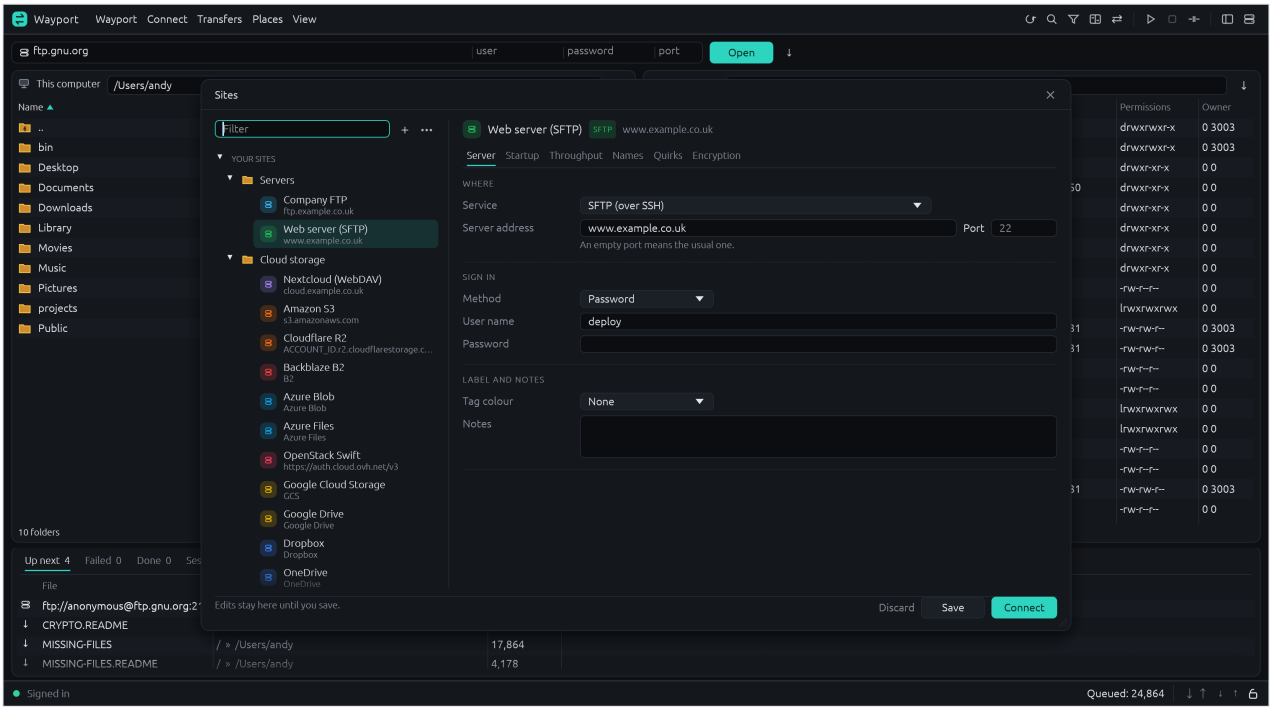
- **Throughput** tab: **Mode** under **Data channel** (**Use preference**, **Active** or **Passive**), and **Cap connections to this server** under **Parallel connections**. Passive works best behind most home routers. **Use preference** follows the mode set in Preferences.
- **Names** tab: the character set the server uses for file names. Leave it on **Work it out** unless names look garbled.
- **Startup** tab: **Path style** for unusual systems (VMS, MVS, z/VM and so on), and **Shift by** under **Clock** if the server's clock or time zone is wrong.

Global FTP options live in **Wayport > Preferences...**: data channel mode and keep-alives on the **FTP** page, active mode ports and passive mode fallbacks on **FTP data channel**, and proxies on **Proxies**. See Preferences (p. 170).

What works

- Uploads and downloads, including **resume** in both directions. Downloads resume only if the server supports the `REST` command; most do.
- Creating, renaming, moving and deleting files and folders.
- **Changing permissions** (chmod) on Unix-style servers.
- **Server commands** sent straight to the server (**Connect > Run a server command...**).
- Keeping modification times on upload, if the server supports it.

3.4 SFTP



Sites with an SFTP site

An SFTP site. Note the extra Quirks tab.

SFTP (SSH File Transfer Protocol) runs over SSH, the same secure channel admins use to log in to Linux servers. Everything is encrypted, always.

Before you start you need the server address, your user name, and either a password or an SSH private key file.

Setting up an SFTP site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **SFTP (over SSH)**.
3. Type the server name in **Server address**. Leave **Port** empty for port 22.
4. Under **Sign in**, choose a **Method** (see below).
5. Type your **User name**, and the password or key file the sign-in method asks for.
6. Click **Connect**.
7. The first time, the **Unknown host key** prompt appears. Check the server's fingerprint and click **Trust and connect**. See Connecting (p. 35) for this prompt.

Done You're in once the server's file list appears.

Sign-in methods for SFTP

Sign-in method	What it does
Anonymous	Signs in as `anonymous` with no password. Rare.
Password	Uses the saved user name and password.
Ask each time	Asks for the password each time you connect.
Interactive	Tries keyboard-interactive sign-in first, then password. Use this for servers that ask several questions, such as a one-time code.
Key file	Adds a **Key file** field. Browse to your private key.

How Wayport tries to sign you in

Wayport tries each method the server allows, in this order:

1. **Key files.** The key file on the site (with **Key file**), then any keys listed in **Preferences > SSH keys**.
2. **SSH agent.** Keys held by a running SSH agent, found through `SSH_AUTH_SOCK`.
3. **Password and keyboard-interactive.** Password first, or keyboard-interactive first with the **Interactive** sign-in method. If the saved password is refused, Wayport asks you for it once more.

If a key file is protected by a passphrase, Wayport asks you for it. You get three tries.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> The SSH agent only works on Linux and macOS. On Windows, use a key file instead.

Key file formats

- **OpenSSH** private keys (the usual `id_ed25519`, `id_rsa` files).
- **PuTTY** `.ppk` files, versions 2 and 3, with or without a passphrase.
- **PEM** and **PKCS#8** keys.

Quirks tab

The **SFTP quirks** card holds workarounds for servers that bend the SFTP rules. Leave these off unless a server misbehaves.

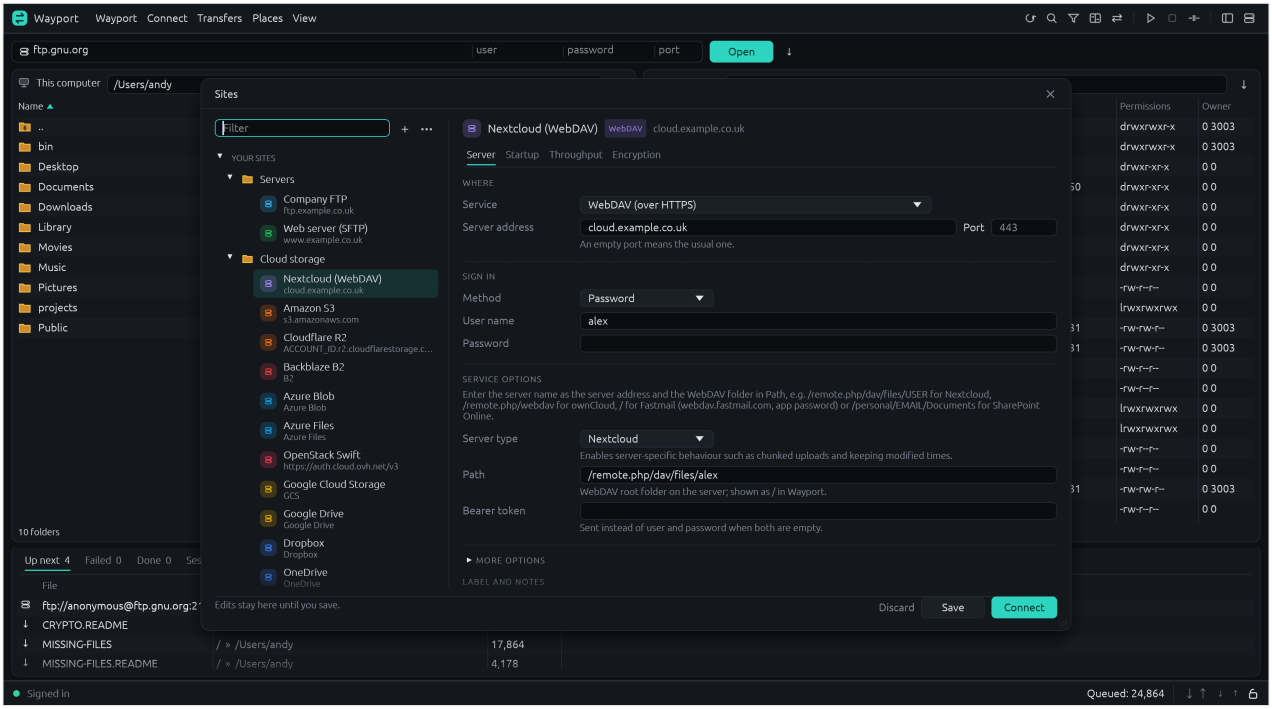
Setting	What it does	Default
Tolerate malformed file attributes	If a folder listing breaks part way through, keep the entries read so far instead of failing.	Off
Leave symbolic links unresolved (no readlink)	Shows links as links without looking up their target. Faster on slow servers.	Off
Skip the long-form folder listing	Ignores the server's text listing. Owner and group show as numbers.	Off

Compression is a global option: **Compress traffic** on the **SSH keys** page of Preferences (p. 170).

What works

- Uploads and downloads, with **resume** in both directions.
- Creating, renaming, moving and deleting files and folders.
- **Changing permissions** (chmod).
- Server commands are **not supported** for SFTP: you get "This server type can't do that".

3.5 WebDAV



Sites with a Nextcloud WebDAV site

A Nextcloud site using WebDAV.

WebDAV is a way to manage files over the web. Nextcloud, ownCloud, Fastmail, SharePoint and many NAS boxes offer it.

Before you start you need the server name, the WebDAV folder path, and your user name and password. Many services want an **app password** rather than your normal one. Look in your account's security settings.

Setting up a WebDAV site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **WebDAV (over HTTPS)**. Only use **WebDAV (plain HTTP)** on a trusted home network.
3. Type the server name in **Server address**, for example `cloud.example.co.uk`.
4. Choose your **Server type**.
5. Type the WebDAV folder in **Path** (see the table below).
6. Set **Method** to **Password** and enter your **User name** and **Password**.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows the **Path** folder as `/`.

Paths for common servers

Server type	Server address	Path
Nextcloud	your Nextcloud address	`/remote.php/dav/files/USER`
ownCloud	your ownCloud address	`/remote.php/webdav`
Fastmail Files	`webdav.fastmail.com` (filled in for you)	`/`
SharePoint Online	`TENANT-my.sharepoint.com`	`/personal/EMAIL/Documents`
rclone serve webdav	the machine running it	`/`
Other / generic WebDAV	your server	whatever it tells you

For SharePoint, `EMAIL` is your address with `@` and `.` replaced by `_`, as it appears in your OneDrive web address.

WebDAV fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Server type	Switches on server-specific behaviour, such as chunked uploads and keeping modification times.	Other / generic WebDAV
Path	WebDAV root folder on the server. Wayport shows it as `/`.	`/`
Bearer token	Sent instead of user and password when both are empty.	Empty
Extra HTTP headers (more options)	Comma-separated name,value pairs sent with every request, e.g. `X-Key,abc,X-Other,1`.	Empty
Nextcloud chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Files larger than this upload in chunks. Needs a `/dav/files/USER` path. `0` turns chunking off.	10

Sign-in methods: **Anonymous**, **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What each server type changes

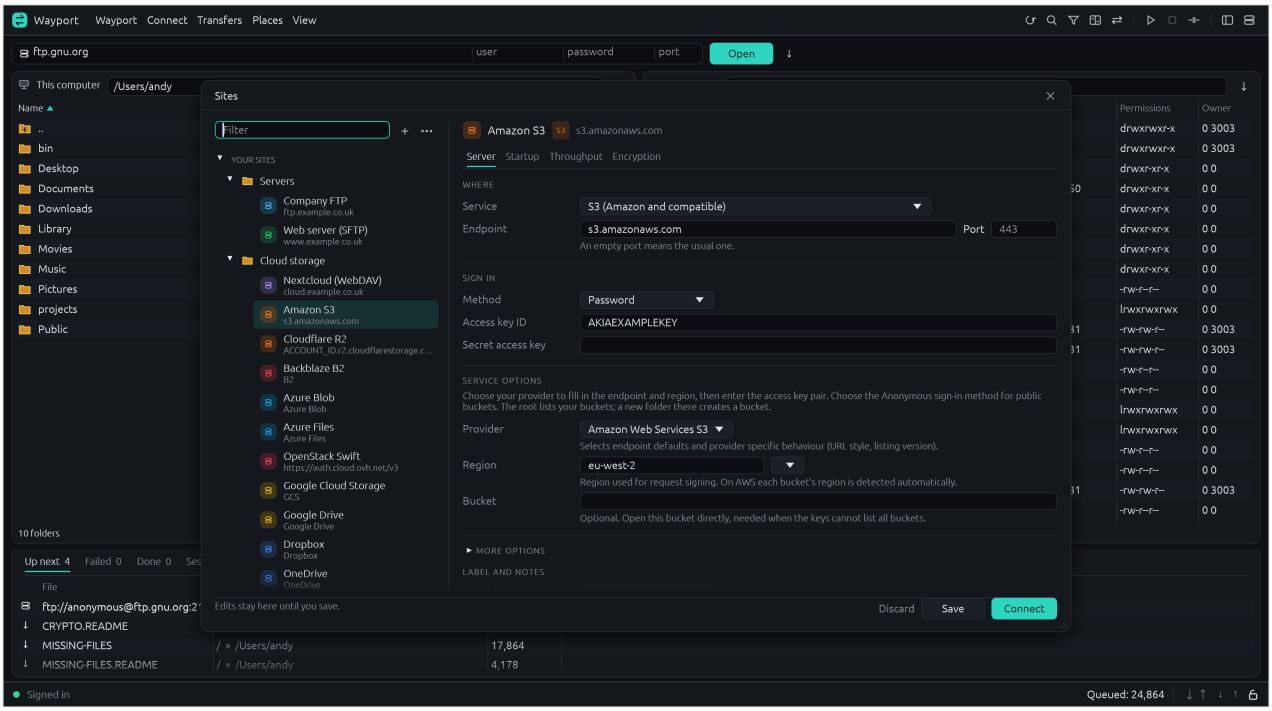
- **Nextcloud** and **ownCloud**: keep modification times and send a SHA-1 checksum with uploads. Nextcloud also uploads large files in chunks.
- **Fastmail Files** and **rclone serve webdav**: keep modification times.
- **SharePoint Online**: signs in with your Microsoft user name and password and renews the session every 12 hours.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> SharePoint Online sign-in uses Microsoft's older user-and-password method. It may fail if your organisation requires multi-factor sign-in. If so, use the OneDrive type (p. 73) with the library's **Drive ID** instead. SharePoint on your own servers (NTLM sign-in) is **not supported yet**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, and rename or move of files and folders.
- Uploads **can't resume**; an interrupted upload starts again.
- **Changing permissions** and server commands are **not supported**.

3.6 Amazon S3 and S3-compatible storage



Sites with an Amazon S3 site

An Amazon S3 site. The Provider list fills in the endpoint and region.

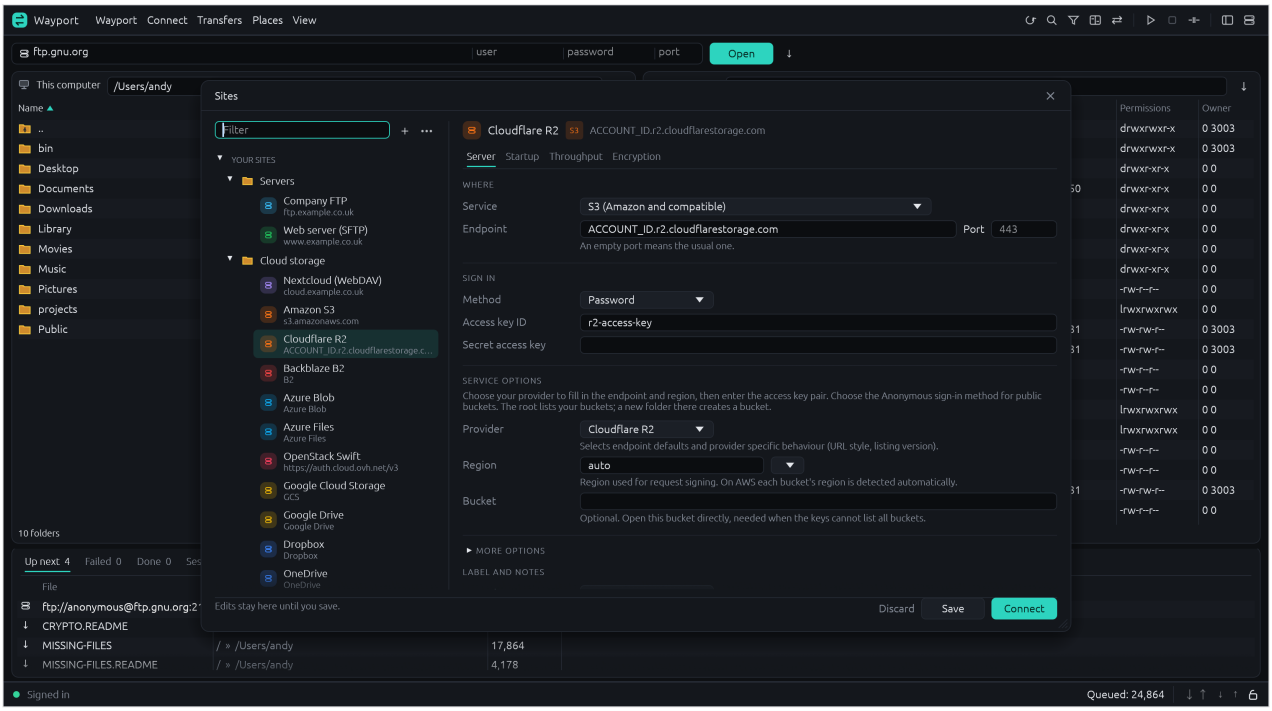
S3 is Amazon's object storage. Dozens of other providers copy its interface, so one connection type covers them all.

Before you start create an **access key** in your provider's console. You get two parts: an **access key ID** and a **secret access key**. Copy the secret straight away; most providers only show it once.

Setting up an S3 site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **S3 (Amazon and compatible)**.
3. Choose your **Provider**. Wayport fills in **Endpoint** and **Region**.
4. Check the endpoint. Some presets contain a placeholder or an example region to change (see the table below).
5. Set **Method** to **Password**.
6. Paste the **Access key ID** and **Secret access key**.
7. Optional: type a **Bucket** to open it directly.
8. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your buckets. Open one to see its files.



Sites with a Cloudflare R2 site

Cloudflare R2: replace ACCOUNT_ID in the endpoint with your own account ID.

Provider presets

The **Provider** list covers over fifty S3-compatible services, from Alibaba OSS to Zata. Each preset fills in the endpoint and region and sets the provider's quirks: address style, listing version, URL-encoded listings, part limits (Scaleway: 1,000 parts; Storj: 64 MiB chunks), no multipart (Fastly) and signed payloads (Intercolo, Zata).

Endpoints with a placeholder in capitals, such as `ACCOUNT_ID` or `ACCOUNT_NAME`, need your own value. Providers without a fixed endpoint (Ceph, MinIO, SeaweedFS and other self-hosted servers) leave **Endpoint** empty for you to type.

The most common ones:

Choosing a provider fills in these values. Change the region part of the endpoint to match where your storage lives.

Provider	Endpoint filled in	Region filled in	What to change
Amazon Web Services S3	`s3.amazonaws.com`	`us-east-1`	Nothing. Each bucket's region is detected automatically.
Cloudflare R2	`ACCOUNT_ID.r2.cloudflarestorage.com`	`auto`	Replace `ACCOUNT_ID` with your Cloudflare account ID.
Backblaze B2 (S3 compatible API)	`s3.us-west-004.backblazeb2.com`	`us-west-004`	Use the endpoint shown on your bucket's page.
Wasabi	`s3.wasabisys.com`	`us-east-1`	Your bucket's regional endpoint, if different.
DigitalOcean Spaces	`nyc3.digitaloceanspaces.com`	`us-east-1`	Swap `nyc3` for your Space's region.
Scaleway Object Storage	`s3.nl-ams.scw.cloud`	`nl-ams`	Swap `nl-ams` for your region (both fields).
Hetzner Object Storage	`fsn1.your-objectstorage.com`	`fsn1`	Swap `fsn1` for your location (both fields).
OVHcloud Object Storage	`s3.gra.io.cloud.ovh.net`	`gra`	Swap `gra` for your region (both fields).
Akamai / Linode Object Storage	`eu-central-1.linodeobjects.com`	`us-east-1`	Swap the cluster name for yours.
Google Cloud Storage (HMAC keys)	`storage.googleapis.com`	`us-east-1`	Nothing. Use HMAC keys from the Cloud Storage settings.
IDrive e2	(none)	(unchanged)	Type your e2 endpoint.
MinIO	`http://localhost:9000`	`us-east-1`	Your MinIO server's address.

Provider	Endpoint filled in	Region filled in	What to change
Ceph Object Gateway	(none)	(unchanged)	Type your gateway's address.
Storj (S3 gateway)	`gateway.storjshare.io`	`us-east-1`	Nothing. See Storj (p. 56).
Other S3 compatible	(none)	(unchanged)	Type your provider's endpoint and region.

The provider also picks the right technical defaults (address style and listing version). The endpoint may include a scheme, such as `http://minio.local:9000`. Without one, Wayport uses HTTPS.

S3 fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Provider	Fills in the endpoint and region, and sets provider-specific behaviour.	Amazon Web Services S3
Region	Region used to sign requests. On AWS each bucket's region is found automatically. Type one or pick from the list.	`us-east-1`
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly. Needed when your keys can't list all buckets.	Empty
Location constraint (more options)	Region for new buckets. Empty uses the signing region on AWS and the provider default elsewhere.	Empty
Storage class (more options)	Storage class for uploaded files: Standard, Infrequent access, One zone infrequent access, Intelligent tiering, Glacier instant retrieval, Glacier, Glacier deep archive.	Default
Object ACL (more options)	Canned access setting for uploads and new buckets: private, public-read, public-read-write, authenticated-read, bucket-owner-full-control.	Default (none)
Server side encryption (more options)	None, AES256 or aws:kms.	None
KMS key ID (more options)	Key for aws:kms encryption, e.g. `arn:aws:kms:...`. Empty uses the default key.	Empty
Session token (more options)	For temporary credentials.	Empty
URL style (more options)	Provider default, Path style (`endpoint/bucket`) or Virtual host (`bucket.endpoint`). Path style is always used for IP addresses.	Provider default
Listing version (more options)	Provider default, ListObjects (V1) or ListObjectsV2.	Provider default

Setting	What it does	Default
Use upload time as modification time (more options)	Faster listings: skips the extra request per file that reads the stored modification time.	Off
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Part size for large uploads. At least 5 MiB (64 MiB on Storj).	5
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Files this size or larger upload in parts. At most 5120.	200

Sign-in methods: **Anonymous** (for public buckets), **Password** and **Ask each time**.

> **Tip**
> If you see “These credentials can’t list buckets”, your key is limited to certain buckets. Type the bucket name in **Bucket**.

What works

- Creating a folder at the top level **creates a bucket**. Inside a bucket it creates an empty folder marker.
- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), delete, and rename or move of **files**.
- Renaming **folders** or buckets is **not supported**.
- Uploads **can’t resume**; S3 can’t add to an existing object.
- Archived files (for example Glacier) must be restored in your provider’s console before you can download them.
- **Permissions**: S3 has no chmod. Use **Object ACL** instead. Server commands are not supported.

3.7 Storj

In a hurry?

- Set **Service** to **Storj** and paste an **access grant**. That is all.
- Wayport registers the grant with Storj’s hosted S3 gateway and uses that for every transfer.

Before you start open the Storj console, go to **Access keys**, click **New access key** and choose **Access grant**. Copy the long grant string; it is only shown once.

Setting up a Storj site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Storj**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the grant into **Access grant**.
4. Optional: type a **Bucket** to open it directly.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your buckets. Creating a folder there creates a bucket.

Storj fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Access grant	Your access grant. Kept with your passwords.	Empty
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly. Needed when the grant only covers one bucket.	Empty
Use upload time as modification time (more options)	Faster listings: skips the extra request per file that reads the stored modification time.	Off
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Part size for large uploads. At least 64 MiB.	64
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Files this size or larger upload in parts. At most 5120.	200

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

> **Tip**
> Already have S3 credentials from the Storj console? You can also use **S3** with the **Storj** provider.

> **Tip**
> The grant is registered once per session. Data passes through Storj's gateway, which encrypts it on Storj's side.

What works

- Everything S3 (p. 52) supports: uploads, downloads with resume, delete, file rename and move, bucket creation.
- Renaming folders or buckets is not supported. Uploads can’t resume.

Alternative: the S3 gateway

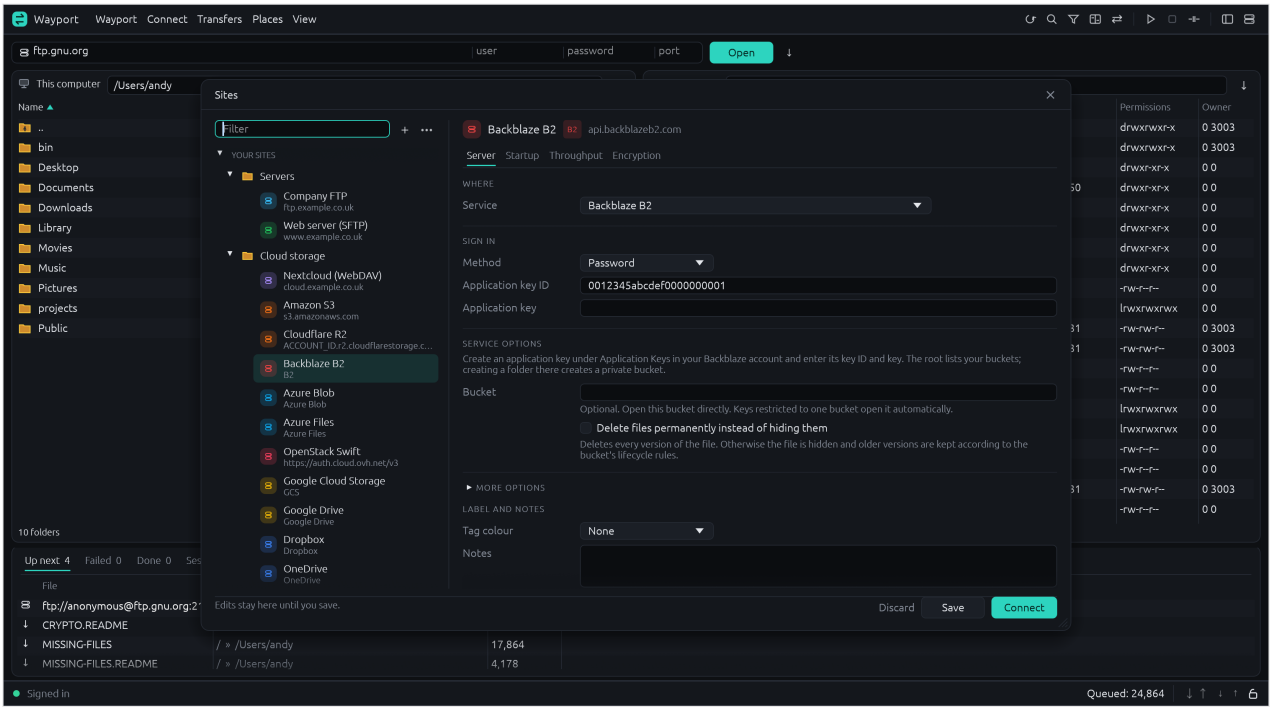
You can also reach Storj through its S3 gateway:

1. In the Storj console, create **S3 credentials** (an access key and secret key).
2. In Wayport, click **+** and choose **Site**.
3. Set **Service** to **S3 (Amazon and compatible)**.
4. Set **Provider** to **Storj (S3 gateway)**. The endpoint becomes `gateway.storjshare.io`.
5. Paste the **Access key ID** and **Secret access key**.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your buckets.

> **Tip**
> Storj needs multipart chunks of at least 64 MiB. Wayport raises the chunk size for you.

3.8 Backblaze B2



Sites with a Backblaze B2 site

A Backblaze B2 site using the native B2 interface.

This type uses Backblaze's own interface. (You can also reach B2 through S3 (p. 52) with the Backblaze preset.)

Before you start sign in to Backblaze and go to **Application Keys**. Create a key and copy its **keyID** and **applicationKey**. The key is shown only once.

Setting up a B2 site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Backblaze B2**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key ID into **Application key ID**.
4. Paste the key into **Application key**.
5. Optional: type a **Bucket** to open it directly.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your buckets. If you typed a **Bucket**, it opens directly.

B2 fields

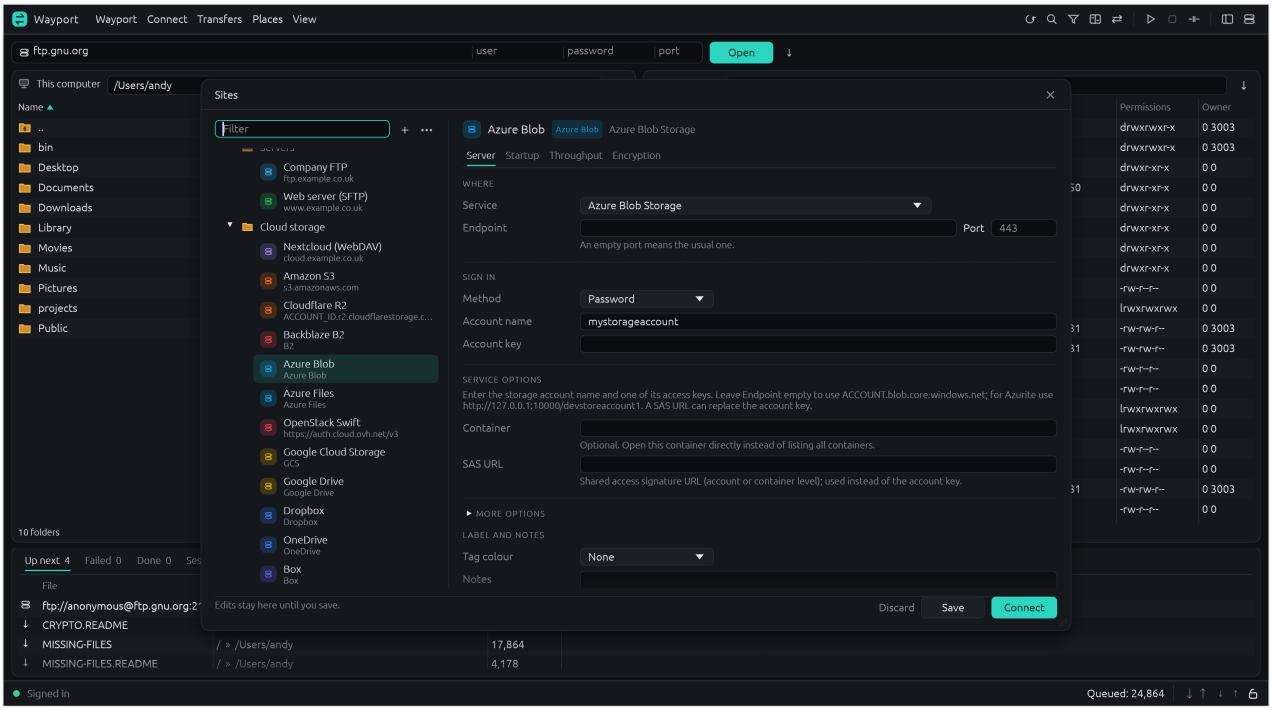
Setting	What it does	Default
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly. Keys restricted to one bucket open it automatically.	Empty
Delete files permanently instead of hiding them	Deletes every version of the file. Otherwise the file is hidden and older versions follow the bucket's lifecycle rules.	Off
Custom download URL (more options)	For example a CDN in front of your bucket. Downloads use `{url}/file/{bucket}/{path}`.	Empty
Large file part size (MiB) (more options)	Part size for large uploads. At least 5 MiB. Raised automatically so a file needs at most 10,000 parts.	96
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Larger files upload in parts. At most 4768 MiB.	200

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Creating a folder at the top level creates a **private bucket**. Empty folders are kept with a hidden `.bzEmpty` file.
- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), delete and rename of **files**.
- Renaming **folders** or buckets is **not supported**. Uploads can't resume. Server commands are not supported.

3.9 Microsoft Azure Blob Storage



Sites with an Azure Blob Storage site

An Azure Blob Storage site.

Before you start open your storage account in the Azure portal. Go to **Security + networking > Access keys** and copy the **storage account name** and one of the **keys**. Or create a **SAS URL** (shared access signature: a link with limited, time-boxed rights).

Setting up an Azure Blob site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Azure Blob Storage**.
3. Leave **Endpoint** empty. Wayport uses `ACCOUNT.blob.core.windows.net`.
4. Type the storage account in **Account name**.
5. Paste the key into **Account key**, or paste a SAS URL into **SAS URL** instead.
6. Optional: type a **Container** to open it directly.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your containers. If you typed a **Container**, it opens directly.

> **Tip**
>
> For the Azurite emulator, set **Endpoint** to `http://127.0.0.1:10000/devstoreaccount1`.

Azure Blob fields

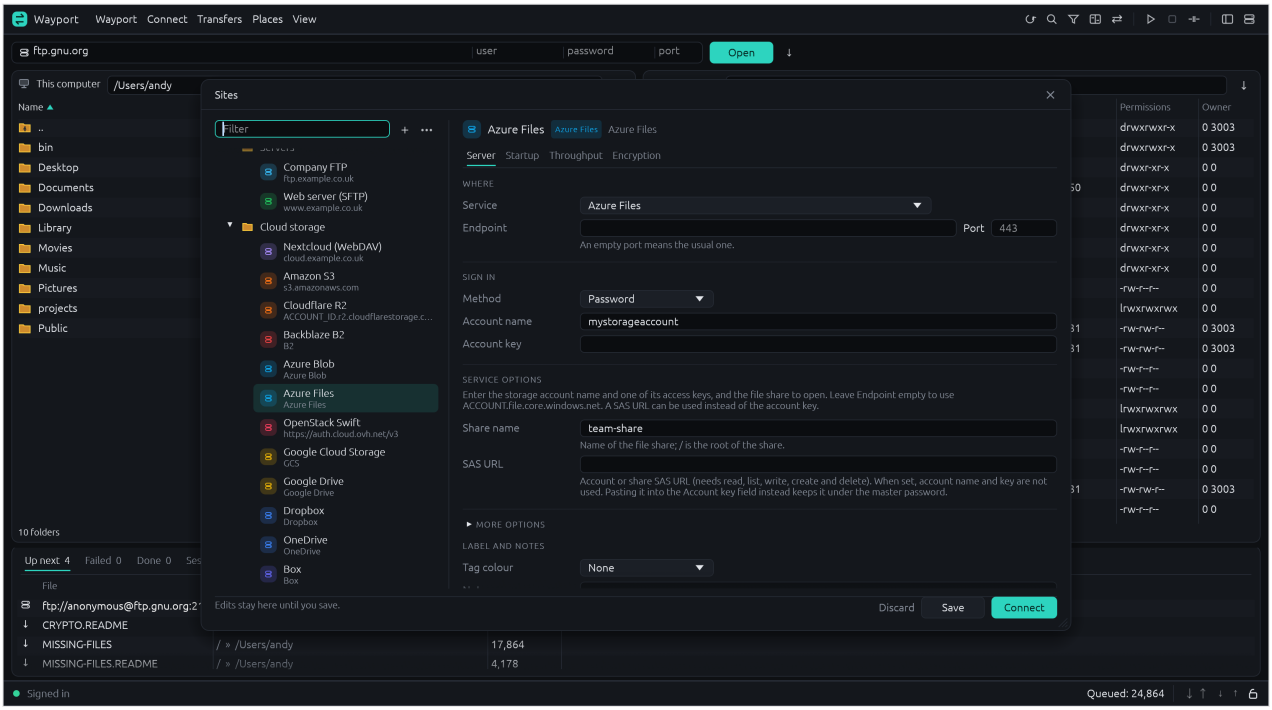
Setting	What it does	Default
Container	Optional. Opens this container instead of listing them all.	Empty
SAS URL	Account or container SAS URL. Used instead of the account key.	Empty
Access tier (more options)	Tier for uploads: Hot, Cool, Cold or Archive. Archived files must be rehydrated before download.	Account default
Create folder markers (more options)	Stores new folders as empty `folder/` entries so they show while empty.	On
Block size (MiB) (more options)	Files larger than this upload in blocks of this size.	4

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**. With no key and no SAS URL, Wayport connects anonymously, which works for public containers.

What works

- `/` lists containers. Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, and rename or move of **files**.
- Renaming **folders** is **not supported**. Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.10 Microsoft Azure Files



Sites with an Azure Files site

An Azure Files site opening one file share.

Azure Files gives you a real file share with proper folders.

Before you start you need the **storage account name**, one of its **access keys** (portal: **Access keys**), and the **file share name**. Or use a SAS URL with read, list, write, create and delete rights.

Setting up an Azure Files site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Azure Files**.
3. Leave **Endpoint** empty to use `ACCOUNT.file.core.windows.net`.
4. Type the **Account name** and paste the **Account key**.
5. Type the **Share name**. This is required.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the share's files. `/` is the share's root.

Azure Files fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Share name	The file share to open. `/` in Wayport is the share's root. Required.	Empty
SAS URL	Account or share SAS URL. When set, account name and key aren't used.	Empty
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Size of each upload piece. At most 4.	4

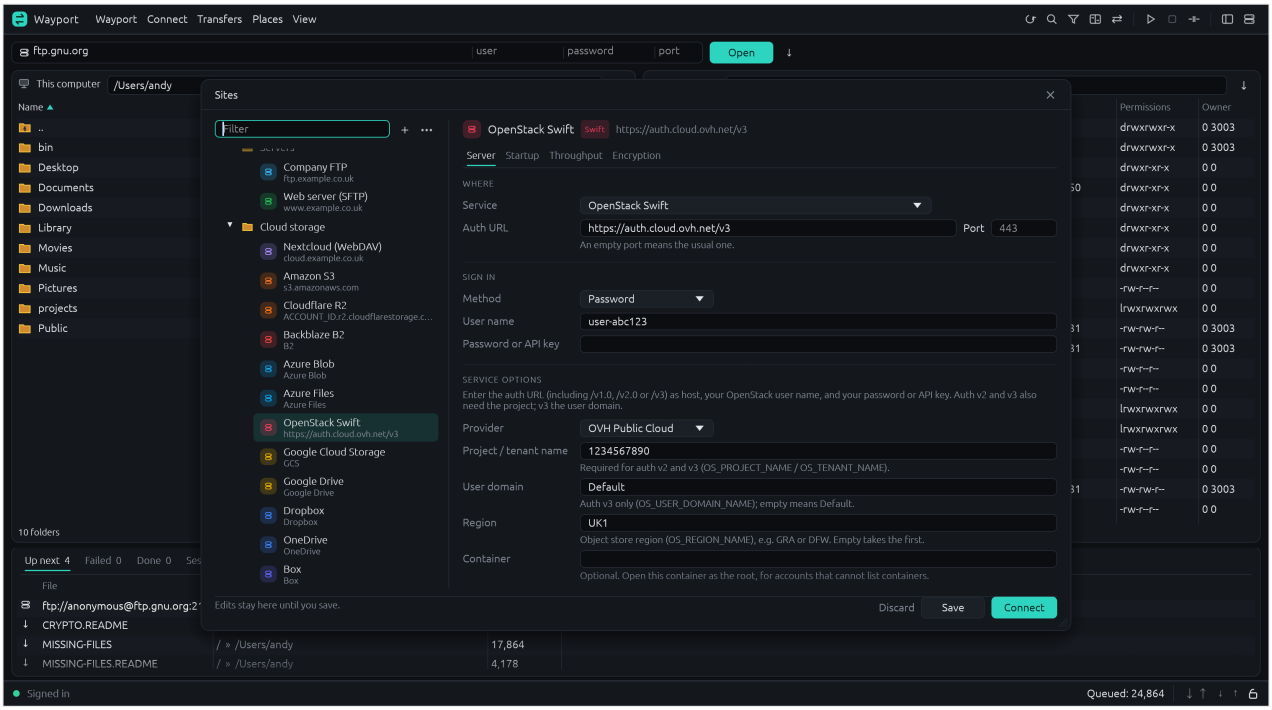
> **Security**
>
> Only the **Account key** field is protected by your master password. You can paste a SAS URL into **Account key** instead of **SAS URL** to keep it protected.

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**. For sovereign clouds, type their host name in **Endpoint**. For an emulator, use a full address such as `http://127.0.0.1:10001/devstoreaccount1`.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, and rename or move of files and folders.
- Files up to 4 TiB. Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.11 OpenStack Swift



Sites with an OpenStack Swift site

An OpenStack Swift site.

Swift is the storage part of OpenStack. Rackspace Cloud Files, OVH Public Cloud and Memset use it.

Before you start you need the **auth URL** (it ends in `/v1.0`, `/v2.0` or `/v3`), your user name, and your password or API key. For auth v2 and v3 you also need the **project** (tenant) name. These match the `OS_...` values in your provider's OpenStack RC file.

Setting up a Swift site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **OpenStack Swift**.
3. Choose a **Provider**, or leave **OpenStack (enter auth URL)** and type the full auth URL in **Auth URL**.
4. Type your **User name** and **Password or API key**.
5. For auth v2 or v3, type the **Project / tenant name**.
6. For auth v3, type the **User domain** if it isn't `Default`.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your containers. Creating a folder there creates a container.

Provider presets

Provider	Auth URL filled in
OpenStack (enter auth URL)	Nothing; type your own
Rackspace Cloud Files (US)	`https://auth.api.rackspacecloud.com/v1.0`
Rackspace Cloud Files (UK)	`https://lon.auth.api.rackspacecloud.com/v1.0`
Rackspace Cloud Files (identity v2)	`https://identity.api.rackspacecloud.com/v2.0`
OVH Public Cloud	`https://auth.cloud.ovh.net/v3` (and user domain `Default`)
Memset Memstore	`https://auth.storage.memset.com/v1.0`

> **Tip**
> On Rackspace, if your password is refused, Wayport automatically tries it again as an API key.

Swift fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Provider	Fills in the auth URL.	OpenStack (enter auth URL)
Project / tenant name	Needed for auth v2 and v3 (`OS_PROJECT_NAME`).	Empty
User domain	Auth v3 only (`OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME`). Empty means `Default`.	Empty
Region	Object store region (`OS_REGION_NAME`), e.g. GRA or DFW. Empty takes the first.	Empty
Container	Optional. Opens this container as the root.	Empty
Project / tenant ID (more options)	Instead of the project name.	Empty
Project domain (more options)	Auth v3 only. Defaults to the user domain.	Empty
Auth version (more options)	Detect from URL, v1, v2 or v3. Set it if the URL has no version in it.	Detect from URL
Endpoint type (more options)	Public, Internal or Admin.	Public
Storage URL (more options)	Overrides the storage address returned at sign-in.	Empty
Storage policy for new containers (more options)	E.g. OVH `pcs` (Public Cloud Storage) or `pca` (Public Cloud Archive).	Default

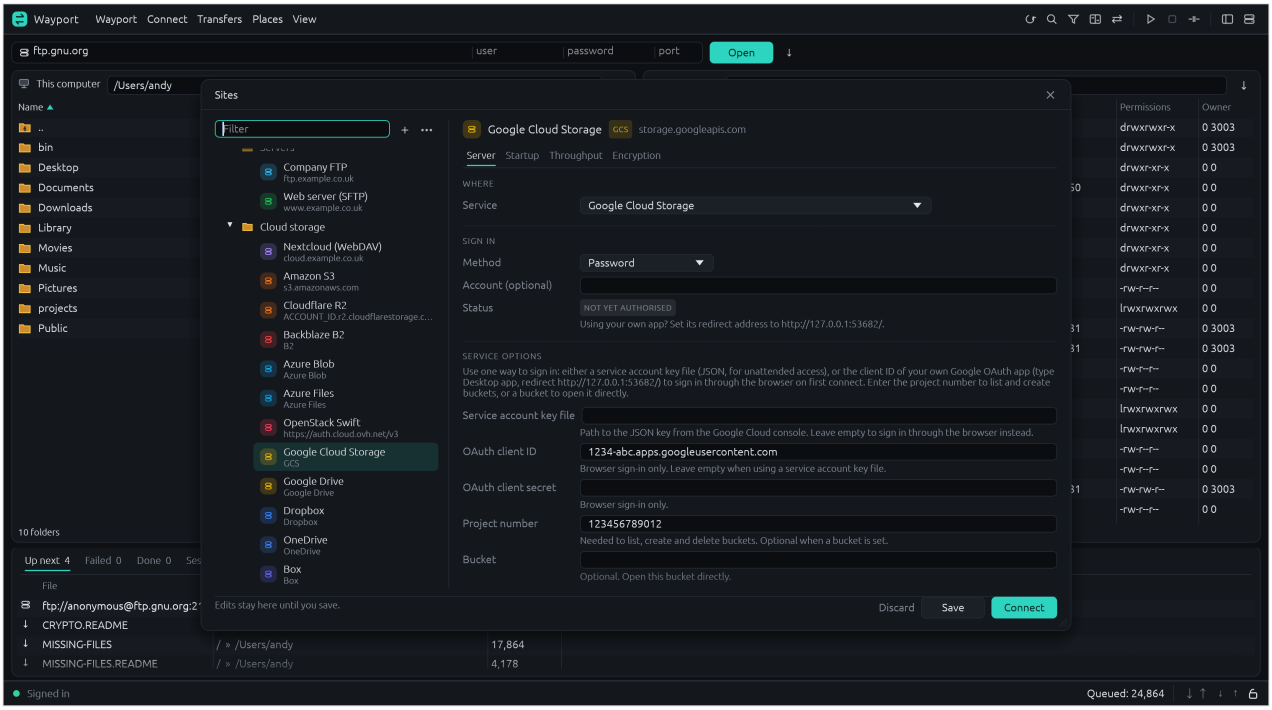
Setting	What it does	Default
Large object segment size (MiB) (more options)	Bigger files upload in segments. 5120 (5 GiB) is the Swift maximum.	5120

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- `/` lists containers. Creating a folder at the top creates a container.
- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, and rename of files **and folders** (Wayport moves every file inside).
- Renaming containers is **not supported**. Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.12 Google Cloud Storage



Sites with a Google Cloud Storage site

A Google Cloud Storage site.

Google Cloud Storage (GCS) has two ways to sign in. **Use only one.**

Method	Best for	What you need
Service account key file	Unattended or shared machines	A JSON key file

Method	Best for	What you need
Browser sign-in	Your own account	Your own OAuth app's client ID and secret

You also need your **project number** (on the Cloud console dashboard) to list and create buckets, or a bucket name to open one bucket.

Option 1: service account key file

1. In the Google Cloud console go to **IAM > Service accounts**.
2. Pick or create a service account with access to your buckets.
3. Open **Keys**, add a key, and choose **JSON**. Save the file somewhere safe.
4. In Wayport, click **+**, choose **Site** and set **Service** to **Google Cloud Storage**.
5. Type the full path to the JSON file in **Service account key file**.
6. Type your **Project number**, or a **Bucket**.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists your buckets. If you typed a **Bucket**, it opens directly.

> **Security**
> The key file is read from disk each time and isn't covered by your master password. Keep it in a private folder.

Option 2: browser sign-in

1. Register an app with Google (see Google (p. 139)) and enable the **Cloud Storage** API.
2. In Wayport, click **+**, choose **Site** and set **Service** to **Google Cloud Storage**.
3. Leave **Service account key file** empty.
4. Paste the **OAuth client ID** and **OAuth client secret**.
5. Type your **Project number**, or a **Bucket**.
6. Click **Connect**. Sign in in the browser window that opens.

Done Back in Wayport, the top level (`/`) lists your buckets. If you typed a **Bucket**, it opens directly.

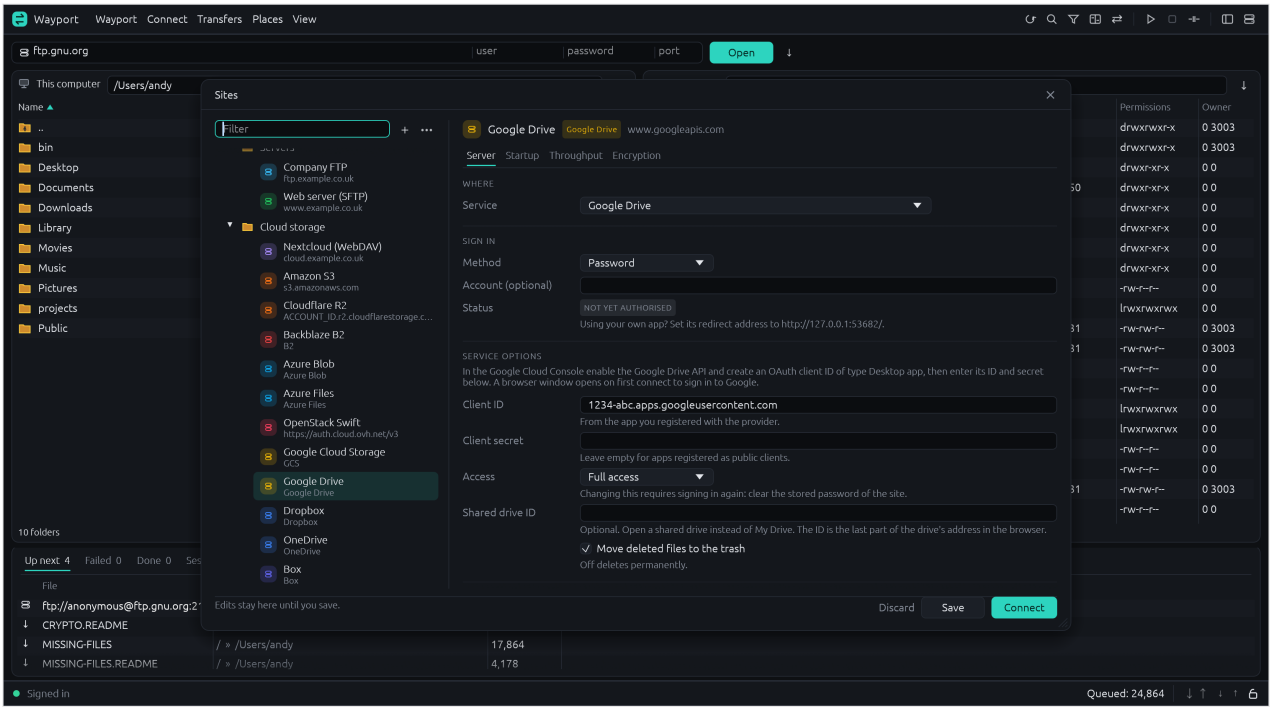
Google Cloud Storage fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Service account key file	Path to the JSON key. Leave empty to use browser sign-in.	Empty
OAuth client ID	Browser sign-in only.	Empty
OAuth client secret	Browser sign-in only.	Empty
Project number	Needed to list, create and delete buckets. Optional when a bucket is set.	Empty
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly.	Empty
Billing project (requester pays) (more options)	Project billed for requester-pays buckets.	Empty
ACL for new files (more options)	Bucket default, Private, Project private, Authenticated read, Bucket owner read, Bucket owner full control, Public read. Keep the default on buckets with uniform access.	Bucket default
ACL for new buckets (more options)	Default, Private, Project private, Authenticated read, Public read, Public read/write.	Default
Uniform bucket-level access (more options)	Creates buckets with uniform access and never sends ACLs.	Off
Location for new buckets (more options)	E.g. EU, US or Asia multi-region, London (`europe-west2`), Frankfurt, Iowa.	Default (US)
Storage class (more options)	Standard, Nearline, Coldline, Archive, Multi-regional, Regional. For new files and buckets.	Default
Create empty folders (folder markers) (more options)	Stores an empty `name/` object so new folders stay visible.	On
Endpoint (more options)	Only for GCS-compatible servers or emulators, e.g. `http://localhost:4443`.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders and buckets, delete, rename of **files**.
- Renaming **folders** or buckets is **not supported**. Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.
- Modification times are stored in the file’s metadata, so they survive a round trip.

3.13 Google Drive



Sites with a Google Drive site

*A Google Drive site. Its **Status** shows **NOT YET AUTHORISED** until the first connect.*

Before you start register your own app with Google and enable the **Google Drive API**. Follow Google (p. 139) below. You need its **client ID** and **client secret**.

Setting up a Google Drive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Google Drive**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**.
4. Choose the **Access** level.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. Sign in to Google in the browser window that opens, and allow access.

Done Back in Wayport, the site's **Status** now shows a green **CONNECTED** tag and "Access is saved with this site."

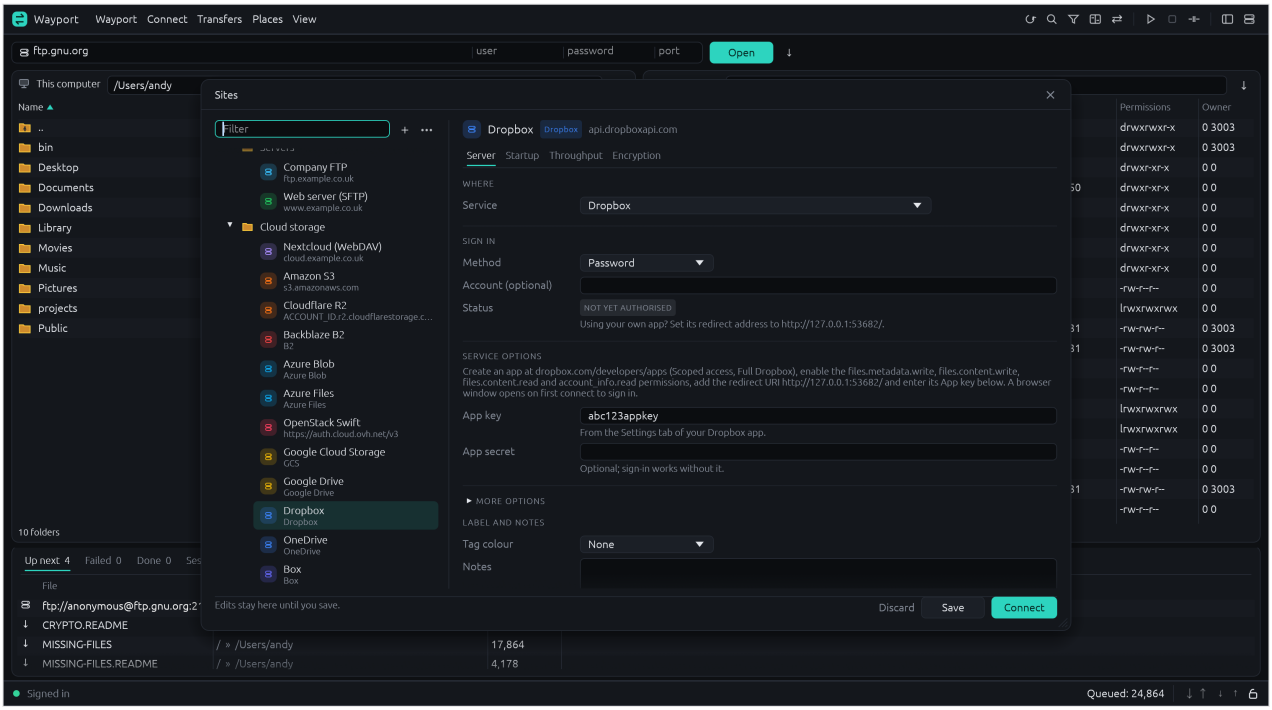
Google Drive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From the app you registered. Required.	Empty
Client secret	Leave empty for apps registered as public clients.	Empty
Access	Full access, Read only, or Only files created by Wayport. Changing it means signing in again: click **Sign out**, then connect.	Full access
Shared drive ID	Optional. Opens a shared drive instead of My Drive. The ID is the last part of the drive's web address.	Empty
Move deleted files to the trash	Off deletes permanently.	On
Show only files shared with me (more options)	Lists "Shared with me" instead of My Drive.	Off
Root folder ID (more options)	Start in this folder, e.g. a "Computers" backup.	Empty
Google Docs download formats (more options)	Comma-separated. The first format a document supports wins (e.g. pdf, odt, ods, csv, txt).	`docx,xlsx,pptx,svg`
Resumable upload above (MiB) (more options)	Smaller files upload in one request.	8
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Size of each part of a large upload.	8

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- **Google Docs, Sheets and Slides** appear with an extension such as `.docx` and download as that format. Uploads are never converted to Google formats.
- Drive allows two files with the same name in one folder. Wayport lists both, but actions apply to the first.
- Large uploads retry automatically if interrupted, but a cancelled upload can't resume later.
- Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.14 Dropbox



Sites with a Dropbox site

A Dropbox site. Only the app key is required.

Before you start create your own Dropbox app and copy its **App key**. Follow Dropbox (p. 139) below.

Setting up a Dropbox site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Dropbox**.
3. Paste the **App key**. The **App secret** is optional.
4. Click **Connect**.
5. Sign in to Dropbox in the browser and click **Allow**.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your Dropbox files.

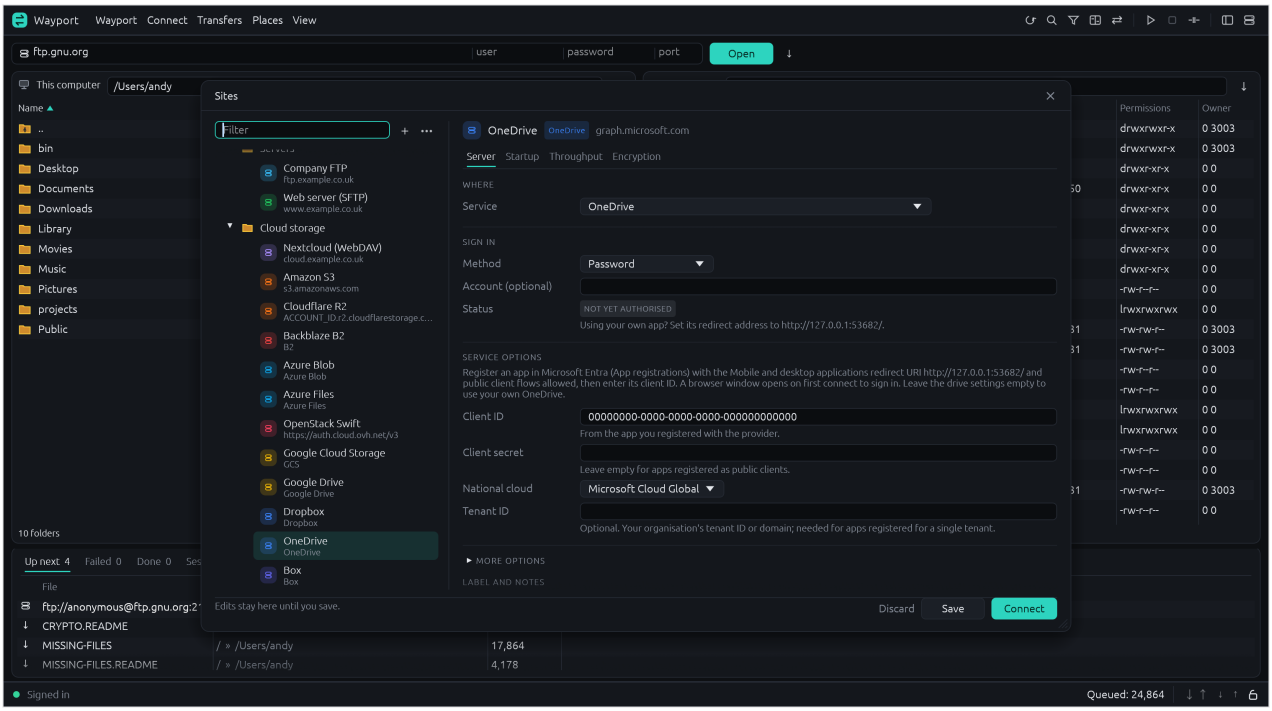
Dropbox fields

Setting	What it does	Default
App key	From the Settings tab of your Dropbox app. Required.	Empty
App secret	Optional; sign-in works without it.	Empty
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Larger files upload in chunks of this size. At most 150.	48
Root namespace ID (more options)	Optional. A team space to use as the root instead of your home folder.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- File names can be at most 255 characters.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.15 Microsoft OneDrive and SharePoint



Sites with a OneDrive site

A OneDrive site. Leave the drive settings empty for your own OneDrive.

This type works with personal OneDrive, OneDrive for work or school, and SharePoint document libraries.

Before you start register an app in Microsoft Entra and copy its **Application (client) ID**. Follow Microsoft (p. 140) below.

Setting up a OneDrive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **OneDrive**.
3. Paste the **Client ID**. Leave **Client secret** empty for a public client app.
4. If your app only allows your own organisation, type the **Tenant ID**.
5. For a SharePoint library, open **More options** and type its **Drive ID**.
6. Click **Connect** and sign in in the browser.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your OneDrive, or the SharePoint library you chose.

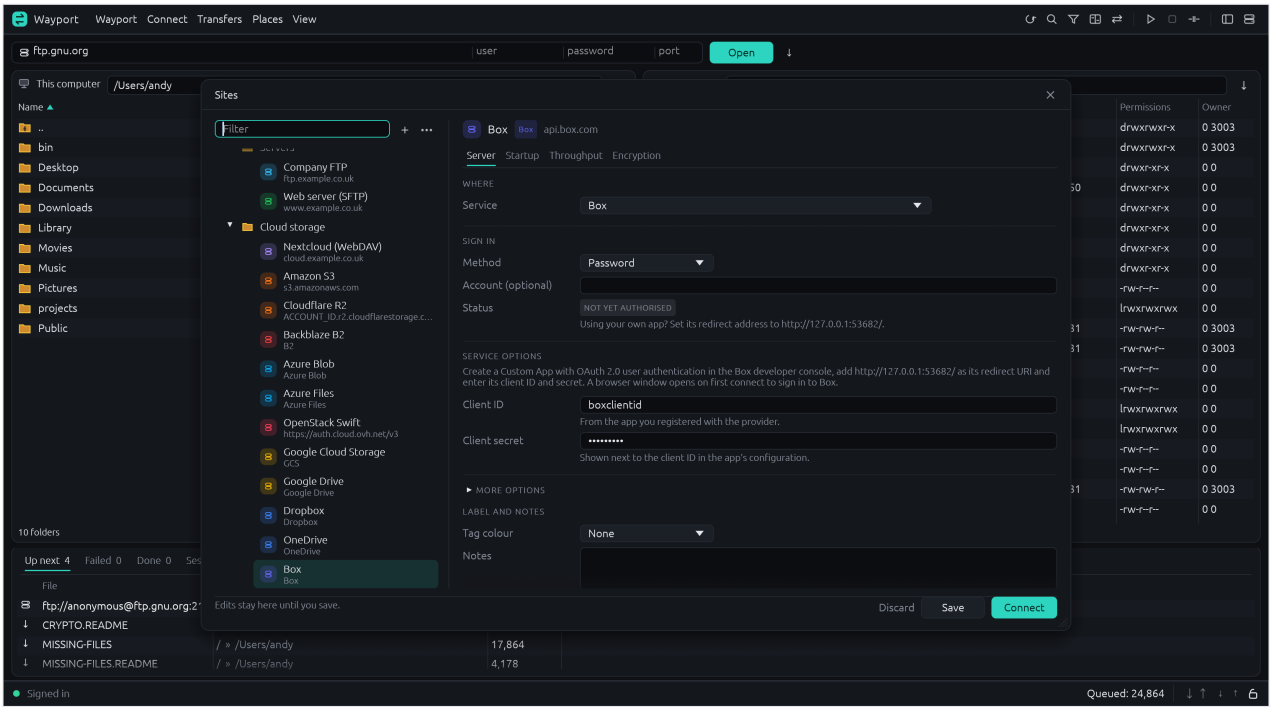
OneDrive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From the app you registered. Required.	Empty
Client secret	Leave empty for apps registered as public clients.	Empty
National cloud	Microsoft Cloud Global, US Government, or China (21Vianet).	Microsoft Cloud Global
Tenant ID	Optional. Your organisation's tenant ID or domain. Needed for single-tenant apps.	Empty (any account)
Drive ID (more options)	Opens a specific drive, such as a SharePoint document library.	Empty (your OneDrive)
Drive type (more options)	Detect, Personal, Business or SharePoint document library.	Detect
Delete permanently instead of moving to the recycle bin (more options)	Skips the recycle bin.	Off
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Rounded down to a multiple of 320 KiB. At most 60.	10

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Moving items **between different drives** isn't supported.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.16 Box



Sites with a Box site

A Box site. Box needs both the client ID and the client secret.

Before you start create a Custom App in the Box developer console and copy its **client ID** and **client secret**. Follow Box (p. 140) below.

Setting up a Box site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Box**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**. Both are required.
4. Click **Connect** and sign in to Box in the browser.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your Box files.

Box fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From the app you registered. Required.	Empty
Client secret	Shown next to the client ID in the app's configuration. Required.	Empty
Root folder ID (more options)	`0` is "All Files". The ID is the number at the end of a folder's web address.	`0`
Act as user ID (more options)	Enterprise admins only: the numeric Box user ID to act as.	Empty
Chunked upload above (MiB) (more options)	Larger files use upload sessions. Box needs at least 50.	50
Authorization URL (more options)	Leave empty for `https://account.box.com/api/oauth2/authorize`.	Empty
Token URL (more options)	Leave empty for `https://app.box.com/api/oauth2/token`.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Names are matched without caring about upper and lower case, as Box does.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.17 SMB (Windows file sharing)

In a hurry?

- Enter the server's name or address, your Windows user name and password. Port **445**.
- The top level lists the server's **shares**. Open one to see its files.
- Guest shares: choose **Anonymous**.

This type opens shared folders on Windows PCs, NAS boxes and Samba servers. It speaks SMB 2 and SMB 3 and signs every message, so nobody on the network can change your files on the way.

Before you start make sure the folder is shared and your account may use it. On Windows, right-click the folder and choose **Properties > Sharing**. On a NAS, look for "SMB" or "Windows file sharing" in its settings.

Setting up an SMB site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **SMB (Windows file sharing)**.
3. Type the server's name or address in **Server address**, for example `nas.local` or `192.168.1.20`. Leave the port empty for 445.
4. Set **Method** to **Password** and enter your user name and password.
5. If the account belongs to a Windows domain, type it in **Domain**. You can also write `DOMAIN\user` or `user@domain` as the user name.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level lists the server's **shares**. Open one to see its files.

SMB fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Domain	Windows domain or workgroup of the account.	`WORKGROUP`

Sign-in methods: **Password**, **Ask each time** and **Anonymous** (guest shares).

Tips

- The first folder of every path is the share: `/Public/photos` is the `photos` folder in the `Public` share.
- If the share list is empty or refused, type `/sharename` in the path box to open the share directly.
- Hidden admin shares such as `C$` are not listed, but you can type them.

What works

- Browsing, uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete and rename of files and folders, all within one share.
- Modification times are kept on upload and download when **Preserve timestamps** is on.
- Moving files **between shares** isn't possible. Permissions can't be changed.
- **Not supported:** shares that demand SMB **encryption** (you get a clear message), Kerberos sign-in, DFS links and the old SMB 1.

3.18 HDFS (Hadoop)

In a hurry?

- Enter the **name node** address and its web port: **9870** (Hadoop 3) or **50070** (Hadoop 2).
- Enter the **Hadoop user** to act as. No password is needed on most clusters.
- Wayport uses **WebHDFS**, which is on by default.

This type opens the Hadoop Distributed File System through the name node's WebHDFS interface. File data goes straight to and from the data nodes.

Before you start check that WebHDFS is on (`dfs.webhdfs.enabled`, the default) and that your computer can reach the name node **and** the data nodes on their web ports (9864 on Hadoop 3).

Setting up an HDFS site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **HDFS (Hadoop)**.
3. Type the name node's address in **Name node**. For HTTPS write `https://namenode` and use port 9871.
4. Set the port: 9870 on Hadoop 3, 50070 on Hadoop 2.
5. Type the user name in **Hadoop user**, for example `hadoop`. Leave the password empty unless you go through a gateway such as Apache Knox.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows the cluster's files.

HDFS fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Name node	Address of the name node, optionally with `https://`.	Empty
Hadoop user	The user files are created and read as (simple authentication).	Empty
Password	Only for gateways that take a user name and password. Never sent to data nodes.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

Tips

- Plain HTTP is normal inside a cluster. Wayport warns once when a remote cluster is reached without encryption.
- Data node names must resolve on your computer. If downloads fail after listing works, add the data nodes to your hosts file or DNS.

What works

- Browsing, uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders, and **changing permissions** (octal, like 755).
- Modification times are kept on upload and download when **Preserve timestamps** is on.
- Removing a folder that still has files is refused; empty it first.
- **Not supported:** Kerberos (SPNEGO) sign-in and the native Hadoop RPC port 8020.

3.19 Sia (renterd)

In a hurry?

- Run **renterd** and note its API password.
- Enter `127.0.0.1` with port **9980** (or the node's URL) and the **API password**.
- Files go into the **default** bucket unless you pick another.

This type stores files on the Sia network through your own renterd node. Wayport talks to renterd's API; renterd handles the contracts and the network.

Before you start install and set up renterd (sia.tech), let it form contracts, and find its API password: the `http.password` in `renterd.yml` or the `RENTERD_API_PASSWORD` it was started with.

If renterd runs on another computer, put it behind HTTPS (a reverse proxy) before you reach it over a network.

Setting up a Sia site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Sia (renterd)**.
3. Type the address in **renterd address**: `127.0.0.1` on this computer, or a full URL such as `https://renterd.example.com`.
4. Leave the port empty for 9980.
5. Paste the API password into **API password**.
6. Optional: type another **Bucket**.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the files in the bucket (`default`, unless you typed another).

Sia fields

Setting	What it does	Default
renterd address	Where renterd's API listens. Local addresses use HTTP; others use HTTPS unless you write `http://`.	Empty
API password	renterd's API password.	Empty
Bucket	The renterd bucket to open. It must exist.	`default`

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Browsing, uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Empty folders are kept as small folder markers.
- Removing a folder that still has files is refused; empty it first.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions can't be changed. Server commands aren't supported.

3.20 Oracle Cloud Object Storage

In a hurry?

- Add an **API key** to your OCI user and download the private key file.
- Enter the regional endpoint, your **user OCID**, the **tenancy OCID**, the key's **fingerprint** and the **key file**.

Before you start in the OCI console open your profile, then **API keys**, and click **Add API key**. Download the private key. The console then shows a configuration preview with your **user** and **tenancy** OCIDs, the **fingerprint** and the **region**.

Setting up an Oracle site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Oracle Cloud Object Storage**.
3. Type the **Endpoint**: `objectstorage.REGION.oraclecloud.com`, for example `objectstorage.uk-london-1.oraclecloud.com`.
4. Paste your **User OCID** (starts with `ocid1.user.`).
5. Fill in **Tenancy OCID**, **Key fingerprint** and **Private key file**.
6. If the key file is encrypted, type its passphrase in **Key passphrase**. Otherwise leave it empty.
7. Optional: set a **Compartment OCID** or a **Bucket**.
8. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists the compartment's buckets. Creating a folder there creates a bucket.

Oracle fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Endpoint	Object Storage address for your region.	Empty
User OCID	The user that owns the API key.	Empty
Key passphrase	Only for encrypted key files.	Empty
Tenancy OCID	Shown under Tenancy details.	Empty
Key fingerprint	Shown next to the API key, e.g. `12:34:…:ef`.	Empty
Private key file	Path to the PEM key (PKCS#8 or PKCS#1).	Empty
Compartment OCID	Compartment whose buckets are listed and created.	Root compartment
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly.	Empty
Namespace (more options)	Your Object Storage namespace.	Looked up
Storage tier (more options)	Standard, Infrequent access or Archive for uploads.	Bucket default
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Part size for large uploads. At least 5 MiB.	5
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Files this size or larger upload in parts.	200

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

> **Tip**
> Old-style encrypted keys (with a `Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED` line) aren't supported. Convert them with `openssl pkcs8 -topk8 -in old.pem -out key.pem`.

What works

- Uploads, downloads with resume, delete, and rename of files within a bucket.
- Moving files between buckets, and renaming folders or buckets, is not supported.
- Archived objects must be restored in the console before you can download them.

3.21 QingStor

In a hurry?

- Create an access key in the QingCloud console.
- Choose the **Zone** your buckets live in and paste the key ID and secret.

Before you start in the QingCloud console open **Access keys** and create a key. Copy the **access key ID** and the **secret access key**.

Setting up a QingStor site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **QingStor**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Choose the **Zone**, for example **Beijing 3 (pek3a)**.
4. Paste the **Access key ID** and **Secret access key**.
5. Optional: type a **Bucket** to open it directly.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level (`/`) lists the zone's buckets. Creating a folder there creates a bucket in that zone.

QingStor fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Zone	Zone your buckets are in. Pick one or type another.	pek3a
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly.	Empty
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Part size for large uploads. At least 4 MiB.	4
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Files this size or larger upload in parts. At most 5120.	200

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

> **Tip**
> Buckets in other zones still appear at the top level but only open from a site set to their zone.

What works

- Uploads, downloads with resume, delete, and rename or move of files (copied, then the original is deleted).
- Renaming folders or buckets is not supported. Uploads can’t resume.

3.22Internet Archive

In a hurry?

- Get your keys at `archive.org/account/s3.php`, or choose **Anonymous** to browse public items.
- Type the **Item** identifier you want to open; the archive can’t list your items for you.

Before you start sign in at archive.org and open `https://archive.org/account/s3.php`. Copy the **access key** and **secret key**.

Setting up an Internet Archive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Internet Archive**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Set **Method** to **Password** and paste the keys, or choose **Anonymous** for read-only access.
4. Type the **Item** identifier, for example `my-photos-2024` from `archive.org/details/my-photos-2024`.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the item's files. To open another item, go to `/identifier`.

Internet Archive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Item	Identifier of the item to open.	Empty
Let the archive make derived files	After an upload the archive creates extra formats, such as thumbnails.	On
IAS3 endpoint (more options)	Address of the upload API.	`https://s3.us.archive.org`

Sign-in methods: **Password**, **Ask each time** and **Anonymous**.

> **Tip**
> New uploads take a few minutes to show up in listings while the archive processes them.

> **Tip**
> Uploading to an identifier that doesn't exist yet creates a new item.

What works

- Listing and downloading (with resume) any public item, plus uploads, delete and file rename (copy, then delete) with your keys.
- Folders exist only as part of file names, so creating a folder does nothing until you upload into it.
- Removing a whole item, renaming folders, and changing permissions are not supported.

3.23 Akamai NetStorage

In a hurry?

- Give a NetStorage upload account an **HTTP API key**.
- Enter the storage group's **HTTP API host name**, the **key name**, the **key** and your **CP code**.

Before you start in Akamai Control Center open **NetStorage**, then **Upload Accounts**. Edit an upload account and add an **HTTP API** key. Note the key name and the key, and the **HTTP API host name** shown for your storage group (for example `example-nsu.akamaihd.net`).

Setting up a NetStorage site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Akamai NetStorage**.
3. Type the **HTTP API host name**.
4. Type the **Key name** and paste the **Key**.
5. Type the **CP code and folder**, for example `/123456`.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the files under your CP code.

NetStorage fields

Setting	What it does	Default
HTTP API host name	Your storage group's API address.	Empty
Key name	Name of the upload account's HTTP API key.	Empty
Key	The key itself. Kept with your passwords.	Empty
CP code and folder	Where to start, e.g. `/123456` or `/123456/site`.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

Tip

The key itself is never sent; each request carries a signature made with it.

What works

- Uploads, downloads with resume, delete, file rename, and creating and removing empty folders.
- Renaming folders is not supported. Uploads can’t resume.

3.24pCloud

In a hurry?

- Create a free pCloud app and copy its **client ID** and **client secret**.
- Pick the **Region** your account lives in: **United States** or **Europe**.
- Click **Connect** and sign in to pCloud in the browser.

Before you start register your own pCloud app. It takes a few minutes and you only do it once.

1. Go to **docs.pcloud.com** and open **My applications**. Sign in with your pCloud account.
2. Click **New app**. Give it a name.
3. Under **Redirect URIs**, add `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`. Save.
4. Note the app’s **Client ID** and **Client secret**.

Setting up a pCloud site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **pCloud**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**. Both are required.
4. Set **Region**. pCloud shows it under **Settings > Account** as your data region.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. Sign in to pCloud in the browser and allow access.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

pCloud fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From your pCloud app. Required.	Empty
Client secret	Shown next to the client ID on your app's page. Required.	Empty
Region	**United States** (`api.pcloud.com`) or **Europe** (`eapi.pcloud.com`).	United States

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads keep the file's modified time.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

> **Tip**
> Picked the wrong region? Wayport tries the other one and says so in the session log. Change **Region** to match so it doesn't have to. If sign-in itself fails, change **Region**, click **Sign out** and connect again.

> **Security**
> PCloud tokens don't expire. To cut Wayport off, remove the app's access in your pCloud account settings.

3.25 Yandex Disk

In a hurry?

- Create a Yandex OAuth app with the redirect `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` and the Yandex Disk permissions.
- Paste its **Client ID** (and **Client secret**) into the site.
- Click **Connect** and sign in to Yandex in the browser.

Before you start register your own Yandex app:

1. Go to **oauth.yandex.com** and click **Create app** (or open oauth.yandex.com/client/new).
2. Name the app. For the platform choose **Web services**.
3. Set **Redirect URI** to `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
4. Under data access, add these **Yandex Disk REST API** permissions:
   - Read all of Yandex Disk (`cloud_api:disk.read`)

- Write anywhere on Yandex Disk (`cloud_api:disk.write`)
- Access information about Yandex Disk (`cloud_api:disk.info`)

5. Save, then copy the **ClientID** and **Client secret**.

> **Tip**
> If you only grant “Access to the app folder” (`cloud_api:disk.app_folder`), tick **App folder only** in the site. Wayport then works inside **Applications/your app name**.

Setting up a Yandex Disk site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Yandex Disk**.
3. Paste the **Client ID**. Paste the **Client secret** too.
4. Click **Connect**.
5. Sign in to Yandex in the browser and click **Allow**.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

Yandex Disk fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From your Yandex app. Required.	Empty
Client secret	From your Yandex app.	Empty
Delete files permanently instead of moving them to the trash	Skips the Yandex Disk trash.	Off
App folder only (more options)	For apps that only have access to their own folder.	Off

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads keep the file’s modified time.
- Deleting or moving a big folder can take a while; Wayport waits until Yandex says it’s done.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.26 Koofr and Digi Storage

In a hurry?

- Create an **app password** in the web app under **Preferences > Password**.
- Choose your **Provider**, then enter your **email address** and the **app password**.
- Click **Connect**. No browser sign-in needed.

This type works with **Koofr**, **Digi Storage** and other services built on Koofr.

Before you start create an app password. Your normal password won't work.

1. Sign in to the web app:
   - Koofr: **app.koofr.net**
   - Digi Storage: **storage.rcs-rds.ro**
2. Open **Preferences > Password** (Koofr: app.koofr.net/app/admin/preferences/password).
3. Under **App passwords**, type a name such as "Wayport" and click **Generate new password**.
4. Copy the password. It's shown only once.

Setting up a Koofr site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Koofr**.
3. Choose your **Provider**. This fills in the **Server address**. For another Koofr-compatible service, type its address yourself.
4. Type your **Email address** and paste the **App password**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Koofr fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Provider	Koofr, Digi Storage or another Koofr-compatible service. Fills in the server address.	Choose a provider
Server address	`app.koofr.net` for Koofr, `storage.rcs-rds.ro` for Digi Storage.	Empty
Email address	The email you sign in with.	Empty
App password	Generated under Preferences > Password.	Empty
Mount ID (more options)	Opens another mount, such as a Dropbox you connected to Koofr. Empty uses your Koofr storage.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads keep the file's modified time.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

> **Watch out**
> "The sign-in was refused" almost always means the normal account password was used. Generate an app password and use that.

3.27 OpenDrive

In a hurry?

- Set **Service** to **OpenDrive**.
- Type your OpenDrive **user name** (or email address) and **password**.
- Click **Connect**. Nothing to register.

Setting up an OpenDrive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **OpenDrive**.
3. Type your **User name** and **Password**. These are the details you use on opendrive.com.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

OpenDrive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
User name	Your OpenDrive user name or email address.	Empty
Password	Your OpenDrive password.	Empty
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Files are uploaded in pieces of this size.	10

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads keep the file's modified time.
- Names are matched without caring about upper and lower case, as OpenDrive does.
- If the server ends the session, Wayport signs in again by itself.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

> **Tip**
> Choose **Ask each time** as the sign-in method if you'd rather not save the password.

3.28 SugarSync

In a hurry?

- Create a SugarSync **developer app** and copy its **App ID**, **Access Key ID** and **Private Access Key**.
- Enter those, plus your SugarSync **email address** and **password**.
- Click **Connect**. The root shows your **Sync Folders**.

Before you start get your own developer keys. Wayport doesn't ship with shared ones.

1. Go to **sugarsync.com/developer** and sign in with your SugarSync account.
2. Open **Developer Account** and create an app. Any name will do.
3. Copy the app's **App ID** (it starts with `/sc/`).
4. Copy your **Access Key ID** and **Private Access Key**.

Setting up a SugarSync site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **SugarSync**.
3. Paste the **App ID**, **Access Key ID** and **Private Access Key**.
4. Type your **Email address** and **Password**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The top level shows your **Sync Folders**.

SugarSync fields

Setting	What it does	Default
App ID	From your developer app. Starts with `/sc/`. Required.	Empty
Access Key ID	From your developer account. Required.	Empty
Private Access Key	From your developer account. Kept like a password. Required.	Empty
Delete files permanently instead of moving them to Deleted Files	Skips the Deleted Files folder.	Off
Email address	The email you sign in with.	Empty
Password	Your SugarSync password.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- A new folder in the root becomes a new **Sync Folder**.
- Deleted files go to **Deleted Files** unless you tick permanent delete. Empty folders are removed for good.
- Folders can’t be moved into the root (Sync Folders).
- SugarSync doesn’t keep modified times you set; files show the time they were uploaded.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.29 put.io

In a hurry?

- Create a put.io **OAuth app** with the callback `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
- Paste its **Client ID** and **Client secret** into the site.
- Click **Connect** and sign in to put.io in the browser.

Before you start register your own put.io app:

1. Sign in at **app.put.io** and open **Settings > Apps**.
2. Click **Create a new OAuth app**.
3. Give it a name and a website (any address will do).
4. Set **Callback URL** to `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
5. Save, then copy the app’s **Client ID** and **Client secret**.

Setting up a put.io site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **put.io**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**. Both are required.
4. Click **Connect**.
5. Sign in to put.io in the browser and allow access.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

put.io fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From your put.io app. Required.	Empty
Client secret	Shown on your app's page. Required.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads keep the file's modified time.
- Big uploads go up in 48 MiB pieces. If a piece breaks, Wayport carries on from where put.io got to.
- Replacing a file is safe: the new copy is uploaded first, and the old one is removed only after that worked.
- Uploads can't resume after you cancel. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Security

Put.io tokens don't expire. To cut Wayport off, remove the app under **Settings > Apps** on put.io.

3.30 Jottacloud

In a hurry?

- **Jottacloud:** generate a **personal login token** in the web interface (**Settings > Security**) and paste it into the site. That's all.
- **Telia, Tele2, Onlime, Elkjøp and the other partner clouds:** pick your service and sign in through the browser.
- You see the **Archive** section of the official apps, unless you change the device and mount-point.

This type works with Jottacloud and the partner services built on it.

Before you start, decide how you sign in:

- **Personal login token.** Works for Jottacloud, and for partner services that show the option under **Security**. Nothing to register.
- **Browser sign-in.** For partner services such as Telia or Elkjøp. Nothing to register here either: Wayport uses the service's own desktop sign-in.

Setting up a site with a login token

1. Sign in to the web interface. For Jottacloud that's `https://www.jottacloud.com/web/secure`.
2. Under **Personal login token**, click **Generate** and copy the token.
3. In Wayport click **+**, choose **Site** and set **Service** to **Jottacloud**.
4. Leave **Service** on **Personal login token**.
5. Paste the token into **Personal login token**.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the **Archive** section, unless you changed the device or mountpoint.

The token works **once**. Wayport swaps it for a sign-in that it saves with the site and renews by itself.

Setting up a partner service (browser sign-in)

1. Click **+**, choose **Site** and set **Service** to **Jottacloud**.
2. Set **Service** to your provider, for example **Telia Cloud (Sweden)**.
3. Click **Connect**.
4. Sign in in the browser window that opens.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

Jottacloud fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Service	Login token, or the service to sign in to through the browser.	Personal login token
Personal login token	From **Settings > Security**. Used once.	Empty
Device (more options)	`Jotta` is the built-in device of the official apps. Other devices hold computer backups.	`Jotta`
Mountpoint (more options)	`Archive` is the archive section. `Sync` is the synchronised folder.	`Archive`
Delete permanently instead of moving to the trash (more options)	Skips the trash.	Off

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename, and moving files and folders.
- Every upload is checked with an MD5 checksum. If Jottacloud already has the same content, nothing is sent.
- An interrupted upload carries on where the server left off, the next time you upload the same file.
- Deleted items go to the trash, unless you turn on permanent deletion.
- Names containing `: ? " * < > | %` are stored with look-alike characters.
- Permissions and server commands are not supported.
- The old username and password sign-in is not supported. No service still offers it.

Tip

If Wayport says the saved sign-in has expired, generate a **new** login token and paste it in. The new token replaces the old sign-in.

> **Watch out**
> Browser sign-in sends you back to `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`. If a service refuses that address, use a personal login token instead where the service offers one.

3.31 HiDrive

In a hurry?

- Ask STRATO for API access at **developer.hidrive.com**. You get a **client ID** and **client secret**.
- Paste both into the site and click **Connect**.
- Sign in to HiDrive in the browser. Done.

Before you start, you need your own HiDrive API client. STRATO hands these out on request.

Getting a client ID

1. Go to **developer.hidrive.com** and request an API key.
2. Give `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` as the **redirect URI**.
3. Wait for STRATO's email with the **client ID** and **client secret**.

Setting up a HiDrive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **HiDrive**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**. Both are needed.
4. Click **Connect**.
5. Sign in to HiDrive in the browser and allow access.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

HiDrive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From STRATO. Required.	Empty
Client secret	From STRATO. Required.	Empty
Access	Read and write, or read only. Changing it means signing in again.	Read and write
Root prefix (more options)	`/` is everything the account can reach. `root` is the account's own top folder.	`/`
Chunked upload above (MiB) (more options)	Larger files are uploaded in chunks. At most 2047.	96
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Size of each chunk. At most 2047.	48

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename, and moving files and folders.
- Modification times are kept on upload.
- If a chunked upload fails part way, the half-uploaded file is removed.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

> **Tip**
> Switched **Access** to read only? Click **Sign out** on the site's **Server** tab in Sites and connect again, so HiDrive asks for the new permission.

3.32 Zoho WorkDrive

In a hurry?

- Create a **Server-based Application** in the Zoho API console for **your region**.
- Pick the **Region** in the site and paste the **client ID** and **secret**.
- Click **Connect** and sign in. You land in **My Space**.

Before you start, register your own Zoho client. Use the console that matches the address you sign in at: `zoho.com`, `zoho.eu`, `zoho.in`, `zoho.jp`, `zoho.com.cn` or `zoho.com.au`.

Registering a Zoho client

1. Open the Zoho API console for your region, for example **api-console.zoho.eu**.
2. Click **Add Client** and choose **Server-based Applications**.
3. Give it a name and any homepage address.
4. Under **Authorized Redirect URIs** enter `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
5. Click **Create**, then copy the **Client ID** and **Client Secret**.

Setting up a Zoho WorkDrive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Zoho WorkDrive**.
3. Set **Region** to the one your organisation uses.
4. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**.
5. Click **Connect** and sign in to Zoho in the browser.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

Zoho WorkDrive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Region	Where your organisation is registered: the ending of the Zoho address you sign in at.	United States / global
Client ID	From the API console. Required.	Empty
Client secret	From the API console. Required.	Empty
Root folder ID	Leave empty for **My Space**. For a team folder, use the last part of its address in WorkDrive.	Empty
Streamed upload above (MiB)	Larger files go to Zoho's streaming upload server. At least 10.	10
(more options)		

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename, and moving files and folders.
- Uploading a file that already exists replaces it.
- Deleting moves items to the WorkDrive trash.
- Names are case-sensitive, as in WorkDrive.
- Modification times can't be set. Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

> **Watch out**
> Zoho limits how often one folder can be listed, to roughly 19 times a minute. If you refresh the same folder very quickly, Wayport waits and tries again.

> **Tip**
> If you're in several teams, enter a **Root folder ID** to choose which space you start in.

3.33premiumize.me

In a hurry?

- Copy your **API key** from **premiumize.me/account**.
- Paste it into the site's **API key** field and click **Connect**.

Before you start, sign in at premiumize.me and open your account page. Your API key is shown there.

Setting up a premiumize.me site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **premiumize.me**.
3. Paste your **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

premiumize.me fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	From your account page. Kept like a password.	Empty
OAuth client ID (more options)	Only if premiumize.me gave you an OAuth client. Leave the API key empty to sign in through the browser instead.	Empty
OAuth client secret (more options)	Goes with the OAuth client ID.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename, and moving files and folders.
- Uploading over an existing file replaces it. The old copy is removed only after the new one has arrived.
- Names are matched without caring about upper and lower case, as premiumize.me does.
- Modification times can't be set. Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

> **Security**
> Your API key gives full access to your account. Set a master password so Wayport keeps it encrypted.

3.34 Citrix ShareFile

In a hurry?

- Create an API client at **api.sharefile.com/apikeys** with the redirect `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
- Enter your **account address**, for example `yourcompany.sharefile.com`.
- Paste the **client ID** and **secret**, click **Connect** and sign in.

Before you start, you need your own ShareFile API client and your account address.

Getting a client ID

1. Go to **api.sharefile.com/apikeys** and sign in with your ShareFile account.
2. Create a new API key.
3. Enter `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` as the **redirect URI**.
4. Copy the **Client ID** and **Client Secret**.

Setting up a ShareFile site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Citrix ShareFile**.
3. Type your **Account address**, for example `yourcompany.sharefile.com`. In Europe it ends in `.sharefile.eu`.
4. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**.
5. Click **Connect** and sign in to ShareFile in the browser.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

ShareFile fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Account address	The address you use for ShareFile in the browser. Required.	Empty
Client ID	From your API key. Required.	Empty
Client secret	From your API key. Required.	Empty
Root folder	Empty for Personal Folders. You can also pick favourites, all shared folders, connectors or everything, or type a folder ID.	Personal Folders
Chunked upload above (MiB) (more options)	Larger files are sent in checked chunks.	128
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Rounded down to a power of two.	64

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename, and moving files and folders.
- Uploading a file that already exists replaces it. Modification times are kept on upload.
- Each chunk of a large upload is checked with an MD5 checksum.
- Names are matched without caring about upper and lower case, as ShareFile does.
- Names containing `: ? " * < > | \` are stored with look-alike characters.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.35 iCloud Drive

In a hurry?

- Pick **iCloud Drive**, type your **Apple ID** and **password**, and click **Connect**.
- Apple sends a **verification code** to your iPhone, iPad or Mac. Type it into the box Wayport shows.
- After that, Wayport remembers the session. You won't need a code again for about a month.
- Using **Advanced Data Protection**? Turn on **Access iCloud Data on the Web** on your iPhone first.

There is nothing to register. Wayport signs in the same way the iCloud website does.

Before you start check that iCloud Drive is turned on: on your iPhone, open **Settings > [your name] > iCloud > iCloud Drive**.

Setting up an iCloud Drive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **iCloud Drive**.
3. Type your **Apple ID** (the email address you sign in to Apple with).
4. Type your Apple ID **password**.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. Your Apple devices show a sign-in request. Tap **Allow**, then read the six-digit code.
7. Type the code into the **Verification code** window and click **Continue**.

Done The server pane shows your iCloud Drive files.

No Apple device to hand? Type `sms` instead of a code. Apple then texts a code to your trusted phone number. If you have more than one, Wayport asks which one to use.

If you use Advanced Data Protection

With Advanced Data Protection, your files are end-to-end encrypted. Apple only lets the web (and Wayport) see them when you allow it.

1. On your iPhone, open **Settings > [your name] > iCloud**.
2. Turn on **Access iCloud Data on the Web**.
3. Connect in Wayport. The session log says “Approve the request on one of your Apple devices”.
4. Approve the request on your iPhone, iPad or Mac. Wayport waits up to 5 minutes.

iCloud Drive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Apple ID	The email address of your Apple account. Required.	Empty
Password	Your Apple ID password. After the first sign-in this slot also holds the saved session.	Empty
Web client ID (more options)	The ID the iCloud website signs in with. Change it only if Apple changes theirs.	The iCloud website’s ID

What works

- Browsing, downloads (with **resume**), uploads, new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Names match regardless of case, like on a Mac: `Report.pdf` and `report.pdf` are the same file.
- **Overwriting a file** moves the old copy to **Recently Deleted** first, because iCloud can’t replace a file in place. You can get it back from icloud.com for 30 days.
- **Deleting** also moves items to **Recently Deleted**. Nothing is erased straight away.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.
- iCloud Photos is not available through this type yet.

Tips

- **Asked for a code again?** Apple ends trusted sessions after about a month, or when you change your password. Just type the new code.
- **Changed your Apple ID password?** Type the new one into the site’s **Password** field. Wayport signs in afresh and asks for a code.
- **“Apple didn’t accept the Apple ID or password”** means the password is wrong, or the account needs attention at appleid.apple.com.
- Apple’s sign-in isn’t a published API. If Apple changes it, sign-in may stop working until Wayport is updated.

Security

Wayport keeps your password, Apple's trust token and the session cookies together in the site's password slot. Set a master password so they are encrypted. See Your data (p. 191).

3.36 Drime

In a hurry?

Create an access token in the Drime web app, pick **Drime**, paste the token, click **Connect**.

Before you start sign in at app.drime.cloud. Open **Account settings**, then **Developers**, and create an access token. Copy it straight away.

Setting up a Drime site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Drime**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the token into **Access token**.
4. Optional: to open a team workspace, enter its **Workspace ID** under **More options**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Drime fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Access token	The token from the Developers page. Required.	Empty
Delete files permanently instead of moving them to the trash	Skips the Drime trash.	Off
Workspace ID (more options)	Opens a team workspace instead of your own files.	Empty
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Larger files upload in parts.	5
Part size (MiB) (more options)	Size of each part. At least 5 MiB. Raised automatically so a file needs at most 10,000 parts.	5

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploading over an existing file replaces it.
- Drime lists at most about 20,000 entries in one folder; bigger folders give an error.
- Uploads can’t resume. Times can’t be set. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tips

- If Wayport says the token wasn’t accepted, create a new one. Revoked tokens stop working straight away.

3.37 Mail.ru Cloud

In a hurry?

- Sign in with your Mail.ru **email address** and an **app password**.
- Your normal password doesn’t work when two-step sign-in is on. Make an app password first.
- Files Mail.ru already stores can be added without uploading them again.

Before you start create an app password:

1. Sign in at mail.ru and open your account settings.
2. Go to **Security**, then **App passwords**.
3. Create a new password and give it access to **Cloud**.
4. Copy the password. Mail.ru shows it only once.

Setting up a Mail.ru Cloud site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Mail.ru Cloud**.
3. Type your full **Email address**, for example `name@mail.ru`.
4. Paste the app password into **App password**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Mail.ru Cloud fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Email address	Your Mail.ru address. Required.	Empty
App password	The app password you created for Cloud. Required.	Empty
Skip uploading files the cloud already has	Mail.ru recognises content it already stores by its checksum. Such files are added without sending their data.	On
Files to try this for (more options)	Comma separated name patterns. Use `*` for all files.	`*.mkv,*.avi,*.mp4,*.mp3,*.zip,*.gz,*.rar,*.pdf`

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move.
- Every upload is checked: Wayport compares the checksum Mail.ru reports with the local file.
- Files of 20 bytes or less travel inside their checksum, so they upload instantly.
- Uploads can't resume. Modification times are kept to the second. Permissions and server commands aren't supported.

Tips

- Wayport reads the whole file once to work out its checksum before it uploads. Large files take a moment before the upload starts.
- "Mail.ru didn't accept the email address or password" almost always means you used your normal password. Use an app password.
- Mail.ru doesn't allow some characters in names, such as `"`, `*`, `:`, `<`, `>`, `?`, `|` and `\`.

3.38 PikPak

In a hurry?

- Sign in with your PikPak **email address** (or phone number) and **password**.
- Signed up with Google? Set a PikPak password first.
- If PikPak asks for a captcha, sign in once at mypikpak.com in a browser, then try again.

Before you start make sure your PikPak account has a password. If you signed up with Google, open mypikpak.com, go to your account settings and set one.

Setting up a PikPak site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **PikPak**.
3. Type your **Email or phone**.
4. Type your PikPak **Password**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

PikPak fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Email or phone	The name you sign in to PikPak with. Required.	Empty
Password	Your PikPak password. Required.	Empty
Move deleted files to the trash	Off deletes permanently.	On
Root folder ID (more options)	Start in this folder instead of the top of your drive. The ID is the last part of the folder's address in the browser.	Empty
Upload in parts above (MiB) (more options)	Smaller files are sent in a single request.	200
Upload part size (MiB) (more options)	Raised automatically so a file needs at most 10000 parts.	5
Device ID (more options)	32 hexadecimal characters that identify this device to PikPak. Leave empty and Wayport makes one from your user name.	Empty

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move.
- If PikPak already has a file's content, the upload finishes at once without sending data.
- Uploading a file that already exists replaces it. Wayport uploads the new copy beside the old one, then swaps them, so you never lose the old file to a failed upload.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands aren't supported.

Tips

- PikPak protects its sign-in with captchas. Wayport handles the invisible ones. If PikPak wants a visible captcha, it shows an error with a link. Sign in once in a browser on the same network, then connect again.
- Some downloads need a PikPak premium account. If PikPak gives no download link, Wayport tells you.
- Wayport reads the whole file once to work out its checksum before it uploads.

3.39 Huawei Drive

In a hurry?

- You register your own app with Huawei once, then paste its **client ID** and **client secret**.
- Wayport opens your browser to sign in with your Huawei ID.
- Your account's region is picked automatically.

Before you start register an app with Huawei:

1. Sign in at developer.huawei.com and open **AppGallery Connect**.
2. Create a project, then add an app to it.
3. In the project's settings open **Manage APIs** and turn on **Drive Kit**.
4. Open the app's **OAuth 2.0 client** settings. Add the redirect URI `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
5. Apply for the Drive Kit scopes `drive` and `drive.file`.
6. Copy the **client ID** and **client secret**.

Setting up a Huawei Drive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Huawei Drive**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**.
4. Click **Connect**.
5. Sign in with your Huawei ID in the browser and allow access.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows your files.

Huawei Drive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From the app you registered. Required.	Empty
Client secret	From the same OAuth client. Required.	Empty
Resumable upload above (MiB) (more options)	Smaller files are sent in a single request. At most 20.	20
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Size of each part of a resumable upload, up to 64.	8

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move.
- Uploading a file that already exists replaces its content.
- Delete is permanent. Huawei Drive's recycle bin isn't used.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands aren't supported.

Tips

- If Huawei Drive says the user agreement isn't signed, open Huawei Drive once on your phone or at cloud.huawei.com and accept its terms.
- To sign in with a different Huawei ID, clear the site's saved sign-in and connect again.

3.40 MEGA

In a hurry?

- Pick **MEGA**, enter your account's **email address** and **password**, click **Connect**.
- If you use two-factor authentication, Wayport asks for the **code** when it signs in.
- Everything is encrypted and decrypted **on this computer**, as in MEGA's own apps.

Before you start you only need a MEGA account. There is nothing to register.

Setting up a MEGA site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **MEGA**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type your **Email address**.
4. Type your **Password**, or set **Logon type** to **Ask for password**.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. If Wayport asks for a code, type the six digits from your authenticator app.

Done The server pane shows your files.

MEGA fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Delete files permanently instead of moving them to the rubbish bin	Deleted files, and older copies replaced by an upload, skip MEGA's rubbish bin.	Off

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads, new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Every download is checked against the file's MAC. A file that fails the check is removed.
- Uploading over a file replaces it. The old copy goes to the rubbish bin.

Good to know

- Downloads and uploads **can't resume**. A stopped transfer starts again.
- Wayport reads your whole cloud drive when it signs in. Big accounts take a few seconds. **Reload listings** reads it again.
- Folders shared **with** you, public links and modification times aren't supported.
- Busy times: MEGA sometimes asks the app to solve a small puzzle before it continues. Wayport does this by itself; it can take a few seconds.

3.41 Filen

In a hurry?

- Pick **Filen**, enter your account's **email address** and **password**, click **Connect**.
- With two-factor authentication on, Wayport asks for the **code** each time. An **API key** saves you that step.
- Files and names are encrypted and decrypted **on this computer**, as in Filen's own apps.

Before you start you only need a Filen account. There is nothing to register.

Setting up a Filen site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Filen**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type your **Email address**.
4. Type your **Password**. Wayport needs it even with an API key, because it unlocks your encryption keys.
5. Optional: paste an **API key** (see below).
6. Click **Connect**.
7. If Wayport asks for a code, type the six digits from your authenticator app.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Getting an API key (optional)

1. Install the Filen CLI from Filen's website.
2. Run `filen export-api-key` and sign in.
3. Copy the key it prints into **API key**.

Filen fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	Optional. Signs in without a two-factor code. Keep it secret, like a password.	Empty
Delete permanently instead of moving to the trash	Deleted files and folders skip Filen's trash.	Off

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Every 1 MiB piece of a download is checked. A damaged file stops with an error.
- Uploading over a file keeps the old one as a **previous version** in Filen.
- New and renamed items are added to Filen's search.

Good to know

- Uploads **can't resume**.
- Very old accounts (auth version 1) aren't supported. Changing your password in Filen's app upgrades the account.
- Items you put into a **shared folder** aren't shared automatically. Share them again in Filen's app.
- Public links and modification times on downloads aren't supported.

3.42 Internxt

In a hurry?

- Pick **Internxt**, enter your account's **email address** and **password**, click **Connect**.
- If you use two-factor authentication, Wayport asks for the **code** each time it signs in.
- File contents are encrypted and decrypted **on this computer**, as in Internxt's own apps.

Before you start you only need an Internxt account. There is nothing to register.

Setting up an Internxt site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Internxt**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type your **Email address**.
4. Type your **Password**, or set **Logon type** to **Ask for password**.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. If Wayport asks for a code, type the six digits from your authenticator app.

Done The server pane shows your files.

There are no other settings.

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Large files (100 MiB and up) upload in 30 MiB parts.
- Uploading over a file replaces it. Wayport keeps the old file until the new one is safely stored.

Good to know

- Uploads **can't resume**.
- **Treat deleting as permanent.** Deleted items may not go to Internxt's trash.
- Internxt stores file and folder **names** without encryption; only the contents are encrypted.
- Sharing, workspaces, backups and modification times on downloads aren't supported.

3.43 Proton Drive

In a hurry?

- Set **Service** to **Proton Drive**, then enter your Proton **email address** and **password**.
- If you use an authenticator app, Wayport asks for the six-digit code when you connect.
- Nothing to register. Files are encrypted and decrypted on your computer, as in Proton's own apps.
- Deleting moves items to the Proton Drive **trash**. Empty it on the Proton website.
- Wayport is a third-party application not officially supported by Proton.

This type opens the files in your own Proton Drive (**My files**). It works with free and paid Proton accounts.

Before you start sign in to Proton Drive in a web browser once. That sets up your drive.

If you sign in with a **security key** only, add an **authenticator app** as a second factor too (Proton **Settings > Account and password > Two-factor authentication**). Wayport can't use security keys.

Setting up a Proton Drive site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Proton Drive**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type your Proton **email address** (or user name) into **Email or user name**.
4. Type your Proton **password**.
5. Only if your account has a separate **mailbox password**: type it into **Mailbox password**. You can also leave it empty and type it when asked.
6. Click **Connect**.
7. If asked, type the code from your authenticator app.

Done The server pane shows your files.

What Wayport saves

After the first sign-in Wayport saves a **session** in place of your password. Next time it connects without asking for the code again.

When the session ends (for example after you sign out of all devices on the Proton website), Wayport asks for your password once more.

The session can open your files, so treat it like your password. Turn on a **master password** (**Wayport > Preferences… > Passwords**, choose **Keep them, encrypted**) to encrypt it.

Proton Drive fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Email or user name	Your Proton account. Required.	Empty
Password	Your Proton password. Replaced by the session after the first sign-in.	Empty
Mailbox password	Only for accounts in two-password mode. Leave empty to be asked when it's needed.	Empty
Show original file sizes and dates (more options)	Decrypts each file's details to show its real size and modification time. Turn off for faster listings of big folders; sizes then include the encryption overhead.	On

Sign-in method: **Password** only.

What works

- Browsing, uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploading over an existing file adds a **new version**. Older versions stay in Proton Drive's version history.
- **Delete** moves files to the trash. **Remove folder** only works on empty folders, and also moves them to the trash.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.
- Only **My files** is shown. Files shared with you, Photos and devices are not.

Tips

- **“Proton wants to check that you’re human”**: sign in once on the Proton website from the same network, then connect again.
- **“Proton didn’t accept this version of Wayport”**: Proton can block app versions with known problems. Update Wayport.
- **“... is being uploaded from another device or app”**: Proton Drive already has an unfinished upload of that name from somewhere else. Wait for it to finish (or cancel it there), then try again. Wayport only clears away unfinished uploads it started itself.
- **Wrong password, but it’s right?** In two-password mode the **Password** field takes your login password and **Mailbox password** takes the second one.
- Listings of very large folders are slower than in other services. Every name is decrypted on your computer. Turning off **Show original file sizes and dates** helps.

3.44 Google Photos

In a hurry?

- Register your own Google app with the **Photos Library API** turned on, and paste its **client ID** and **secret** into the site.
- Wayport only sees **photos and albums it uploaded itself**. This is Google’s rule since March 2025, not a Wayport setting.
- Upload into **upload/** or into an album under **album/**. Browse what you uploaded under **media/**.
- Files can’t be renamed or deleted. “Delete” in an album only takes the photo out of that album.

Before you start register a Google app and copy its **Client ID** and **Client secret**. Follow Google (p. 139) under “Registering an app for browser sign-in”, and in step 3 enable the **Photos Library API**.

What Google lets apps see

In 2025 Google narrowed the Photos Library API. Apps can now only list, search and download the media items and albums they created. Your existing library, and albums you made in the Google Photos app, stay invisible to Wayport.

So in practice this type is for **backing up into** Google Photos and finding those uploads again. To download your whole library, use Google Takeout instead.

Setting up a Google Photos site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Google Photos**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**.
4. Leave **Read only** off if you want to upload.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. Sign in to Google in the browser and allow access.

Done Back in Wayport, the server pane shows the fixed folder tree described below.

How the folders are laid out

Google Photos has no folders, so Wayport shows a fixed tree:

Folder	What's in it
media/all	Every photo and video Wayport uploaded.
media/by-year/2024	The same, by the year the photo was taken.
media/by-month/2024/2024-06	By month.
media/by-day/2024/2024-06-01	By day.
album/	Albums Wayport created. A `/` in an album name makes a subfolder.
shared-album/	Shared albums. Google has retired most of the sharing API, so this is usually empty.
feature/favorites	Uploads you marked as favourites.
upload/	Drop files here to add them to your library without an album.

Two files with the same name in one folder get the photo's ID added, like `IMG_0001 {AF1Q…}.jpg`, so both can be told apart.

Google Photos fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Client ID	From the OAuth client you created. Required.	Empty
Client secret	From the same OAuth client.	Empty
Read only	Ask Google only for read access. Changing it means signing in again: clear the site's stored password.	Off

Setting	What it does	Default
First year in media/by-year (more options)	Year folders start at this year.	2000
Show archived media (more options)	Also list archived items. Media in albums is always shown.	Off

What works

- **Uploads** to **upload/** and to albums Wayport created. Uploading to a new folder under **album/** creates that album.
- **New folders** under **album/** become albums. New folders under **upload/** only last until you disconnect.
- **Downloads** from any folder. Google may strip some photo details (such as location) from downloads.
- **Delete** in an album removes the photo from that album. The photo stays in your library.
- Not supported: renaming, moving, deleting photos, deleting albums, resuming transfers, permissions and server commands.
- File sizes show as unknown until a file is downloaded, because the API doesn't report them.

Tips

- **Uploads count towards your Google storage.** Google stores them at original quality.
- **Files in upload/ vanish from that folder when you disconnect.** They are still in your library: look under **media/all**.
- **"Google Photos only lets Wayport add files to albums it created"** means you tried to upload into an album made somewhere else. Make a new album under **album/** instead.

Security

The sign-in token is stored in the site's password slot. If you set a master password, it protects the token too. See Your data (p. 191).

3.45 Cloudinary

In a hurry?

- Copy your **cloud name**, **API key** and **API secret** from the Cloudinary console.
- Images and videos are listed with their format as the file extension.

Before you start in the Cloudinary console open **Settings**, then **API Keys**. Copy the **API key** and **API secret**. Your **cloud name** is shown at the top of the dashboard.

Setting up a Cloudinary site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Cloudinary**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type the **Cloud name**.
4. Paste the **API key** and **API secret**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done You see your media library's folders and assets.

Cloudinary fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Cloud name	Your product environment's name.	Empty
Upload preset (more options)	Optional upload preset applied to uploads.	Empty
API address (more options)	Europe or Asia Pacific for environments outside the US.	Default (US)

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

Tip

Cloudinary may convert some formats on upload. Large files (over 20 MiB) upload in chunks.

Tip

New assets can take a few seconds to show up in listings.

What works

- Uploads, downloads, delete, file rename and move, and creating and removing folders.
- Renaming folders is not supported. Uploads can’t resume.

3.46 ImageKit

In a hurry?

- Copy your **URL endpoint** and **private key** from the ImageKit dashboard.
- Downloads fetch the original file, not a transformed copy.

Before you start in the ImageKit dashboard open **Developer options**. Copy the **URL endpoint** (for example `https://ik.imagekit.io/your_id`) and the **private key**.

Setting up an ImageKit site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **ImageKit**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the **URL endpoint**.
4. Paste the **Private key**.
5. If unsigned URLs are restricted in your ImageKit settings, turn on **Restrict unsigned image URLs**.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done You see your media library’s folders and files.

ImageKit fields

Setting	What it does	Default
URL endpoint	Delivery address used for downloads.	Empty
Private key	Your private API key. Kept with your passwords.	Empty
Restrict unsigned image URLs	Signs every download, and makes uploads private.	Off
Upload tags (more options)	Comma-separated tags added to uploads.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

> **Tip**
> Private files are downloaded through a signed link that is valid for an hour. The private key itself is never sent to the delivery address.

What works

- Uploads, downloads with resume, delete, file rename and move, and creating and removing empty folders.
- Renaming folders and empty files are not supported. Uploads can’t resume.

3.471Fichier

In a hurry?

- Generate an API key under **Parameters → API** on 1fichier.com.
- In **Sites**, pick **1Fichier** and paste the key into **API key**.
- Click **Connect**.

The 1Fichier API is available to **premium** and **access** accounts.

Before you start sign in to 1fichier.com, open **Parameters**, then the **API** section (`1fichier.com/console/params.pl`). Generate a key and copy it.

Setting up a 1Fichier site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **1Fichier**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

1Fichier fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	From Parameters → API on 1fichier.com. Required.	Empty
Use CDN download links	Downloads through 1Fichier's CDN. This uses your CDN credit.	Off

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- 1Fichier allows two files with the same name. When you upload over a file, Wayport uploads the new copy first and then deletes the old one.
- Empty files can't be uploaded. Files can be at most 300 GB.
- Shared folders and password-protected files of other users are not supported.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tip: 1Fichier blocks accounts that make too many requests in a short time ("flood protection"). If that happens, wait a minute and try again.

3.48 Gofile

In a hurry?

- You need a **premium** Gofile account. The API is not open to free accounts.
- Copy the API token from your profile on gofile.io.
- In **Sites**, pick **Gofile**, paste the token into **API token** and click **Connect**.

Before you start sign in to gofile.io, open **My profile** and copy the **account API token**.

Setting up a Gofile site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Gofile**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the token into **API token**.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done You see your account's root folder.

Gofile fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API token	From My profile on gofile.io. Required.	Empty
Root folder ID (more options)	Optional. Opens this folder instead of your root folder.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Gofile allows two files with the same name. When you upload over a file, Wayport uploads the new copy first and then deletes the old one.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tip: if you see "Gofile only allows API access for premium accounts", your account isn't premium.

3.49 Pixeldrain

In a hurry?

- Create an API key at **pixeldrain.com/user/api_keys**.
- In **Sites**, pick **Pixeldrain** and paste the key into **API key**.
- Click **Connect**. You see your own Pixeldrain filesystem.

This type uses Pixeldrain's filesystem, the folder tree you see under **My files** on pixeldrain.com.

Before you start sign in to pixeldrain.com, open **API keys** and click to create a key. Copy it.

Setting up a Pixeldrain site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Pixeldrain**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Leave **Root folder** as `me`.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done You see your own Pixeldrain filesystem.

Opening someone else's shared folder

1. Copy the ID from the shared folder's link.
2. Enter it as the **Root folder**.
3. Leave **API key** empty if you don't have an account.

Pixeldrain fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	From API keys on pixeldrain.com. Needed for your own files.	Empty
Root folder	`me` is your own filesystem. A shared folder's ID opens that folder instead.	`me`

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads keep the file's modification time.
- Removing a folder only works when it is empty.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tip: shared folders you don't own are usually read-only. Writes then fail with a permission message.

3.50 Linkbox

In a hurry?

- Copy the API token from your account page at **linkbox.to/admin/account**.
- In **Sites**, pick **Linkbox**. Enter your Linkbox **email** and **password**.
- Paste the token into **API token** and click **Connect**.

Linkbox needs both your sign-in details and an API token. Listing folders uses your sign-in; creating, uploading and deleting use the token.

Before you start sign in to linkbox.to and open **Account** (linkbox.to/admin/account). Copy the **token** shown there.

Setting up a Linkbox site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Linkbox**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type the email you sign in with into **Email**.
4. Type your Linkbox password into **Password**.
5. Paste the token into **API token**.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Linkbox fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Email	The email you sign in to Linkbox with. Required.	Empty
Password	Your Linkbox password. Required.	Empty
API token	From the Account page on linkbox.to. Required. Protected by your master password.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders and delete.
- **Renaming and moving are not supported.** Linkbox's API doesn't offer them.
- Names are not case-sensitive: `Photo.jpg` and `photo.jpg` are the same file.
- Empty files can't be uploaded.
- If Linkbox already has a file with the same content, the upload finishes almost at once.
- A new upload can take a few seconds to show up in the folder.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.51 Uloz.to

In a hurry?

- Get an **application token** for the Uloz.to API.
- In **Sites**, pick **Uloz.to**. Enter your Uloz.to user name and password.
- Paste the token into **Application token** and click **Connect**.

Before you start you need an application token (an app API key). Uloz.to lists one in its API documentation at uloz.to/upload-resumable-api-beta. If it isn't there, ask Uloz.to customer service for one.

Setting up a Uloz.to site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Uloz.to**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type your Uloz.to user name into **User**.
4. Type your password into **Password**.
5. Paste the token into **Application token**.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Uloz.to fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Application token	Identifies the app to the Uloz.to API. Required. Protected by your master password.	Empty
Delete permanently instead of moving to the trash	Skips the Uloz.to trash when you delete files.	Off
Root folder ID (more options)	Optional. Opens this folder (its slug) instead of your root folder.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploads are checked: if the file Uloz.to received doesn't match yours, the upload fails.
- Uloz.to allows two files with the same name. When you upload over a file, Wayport uploads the new copy first and then deletes the old one.
- Deleted files go to the Uloz.to trash unless you turn on permanent delete.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tip: Wayport signs in again by itself when your Uloz.to session runs out.

3.52FileLu

In a hurry?

- Turn on the **Rclone key** under **My Account** on filelu.com and copy it.
- In **Sites**, pick **FileLu** and paste the key into **API key**.
- Click **Connect**.

FileLu offers a special key for file managers. FileLu calls it the "Rclone key"; Wayport uses the same interface.

Before you start sign in to filelu.com, open **My Account** and turn on the **Rclone key**. Copy it.

Setting up a FileLu site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **FileLu**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

FileLu fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	The Rclone key from My Account on filelu.com. Required.	Empty
Upload cutoff (MiB) (more options)	Larger files upload in parts.	500
Part size (MiB) (more options)	Size of each part of a large upload.	64

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders and delete.
- **Renaming and moving are not supported.** FileLu's file-manager interface doesn't offer them.
- FileLu doesn't overwrite files. When you upload over a file, Wayport deletes the old copy just before sending the new one. If the upload then fails, the old copy is gone, so keep your local file until the transfer finishes.
- Modification times are not shown.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.53dosya.dev

In a hurry?

- Create an API key under **API keys** in your dosya.dev profile.
- In **Sites**, pick **dosya.dev** and paste the key into **API key**.
- Click **Connect**. Leave **Workspace ID** empty unless Wayport asks for it.

Before you start sign in to dosya.dev, open your **profile** (dosya.dev/profile) and create a key under **API keys**. Copy it.

Setting up a dosya.dev site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **dosya.dev**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

If your key reaches several workspaces

1. The connection stops and the **Session log** lists each workspace as `ID (name)`.
2. Copy the ID of the one you want.
3. Paste it into **Workspace ID** and connect again.

Done The server pane shows that workspace's files.

dosya.dev fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	From API keys in your dosya.dev profile. Required.	Empty
Workspace ID	Optional when the key reaches a single workspace.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploading over a file stores a **new version** of it.
- Large files are sent in parts. If all your upload slots are busy, Wayport waits for a free one.
- Uploads keep the file's modification time.
- Deleting is permanent: files and folders don't go to a trash.
- Empty files can't be uploaded. Removing a folder only works when it is empty.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.54 Enterprise File Fabric

In a hurry?

Create a permanent token on your Fabric dashboard, pick **Enterprise File Fabric**, enter your Fabric's address and the token, click **Connect**.

Before you start sign in to your File Fabric in a browser. On the dashboard open **Security**, then **My Authentication Tokens**, click **Manage** and create a token. Tokens normally last several years.

Setting up a File Fabric site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Enterprise File Fabric**.
3. Type your Fabric's address into **Fabric address**, for example:
   - `storagemadeeasy.com`
   - `eu.storagemadeeasy.com`
   - `yourfabric.smestorage.com`
4. Paste the token into **Permanent token**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

File Fabric fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Fabric address	Your Fabric's web address. Required.	Empty
Permanent token	The token from My Authentication Tokens. Required.	Empty
Root folder ID (more options)	Starts in the folder with this ID instead of the top level.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Wayport swaps the permanent token for a short session token and renews it by itself.
- Folder names are matched without regard to case, as the Fabric does.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tips

- Signing in with your user name and password isn’t supported. Use a permanent token.

3.55 Files.com

In a hurry?

Pick **Files.com**, type your site name (the part before `.files.com`), enter your user name and password, click **Connect**.

Before you start decide how to sign in:

- **User name and password**: the ones you use on the Files.com website.
- **API key**: in the Files.com web app open **Settings**, then **API keys**, and create one. Copy it straight away.

Setting up a Files.com site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Files.com**.
3. Type your site into **Site**: `mysite` for mysite.files.com, or your custom domain such as `files.example.com`.
4. Either enter your **User name** and password, or leave **User name** empty and paste the API key into **Password or API key**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Files.com fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Site	Your subdomain or custom domain.	Empty
User name	Your Files.com user name. Leave empty to use an API key.	Empty
Password or API key	Your password, or the API key when the user name is empty.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Long moves finish in the background on Files.com; Wayport waits for them.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tips

- Accounts that need a two-factor code to sign in can’t use the password method. Use an API key instead.

3.56Quatrix

In a hurry?

Create an API key in your Quatrix profile, pick **Quatrix**, enter your account host and the key, click **Connect**.

Before you start sign in to Quatrix in a browser. Open your profile, go to **API keys** and create a key. Copy it straight away.

Setting up a Quatrix site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Quatrix**.
3. Type your account host into **Account host**, for example `example.quatrix.it`.
4. Paste the key into **API key**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Quatrix fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Account host	The address you use to sign in to Quatrix. Required.	Empty
API key	The key from your profile. Required.	Empty
Delete files permanently instead of moving them to the trash	Skips the Quatrix trash.	Off
Hide project folders	Leaves project folders out of listings.	Off
Upload chunk size (MiB) (more options)	Uploads are sent in chunks of this size.	10

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders.
- Uploading over an existing file replaces its content.
- Uploads keep the file's modification time.
- Uploads can't resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

3.57 Seafile

In a hurry?

Pick **Seafile**, enter your server address, user name and password, click **Connect**. Type the two-factor code if you're asked for one.

Seafile is usually self-hosted. Your **libraries** show as the top-level folders.

Before you start you need your server's address (for example `cloud.seafile.com` or `https://seafile.example.com`) and your Seafile user name, which is usually your email address.

Instead of a password you can use an API token. In Seafile, open your profile and look for **Web API auth token**.

Setting up a Seafile site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Seafile**.
3. Type the server address. If Seafile runs under a sub-path, include it, for example `https://example.com/seafile`.
4. Enter your **User name** and password. Or leave **User name** empty and paste an API token into **Password or API token**.
5. Optional: enter the **Library password** for your encrypted libraries.
6. Click **Connect**. If your account uses two-factor authentication, type the code when asked.

Done Your libraries show as the top-level folders. Open one to see its files.

Seafile fields

Setting	What it does	Default
User name	Usually your email address. Leave empty to use an API token.	Empty
Password or API token	Your password, or the API token when the user name is empty.	Empty
Library password	For encrypted libraries. Leave empty to be asked when you open one.	Empty

Sign-in methods: **Password** and **Ask each time**.

What works

- Creating a folder at the top level creates a **library**. Removing an empty top-level folder deletes the library.
- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, rename and move of files and folders, also between libraries.
- Encrypted libraries work once unlocked. They can’t resume, so an interrupted download starts again.
- Files can’t be stored at the top level; open a library first.
- Libraries can’t be renamed here. Seafile 6 servers can’t move folders, only rename them in place.
- Uploads can’t resume. Permissions and server commands are not supported.

Tips

- The two-factor code is asked for once per session. Reconnecting in the same session doesn't ask again.
- One library password is tried for every encrypted library. If a library has its own password, leave the field empty and type it when asked.

3.58 Shade

In a hurry?

- You need the **drive ID** and an **API key** from Shade.
- Each Shade drive needs its own site.
- Paste the API key into the **API key** field, not your password.

Before you start open Shade in your browser and collect two things:

- The **drive ID**. It is shown in the drive's settings.
- An **API key** for your account. Create one in your workspace settings under API keys. Copy it straight away: Shade shows it only once.

Setting up a Shade site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **Shade**.
3. Type the **Drive ID**.
4. Paste the API key into **API key**.
5. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files.

Shade fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	Your Shade API key. Kept with your saved passwords. Required.	Empty
Drive ID	The drive to open, from the drive's settings in Shade. Required.	Empty
Upload part size (MiB) (more options)	Files are uploaded in parts of this size, from 5 MiB. Raised automatically so a file needs at most 10000 parts.	64

What works

- Uploads, downloads (with **resume**), new folders, delete, and rename or move of files.
- Wayport swaps the API key for a short-lived access token by itself. You never see it.
- Files that are still uploading in Shade (drafts) don't show in the listing.
- Uploads can't resume. Modification times aren't kept. Permissions and server commands aren't supported.

Tips

- "Shade didn't accept the API key for this drive" means the key or the drive ID is wrong, or the key has no access to that drive.
- Big uploads use more parts, not more memory. You rarely need to change the part size.

3.59 HTTP folder listing (read only)

In a hurry?

- Paste the address of a **file listing page**, like `https://downloads.example.org/pub/`.
- Browse and **download**. Nothing can be changed.
- Choose **Anonymous** unless the site asks for a password.

This type reads the "Index of /" pages that web servers such as Apache and nginx make for folders. It finds the links on each page and shows them as files and folders.

Setting up an HTTP listing site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **HTTP folder listing (read only)**.
3. Paste the page's address into **Page address**. Include `http://` for sites without HTTPS.
4. Leave the port empty.
5. Choose **Anonymous**, or **Password** if the site uses a user name and password.
6. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the files and folders the page links to. Browse them and download what you need.

HTTP listing fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Don’t ask for file sizes (more options)	Skips one request per file. Faster, but no sizes or dates, and links to missing files may appear.	Off
Folders don’t end with / (more options)	For sites whose folder links have no trailing `/`. Links to web pages become folders, including real HTML files.	Off

Sign-in methods: **Anonymous**, **Password** and **Ask each time**.

Tips

- Only links that lead one level down on the **same site** are shown. Sorting links, parent links and links to other sites are skipped.
- A user name and password are only ever sent to the site’s own address.

What works

- Browsing and downloads (with **resume** when the server supports ranges). Dates come from the server’s `Last-Modified` header.
- Uploads, new folders, delete and rename are refused with a clear message.

3.60 DOI dataset (read only)

In a hurry?

- Type the dataset’s **DOI**, like `10.5281/zenodo.1234567`.
- No account needed. Browse and **download** the files.
- Works with **Zenodo**, **Dataverse** and other **InvenioRDM** sites.

Research datasets often have a DOI. This type looks it up at doi.org, finds the site that hosts the dataset and shows its files as folders.

Setting up a DOI site

1. Click **+** and choose **Site**.
2. Set **Service** to **DOI dataset (read only)**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Type the DOI in **DOI**. `doi:10.…` and `https://doi.org/…` links work too.
4. Click **Connect**.

Done You see the dataset's files, arranged in folders.

DOI fields

Setting	What it does	Default
DOI	The dataset's DOI. Required.	Empty
Provider (more options)	Zenodo, Dataverse or InvenioRDM. Set it if the site isn't recognised.	Detect automatically
DOI resolver API (more options)	Only for testing, or when doi.org can't be reached.	`https://doi.org/api`

Sign-in method: **Anonymous** only.

Tips

- Dataverse files are downloaded in their **original** format (for example the uploaded CSV rather than the converted table).
- The file list is read once when you connect. Reconnect to see a new version of the dataset.

What works

- Browsing (folders come from the dataset's paths) and downloads with **resume**.
- Uploads, new folders, delete and rename are refused with a clear message.
- Restricted or embargoed files can't be downloaded, as there is no sign-in.

3.61 How browser sign-in works

Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, Box and (optionally) Google Cloud Storage sign in through your web browser. This is called OAuth. You never type your password into Wayport.

1. You click **Connect**.
2. Wayport opens your browser at the provider's sign-in page.
3. You sign in and allow access.
4. The provider sends your browser back to `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`. That is Wayport, listening on your own computer.
5. The browser shows a short message. You can close the tab.
6. Wayport saves the access token with the site and renews it automatically.

Good to know:

- **You have 5 minutes** to finish signing in. After that you see "Sign-in timed out."
- **No browser opened?** The session log shows "If no browser window opened, visit" followed by the address. Copy it into your browser.
- **Port 53682 must be free.** If something else uses it, you get "Could not listen on port 53682 for the sign-in redirect".
- **To sign in as someone else**, click **Sign out** next to the **CONNECTED** tag in Sites, then connect again.

> **Security**
>
> The token is stored in the site's password slot. If you set a master password, it protects the token too. See Your data (p. 191).

3.62 Registering an app for browser sign-in

Wayport doesn't ship with shared app keys. You register your own free app with each provider once. It takes about five minutes, and it means your access never depends on anyone else's quota.

Every provider needs the same redirect address:

```
http://127.0.0.1:53682/
```

Google

Use this for both Google Drive (p. 70) and Google Cloud Storage (p. 67) browser sign-in.

1. Go to the **Google Cloud console** (console.cloud.google.com) and create a project, or pick one.
2. Open **APIs & Services > Library**.
3. Enable **Google Drive API** (for Drive) or **Cloud Storage** / **Google Cloud Storage JSON API** (for GCS).
4. Open **OAuth consent screen**. Choose **External**, fill in the app name and your email, and save.
5. While the app is in testing, add your own Google address under **Test users**.
6. Open **Credentials** and click **Create credentials > OAuth client ID**.
7. Set **Application type** to **Desktop app**, give it a name, and click **Create**.
8. Copy the **Client ID** and **Client secret** into the Wayport site.

> **Tip**
> Google's "Desktop app" type accepts the local `127.0.0.1` redirect automatically, so there is no redirect address to type in.

Dropbox

1. Go to **dropbox.com/developers/apps** and click **Create app**.
2. Choose **Scoped access**.
3. Choose **Full Dropbox**.
4. Name the app and click **Create app**.
5. On the **Permissions** tab, tick `files.metadata.write`, `files.content.write`, `files.content.read` and `account_info.read`. Click **Submit**.
6. On the **Settings** tab, under **Redirect URIs**, add `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` and click **Add**.
7. Copy the **App key** into the Wayport site.

> **Watch out**
> Set the permissions **before** you first sign in. If you change them later, click **Sign out** in Sites and connect again.

Microsoft

Use this for OneDrive and SharePoint (p. 73).

1. Go to the **Microsoft Entra admin centre** (entra.microsoft.com) and open **App registrations**.
2. Click **New registration** and give the app a name.
3. Under **Supported account types**, choose **Accounts in any organizational directory and personal Microsoft accounts**. (Choose a single-tenant option only if it is for your organisation alone.)
4. Under **Redirect URI**, pick **Public client/native (mobile & desktop)** and enter `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`.
5. Click **Register**.
6. Open **Authentication** and set **Allow public client flows** to **Yes**. Save.
7. Open **API permissions** and add these **Microsoft Graph** delegated permissions: `Files.Read`, `Files.ReadWrite`, `Files.Read.All`, `Files.ReadWrite.All`, `Sites.Read.All`, `offline_access`.
8. Copy the **Application (client) ID** from **Overview** into the Wayport site.
9. For a single-tenant app, also copy the **Directory (tenant) ID** into **Tenant ID**.

> **Tip**
> Your organisation may need an admin to approve the permissions before you can sign in.

Box

1. Go to the **Box developer console** (app.box.com/developers/console).
2. Click **Create New App** and choose **Custom App**.
3. Choose **User Authentication (OAuth 2.0)**, name the app, and create it.
4. On the **Configuration** tab, add `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` under **Redirect URIs**.
5. Under **Application Scopes**, tick **Read all files and folders stored in Box** and **Write all files and folders stored in Box**. Save.
6. Copy the **Client ID** and **Client Secret** into the Wayport site.

Done Connect to the site and sign in. You only do this once per app.

Next: Transfers and browsing (p. 141)

CHAPTER 4

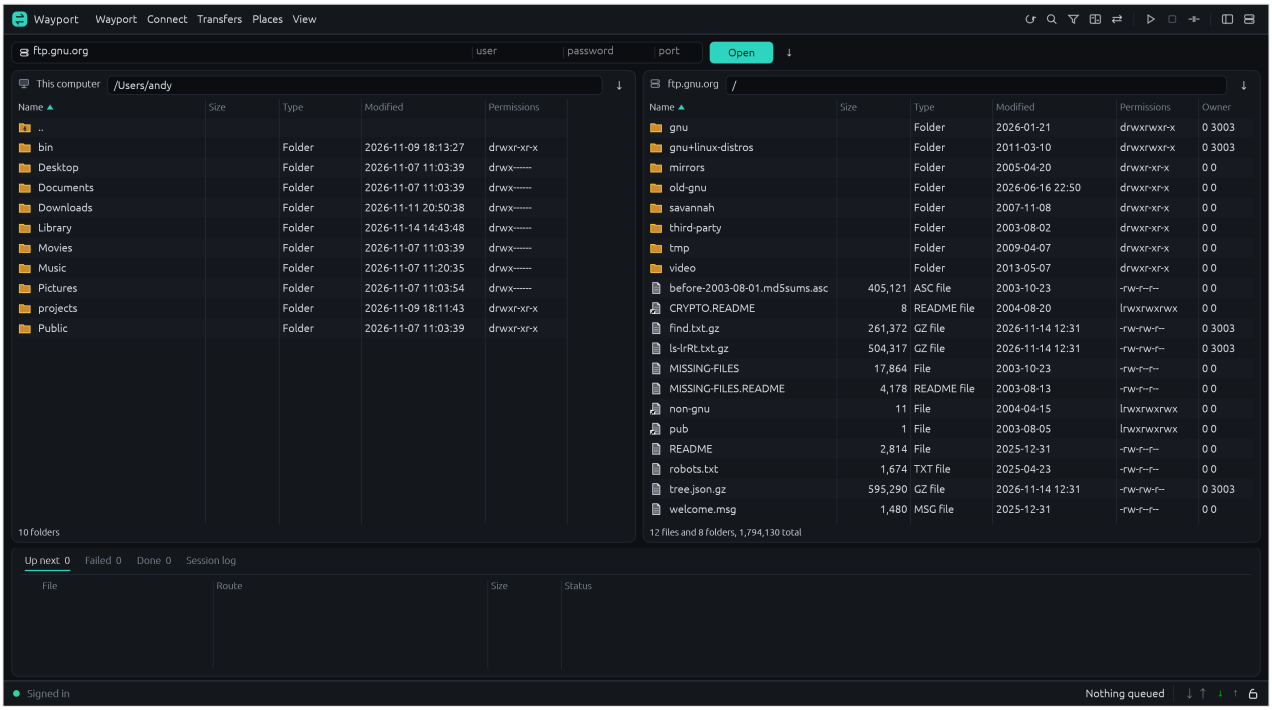
Transfers and browsing

This chapter covers the everyday work: finding files, moving them between your computer and the server, and keeping an eye on the transfers drawer.

In a hurry?

- **Download:** double-click a file in the right-hand (server) pane. **Upload:** double-click a file in the left-hand (this computer) pane.
- **Drag and drop** works too: drag between the panes, or drop files from your own file manager onto the server pane.
- Everything goes through the **transfers drawer** at the bottom. Press **Ctrl+P** to start or pause transfers.
- If a file already exists, Wayport shows a **Name clash** prompt. Tick **Use this answer for every clash** to stop it asking.
- **Find a file:** press **F3**. **Compare two folders:** press **Ctrl+O** for the side-by-side diff.
- **Edit a server file:** right-click it and choose **View or edit**. Save it in your editor, then click **Send back**.
- **See hidden files:** press **Ctrl+Shift+H**.
- Right-click anything. Most commands live in the right-click menus.

4.1 The two panes



The main window connected to a server, with local files on the left and remote files on the right

Local files on the left, the server on the right, the transfers drawer underneath.

The left pane, labelled **This computer**, shows your computer.

The right pane shows the server you're connected to. It's labelled with the server's name, or just **Server** when you're not connected.

Each pane sits on its own rounded card.

Each pane has three parts:

1. A **path box** at the top, next to the pane's label. Type a folder path and press **Enter** to go there. The little down-arrow button at its right end lists the last 10 folders you visited.
2. A **folder tree** (folders only). It's hidden until you turn it on. Click the arrow beside a folder to expand it, or click the folder name to open it.
3. A **file list** showing the contents of the current folder.

> **Tip**
>
> To show or hide the trees, press **Ctrl+R** (this computer) or **Ctrl+Shift+R** (server). They're also in the **View** menu (**Folder tree (this computer)** and **Folder tree (server)**) and under the **Layout** button on the command bar. To change how the panes are arranged, see the **Appearance** page in Preferences (p. 171).

Folder tree menus

Right-click a folder in a tree to get a short menu:

Local tree	Server tree
Upload	**Download**
Add to transfers	**Add to transfers**
New folder	**New folder**
Reload	**Reload**
Delete	**Delete**
Rename	**Rename**

Delete and **Rename** are greyed out for the top folder of a tree. On Windows the local tree starts with your drive letters; on macOS and Linux it starts at `/`.

4.2 File lists

This section covers reading, sorting and selecting the items in each file list.

Columns

Column	What it shows
Name	The name, with a folder, file or link icon. `..` takes you up one level.
Size	Size of files (blank for folders).
Type	`Folder`, `File`, or the extension, e.g. `PDF file`.
Modified	Date and time of the last change.
Permissions	Unix-style permissions such as `-rw-r--r--`. Not shown for this computer on Windows.
Owner	Owner and group on the server. Server pane only.

Drag the edge of a column heading to resize it. Wayport remembers the widths.

To hide columns or change their order:

1. Right-click any column heading and choose **Columns…**
2. Tick the columns you want to see.
3. To move a column, select it and click **Move earlier** or **Move later**.
4. Click **Apply**.

✓ **Done** The file list shows only the ticked columns, in your order. The **Name** column is always shown.

Sorting

- **Click a column heading** to sort by it. Click again to reverse the order. A small arrow shows the current sort.
- Folders are normally kept together. You can change how folders and names are sorted in Preferences, on the **File lists** page (see Preferences (p. 173)).
- You can't change the sort order while the Side-by-side diff (p. 156) is on.

Selecting files

To…	Do this
Select one item	Click it
Add or remove one item	**Ctrl+click** (**Cmd+click** on macOS)
Select a range	Click the first, then **Shift+click** the last
Select everything	**Ctrl+A**
Clear the selection	Click an empty area of the list

Keyboard keys in a file list

Click inside a list first, then:

Key	What it does
↑ ↓ Home End Page Up Page Down	Move around (hold **Shift** to select as you go)
Enter	Open the folder. On a file: open it (this computer) or view or edit it (server)
Backspace	Go up one folder
Delete	Delete the selection (asks first)
F2	Rename the selected item
Esc	Close the quick search

Quick search

Just start typing while a file list has focus. A **Find:** box appears under the list and only names containing what you typed stay visible. Case doesn't matter.

Press **Esc** to clear it. Quick search is turned off while the side-by-side diff is on.

Folder summaries

Under each list a short line sums up what's there, for example `4 files and 3 folders, 72,037 total`. When you select items it counts only those. If rules (p. 159) are hiding items it adds , `2 hidden by rules`.

Turn these lines on or off with **View → Folder summaries**.

Hidden files

Files whose names start with a dot (and files marked hidden on Windows) are hidden by default.

1. Open the **Connect** menu.
2. Click **Ask for hidden files** (or press **Ctrl+Shift+H**).
3. The first time, Wayport explains what this does and asks **Ask for hidden files?**. Click **Yes** to turn it on.

Done Both panes now list the hidden files too.

On the server side, this asks the server to list everything. A few servers handle this badly. If the server list looks wrong afterwards, turn it off again.

4.3 Uploading and downloading

There are several ways to copy files across. Use whichever suits you.

The quick way

- **Double-click a file** to transfer it to the folder open in the other pane.
- **Double-click a folder** to open it.

You can change what double-clicking a file does (**Copy across**, **Edit** or **Nothing**) in Preferences, on the **File lists** page.

With the right-click menu

1. Select one or more files or folders.
2. Right-click the selection.
3. Click **Upload** (local pane) or **Download** (server pane).

Done The files appear on the **Up next** tab of the transfers drawer, then in the folder open in the other pane.

Folders are copied with everything inside them.

Queue now, transfer later

Choose **Add to transfers** instead of Upload/Download. The items wait in the transfers drawer until you choose **Transfers → Start all** (**Ctrl+P**).

> **Tip**
> Upload and Download start the transfers for you. Add to transfers doesn't.

Symbolic links

If your download includes a symbolic link (a shortcut to another file or folder), Wayport asks **Follow links?**: whether to download what a linked folder contains. Click **Yes** to follow the link, or **No** to skip its contents.

If an upload won't start

- **"Not connected."** Connect first, see Connecting (p. 20).
- **"Files can't be uploaded to the root of this server."** Some services (cloud storage especially) show a list of buckets or drives at the very top. Open one of them first, then upload.

4.4 Drag and drop

To copy files, drag them from one pane to the other.

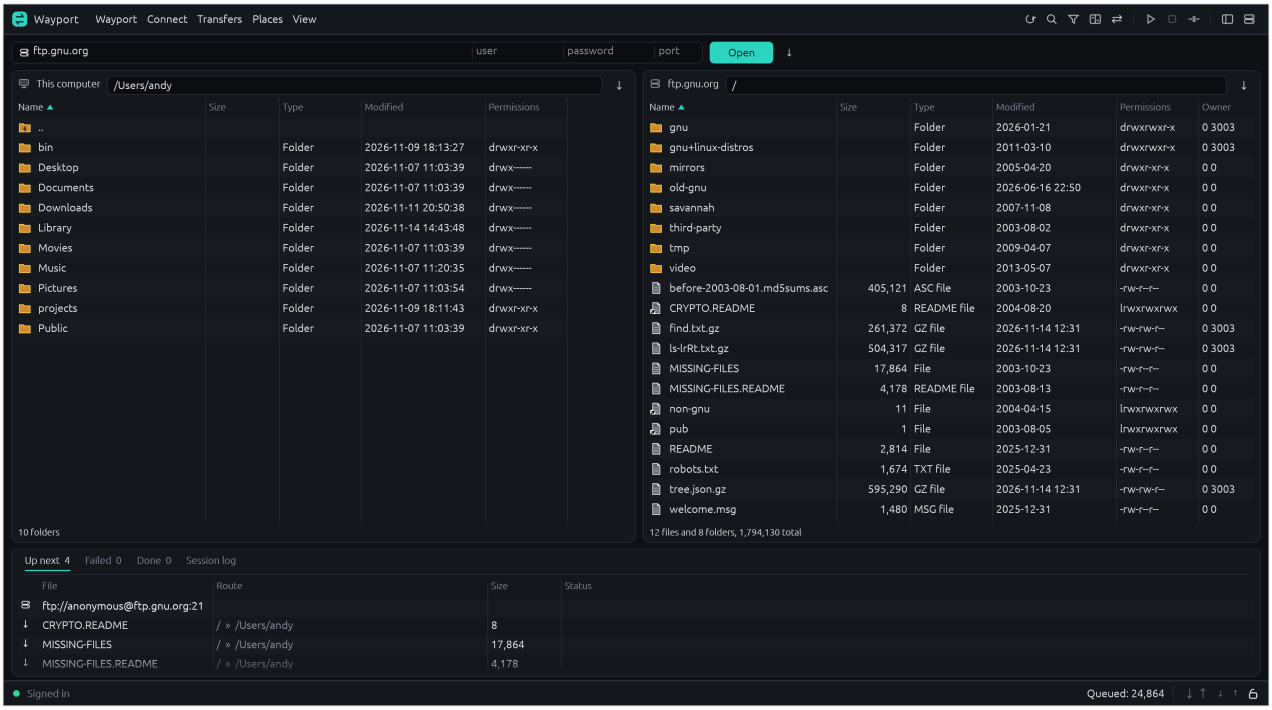
Drag from…	Drop on…	Result
Local pane	Server pane, or a server folder	Upload
Server pane	Local pane, or a local folder	Download
Your system's file manager	Server pane	Upload
Local pane	Another local folder	**Moves** the files on your computer
Server pane	Another server folder	**Moves** the files on the server

You can drop onto a folder in the list, onto `..`, onto a folder in the folder tree, or onto an empty part of the list (meaning "this folder"). A small label follows the pointer showing what you're dragging.

> **⚠ Watch out**
>
> Dragging within the same pane moves files; it doesn't copy them.

Not supported yet: dragging between two tabs (two different servers).

4.5 The transfers drawer



📷 The transfers drawer with four queued downloads under one server

Queued downloads, grouped under the server they come from.

Every upload and download goes through the transfers drawer at the bottom of the window. Show or hide it with **Ctrl+Shift+Q**, **View → Transfers drawer**, or the **Layout** button on the command bar.

Tabs

Tab	What's in it
Up next	Waiting and running transfers, grouped by server
Failed	Transfers that gave up. The last column shows the **Reason**
Done	Finished transfers
Session log	What Wayport and the server said to each other (see below)

The number beside each transfer tab is how many items it holds.

The **Session log** tab is there because the session log sits in the drawer by default.

- **To move it**, change **Session log** under **Window layout** on the **Appearance** page in Preferences. Choose **Strip above the file panes**, **Beside the transfers** or **Tab in the transfers drawer**.
- **To show or hide it**, press **Ctrl+E** or choose **View → Session log**.

Columns

Column	What it shows
(icon)	A server icon on the bold server row; a down arrow for downloads, an up arrow for uploads
File	The server (bold row) or the file name. Point at a file name to see the full path on your computer
Route	Where the file is going: source folder `»` destination folder
Size	File size (`?` if unknown)
Status	A progress bar with percentage, speed and time left (ETA) while running. On the **Failed** tab this column is **Reason**

The status bar at the very bottom shows the total still to transfer, for example `Queued: 24,864`.

Starting and stopping

- **Ctrl+P**, the play button on the command bar, or **Transfers → Start all** / **Pause all** starts and pauses the transfers.
- Pausing **cancels transfers that are running** and puts them back in the list.
- Wayport runs 2 transfers at once by default. Change this in Preferences, on the **Throughput** page, under **Parallel transfers** (**In total**, 1 to 10).

Right-click menu: Up next

Item	What it does
Start all / **Pause all**	Start or pause the transfers
Stop and empty the list	Stop the transfers and empty the list. Wayport asks **Empty the list?** first
Remove selected	Remove the selected items (or press **Delete**)
Priority	Highest, High, Normal, Low or Lowest. Higher priority items go first
Conflict rules...	Choose what happens if the selected items already exist at the destination
Afterwards	What to do when everything has finished (see below)

Right-click menu: Failed and Done

Tab	Items
Failed	**Retry selected**, **Retry all**, **Remove selected**, **Clear all**
Done	**Remove selected**, **Clear all**, **Tidy away finished items** (clears finished transfers automatically)

When a transfer fails

Wayport tries again before giving up. By default it retries twice, waiting 5 seconds after a connection failure. Then the item moves to **Failed**.

To try again, right-click it there and choose **Retry selected**. The retry count and delay (**Attempts** and **Pause between**) are on the **Timeouts and retries** page in Preferences (p. 175).

When all transfers finish

Right-click the **Up next** tab and open **Afterwards**:

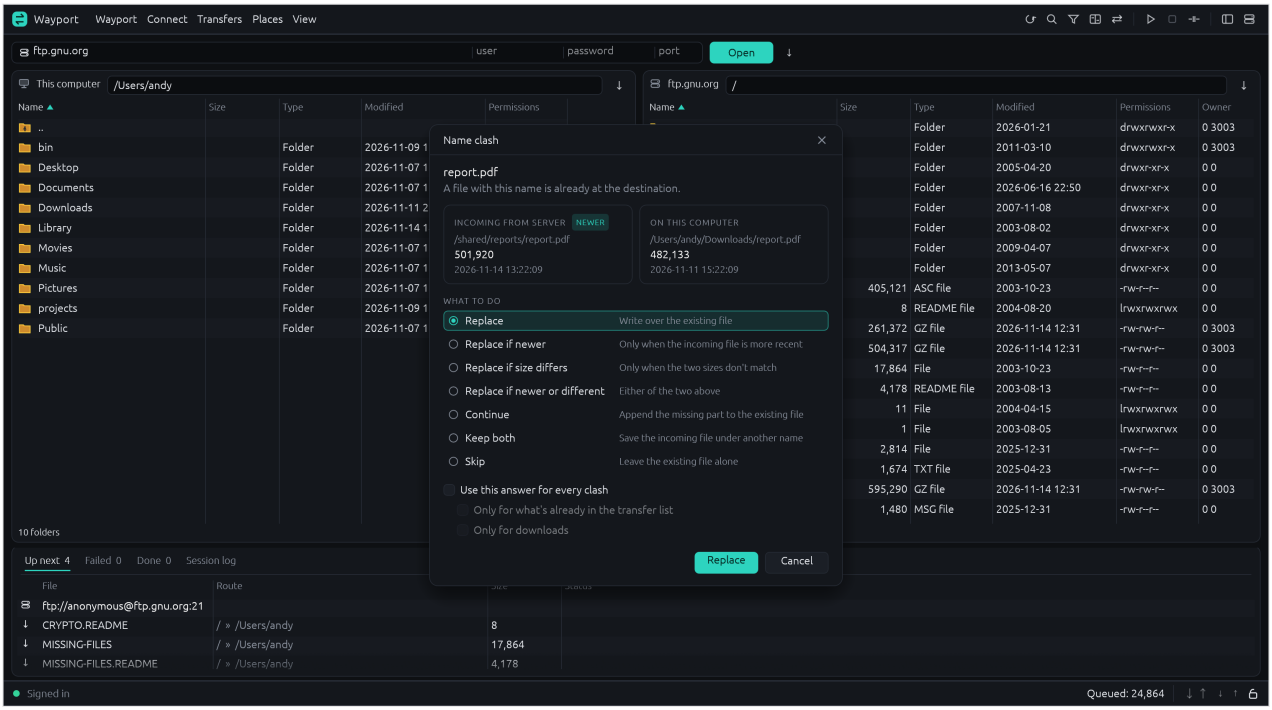
Choice	What happens
Nothing	Nothing (default)
Quit Wayport (this time only)	Wayport closes
Run a command…	Runs a program you name. Wayport asks for the full path and arguments
Play a sound	Plays a short sound
Flash the window	Flashes or highlights the Wayport window
Sleep the computer (this time only)	Puts the computer to sleep
Shut down the computer (this time only)	Shuts the computer down
Restart the computer (this time only)	Restarts the computer

The “this time only” choices reset to **Nothing** after they run. Sleep, shut down and restart first show a **Transfers done** window with a 10-second countdown and a **Cancel** button.

Transfers survive a restart

When you close Wayport, the transfer list is saved. Next time you start it, the items are back in **Up next**, ready to go. If anything is still transferring or being edited, Wayport asks before closing.

4.6 When a file already exists



The Name clash prompt with the incoming and existing files side by side and a list of actions

Wayport shows both files so you can compare size and date. The newer one is marked NEWER.

If a file of the same name is already at the destination, Wayport shows the **Name clash** prompt.

The two cards show:

- the incoming file (**Incoming from server** or **Incoming from this computer**)
- the one already there (**On this computer** or **On the server**).

Under **What to do**, pick one:

Action	What it does
Replace	Write over the existing file
Replace if newer	Replace only if the incoming file is more recent, otherwise skip
Replace if size differs	Replace only if the sizes don’t match, otherwise skip
Replace if newer or different	Either of the above
Continue	Carry on from where an earlier transfer stopped, appending the missing part (greyed out if not possible)
Keep both	Save the incoming file under the name you type in the **New name** box
Skip	Leave the existing file alone and skip this file

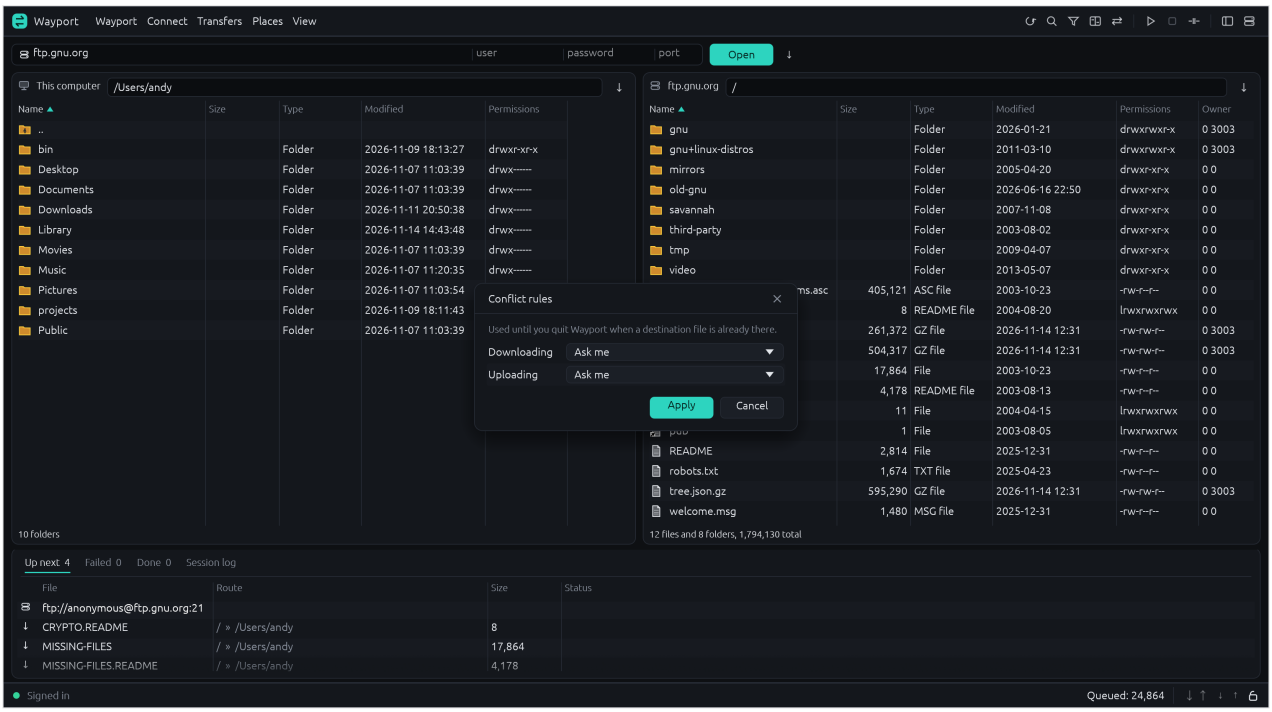
The main button takes the name of the action you picked (for example **Replace** or **Skip**). Clicking **Cancel** skips the file.

Stop it asking every time

1. Pick an action (any except **Keep both**, which always needs a name).
2. Tick **Use this answer for every clash**.
3. Optionally tick **Only for what's already in the transfer list** (forget the choice when Wayport closes).
4. Optionally tick **Only for downloads** (or **Only for uploads**).
5. Click the main button.

Done Wayport now uses that answer for every matching clash without asking.

Conflict rules: setting the answer in advance



The Conflict rules dialog

Separate choices for downloading and uploading.

- **Transfers → Conflict rules…** sets the answer for **Downloading** and **Uploading** until you quit Wayport. Click **Apply**.
- To make it permanent, use the **Conflicts** page in Preferences (p. 183).
- To change it for just some queued files, select them in the transfers drawer, right-click, and choose **Conflict rules…** The **Conflict rule for selection** window has one choice, **Then**, used for both directions.

The default for both is **Ask me**.

In these lists the actions have slightly longer names:

- **Replace if the source is newer**
- **Replace if the size differs**
- **Replace if the size differs or the source is newer**
- **Resume** (the prompt's **Continue**)
- **Rename** (the prompt's **Keep both**).

4.7 Resuming transfers

If a download stops part-way, the partial file stays on your disk.

To pick up where it stopped, download the file again and choose **Continue** in the Name clash prompt. If the target is already as big as the source, the file is skipped.

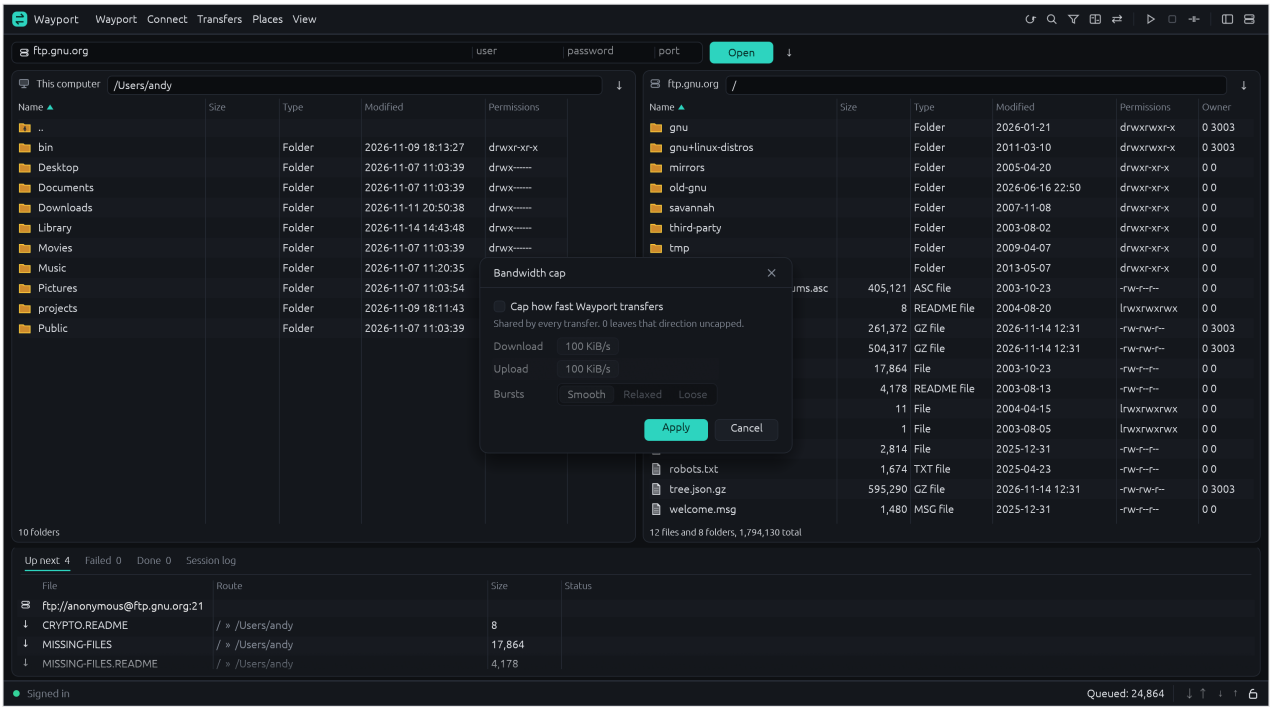
Connection type	Resume downloads	Resume uploads
FTP	Yes, if the server supports it	Yes
SFTP	Yes	Yes
WebDAV and all cloud storage	Yes	No, uploads start again from the beginning

Text-mode FTP transfers (the ones whose line endings are converted) don't resume unless you tick **Allow resuming text transfers** on the **Conflicts** page in Preferences.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> If you set **Resume** as your conflict rule and resuming isn't possible, Wayport overwrites the file instead.

See Connection types (p. 39) for more detail on each service.

4.8 Bandwidth cap



The Bandwidth cap dialog

The cap is shared by every transfer.

The bandwidth cap is off by default.

1. Open **Transfers → Set bandwidth cap…**
2. Tick **Cap how fast Wayport transfers**.
3. Enter a **Download** and **Upload** speed in KiB/s. Enter 0 to leave that direction uncapped.
4. Choose how much **Bursts** may briefly overshoot the cap: **Smooth**, **Relaxed** or **Loose**.
5. Click **Apply**.

Done The two small arrows at the right of the status bar show that the cap is on.

Setting	What it does	Default
Cap how fast Wayport transfers	Turns the cap on or off	Off
Download	Maximum total download speed, KiB/s	100
Upload	Maximum total upload speed, KiB/s	100
Bursts	Allows short bursts above the cap	Smooth

> **Tip**
>
> To switch the cap on or off quickly, click the two small arrows at the right of the status bar, or choose **Transfers → Bandwidth cap**. Right-click the arrows for **Bandwidth cap** and **Set bandwidth cap…** The same settings are on the **Throughput** page in Preferences.

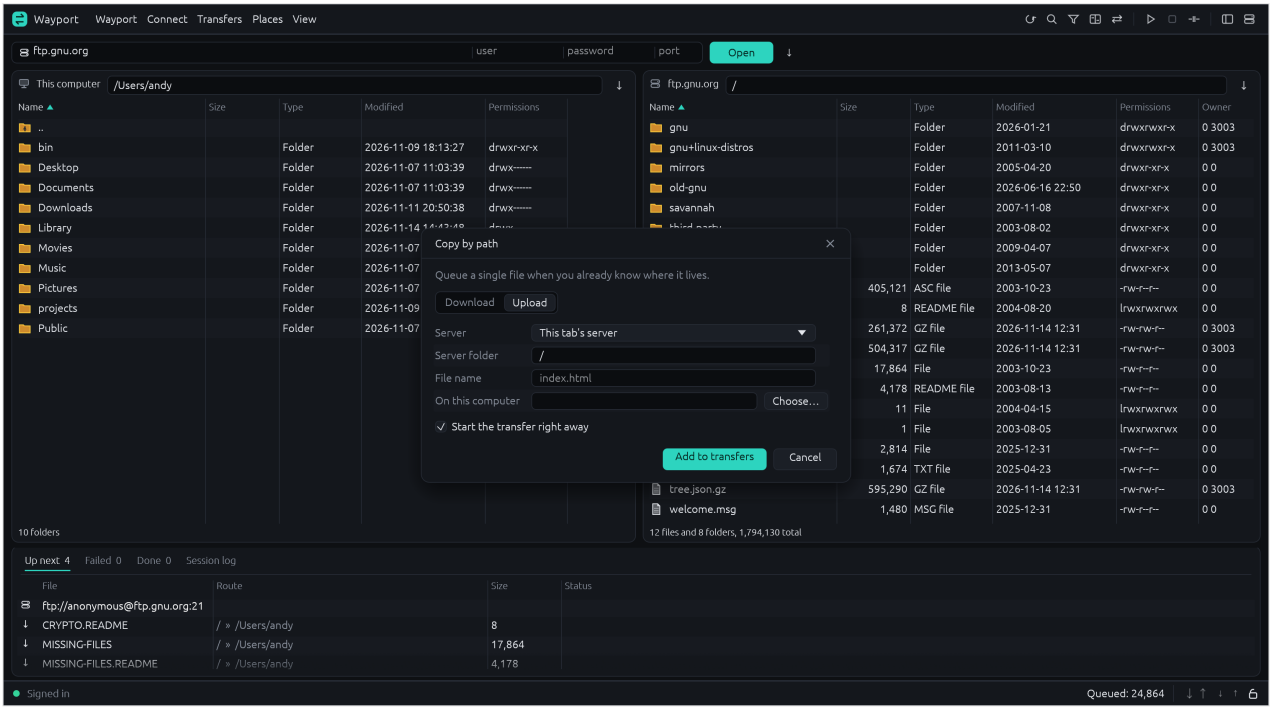
4.9 Line endings and modified dates

Two settings in the **Transfers** menu affect new transfers:

Setting	What it does	Default
Line endings → Detect from file type / Convert (text) / Leave as is (binary)	How FTP sends files. **Convert (text)** converts line endings for text files; **Leave as is (binary)** sends files exactly as they are. **Detect from file type** picks for you based on the file type	Detect from file type
Keep modified dates	Gives the copy the same modification date as the original	Off

Which file types count as text is set in Preferences, on the **Text and binary** page (**Treated as text**).

4.10 Copy by path



The Copy by path dialog

Type the exact paths yourself.

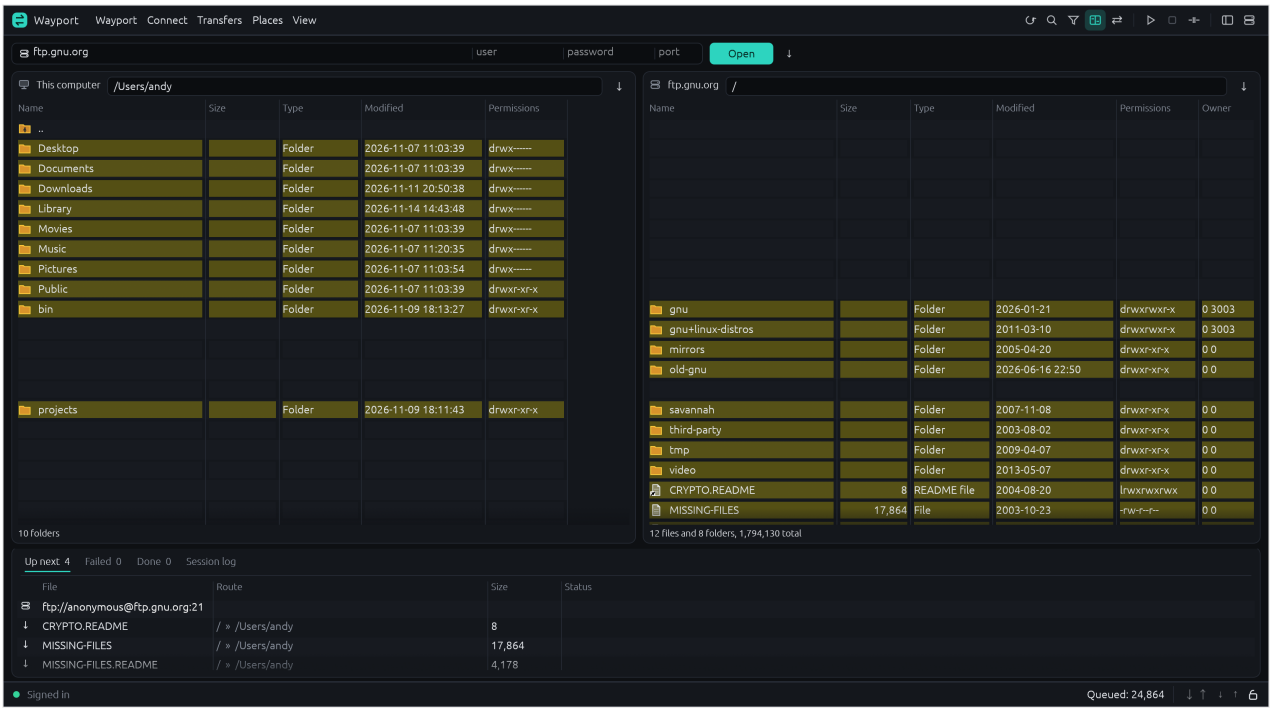
Use this when you know the exact path of a file and don't want to browse to it.

1. Open **Transfers → Copy by path…** (**Ctrl+M**).
2. Choose **Download** or **Upload** at the top.
3. In the **Server** list, choose **This tab's server** or one of your saved sites.
4. Fill in **Server folder**, **File name** and **On this computer** (or click **Choose…** to pick the local file).
5. Leave **Start the transfer right away** ticked to start straight away, or untick it to just queue the file.
6. Click **Add to transfers**.

Done The file appears on the **Up next** tab of the transfers drawer.

For uploads, the local file must exist and must not be a folder.

4.11 Side-by-side diff



The side-by-side diff with highlighted rows in both panes

Rows line up across both panes. Coloured rows differ.

The side-by-side diff lines up the two file lists by name and colours the differences.

1. Open a local folder and the matching server folder.
2. Press **Ctrl+O**, click the diff button on the command bar, or choose **View → Side-by-side diff**.

Done The rows line up across both panes, and any differences are coloured as in the table below.

Colour	Meaning
Amber	The item only exists on one side
Green	The modification times differ (one side is newer)
Red	The file sizes differ
No colour	The files match

Blank rows are gaps that keep the two sides lined up.

What counts as a match

Choose these under **View**, just below **Side-by-side diff** (or right-click the diff button on the command bar):

Option	What it does	Default
Match on size	Mark files whose sizes differ	
Match on date	Mark files whose dates differ	Selected
Only show differences	Hide files that match	Off

Times less than a minute apart count as the same. Folders are never marked as different.

> **Watch out**
> While the diff is on, you can't change the sort order or use quick search. Names are compared case-sensitively, so `Photo.jpg` and `photo.jpg` count as different files.

4.12 Follow folders on both sides

With **Follow folders on both sides** on, opening a folder on one side opens the matching folder on the other side.

1. Open a local folder and the matching server folder. These become the starting points.
2. Press **Ctrl+Y**, click the follow-folders button on the command bar, or choose **View → Follow folders on both sides**.
3. Now open subfolders on either side.

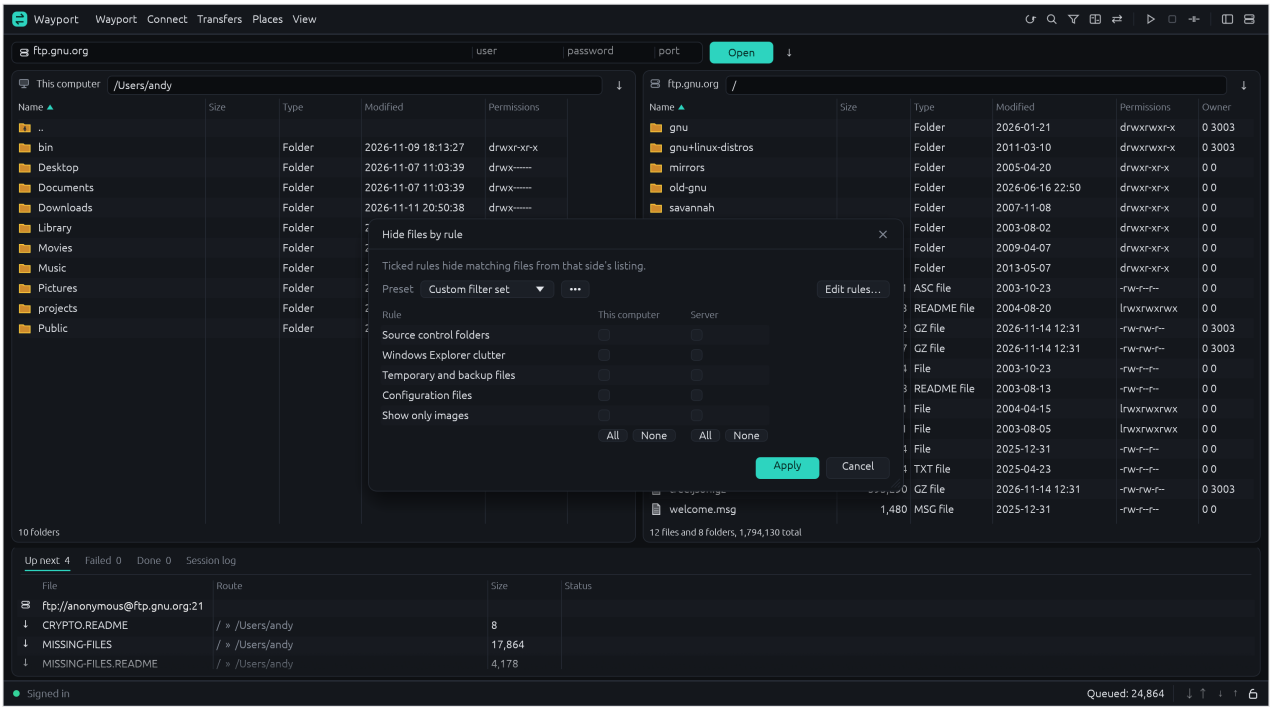
Done When you open a folder on one side, the other side follows.

What can go wrong:

- **The local folder doesn't exist.** Wayport offers to create it. Click **Yes** to create it, or **No** to stop following folders.
- **You leave the starting folder** on either side. Wayport stops following folders (or asks first, for the local side).

> **Tip**
>
> Places and saved sites can switch this on for you. See Places (p. 164) and Connecting (p. 20).

4.13 Hide files by rule



The Hide files by rule dialog with a column of tick boxes for this computer and one for the server

Tick a rule to hide matching items on that side.

Rules hide files you don't want to see, such as backup files or source-control folders. Hidden items are also left out when you transfer whole folders.

1. Open **View → Hide files by rule…** (**Ctrl+I**) or click the funnel button on the command bar.
2. Each rule has a row. Tick it in the **This computer** column, the **Server** column, or both. The **All** and **None** buttons under each column tick or clear the whole column.
3. Click **Apply**.

Done Matching items disappear from that side. If folder summaries are on, the line under the list says how many are hidden by rules.

> **Tip**
>
> **Right-click** the funnel button to switch all the rules off and on again quickly.

Built-in rules

Rule	Hides
Source control folders	Folders named `CVS`, `.svn`, `.git`, `.hg`, `.bzr`
Windows Explorer clutter	`Thumbs.db`, `desktop.ini`, `ehthumbs.db`
Temporary and backup files	Names ending in `~` or `.bak`
Configuration files	Names starting with a dot
Show only images	Everything except `.png`, `.gif`, `.jpg`, `.bmp` files

Making your own rules

1. Click **Edit rules…** The **Rules** window opens.
2. Click **New rule** and give the rule a name. (**Rename**, **Duplicate** and **Delete** manage existing rules.)
3. Next to **Applies to**, tick **Files**, **Folders** or both.
4. Choose when the rule hides an item: **Hide when every condition matches**, **Hide when any condition matches**, **Hide when no condition matches** or **Hide unless every condition matches**.
5. Add conditions under **Conditions** with the **+** button (and remove them with **-**). Each one picks a property, a test and a value:

Property	Tests
Filename, **Path**	contains, is equal to, begins with, ends with, matches regex, does not contain, does not equal
Filesize (bytes)	greater than, is equal to, does not equal, less than
Attribute (Windows), **Permission** (Unix)	is set, is unset
Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	before, equals, after, does not equal

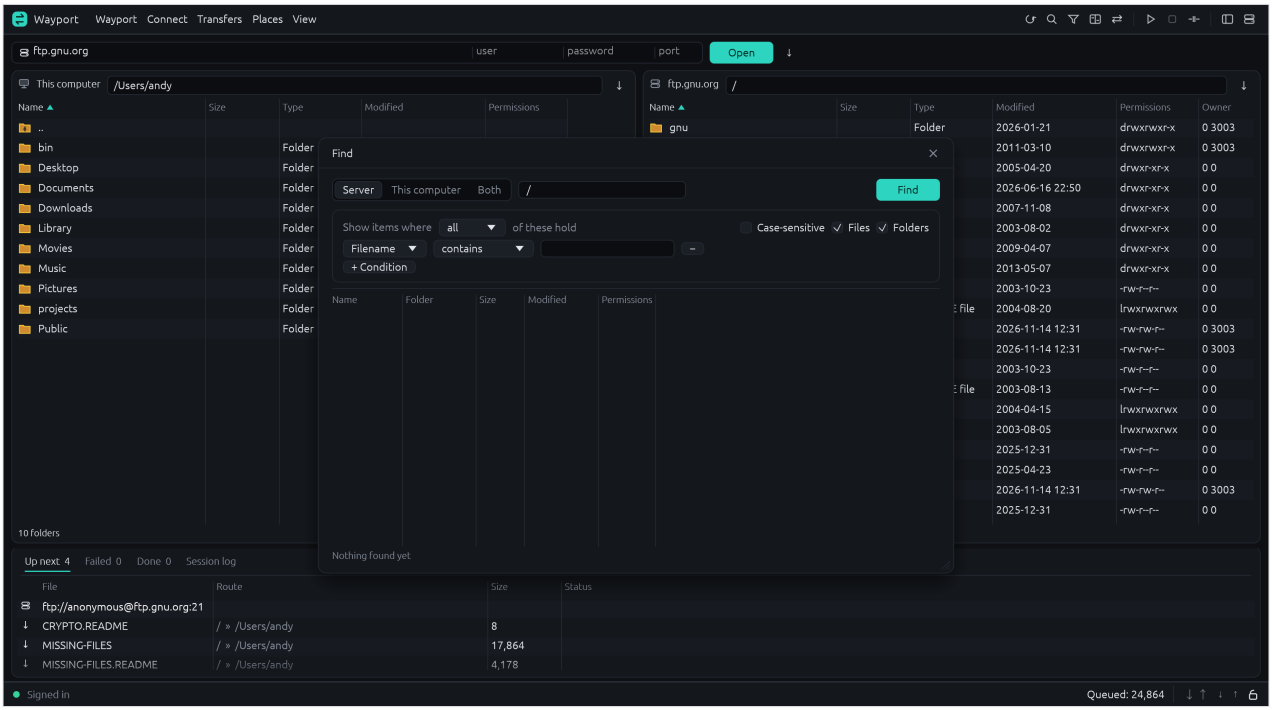
1. Tick **Match case** if needed.
2. Click **OK**.

Done Your rule appears as a new row in **Hide files by rule**. Tick it for one side or both, then click **Apply**.

Presets

A preset remembers which rules are ticked on each side. Use the **Preset** list to switch. The ••• button next to it has **Save as a new preset…**, **Rename preset…** and **Delete preset**.

4.14 Searching for files



The Find dialog with where to look, the starting folder and conditions

Search on the server, on your computer, or both at once.

Use this to find files anywhere under a folder, on the server, on your computer, or both.

1. Press **F3**, click the magnifier on the command bar, or choose **Connect → Find files on the server…**
2. Pick where to look: **Server**, **This computer** or **Both**.
3. Check the starting folder in the box beside it (**Server folder** or **Folder on this computer**). It starts at the folder you're in.
4. Set the conditions: **Show items where** *all / any / none / not all* **of these hold**. They work just like rule conditions (p. 160). Use **+ Condition** and **–** to add or remove rows, and tick **Case-sensitive** if case matters.
5. Untick **Files** or **Folders** if you only want one kind.
6. Click **Find**. Click **Stop** to end it early.

Done Matching items fill the results list. Right-click them to act on them (see below).

Searches look in every subfolder.

Only one server operation can run at a time, so you can't search while something else is busy on that tab.

What you can do with results

Select results and right-click:

Server results	Local results
Download	**Upload**
Edit	**Edit**
Delete	**Open**
Copy link	**Show in folder**
	Delete

When you download several server results, the **Download matches** window asks where to **Save to** and whether to:

- **Keep server folders** (recreate the folders from the server), or
- **All in one folder** (put every file straight into the chosen folder).

Both searches both sides and shows **This computer** and **Server** columns next to each other, coloured like the Side-by-side diff (p. 156).

4.15 Viewing and editing files

You can open a remote file in your editor, save it, and Wayport sends the changes back.

1. In the server pane, right-click a file and choose **View or edit** (or select it and press **Enter**).
2. Wayport downloads a copy to a temporary folder and opens it in your editor.
3. Edit and save the file as normal.
4. Wayport notices the change and shows **Changes to send back**, asking whether to send your changes back to the server.
5. Click **Send back** to upload, or **Not now** to leave the server copy alone.

Done After **Send back**, the server has your edited version.

In that window you can also tick:

- **Then stop tracking it and delete the working copy**, to stop tracking it after this upload.
- **Same for the other changed files**, when several files changed at once.

> **Tip**
> Which editor opens is set on the **Editor** and **Open-with rules** pages in Preferences (p. 186).

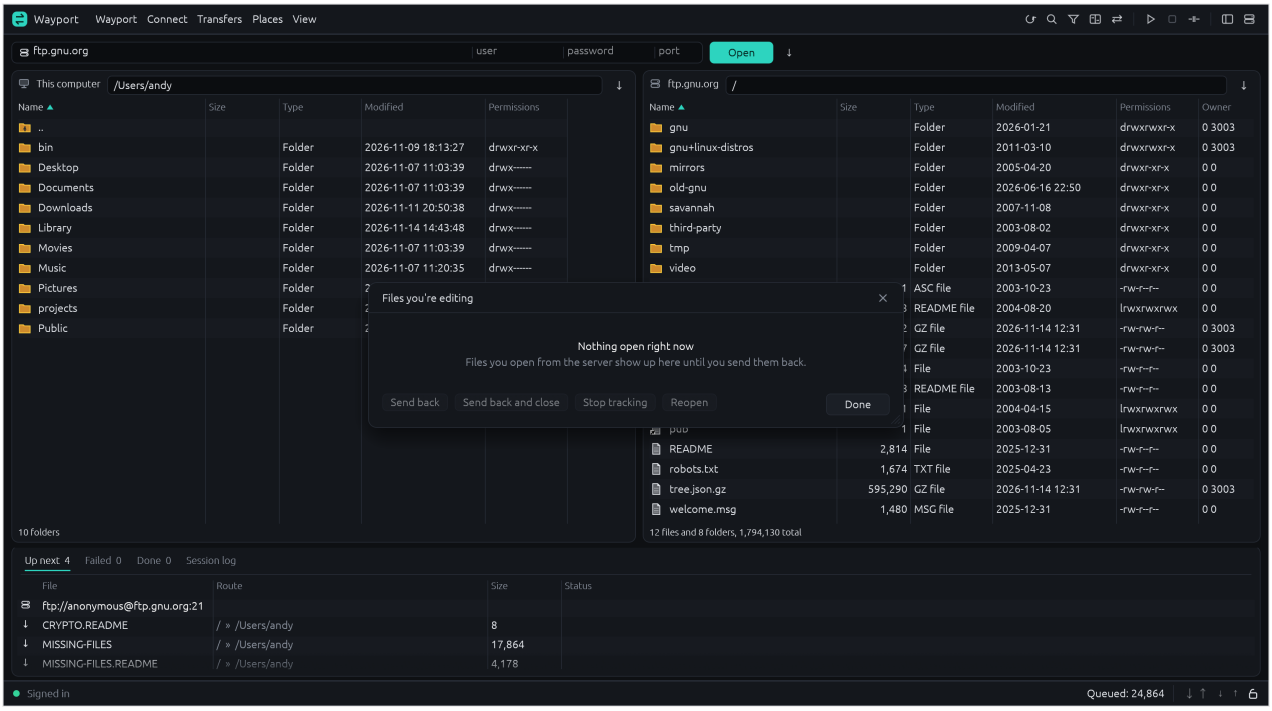
No editor for this file type?

Wayport opens the **Open with…** window and asks you to pick an app. Choose one of:

- **System default app**.
- **Your editor** (if you've set one on the **Editor** page).
- **Other**, then type the path to an app or click **Choose…**

Tick **Make this a rule for these file types** to skip the question next time, then click **Open**.

Files you're editing



The Files you're editing window

Every file you have open, and what Wayport is doing with it.

Open **Transfers → Files you're editing…** to see the list. Its columns are **File**, **Working copy** and **State**.

Button	What it does
Send back	Send the current version to the server now
Send back and close	Upload, then stop tracking and delete the working copy

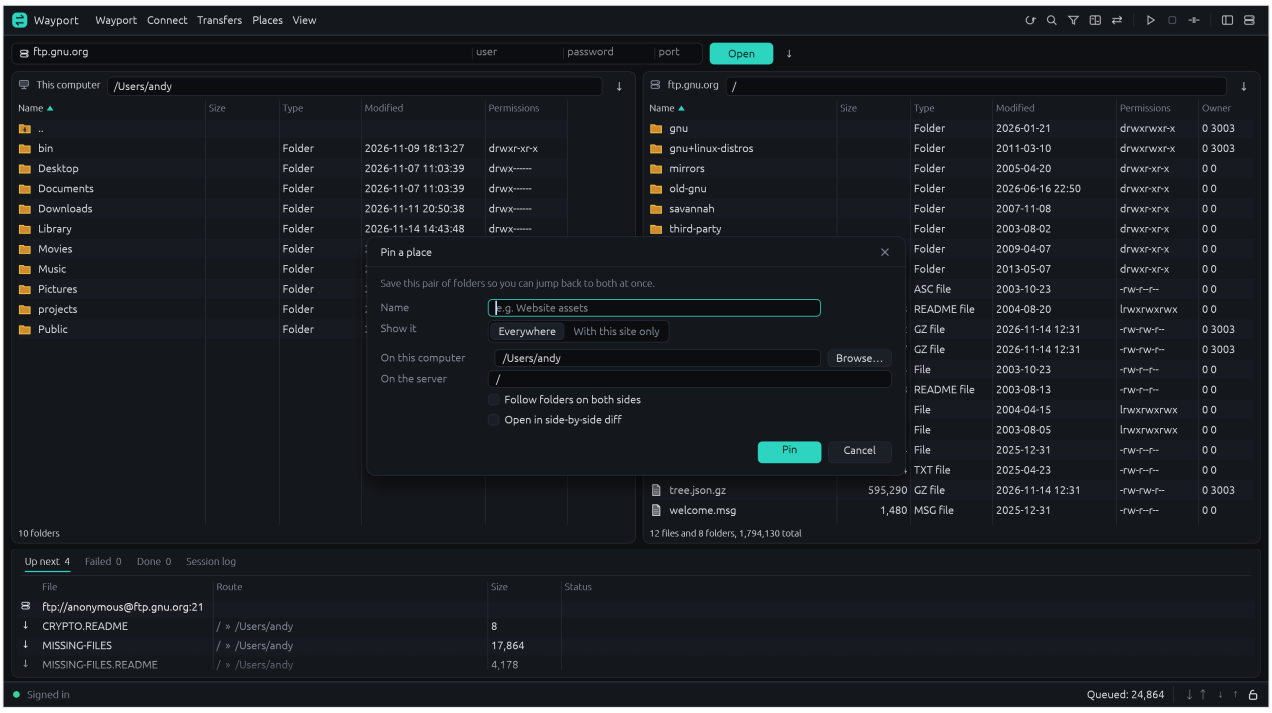
Button	What it does
Stop tracking	Stop tracking without uploading
Reopen	Open the file in its editor again
Done	Close this window

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> The temporary copies are deleted when Wayport closes. Wayport warns you if any edits haven't been uploaded yet.

Selecting more than 10 files to edit at once asks for confirmation first.

To edit a local file, right-click it in the local pane and choose **Edit**.

4.16 Places



The Pin a place dialog

A place stores a folder on this computer, a folder on the server, or both.

A place takes you straight to a pair of folders.

Pinning a folder pair

1. Open the folders you want to remember.
2. Choose **Places → Pin this folder pair…** (**Ctrl+B**).
3. Enter a **Name**.
4. If you're connected to a saved site, choose where to **Show it**: **Everywhere** (works with any server) or **With this site only** (belongs to the current saved site).
5. Check the folders **On this computer** and **On the server**. Leave either blank if you don't need it.
6. Optionally tick **Follow folders on both sides** and **Open in side-by-side diff** to switch those on when you open it.
7. Click **Pin**.

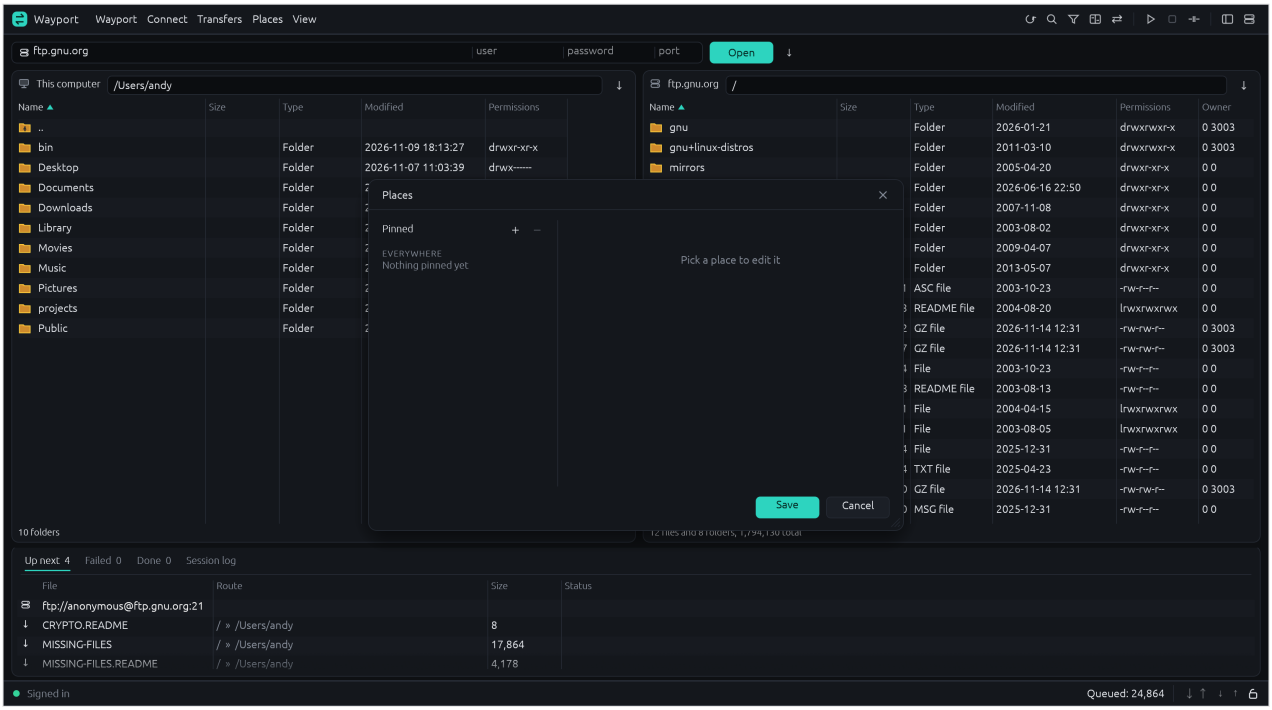
Done The place appears in the **Places** menu. Click it to go straight to those folders.

> **Watch out**
> Places tied to a site need that site saved in Sites first. If it isn't, Wayport offers to save it for you.

Using places

Open the **Places** menu and click a name. Places shown everywhere come first, then the places for the site you're connected to. The server folder only opens if you're connected.

Editing places



The Places dialog

Places shown everywhere and with this site, with buttons to add and remove them.

Places → Edit places… (**Ctrl+Shift+B**) lists your places under **Everywhere** and **With this site**.

- **To change a place**, pick it and change its folders and switches.
- **To rename it**, click **Rename…** beside its name.
- **To add or remove places**, use the **+** button (**New place**) and **–** button (**Remove**).

Click **Save** to keep your changes.

4.17 Creating, renaming, moving and deleting

All of these are in the right-click menu of each file list.

New folders and files

Menu item	What it does
New folder	Asks for a name and creates the folder
New folder and open it	Same, then opens it
New file	Creates an empty file. On the server, Wayport uploads an empty file straight away

Renaming

1. Select one item.
2. Press **F2**, choose **Rename**, or click the selected name once more and wait a moment.
3. Type the new name.
4. Press **Enter** to confirm. Clicking elsewhere cancels.

Done The item shows its new name in the list.

Names can't be empty. Remote names can't contain `/`, and local names can't contain characters your system forbids.

Moving

Drag items onto another folder in the same pane. See Drag and drop (p. 147).

Deleting

1. Select the items.
2. Press **Delete** or choose **Delete** from the right-click menu.
3. Confirm with **Yes**.

Done The items disappear from the list.

Folders are deleted with everything inside them. For symbolic links, Wayport asks whether to delete only the link (**Yes**) or the linked folder's contents too (**No**).

> **Watch out**
> Local deletes skip your system's Recycle Bin or Bin. They're permanent.

The local menu also has **Open** (open in its usual program), **Edit** and **Show in file manager**.

Both menus have **Reload** to reload that list.

4.18 File permissions

On FTP and SFTP servers you can change Unix permissions (often called chmod).

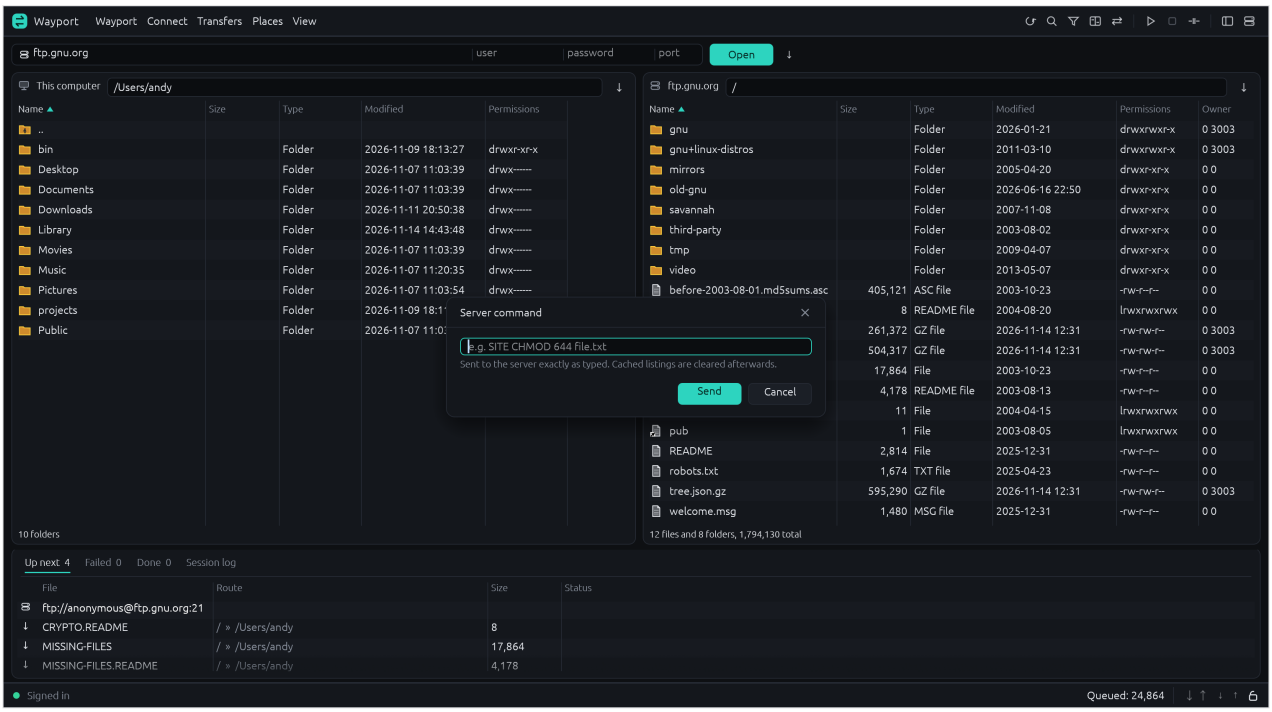
1. Select one or more remote items.
2. Right-click and choose **Permissions…** The **Access rights** window opens.
3. Tick **Read**, **Write** and **Run** for **Owner**, **Group** and **Others**, or type a three-digit **Mode** such as `755`.
4. For folders, tick **Also change what's inside the folders** if you want the change to go deeper, and choose **Everything**, **Files** or **Folders**.
5. Click **Apply**.

Done The **Permissions** column in the server pane shows the new settings.

> **Tip**
>
> A greyed (mixed) tick box, or an `x` in the mode, keeps each file's existing setting for that permission.

WebDAV and cloud storage don't have Unix permissions, so this doesn't work there.

4.19 Server commands



The Server command dialog

Send a command straight to an FTP server.

For FTP experts only.

1. Choose **Connect → Run a server command…**
2. Type the FTP command (for example `SITE HELP`). It's sent exactly as typed.
3. Click **Send**.

Done The server's reply appears in the session log.

Good to know:

- If you start with `quote`, Wayport asks whether to send the line with "quote" left in. Choose **No** to send just the command after it.
- Sending a command clears Wayport's cached folder listings.
- Other connection types show the message "Only FTP servers accept typed commands." instead.

4.20 Copying links

1. Select one or more server files or folders.
2. Right-click and choose **Copy link**.

Done The addresses are on your clipboard, one per line, such as `ftp://me@host/dir/file.txt`.

> **Security**
>
> **Copy link with password** puts your password in the address in plain text. Only use it when you really need to, and don't paste it anywhere public.

Next: Preferences (p. 170)

CHAPTER 5

Preferences

In a hurry?

- Open Preferences with **Wayport → Preferences…**
- Pick a page on the left (or type in **Filter** at the top of the list), change what you need, then click **Save**. **Cancel** throws away every change.
- Having FTP trouble behind a router? Run **Wayport → Network setup assistant…** instead of guessing.
- Your choice of how to store passwords lives on the **Passwords** page.
- Greyed-out options have been locked by your system administrator.

5.1 How the Preferences window works

1. Click **Wayport → Preferences…**
2. Click a page name in the list on the left. The pages are grouped under **GENERAL**, **NETWORK**, **TRANSFERS**, **EDITING** and **PRIVACY AND SECURITY**. To find an option quickly, type a word into **Filter** at the top of the list.
3. Change the options you want. You can visit as many pages as you like before saving.
4. Click **Save** (bottom right) to save everything at once.

Done Your changes are saved and in use.

Each page has a title and a one-line description at the top, with its options grouped into sections below.

When you click **Save**, Wayport checks every page first. If something is wrong, it jumps to that page and shows a **Can’t save yet** message telling you what to fix. Nothing is saved until every page is valid.

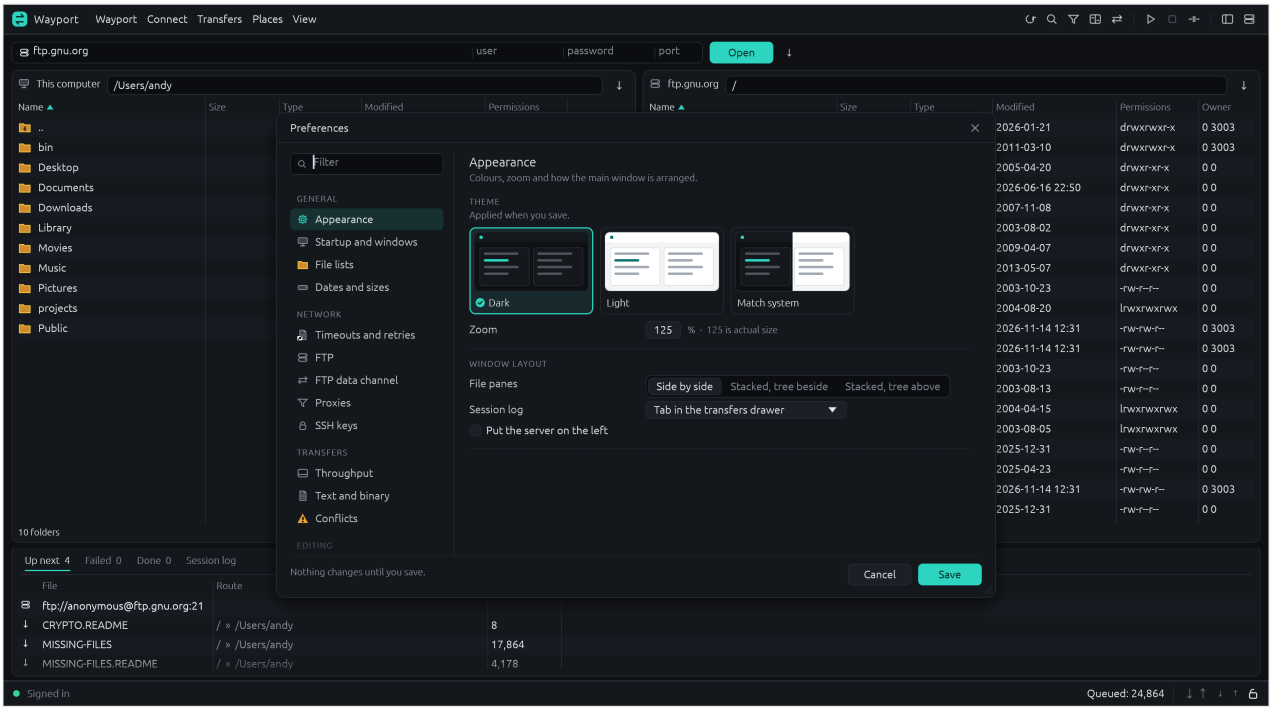
Tip

As the note at the bottom of the window says, nothing changes until you save. **Cancel** (or closing the window) discards all your changes, on every page.

> **Security**
>
> If your organisation installs Wayport with a system-wide defaults file, some options may be locked. They appear greyed out and can't be changed. See Your data (p. 191).

5.2 General

Appearance



The Preferences window, open on the Appearance page

The page list sits on the left, grouped under GENERAL, NETWORK, TRANSFERS, EDITING and PRIVACY AND SECURITY. The chosen page fills the right.

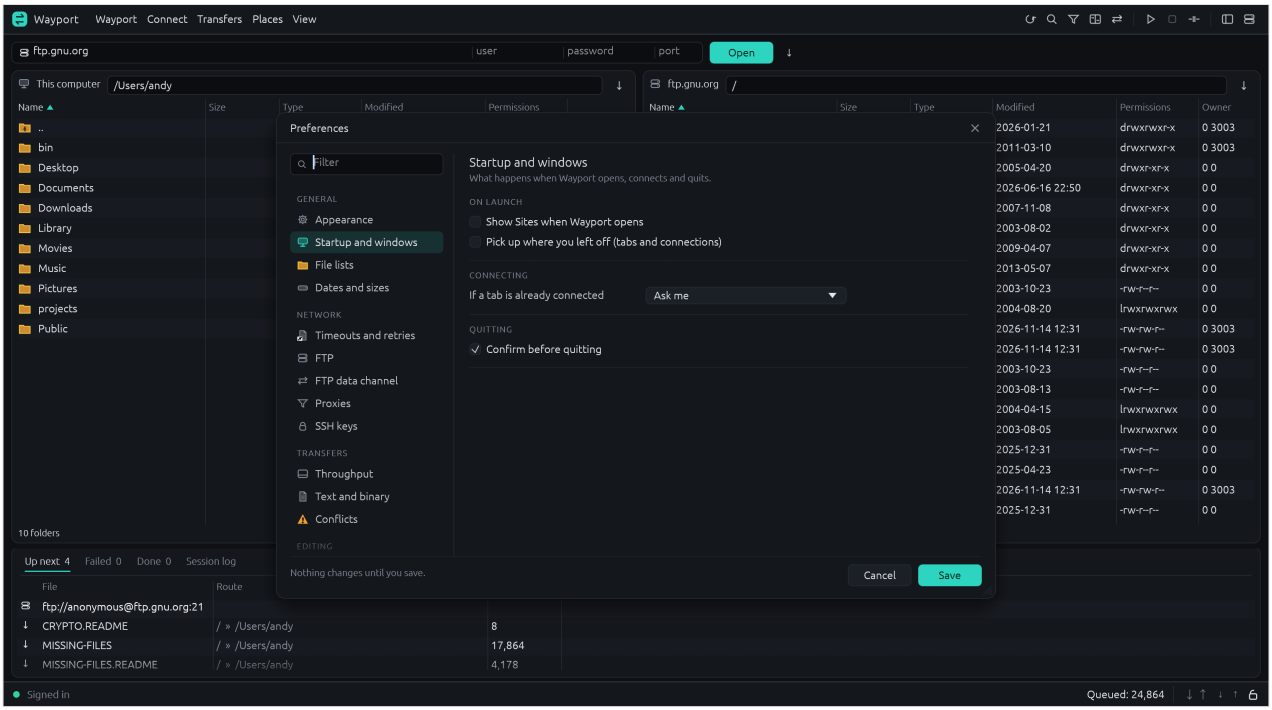
Colours, zoom and how the main window is arranged.

Option	What it does	Default
Theme	Click one of the preview cards: **Dark**, **Light** or **Match system**. **Match system** follows your operating system's light or dark setting.	Dark
Zoom	Makes all text, icons and spacing bigger or smaller (25–400 %). **125** is actual size.	125
File panes (in **Window layout**)	**Side by side** puts the local and server panes next to each other. **Stacked, tree beside** and **Stacked, tree above** put them one above the other, with the folder tree beside or above the files.	Side by side

Option	What it does	Default
Session log	Where the session log goes: **Strip above the file panes**, **Beside the transfers** or **Tab in the transfers drawer**.	Tab in the transfers drawer
Put the server on the left	Swaps the panes so the server comes first.	Off

Theme and zoom change when you click **Save**.

Startup and windows

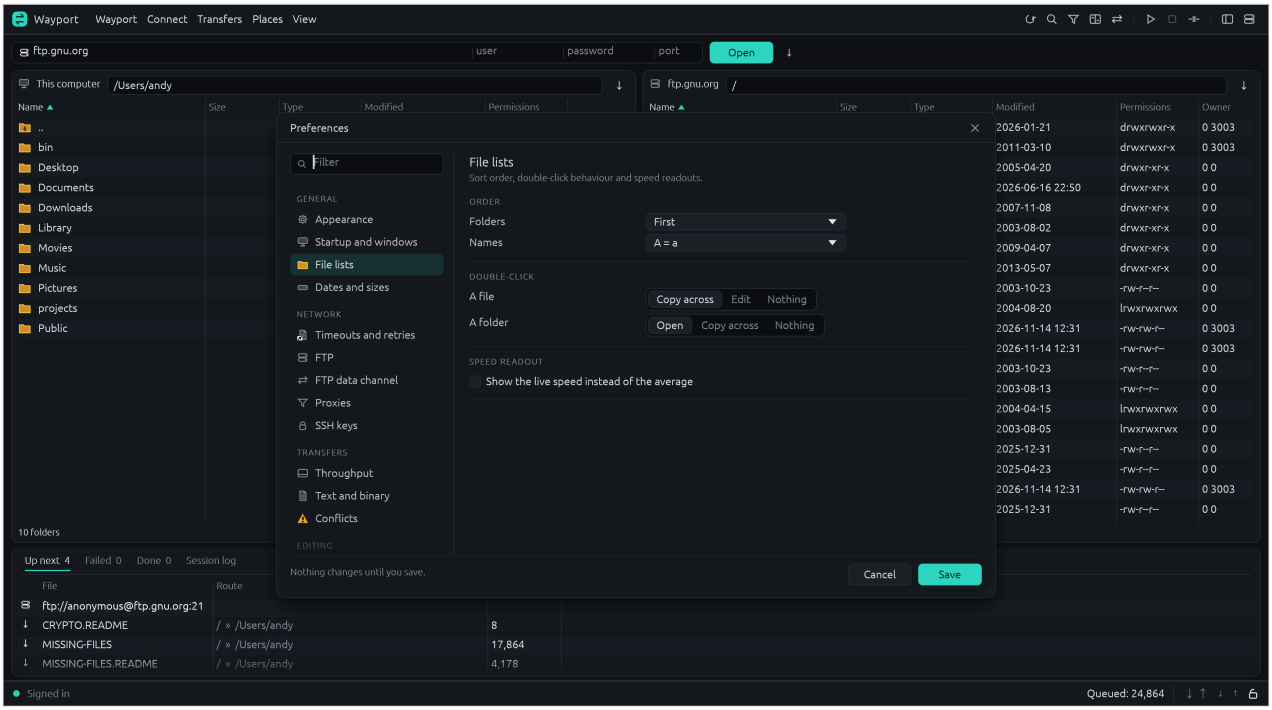


Startup and windows page

What happens when Wayport opens, connects and quits.

Option	What it does	Default
Show Sites when Wayport opens (in **On launch**)	Opens Sites each time Wayport starts.	Off
Pick up where you left off (tabs and connections)	Reopens the tabs you had last time and reconnects them.	Off
If a tab is already connected (in **Connecting**)	What happens when you connect while the current tab is already connected: **Ask me**, **Open another tab** or **Reuse this tab**.	Ask me
Confirm before quitting (in **Quitting**)	Asks before closing Wayport.	On

File lists

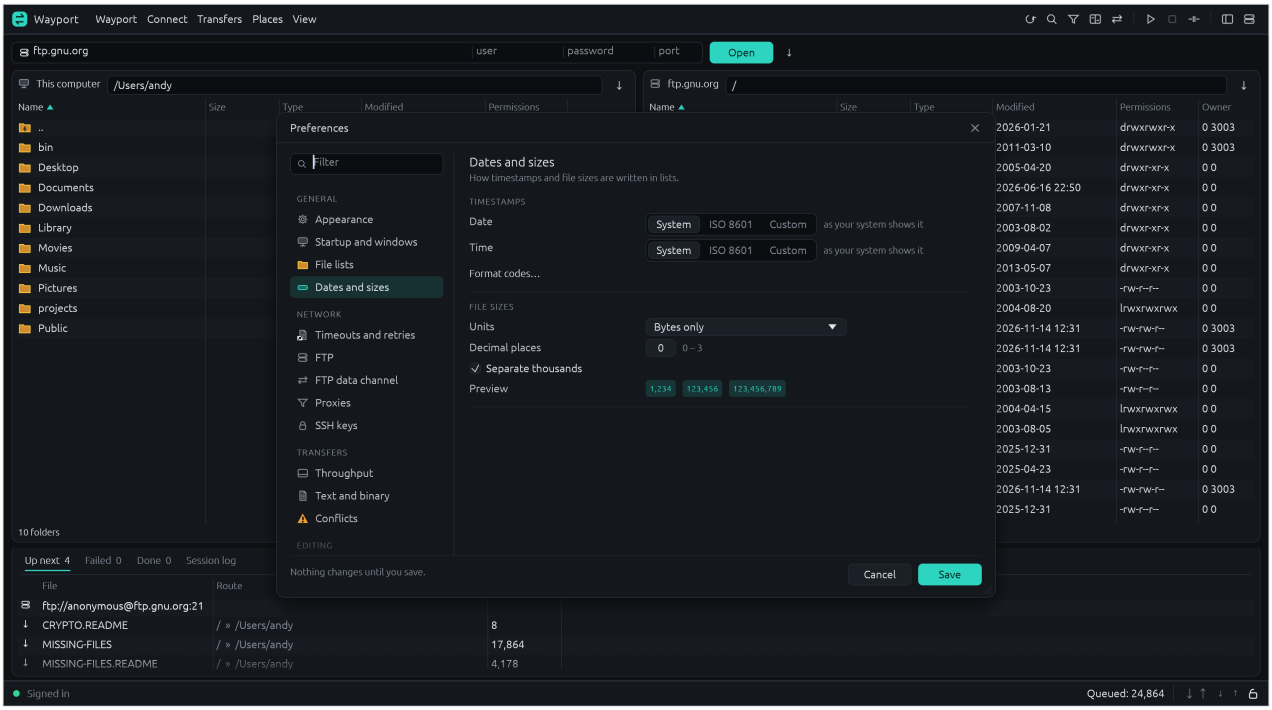


File lists page

Sort order, double-click behaviour and speed readouts.

Option	What it does	Default
Folders (in **Order**)	**First**, **Mixed with files** or **Last**.	First
Names	**A = a** (ignore case), **A before a** (case matters) or **Natural (2 before 10)**.	A = a
A file (in **Double-click**)	**Copy across** (transfer it to the other side), **Edit** or **Nothing**.	Copy across
A folder	**Open**, **Copy across** or **Nothing**.	Open
Show the live speed instead of the average (in **Speed readout**)	The transfers drawer shows the current speed rather than the average so far.	Off

Dates and sizes



Dates and sizes page

How timestamps and file sizes are written in lists.

In the **Timestamps** section:

Option	What it does	Default
Date	**System** (as your system shows it), **ISO 8601** (2007-09-15) or **Custom**.	System
Time	**System** (as your system shows it), **ISO 8601** (15:47) or **Custom**.	System

To use your own format, choose **Custom**. A box appears for it.

A custom format uses **codes** starting with `%`. For example, `%d/%m/%Y` shows 31/10/2026. Click **Format codes…** for the full list. The most useful ones:

Code	Means	Code	Means
`%Y`	Year (2026)	`%H`	Hour, 00–23
`%m`	Month, 01–12	`%I`	Hour, 01–12
`%d`	Day, 01–31	`%p`	AM/PM
`%b`	Short month name	`%M`	Minute
`%B`	Full month name	`%S`	Second
`%a`	Short weekday name	`%F`	Same as `%Y-%m-%d`
`%A`	Full weekday name	`%T`	Same as `%H:%M:%S`

Wayport won’t let you save a custom format that is empty or uses codes it doesn’t know.

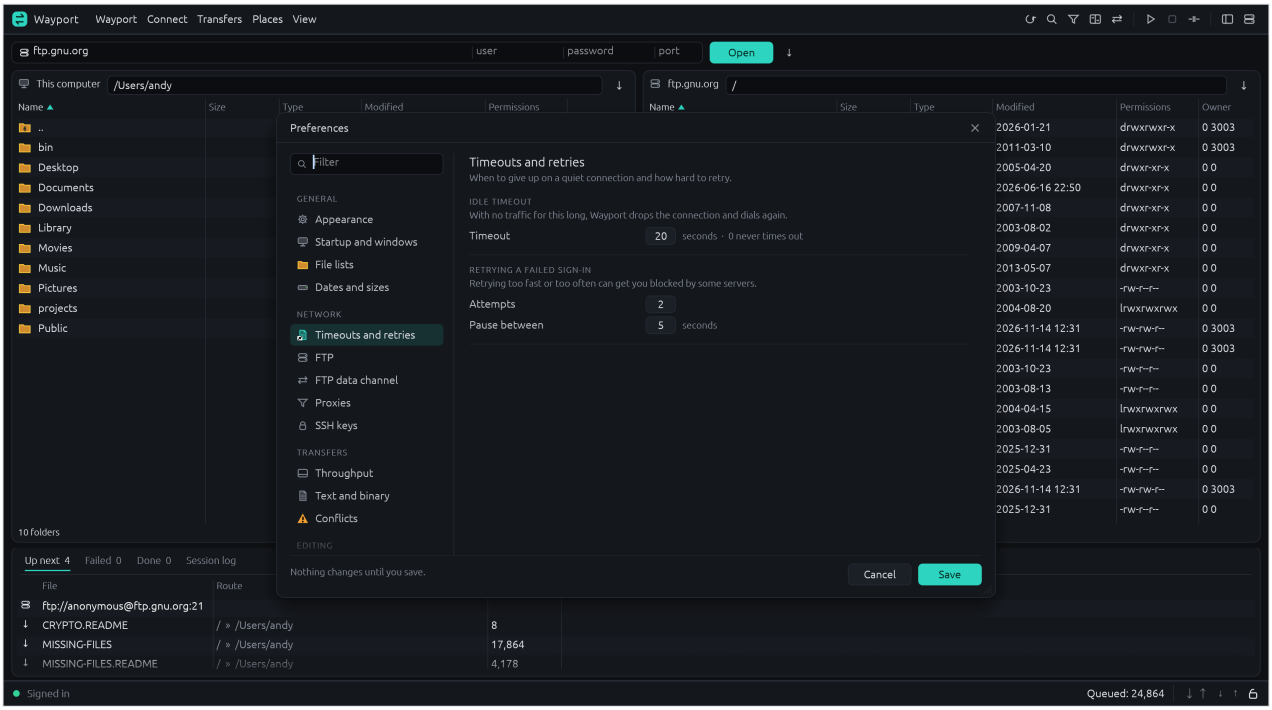
In the **File sizes** section:

Option	What it does	Default
Units	**Bytes only**; **KiB, MiB (1024)** (binary units with IEC names); **KB, MB (1024)** (binary units with SI names); or **KB, MB (1000)** (decimal units).	Bytes only
Decimal places	0–3.	0
Separate thousands	Writes 1,234 instead of 1234.	On

The **Preview** row updates as you change these, so you can see the result straight away.

5.3 Network

Timeouts and retries



Timeouts and retries page

When to give up on a quiet connection and how hard to retry.

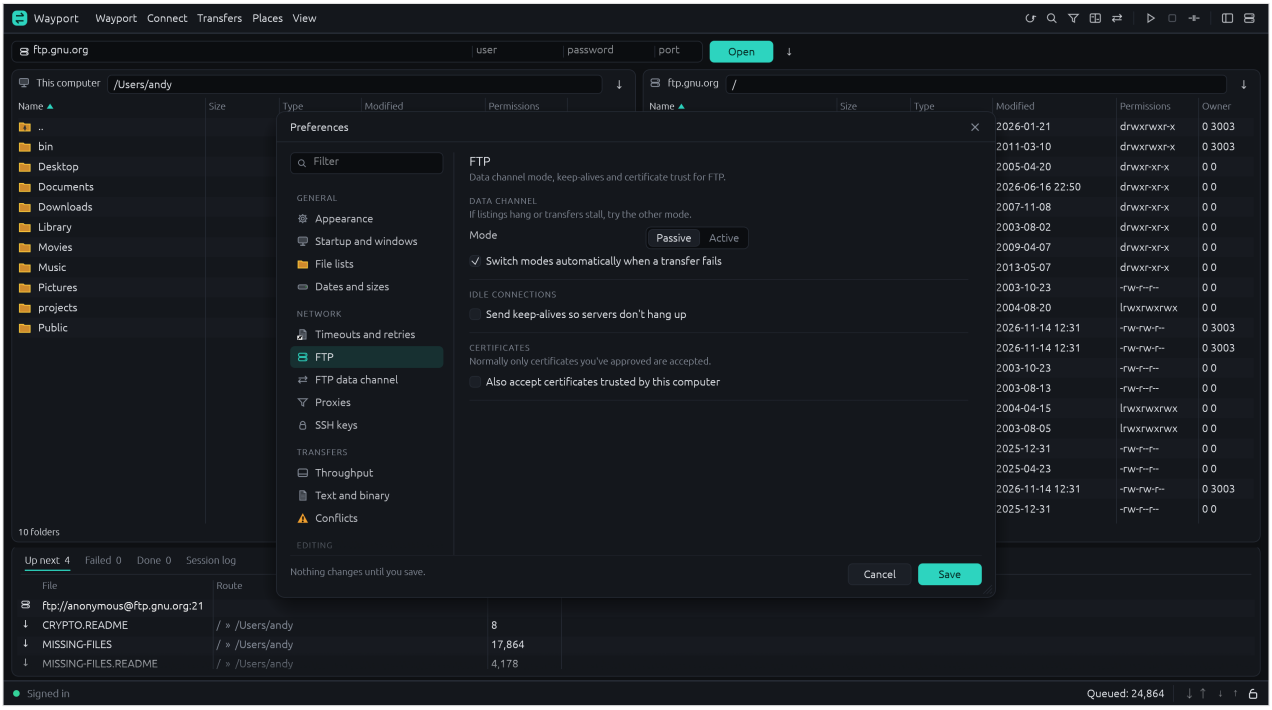
These apply to every connection type.

Option	What it does	Default
Timeout (in **Idle timeout**)	If nothing is sent or received for this many seconds, Wayport drops the connection and dials again. Use 10–9999, or 0 to never time out.	20 seconds
Attempts (in **Retrying a failed sign-in**)	How many times Wayport tries to reconnect after a failure (0–99).	2

Option	What it does	Default
Pause between	How long to wait before each retry (1–999 seconds).	5 seconds

> **⚠ Watch out**
>
> Retrying too fast or too often can get you blocked by some servers. Don't set the pause too low.

FTP



FTP page

Data channel mode, keep-alives and certificate trust for FTP.

FTP uses a second connection, the **data channel**, for each file and folder listing. The **mode** decides who opens it:

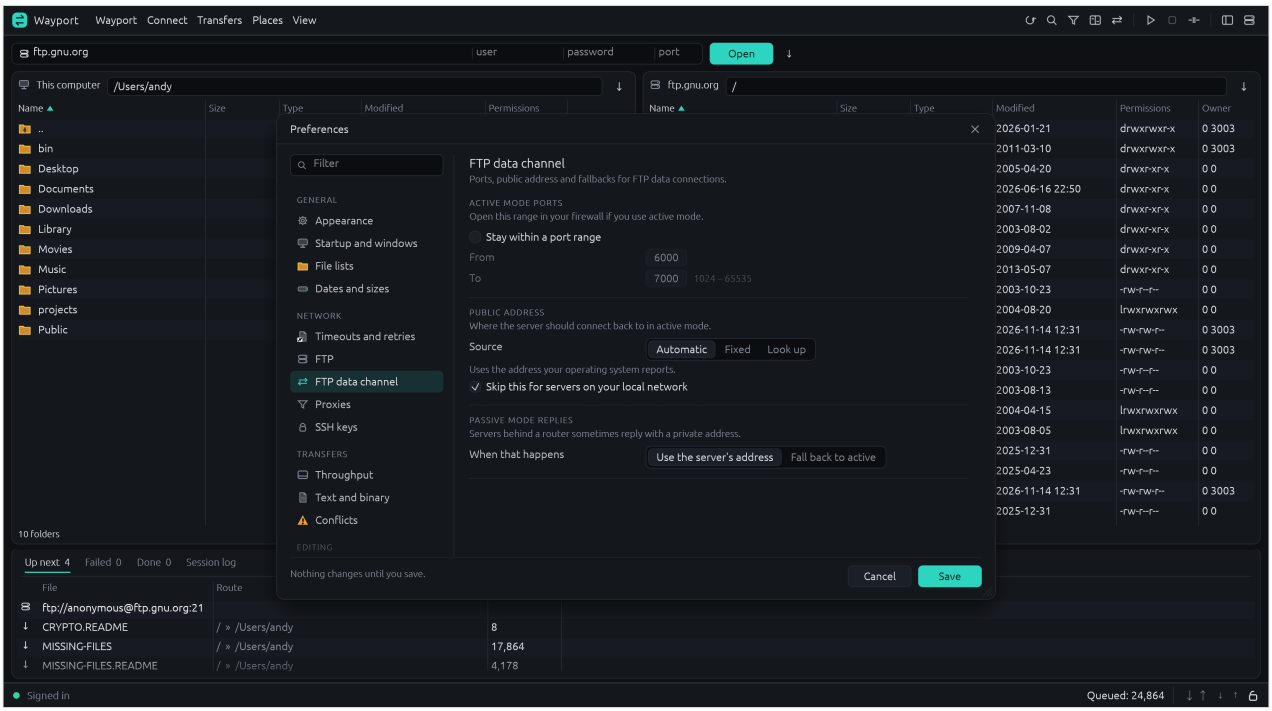
- **Passive** means Wayport connects to the server.
- **Active** means the server connects back to you.

Option	What it does	Default
Mode (in **Data channel**)	**Passive** or **Active**. Individual sites can override it under Sites (the **Throughput** tab).	Passive
Switch modes automatically when a transfer fails	If one mode fails, try the other.	On

Option	What it does	Default
Send keep-alives so servers don't hang up (in **Idle connections**)	Sends small commands now and then so an idle connection isn't dropped. A well-behaved server doesn't need this.	Off
Also accept certificates trusted by this computer (in **Certificates**)	Accepts a server's TLS certificate without asking when your operating system already trusts its issuer. Off means only certificates you've approved are accepted, and every new one is shown to you first.	Off

> **Tip**
>
> If folder listings hang or transfers stall, try the other mode. The troubleshooting chapter (p. 203) has more.

FTP data channel



FTP data channel page

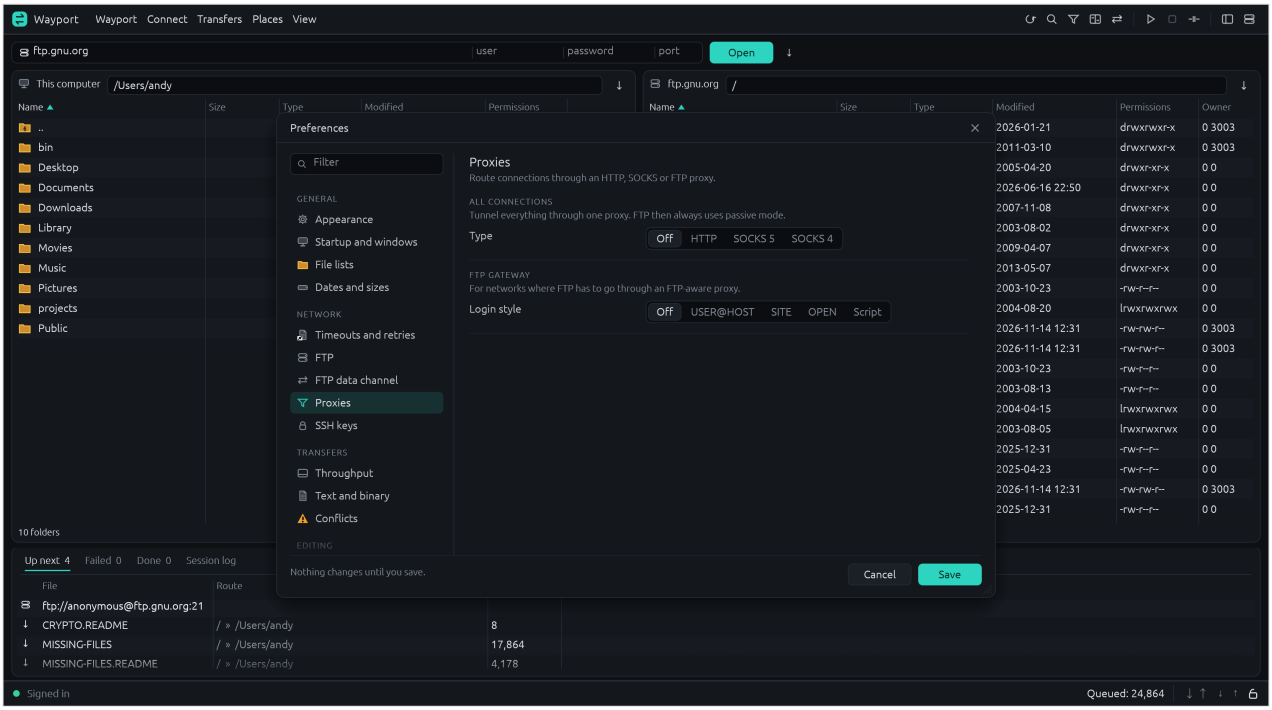
Ports, public address and fallbacks for FTP data connections.

The **Active mode ports** and **Public address** sections only matter if you use **Active** mode. Your firewall or router must let the server reach these ports.

Option	What it does	Default
Stay within a port range (in **Active mode ports**)	Only listen on the range below, so you can open just those ports in your firewall.	Off
From	Start of the range (1024–65535).	6000
To	End of the range (1024–65535).	7000
Source (in **Public address**)	Where the server should connect back to. **Automatic** uses the address your operating system reports, which is fine if you're not behind a router. **Fixed** tells the server the IPv4 address you type in **Address**; use it if your router has a static external address. **Look up** asks a web service at **Lookup URL** for your public address, once per session, the first time you use active mode. Only your IP address is sent.	Automatic (**Lookup URL**: `https://api.ipify.org`)
Skip this for servers on your local network	When the server is on your local network, use your local address instead.	On
When that happens (in **Passive mode replies**)	Some badly set-up servers behind a router reply with their private, internal address, which Wayport can't connect to. **Use the server's address** connects to the address you used to reach the server instead; **Fall back to active** switches to active mode for that data connection.	Use the server's address

The port range must be at least 10 ports wide, and the lowest port can't be higher than the highest.

Proxies



Proxies page

Route connections through an HTTP, SOCKS or FTP proxy.

The **All connections** section tunnels every connection through one HTTP or SOCKS proxy:

Option	What it does	Default
Type	**Off**, **HTTP**, **SOCKS 5** or **SOCKS 4**. The fields below appear once you pick a type.	Off
Host	The proxy's address. Required when a type is chosen.	Empty
Port	The proxy's port, 1–65535. Required when a type is chosen.	0
User	Username, if the proxy needs one.	Empty
Password	Password, if the proxy needs one.	Empty

> **Watch out**
>
> Using a proxy for all connections forces passive mode on FTP connections.

The **FTP gateway** section is for networks where FTP has to go through an FTP-aware proxy that your organisation might require. Ask your network administrator which login style to use.

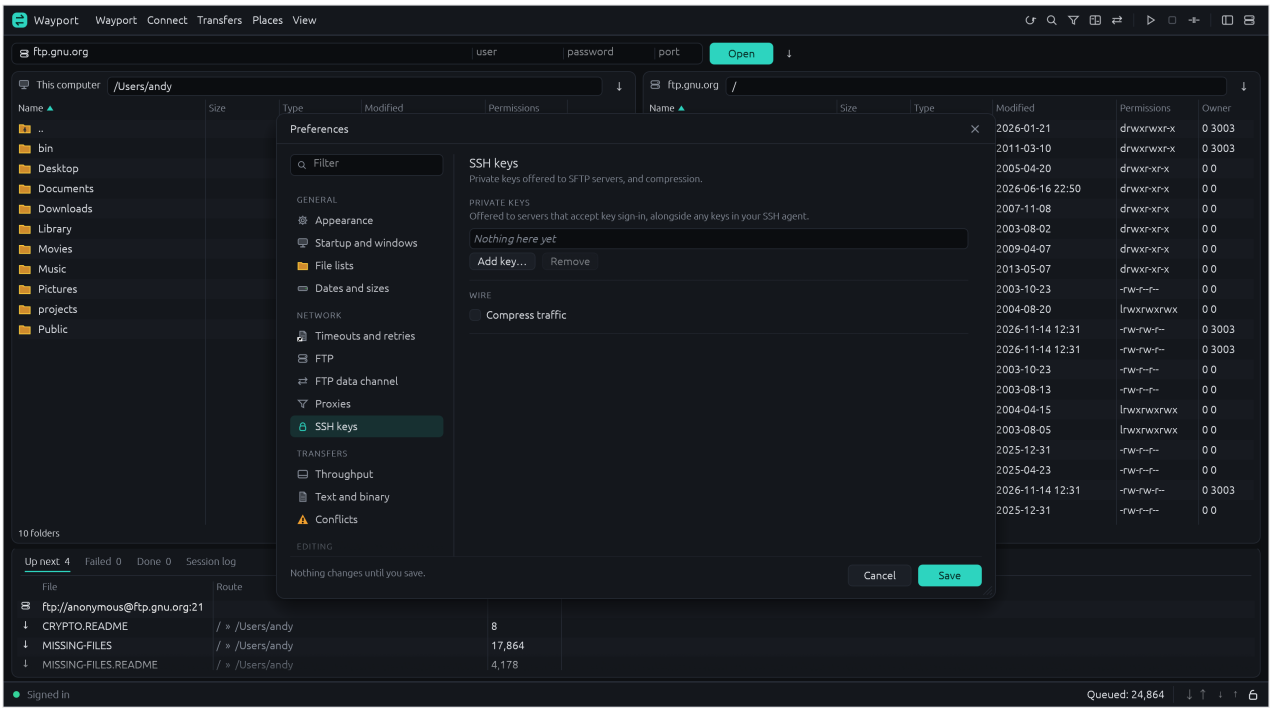
Option	What it does	Default
Login style	**Off**, **USER@HOST**, **SITE**, **OPEN** or **Script**. Each sends a different sign-in sequence to the gateway.	Off
Host	The gateway's address. Required when a style is chosen.	Empty

Option	What it does	Default
User	Your username on the gateway.	Empty
Password	Your password on the gateway.	Empty
Script box	Only for **Script**. The commands to send, one per line, using the codes below.	Empty

Codes you can use in a script:

Code	Replaced with
`%h`	Server address
`%u`	Username
`%p`	Password
`%a`	Account (lines with this are left out unless the site uses the Account sign-in method)
`%s`	Proxy username
`%w`	Proxy password

SSH keys



SSH keys page

Private keys offered to SFTP servers, and compression.

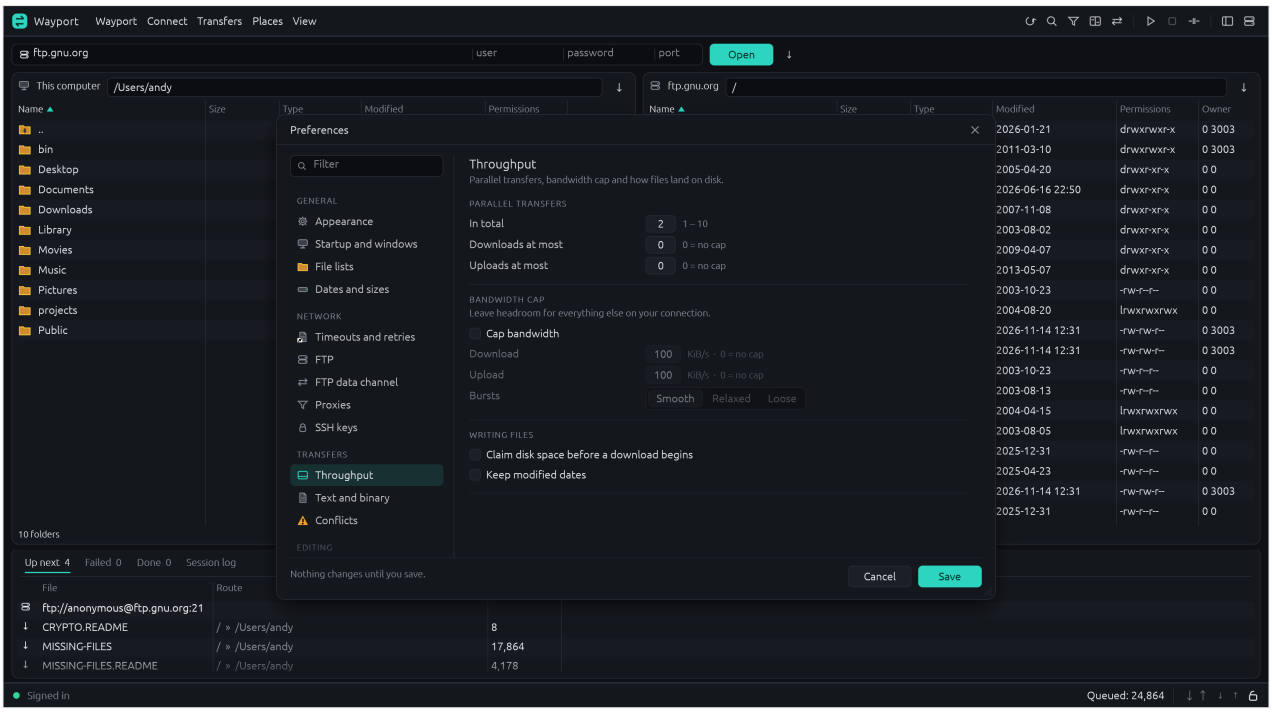
SFTP can sign you in with a **key pair** instead of a password. You keep the private key; the server knows the public one.

Option	What it does	Default
Private keys	Keys Wayport offers to servers that accept key sign-in, alongside any keys in your SSH agent. Click **Add key…** to add one (`.ppk`, `.pem` or any file) and **Remove** to remove the selected one.	Empty
Compress traffic (in **Wire**)	Compresses SFTP traffic. Can help on slow links; may slow fast ones.	Off

> **Tip**
>
> To use your system's SSH agent, make sure the `SSH_AUTH_SOCK` environment variable is set. You can pick a key file for a single site under Sites too (set **Method** to **Key file**); see Connecting (p. 20).

5.4 Transfers

Throughput



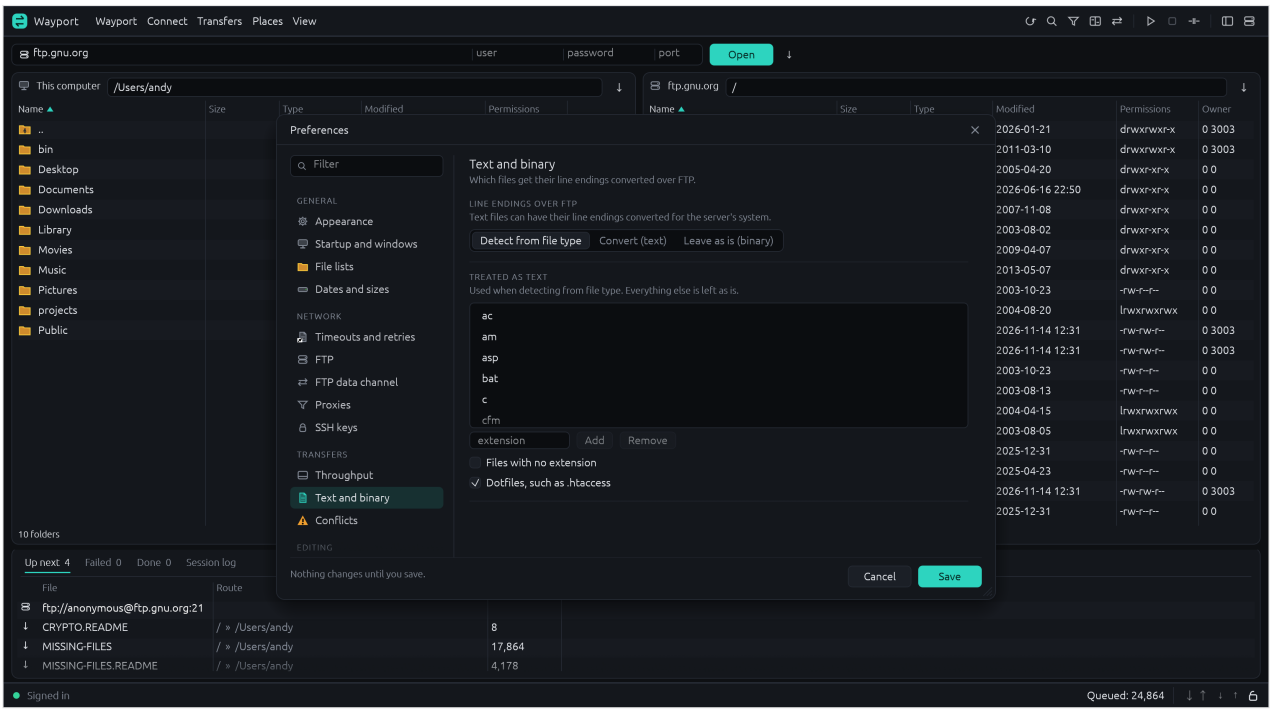
Throughput page

Parallel transfers, bandwidth cap and how files land on disk.

Option	What it does	Default
In total (in **Parallel transfers**)	How many files move at the same time (1–10).	2
Downloads at most	Cap on downloads within that number (0–10, 0 = no cap).	0
Uploads at most	Cap on uploads within that number (0–10, 0 = no cap).	0
Cap bandwidth (in **Bandwidth cap**)	Turns on the limits below.	Off
Download	Maximum download speed in KiB/s (0 = no cap).	100
Upload	Maximum upload speed in KiB/s (0 = no cap).	100
Bursts	How far speed may briefly go over the cap: **Smooth**, **Relaxed** or **Loose**.	Smooth
Claim disk space before a download begins (in **Writing files**)	Reserves the full file size on disk before the download starts.	Off
Keep modified dates	Gives the copy the same modified date as the original.	Off

> **Tip**
>
> You can also switch the bandwidth cap on and off with **Transfers → Bandwidth cap**, or change it with **Transfers → Set bandwidth cap…** (see Transfers and browsing (p. 141)).

Text and binary



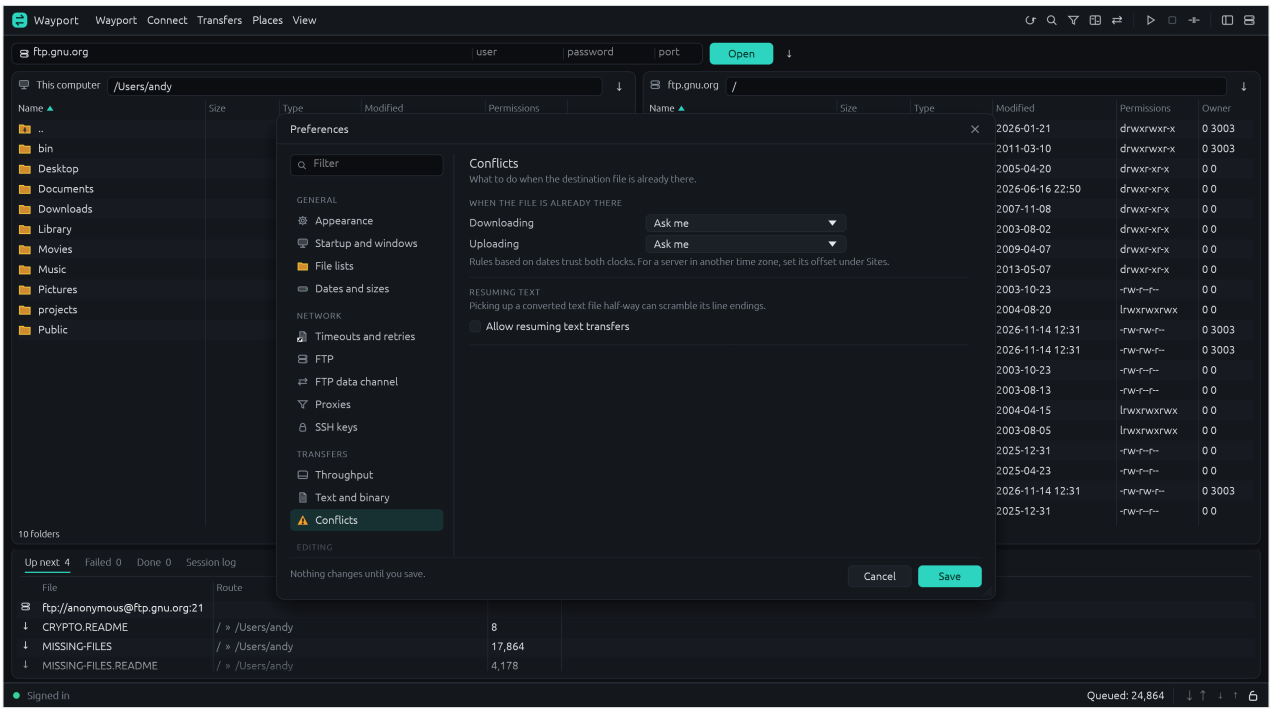
Text and binary page

Which files get their line endings converted over FTP.

This only affects FTP. Converting a text file's line endings suits the server's system; everything else should be copied byte for byte.

Option	What it does	Default
Line endings over FTP	**Detect from file type**, **Convert (text)** or **Leave as is (binary)**. The same choice is in the **Transfers → Line endings** menu.	Detect from file type
Treated as text	The extensions treated as text when detecting from file type. Everything else is left as is. Type an extension and click **Add**, or select one and click **Remove**.	A long list of text types: `txt`, `html`, `php`, `py`, `sh`, `xml` and many more
Files with no extension	Files with no extension count as text.	Off
Dotfiles, such as .htaccess	Names starting with a dot count as text.	On

Conflicts



Conflicts page

What to do when the destination file is already there.

Option	What it does	Default
Downloading (in **When the file is already there**)	Action when a downloaded file already exists on your computer.	Ask me
Uploading	Action when an uploaded file already exists on the server.	Ask me
Allow resuming text transfers (in **Resuming text**)	Lets text-mode (converted) transfers carry on from where they stopped.	Off

The choices for **Downloading** and **Uploading** are:

- **Ask me** – show the **Name clash** prompt each time.
- **Replace** – always replace it.
- **Replace if the source is newer** – replace only if the incoming file is newer.
- **Replace if the size differs** – replace only if the sizes differ.
- **Replace if the size differs or the source is newer**.
- **Resume** – carry on from the end of the existing file.
- **Rename** – keep both by choosing a new name.
- **Skip** – leave it alone.

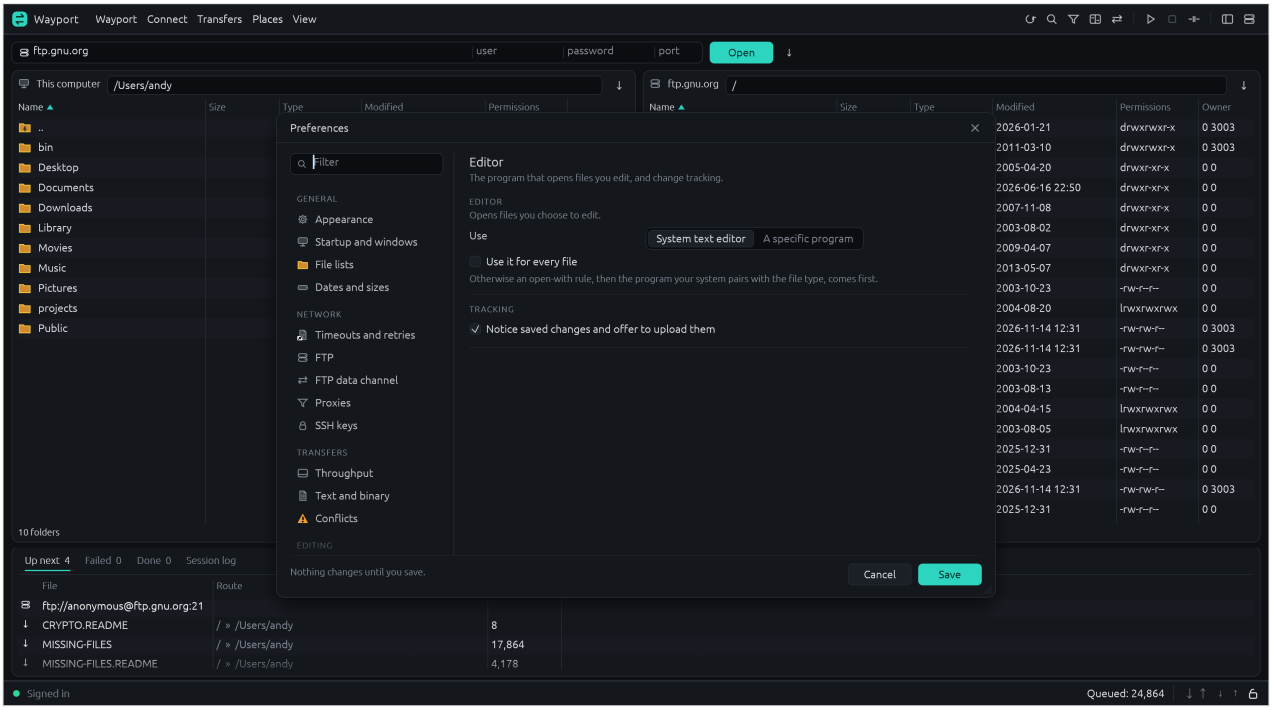
To use different rules until you quit Wayport without changing these, use **Transfers → Conflict rules…**

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> Rules based on dates trust both clocks. If the server is in another time zone, set its offset for that site under Sites (**Startup** tab, **Shift by**).

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> Picking up a converted text file half-way can scramble its line endings if the server uses different ones.

5.5 Editing

Editor



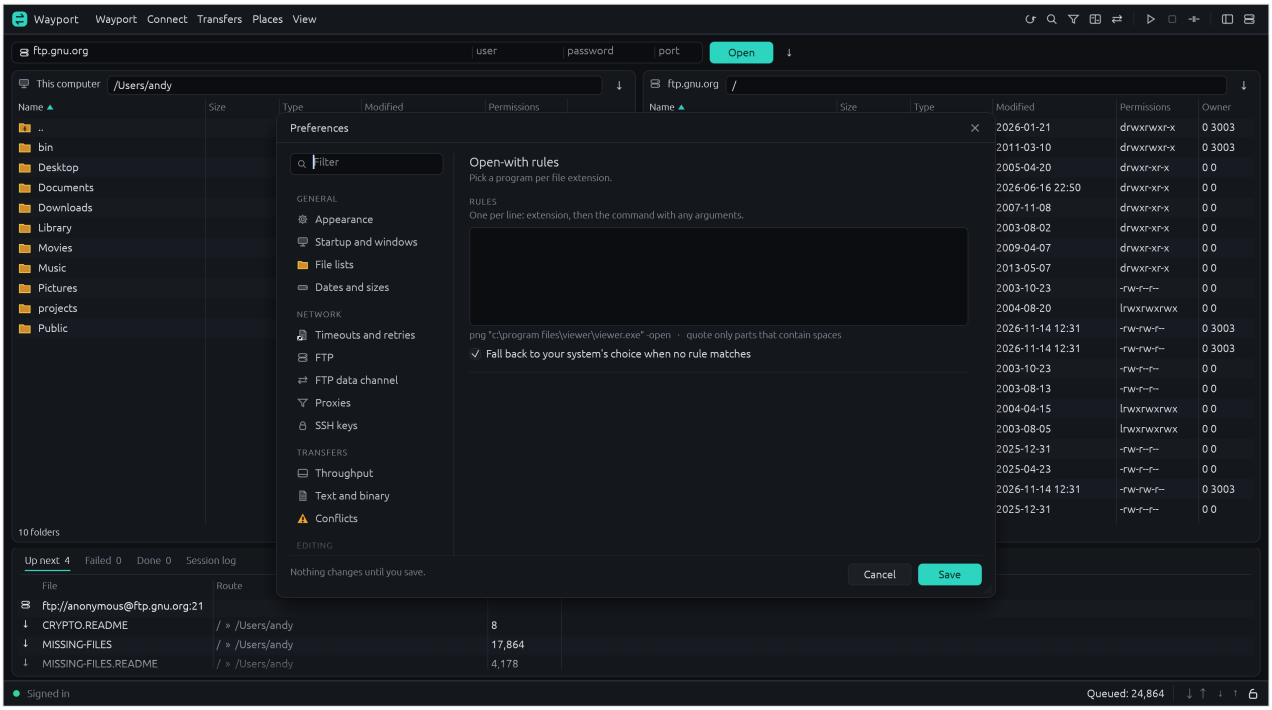
Editor page

The program that opens files you edit, and change tracking.

Option	What it does	Default
Use (in **Editor**)	**System text editor** opens files in whatever your system normally uses. **A specific program** opens them in a program you pick: click the browse button to choose it. A program is required if you choose this.	System text editor
Use it for every file	Use the editor above for every file. When off, Wayport first looks for an open-with rule, then the program your system pairs with the file type.	Off
Notice saved changes and offer to upload them (in **Tracking**)	Watches files you're editing and offers to upload them when you save.	On

How editing works day to day is covered in Transfers and browsing (p. 141).

Open-with rules



Open-with rules page

Pick a program per file extension.

Option	What it does	Default
Rules	Your own rules, one per line.	Empty
Fall back to your system's choice when no rule matches	Use your system's program for file types without a rule.	On

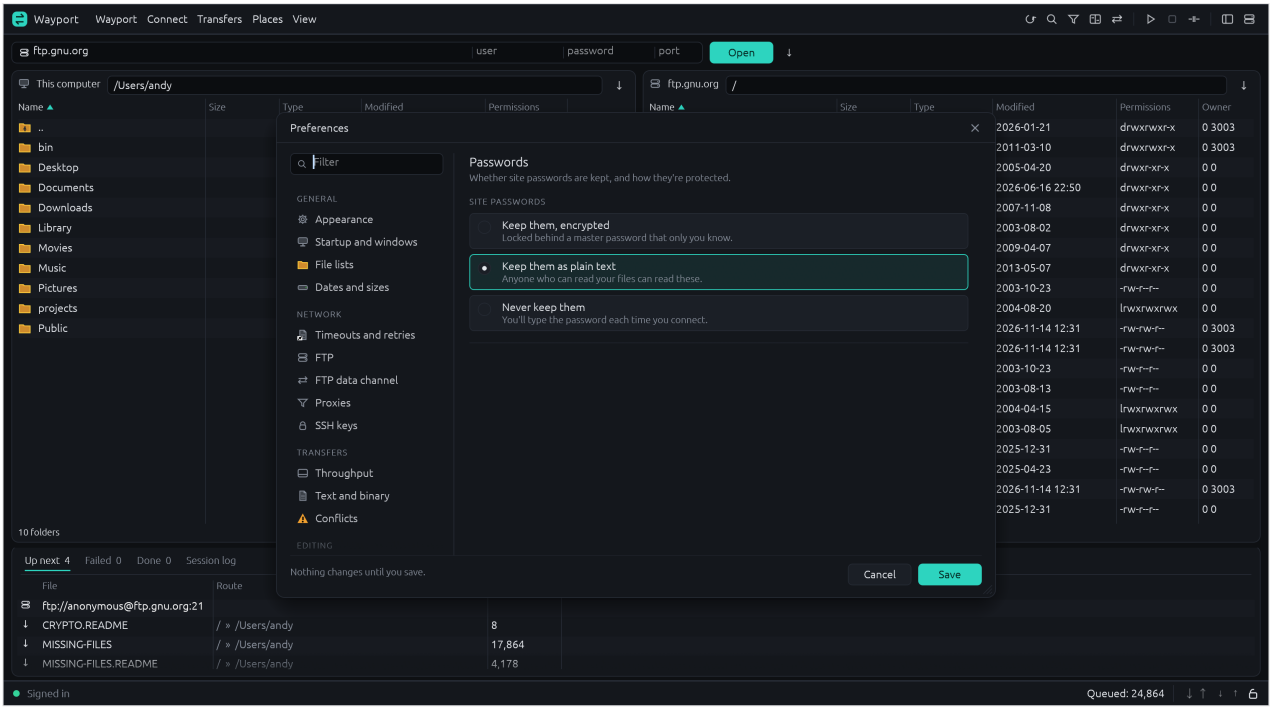
Each line is an extension, a space, then the command and its arguments:

```
png "c:\program files\viewer\viewer.exe" -open
txt gedit
```

Put quotes around the command or an argument only if it contains spaces. Extensions can't contain `/ \ : * ? " < > |`.

5.6 Privacy and security

Passwords



Passwords page

Whether site passwords are kept, and how they're protected.

Under **Site passwords**, click one of the three choices:

Option	What it does	Default
Keep them, encrypted	Stores passwords encrypted, locked behind a **master password** that only you know.	Not selected
Keep them as plain text	Stores site passwords so you don't have to type them. Anyone who can read your files can read these.	Selected
Never keep them	You type the password each time you connect.	Not selected

To set a master password:

1. Select **Keep them, encrypted**.
2. Type it in **New password** (in the **Master password** section). It must be at least 8 characters.
3. Type it again in **Again**.
4. Click **Save**.

Done Your saved passwords are now encrypted.

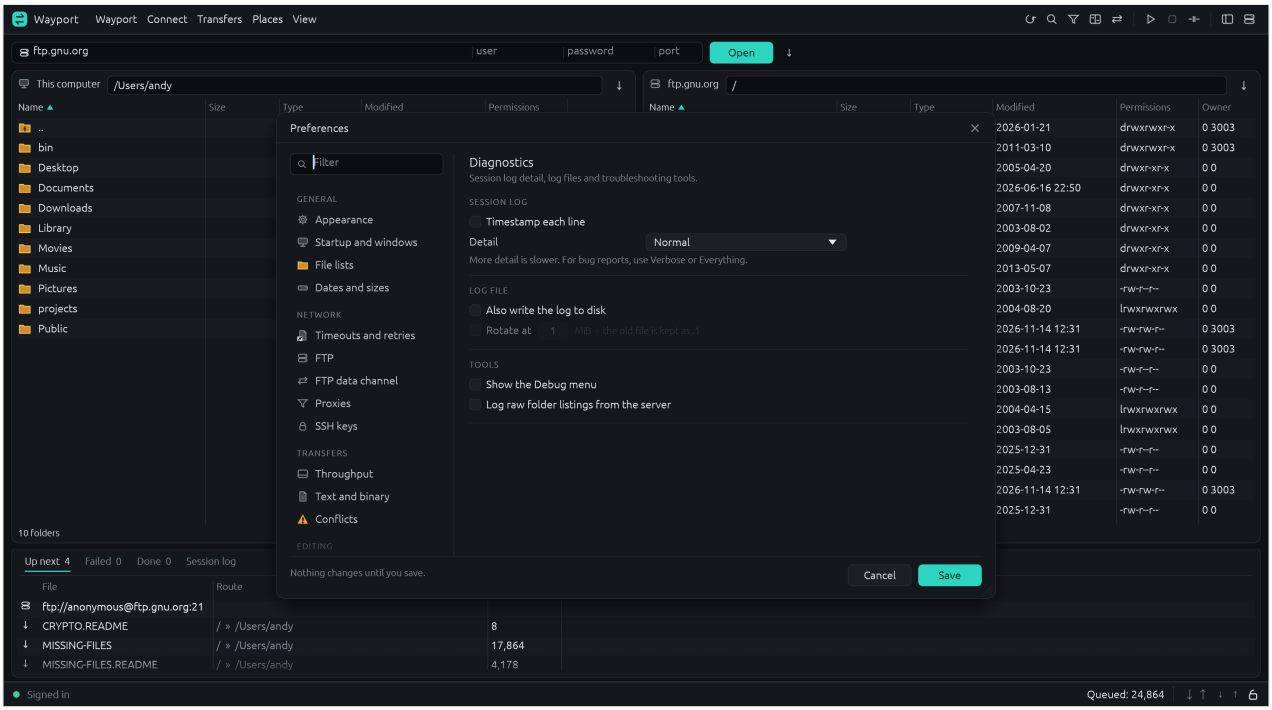
If you already have a master password, leave both fields empty to keep it.

If you change the choice or the password, Wayport first asks for your current master password.

> **Security**
>
> There's no way to recover a lost master password. Choose one you will remember. More detail is in Your data (p. 191).

If your administrator has disabled password saving, this page says **Password saving is switched off by your administrator.** and the choices are greyed out.

Diagnostics



Diagnostics page

Session log detail, log files and troubleshooting tools.

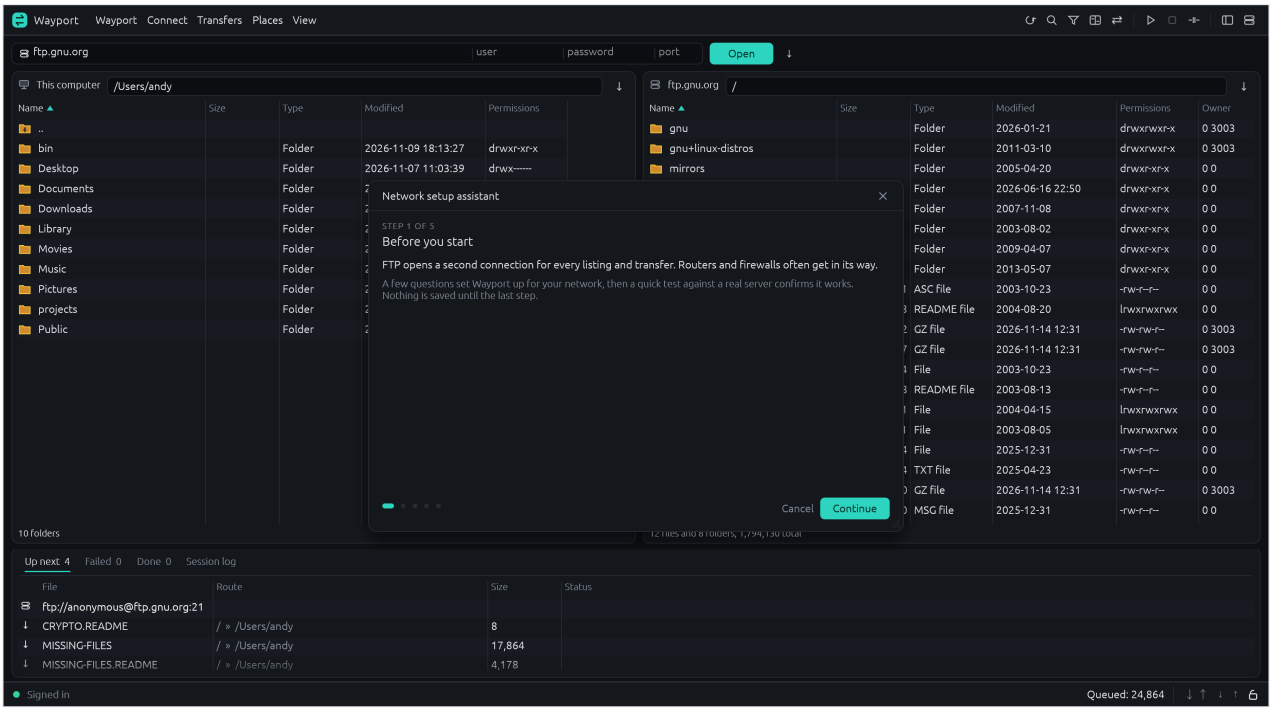
Option	What it does	Default
Timestamp each line (in **Session log**)	Adds the time to each line of the session log.	Off
Detail	**Normal**, **Plus warnings**, **Plus info**, **Verbose** or **Everything (debug)**. More detail is slower.	Normal
Also write the log to disk (in **Log file**)	Also writes every line to a file. Choose the file with the path box that appears; its folder must already exist.	Off

Option	What it does	Default
Rotate at	Stops the file growing forever: maximum size, 1–2000 MiB.	Off (1 MiB when first turned on)
Show the Debug menu (in **Tools**)	Adds a **Debug** menu to the menu bar, with **TLS ciphers**, **Reset window layout**, **Debug logging** and **Raw listing from server**.	Off
Log raw folder listings from the server	Shows the server's listing text, exactly as received, in the session log.	Off

When the log file reaches the limit, Wayport renames it by adding `.1` to the end (replacing any older `.1` file) and starts a new one.

> **Tip**
>
> When reporting a problem, set **Detail** to **Verbose** or **Everything (debug)** first. See Troubleshooting (p. 203).

5.7 The network setup assistant



The first step of the network setup assistant

The assistant walks you through FTP firewall and router settings, then tests them.

Use the assistant if FTP connects but listings or transfers fail.

It sets the same options as the FTP (p. 176) and FTP data channel (p. 177) pages, one question at a time. Then it tests them against a real server. Each step shows **Step N of M** and its name at the top.

1. Click **Wayport → Network setup assistant…**
2. Read **Before you start** and click **Continue**.
3. On **Data channel**, choose **Passive** (recommended) or **Active**. Tick **Switch modes automatically when a transfer fails** if you want it. Click **Continue**.
4. If you chose passive: on **Private addresses**, pick what to do when a server replies with an address that can't be reached from outside (**Use the server's own address** or **Fall back to active**). Click **Continue**.
5. If you chose active: on **Listening ports**, choose **Any free port** or **A fixed range**, and enter the range (**From** … **to**). Click **Continue**.
6. If you chose active: on **Public address**, choose how Wayport finds your external IP address (**Automatic**, **Fixed** or **Look up**, the same choices as on the FTP data channel (p. 177) page). Click **Continue**.
7. On **Try it**, keep the test server (`ftp.gnu.org`) or type another, then click **Run test**.
8. Watch the log. You'll see **It works.**, **Couldn't reach the test server.** or **Signed in, but the folder listing never arrived.**
9. Click **Continue**, then **Save** on the **Done** step.

Click **Back** at any time to change an earlier answer. **Cancel** saves nothing.

> **Tip**
> The test signs in anonymously over plain FTP and opens a temporary tab while it runs. It closes again when you leave the assistant.

Done If the test passed, your firewall and router are set up for FTP.

Next: Your data (p. 191)

CHAPTER 6

Your data: files, passwords and backups

In a hurry?

- Wayport keeps everything in **one settings folder**. Copy that folder and you have a full backup.
- On Linux it's `~/.config/wayport`, on Windows `%APPDATA%\Wayport`, on macOS `~/Library/Application Support/Wayport`.
- Saved passwords are only **encoded, not encrypted**, unless you turn on a **master password** (**Wayport > Preferences… > Passwords**).
- **Wayport > Export sites and settings…** and **Wayport > Import sites and settings…** move your sites, preferences, waiting transfers and hiding rules between computers.
- **Wayport > Erase history and passwords…** wipes recent connections, sites, waiting transfers and trust decisions.

6.1 Where your settings folder is

Wayport stores all your settings, sites and trust decisions as small files in one folder. Its location depends on your operating system.

System	Settings folder
Linux and other Unix	`~/.config/wayport` (or `$XDG_CONFIG_HOME/wayport` if you set that variable)
Windows	`%APPDATA%\Wayport` (usually `C:\Users\<you>\AppData\Roaming\Wayport`)
macOS	`~/Library/Application Support/Wayport`

Wayport creates the folder the first time it runs.

Tip

Every file is plain XML (a structured text format) apart from `known_hosts`. You can open them in a text editor to look, but close Wayport before you change anything.

6.2 Using a different settings folder

You can point Wayport at another folder. This is handy for a portable copy on a USB stick, or for keeping work and personal setups apart.

Wayport checks these in order and uses the first one that is set:

1. The `-c` / `--config` command-line option, for example `wayport -c ~/wayport-work`.
2. The `WAYPORT_CONFIG_DIR` environment variable.
3. The `Config Location` setting in a system-wide `defaults.xml` (p. 200).
4. The normal folder from the table above.

`~` and `$VARIABLE` names are expanded in the path. Wayport creates the folder if it does not exist.

6.3 What each file holds

File	What's in it
`settings.xml`	Every setting you've changed from its default. Settings left at their default aren't written.
`sites.xml`	Your saved sites: folders, sites, places tied to a site, and saved passwords (see below (p. 193)).
`recentservers.xml`	The connect bar's recent connections: your last 10 servers, including any saved passwords.
`bookmarks.xml`	Places shown everywhere (the ones not tied to a site).
`filters.xml`	Rules from **Hide files by rule**, their presets and which are switched on.
`queue.xml`	The transfer list. Saved when you exit and loaded again at start-up, so unfinished transfers survive a restart. It includes login details for each server in the queue.
`trustedcerts.xml`	TLS certificates you chose to always trust, servers you allowed to use plain (unencrypted) FTP, and a note of which servers support secure TLS session resumption.
`known_hosts`	SSH host keys you trusted for SFTP, in the standard OpenSSH format.
`layout.xml`	Splitter positions, column widths and similar layout details.
`wayport.log` (or your chosen name)	Only if you tick **Also write the log to disk** in **Wayport > Preferences… > Diagnostics**. You choose where it goes.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> If a file can't be read when Wayport starts, Wayport starts with that part empty and tells you which file failed. Don't panic and don't close Wayport straight away: see Backups and automatic .bak files (p. 199) first.

If a file was written by a newer version of Wayport, you'll be asked before it is loaded. Loading it in an older version can lose data that the older version doesn't understand.

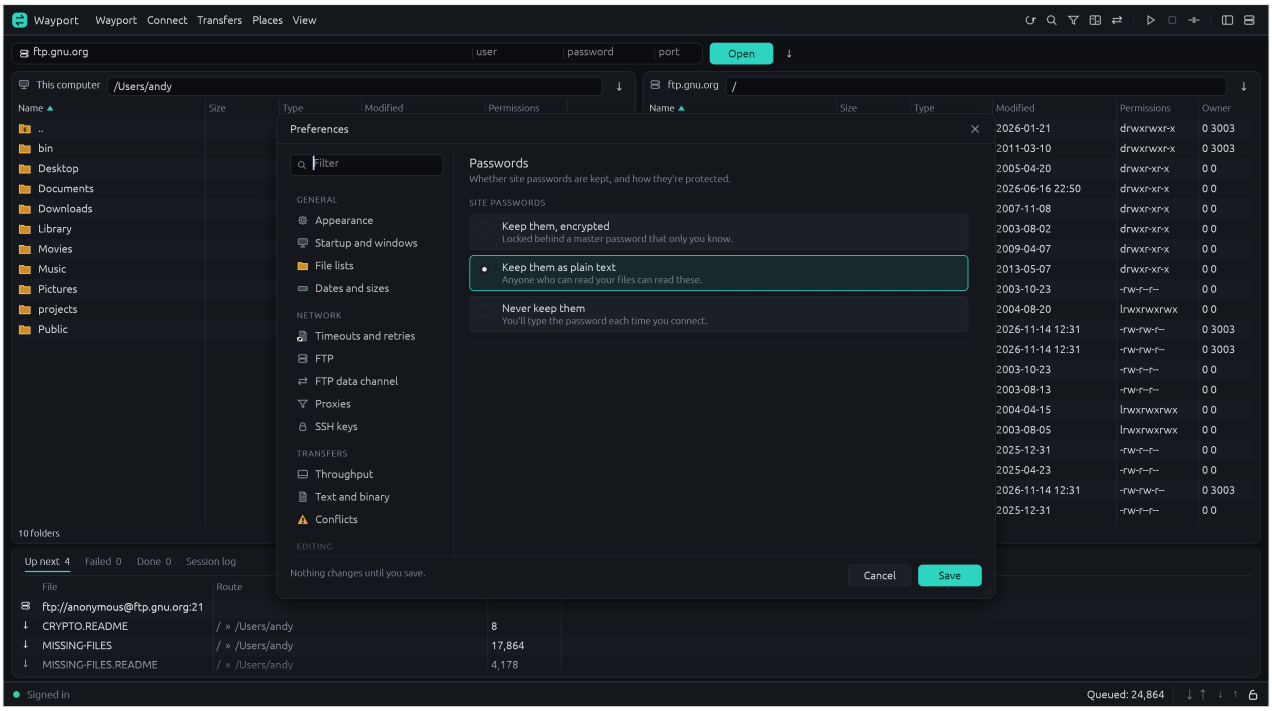
6.4 Other places Wayport writes to

A few things live outside the settings folder:

- **Cache folder.** Used for small helper files such as the sound played when all transfers finish. It's `~/.cache/wayport` on Linux, `%LOCALAPPDATA%\Wayport` on Windows and `~/Library/Caches/Wayport` on macOS. A `defaults.xml` can move it with `Cache directory`.
- **Files you edit remotely.** When you open a remote file in an editor, Wayport downloads it to a temporary folder named `wayport-<number>` inside your system's temp folder. It's removed when Wayport exits normally.
- **Window size and position.** These are remembered by the window toolkit Wayport uses, in its own small file in your user data folder.

6.5 How passwords are stored

You choose how passwords are saved in **Wayport > Preferences… > Passwords**, under **Site passwords**.



The Passwords page in Preferences

The Passwords page offers three choices.

Choice	What happens
Keep them as plain text (default)	Passwords are written to `sites.xml`, `recentservers.xml` and `queue.xml` in base64. Base64 is an encoding, not encryption: anyone who can read the file can read the password.
Never keep them	No passwords are written. Sites that used a password switch to asking for it each time you connect.
Keep them, encrypted	Passwords are encrypted with a key made from your master password. Without it, the saved passwords can't be read.

> **Security**
> On a shared or work computer, use a master password or don't save passwords at all.

The extra masked fields on cloud and WebDAV sites (**Client secret**, **App secret**, **Session token**, **Bearer token** and **SAS URL**) follow the same rule as the password: dropped, base64 or sealed with the master password.

If you use a master password but haven't entered it yet this session, Wayport will not write a password it can't seal:

- **Sites** asks you to unlock first.
- A password typed into the connect bar while locked is simply not remembered.

On Linux and macOS the files in the settings folder are readable by your user only (mode `0600`, folder `0700`). On Windows the folder inherits your profile's permissions.

6.6 Using a master password

A master password locks all your saved passwords. You type it once per session, the first time Wayport needs a saved password.

Turning it on

1. Open **Wayport > Preferences...**
2. Select the **Passwords** page (under **Privacy and security**).
3. Choose **Keep them, encrypted**.
4. Under **Master password**, type your password in **New password** and again in **Again**. It must be at least 8 characters.
5. Click **Save**.

> **Watch out**
> A lost master password **cannot be recovered**. Write it somewhere safe.

Done Your saved passwords are now encrypted.

Changing it or turning it off

1. Open the **Passwords** page again.
2. Pick a different option, or type a new master password in both fields. (Leave both fields empty to keep the current one.)
3. Click **Save**.
4. When the **Unlock passwords** window asks, enter your **current** master password and click **Unlock**.

Done Your saved passwords now follow the new setting.

If you forget it

1. When the **Unlock passwords** window asks for your master password, tick **Forgotten it? Erase every password it locks**.
2. Click **Erase**.
3. When asked **Erase saved passwords?**, click **Yes**.

Done Your sites stay, but their passwords are removed. Each site asks for its password next time you connect.

How it works (for the curious)

Your master password is run through Argon2id (a slow, deliberately hard-to-guess key function) with a random salt. Each password is then sealed with XChaCha20-Poly1305 encryption. Wayport stores only a check value, never the master password or the key.

6.7 Cloud sign-in tokens

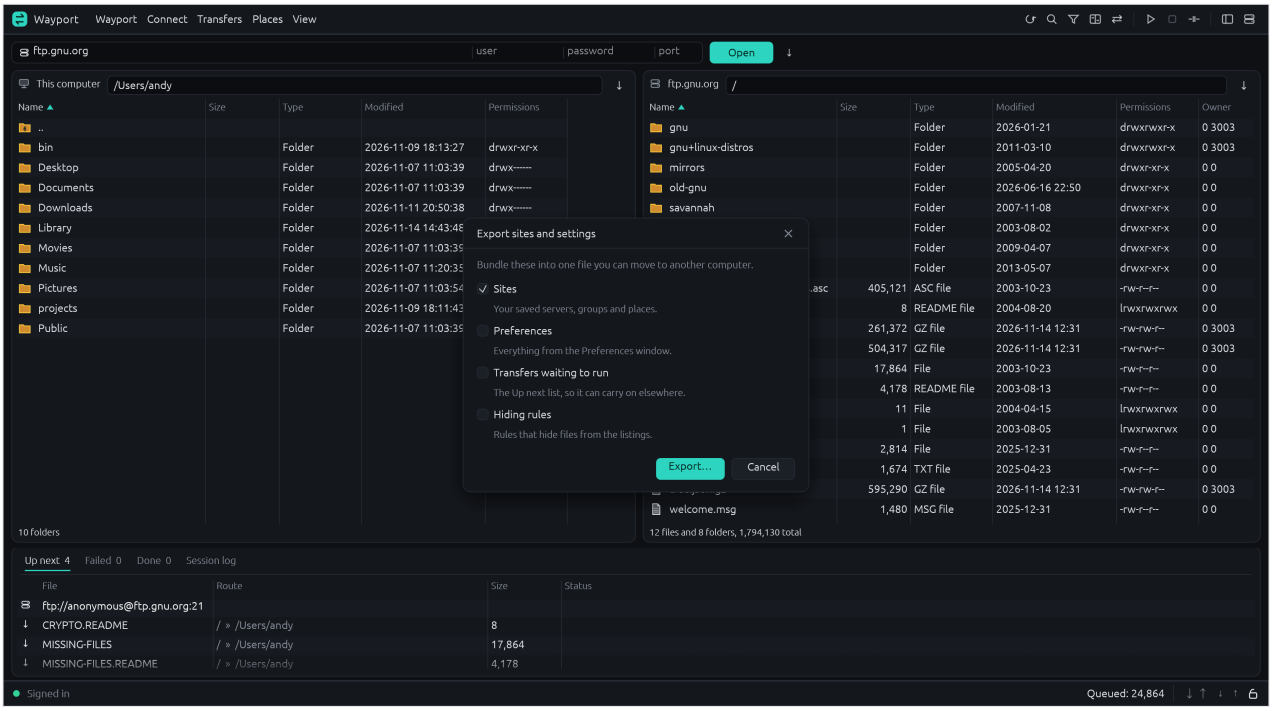
Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, Box and Google Cloud Storage (browser sign-in) give Wayport a **token** after you sign in through your browser. A token is a long-lived pass that lets Wayport in without your account password.

- The token is saved in the site's **Password** field, so the master password protects it.
- Wayport renews it automatically and saves the new one.
- To force a fresh sign-in, open the site in Sites and click **Sign out** next to its sign-in **Status**.
- If you chose **Never keep them**, you'll sign in through the browser every time.

See Connection types (p. 39) for each service's setup.

6.8 Exporting and importing

Export makes one XML file you can keep as a backup or load on another computer.



The Export sites and settings dialog

Choose which categories go into the export file.

Export

1. Open **Wayport > Export sites and settings...**
2. Tick what you want: **Sites**, **Preferences**, **Transfers waiting to run**, **Hiding rules**.
3. Click **Export...**
4. Choose where to save the file (the suggested name is `wayport.xml`).

Done The export file is saved where you chose.

> **Security**
>
> The export contains your passwords in the same form as `sites.xml`. Without a master password that means readable base64. Keep the file somewhere private.

Import

1. Open **Wayport > Import sites and settings…**
2. Pick the XML file.
3. Wayport lists what the file contains. Untick anything you don’t want.
4. Click **Import**.

Done The items you ticked are now in Wayport. If you imported preferences, restart Wayport so they all take effect.

What import does with each category:

Category	Effect
Sites	**Added** to your existing sites. Nothing is removed.
Preferences	**Merged** over your current preferences: each one in the file replaces yours. Restart Wayport for all of them to take effect.
Hiding rules	**Replace** your current rules.
Transfers waiting to run	**Replace** the current transfer list.

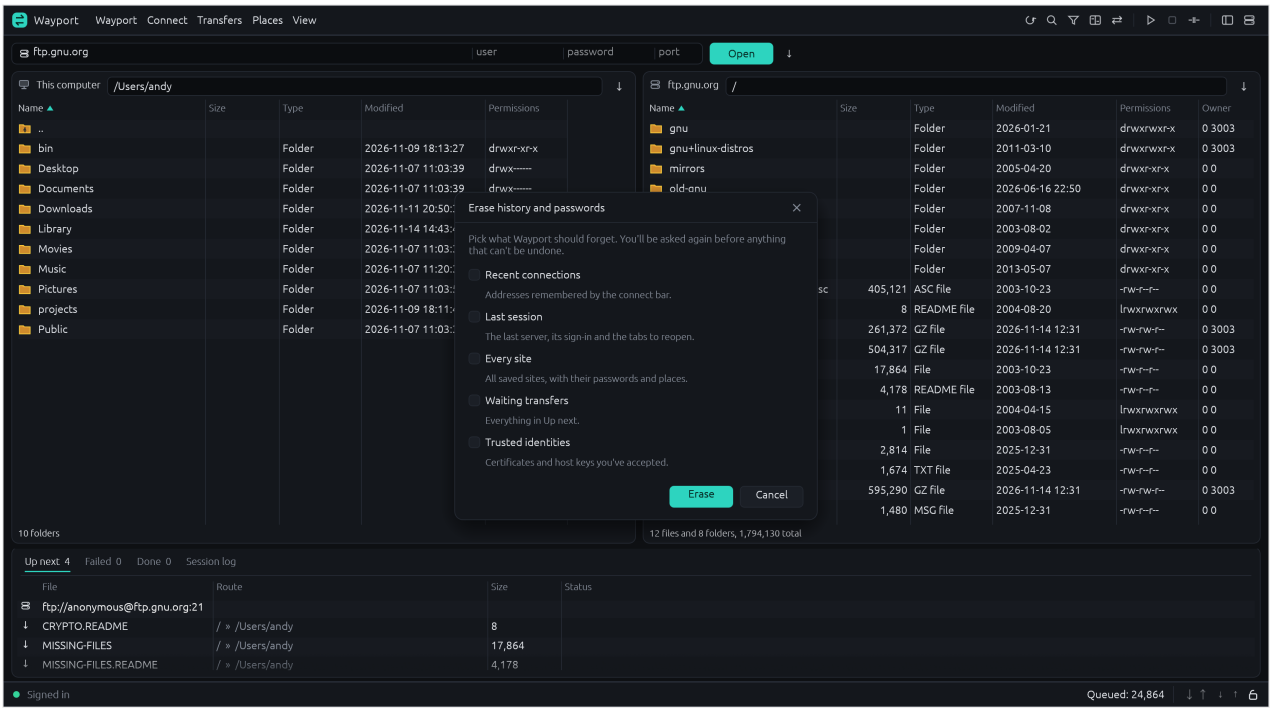
Import also accepts files exported by some other file-transfer programs that use the same XML layout, so you can bring your old sites with you.

> **Tip**
> You can’t import from a file inside Wayport’s own settings folder. Copy it somewhere else first.

Not exported: places shown everywhere, trusted certificates, SSH host keys, recent connections and layout. Copy those files by hand if you need them (see Moving to a new computer (p. 199)).

6.9 Erasing history and passwords

Use this before handing over a computer, or to start fresh.



The Erase history and passwords dialog

Tick what you want Wayport to forget, then click Erase.

1. Open **Wayport > Erase history and passwords…**
2. Tick the items to erase.
3. Click **Erase** and answer any questions (**Are you sure?**).

Done Wayport has forgotten the items you ticked.

Option	What it removes
Recent connections	The addresses remembered by the connect bar.
Last session	The last server and folder, its sign-in, the open tabs saved for next start, and passwords remembered for this session. If you're connected, you'll be disconnected first (Wayport asks).
Every site	All your own sites, with their passwords and places. Wayport asks you to confirm.
Waiting transfers	Everything in **Up next**. Wayport asks you to confirm.
Trusted identities	Every "always trust" or "remember" decision: certificates, SSH host keys and servers allowed to use unencrypted FTP. You'll be asked again next time you connect.

Watch out

There's no undo. Export first if you might want anything back.

Erasing doesn't touch preferences, hiding rules, places shown everywhere or the log file.

6.10 Backups and automatic .bak files

Every time Wayport saves an XML file, it keeps the previous version next to it with `.bak` added, for example `sites.xml.bak`.

It writes the new file under a temporary name first, so a crash never leaves a half-written file.

To get yesterday's sites back after a mistake:

1. Close Wayport.
2. In the settings folder, rename `sites.xml` to `sites.xml.broken`.
3. Rename `sites.xml.bak` to `sites.xml`.
4. Start Wayport.

Done Your sites are back as they were before the last save.

> **Tip**
> The `.bak` file is only one save old. For real backups, copy the whole settings folder somewhere safe now and then.

6.11 Moving to a new computer

The quickest way is to copy the whole settings folder:

1. Close Wayport on both computers.
2. Copy the settings folder from the old computer.
3. Put it in the settings folder location (p. 191) on the new computer (replace the empty one if Wayport already ran there).
4. Start Wayport.

Done The new computer has everything: sites, passwords, places, hiding rules, trusted certificates and host keys.

> **Tip**
> Moving between operating systems works too. Local folder paths saved in sites and places will still point to the old computer's folders, so check them.

The selective way is to use Export and Import (p. 196). Use this to copy only some categories, or to merge sites into an existing setup.

If you use a master password, saved passwords travel with the sites. On the new computer, Wayport asks for the master password when it first needs one.

6.12 Command-line options

You can start Wayport from a terminal with these options:

```
wayport [options] [<url>]
```

Option	What it does
`<url>`	Connect straight away, for example `sftp://user@host/path`.
`-s`, `--site <path>`	Connect to a saved site, for example `-s "0/My Sites/Work"`. `0/My Sites` is your own sites; `1/Predefined Sites` is the preset sites from a `defaults.xml`.
`-l`, `--logontype <type>`	With an FTP URL only: `ask` (ask for the password) or `interactive`.
`-a`, `--local <dir>`	Open the local pane in this folder.
`-c`, `--config <dir>`	Use this folder as the settings folder.
`-v`, `--version`	Print the version and exit.
`-h`, `--help`	Print the help text and exit.

You can't use `-s` and a URL together.

6.13 System-wide defaults (defaults.xml)

Administrators can ship a `defaults.xml` file to set defaults for everyone, lock Wayport down, or provide ready-made sites.

Wayport looks for it in these places and uses the first one it finds:

1. Next to the Wayport program file.
2. `/etc/wayport/defaults.xml` (Linux and macOS).
3. `~/.config/wayport/defaults.xml` (Linux and macOS).

What it can contain

```
<Wayport>
  <Settings>
    <Setting name="Config Location">./config</Setting>
    <Setting name="Kiosk mode">1</Setting>
    <Setting name="Timeout">60</Setting>
  </Settings>
  <Servers>
    <Server>
      <Host>files.example.com</Host>
      <Port>22</Port>
      <Protocol>1</Protocol>
      <Logontype>2</Logontype>
      <Name>Company files</Name>
    </Server>
  </Servers>
</Wayport>
```

- `<Settings>` sets starting values for any setting, using the same names as `settings.xml`. Users can still change them, unless kiosk mode 2 is on.
- `<Servers>` adds sites that appear under **Bundled** in Sites. Users can connect to them but can't edit them. The easiest way to write this part is to export sites from Wayport and copy the `<Servers>` block.
- In path values, a leading `.` means "the folder `defaults.xml` is in". `~` and `$VARIABLE` are expanded too.
- For a portable install, use `./config`. It keeps the settings beside the program.

Settings meant for defaults.xml

Setting	What it does	Default
`Config Location`	Moves the settings folder. Always locked.	Empty (normal folder)
`Cache directory`	Moves the cache folder. Always locked.	Empty (normal folder)
`Kiosk mode`	`0` off. `1` never save passwords (the Passwords page in Preferences is greyed out and says password saving is switched off by your administrator). `2` save nothing at all to disk, and lock every setting in `defaults.xml`. Always locked.	`0`
`Trust system trust store`	`1` trusts TLS certificates your operating system already trusts, so you aren't asked about them. Users can also switch this in Preferences, on the **FTP** page: **Also accept certificates trusted by this computer**.	`0`

> ⚠ **Watch out**
>
> In kiosk mode 2, nothing you change is kept after you exit: not sites, not preferences, not the transfer list. That’s the point, but it surprises people.

Next: Troubleshooting (p. 203)

CHAPTER 7

Troubleshooting

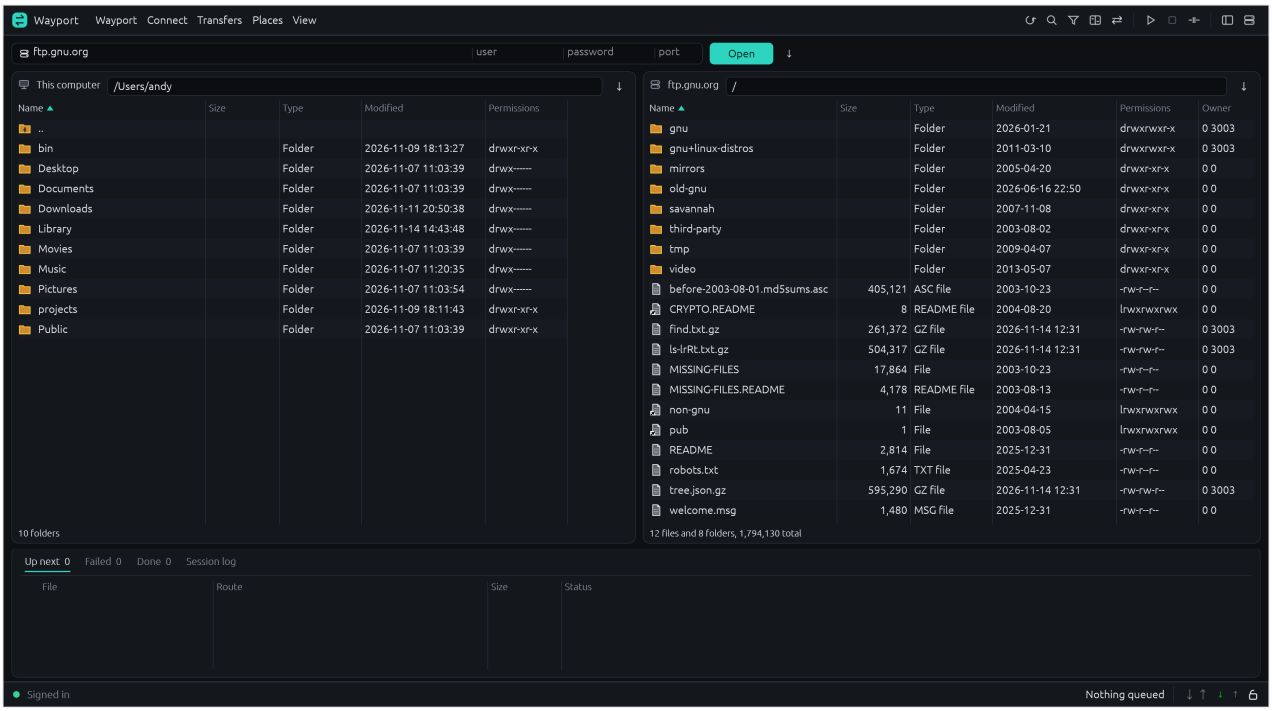
In a hurry?

- **Read the session log first.** Red **Error** lines tell you what went wrong.
- **FTP connects but folder listings hang?** Switch between **Passive** and **Active** mode, or run **Wayport > Network setup assistant…**
- **Cloud sign-in fails?** Check the redirect address `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` is registered exactly, trailing slash included.
- **Need more detail?** Set **Wayport > Preferences > Diagnostics > Detail** to **Verbose**.
- The keyboard shortcuts (p. 215) and glossary (p. 217) are at the bottom of this page.

7.1 Start here: the session log

The session log shows everything Wayport and the server say to each other. By default it's the **Session log** tab in the transfers drawer at the bottom of the main window.

To move it to a strip above the file panes or beside the transfers, use **Wayport > Preferences > Appearance > Session log**.



The main window with the session log

The session log shows each step of the connection.

Each line starts with a label:

Label	Colour	Meaning
Note	Normal text	What Wayport is doing (“Opening a connection to…”, “Signed in”).
Sent	Blue	A command Wayport sent to the server. Passwords show as `****`.
Reply	Green	The server’s reply.
Error	Red	Something failed. Start reading here.
Debug	Purple	Extra detail, shown only when you raise the log’s **Detail**.
List	Normal text	Raw folder listings, if **Log raw folder listings from the server** is on.

- **Hide or show** the log with **View > Session log** or **Ctrl+E**.
- **Right-click** the log for **Copy** and **Clear log**.
- **Timestamps** can be switched on with **Timestamp each line** in **Wayport > Preferences > Diagnostics**.

> **Tip**
>
> Read upwards from the first red line. The few lines just before it usually explain the cause.

7.2 I can’t connect at all

Look for these messages in the log:

Message	What it usually means	Try this
`Could not look up …`	The server name can’t be found.	Check the spelling in **Server address**. Check your internet connection.
`Could not reach the server`	Nothing answered at that address and port.	Check the **Port**. Check the server is running. A firewall may be blocking you.
`Connection refused`	The server is there but not accepting connections on that port.	Wrong port or wrong connection type (for example SFTP on an FTP port).
`The server closed the connection`	The server hung up.	Often a server-side limit or ban. Wait, then try again.
`The server doesn't support explicit TLS, so the connection was closed.`	You set the site’s **Encryption** to **TLS required (explicit)** but the server doesn’t offer it.	Ask the server owner, or see unencrypted connections (p. 36).
`Unencrypted connection declined, so the connection was closed.`	You declined the unencrypted connection warning.	Only allow an unencrypted connection if you trust the network.

If you use a proxy:

- Check both sections of **Wayport > Preferences > Proxies** (**All connections** and **FTP gateway**). A wrong proxy blocks everything.
- To skip the proxy for one site, tick **Connect directly, skipping the proxy** on its **Startup** tab under Sites.

> **Tip**
>
> Try the same address with the matching connection type. Port 21 is usually FTP, 22 is SFTP, 990 is FTP over implicit TLS, 443 is WebDAV over HTTPS.

7.3 The connection times out

You'll see `The connection timed out after 20 seconds without activity` (or your own number).

Wayport closes a connection when nothing is sent or received for that long, then tries again.

Option (Wayport > Preferences > Timeouts and retries)	What it does	Default
Timeout	Seconds of silence before giving up. 10 to 9999, or 0 to never time out.	20 seconds
Attempts	How many times Wayport reconnects after a failure.	2
Pause between	Seconds to wait between retries.	5 seconds

- **Slow or busy server?** Raise the timeout to 60.
- **Big folder listings on a slow link?** Raise the timeout too.
- **Timeouts during FTP listings only?** That's usually a data channel mode problem, not a timeout one. See the next section.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> Some servers ban you if you reconnect too often. Don't set a tiny pause with lots of attempts.

7.4 FTP: connected, but listings or transfers fail

This is the most common FTP problem. You sign in fine, then the folder list never appears, or transfers hang.

Why: FTP opens a second connection (the data channel) for each listing and file. A firewall or router (often doing NAT, see the glossary (p. 217)) can block that second connection.

Fix it step by step:

1. Open **Wayport > Preferences…** and go to **FTP**.
2. In the **Data channel** section, set **Mode** to the other choice: **Passive** or **Active**.
3. Keep **Switch modes automatically when a transfer fails** ticked.
4. Click **Save** and try again.

✓ **Done** If the mode was the problem, the folder list now appears and transfers run.

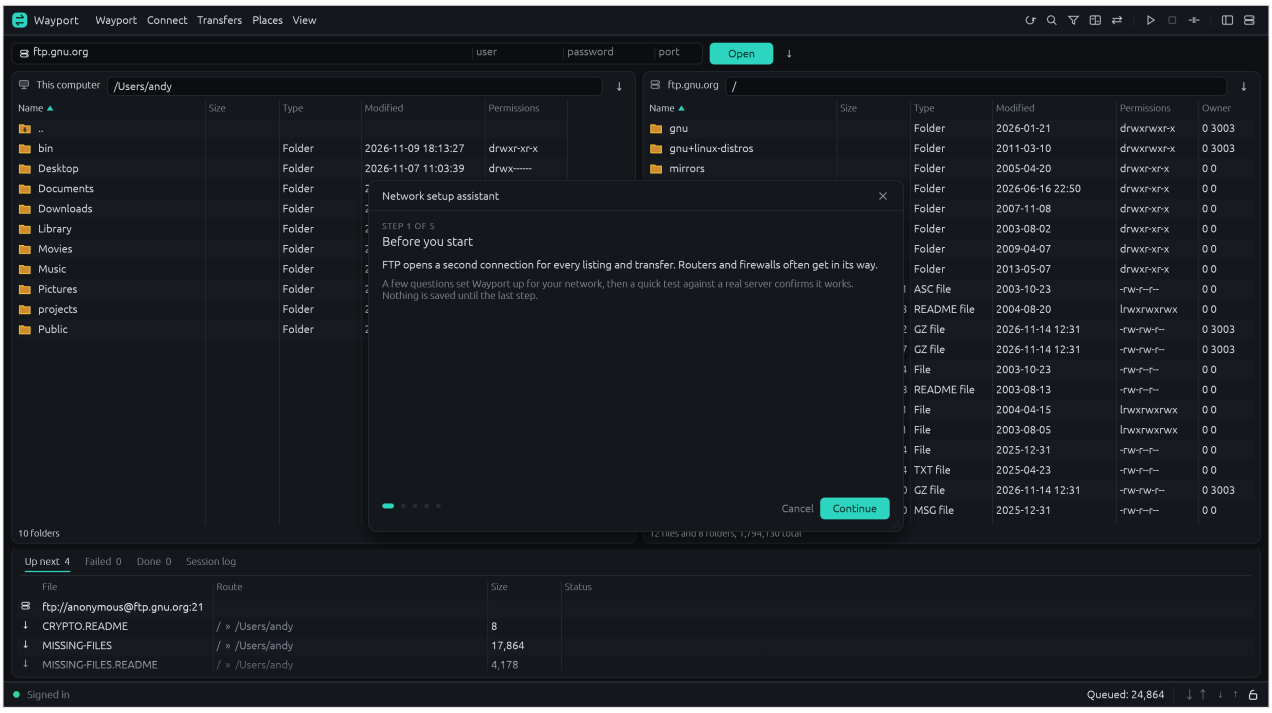
To change it for one site only, open Sites, go to the site's **Throughput** tab and set **Mode** to **Active** or **Passive**. **Use preference** follows the setting in Preferences.

Passive mode quirk: some badly set-up servers reply with a private address such as `192.168.x.x`. In **Wayport > Preferences > FTP data channel**, under **Passive mode replies**, keep **Use the server's address** (the default) or choose **Fall back to active**.

> **Tip**
>
> If you need active mode, run the network setup assistant (p. 207). It sets up and tests the ports for you.

7.5 Firewalls, routers and the network setup assistant

The network setup assistant walks you through the FTP data channel mode, port ranges and your public address, then tests the result against a real server.



The first step of the network setup assistant

Click Continue to work through each step; the Try it step runs a test.

1. Open **Wayport > Network setup assistant…**
2. Read **Before you start** and click **Continue**.
3. Choose **Passive** (recommended) or **Active**. Leave **Switch modes automatically when a transfer fails** ticked. Click **Continue**.
4. For passive mode, choose what to do if a server replies with a private address (**Use the server's own address** or **Fall back to active**). Click **Continue**.
5. For active mode, choose **Any free port** or **A fixed range**. A range must be between 1024 and 65535 and hold at least 10 ports. Click **Continue**.

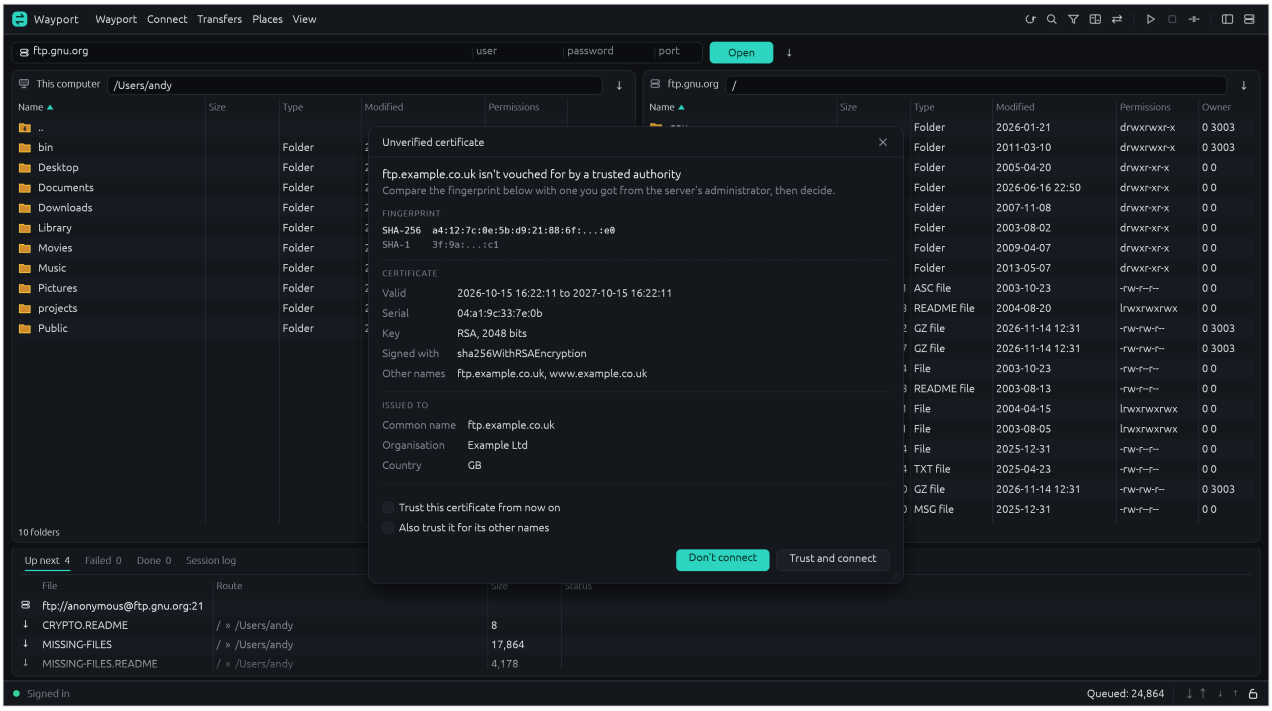
6. For active mode, choose how Wayport finds your public address (**Automatic**, **Fixed** or **Look up**). The default lookup service is `https://api.ipify.org`. Click **Continue**.
7. On **Try it**, click **Run test**. The default test server is `ftp.gnu.org`.
8. When you see **It works.**, click **Continue**, then **Save**.

Done Your FTP network settings are saved. If the test failed you can still save, but expect FTP trouble until the router or firewall is fixed.

If you limit active-mode ports, open the same range in your firewall and forward it on your router.

7.6 Certificate warnings

When you connect to an FTP-over-TLS server for the first time, you'll see **Unverified certificate**, saying the server isn't vouched for by a trusted authority. This is normal.



The Unverified certificate prompt

Compare the fingerprint before you trust the certificate.

1. Ask the server owner for the certificate's **SHA-256 fingerprint**.
2. Compare it with the **SHA-256** line in the dialog's **Fingerprint** section.
3. If they match, tick **Trust this certificate from now on** and click **Trust and connect**.

Done Wayport connects, and won't ask about this certificate again.

Things to look out for in the dialog:

- **“expired” or “not valid yet”** after the dates in the **Valid** row: the certificate’s dates are wrong. Tell the server owner.
- **A red “This certificate wasn’t issued for …” notice:** you may have typed a different name from the one on the certificate. If the certificate’s **Other names** include the one you use, tick **Also trust it for its other names**.
- **“Itself (self-signed)” under Issued by:** common on small private servers. Fine if the fingerprint matches.

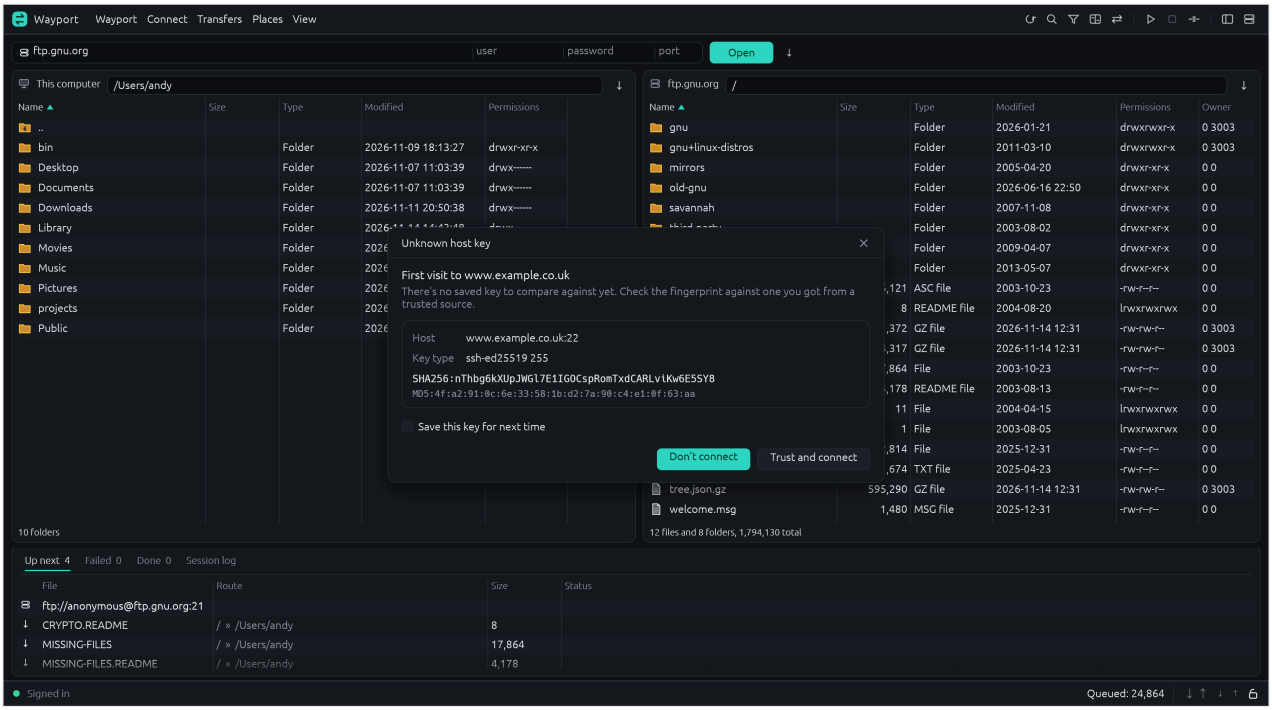
> **Security**
>
> If a server you’ve used before suddenly shows a new certificate and you weren’t told it changed, stop and ask the server owner. Someone may be intercepting the connection.

To see the current connection’s certificate, click the padlock in the status bar. This opens **Connection security**.

To forget all trusted certificates, use **Wayport > Erase history and passwords…** and tick **Trusted identities** (see Your data (p. 197)).

7.7 The SSH host key has changed

SFTP servers prove who they are with a host key. The first time, you’ll see **Unknown host key**. If the key later changes, you’ll see **Host key changed**.



The Unknown host key prompt

Check the fingerprint against one from the server owner.

Host key changed means one of two things:

- The server was rebuilt or its key was replaced. Common and harmless.
- Someone is pretending to be the server. Rare but serious.

What to do:

1. Click **Don't connect**.
2. Ask the server owner whether the key changed, and for its **SHA256** fingerprint.
3. Connect again and compare the fingerprint.
4. If it matches, tick **Save this as the new key** and click **Trust and connect**.

Done Wayport connects and remembers the new key.

> **Watch out**
>
> **weak algorithm** after the **Key type** means the server uses an old, weak key type (such as `ssh-dss`). Ask the server owner to upgrade.

Trusted host keys live in the `known_hosts` file in your settings folder (p. 192).

7.8 Sign-in failures

Message	Try this
`Sign-in failed`	Check the user name and password. Watch for a stray space when pasting.
`530 Login incorrect` (or similar)	The FTP server rejected your details. Same checks as above.
`That master password is wrong, so this item can't be decrypted.`	You mistyped your master password. See Using a master password (p. 194).
`The sign-in sequence finished without signing in.`	The FTP gateway sign-in steps are wrong. Check the **FTP gateway** section of **Wayport > Preferences > Proxies**.

SFTP with a key file:

- Make sure the site's **Method** (under **Sign in**) is **Key file** and **Key file** points to your **private** key, not the `.pub` file.
- Global keys are listed under **Private keys** in **Wayport > Preferences > SSH keys**.
- If your key has a passphrase, Wayport asks for it.

Wayport keeps using an old password: passwords you typed are remembered until you exit. Use **Wayport > Erase history and passwords…** and tick **Last session** to forget them now.

7.9 Cloud sign-in problems

Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive and SharePoint, Box and Google Cloud Storage (browser sign-in) all open your web browser to sign in.

Message	What it means	Try this
`No client ID set...`	The site has no app client ID.	Register an app and paste its ID. See Registering an app for browser sign-in (p. 138).
`Could not listen on port 53682 for the sign-in redirect`	Another program is already using that port. Often another sync tool, or a second Wayport sign-in.	Close the other program or finish the other sign-in, then try again.
`Sign-in timed out.`	Nobody finished signing in within 5 minutes.	Connect again and finish in the browser.
`Sign-in failed: ...`	The provider refused. The text after the colon says why.	See the next section.
`Refreshing the token failed, signing in again…`	The saved token expired or was revoked.	Just sign in again in the browser.
`Access denied. Clear the site's saved password to sign in again.`	The saved token no longer has permission.	Open the site under Sites, click **Sign out** next to **Status**, then connect.

No browser opened? Look in the session log for `If no browser window opened, visit` and copy that address into your browser.

Signed in, but the browser shows “Sign-in was refused”? You clicked **Cancel** or **Deny** on the provider’s page. Connect again and allow access.

> **Tip**
>
> To start a cloud sign-in completely fresh, click **Sign out** next to the site’s **Status** under Sites. That clears the sign-in token Wayport keeps in the site’s password.

If you chose **Never keep them** for site passwords (or your administrator turned on kiosk mode), the token isn’t saved and you’ll sign in every time. See Cloud sign-in tokens (p. 195).

7.10 Browser sign-in redirect errors

After you sign in, the provider sends your browser back to Wayport at a fixed local address. If the provider doesn't know that address, it shows an error page instead.

Common error names: `redirect_uri_mismatch`, `invalid_redirect_uri`, "The redirect URI … does not match".

Fix it:

1. Open your app's settings on the provider's developer site.
2. Find the list of redirect (or callback) addresses.
3. Add exactly `http://127.0.0.1:53682/`. Use `http`, not `https`. Use `127.0.0.1`, not `localhost`. Keep the trailing slash.
4. Save, wait a minute, then connect again.

Done After you sign in, the browser returns to Wayport instead of showing an error page.

Other provider errors:

- **`invalid_client`:** the client ID or client secret is wrong. Copy them again.
- **`access_denied` / "app not verified":** for a Google app still in testing, add your own account as a test user.
- **`unauthorized_client`:** the app type is wrong. Register it as a desktop or web app that allows the authorisation code flow.

Step-by-step registration for each provider is in Connection types (p. 138).

7.11 Transfers are slow

Work through these:

1. **Bandwidth cap.** Check **Transfers > Bandwidth cap** isn't ticked by mistake. The cap is set under **Transfers > Set bandwidth cap…**
2. **Parallel transfers. Wayport > Preferences > Throughput > In total** (1 to 10, default 2). Lots of small files go faster with 4 to 6.
3. **Per-site connection limit.** On the site's **Throughput** tab under Sites, check **Cap connections to this server** isn't set too low.
4. **Debug logging.** A high log **Detail** slows things down. Set it back to **Normal** when you're done.
5. **SFTP compression. Compress traffic** in **Wayport > Preferences > SSH keys** turns on compression. It helps on slow links with text files but can slow fast links.

> **Tip**
> Many cloud services limit how fast and how often you can upload. Slow uploads to cloud storage are often the provider, not Wayport.

7.12 Files were overwritten (or weren't)

When a file already exists at the target, Wayport follows your conflict rules.

Where	What it controls
Wayport > Preferences > Conflicts	The permanent rule for **Downloading** and **Uploading**.
Transfers > Conflict rules…	The same choice, until you quit Wayport.
Conflict rules… in the transfers drawer's right-click menu	A rule for just the selected transfers.
The **Name clash** prompt	Lets you choose per file. Tick **Use this answer for every clash** to reuse your choice.

The default is **Ask me**. If files are being overwritten without asking, one of these has been set to **Replace**. Set it back to **Ask me**.

> **Watch out**
> Transfers remember the rule they were added with. Changing the default doesn't change transfers already waiting in **Up next**.

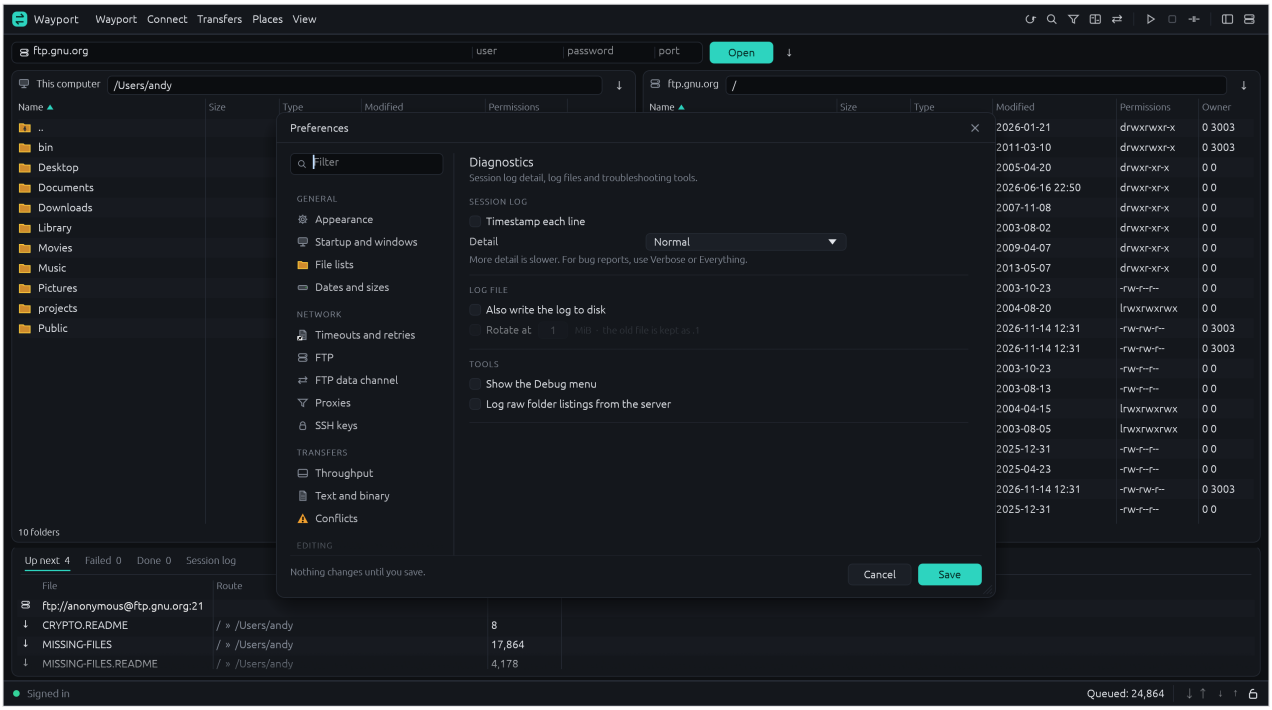
Text files changed line endings? Check **Transfers > Line endings**. **Detect from file type** converts known text file types and leaves everything else as is. Choose **Leave as is (binary)** to copy every file byte for byte.

Modified dates are "now" instead of the original? Turn on **Transfers > Keep modified dates**.

7.13 Preferences or sites have vanished

- **An error at start-up named a file.** That file couldn't be read. Restore it from its `.bak` copy: see Backups and automatic .bak files (p. 199).
- **Different settings folder.** Check you didn't start Wayport with `-c` or with `WAYPORT_CONFIG_DIR` set. See Using a different settings folder (p. 192).
- **Kiosk mode.** If your administrator set kiosk mode 2, nothing is ever saved. See System-wide defaults (p. 200).
- **Someone erased history and passwords.** There's no undo, but the `.bak` files may still hold the previous version.

7.14 Getting more detail: Diagnostics and log files



The Diagnostics page in Preferences

Raise the log's Detail to see more in the session log.

All of these are on **Wayport > Preferences > Diagnostics**.

Option	Section	What it does	Default
Detail	Session log	**Normal**, **Plus warnings**, **Plus info**, **Verbose**, **Everything (debug)**. Higher shows more **Debug** lines.	Normal
Timestamp each line	Session log	Adds the time to each line.	Off
Also write the log to disk	Log file	Also writes the log to a file you choose.	Off
Rotate at	Log file	When the file reaches the limit (1 to 2000 MiB), it's renamed with `.1` added and a new one starts.	Off
Show the Debug menu	Tools	Adds a **Debug** menu with **TLS ciphers**, **Reset window layout**, **Debug logging** and **Raw listing from server**.	Off
Log raw folder listings from the server	Tools	Puts the server's raw listing text in the log. Useful when files are missing from a listing.	Off

To capture a problem for a bug report:

1. Set **Detail** to **Verbose**.
2. Tick **Also write the log to disk** and choose a file name.

3. Reproduce the problem.
4. Set **Detail** back to **Normal**.

Done The log file holds a detailed record of the problem, ready to attach to your report.

Security

FTP passwords are hidden as `****` in the log, but host names, user names and folder names are not. Read the log before you share it.

Tip

Reset window layout in the Debug menu puts the window layout back to normal if a pane has gone missing or too small to grab.

7.15 Keyboard shortcuts

On macOS, use **Cmd** wherever this table says **Ctrl**.

Main window

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl+S	Open Sites
Ctrl+T	New window tab
Ctrl+W	Close window tab
Ctrl+D	Disconnect
Ctrl+Q	Quit Wayport
F5	Reload listings
F3	Find files on the server
Ctrl+I	Hide files by rule
Ctrl+O	Side-by-side diff on/off
Ctrl+Y	Follow folders on both sides on/off
Ctrl+E	Show/hide the session log
Ctrl+R	Show/hide the folder tree (this computer)
Ctrl+Shift+R	Show/hide the folder tree (server)
Ctrl+Shift+Q	Show/hide the transfers drawer
Ctrl+Shift+H	Ask for hidden files on/off
Ctrl+P	Start all / pause all transfers

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl+M	Copy by path
Ctrl+B	Pin this folder pair
Ctrl+Shift+B	Edit places

File lists (when the list has focus)

Shortcut	Action
Up / Down	Move the selection
Shift+Up / Shift+Down	Extend the selection
Home / End	First / last item
Page Up / Page Down	Move a page at a time
Enter	Open the folder, or open the file (local) / view or edit it (remote)
Backspace	Go up one folder
Delete	Delete the selection
F2	Rename
Ctrl+A	Select all
Start typing	Quick search for a name
Esc	Clear the quick search

Elsewhere

Shortcut	Where	Action
Enter	Connect bar	**Open** (connect)
Delete	Transfers drawer (mouse over it)	Remove the selected items
Enter	Message boxes	The teal default button: **OK**, or the safe answer (**No** or **Cancel**) when the message asks a question
Esc	Dialogs	Close

7.16 Glossary

Term	Meaning
Active mode	An FTP mode where the server connects back to you for each transfer. Needs open ports on your side.
ASCII / binary	Two ways to send a file over FTP. ASCII (text, **Convert (text)**) may change line endings; binary (**Leave as is (binary)**) copies byte for byte.
Bucket / container	The top-level folder in cloud storage such as S3 or Azure Blob.
Certificate	A digital ID a TLS server shows to prove who it is.
Client ID / secret	The identity of the app you registered with a cloud provider for browser sign-in.
Endpoint	The web address of a cloud storage service or region.
Fingerprint	A short code that identifies a certificate or host key. Compare it to check you're talking to the right server.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol. The classic way to move files. Unencrypted unless used with TLS.
FTPS / FTP over TLS	FTP with TLS encryption. "Explicit" upgrades a normal connection; "implicit" is encrypted from the start (usually port 990).
Host key	The SSH server's identity key, checked each time you connect with SFTP.
Kiosk mode	An administrator setting that stops Wayport saving passwords (1) or anything at all (2).
Master password	One password that encrypts all your saved passwords.
NAT	Network Address Translation. What home and office routers do to share one public address. It often gets in the way of FTP.
OAuth / browser sign-in	Signing in on the provider's web page so Wayport never sees your account password.
Passive mode	An FTP mode where you connect to the server for each transfer. Works behind most routers. The default.
Port	A number that picks which service on a server you talk to, such as 21 for FTP or 22 for SFTP.
Proxy	A go-between server that forwards your connections.
Session log	The log showing the conversation between Wayport and the server.
SFTP	SSH File Transfer Protocol. Encrypted file transfer over SSH, usually port 22. Not the same as FTPS.
Sites	Where you save servers with their settings.
TLS	Transport Layer Security. The encryption used by HTTPS and FTPS.
Token	A pass a cloud provider gives Wayport after you sign in. Saved in the site's password field.
Transfers drawer	The panel listing transfers, with tabs for **Up next**, **Failed** and **Done** (plus **Session log** when the log is shown there).
WebDAV	A way to manage files over HTTP or HTTPS, used by Nextcloud, ownCloud, SharePoint and others.