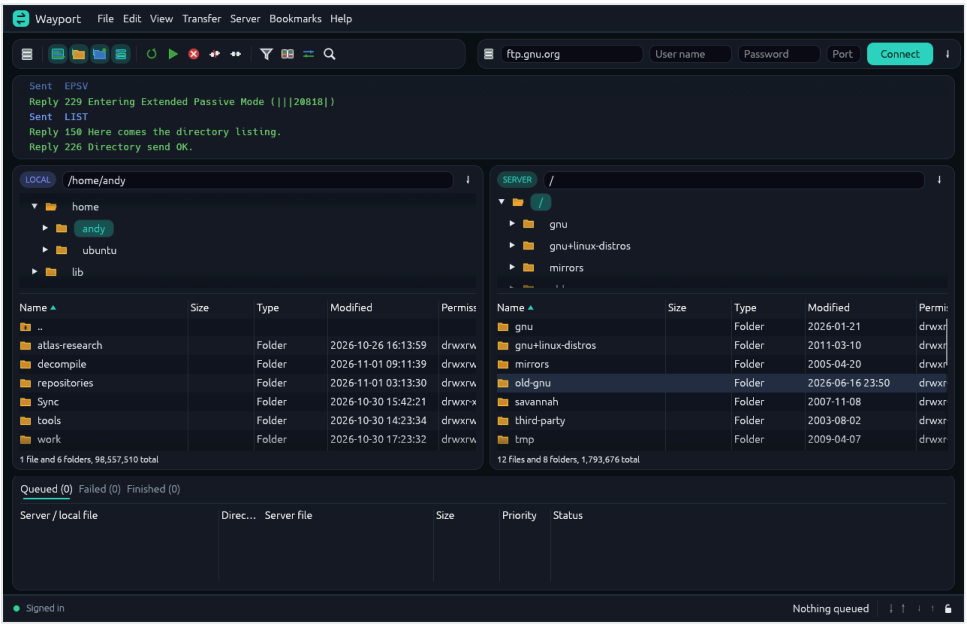
wayport.

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.

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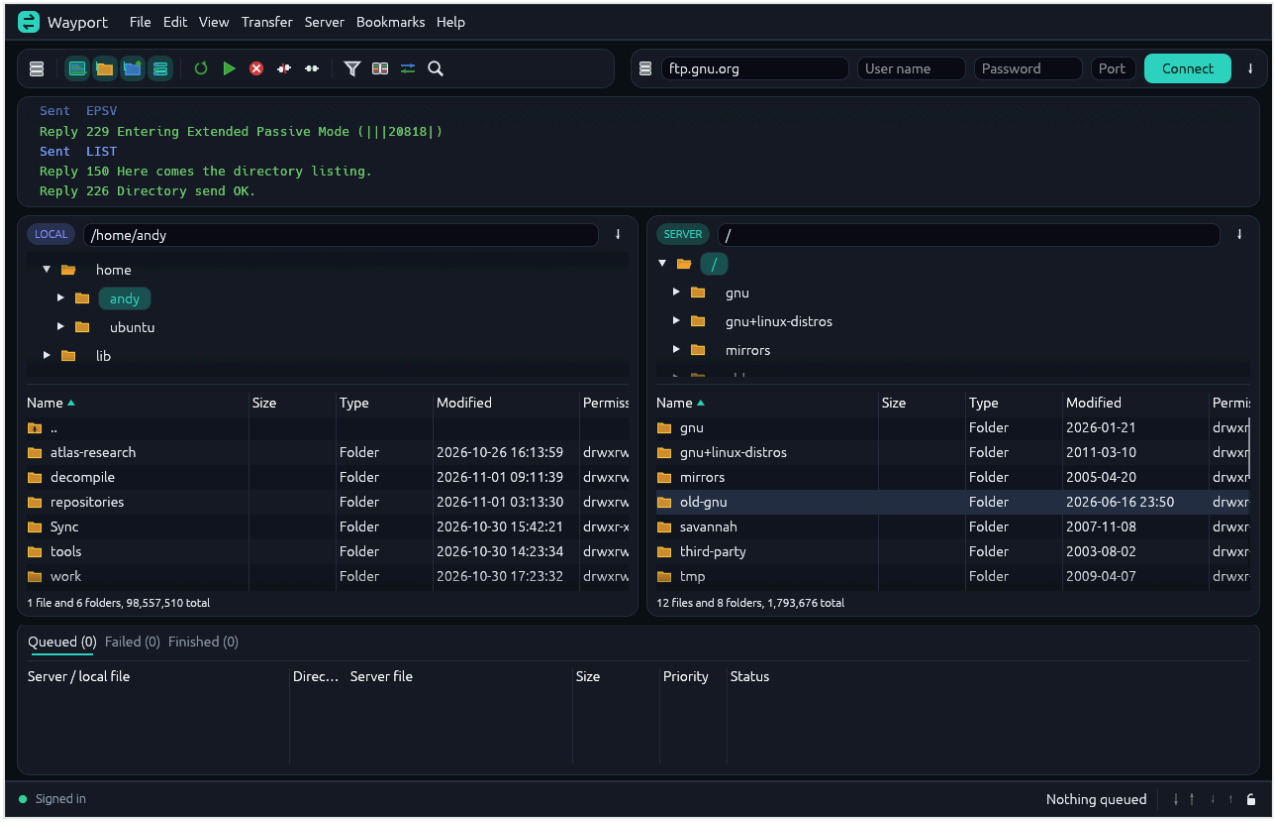
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How to use this guide

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 **Quick connect** bar. For servers you use often, save them under **Sites**.
- Jump to the 2-minute quick start.

Prefer paper or an offline copy? Download the whole guide as one PDF.



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** panel, 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, then the "On this page" list at the top of each chapter.
- **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	Open Wayport and learn the parts of the main window.
2. Connecting	Connect to a server, save it under Sites and answer security prompts.
3. Connection types	Set up a particular kind of server or cloud service (FTP, SFTP, WebDAV, S3, Google Drive and so on).
4. Transfers and browsing	Move, upload, download, compare, search, edit and manage files.
5. Settings	Change how Wayport behaves, page by page.

	them up.
7. Troubleshooting	Fix a problem, read the activity log, or look up a shortcut or term.

2-minute quick start

1. Start Wayport.
2. In the **Quick connect** bar at the top, type the server address in the box marked **Server address or URL** (for example `sftp://files.example.co.uk`).
3. Type your **User name** and **Password** in the next two boxes.
4. Leave **Port** empty unless your provider gave you one.
5. Click the teal **Connect** button (or press **Enter**).
6. If Wayport asks you to trust a certificate or a server's identity, check the details and click **OK**. See security prompts.
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 in the **Transfers** panel at the bottom, then on the server.

> **Tip**
> To keep the server's details for next time, choose **File** > **Save this connection as a site...**.

Next: 1. Getting started

CHAPTER 1

Getting started

In a hurry?

- The **left** pane is your computer. The **right** pane is the server.
- The **Transfers** panel at the bottom shows what is waiting, failed or finished.
- Hover over any toolbar button 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.

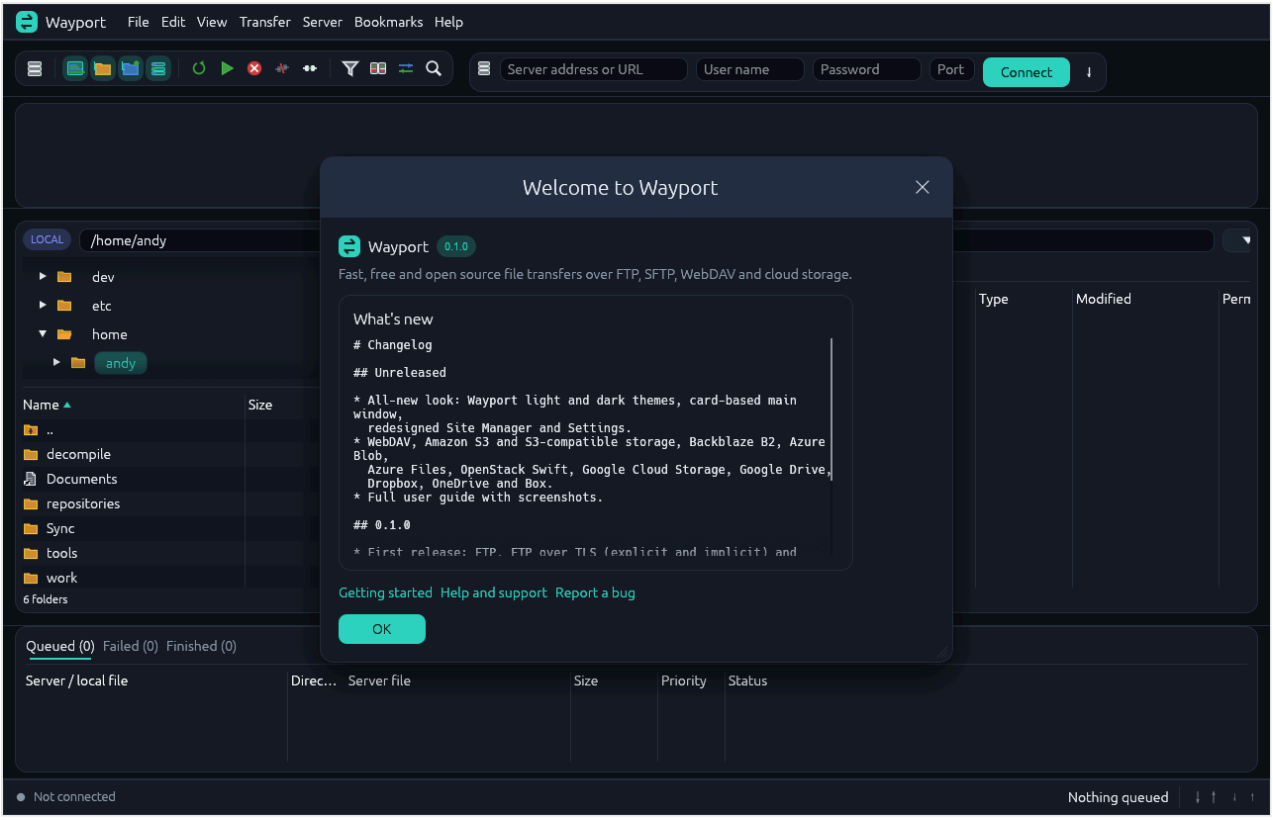
You can also give it a server address to connect to straight away:

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

Option	What it does
	Connects to this address when Wayport opens.
`-s`, `--site`	Connects to a saved site, for example `"0/My Sites/Work"`.
`-l`, `--logontype`	With an FTP address only: `ask` (ask for the password) or `interactive`.
`-a`, `--local`	Opens the local pane in this folder.
`-c`, `--config`	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.

1.2 The welcome window



The Welcome to Wayport window

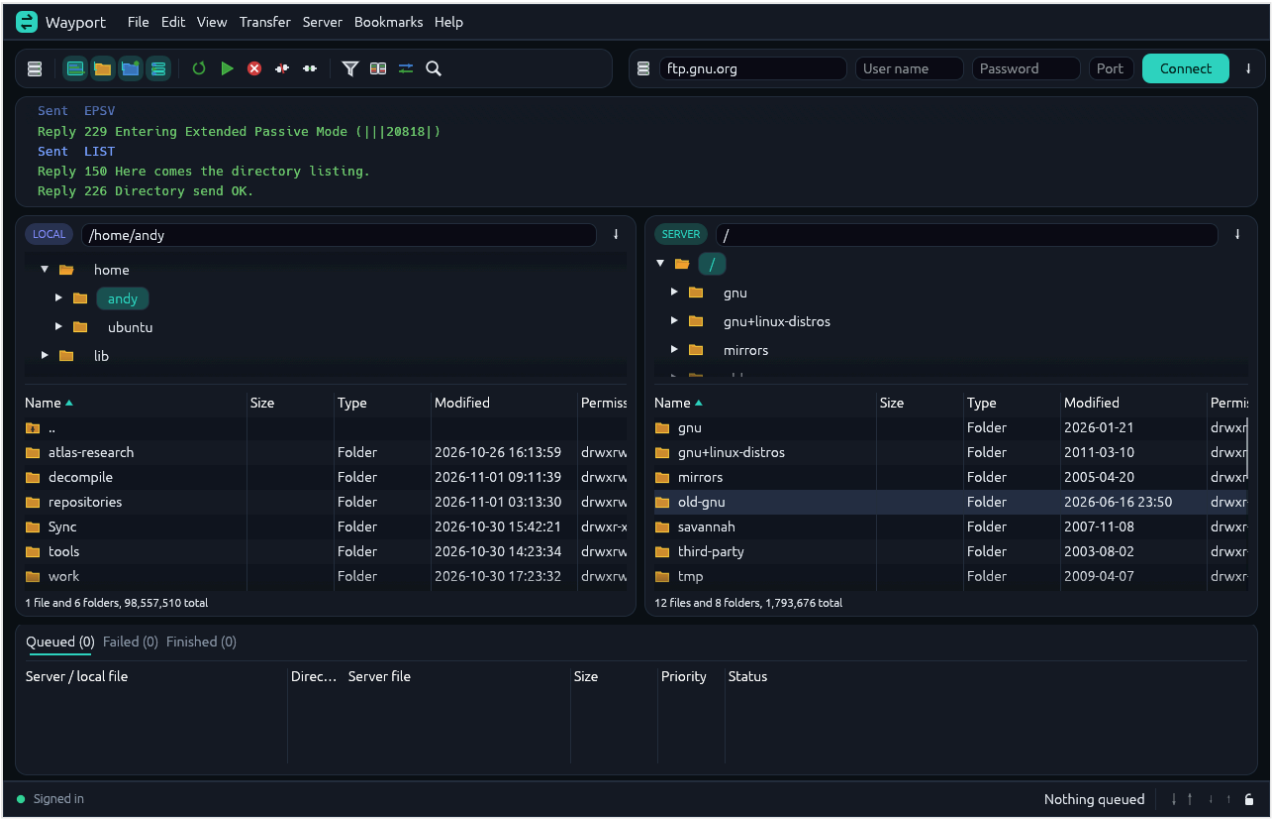
The welcome window shows the version number and lists what is new in this version.

The **Welcome to Wayport** window doesn't open by itself. Choose **Help** > **Welcome screen...** to see it. It shows:

- **The version number** and a one-line summary: fast, free and open source file transfers over FTP, SFTP, WebDAV and cloud storage.
- **What's new** – the list of changes in this version.
- **Getting started**, **Help and support** and **Report a bug** – links to the project page.

Click **OK** to close it.

1.3 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, the toolbar and Quick connect bar, the activity log, the two panes, the Transfers panel and the status bar.

From top to bottom, the main window has:

1. **Header** – the Wayport logo and the menu bar, with every command grouped by topic.
2. **Toolbar** – one-click buttons for common jobs, in a rounded strip on the left.
3. **Quick connect bar** – connect fast without saving a site, in a rounded strip next to the toolbar.
4. **Activity log** – what Wayport and the server are saying to each other.
5. **This computer** (left, marked **LOCAL**) – the files on your computer.
6. **Server** (right, marked **SERVER**) – the files on the server.
7. **Transfers** – files waiting to be copied, plus failed and finished ones.
8. **Status bar** – the latest status message, how much is queued, speed limits, network activity and whether the connection is encrypted.

When you have more than one tab open, a row of **tabs** appears too. See Tabs.

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

1.4 The menu bar

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

Menu	What you find there
File	Sites, tabs, export and import, files open for editing, Quit.
Edit	Connection setup wizard, Clear saved data, Settings.
View	Refresh, file filters, Compare folders, Linked browsing, and which areas are shown.
Transfer	Start or pause transfers, what to do when a file already exists, transfer mode, modified times, Transfer by path, speed limits.
Server	Cancel, Reconnect, Disconnect, Search the server, Send a raw command, hidden files.
Bookmarks	Add and manage bookmarks, plus your saved bookmarks.
Help	Help and support, Report a problem, the welcome screen, About Wayport.

> **Tip**
> A **Debug** menu appears too if you switch it on in Settings (the **Debug** page).

1.5 The toolbar

Hover over any button to see a short description. From left to right:

Button	What it does
Sites	Opens your saved sites. Right-click it for a quick list of sites to connect to.
Activity log	Shows or hides the activity log.
Local folder tree	Shows or hides the folder tree for this computer.
Server folder tree	Shows or hides the server's folder tree.
Transfers	Shows or hides the Transfers panel.
Refresh	Refreshes both file lists.
Start transfers / **Pause transfers**	Starts or pauses the queued transfers.
Cancel	Stops the current operation.
Disconnect	Disconnects from the server in the current tab.
Reconnect	Connects again to the last server you used.

Compare folders	Highlights differences between the two sides. Right-click to choose how to compare.
Linked browsing	Moves both sides together when you change folder.
Search	Searches the server for files.

Buttons that are "on" (such as the trees) have a tinted background. Greyed-out buttons can't be used right now.

The comparison colours are explained in Transfers and browsing.

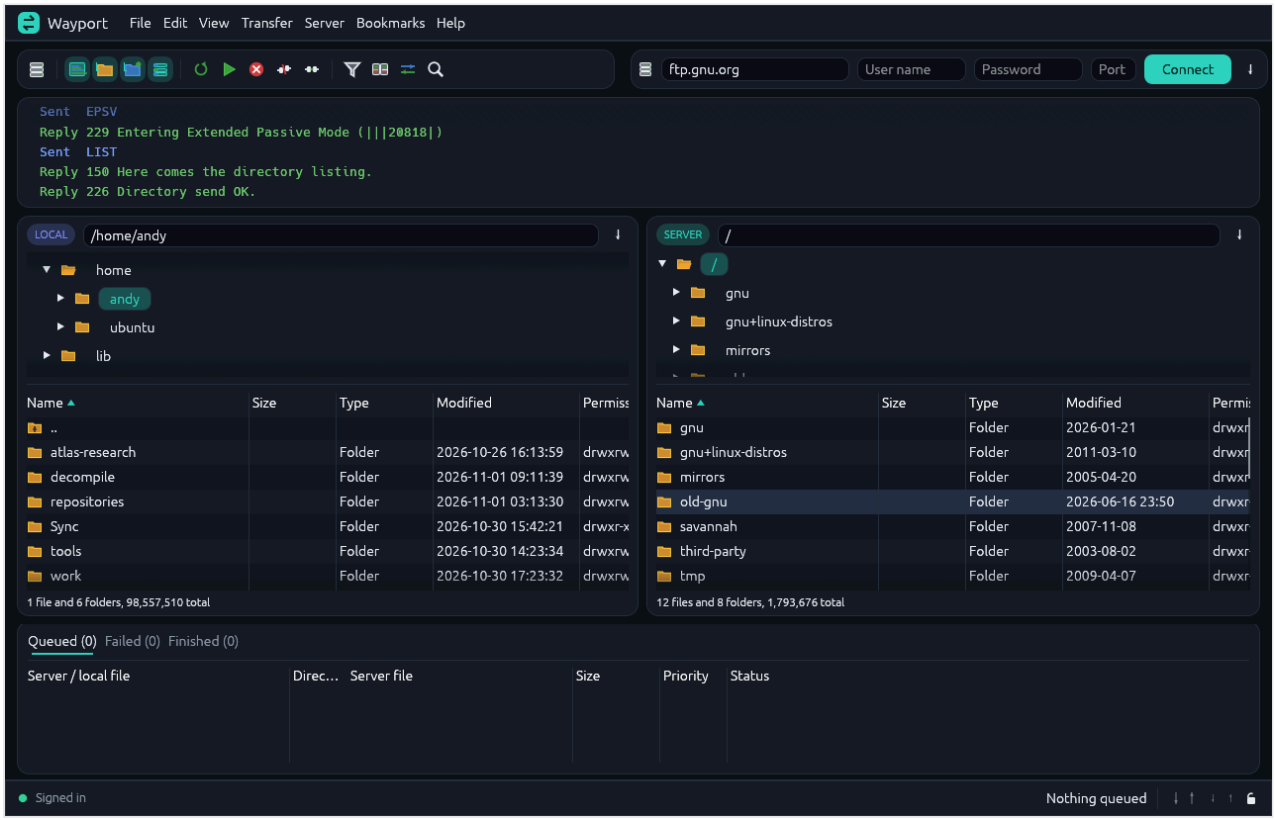
1.6 The Quick connect bar

The Quick connect bar has four boxes. They have no labels; the grey hint text inside each one tells you what goes there: **Server address or URL**, **User name**, **Password** and **Port**. Fill them in and click the teal **Connect** button.

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

Full details are in Connecting.

1.7 The activity log



The activity log above the file panes

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

The activity log is a running record of the connection. 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.

1.8 The two panes

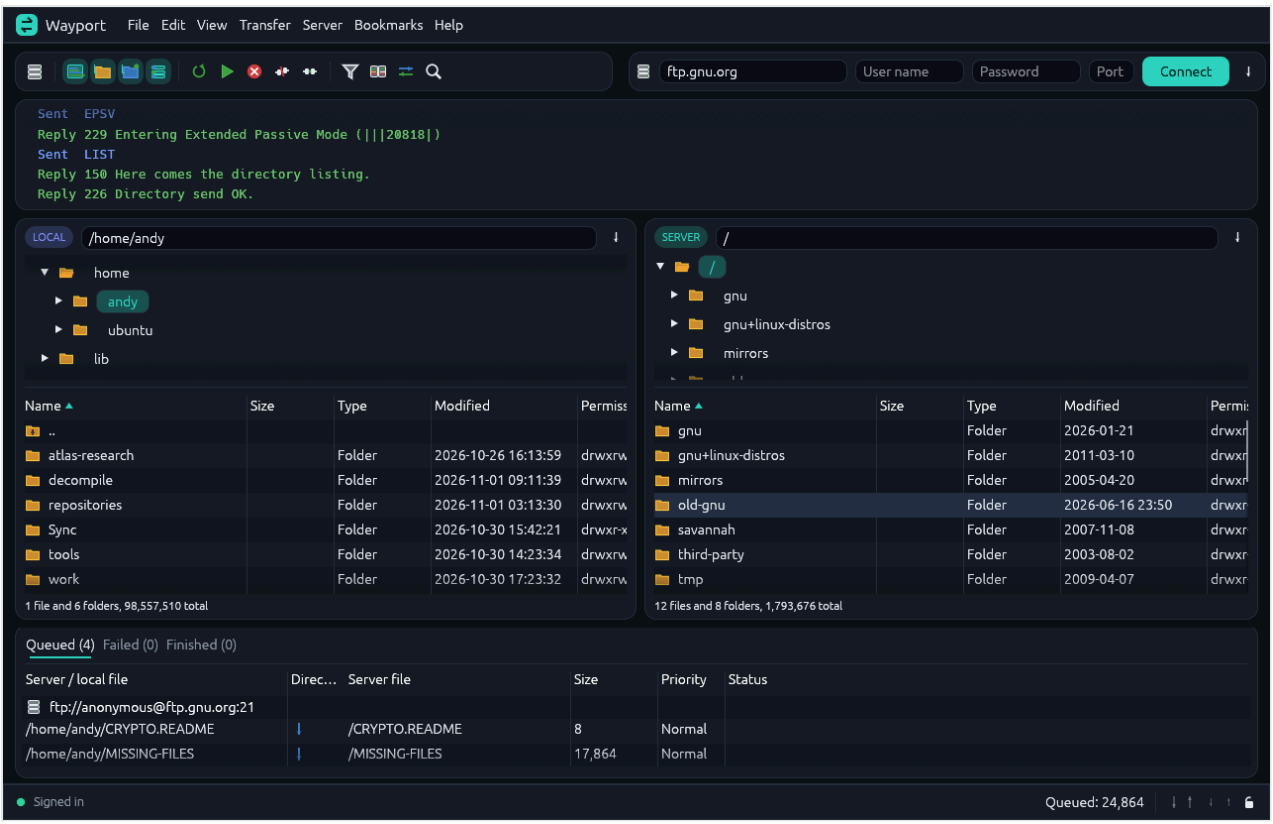
Both panes work the same way. Each sits on its own card, marked with a **LOCAL** or **SERVER** tag at the top left. Each has:

- **A path box** – next to the tag, showing the current folder. Type a path and press **Enter** to go there. The small down-arrow button at the right end of the box lists folders you visited recently.
- **Folder tree** – the folder structure. Click a folder to open it.
- **File list** – the files and folders in the current folder, with columns for **Name**, **Size**, **Type**, **Modified** and **Permissions**.
- **A summary line** 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.

1.9 The Transfers panel



The Transfers panel with four queued files

The Transfers panel, grouped by server, with each file's direction, size and priority.

The panel has three tabs along its top. The one you're looking at is underlined. The number in brackets is how many items each one holds.

- **Queued** – waiting or in progress.
- **Failed** – files that could not be copied.
- **Finished** – files that finished.

Columns: **Server / local file**, **Direction**, **Server file**, **Size**, **Priority** and **Status**.

1.10 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; hover it, or look at the text beside it when there is no message, to read the state in words. Errors also show their text in red.
- **Queued total**, such as "Nothing queued" or "Queued: 24,864".
- **Speed limits** – two arrows. Bright means limits are on. Click to turn them on or off. Right-click for **Configure…**.
- **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 certificate details. An open padlock means it isn't, for example "FTP (not encrypted)".

1.11 Showing and hiding areas

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

Menu item	Shortcut
File list status lines	–
Toolbar	–
Quick connect bar	–
Activity log	Ctrl+E
Local folder tree	Ctrl+R
Server folder tree	Ctrl+Shift+R
Transfers	Ctrl+Shift+Q

> **Tip**
> To rearrange the panes (for example, put the activity log beside the transfers, or swap left and right), go to **Edit** > **Settings...** > **Interface**. See Settings.

You can drag the borders between areas to resize them.

1.12 Tabs

Tabs let you connect to several servers at once. Each tab has its own connection, folders and activity log.

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

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 tab**, **Close tab**, **Close other tabs** and **Refresh**. Middle-click a tab to close it.

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

1.13 Keyboard shortcuts

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

Shortcut	Action
Ctrl+S	Open Sites
Ctrl+T	New tab
Ctrl+W	Close tab
Ctrl+D	Disconnect
F5	Refresh
Ctrl+P	Start or pause transfers
F3	Search the server
Ctrl+B	Add bookmark
Ctrl+Q	Quit

The full list is in Troubleshooting. Shortcuts don't work while a dialog is open.

1.14 Closing Wayport

Choose **File** > **Quit** (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 **Ask before quitting** is switched on in Settings.

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

Next: 2. Connecting

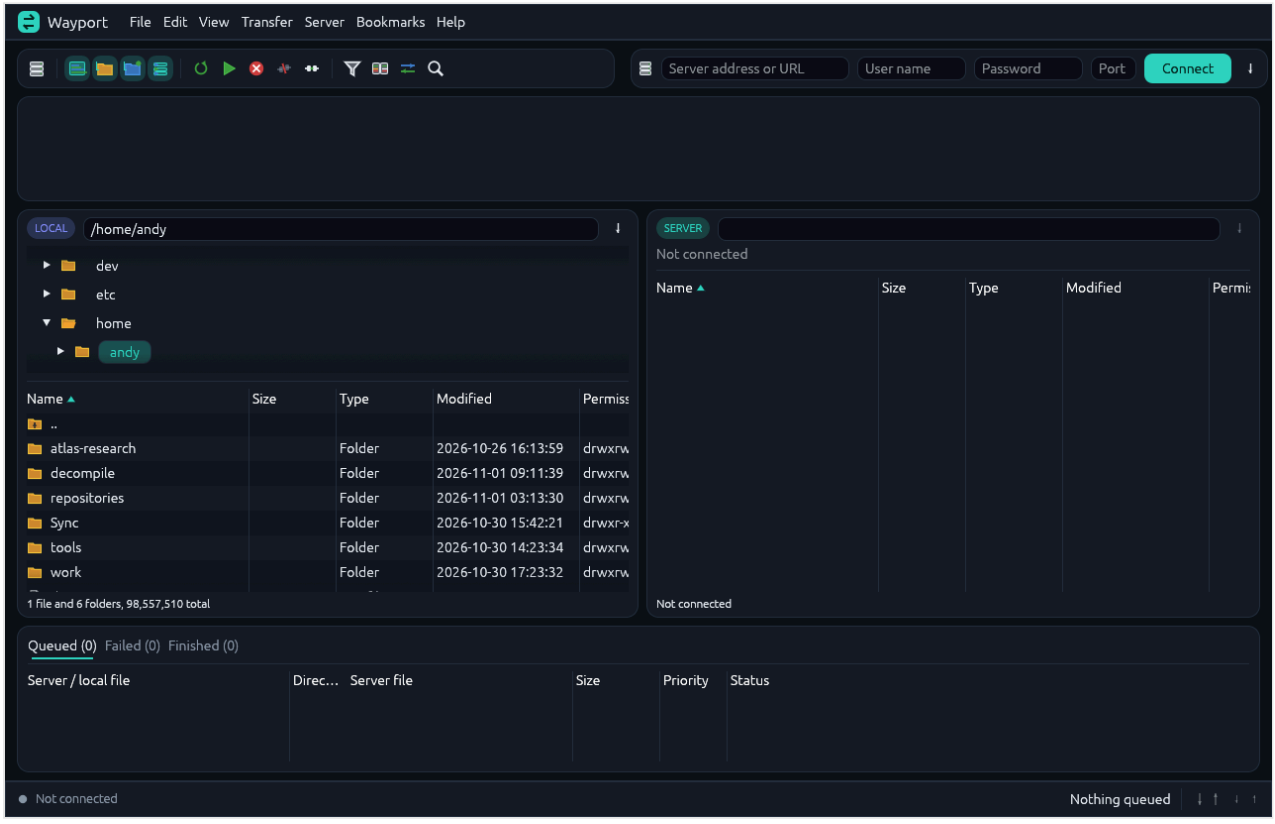
CHAPTER 2

Connecting

In a hurry?

- **Quick one-off?** Type the server address, user name and password in the **Quick connect** bar and click **Connect**.
- **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 **OK**.
- **Done?** Click **Disconnect** (Ctrl+D). **Reconnect** takes you straight back.
- **Several servers at once?** Open a new tab with Ctrl+T.

2.1 Quick connect



The Quick connect bar under the toolbar

The Quick connect bar, to the right of the toolbar: Server address or URL, User name, Password and Port.

Use the Quick connect bar when you just want to get in quickly. Its boxes have no labels, just grey hint text inside them.

1. Type the server address in the **Server address or URL** box.
2. Type your **User name** and **Password**.
3. Leave **Port** empty to use the usual port, or type the one you were given.
4. Click the teal **Connect** button, or press **Enter** in any box.

> **Tip**
> Leave **User name** 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 box

You can type a full address in the **Server address or URL** box, 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 box on a shared computer. Use the **Password** box instead.

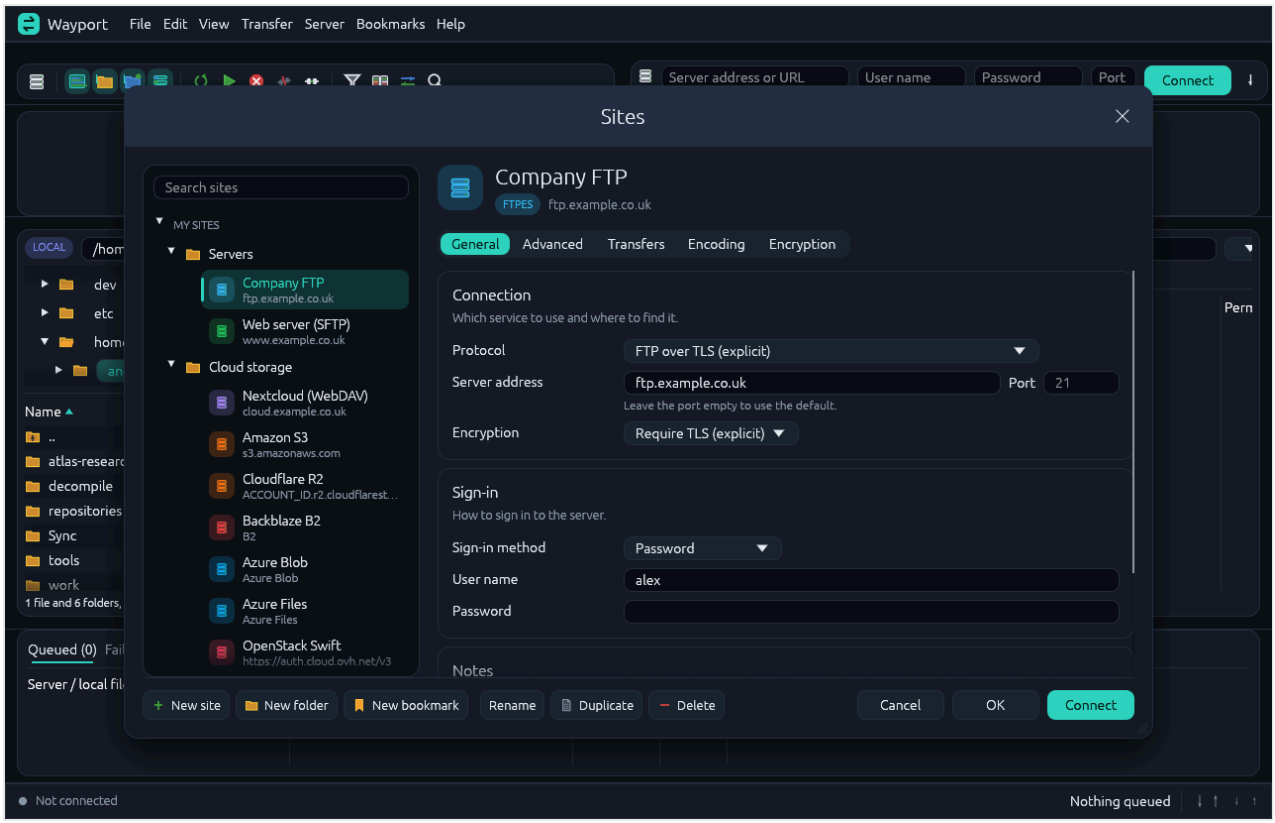
Recent connections

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

The same list holds **Clear the fields** (empties the four boxes) and **Forget recent servers** (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 folders 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 **File** > **Sites...**, the first toolbar button, or **Ctrl+S**.

It has three parts:

- **Site list** (left) – a **Search sites** box, then a tree of your folders and sites. Each site shows a small coloured badge for its protocol, with the host name under the site name.

- **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 (**General**, **Advanced** and so on) and the settings themselves, grouped in cards.
- **Buttons** – **New site**, **New folder**, **New bookmark**, **Rename**, **Duplicate** and **Delete** (bottom left), and **Cancel**, **OK** and **Connect** (bottom right).

If nothing is selected, the right side says **No site selected** and offers a **New site** button. Select a folder and it tells you how many entries it holds.

OK saves your changes. **Cancel** 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 Folders and sites

Your own entries live under **My Sites**. You can make folders inside folders to keep things tidy.

You may also see **Preset sites**. Your administrator sets these up. You can connect to them but not change them. See Your data.

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

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

Making a folder

1. Select **My Sites**, or the folder to put it in.
2. Click **New folder**.
3. Type a name and click **OK**.

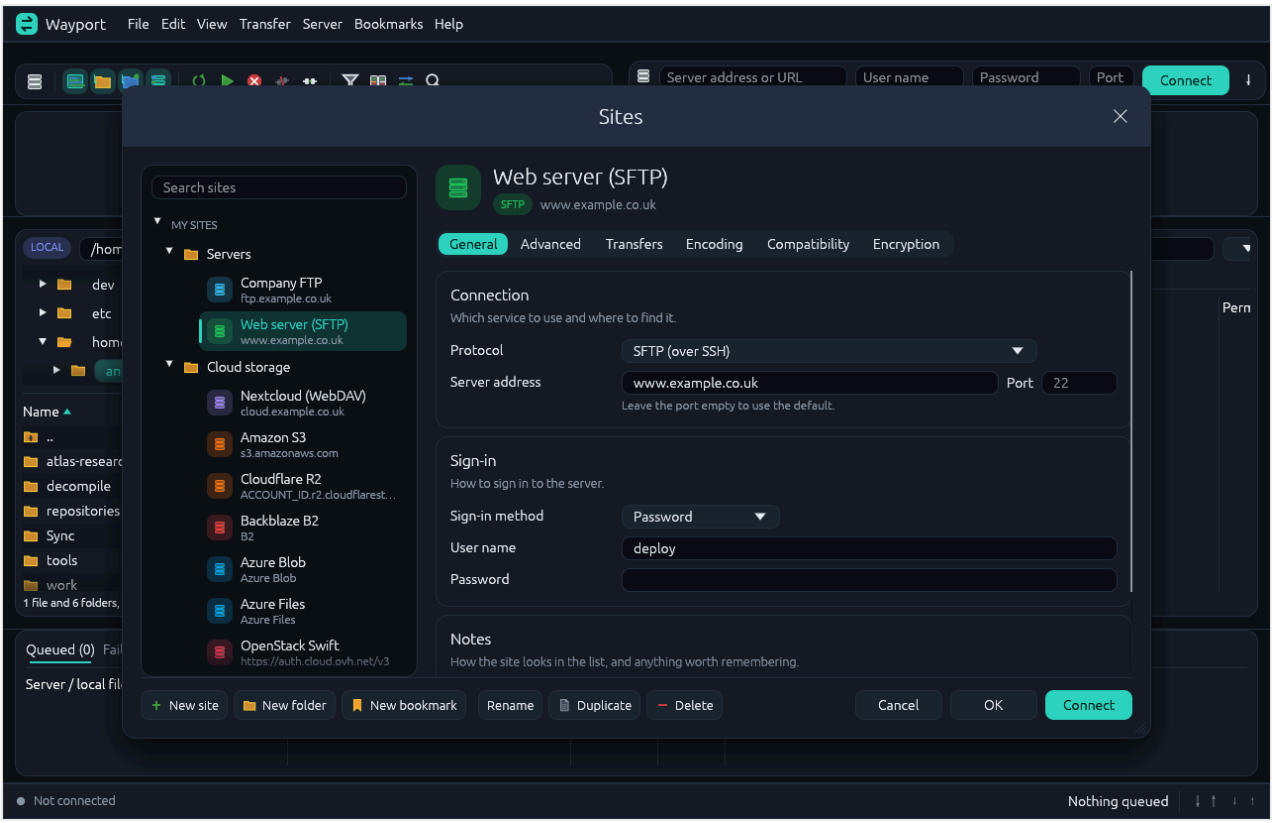
2.4 Adding a site

1. Open **Sites** (**Ctrl+S**).
2. Select the folder to put the site in.
3. Click **New site**.
4. Type a name for the site and click **OK**.
5. In the **Connection** card, choose the **Protocol**. The list is grouped into **Servers**, **WebDAV**, **Object storage** and **Cloud drives**.
6. Fill in **Server address** and, if needed, **Port**.
7. In the **Sign-in** card, choose a **Sign-in method** and fill in **User name** and **Password**.
8. Click **OK** 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 explains every one.

2.5 The General tab



The General tab for an SFTP site

The General tab. The fields change with the protocol you choose.

The General tab groups its fields into cards: **Connection**, **Sign-in**, **Provider options** (only for services that have extra settings, sometimes with a fold-out **Advanced options** card under it) and **Notes**.

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Protocol	Connection	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 box to find one. See Connection types.	FTP
Server address	Connection	The server's name or address. Some services call it **Endpoint** or **Auth URL**. Services with a single address (such as Dropbox) hide it.	–
Port	Connection	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	Connection	FTP only. See the table below.	Use TLS if the server offers it (explicit)
Sign-in method	Sign-in	How you sign in. See Sign-in methods.	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.	–
Colour	Notes	Colours the site's dot in the tree.	None
Comments	Notes	Your own notes about the site.	Empty

FTP encryption choices

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

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

If a protocol is listed but not supported yet, the **Connection** card says "Wayport can't connect with this protocol yet; the site is kept for later."

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 signed in yet**, or green **Signed in** followed by "The access token is stored with this site." Click **Sign out** to forget the token.

When you connect without a token, 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 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 you turned off password saving, **Password** and **Account** aren't available. Wayport switches the site to **Ask each time** and tells you.

2.7 The Advanced tab

The Advanced tab has three cards: **Server**, **Folders** and **Server time**.

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Server type	Server	How the server writes folder paths. Change it only if folders look wrong.	Detect automatically
Bypass proxy	Server	Connects directly, even if you set up a proxy in Settings.	Off
Local folder	Folders	The folder on your computer to open when you connect.	Empty
Server folder	Folders	The folder on the server to open when you connect.	Empty
Linked browsing	Folders	Moves both sides together when you change folder. Needs both folders.	Off
Compare folders	Folders	Turns on folder comparison when you connect.	Off
Offset by	Server time	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

Server types 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 Transfers tab

Setting	Card	What it does	Default
Mode	Transfer mode	**Default**, **Active** or **Passive**. Mainly for FTP. **Default** follows your Settings.	Default
Limit connections to this server	Connections	Caps how many connections Wayport opens to this server at once.	Off
At most	Connections	The cap, from 1 to 10.	1

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

2.9 The Encoding tab

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

Setting	What it does
Detect automatically	Wayport works out how file names are encoded. This is the default.
Always UTF-8	Always treats names as UTF-8.
Another encoding	Lets you type an **Encoding** name.

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

2.10 The Compatibility tab

This tab only appears for SFTP sites. Use it for servers that don't follow the SFTP rules closely. All options are off by default.

Setting	What it does
Ignore invalid attribute flags from the server	Skips bad file details instead of failing.
Don't resolve symbolic links (server lacks readlink)	Doesn't try to follow links.
Ignore the long form of folder entries	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. 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**.

> ⚠ **Warning**
> 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

Field	What it does
Encrypt files and names on this server	Turns encryption on for this site.

	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 (advanced)	**Encrypt** (the default), **Obfuscate** (lightly scrambled, keeps the length) or **Leave readable**.
Encrypt folder names too (advanced)	On by default. Turn it off to keep folder names readable.
Name encoding (advanced)	**base32** works everywhere. **base64** gives shorter names but needs a server that treats upper and lower case as different.
Suffix for readable names (advanced)	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 activity log says how many were skipped.
- **Send a raw command** isn't available on an encrypted site.

2.12 Site bookmarks

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

1. Select a site in **Sites**.
2. Click **New bookmark**.
3. Type a name and click **OK**.
4. In the **Folders** card, fill in **Local folder** and **Server folder**.
5. Tick **Linked browsing** or **Compare folders** if you want them.
6. Click **OK**.

Bookmarks appear under their site in the tree. They also appear at the bottom of the **Bookmarks** menu while you're connected to that site.

There are also global bookmarks, which aren't tied to one site. See Transfers and browsing.

2.13 Renaming, duplicating and deleting

Select an entry first. Then:

- **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.
- **Delete** – asks "Delete this entry?". Click **Yes**.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> Deleting a folder deletes every site inside it. Click **Cancel** in Sites to undo, as long as you haven't clicked **OK** yet.

You can't move a site to another folder by dragging. Duplicate it into place instead, then delete the old one.

2.14 Connecting to a saved site

Any of these work:

- **Sites:** select the site or bookmark, then click **Connect**.
- **Toolbar:** right-click the **Sites** button, then click a site.
- **Command line:** `wayport --site "0/My Sites/Work"`. See Getting started.

> **Tip**
> To open Sites every time Wayport starts, tick **Open Sites on startup** in **Edit** > **Settings...** > **Interface**.

Saving a Quick connect connection

1. Connect with the Quick connect bar.
2. Choose **File** > **Save this connection as a site...**.
3. Sites opens with a new site under **My Sites**, named after the server address. Click **Rename** if you want a different name.
4. Click **OK**.

2.15 Saving passwords

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

Choice	What happens
Save passwords	Passwords are saved on this computer.
Don't save passwords	Nothing is saved. Wayport asks each time you connect.
Save passwords, locked with a master password	Passwords are saved, locked with one master password you choose.

A master password must be at least 8 characters. Type it twice.

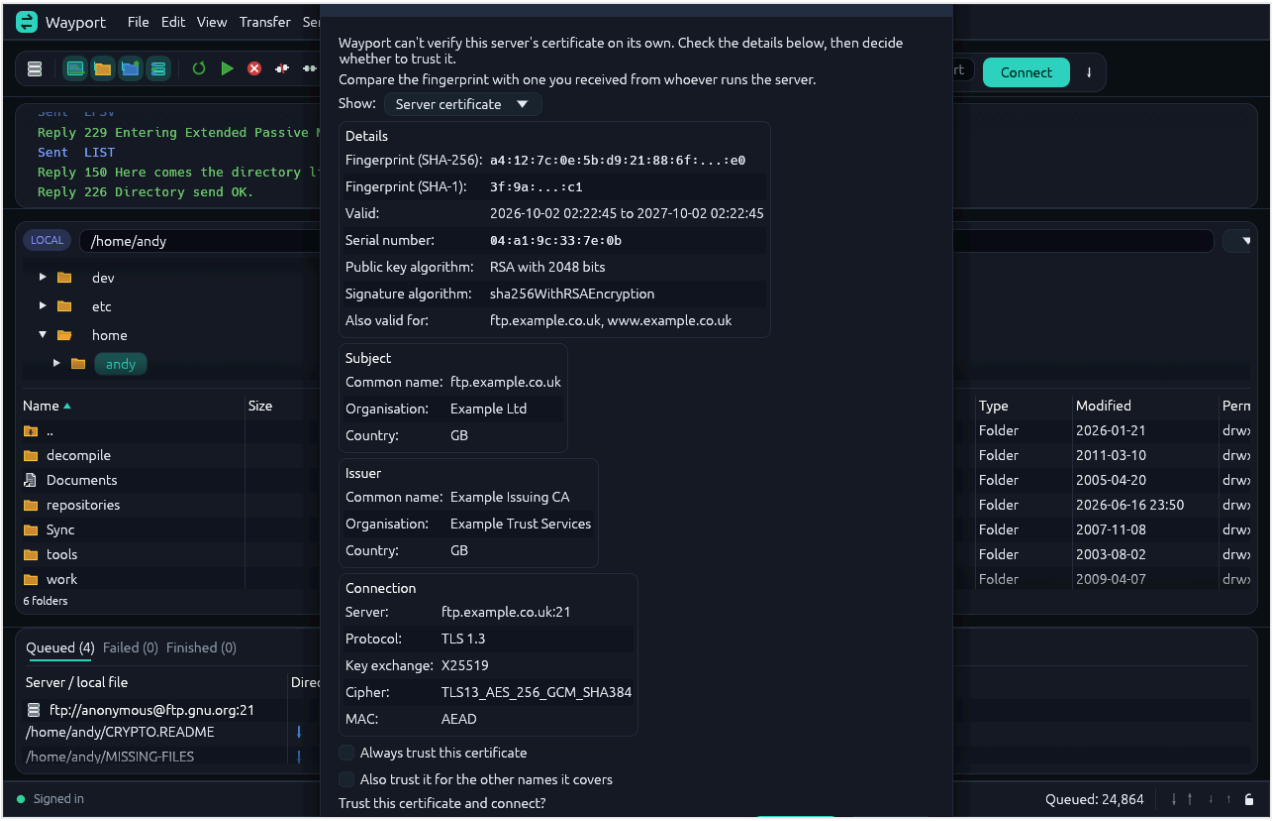
> **Security**
> A lost master password can't be recovered. Choose one you'll remember.

You can change this later in **Edit** > **Settings...** > **Passwords**. How passwords are stored is explained in Your data.

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.

Check this server's certificate (FTPS)



The certificate prompt

The 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.

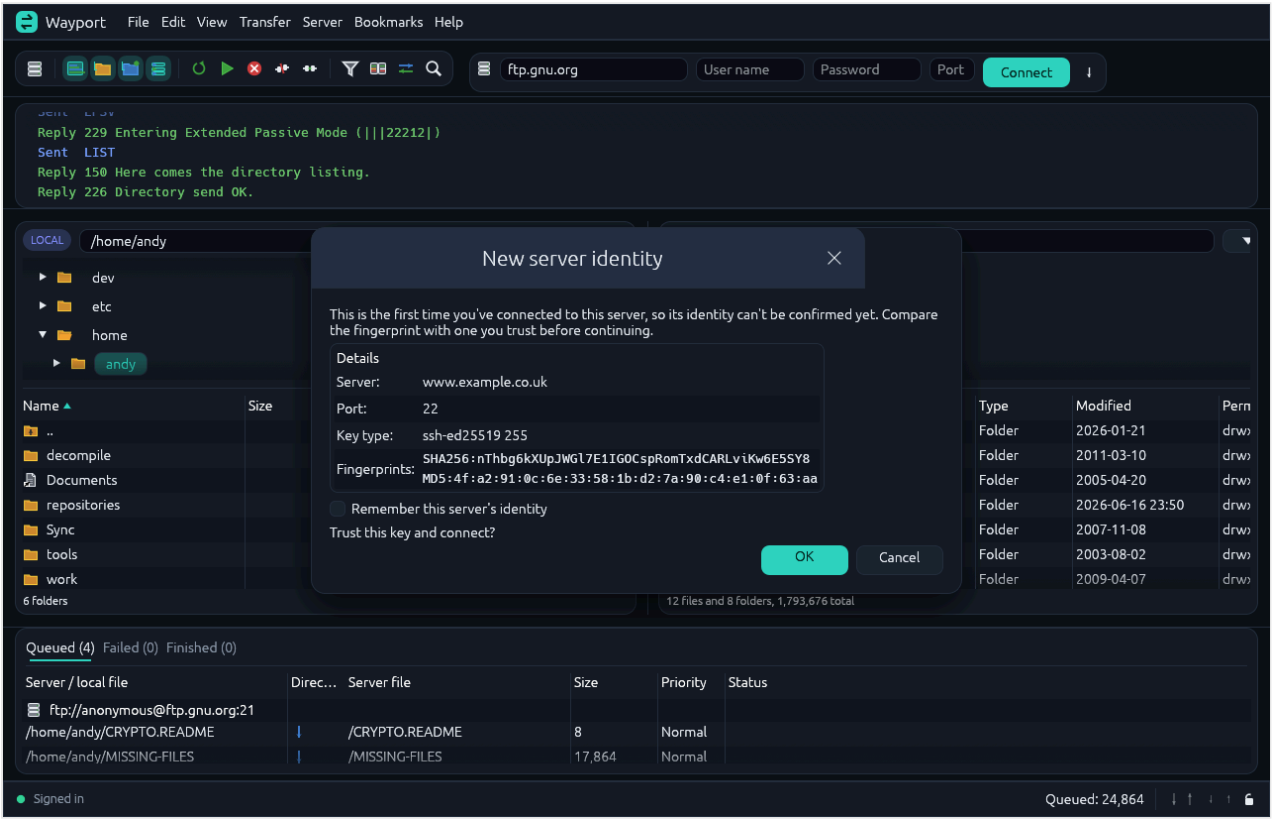
1. Compare **Fingerprint (SHA-256):** with the one from your server provider.
2. Use **Show:** to look at the other certificates in the chain, if you need to.
3. Tick **Always trust this certificate** so you aren't asked again.
4. Tick **Also trust it for the other names it covers** if you use the server under other names.
5. Click **OK** to connect, or **Cancel** to stop.

Red text warns you about problems: **Expired**, **Not valid yet**, or "The certificate was not issued for ...".

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

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

New server identity (SFTP)



The New server identity prompt

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

This appears for SFTP when Wayport hasn't seen the server before.

1. Compare the **SHA256** fingerprint with the one from your provider.
2. Tick **Remember this server's identity**.
3. Click **OK**.

If **Weak algorithm** appears in red, the server uses an old, weak key type.

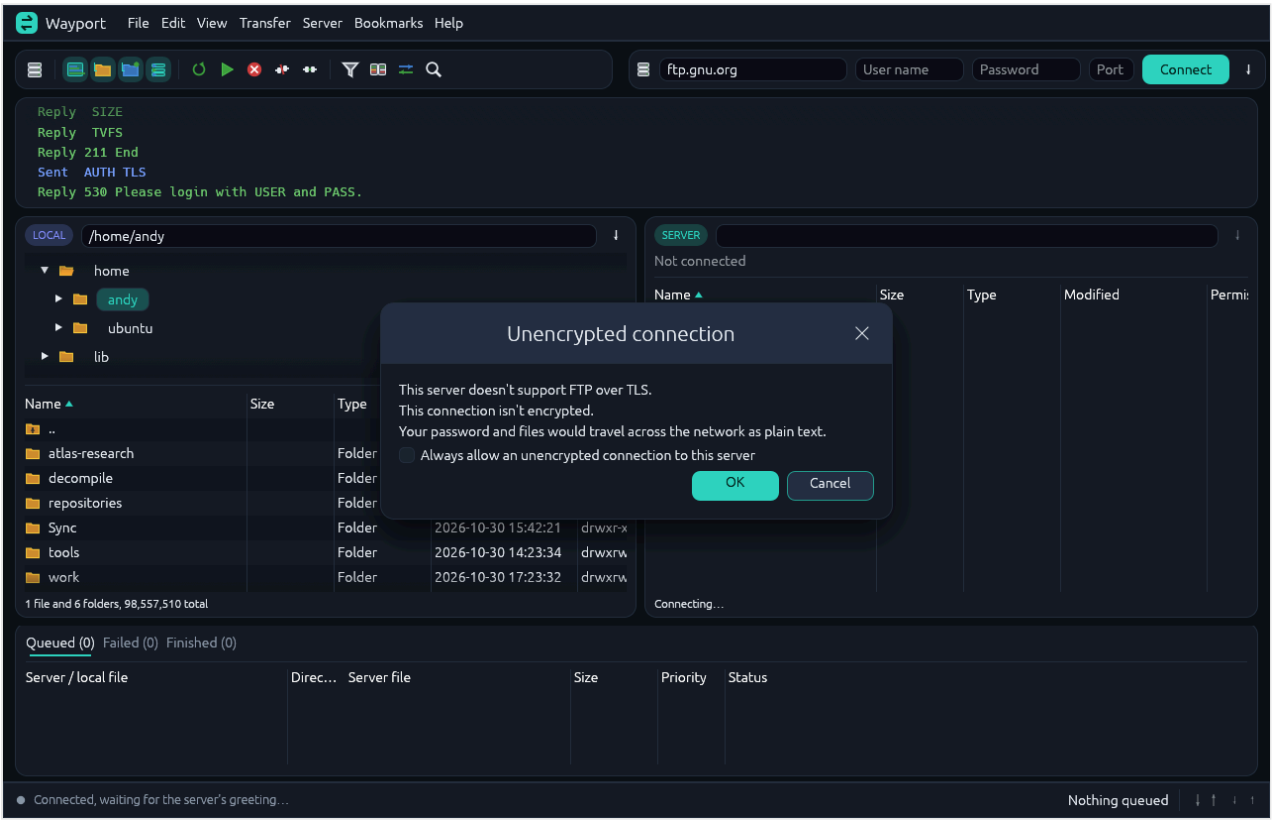
Server identity has changed (SFTP)

The **Server identity has changed** prompt means the server's host key has changed since last time. Either the server was rebuilt, or someone is pretending to be it.

1. Contact the server's administrator. Ask if the key changed.
2. Only if they confirm it, tick **Replace the saved identity for this server**.
3. Click **OK**.

> **Security**
> Never click **OK** on a changed identity you can't explain.

Unencrypted connection



The Unencrypted connection prompt

Wayport warns before falling back to plain, unencrypted FTP.

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

- Click **OK** to carry on without encryption, or **Cancel** to stop.
- Tick **Always allow an unencrypted connection to this server** to skip the warning next time.

A red line appears if you connected to this server with encryption before. That's a warning sign. Be careful.

Unencrypted data connection

This rare warning means the server used to protect file transfers in a certain way (TLS session resumption) and now doesn't. It can be a sign of an attack.

Only continue after talking to your server provider.

2.17 Password prompts

Enter password

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

1. Type the **Password:** (and **Username:**, if asked).
2. Leave **Keep the password until Wayport closes** ticked to avoid retyping it this session.
3. Click **OK**.

Verification codes and key passphrases

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

If your SSH key file has a passphrase, Wayport asks "Enter the passphrase for the key file ...".

Unlock saved passwords

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

1. Type the **Master password:**.
2. Tick **Keep it unlocked until Wayport closes** to be asked only once.
3. Click **OK**.

Forgot it? Tick **I've forgotten it. Delete every password it protects.** Wayport deletes every saved password. You'll need to type them in again.

2.18 Disconnecting and reconnecting

- **Disconnect** – **Server** > **Disconnect**, the toolbar button, or **Ctrl+D**.
- **Reconnect** – **Server** > **Reconnect** or the toolbar button. Connects again to the last server, in the same folder.
- **Cancel** – **Server** > **Cancel operation** or the toolbar button. Stops a connection attempt or a slow listing.

> **Tip**
> To reconnect to everything automatically when Wayport starts, tick **Reopen tabs and reconnect on startup** in **Settings** > **Interface**.

2.19 Connecting while already connected

If the current tab is already connected, Wayport follows the setting **Connecting while already connected:** in **Settings** > **Interface**:

Choice	What happens
Ask each time	Shows an **Already connected** prompt with both choices below. Tick **Always do this** there to stop it asking.
Open a new tab	Opens a new tab for the new connection.
Replace the current tab	Replaces the connection in this tab.

2.20 Working with several servers

Each 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 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.

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

Next: 3. Connection types

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 **Protocol** 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.
- 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)

	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), HDFS (Hadoop)
Object storage	Sia (renterd), Oracle Cloud Object Storage, QingStor, Internet Archive, Akamai NetStorage
Cloud drives	pCloud, Yandex Disk, Koofr and Digi Storage, OpenDrive, SugarSync, put.io, Jottacloud, HiDrive, Zoho WorkDrive, premiumize.me, Citrix ShareFile, iCloud Drive, Drime, Mail.ru Cloud, PikPak, Huawei Drive
Encrypted cloud drives	MEGA, Filen, Internxt, Proton Drive
Photos and media	Google Photos, Cloudinary, ImageKit
File hosting	1Fichier, Gofile, Pixeldrain, Linkbox, Uloz.to, FileLu, dosya.dev
Business file sharing	Enterprise File Fabric, Files.com, Quatrix, Seafile, Shade
Read-only sources	HTTP folder listing (read only), DOI dataset (read only)

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

Address prefixes

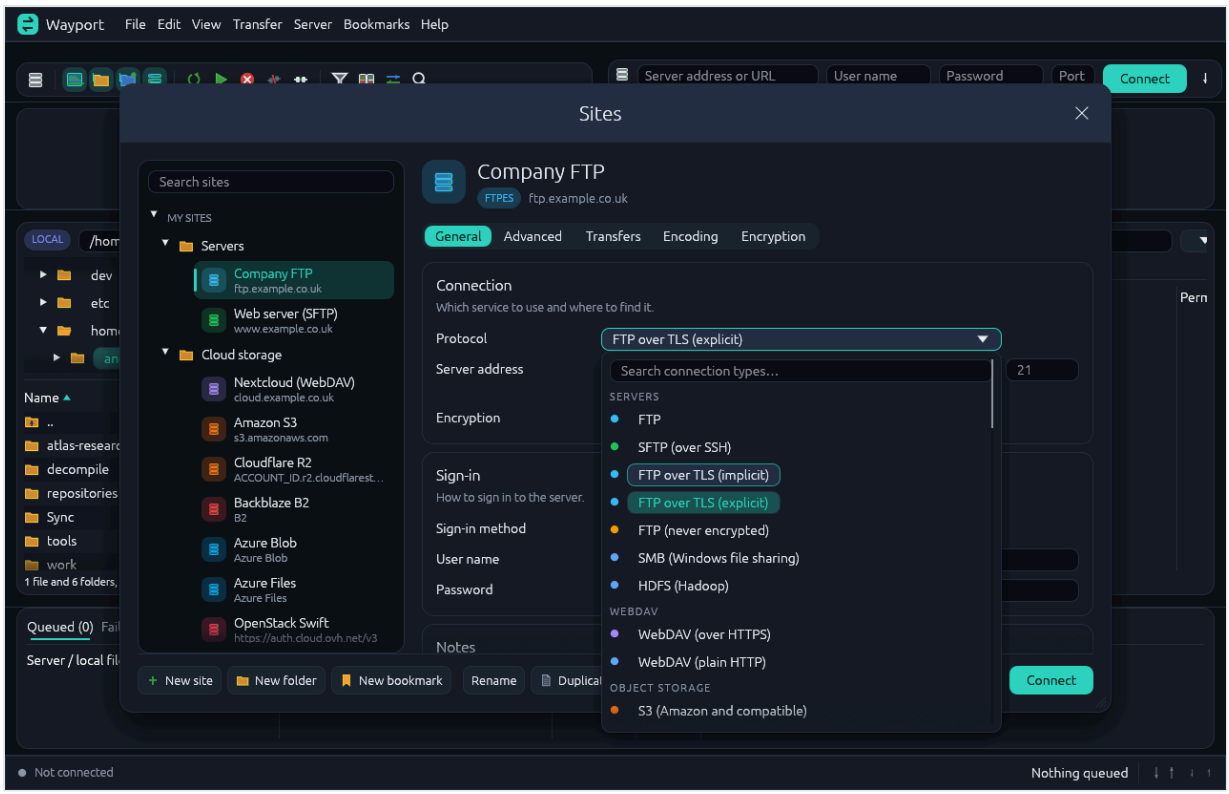
You can also type an address with a prefix into Quick connect or on the command line, for example `sftp://deploy@www.example.co.uk`. Quick connect only fills in the server address, user name and password, so for cloud types with extra settings, use Sites.

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

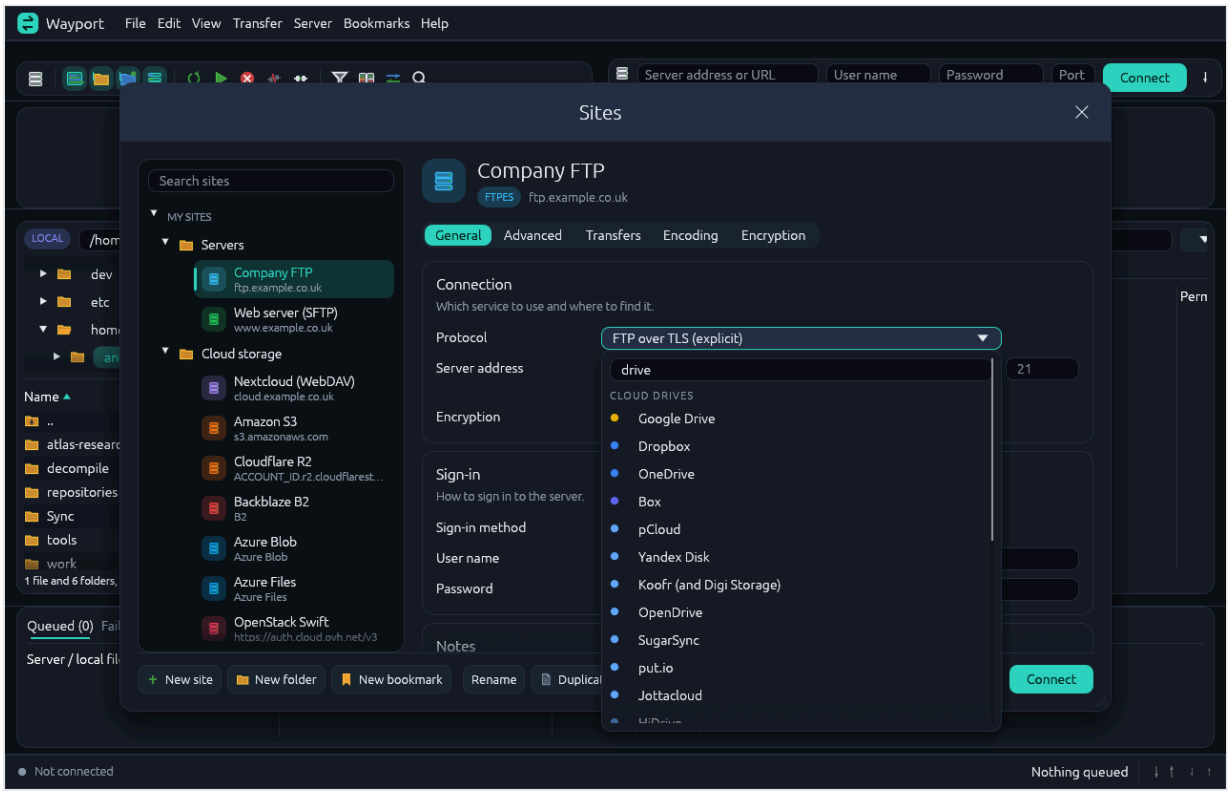
3.2 How Sites shows these settings

You set up every type the same way. For Sites itself, see Connecting.

1. Open **Sites** and click **New site**.
2. On the **General** tab, choose the type from **Protocol** in the **Connection** card. 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**. Type in the search box at the top to find a type quickly.



The connection type list, grouped by kind of service



Typing "drive" in the search box narrows the list

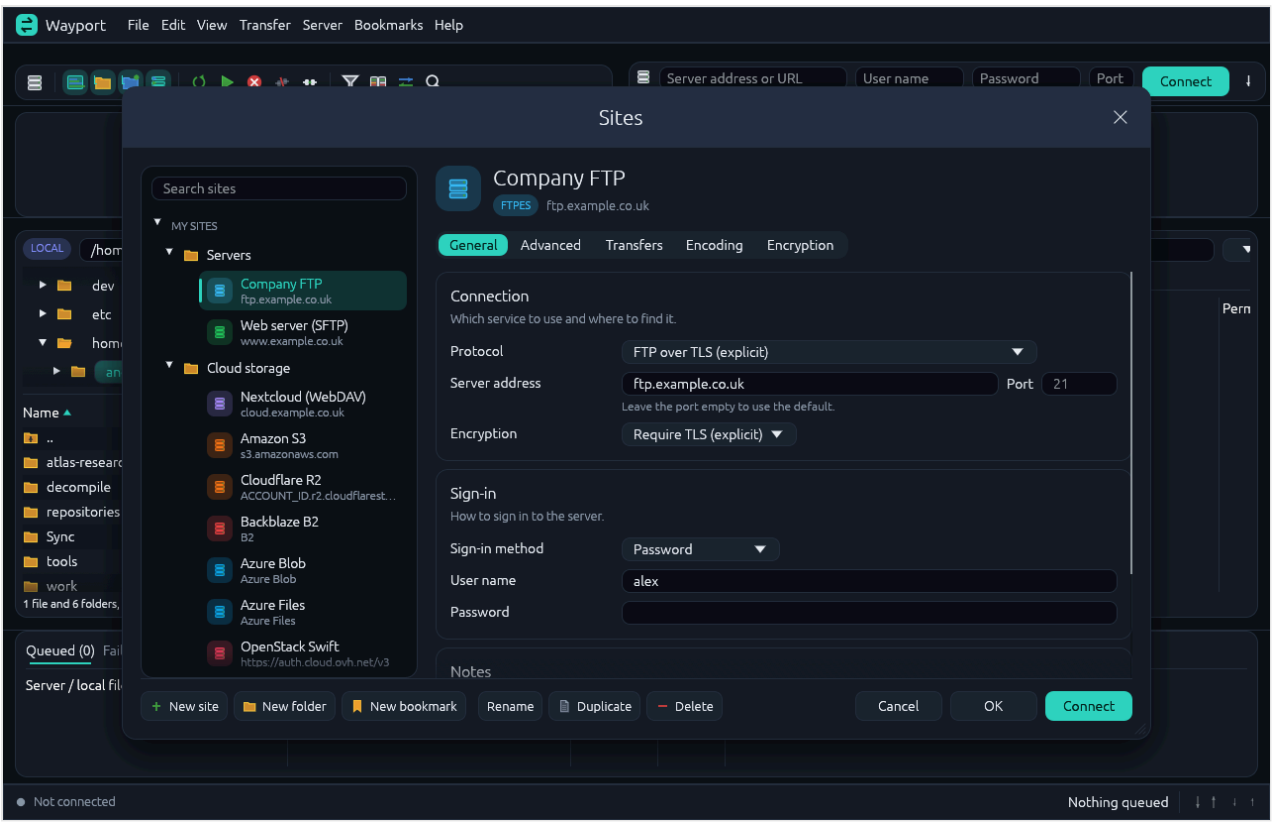
3. Fill in the fields that appear. They change with the protocol.
4. Click **Connect** (or **OK** to save without connecting).

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.
- **Provider options.** The provider's own settings sit in a card called **Provider 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.
- **Advanced options** are folded away in a separate card of that name, below **Provider options**. Click its heading to open it. You rarely need them.
- **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. The **Encoding** tab only appears for FTP and SFTP. The **Compatibility** 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 **Sign-in method** to **Password**.
6. Type your **User name** and **Password**.
7. Click **Connect**.

Done The server pane shows your files once the activity 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
Use TLS if the server offers it (explicit)	Connects normally, then asks the server to switch on TLS. If the server can't, Wayport asks you before carrying on unencrypted.	21
Require TLS (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
Require TLS (implicit)	Starts TLS straight away, before the server says anything. Older servers use this.	990
Never use TLS (unencrypted)	Never tries TLS. Your password and files travel unencrypted.	21

Each choice also appears in the **Protocol** 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.

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

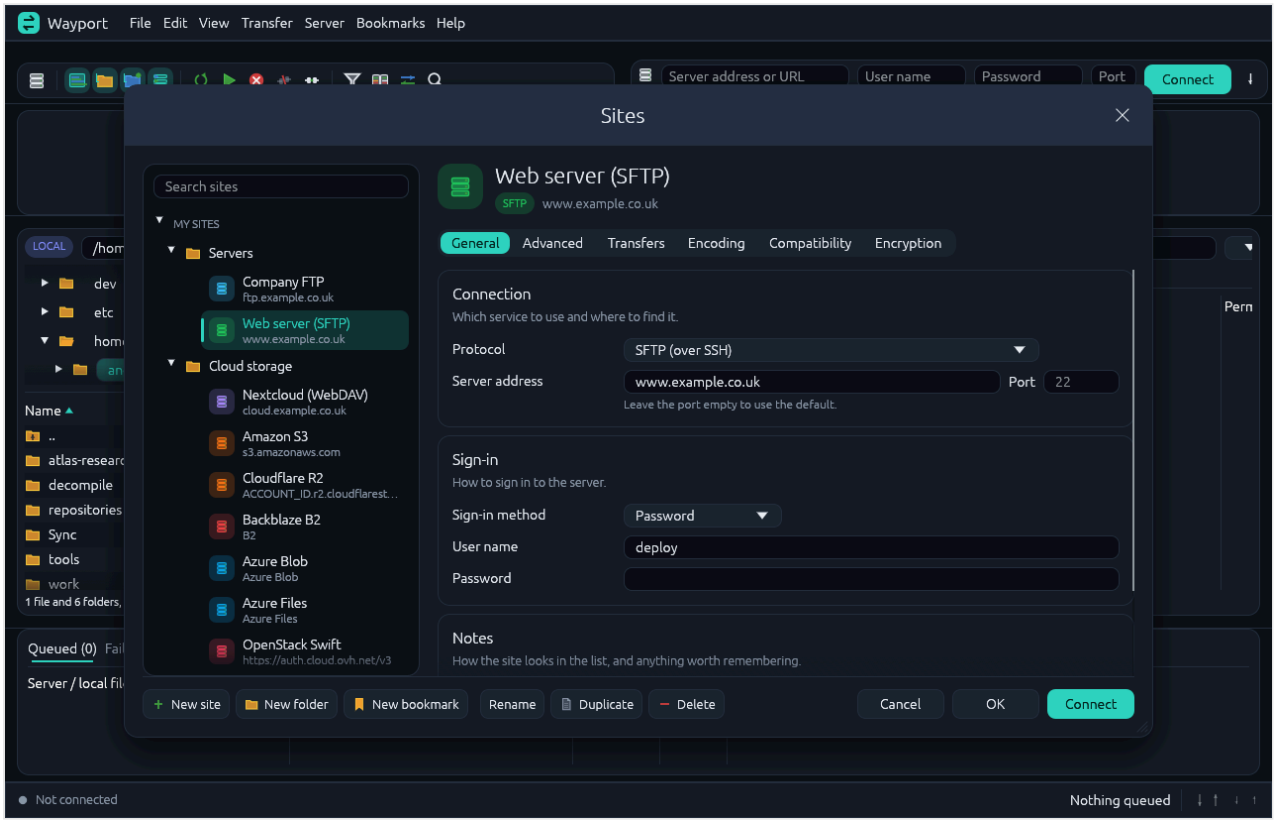
- **Transfers** tab: **Mode** (**Default**, **Active** or **Passive**) and an optional limit on connections to this server. Passive works best behind most home routers.
- **Encoding** tab: how file names are encoded. Leave it on **Detect automatically** unless names look garbled.
- **Advanced** tab: **Server type** for unusual systems (VMS, MVS, z/VM and so on), and a time offset if the server's clock is wrong.

Global FTP options (active/passive ports, keep-alive, proxy) live in Settings.

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.
- **Raw commands** sent straight to the server.
- Keeping modification times on upload, if the server supports it.

3.4 SFTP



Sites with an SFTP site

An SFTP site. Note the extra Compatibility 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **SFTP (over SSH)**.
3. Type the server name in **Server address**. Leave **Port** empty for port 22.

4. Choose a **Sign-in 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, check the server's fingerprint and click to trust it. See Connecting for the server identity 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 **Settings > SFTP**.
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.

Compatibility tab

Leave these off unless a server misbehaves.

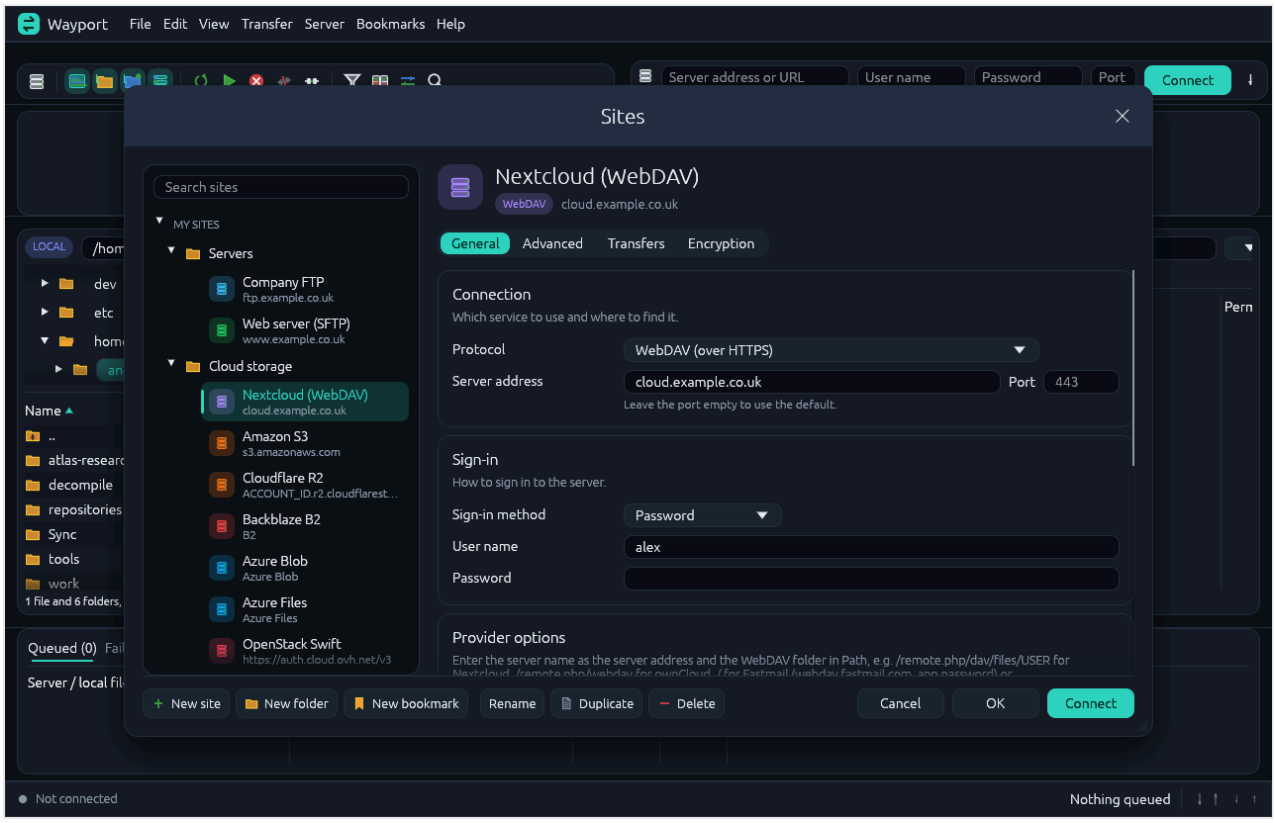
Setting	What it does	Default
Ignore invalid attribute flags from the server	If a folder listing breaks part way through, keep the entries read so far instead of failing.	Off
Don't resolve symbolic links (server lacks readlink)	Shows links as links without looking up their target. Faster on slow servers.	Off
Ignore the long form of folder entries	Ignores the server's text listing. Owner and group show as numbers.	Off

Compression and allowing agent keys of unknown types are global options in Settings.

What works

- Uploads and downloads, with **resume** in both directions.
- Creating, renaming, moving and deleting files and folders.
- **Changing permissions** (chmod).
- Raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 **Sign-in method** to **Password** and enter your **User name** and **Password**.
7. Click **Connect**.

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 (advanced)	Comma-separated name,value pairs sent with every request, e.g. `X-Key,abc,X-Other,1`.	Empty

(MiB) (advanced)	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

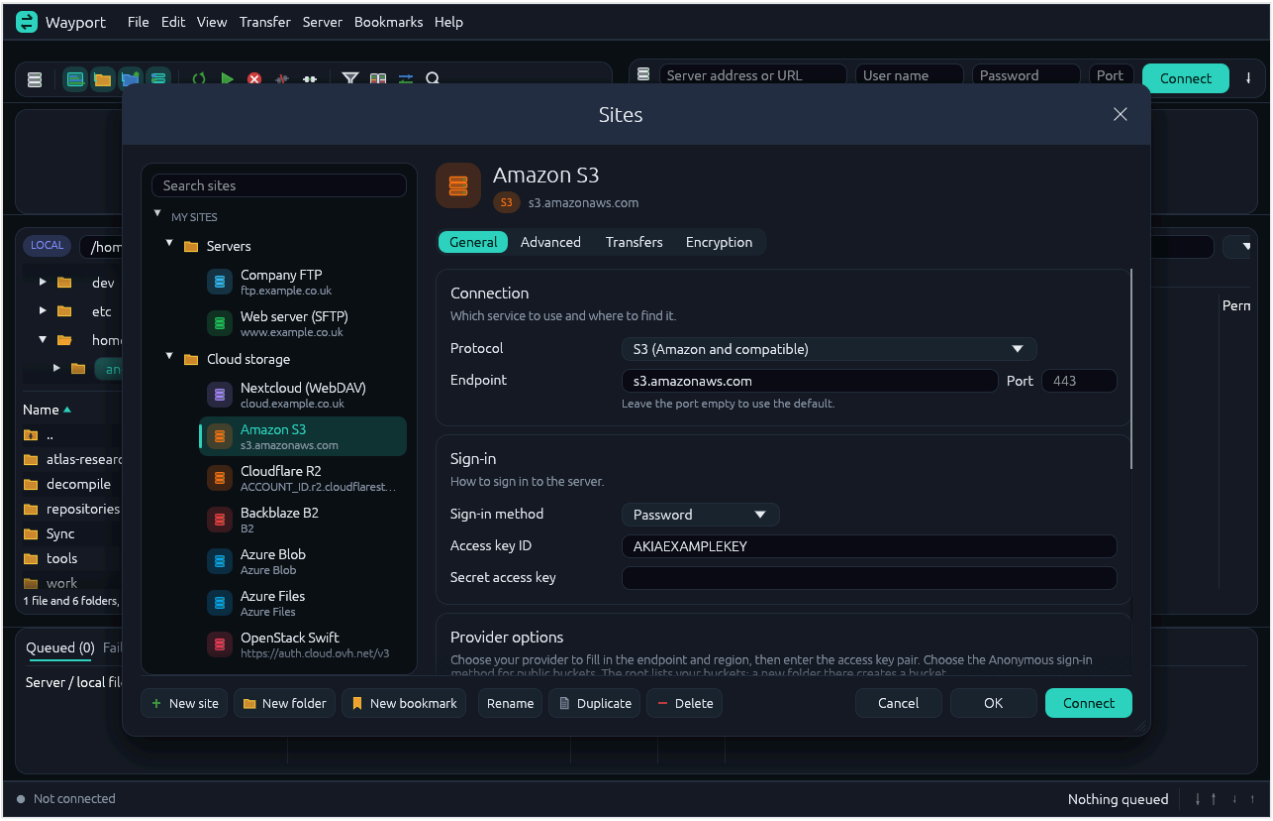
- **Nextcloud** and **ownCloud**: keep modification times and send a SHA-1 checksum with uploads. Nextcloud also uploads large files in chunks.
- **Fastmail Files** and **rclone serve webdav**: keep modification times.
- **SharePoint Online**: signs in with your Microsoft user name and password and renews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

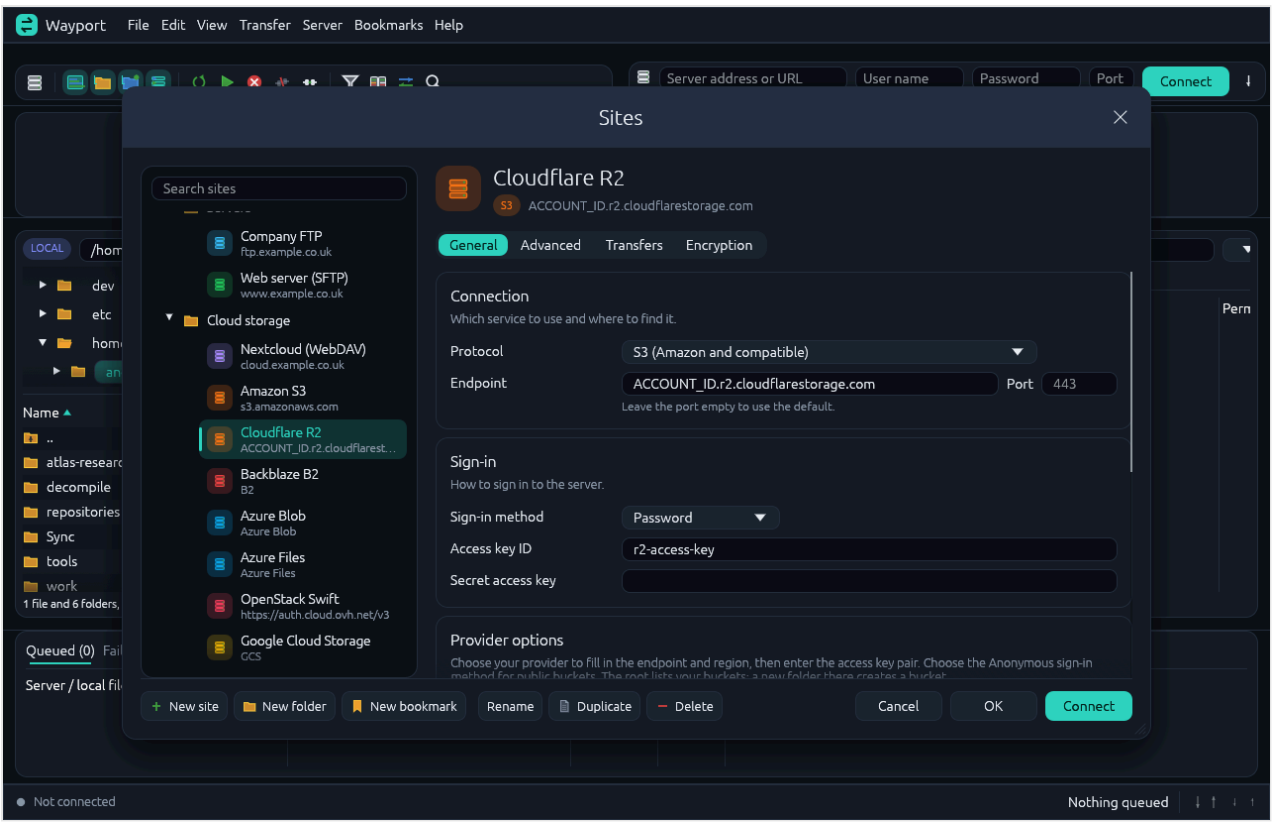
S3 is Amazon's object storage. Dozens of other providers copy its interface, so one connection type covers them all.

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 **Sign-in 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.

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.
Ceph Object Gateway	(none)	(unchanged)	Type your gateway's address.
Storj (S3 gateway)	`gateway.storjshare.io`	`us-east-1`	Nothing. See Storj.
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 (advanced)	Region for new buckets. Empty uses the signing region on AWS and the provider default elsewhere.	Empty
Storage class (advanced)	Storage class for uploaded files: Standard, Infrequent access, One zone infrequent access, Intelligent tiering, Glacier instant retrieval, Glacier, Glacier deep archive.	Default
Object ACL (advanced)	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 (advanced)	None, AES256 or aws:kms.	None
KMS key ID (advanced)	Key for aws:kms encryption, e.g. `arn:aws:kms:...`. Empty uses the default key.	Empty
Session token (advanced)	For temporary credentials.	Empty
URL style (advanced)	Provider default, Path style (`endpoint/bucket`) or Virtual host (`bucket.endpoint`). Path style is always used for IP addresses.	Provider default
Listing version (advanced)	Provider default, ListObjects (V1) or ListObjectsV2.	Provider default
Use upload time as modification time (advanced)	Faster listings: skips the extra request per file that reads the stored modification time.	Off
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	Part size for large uploads. At least 5 MiB (64 MiB on Storj).	5
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	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. Raw commands are not supported.

3.7 Storj

In a hurry?

- Set **Protocol** 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 (advanced)	Faster listings: skips the extra request per file that reads the stored modification time.	Off
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	Part size for large uploads. At least 64 MiB.	64
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	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 supports: uploads, downloads with resume, delete, file rename and move, bucket creation.
- Renaming folders or buckets is not supported. Uploads can't resume.

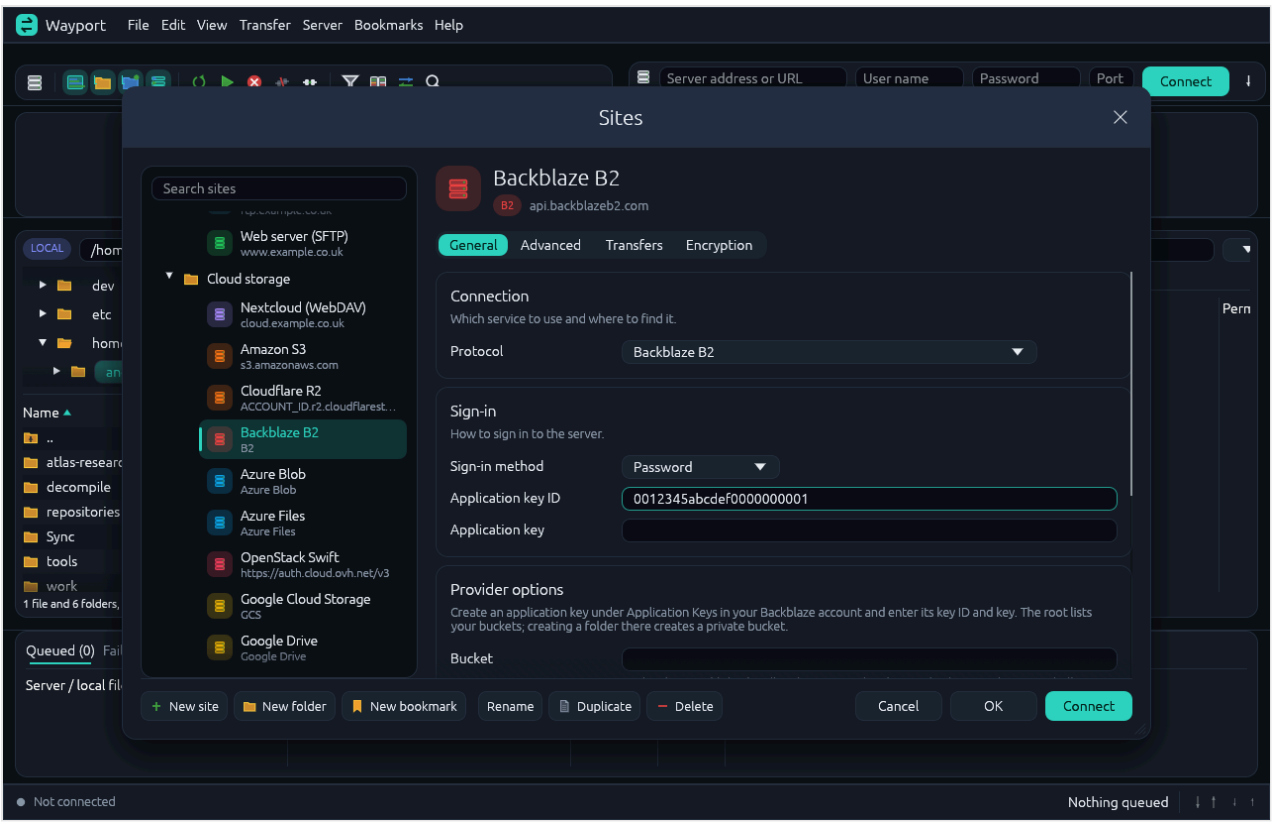
Alternative: the S3 gateway

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 **New site**.
3. Set **Protocol** 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**.

> **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 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

B2 fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly. Keys restricted to one bucket open it automatically.	Empty

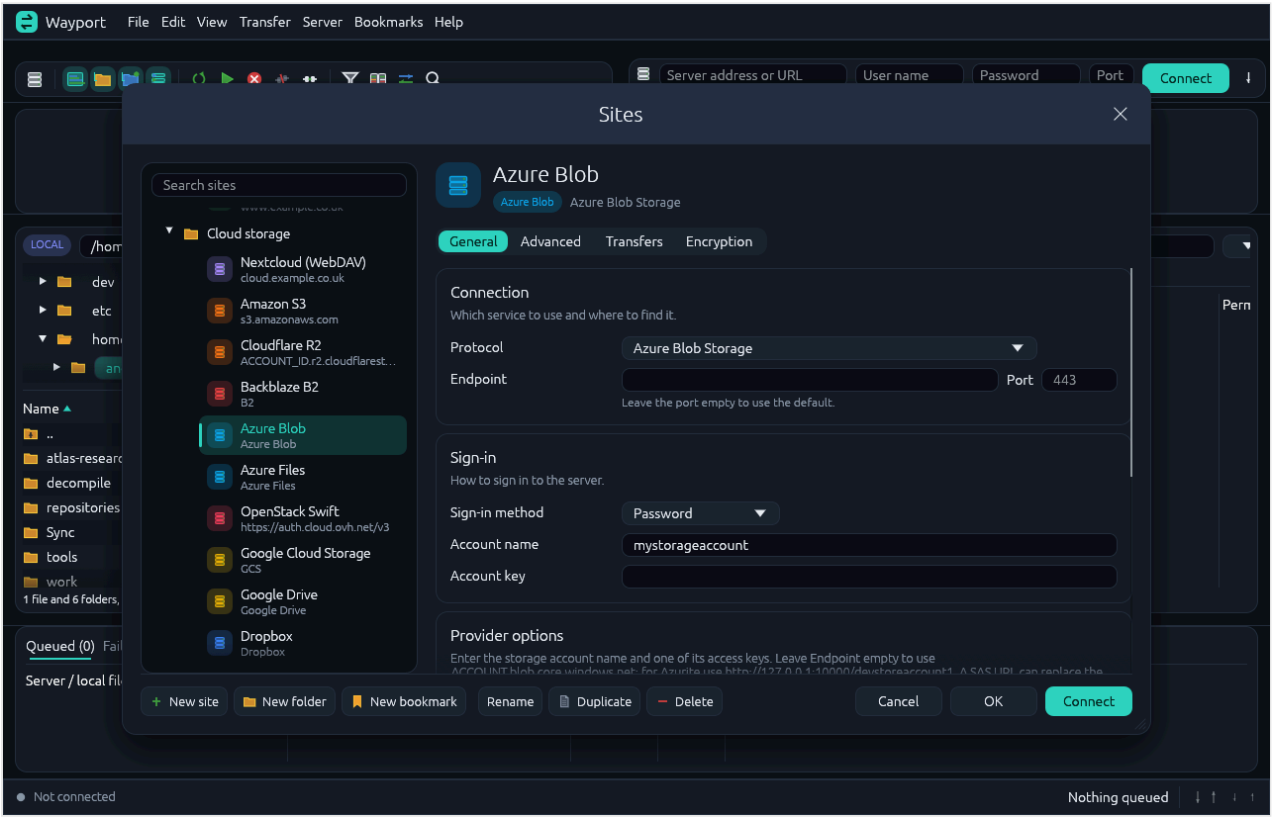
Custom download URL (advanced)	For example a CDN in front of your bucket. Downloads use `{url}/file/{bucket}/{path}`.	Empty
Large file part size (MiB) (advanced)	Part size for large uploads. At least 5 MiB. Raised automatically so a file needs at most 10,000 parts.	96
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	Larger 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. Raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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

Azure Blob fields

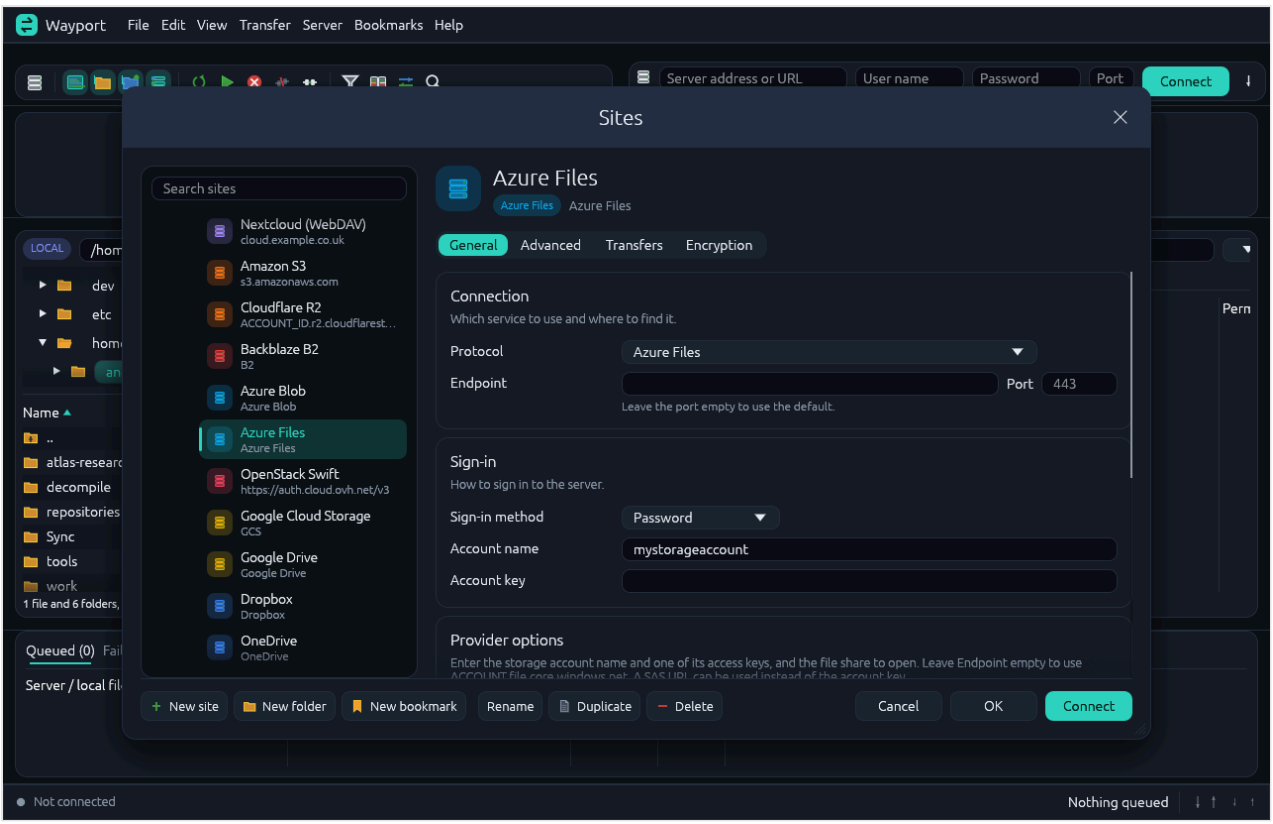
Setting	What it does	Default
Container	Optional. Opens this container instead of listing them all.	Empty
SAS URL	Account or container SAS URL. Used instead of the account key.	Empty
Access tier (advanced)	Tier for uploads: Hot, Cool, Cold or Archive. Archived files must be rehydrated before download.	Account default
Create folder markers (advanced)	Stores new folders as empty `folder/` entries so they show while empty.	On
Block size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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) (advanced)	Size of each upload piece. At most 4.	4

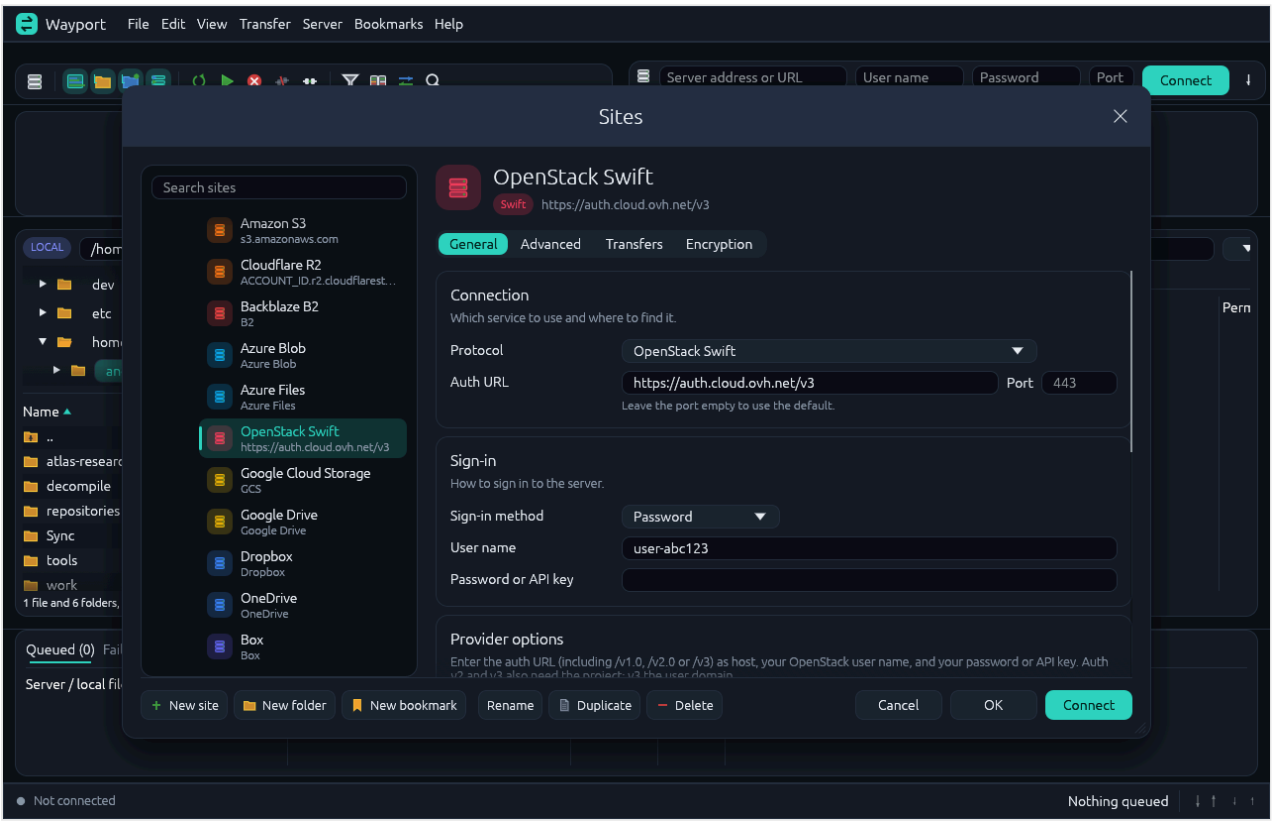
> **Security**
> Only the **Account key** field is protected by your master password. You can paste a SAS URL into **Account key** instead of **SAS URL** to keep it protected.

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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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

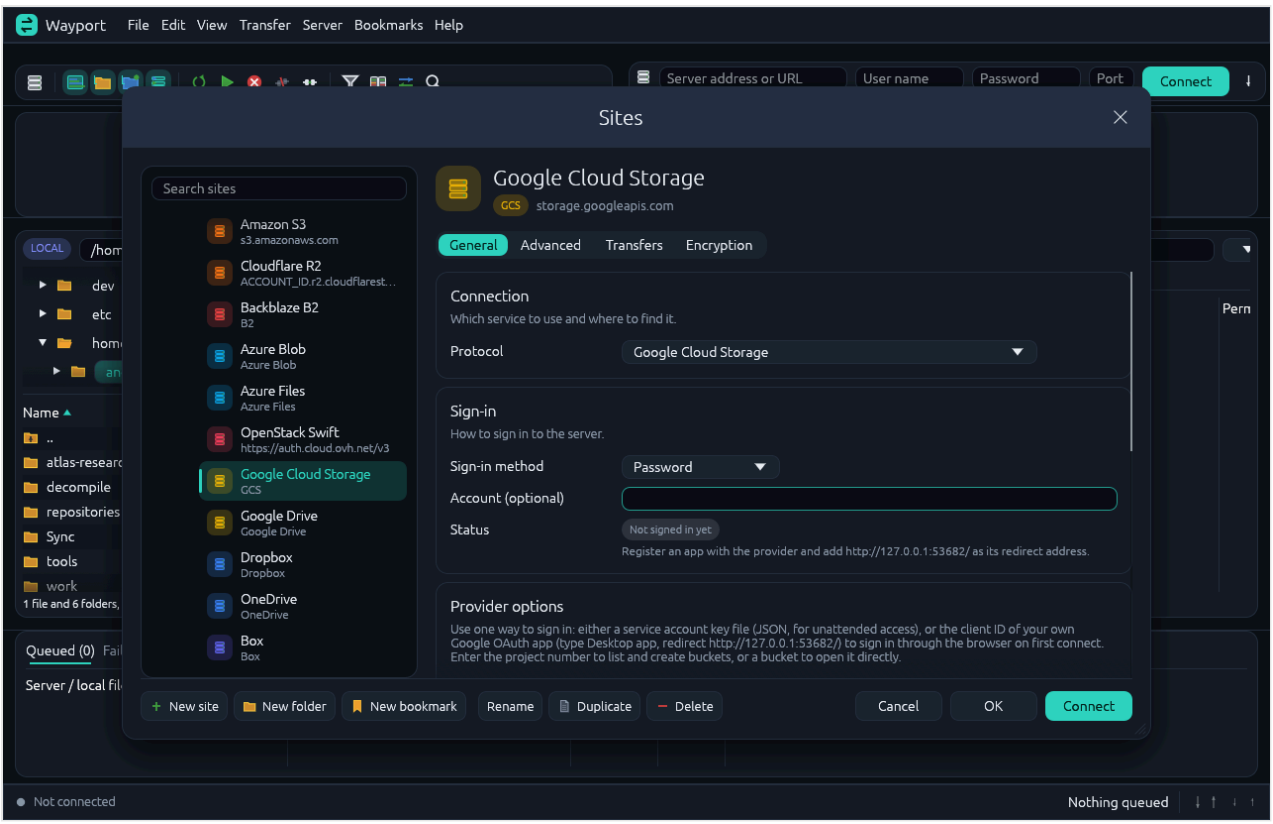
Container	Optional. Opens this container as the root.	Empty
Project / tenant ID (advanced)	Instead of the project name.	Empty
Project domain (advanced)	Auth v3 only. Defaults to the user domain.	Empty
Auth version (advanced)	Detect from URL, v1, v2 or v3. Set it if the URL has no version in it.	Detect from URL
Endpoint type (advanced)	Public, Internal or Admin.	Public
Storage URL (advanced)	Overrides the storage address returned at sign-in.	Empty
Storage policy for new containers (advanced)	E.g. OVH `pcs` (Public Cloud Storage) or `pca` (Public Cloud Archive).	Default
Large object segment size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw 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
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 **New site** and set **Protocol** 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**.

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) and enable the **Cloud Storage** API.
2. In Wayport, click **New site** and set **Protocol** 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.

Google Cloud Storage fields

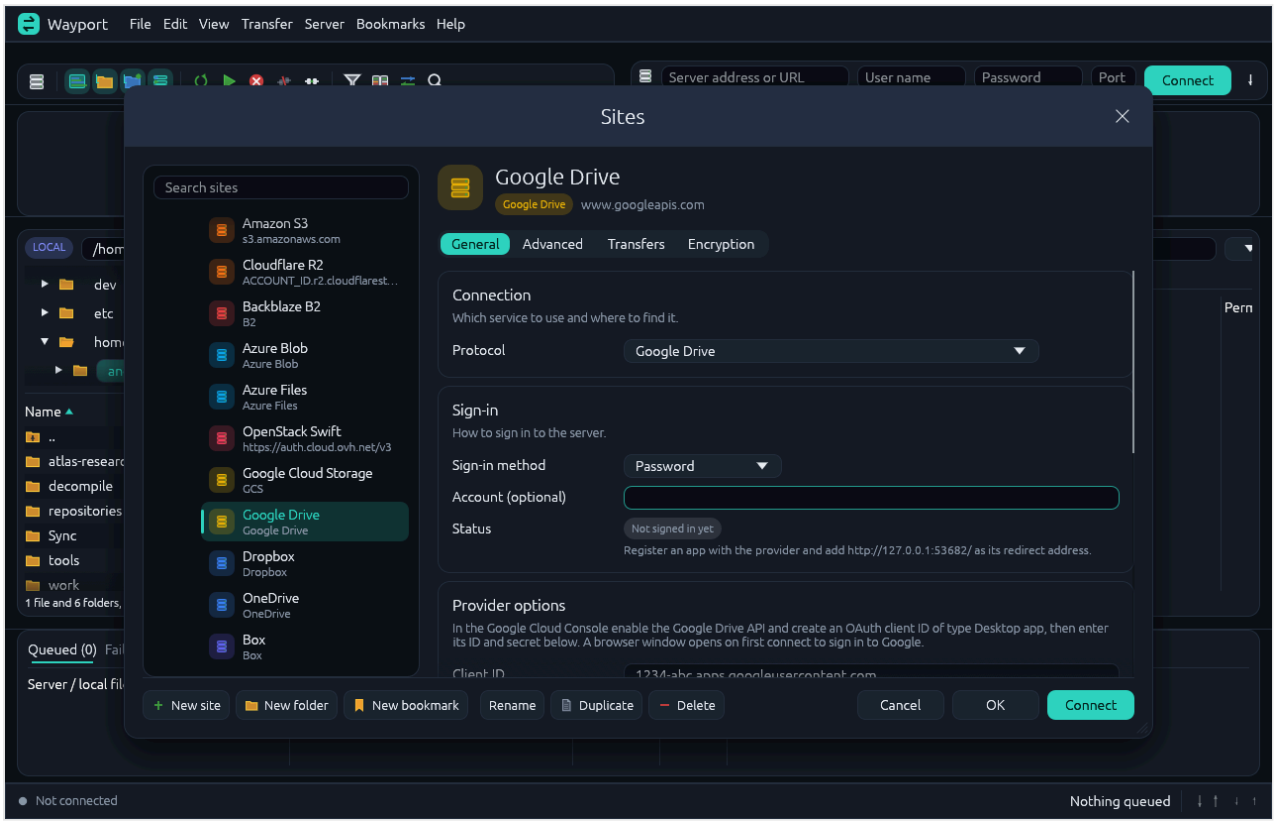
Setting	What it does	Default
Service account key file	Path to the JSON key. Leave empty to use browser sign-in.	Empty
OAuth client ID	Browser sign-in only.	Empty
OAuth client secret	Browser sign-in only.	Empty
Project number	Needed to list, create and delete buckets. Optional when a bucket is set.	Empty
Bucket	Optional. Opens this bucket directly.	Empty
Billing project (requester pays) (advanced)	Project billed for requester-pays buckets.	Empty
ACL for new files (advanced)	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 (advanced)	Default, Private, Project private, Authenticated read, Public read, Public read/write.	Default
Uniform bucket-level access (advanced)	Creates buckets with uniform access and never sends ACLs.	Off
Location for new buckets (advanced)	E.g. EU, US or Asia multi-region, London (`europe-west2`), Frankfurt, Iowa.	Default (US)
Storage class (advanced)	Standard, Nearline, Coldline, Archive, Multi-regional, Regional. For new files and buckets.	Default

Endpoint (advanced)	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 raw 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. It shows "Not signed in yet" until the first connect.

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

Setting up a Google Drive site

1. Click **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 **Signed in** tag and "The access token is stored with this site."

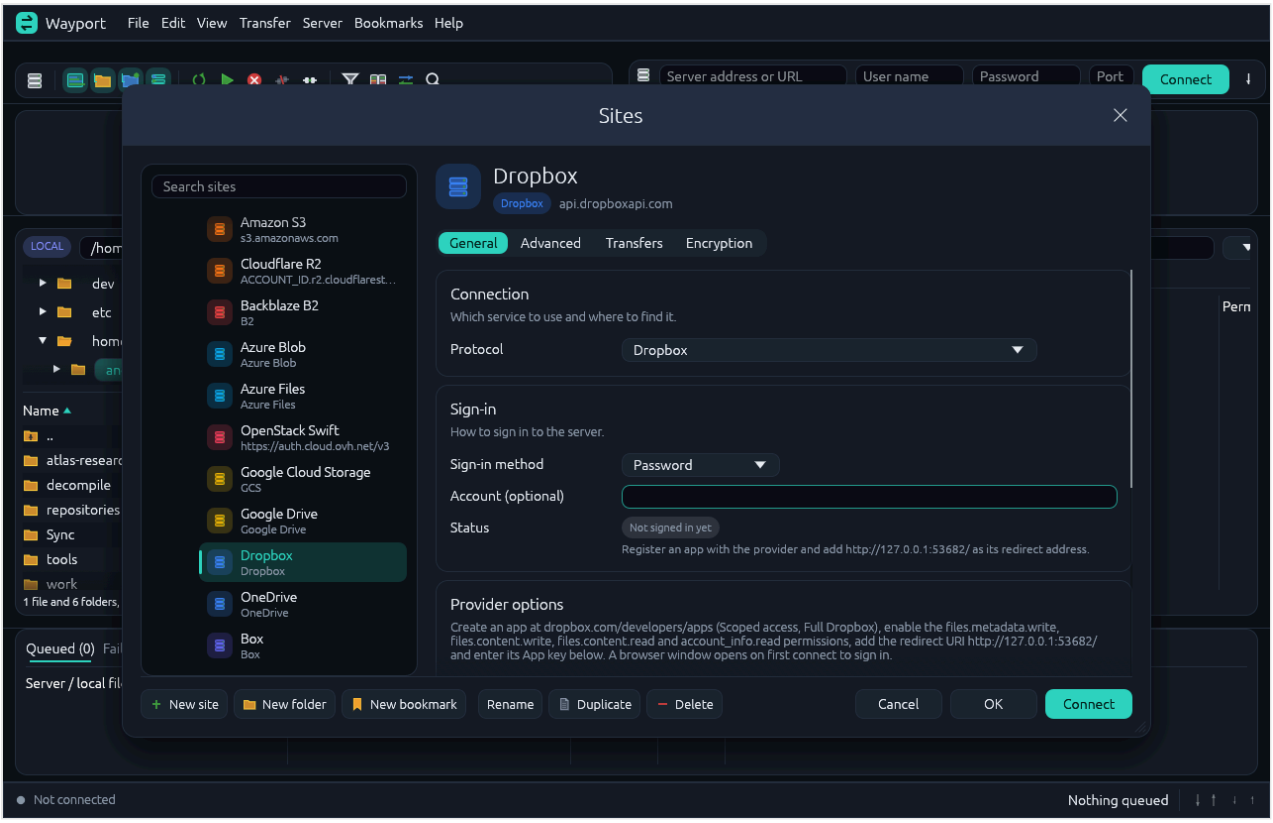
Google Drive fields

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 (advanced)	Lists "Shared with me" instead of My Drive.	Off
Root folder ID (advanced)	Start in this folder, e.g. a "Computers" backup.	Empty
Google Docs download formats (advanced)	Comma-separated. The first format a document supports wins (e.g. pdf, odt, ods, csv, txt).	`docx,xlsx,pptx,svg`
Resumable upload above (MiB) (advanced)	Smaller files upload in one request.	8
Upload chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw 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 below.

Setting up a Dropbox site

1. Click **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

Dropbox fields

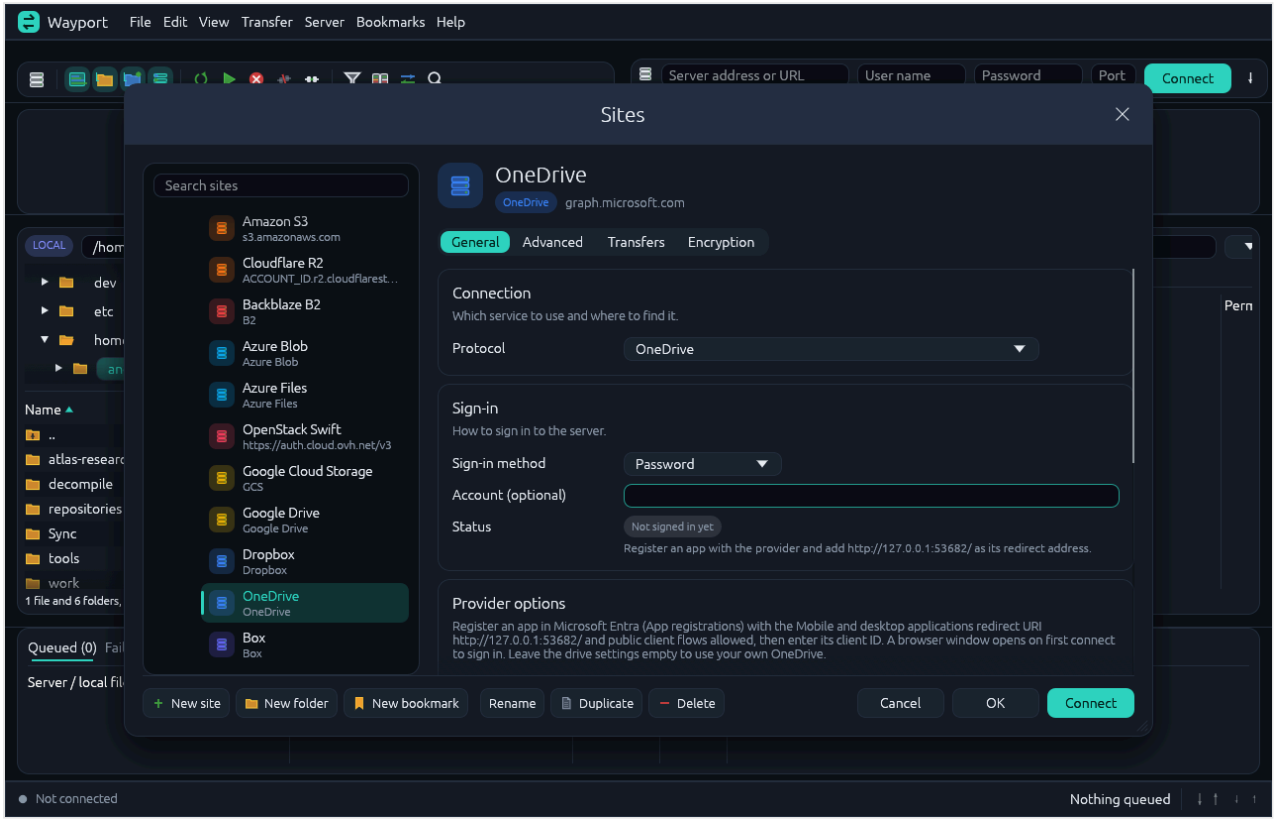
Setting	What it does	Default
App key	From the Settings tab of your Dropbox app. Required.	Empty
App secret	Optional; sign-in works without it.	Empty
Upload chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	Larger files upload in chunks of this size. At most 150.	48

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 raw 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 below.

Setting up a OneDrive site

1. Click **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 **Advanced options** and type its **Drive ID**.
6. Click **Connect** and sign in in the browser.

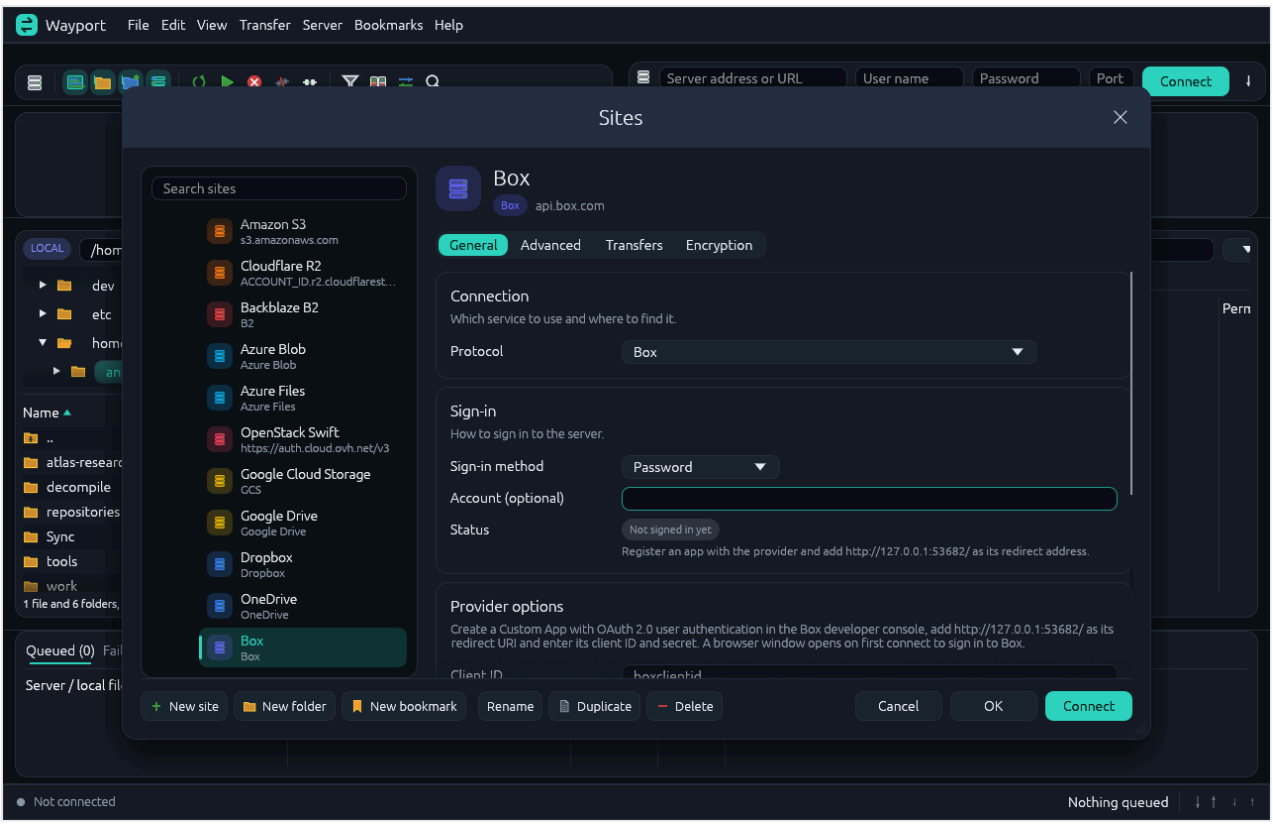
OneDrive fields

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 (advanced)	Opens a specific drive, such as a SharePoint document library.	Empty (your OneDrive)
Drive type (advanced)	Detect, Personal, Business or SharePoint document library.	Detect
Delete permanently instead of moving to the recycle bin (advanced)	Skips the recycle bin.	Off
Upload chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw 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 below.

Setting up a Box site

1. Click **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **Box**.
3. Paste the **Client ID** and **Client secret**. Both are required.
4. Click **Connect** and sign in to Box in the browser.

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 (advanced)	`0` is "All Files". The ID is the number at the end of a folder's web address.	`0`
Act as user ID (advanced)	Enterprise admins only: the numeric Box user ID to act as.	Empty

Authorization URL (advanced)	Leave empty for `https://account.box.com/api/oauth2/authorize`.	Empty
Token URL (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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. Pick **Password** as the sign-in method 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**. You see the list of shares.

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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. Raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 (advanced)	Your Object Storage namespace.	Looked up
Storage tier (advanced)	Standard, Infrequent access or Archive for uploads.	Bucket default
Multipart chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	Part size for large uploads. At least 5 MiB.	5
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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) (advanced)	Part size for large uploads. At least 4 MiB.	4
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	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.

3.22 Internet 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **Internet Archive**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Set **Sign-in 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 (advanced)	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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

3.24 pCloud

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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 raw commands are not supported.

> **Tip**
> Picked the wrong region? Wayport tries the other one and says so in the activity 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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

Setting up an OpenDrive site

1. Click **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **OpenDrive**.
3. Type your **User name** and **Password**. These are the details you use on opendrive.com.
4. Click **Connect**.

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) (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **SugarSync**.
3. Paste the **App ID**, **Access Key ID** and **Private Access Key**.
4. Type your **Email address** and **Password**.
5. Click **Connect**.

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 raw 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 **New site**.

2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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 raw 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 mountpoint.

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 **New site** and set **Protocol** to **Jottacloud**.
4. Leave **Service** on **Personal login token**.
5. Paste the token into **Personal login token**.
6. Click **Connect**.

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 **New site** and set **Protocol** 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.

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 (advanced)	`Jotta` is the built-in device of the official apps. Other devices hold computer backups.	`Jotta`
Mountpoint (advanced)	`Archive` is the archive section. `Sync` is the synchronised folder.	`Archive`
Delete permanently instead of moving to the trash (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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 (advanced)	`/` is everything the account can reach. `root` is the account's own top folder.	`/`
Chunked upload above (MiB) (advanced)	Larger files are uploaded in chunks. At most 2047.	96
Upload chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw commands are not supported.

> **Tip**
> Switched **Access** to read only? Click **Sign out** in the site's settings 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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) (advanced)	Larger files go to Zoho's streaming upload server. At least 10.	10

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 raw 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.

3.33 premiumize.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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **premiumize.me**.
3. Paste your **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

premiumize.me fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	From your account page. Kept like a password.	Empty
OAuth client ID (advanced)	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 (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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) (advanced)	Larger files are sent in checked chunks.	128
Upload chunk size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 **Enter your verification code** box and click **OK**.

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 activity 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 (advanced)	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 raw 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.

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 the advanced options.
5. Click **Connect**.

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 (advanced)	Opens a team workspace instead of your own files.	Empty
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	Larger files upload in parts.	5
Part size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **PikPak**.
3. Type your **Email or phone**.
4. Type your PikPak **Password**.
5. Click **Connect**.

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 (advanced)	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) (advanced)	Smaller files are sent in a single request.	200
Upload part size (MiB) (advanced)	Raised automatically so a file needs at most 10000 parts.	5
Device ID (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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) (advanced)	Smaller files are sent in a single request. At most 20.	20

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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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. **Refresh** 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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 **Protocol** 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.

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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** (**Edit > Settings > Passwords**) 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 (advanced)	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
App version (advanced)	Sent to Proton with every request. Leave empty unless Proton rejects the default.	Empty

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 raw 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 the app version"**: Proton only accepts known apps. Check for a Wayport update, or ask in the Wayport project for a working **App version**.
- **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 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

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
First year in media/by-year (advanced)	Year folders start at this year.	2000
Show archived media (advanced)	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 raw 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.

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 (advanced)	Optional upload preset applied to uploads.	Empty
API address (advanced)	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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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 (advanced)	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.

3.47 1Fichier

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **1Fichier**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **Gofile**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the token into **API token**.
4. Click **Connect**. 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 (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 (advanced)	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 raw commands are not supported.

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

3.52 FileLu

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **FileLu**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

FileLu fields

Setting	What it does	Default
API key	The Rclone key from My Account on filelu.com. Required.	Empty
Upload cutoff (MiB) (advanced)	Larger files upload in parts.	500
Part size (MiB) (advanced)	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 raw commands are not supported.

3.53 dosya.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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **dosya.dev**. There is no server address to enter.
3. Paste the key into **API key**.
4. Click **Connect**.

If your key reaches several workspaces

1. The connection stops and the **Activity 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.

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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **Enterprise File Fabric**.
3. Type your Fabric's address into **Fabric address**, for example `storagemadeeasy.com`, `eu.storagemadeeasy.com` or `yourfabric.smestorage.com`.
4. Paste the token into **Permanent token**.
5. Click **Connect**.

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 (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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 raw 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.

3.56 Quatrix

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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

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) (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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.

Seafile fields

Setting	What it does	Default
User name	Usually your email address. Leave empty to use an API token.	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** to **Shade**.
3. Type the **Drive ID**.
4. Paste the API key into **API key**.
5. Click **Connect**.

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) (advanced)	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 raw 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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

HTTP listing fields

Setting	What it does	Default
Don't ask for file sizes (advanced)	Skips one request per file. Faster, but no sizes or dates, and links to missing files may appear.	Off
Folders don't end with / (advanced)	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 **New site**.
2. Set **Protocol** 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**.

DOI fields

Setting	What it does	Default
DOI	The dataset's DOI. Required.	Empty
Provider		

(advanced)	Zenodo, Dataverse or InvenioRDM. Set it if the site isn't recognised.	Detect automatically
DOI resolver API (advanced)	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 activity 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 **Signed in** 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.

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 and Google Cloud Storage 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.

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

CHAPTER 4

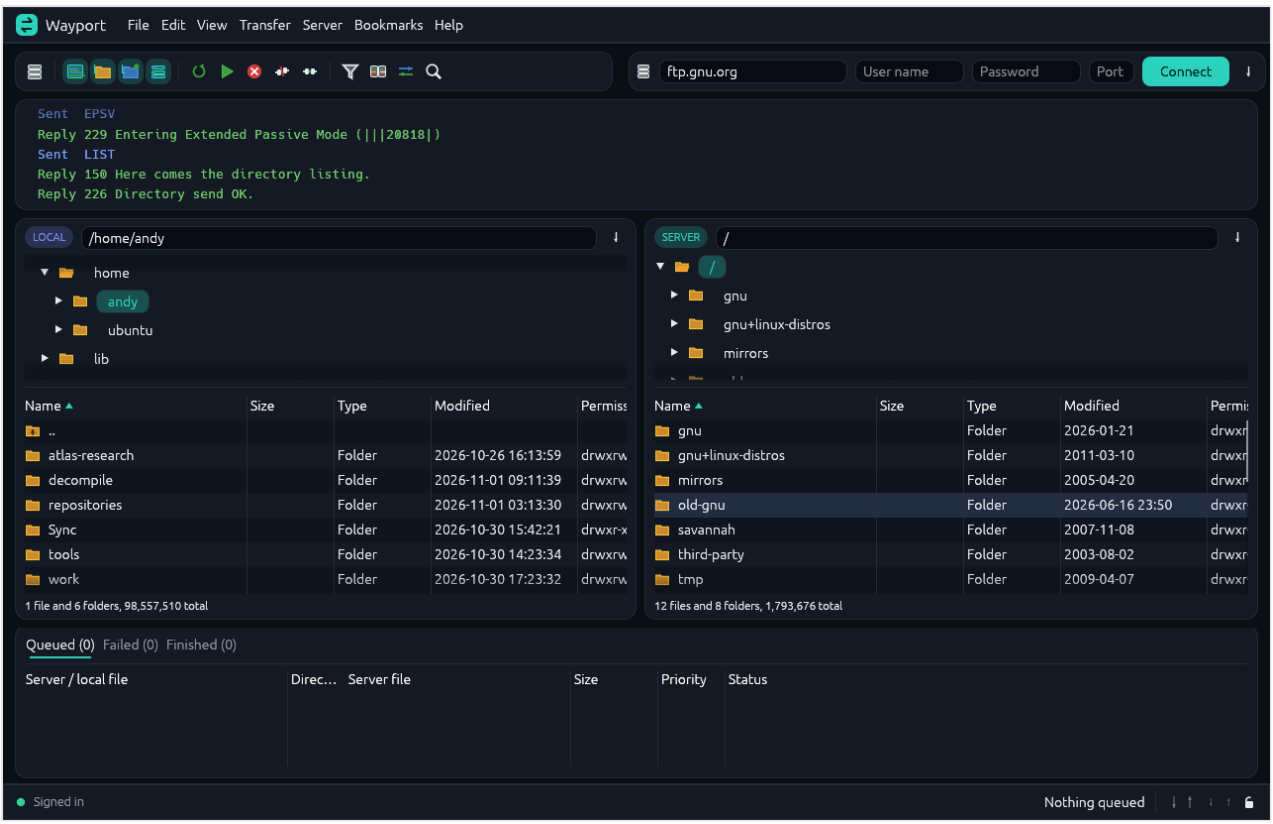
Transfers and browsing

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

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** panel at the bottom. Press **Ctrl+P** to start or pause transfers.
- If a file already exists, Wayport asks what to do. Tick **Do this for all files** to stop it asking.
- 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 panel underneath.

The **This computer** pane (left, tagged **LOCAL**) shows your computer. The **Server** pane (right, tagged **SERVER**) shows the server you're connected to. Each pane sits on its own rounded card.

Each pane has three parts:

1. A **path box** at the top, next to the tag. 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). 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**
> Hide or show the trees with **Ctrl+R** (this computer) and **Ctrl+Shift+R** (server), or from the **View** menu. The layout of the panes is chosen in Settings, see Settings.

Folder tree menus

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

Local tree	Server tree
Upload	**Download**

New folder	**New folder**
Refresh	**Refresh**
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

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.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> **Not supported yet:** hiding columns or changing their order from the interface.

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 Settings, under **File lists** (see Settings).
- You can't change the sort order while Compare folders is on.

Selecting files

To…	Do this
Select one item	Click it

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 Compare folders is on.

The status line

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 filters are hiding items it adds `, 2 hidden by filters`.

Turn these lines on or off with **View → File list status lines**.

Hidden files

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

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

This affects both panes. On the server side it 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

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 does (transfer, open for editing, or nothing) in Settings under **File lists**.

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).

The files land 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 panel until you choose **Transfer → Start transfers** (**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 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.
- **"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

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

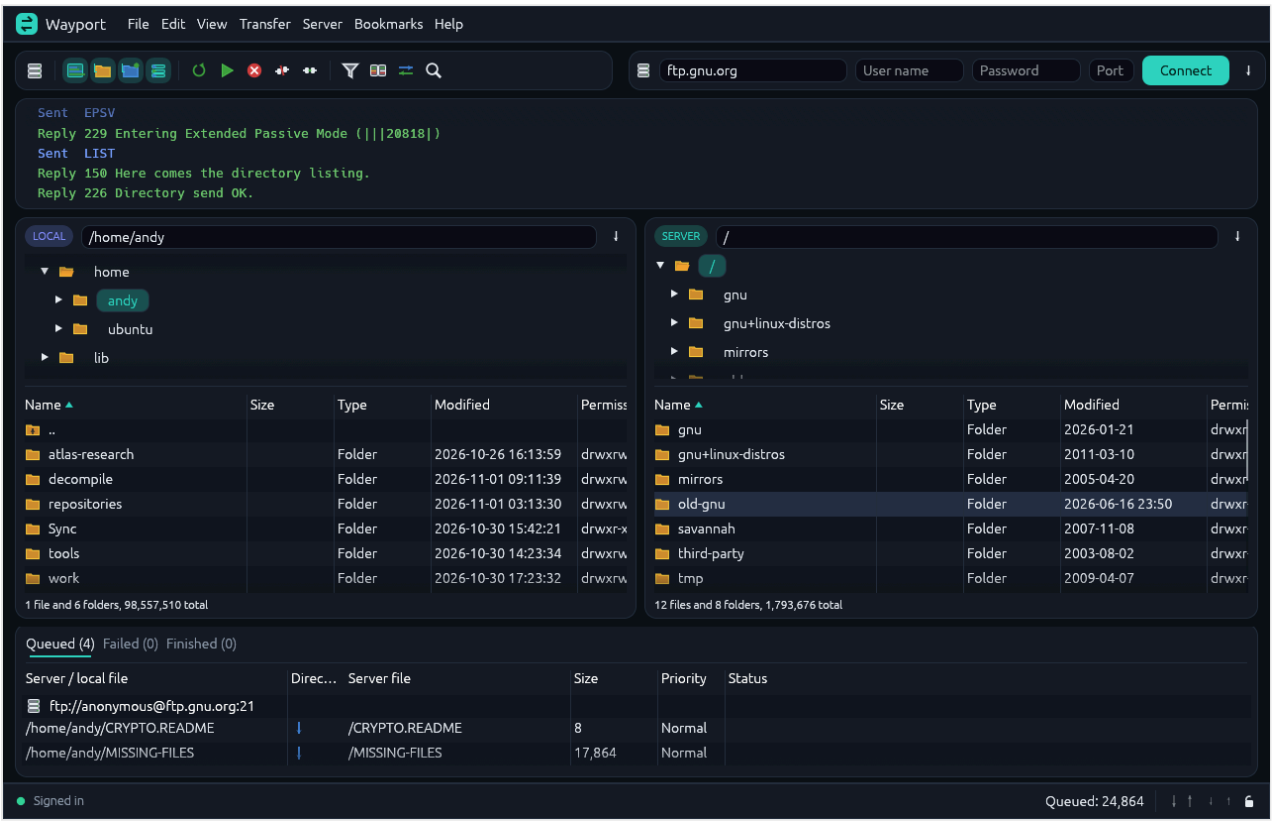
Local pane	Another local folder	**Moves** the files on your computer
Server pane	Another server folder	**Moves** the files on the server

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 panel



The Transfers panel with four queued downloads under one server

Queued downloads, grouped under the server they come from.

Every upload and download goes through the Transfers panel at the bottom of the window. Show or hide it with **Ctrl+Shift+Q**.

Tabs

Tab	What's in it

Queued (n)	Waiting and running transfers, grouped by server
Failed (n)	Transfers that gave up. The last column shows the **Reason**
Finished (n)	Finished transfers

If you set **Activity log** to **As a tab in the transfers panel** (Settings, **Interface** page), an **Activity log** tab appears here too.

Columns

Column	What it shows
Server / local file	The server (bold row) or the file on your computer
Direction	Down arrow for downloads, up arrow for uploads
Server file	The full path on the server
Size	File size (`?` if unknown)
Priority	Lowest, Low, Normal, High or Highest
Status	A progress bar with percentage, speed and time left (ETA) while running

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

Starting and stopping

- **Ctrl+P**, the green play button on the toolbar, or **Transfer → Start transfers** / **Pause transfers** 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 Settings under **Transfers** (1 to 10).

Right-click menu: Queued

Item	What it does
Start transfers / **Pause transfers**	Start or pause the transfers
Stop and clear all	Stop the transfers and empty the list. Wayport asks first
Remove selected	Remove the selected items (or press **Delete**)
Priority	Highest to Lowest. Higher priority items go first
When a file already exists...	Choose what happens if the selected items already exist at the destination
When all transfers finish	What to do when everything has finished (see below)

Right-click menu: Failed and Finished

Tab	Items
Failed	**Retry selected**, **Retry all**, **Remove selected**, **Clear all**
Finished	**Remove selected**, **Clear all**, **Clear 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 are set under **Connection** in Settings.

When all transfers finish

Right-click the **Queued** tab and open **When all transfers finish**:

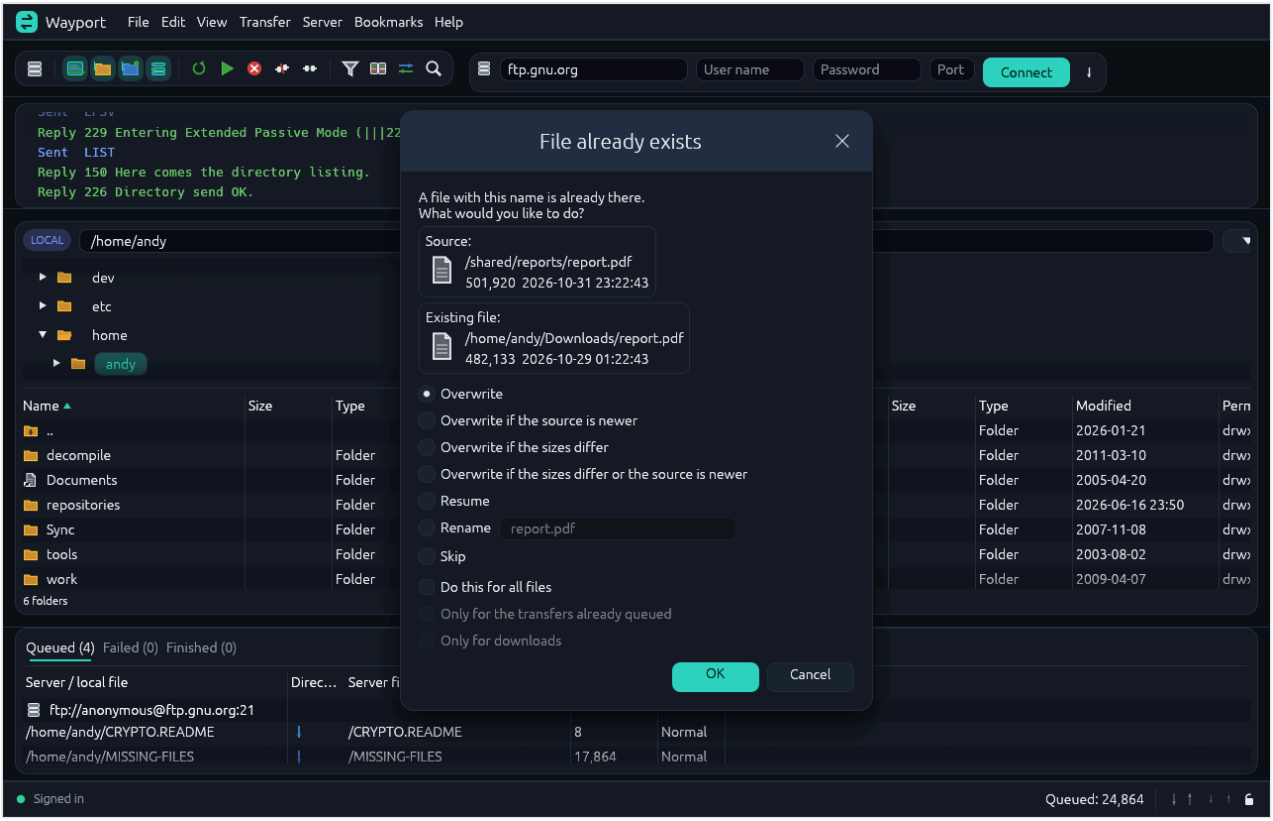
Choice	What happens
Nothing	Nothing (default)
Quit Wayport (this time only)	Wayport closes
Run a command...	Runs a program you name. Wayport asks for the full path and arguments
Play a sound	Plays a short sound
Flash the window	Flashes or highlights the Wayport window
Sleep the computer (this time only)	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. Suspend, shut down and reboot give you a 10-second countdown with a **Cancel** button first.

Transfers survive a restart

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

4.6 When a file already exists



The File already exists dialog with source and existing file details and a list of actions

Wayport shows both files so you can compare size and date.

If a file of the same name is already at the destination, Wayport asks what to do:

Action	What it does
Overwrite	Replace the target
Overwrite if the source is newer	Replace only if the source has a later date, otherwise skip
Overwrite if the sizes differ	Replace only if the sizes differ, otherwise skip
Overwrite if the sizes differ or the source is newer	Either of the above
Resume	Carry on from where an earlier transfer stopped (greyed out if not possible)
Rename	Save under the name you type in the box
Skip	Leave the target alone and skip this file

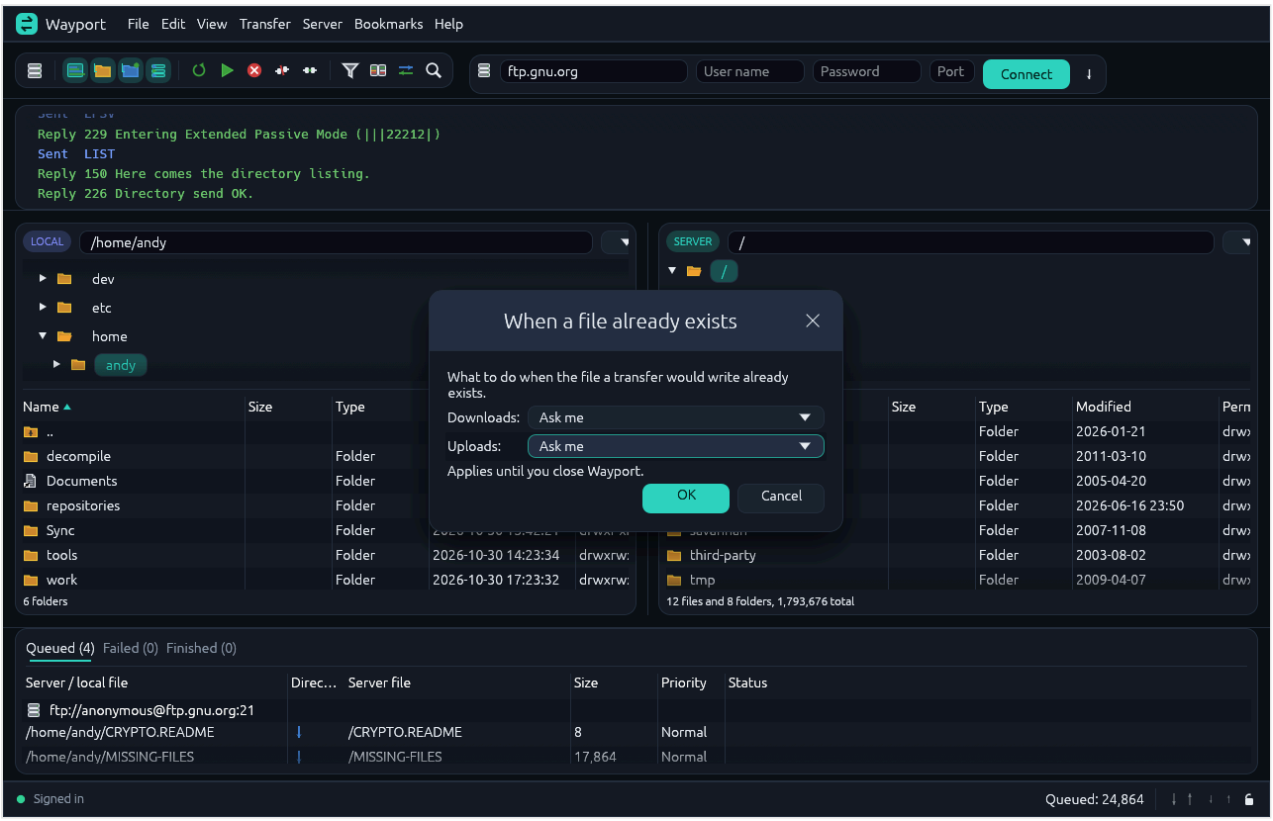
Clicking **Cancel** skips the file.

Stop it asking every time

1. Pick an action.
2. Tick **Do this for all files**.

3. Optionally tick **Only for the transfers already queued** (forget the choice when Wayport closes).
4. Optionally tick **Only for downloads** (or **Only for uploads**).
5. Click **OK**.

Setting the default in advance



The When a file already exists dialog

Separate choices for downloads and uploads.

- **Transfer → When a file already exists…** sets the action for downloads and uploads for **this session only**.
- To make it permanent, use the **Existing files** page in Settings.
- To change it for just some queued files, select them in the Transfers panel, right-click, and choose **When a file already exists…**.

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

4.7 Resuming transfers

If a download stops part-way, the partial file stays on your disk. Next time you download it, choose **Resume** in the file exists dialog and Wayport carries on from where it stopped. If the target is already as big as the source, the file is skipped.

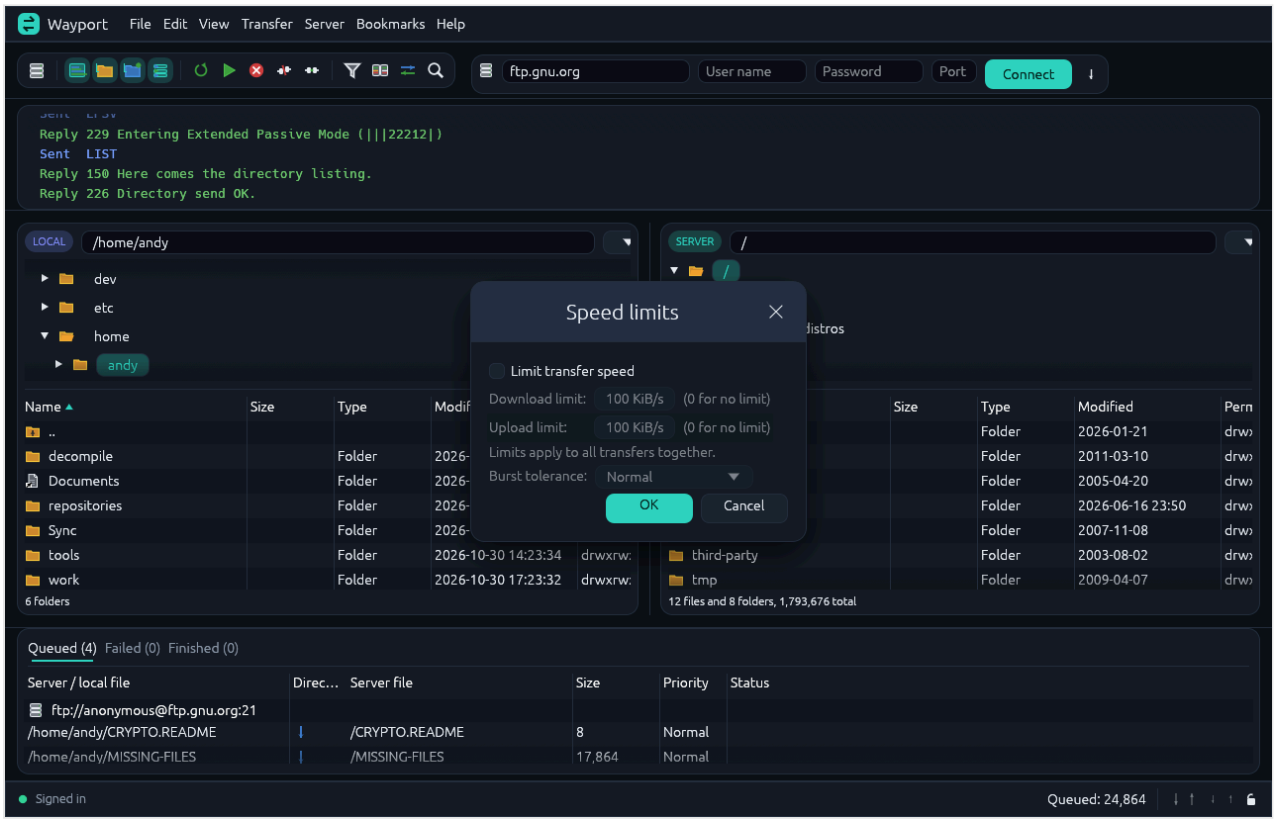
Connection type	Resume downloads	Resume uploads
FTP	Yes, if the server supports it	Yes
SFTP	Yes	Yes
WebDAV and all cloud storage	Yes	No, uploads start again from the beginning

ASCII-mode (text) FTP transfers don't resume unless you allow it in Settings under **Existing files**.

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

See Connection types for more detail on each service.

4.8 Speed limits



The Speed limits dialog

Limits apply to all connections together.

Speed limits are off by default.

1. Open **Transfer → Speed limits → Configure...**.
2. Tick **Limit transfer speed**.
3. Enter a **Download limit** and **Upload limit** in KiB/s. Enter 0 for no limit.
4. Choose a **Burst tolerance** (how far the speed may briefly overshoot).
5. Click **OK**.

Setting	What it does	Default
Limit transfer speed	Turns limiting on or off	Off
Download limit	Maximum total download speed, KiB/s	100
Upload limit	Maximum total upload speed, KiB/s	100
Burst tolerance	Allows short bursts above the limit	Normal

> **Tip**
> The two small arrows at the right of the status bar show whether limits are on. Click them to toggle limits; right-click for **Configure...**. Also **Transfer → Speed limits → Enabled**.

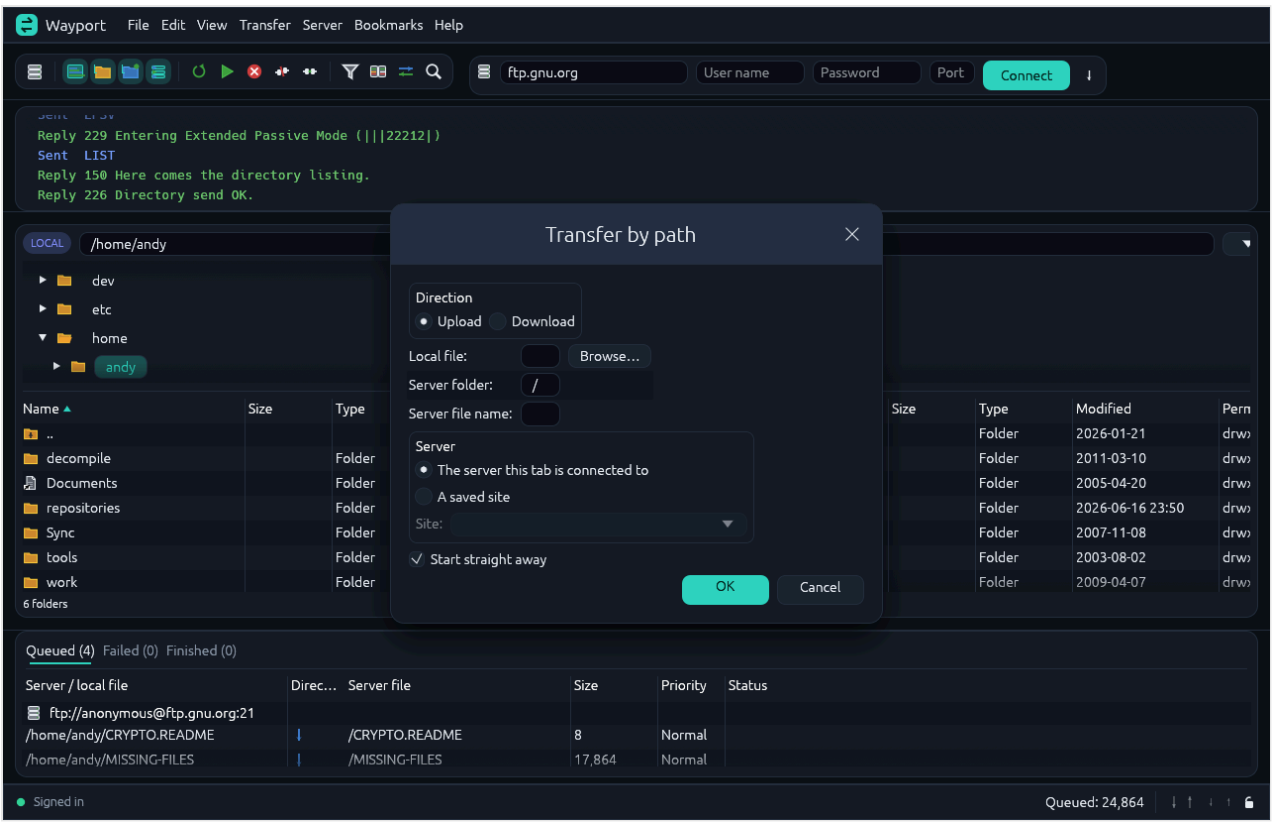
4.9 Transfer type and timestamps

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

Setting	What it does	Default
Transfer mode → Auto / ASCII / Binary	How FTP sends files. ASCII converts line endings for text files; Binary sends files exactly as they are. Auto picks for you based on the file type	Auto
Keep original modified times	Gives the copy the same modification date as the original	Off

Which file types count as text in Auto mode is set in Settings under **File types**.

4.10 Transfer by path



The Transfer by path dialog

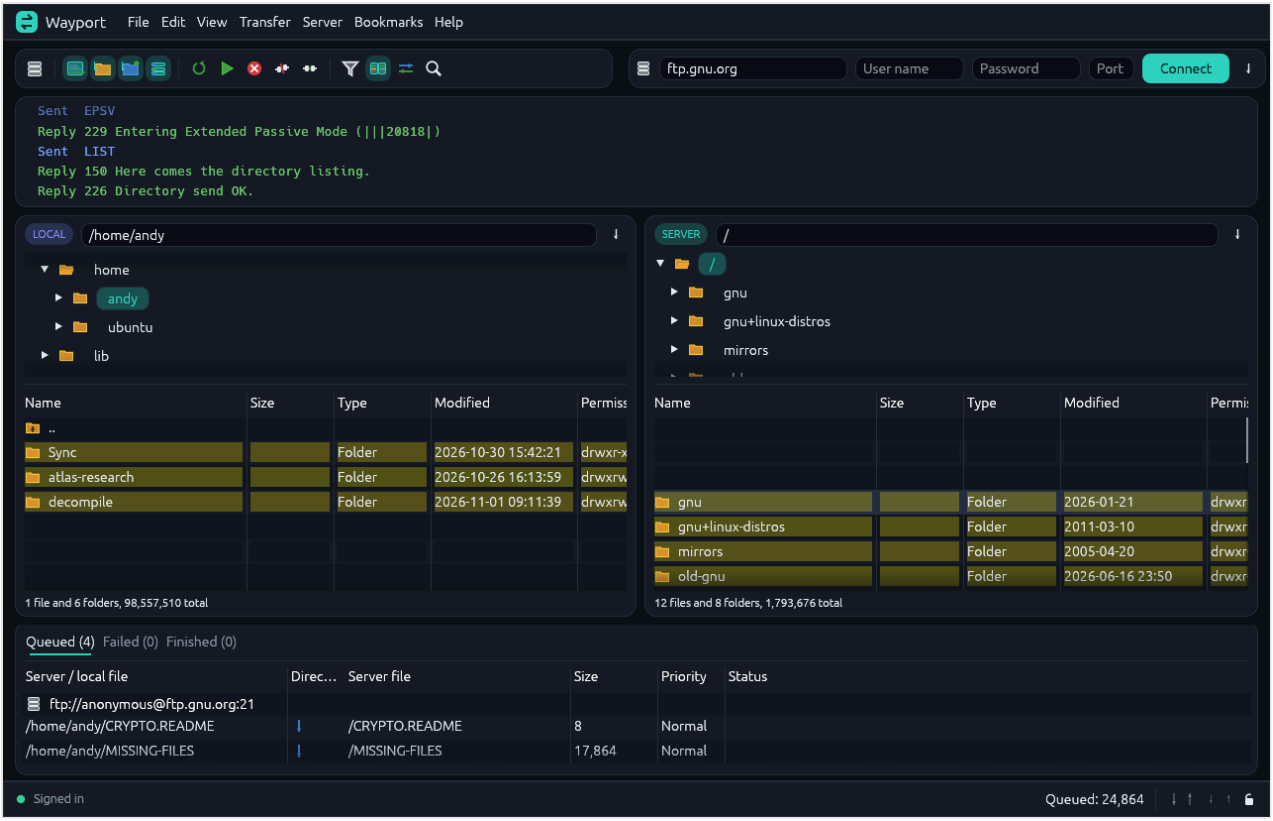
Type the exact paths yourself.

Use this when you know the exact path of a file and don't want to browse to it.

1. Open **Transfer → Transfer by path...** (**Ctrl+M**).
2. Choose **Upload** or **Download** under **Direction**.
3. Fill in **Local file** (or click **Browse...**), **Server folder** and **Server file name**.
4. Under **Server**, choose **The server this tab is connected to** or **A saved site** and pick one.
5. Leave **Start straight away** ticked to start straight away, or untick it to just queue the file.
6. Click **OK**.

For uploads, the local file must exist and must not be a folder.

4.11 Compare folders



Compare folders with highlighted rows in both panes

Rows line up across both panes. Coloured rows differ.

Compare folders 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 comparison button on the toolbar, or choose **View → Compare folders**.

Colour	Meaning
Yellow	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.

Comparison options

Choose these under **View** (or right-click the toolbar button):

Option	What it does	Default
Compare by size	Mark files whose sizes differ	
Compare by modified time	Mark files whose dates differ	Selected

Hide matching files	Show only the differences	Off

Times less than a minute apart count as the same. Folders are never marked as different.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> While comparing, 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 Linked browsing

With linked browsing on, opening a folder on one side opens the matching folder on the other side.

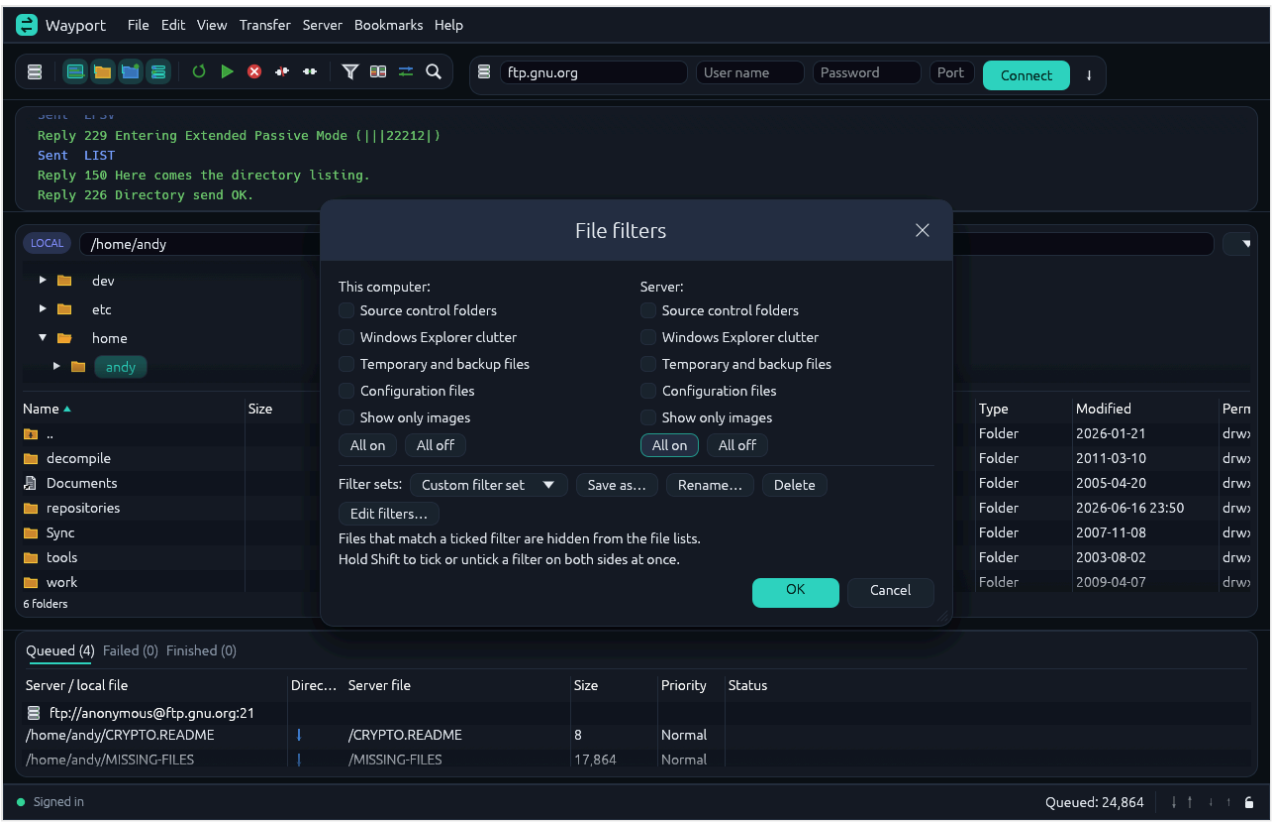
1. Open a local folder and the matching server folder. These become the starting points.
2. Press **Ctrl+Y**, click the linked browsing button on the toolbar, or choose **View → Linked browsing**.
3. Now open subfolders on either side. The other side follows.

What can go wrong:

- **The local folder doesn't exist.** Wayport offers to create it. Click **Yes** to create it, or **No** to turn linked browsing off.
- **You leave the starting folder** on either side. Wayport turns linked browsing off (or asks first, for the local side).

> 💡 **Tip**
> Bookmarks and saved sites can switch linked browsing on for you. See Bookmarks and Connecting.

4.13 File filters



The File filters dialog with separate lists for this computer and the server

Tick a filter to hide matching items in that pane.

Filters 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 → File filters…** (**Ctrl+I**) or click the funnel button on the toolbar.
2. Tick the filters you want under **This computer:** and **Server:**.
3. Click **OK**.

> **Tip**
> Hold **Shift** while ticking to switch a filter on both sides at once. **Right-click** the funnel button to turn all filters off and on quickly.

Built-in filters

Filter	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

Making your own filters

1. Click **Edit filters…**.
2. Click **New** and give the filter a name.
3. Under **Applies to:**, tick **Files**, **Folders** or both.
4. Choose whether items must match **all**, **any**, **none** or **not all** of the conditions.
5. Add conditions. Each one picks a property, a test and a value:

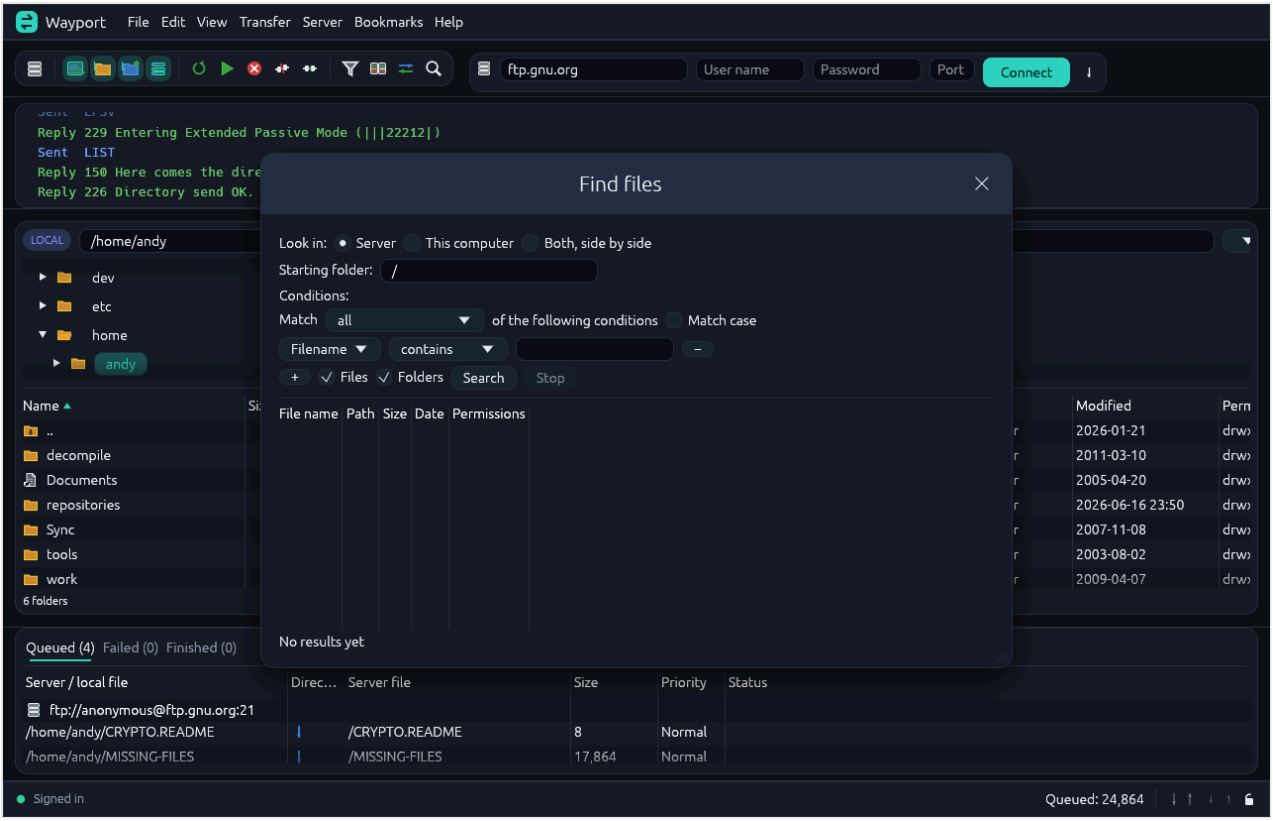
Property	Tests
Filename, **Path**	contains, is equal to, begins with, ends with, matches regex, does not contain, does not equal
Filesize (bytes)	greater than, is equal to, does not equal, less than
Attribute (Windows), **Permission** (Unix)	is set, is unset
Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	before, equals, after, does not equal

6. Tick **Match case** if needed.
7. Click **OK**.

Filter sets

A filter set remembers which filters are ticked on each side. Use the **Filter sets:** list to switch, and **Save as…**, **Rename…** and **Delete** to manage them.

4.14 Searching for files



The Find files dialog with where to look, the starting folder and conditions

Search on the server, on your computer, or both at once.

1. Press **F3**, click the magnifier on the toolbar, or choose **Server → Search the server...**.
2. Pick where to **Look in: Server**, **This computer** or **Both, side by side**.
3. Check the **Starting folder:**. It starts at the folder you're in.
4. Set the conditions. They work just like filter conditions. Use **+** and **–** to add or remove rows.
5. Untick **Files** or **Folders** if you only want one kind.
6. Click **Search**. Click **Stop** to end it early.

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**

When you download several server results, Wayport asks where to **Save to:** and whether to:

- **Put every file straight into this folder**, or
- **Keep the folder structure from the server** (recreate the folders).

Both, side by side searches both sides and shows **This computer** and **Server** columns next to each other, coloured like Compare folders.

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 asks "Upload it back to the server?"
5. Click **Yes** to upload, or **No** to leave the server copy alone.

In that dialog you can also tick:

- **Finish editing and delete the local copy**, to stop tracking it after this upload.
- **Do the same for the other changed files**, when several files changed at once.

> **Tip**
> Which editor opens is set under **File editing** and **Open-with rules** in Settings.

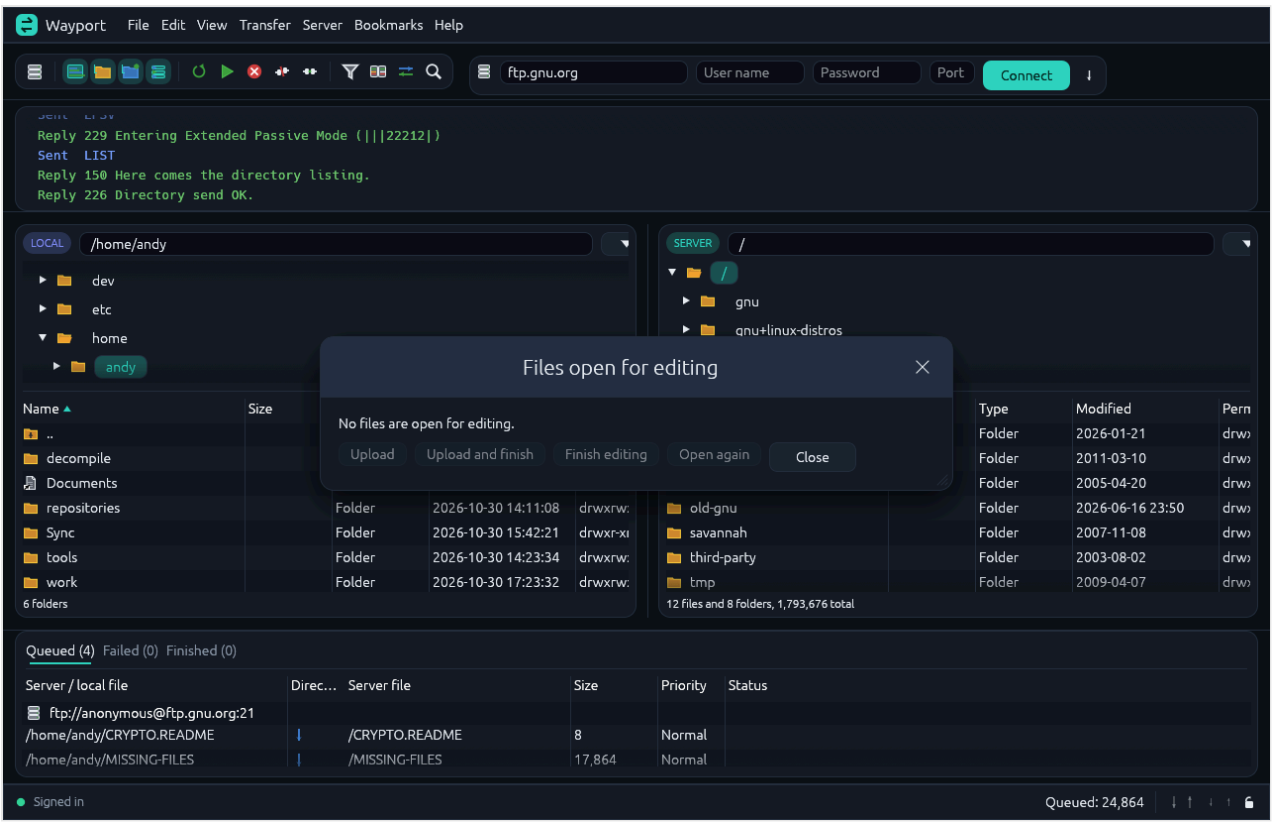
No editor for this file type?

Wayport asks **How should these files be opened?** Choose one of:

- **The program your system uses for this type**.
- **Wayport's default editor** (if you've set one).
- **Another program:** and browse to a program.

Tick **Remember this for files of these types** to skip the question next time.

Files open for editing



The Files open for editing dialog

Every file you have open, and what Wayport is doing with it.

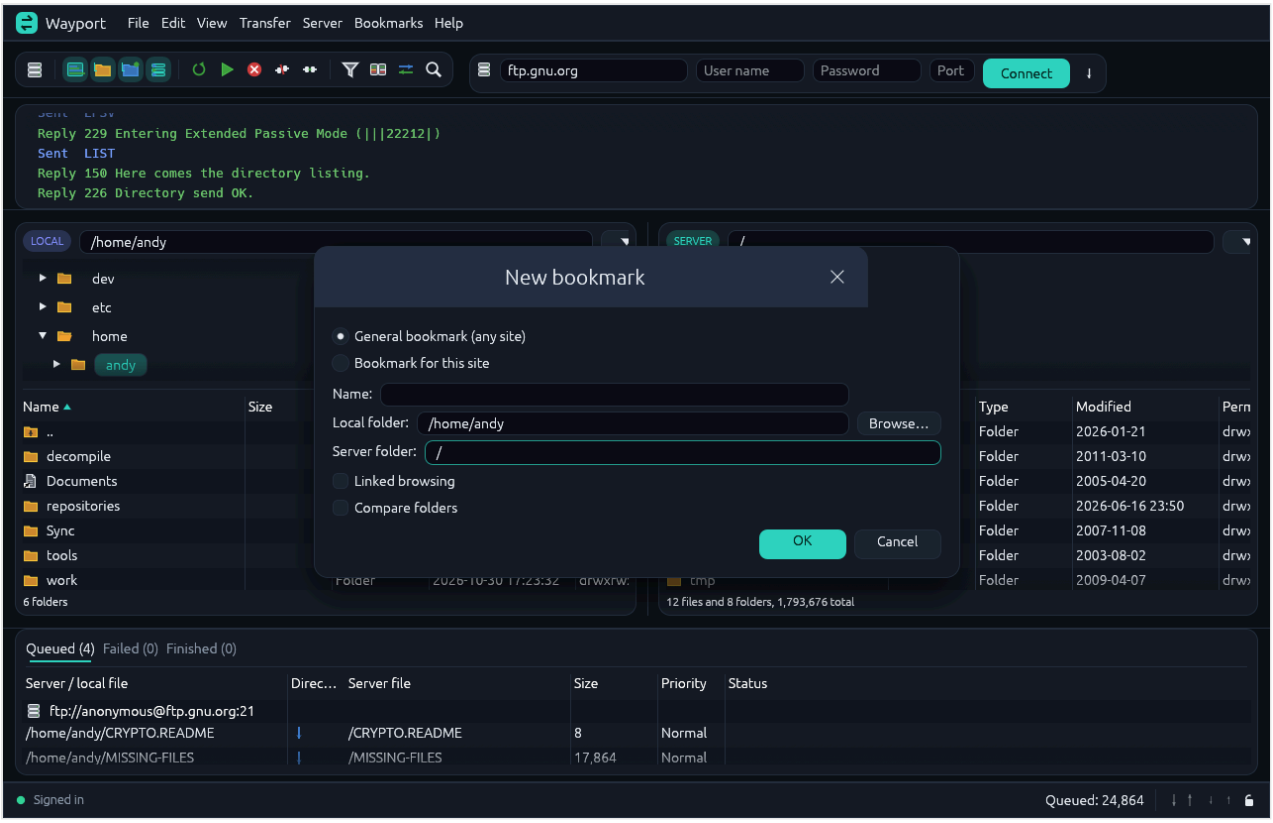
Open **File → Files open for editing…** to see the list.

Button	What it does
Upload	Send the current version to the server now
Upload and finish	Upload, then stop tracking and delete the local copy
Finish editing	Stop tracking without uploading
Open again	Open the file in its editor again
Close	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. Local files can be edited too: right-click in the local pane and choose **Edit**.

4.16 Bookmarks



The New bookmark dialog

A bookmark stores a local folder, a remote folder, or both.

A bookmark takes you straight to a pair of folders.

Adding a bookmark

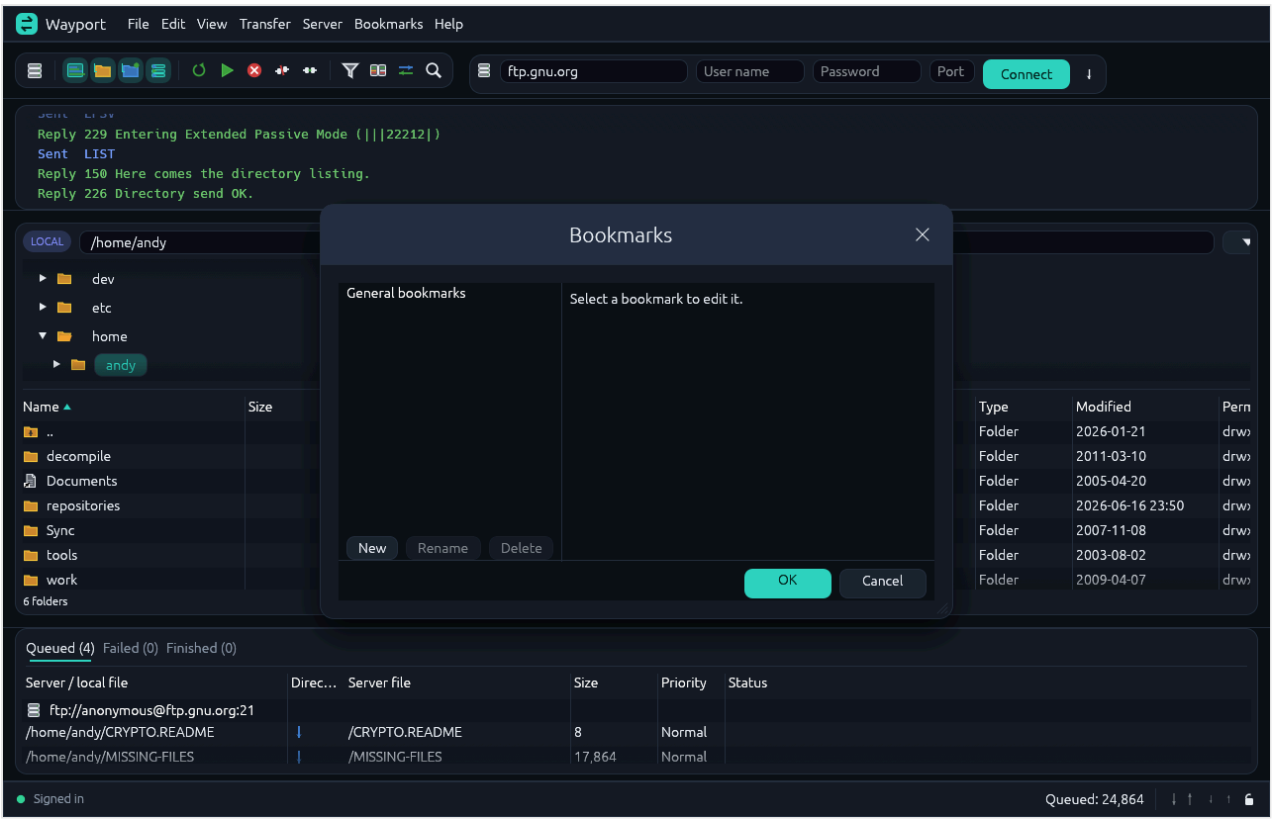
1. Open the folders you want to remember.
2. Choose **Bookmarks → Add bookmark...** (**Ctrl+B**).
3. Choose **General bookmark (any site)** (works with any server) or **Bookmark for this site** (belongs to the current saved site).
4. Enter a **Name:**.
5. Check the **Local folder:** and **Server folder:**. Leave either blank if you don't need it.
6. Optionally tick **Linked browsing** and **Compare folders** to switch those on when you open it.
7. Click **OK**.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> Site bookmarks need the server saved under Sites. If it isn't, Wayport offers to save it for you.

Using bookmarks

Open the **Bookmarks** menu and click a name. General bookmarks come first, then the bookmarks for the site you're connected to. The remote folder only opens if you're connected.

Managing bookmarks



The Bookmarks dialog

General and site bookmarks, with New, Rename and Delete.

Bookmarks → Manage bookmarks… (**Ctrl+Shift+B**) lets you edit, add (**New**), **Rename** and **Delete** bookmarks.

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.

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.

Deleting

1. Select the items.
2. Press **Delete** or choose **Delete** from the right-click menu.
3. Confirm with **Yes**.

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) and **Show in file manager**.

4.18 File permissions

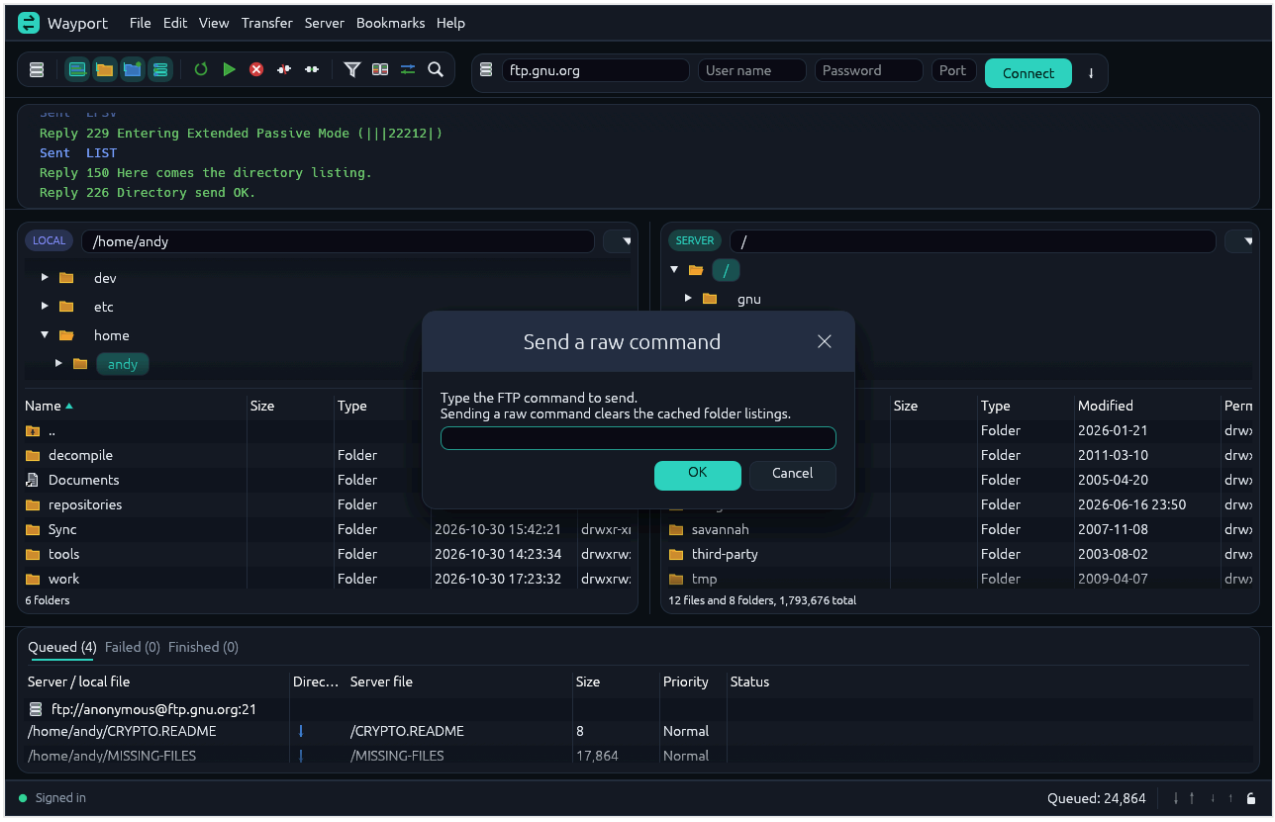
On FTP and SFTP servers you can change Unix permissions (often called chmod).

1. Select one or more remote items.
2. Right-click and choose **Permissions...**.
3. Tick **Read**, **Write** and **Execute** for **Owner**, **Group** and **Everyone**, or type an **Octal:** value such as `755`.
4. For folders, tick **Apply inside folders too** if you want the change to go deeper, and choose **Files and folders**, **Files only** or **Folders only**.
5. Click **OK**.

> **Tip**
> A greyed (mixed) tick box, or an `x` in the octal value, 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 Raw commands



The Send a raw command dialog

Send a raw command straight to an FTP server.

For FTP experts only.

1. Choose **Server → Send a raw command…**.
2. Type the raw FTP command (for example `SITE HELP`).
3. Click **OK**. The reply appears in the activity log.

If you start with `quote`, Wayport asks whether you meant to send it as is. Sending a raw command clears Wayport's cached folder listings. Other connection types show "This server type can't do that".

4.20 Copying links

1. Select one or more server files or folders.
2. Right-click and choose **Copy link**.

You get one address 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: Settings

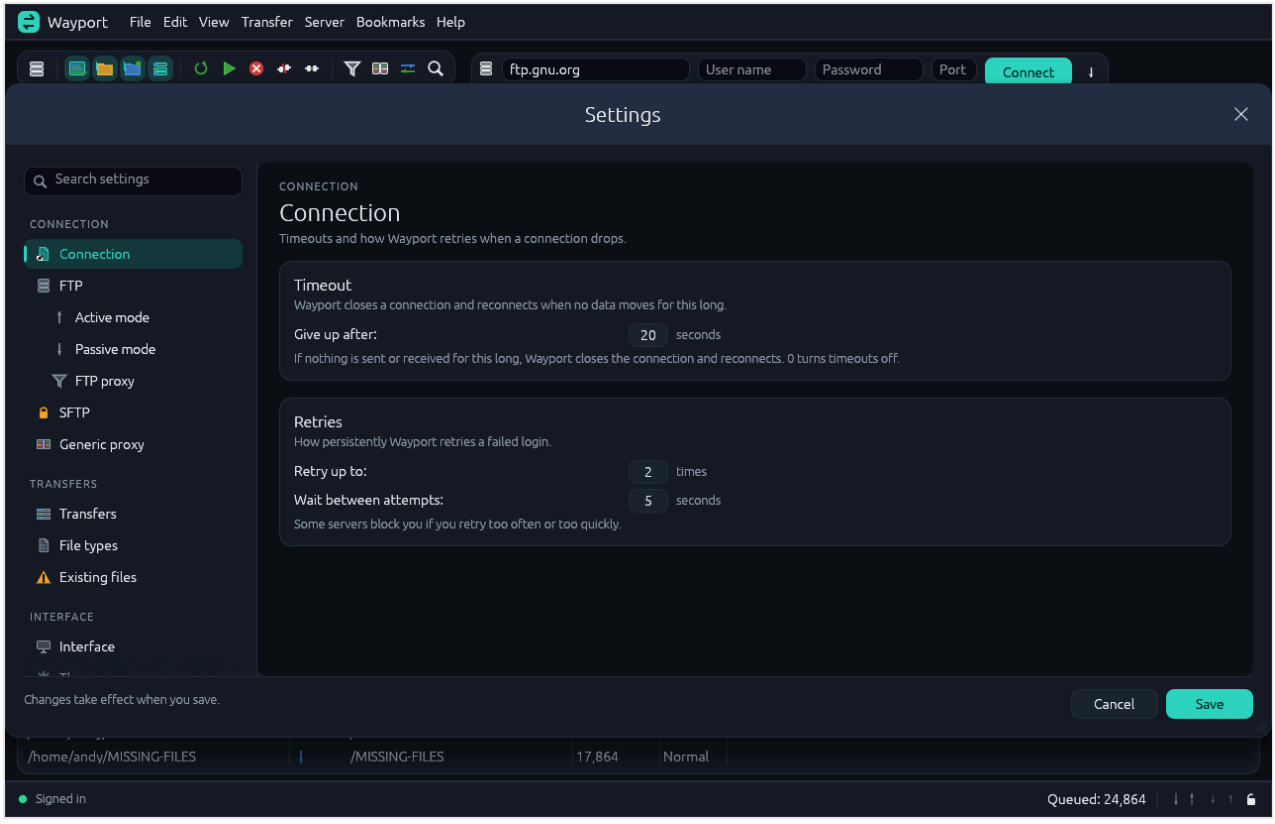
CHAPTER 5

Settings

In a hurry?

- Open settings with **Edit → Settings…**.
- Pick a page on the left (or type in **Search settings**), change what you need, then click **Save**. **Cancel** throws away every change.
- Having FTP trouble behind a router? Run **Edit → Connection setup wizard…** instead of guessing.
- Your choice of how to store passwords lives on the **Passwords** page.
- Greyed-out settings have been locked by your system administrator.

5.1 How the Settings window works



The Settings window, open on the Connection page

The page list sits on the left, grouped under CONNECTION, TRANSFERS, INTERFACE, EDITING and ADVANCED. The chosen page fills the right.

1. Click **Edit → Settings…**.

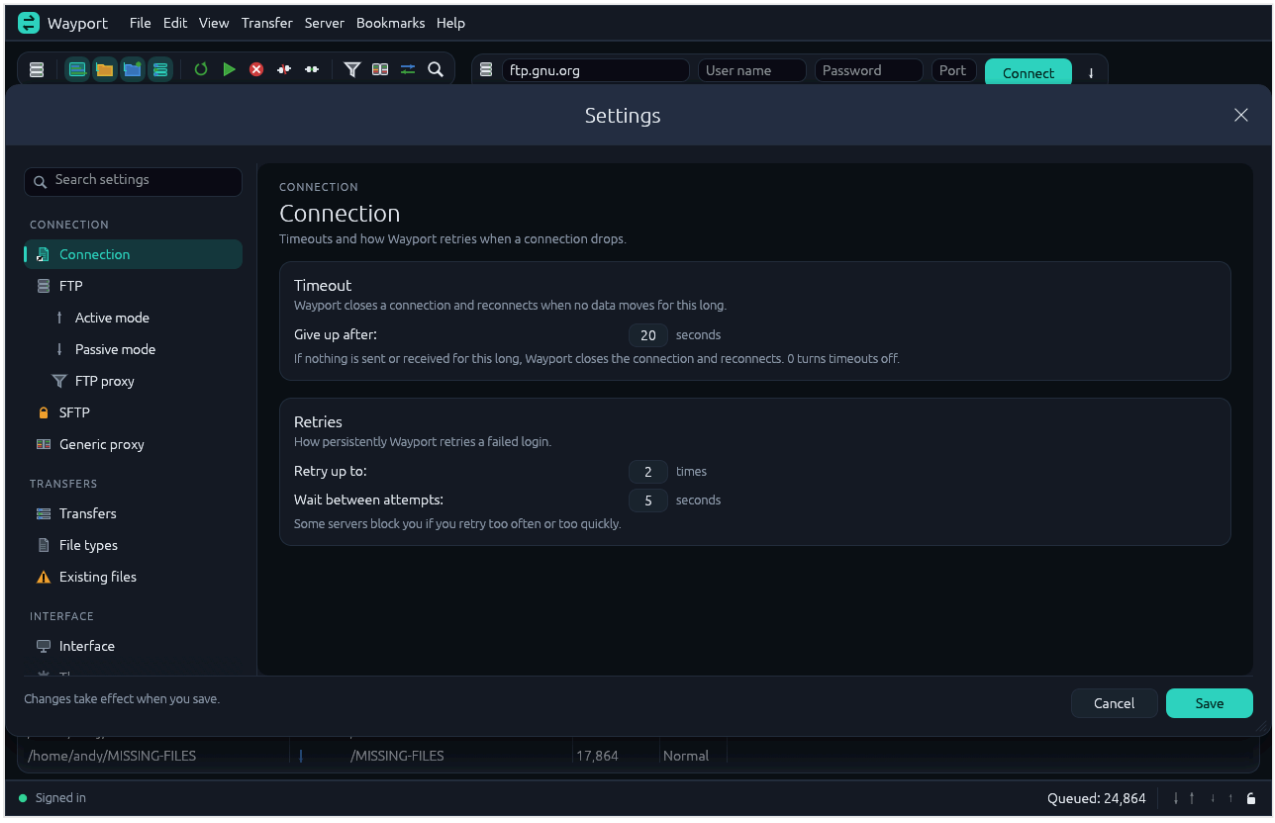
2. Click a page name in the list on the left. Can't find a setting? Type a word into **Search settings** at the top of the list to show only matching pages.
3. Change the settings you want. Each page has a title and a short description at the top, with its options grouped in cards below. You can visit as many pages as you like.
4. Click **Save** (bottom right) to save everything at once.

When you click **Save**, Wayport checks every page first. If something is wrong, it jumps to that page and shows a message telling you what to fix. Nothing is saved until every page is valid.

> **Tip**
> **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 settings may be locked. They appear greyed out and can't be changed. See Your data.

5.2 Connection



Connection settings page

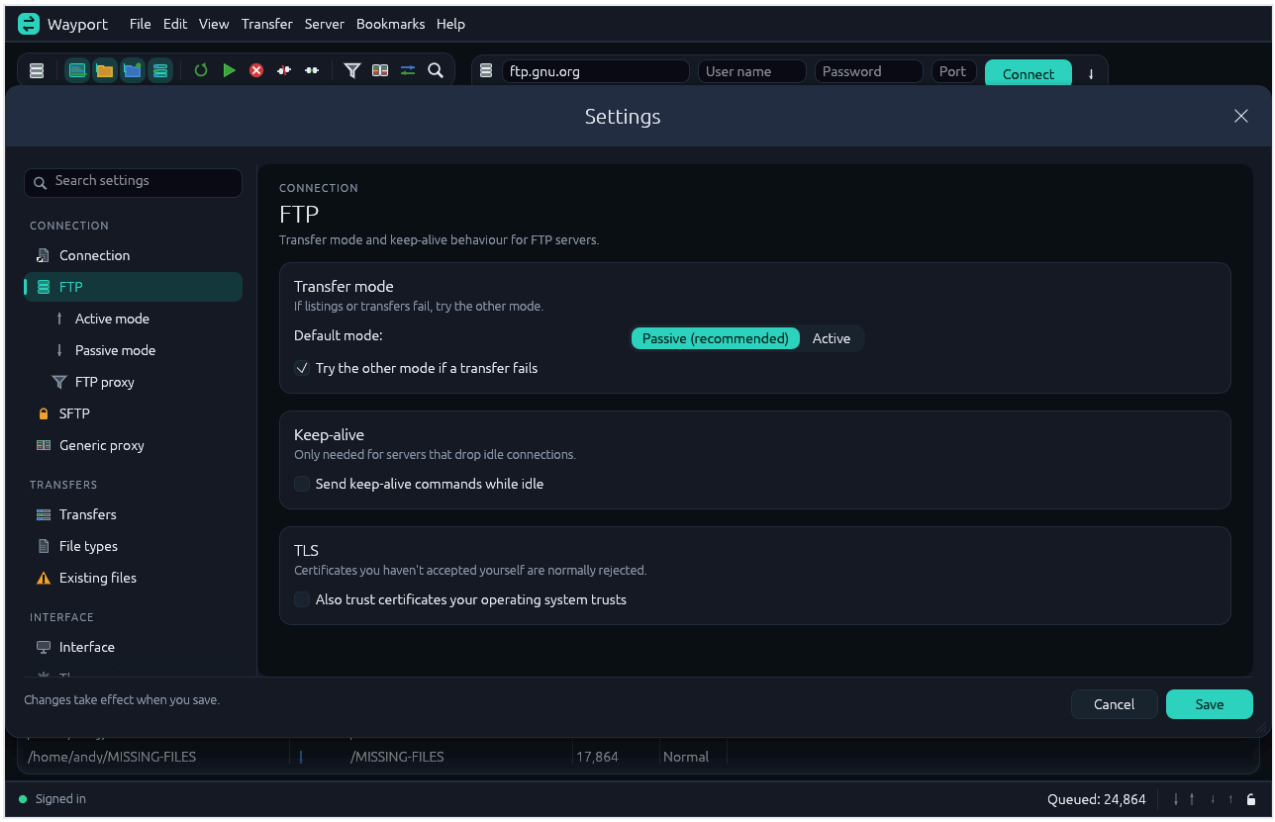
Timeouts and automatic reconnection.

These apply to every connection type.

Setting	What it does	Default
Give up after	If nothing is sent or received for this many seconds, Wayport closes the connection and tries again. Use 10–9999, or 0 to turn timeouts off.	20 seconds
Retry up to	How many times Wayport tries to reconnect after a failure (0–99).	2
Wait between attempts	How long to wait before each retry (1–999).	5 seconds

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> Some servers ban you if you reconnect too often or too quickly. Don't set the delay too low.

5.3 FTP



FTP settings page

Transfer mode and keep-alive for FTP and FTPS.

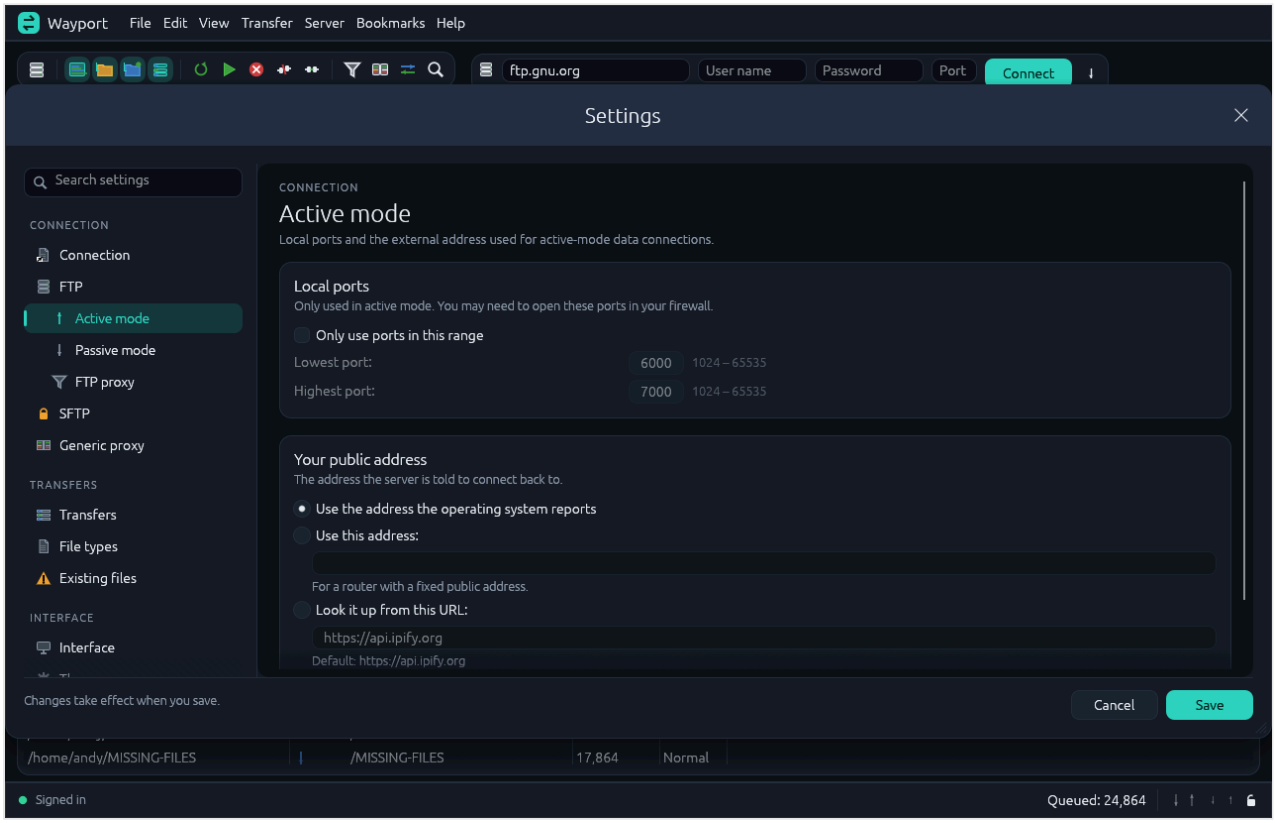
FTP uses a second connection for each file and folder listing. The **transfer mode** decides who opens it. **Passive** means Wayport connects to the server; **Active** means the server connects back to you.

Setting	What it does	Default

Default mode	**Passive (recommended)** or **Active**. The default transfer mode. Individual sites can override it under Sites.	Passive
Try the other mode if a transfer fails	If one mode fails, try the other.	On
Send keep-alive commands while idle	Sends small commands now and then so an idle connection isn't dropped. A well-behaved server doesn't need this.	Off
Also trust certificates your operating system trusts	Accepts a server's TLS certificate without asking when your operating system already trusts its issuer. Off means every certificate is shown to you first.	Off

> **Tip**
> If folder listings or transfers hang, try switching the transfer mode. The troubleshooting chapter has more.

5.4 Active mode



Active mode settings page

Ports and IP address used when the server connects back to you.

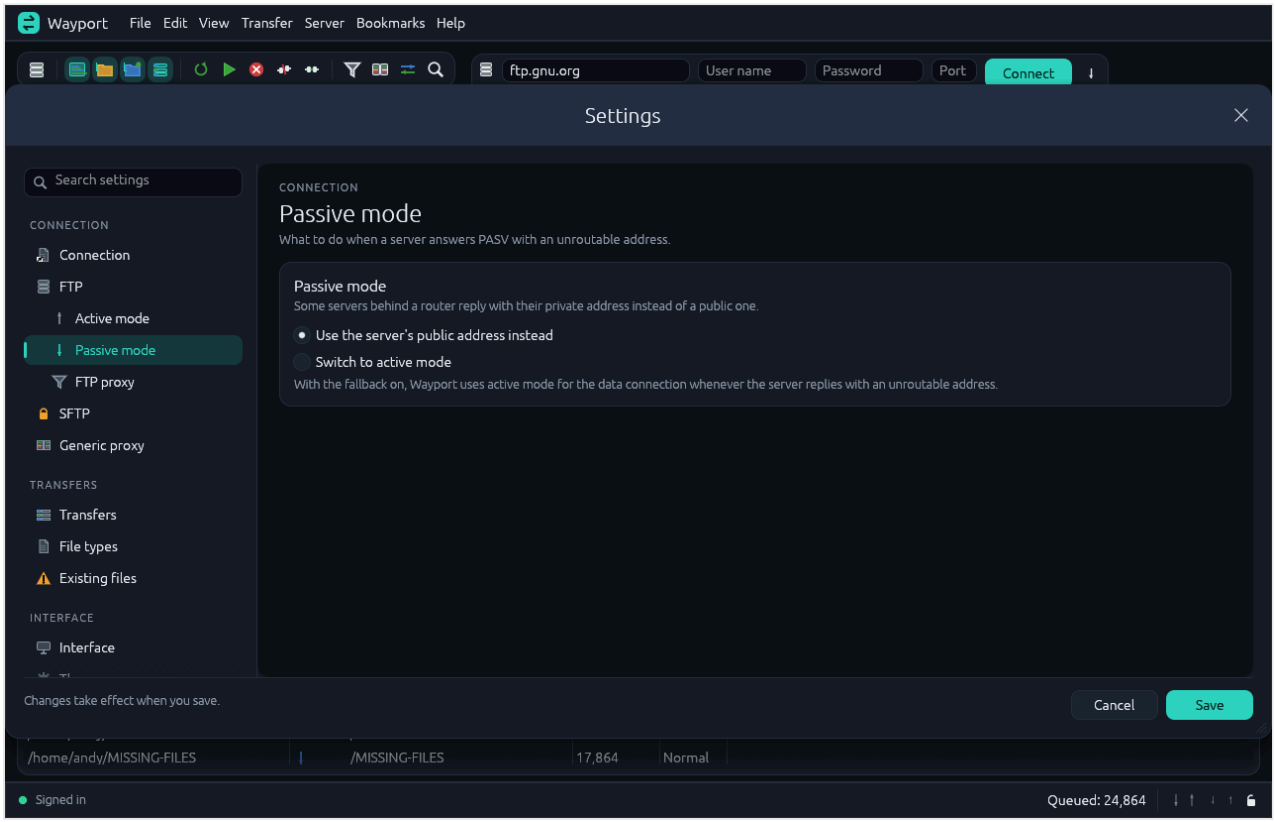
Only matters if you use **Active** mode. Your firewall or router must let the server reach these ports.

Setting	What it does	Default

Only use ports in this range	Only listen on the port range below, so you can open just those ports in your firewall.	Off
Lowest port	Start of the range (1024–65535).	6000
Highest port	End of the range (1024–65535).	7000
Use the address the operating system reports	Tell the server your computer's own address. Fine if you're not behind a router.	Selected
Use this address	Tell the server this fixed IPv4 address. Use it if your router has a static external address.	Empty
Look it up from this URL	Ask a web service for your public address, once per session, the first time you use active mode. Only your IP address is sent.	`https://api.ipify.org`
Don't use the public address for servers on the local network	When the server is on your local network, use your local address instead.	On

The port range must be at least 10 ports wide, and the lowest port can't be higher than the highest.

5.5 Passive mode



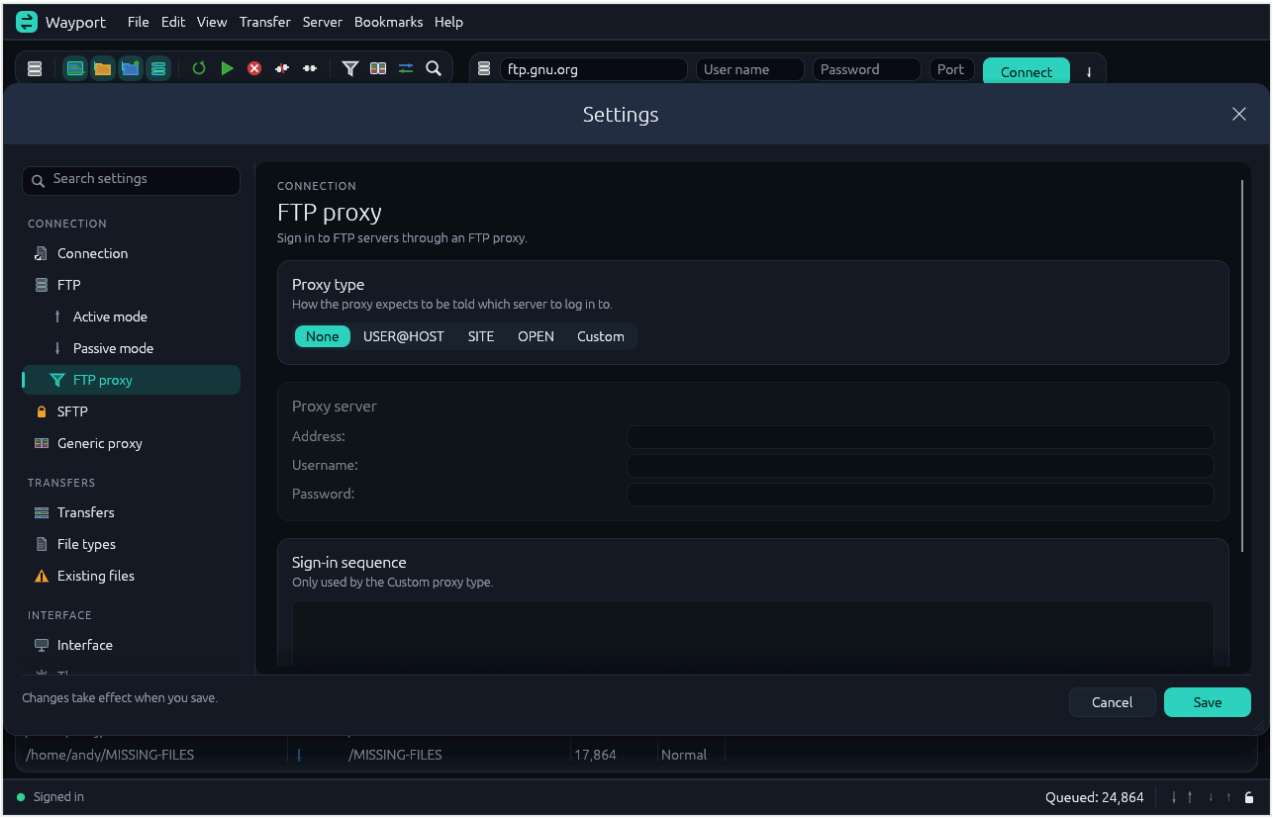
Passive mode settings page

What to do when a server gives out an address you can't reach.

Some badly set-up servers behind a router reply with their private, internal address. Wayport can't connect to that, so choose a fallback.

Setting	What it does	Default
Use the server's public address instead	Connect to the address you used to reach the server.	Selected
Switch to active mode	Switch to active mode for that data connection.	Not selected

5.6 FTP proxy



FTP proxy settings page

Send FTP connections through an FTP-aware proxy.

An FTP proxy is a gateway server your organisation might require. Ask your network administrator which type to use.

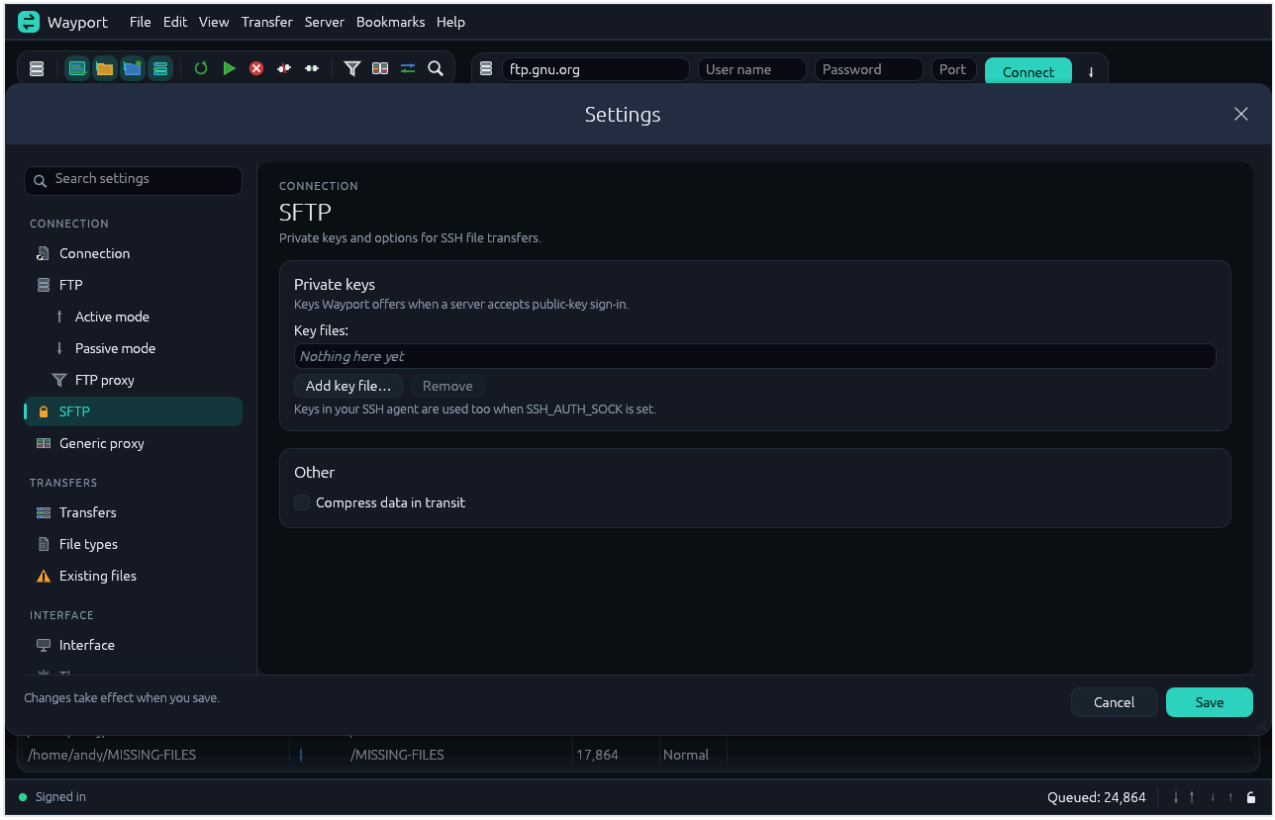
Setting	What it does	Default
Proxy type	**None**, **USER@HOST**, **SITE**, **OPEN** or **Custom**. Each sends a different sign-in sequence to the proxy.	None
Sign-in sequence	Only for **Custom**. The commands to send, one per line, using the codes below.	Empty

Address	The proxy's address. Required when a type is chosen.	Empty
Username	Your username on the proxy.	Empty
Password	Your password on the proxy.	Empty

Codes you can use in a custom sign-in sequence:

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

5.7 SFTP



SFTP settings page

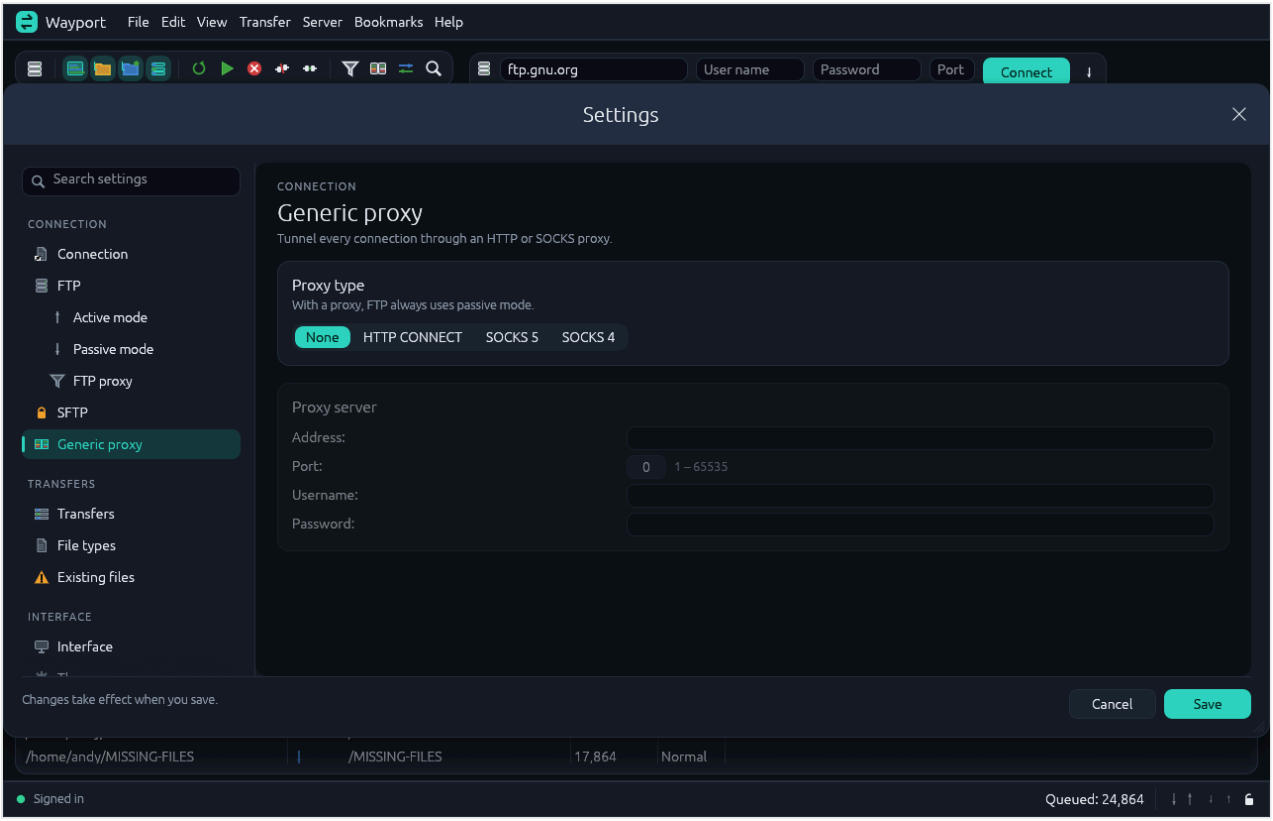
Private keys offered to every SFTP server.

SFTP can sign you in with a **key pair** instead of a password. You keep the private key; the server knows the public one.

Setting	What it does	Default
Key files	Keys Wayport tries on every SFTP connection. Click **Add key file…** to add one (`.ppk`, `.pem` or any file) and **Remove** to remove the selected one.	Empty
Compress data in transit	Compresses SFTP traffic. Can help on slow links; may slow fast ones.	Off

> **Tip**
> You can also 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; see Connecting.

5.8 Generic proxy



Generic proxy settings page

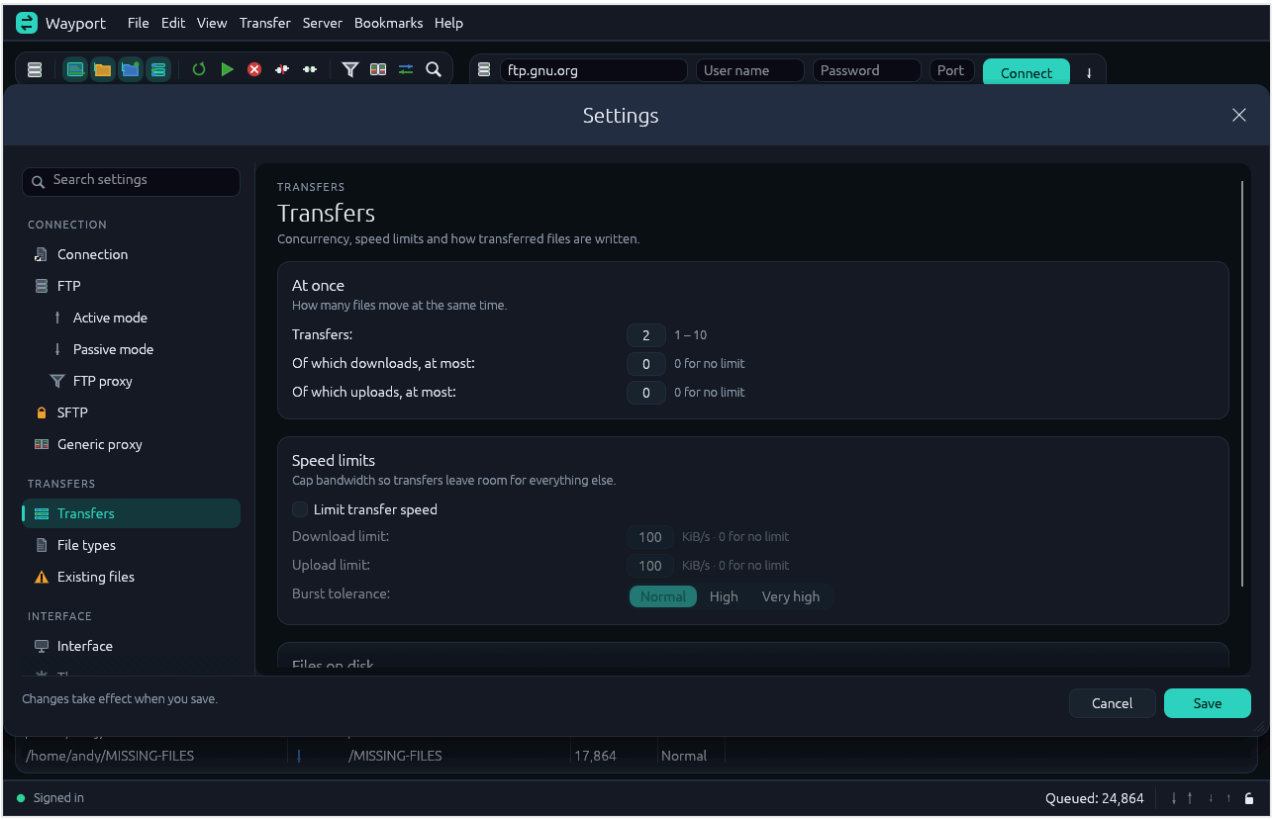
Send connections through an HTTP or SOCKS proxy.

Setting	What it does	Default
Proxy type	**None**, **HTTP CONNECT**, **SOCKS 5** or **SOCKS 4**.	None
Address	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
Username	Username, if the proxy needs one.	Empty

Password	Password, if the proxy needs one.	Empty

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> Using a generic proxy forces passive mode on FTP connections.

5.9 Transfers



Transfers settings page

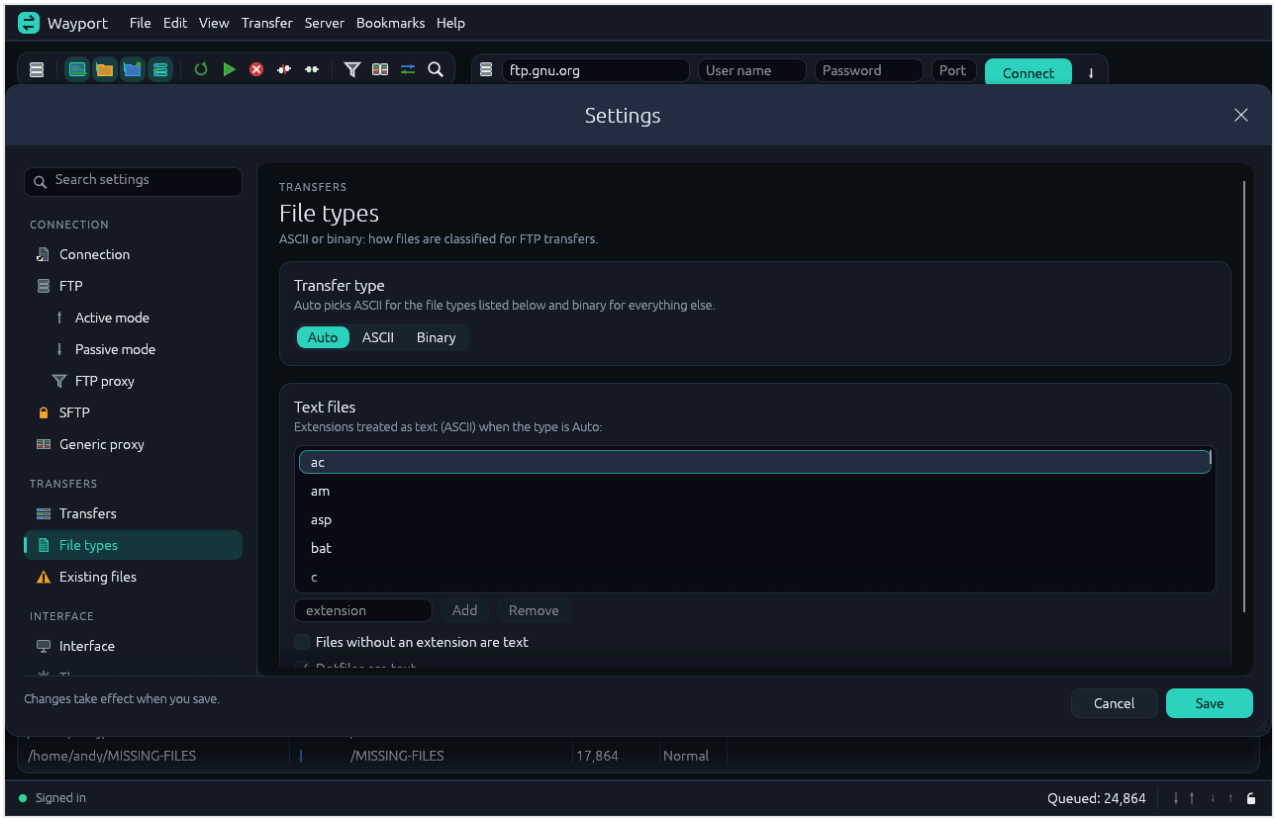
How many transfers run at once, and how fast.

Setting	What it does	Default
Transfers (in the **At once** card)	How many files move at the same time (1–10).	2
Of which downloads, at most	Cap on downloads within that number (0–10, 0 = no limit).	0
Of which uploads, at most	Cap on uploads within that number (0–10, 0 = no limit).	0
Limit transfer speed	Turns on the two limits below.	Off
Download limit	Maximum download speed in KiB/s (0 = no limit).	100
Upload limit	Maximum upload speed in KiB/s (0 = no limit).	100
Burst tolerance	How far speed may briefly go over the limit: **Normal**, **High** or	

	Very high.	Normal
Reserve disk space before a download starts	Reserves the full file size on disk before the download starts.	Off
Keep the original modification time	Gives the copy the same modified time as the original.	Off

> **Tip**
> You can also switch speed limits on and off from the main window. See Transfers and browsing.

5.10 File types



File types settings page

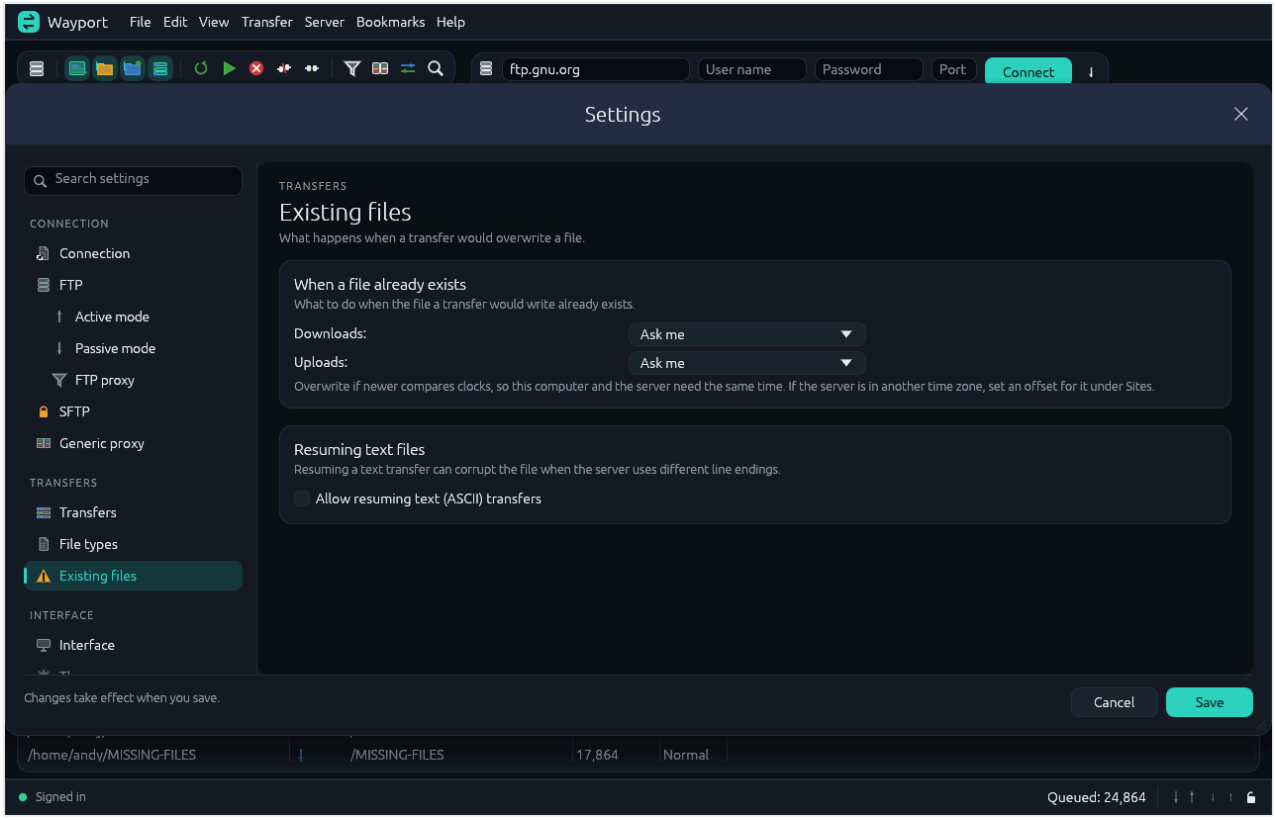
ASCII or binary for FTP transfers.

This only affects FTP. **ASCII** mode converts line endings between systems, which is right for text files. **Binary** copies bytes exactly, which is right for everything else.

Setting	What it does	Default
Transfer type	**Auto** (decide by file type), **ASCII** or **Binary**.	Auto
Extensions treated as text (ASCII) when the		

type is Auto	The extensions **Auto** treats as text. 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 without an extension are text	Files with no extension count as text.	Off
Dotfiles are text	Names starting with a dot, like `.htaccess`, count as text.	On

5.11 Existing files



Existing files settings page

What to do when the file is already there.

Setting	What it does	Default
Downloads	Action when a downloaded file already exists on your computer.	Ask me
Uploads	Action when an uploaded file already exists on the server.	Ask me
Allow resuming text (ASCII) transfers	Lets text-mode transfers carry on from where they stopped.	Off

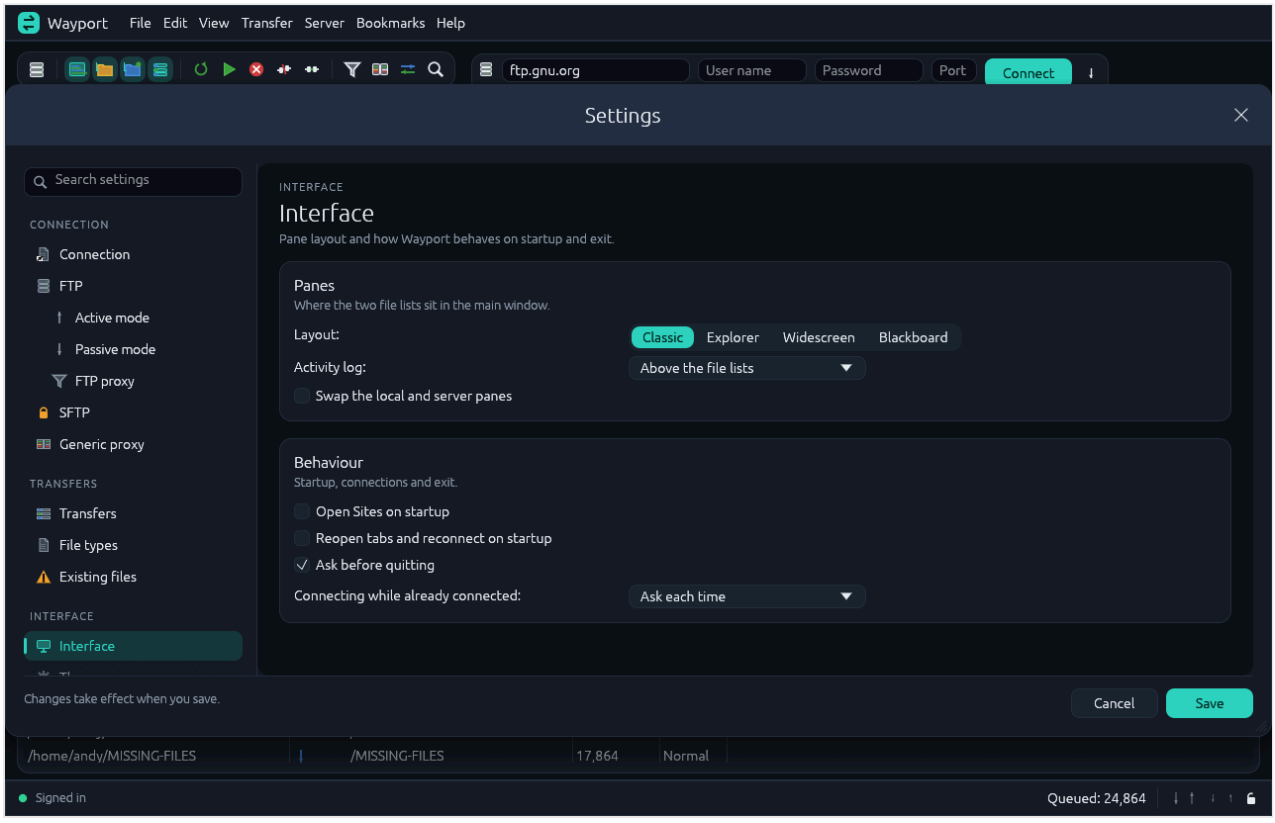
The choices for **Downloads** and **Uploads** are:

- **Ask me** – show the file exists prompt each time.
- **Replace** – always replace it.
- **Replace if the source is newer** – replace only if yours 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.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> "If newer" needs your clock and the server's to agree. If the server is in another time zone, set a time zone offset for that site under Sites.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> Resuming ASCII files can corrupt them if the server uses different line endings.

5.12 Interface

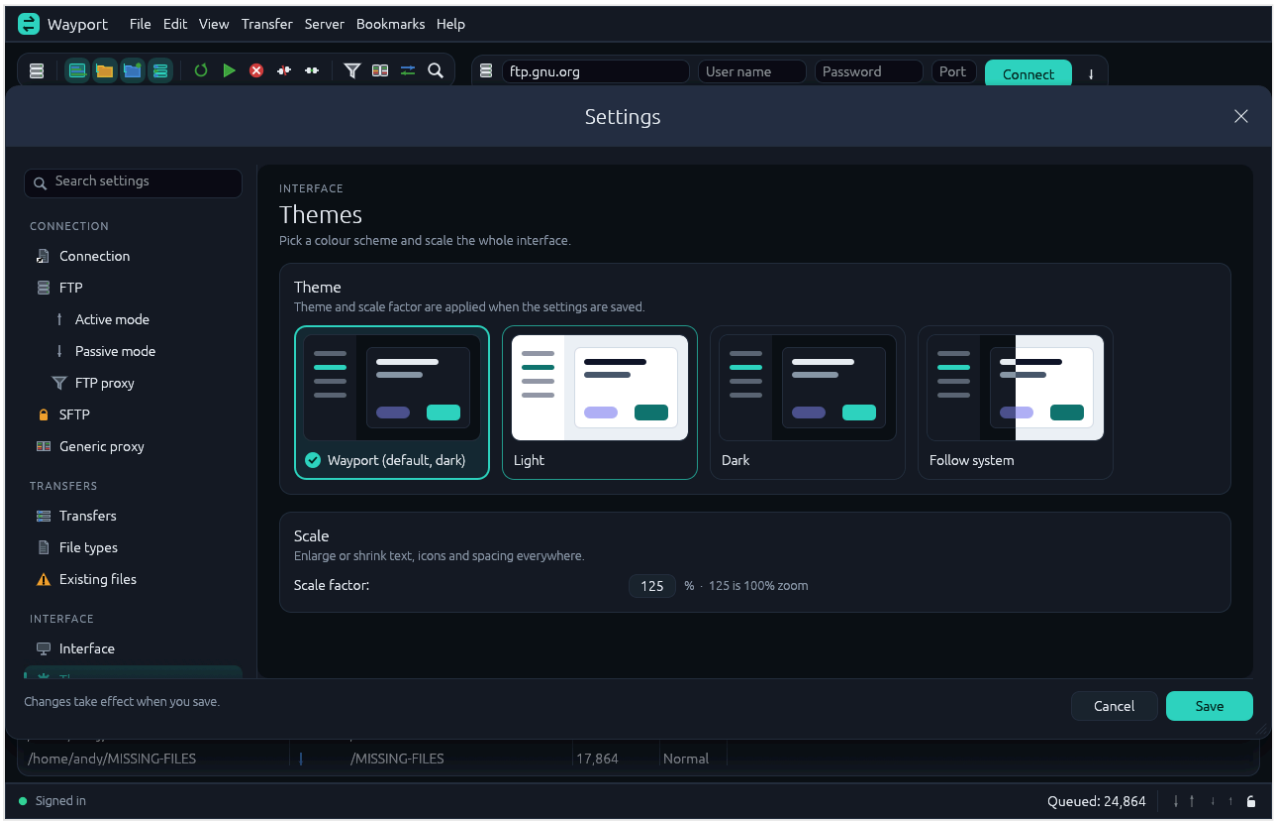


Interface settings page

Window layout and start-up behaviour.

Setting	What it does	Default
Layout	**Classic** and **Widescreen** put the local and server panes side by side. **Explorer** and **Blackboard** stack them one above the other.	Classic
Swap the local and server panes	Puts the server pane first.	Off
Activity log	**Above the file lists**, **Beside the transfers** or **As a tab in the transfers panel**.	Above the file lists
Open Sites on startup	Opens Sites each time Wayport starts.	Off
Reopen tabs and reconnect on startup	Reopens the tabs you had last time and reconnects them.	Off
Connecting while already connected	**Ask each time**, **Open a new tab** or **Replace the current tab**.	Ask each time
Ask before quitting	Asks before closing Wayport.	On

5.13 Themes



Themes settings page

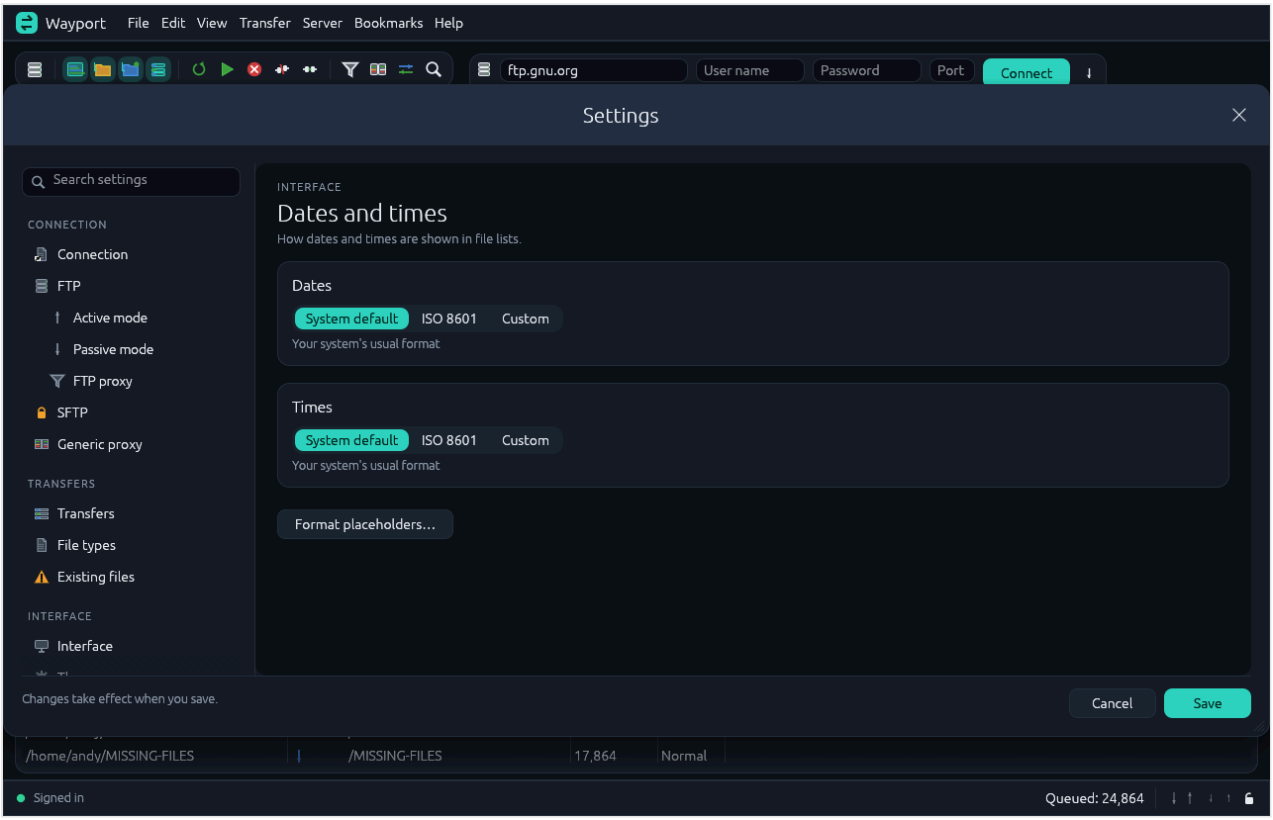
Colour scheme and size of the whole window.

Setting	What it does	Default

Theme	Click one of the preview cards: **Wayport (default, dark)**, **Light**, **Dark** or **Follow system**. **Wayport (default, dark)** and **Dark** both give Wayport's dark look. **Follow system** matches your operating system's light or dark setting.	Wayport (default, dark)
Scale factor	Makes all text, icons and spacing bigger or smaller (25–400). **125** is normal size (100% zoom).	125

Theme and scale change when you click **Save**.

5.14 Dates and times



Dates and times settings page

How dates and times appear in file lists.

Setting	What it does	Default
Dates	**System default** (the usual format for your language), **ISO 8601** (2007-09-15) or **Custom**.	System default
Times	**System default** (the usual format for your language), **ISO 8601** (15:47) or **Custom**.	System default

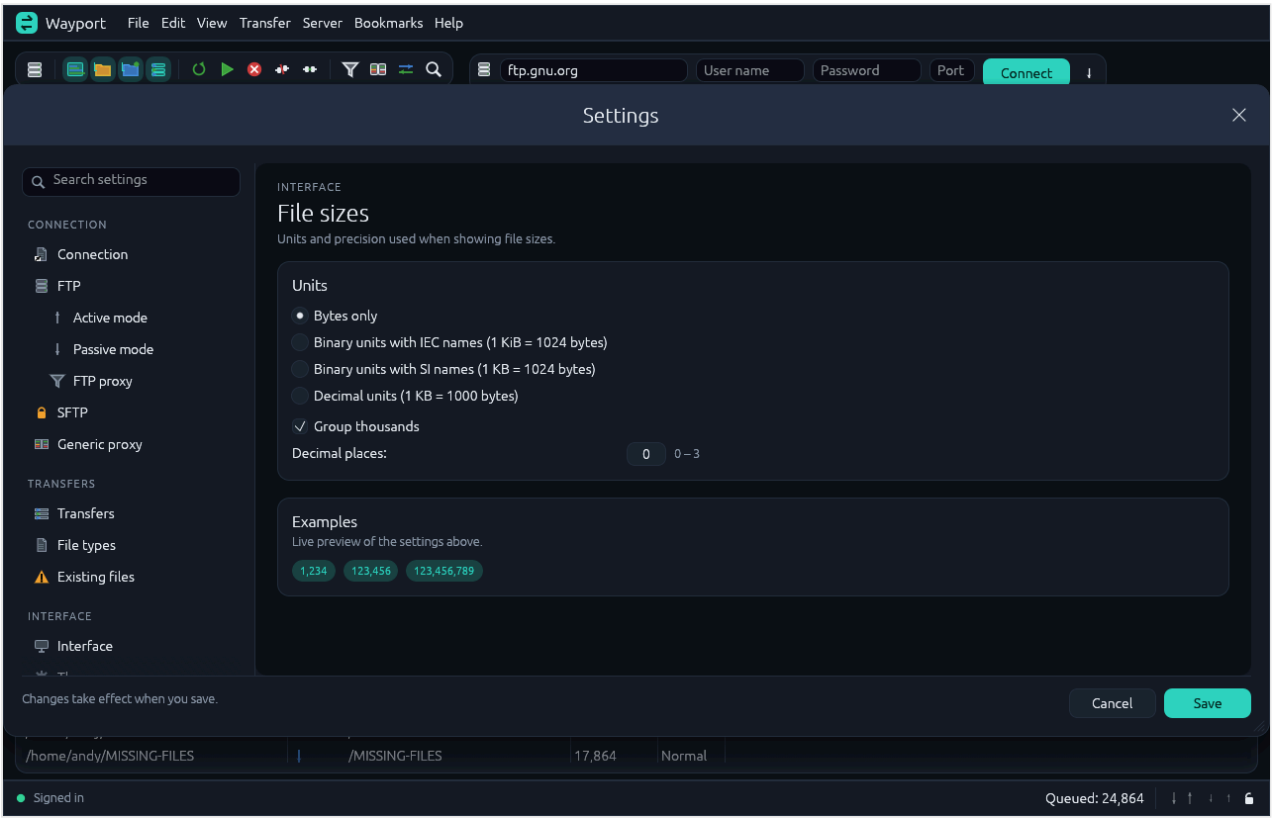
A custom format uses **codes** starting with `%`. For example, `%d/%m/%Y` shows 31/10/2026. Click **Format placeholders...** for the full list. The most useful ones:

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.

5.15 File sizes



File sizes settings page

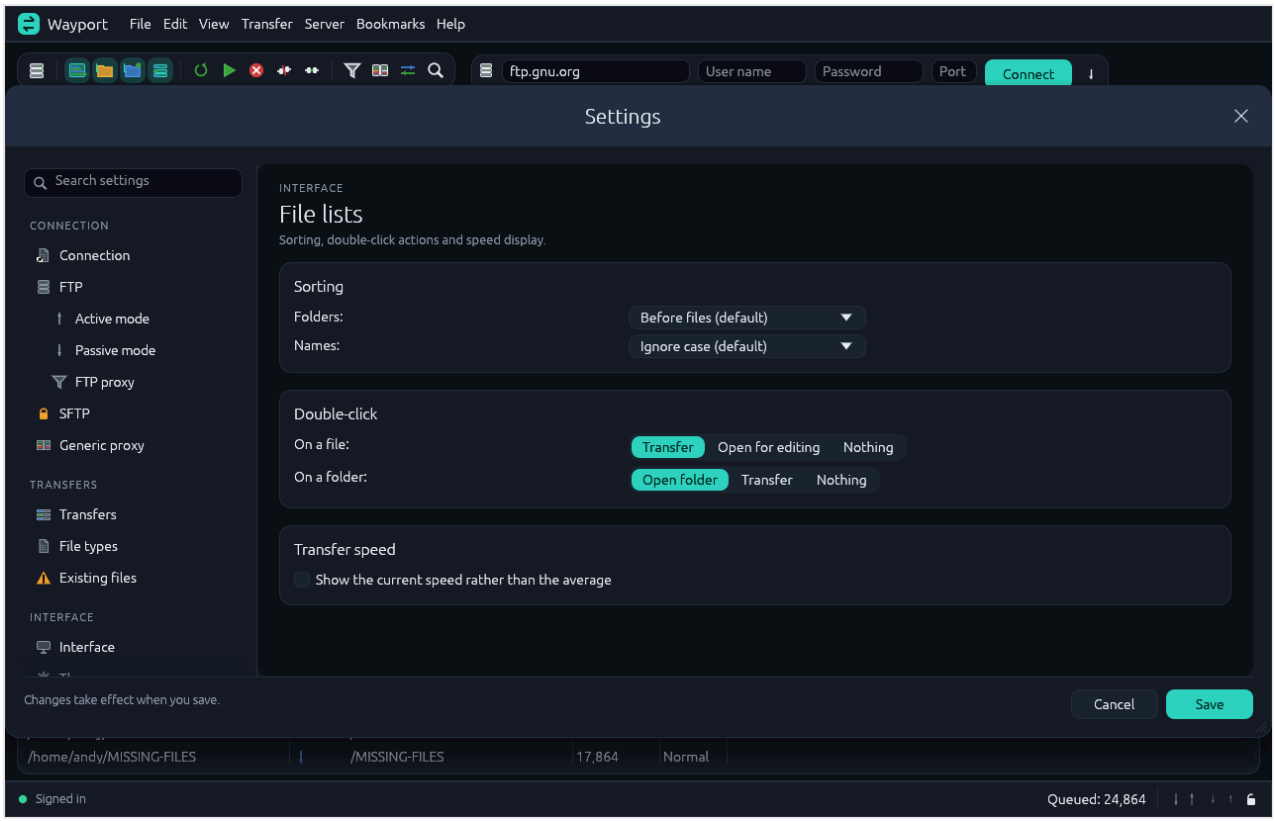
How file sizes are written.

Setting	What it does	Default
Units	**Bytes only**; **Binary units with IEC names** (1 KiB = 1024 bytes); **Binary units with SI names** (1 KB = 1024 bytes); or **Decimal units** (1 KB = 1000 bytes).	Bytes only
Group thousands	Writes 1,234 instead of 1234.	On

places	0–3.	0

The **Examples** section updates as you change these, so you can see the result straight away.

5.16 File lists

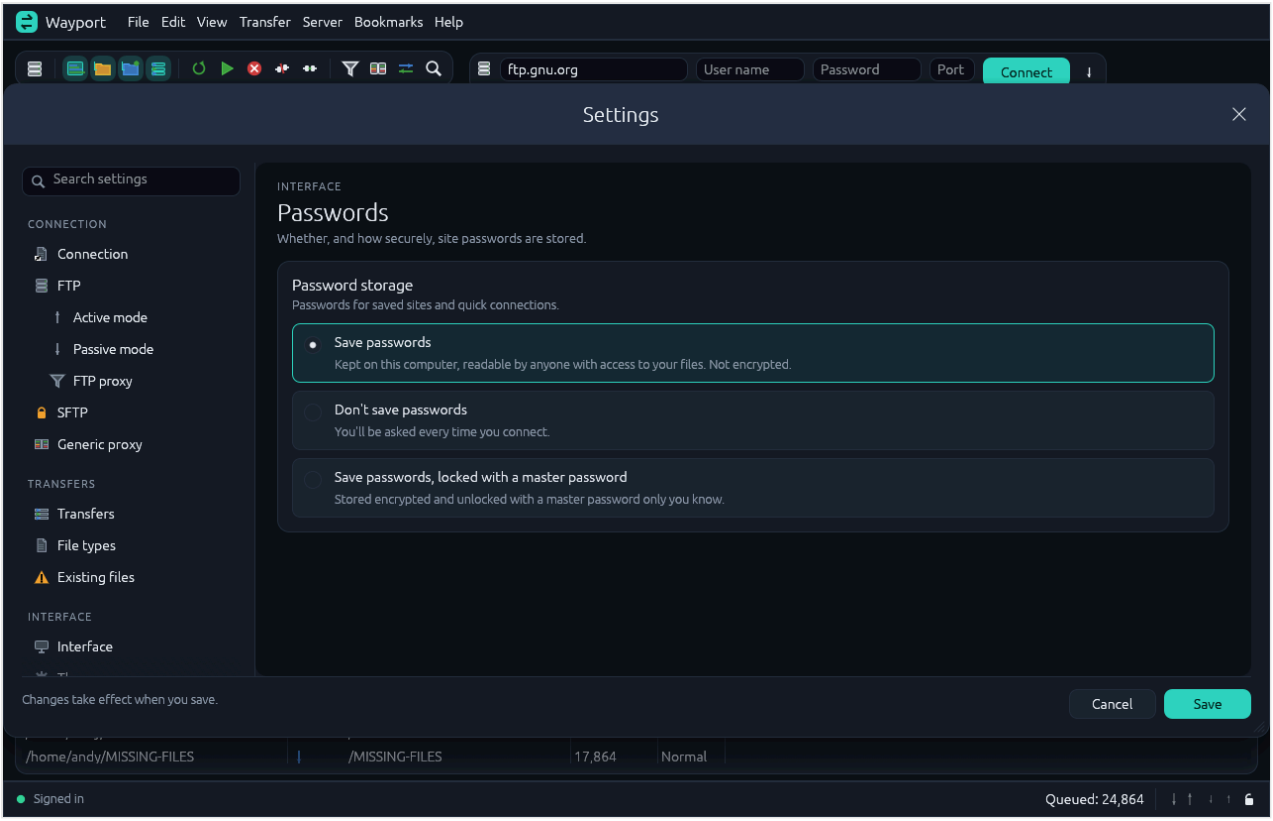


File lists settings page

Sorting and double-click behaviour.

Setting	What it does	Default
Folders	**Before files (default)**, **Mixed in with files** or **After files**.	Before files
Names	**Ignore case (default)**, **Case matters** or **Natural (2 before 10)**.	Ignore case
On a file (double-click)	**Transfer**, **Open for editing** or **Nothing**.	Transfer
On a folder (double-click)	**Open folder**, **Transfer** or **Nothing**.	Open folder
Show the current speed rather than the average	The Transfers panel shows the current speed rather than the average so far.	Off

5.17 Passwords



Passwords settings page

Choose how Wayport stores the passwords for your sites.

Setting	What it does	Default
Save passwords	Stores site passwords so you don't have to type them.	Selected
Don't save passwords	Wayport asks for the password each time you connect.	Not selected
Save passwords, locked with a master password	Stores passwords encrypted. You type one **master password** to unlock them.	Not selected

To set a master password:

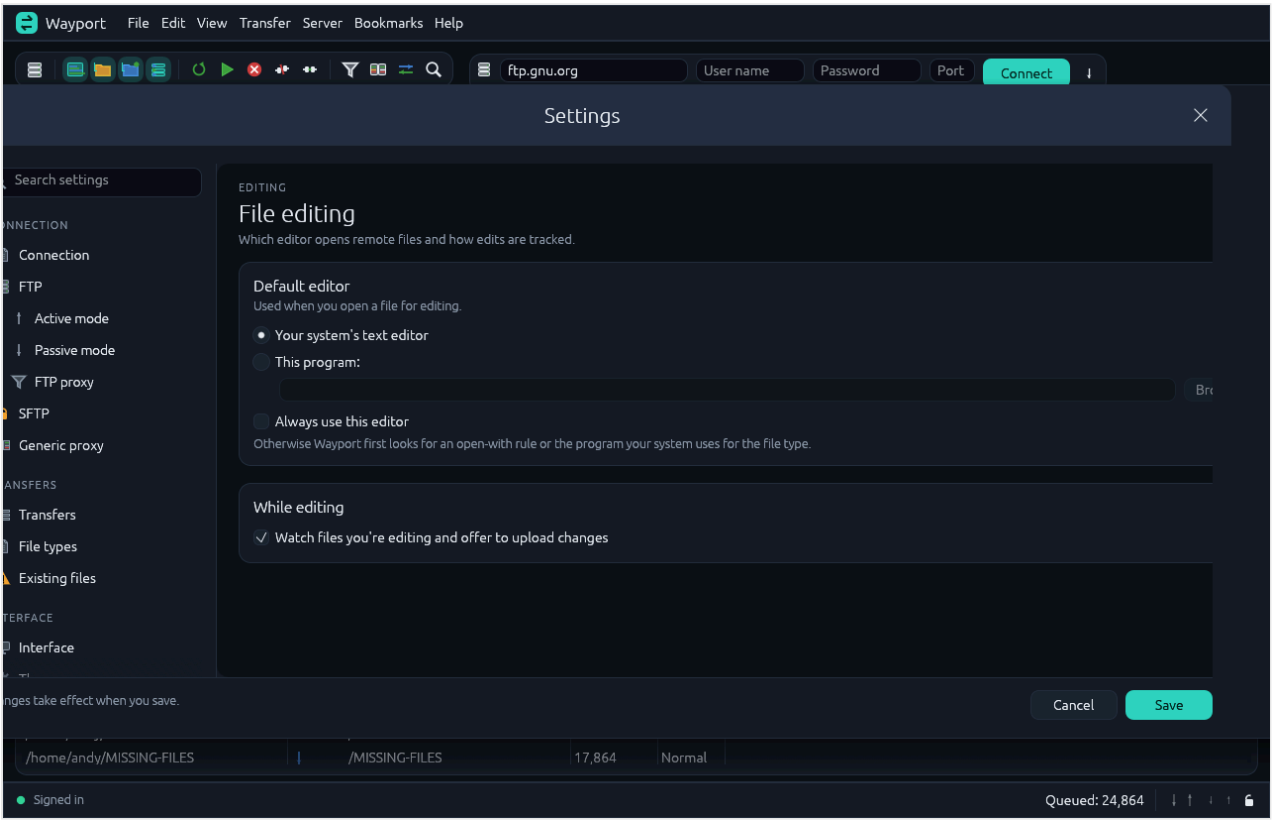
1. Select **Save passwords, locked with a master password**.
2. Type it in **Master password**. It must be at least 8 characters.
3. Type it again in **Repeat password**.
4. Click **Save**.

If you already have a master password, leave both fields empty to keep it. If you change the mode or the password, Wayport first asks for your current master password.

> **Security**
> A lost master password can't be recovered. Choose one you will remember. More detail is in Your data.

If your administrator has disabled password saving, this page says so and the choices are greyed out.

5.18 File editing



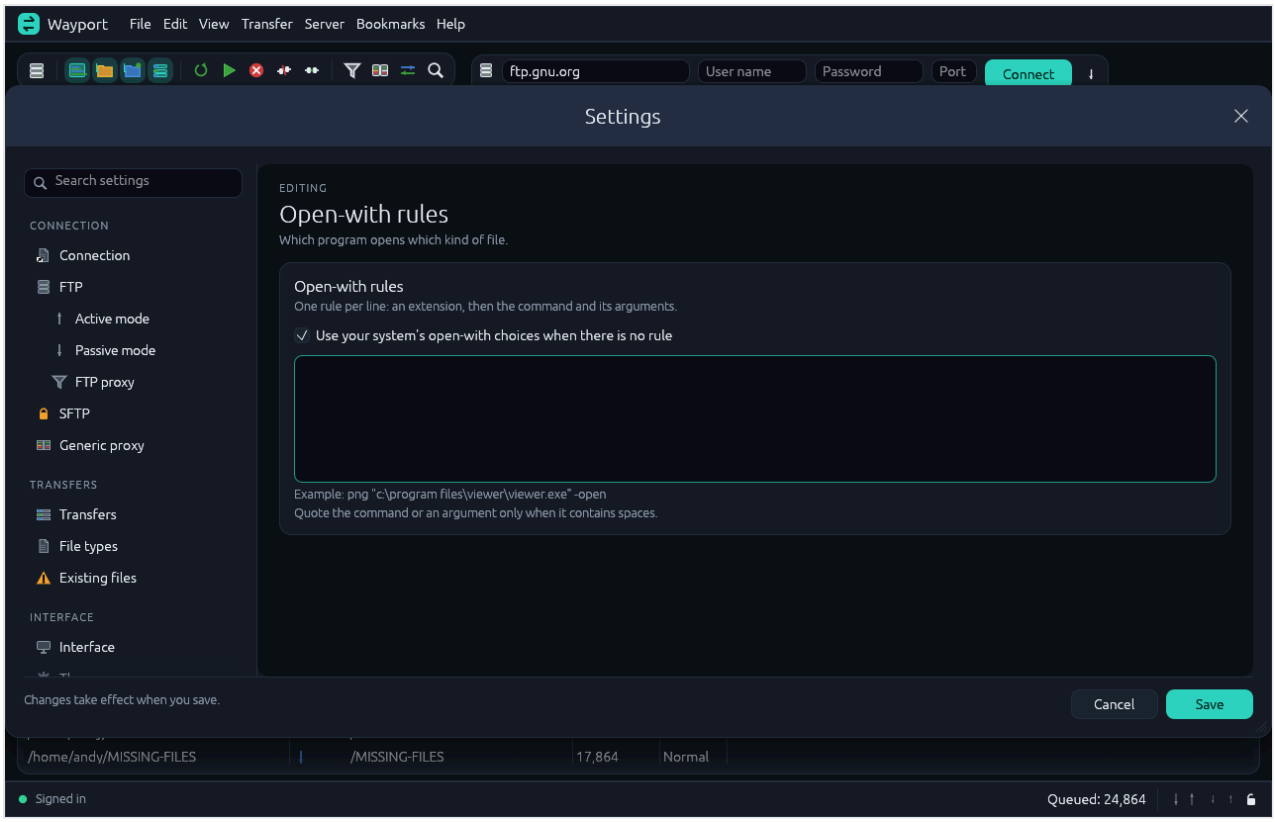
File editing settings page

Which program opens remote files you choose to view or edit.

Setting	What it does	Default
Your system's text editor	Opens files in whatever your system normally uses.	Selected
This program	Opens files in a program you pick. Click the browse button to choose it. Required if selected.	Not selected
Always use this editor	Use the editor above for every file. When off, Wayport first looks for an open-with rule or your system's program for that type.	Off
Watch files you're editing and offer to upload changes	Not supported yet as a switch: saved, but Wayport doesn't read it.	On

How editing works day to day is covered in Transfers and browsing.

5.19 Open-with rules



Open-with rules settings page

Pick a program per file extension.

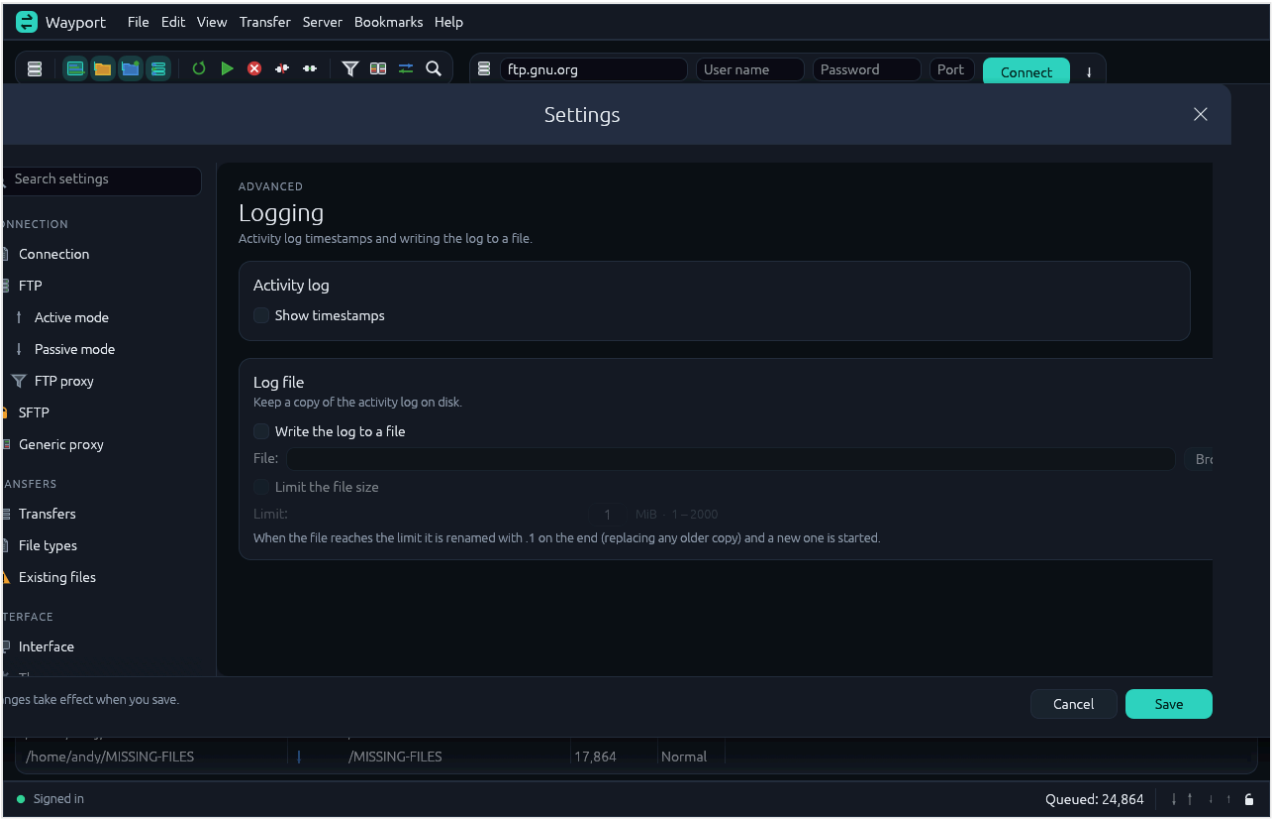
Setting	What it does	Default
Use your system's open-with choices when there is no rule	Use your system's program for each file type.	On
Open-with rules	Your own rules, one per line.	Empty

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

5.20 Logging



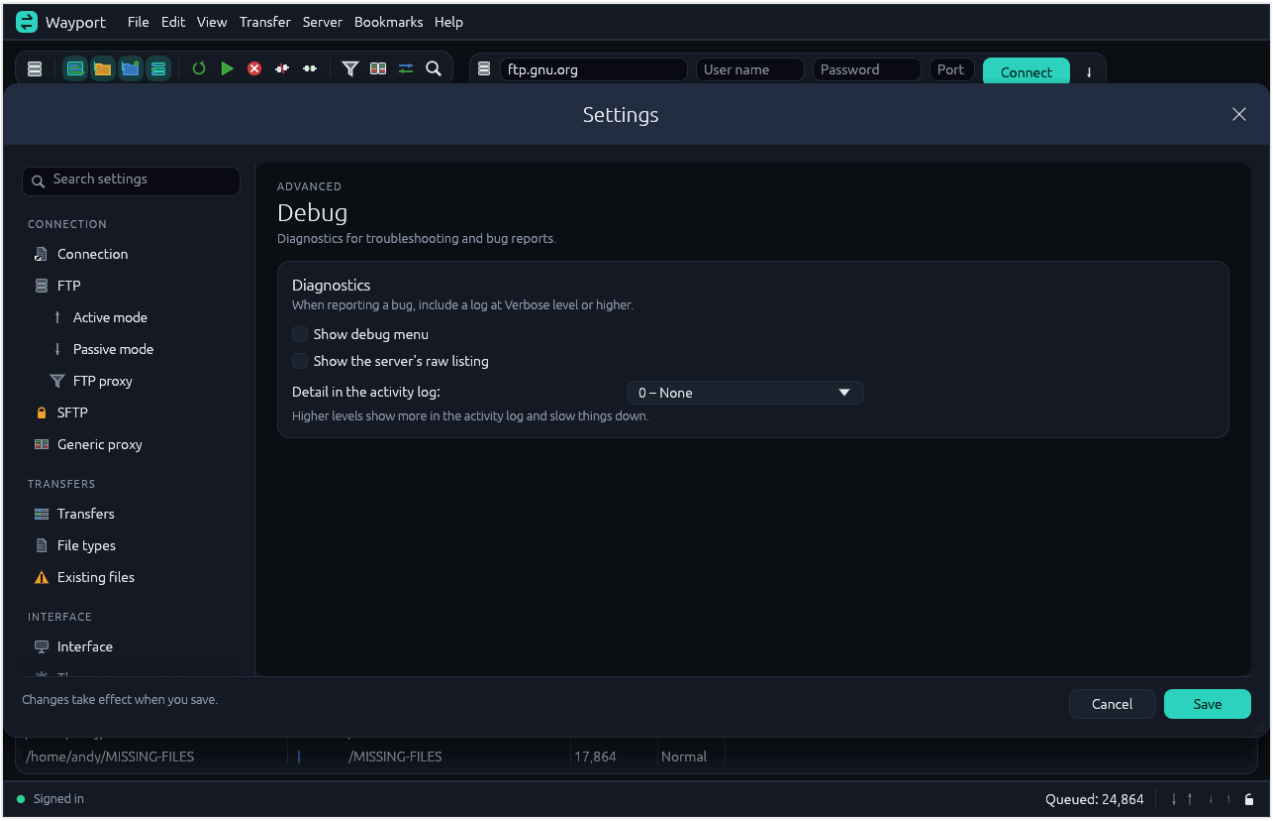
Logging settings page

Timestamps and writing the activity log to a file.

Setting	What it does	Default
Show timestamps	Adds the time to each message.	Off
Write the log to a file	Also writes every message to a file.	Off
File	The log file. Its folder must already exist.	Empty
Limit the file size	Stop the file growing forever.	Off
Limit	Maximum size, 1–2000 MiB.	1 MiB when first turned on

When the log reaches the limit, Wayport renames it by adding `.1` to the end (replacing any older `.1` file) and starts a new one.

5.21 Debug



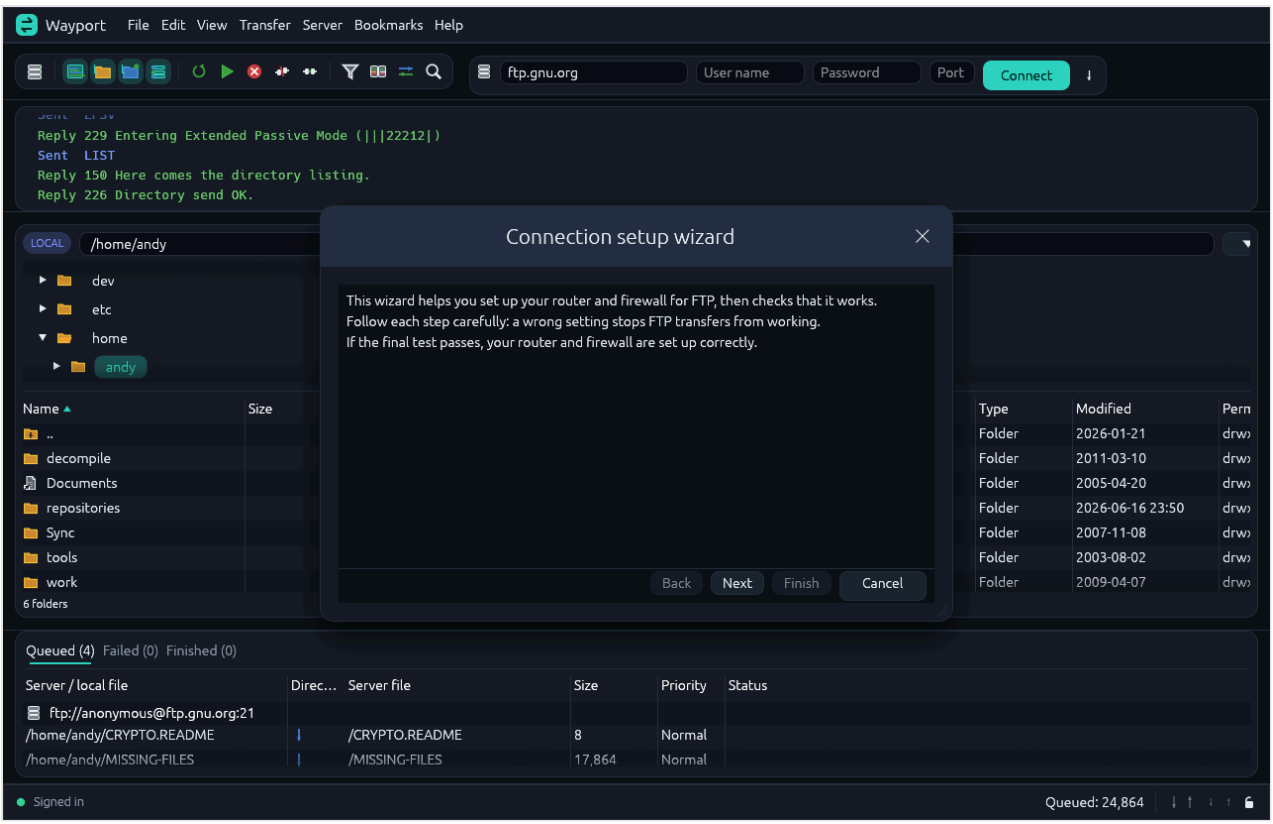
Debug settings page

Extra detail for tracking down problems.

Setting	What it does	Default
Show debug menu	Adds a **Debug** menu to the menu bar.	Off
Detail in the activity log	**0 – None**, **1 – Warnings**, **2 – Info**, **3 – Verbose** or **4 – Debug**. Higher shows more and can slow things down.	0 – None
Show the server's raw listing	Shows the server's listing text, exactly as received, in the activity log.	Off

> **Tip**
> When reporting a problem, set the level to **3 – Verbose** or higher first. See Troubleshooting.

5.22 The connection setup wizard



The first page of the connection setup wizard

The wizard walks you through FTP firewall and router settings, then tests them.

The wizard sets the same options as the **FTP**, **Active mode** and **Passive mode** pages, one question at a time. It then tests them against a real server. Use it if FTP connects but listings or transfers fail.

1. Click **Edit → Connection setup wizard...**.
2. Read the introduction and click **Next**.
3. Choose **Passive (recommended)** or **Active**. Tick **Try the other mode if a transfer fails** if you want it. Click **Next**.
4. If you chose passive: pick what to do when a server replies with an unroutable address (**Use the server's public address instead** or **Switch to active mode**). Click **Next**.
5. If you chose active: choose **Let the operating system pick a port** or **Use this port range**, and enter the range. Click **Next**.
6. If you chose active: choose how Wayport finds your external IP address (the same three choices as the Active mode page). Click **Next**.
7. On the **Test** page, keep the test server (`ftp.gnu.org`) or type another, then click **Test**.
8. Watch the log. You'll see **Test passed**, **Couldn't connect to the test server.** or **Connected, but couldn't list a folder.**
9. Click **Next**, then **Finish** to save.

Click **Back** at any time to change an earlier answer. **Cancel** saves nothing.

> **Tip**
> The test connects anonymously over plain FTP and opens a temporary tab while it runs. It closes again when you leave the wizard.

Done If the test passed, your firewall and router are set up for FTP.

Next: Your data

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** (**Edit > Settings > Passwords**).
- **File > Export...** and **File > Import...** move your sites, settings, queued transfers and filters between computers.
- **Edit > Clear saved data...** wipes history, sites, queued 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\\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`.
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, per-site bookmarks, and saved passwords (see below).
`recentservers.xml`	The Quick connect history: your last 10 servers, including any saved passwords.
`bookmarks.xml`	General bookmarks (the ones not tied to a site).
`filters.xml`	File filters, filter sets 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 turn on **Write the log to a file** in **Edit > Settings > Logging**. 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 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.

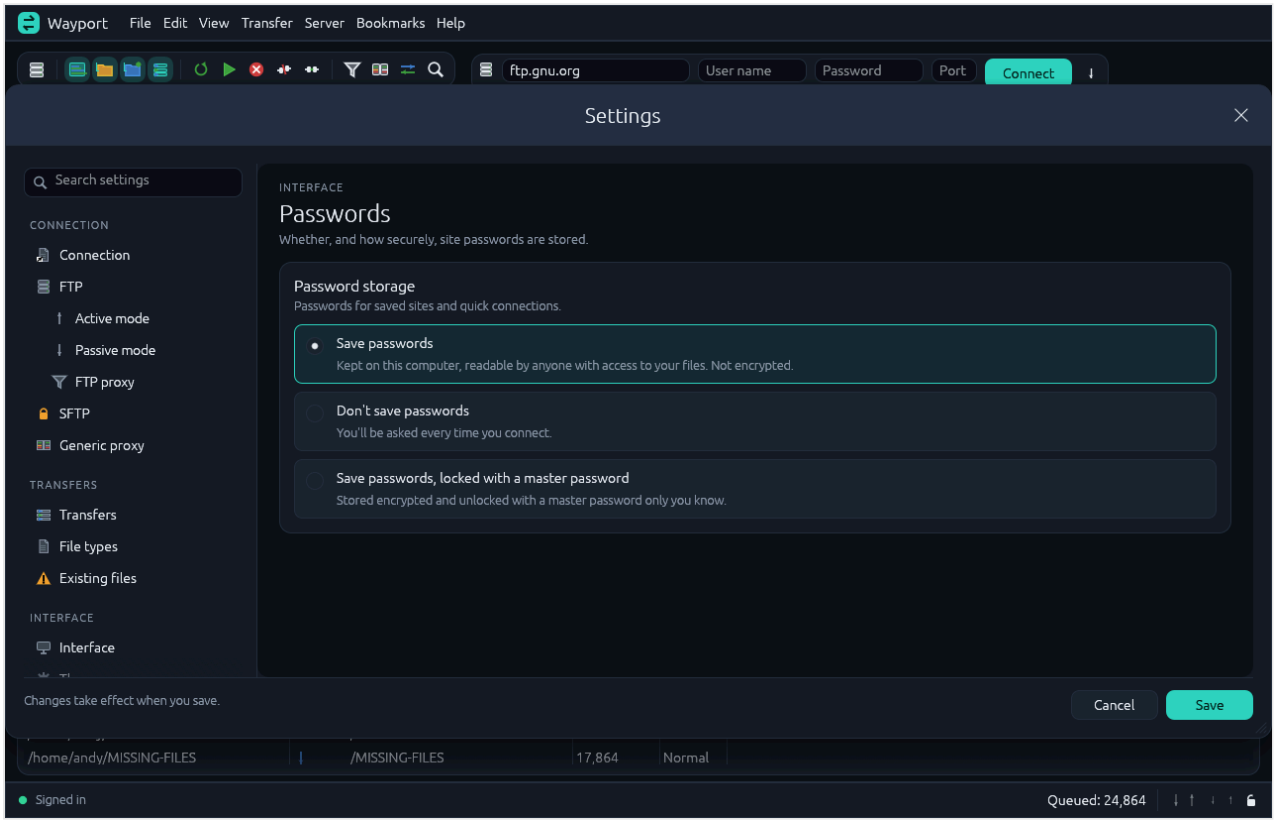
6.4 Other places Wayport writes to

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-` 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 **Edit > Settings > Passwords**.



The Passwords page in Settings

The Passwords page offers three choices.

Choice	What happens
Save passwords (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.
Don't save passwords	No passwords are written. Sites that used a password switch to asking for it each time you connect.

password	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 Quick connect 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 **Edit > Settings...**.
2. Select the **Passwords** page.
3. Choose **Save passwords, locked with a master password**.
4. Type your password in **Master password** and again in **Repeat password**. 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 asked, enter your **current** master password.

If you forget it

When Wayport asks for your master password, tick **I've forgotten it. Delete every password it protects.** and confirm. Your sites stay, but their passwords are removed and they'll ask for a password next time.

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

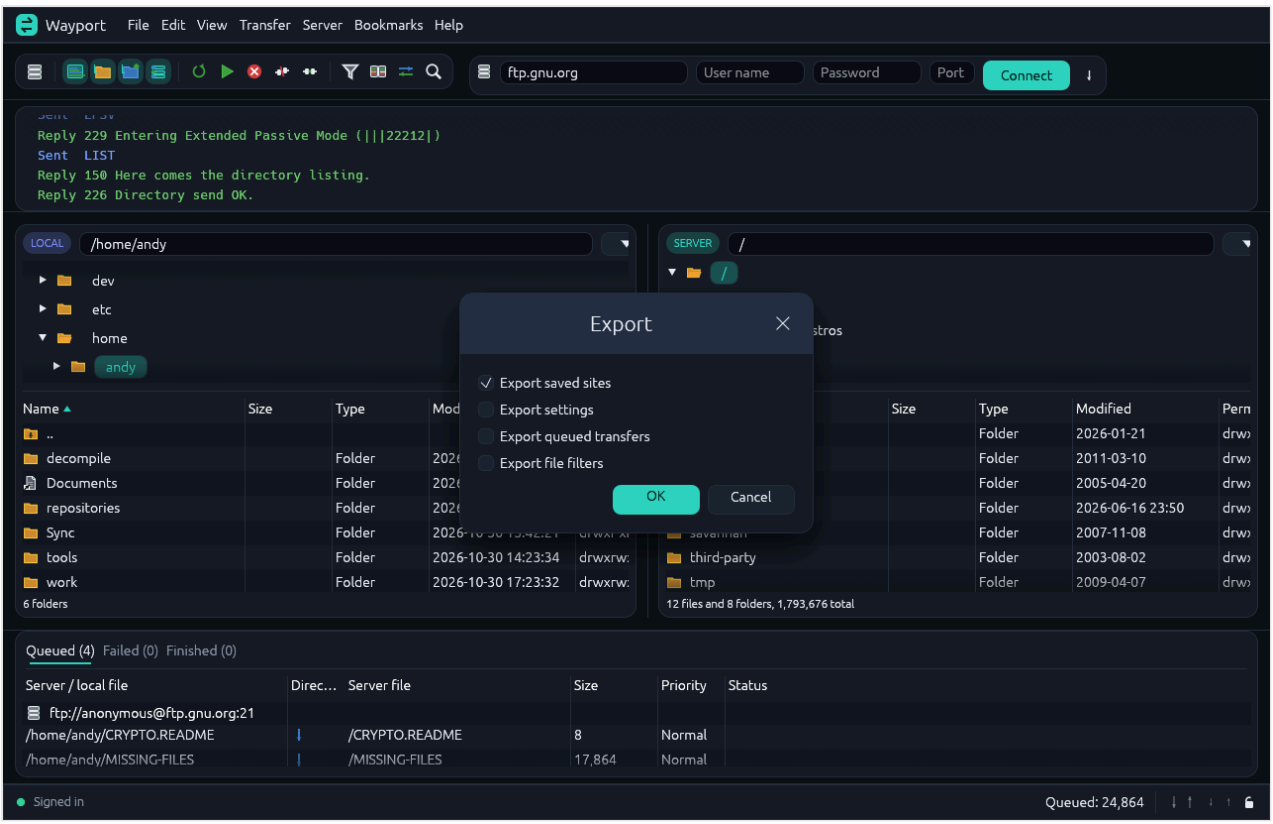
Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, Box and Google Cloud Storage (browser sign-in) give Wayport a **token** after you sign in through your browser. A token is a long-lived pass that lets Wayport in without your account password.

- 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, clear the site's **Password** field under Sites.
- If you chose **Don't save passwords**, you'll sign in through the browser every time.

See Connection types 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 dialog

Choose which categories go into the export file.

Export

1. Open **File > Export...**.
2. Tick what you want: **Export saved sites**, **Export settings**, **Export queued transfers**, **Export file filters**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Choose where to save the file (the suggested name is `wayport.xml`).

> **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 **File > Import...**.
2. Pick the XML file.
3. Wayport lists what the file contains. Untick anything you don't want.
4. Click **OK**.

What import does with each category:

Category	Effect
Saved sites	**Added** to your existing sites. Nothing is removed.
Settings	**Merged** over your current settings. Restart Wayport for all of them to take effect.
File filters	**Replace** your current filters.
Queued transfers	**Replace** the current transfer list.

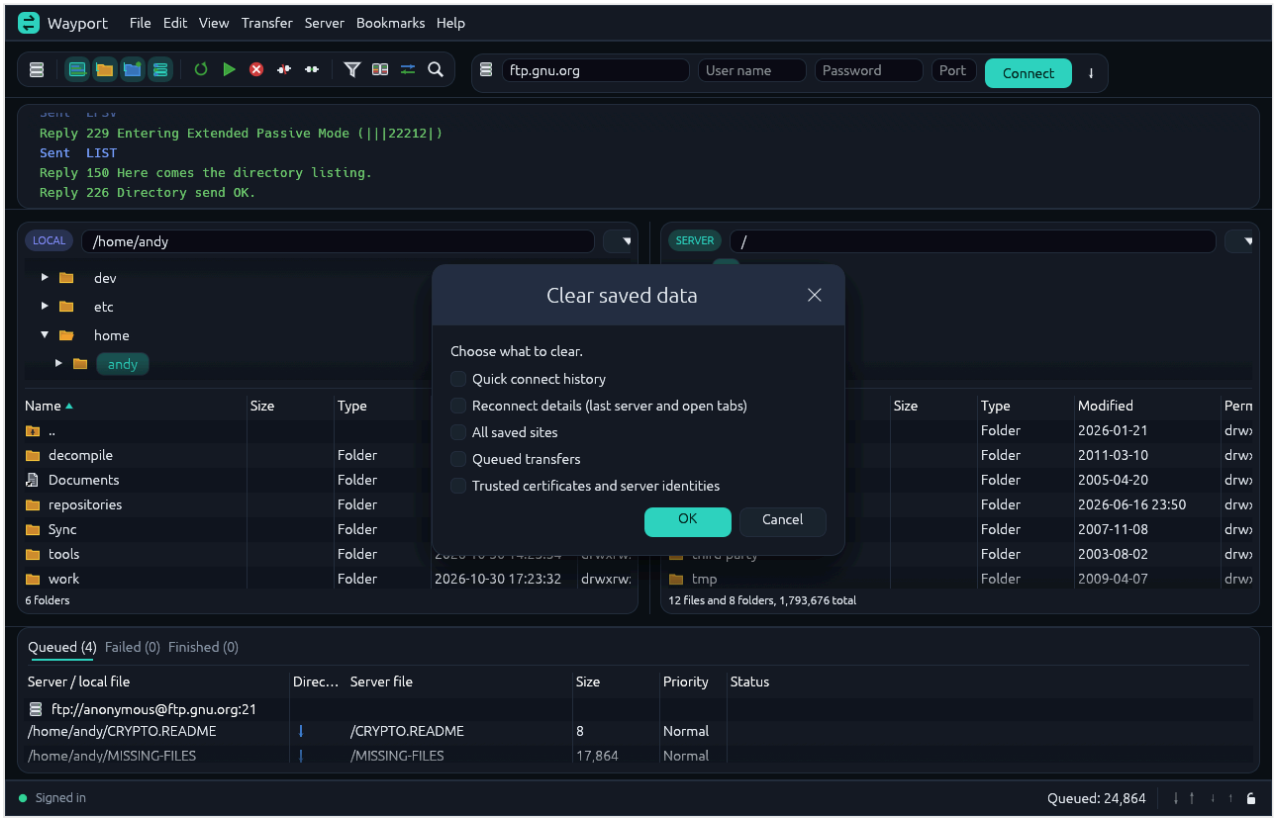
Import also accepts files exported by some other file-transfer programs that use the same XML layout, so you can bring your old sites with you.

> **Tip**
> You can't import from a file inside Wayport's own settings folder. Copy it somewhere else first.

Not exported: general bookmarks, trusted certificates, SSH host keys, Quick connect history and layout. Copy those files by hand if you need them (see Moving to a new computer).

6.9 Clearing saved data

Use this before handing over a computer, or to start fresh.



The Clear saved data dialog

Tick what you want removed, then click OK.

1. Open **Edit > Clear saved data...**.
2. Tick the items to delete.
3. Click **OK** and answer any questions.

Option	What it removes
Quick connect history	The Quick connect history.
Reconnect details (last server and open tabs)	The last server and folder, the open tabs saved for next start, and passwords remembered for this session. If you're connected, you'll be disconnected first (Wayport asks).
All saved sites	All your own sites. Wayport asks you to confirm.
Queued transfers	Everything in the transfer list. Wayport asks you to confirm.
Trusted certificates and server 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.

Clearing doesn't touch settings, filters, general bookmarks 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.

> 💡 **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 on the new computer (replace the empty one if Wayport already ran there).
4. Start Wayport.

This carries everything: sites, passwords, bookmarks, filters, trusted certificates and host keys.

> **Tip**
> Moving between operating systems works too. Local folder paths saved in sites and bookmarks will still point to the old computer's folders, so check them.

The selective way is to use Export and Import. Use this if you only want some categories, or want 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
	Connect straight away, for example `sftp://user@host/path`.
`-s`, `--site`	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`	With an FTP URL only: `ask` (ask for the password) or `interactive`.
`-a`, `--local`	Open the local pane in this folder.
`-c`, `--config`	Use this folder as the settings folder.

`-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 **Preset sites** 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 `~` and `$VARIABLE` are expanded. That makes a portable install easy: `./config` keeps the settings beside the program.

Settings only defaults.xml can set

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 is greyed out). `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. There's no switch for this in the Settings dialog.	`0`

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> In kiosk mode 2, nothing you change is kept after you exit: not sites, not settings, not the queue. That's the point, but it surprises people.

Next: Troubleshooting

CHAPTER 7

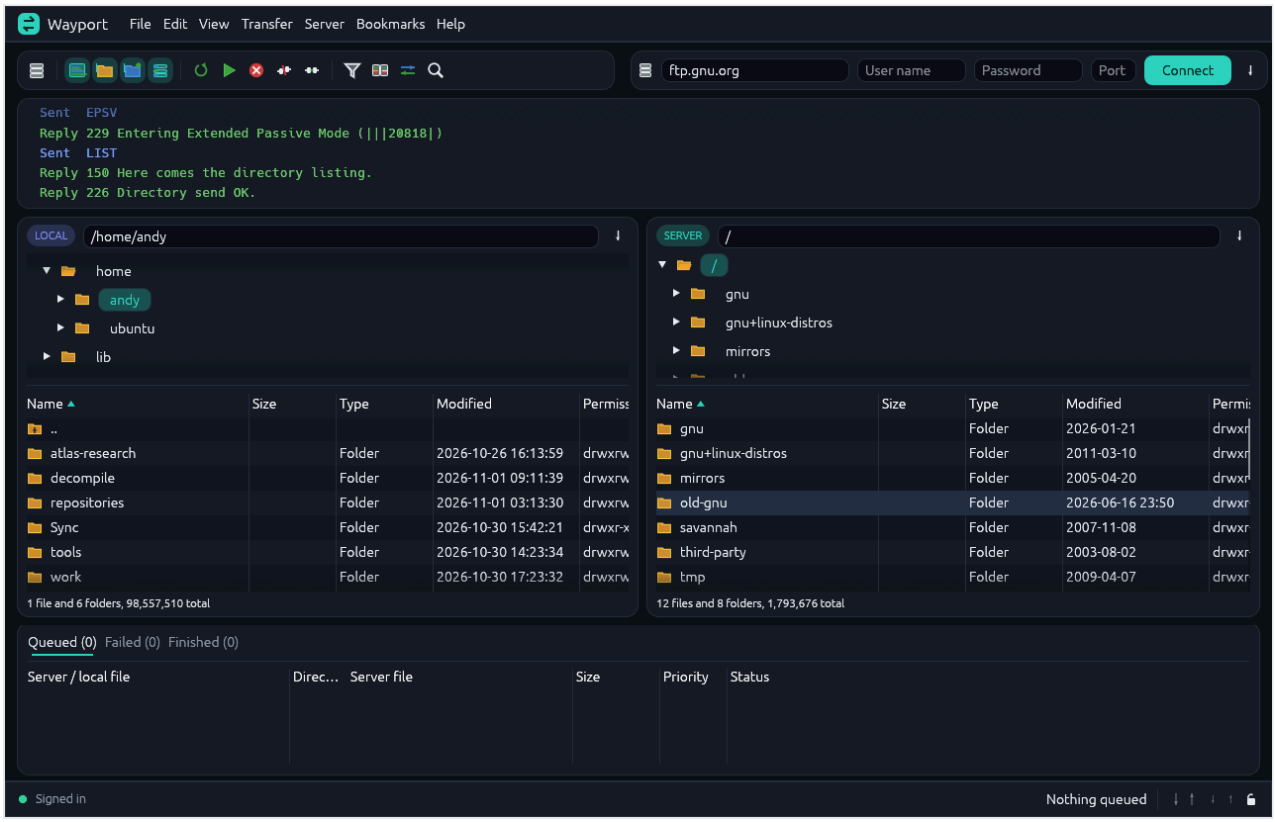
Troubleshooting

In a hurry?

- **Read the activity log first.** Red **Error** lines tell you what went wrong.
- **FTP connects but folder listings hang?** Switch between **Passive** and **Active** mode, or run **Edit > Connection setup wizard...**.
- **Cloud sign-in fails?** Check the redirect address `http://127.0.0.1:53682/` is registered exactly, trailing slash included.
- **Need more detail?** Set **Edit > Settings > Debug > Detail in the activity log** to **3 – Verbose**.
- The keyboard shortcuts and glossary are at the bottom of this page.

7.1 Start here: the activity log

The activity log is the panel near the top of the main window. It shows everything Wayport and the server say to each other.



The main window with the activity log at the top

The activity log sits above the file panes and 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...", "Connection closed").
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 debug level.
List	Normal text	Raw folder listings, if **Show the server's raw listing** is on.

- **Hide or show** the log with **View > Activity log** or **Ctrl+E**.
- **Right-click** the log for **Copy** and **Clear log**.
- **Timestamps** can be switched on in **Edit > Settings > Logging**.

> **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 chose **Require TLS (explicit)** but the server doesn't offer it.	Ask the server owner, or see unencrypted connections.

If you use a proxy, check **Edit > Settings > Connection > Generic proxy** and **FTP proxy**. A wrong proxy blocks everything. Each site can skip the proxy with **Bypass proxy** in its settings 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.

Setting (Edit > Settings > Connection)	What it does	Default
Give up after	Seconds of silence before giving up. 10 to 9999, or 0 to never time out.	20 seconds
Retry up to	How many times Wayport reconnects after a failure.	2
Wait between attempts	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 transfer 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 delay with lots of retries.

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 for each listing and file. A firewall or router (often doing NAT, see the glossary) can block that second connection.

Fix it step by step:

1. Open **Edit > Settings...** and go to **FTP**.
2. In the **Transfer mode** card, set **Default mode** to the other choice: **Passive (recommended)** or **Active**.
3. Keep **Try the other mode if a transfer fails** ticked.

4. Click **Save** and try again.

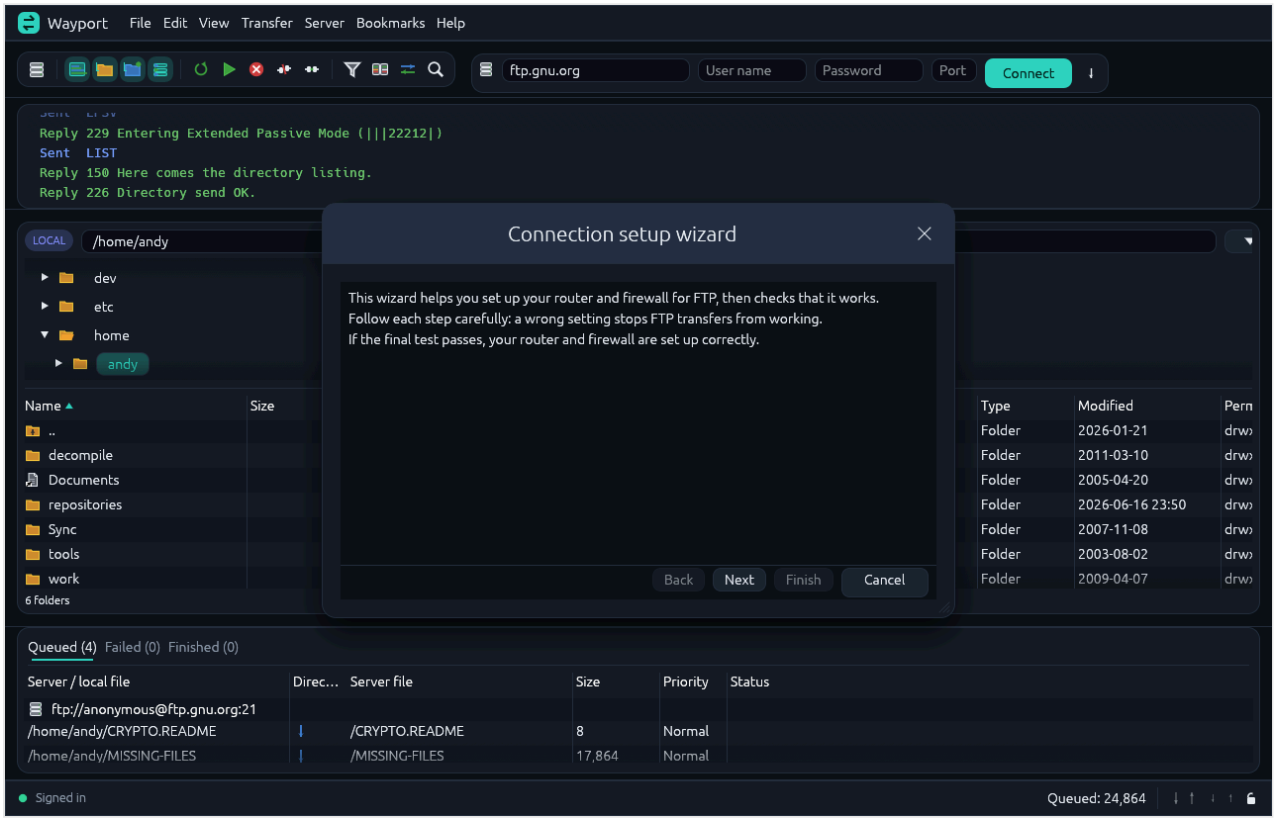
To change it for one site only, open Sites, go to the site's **Transfers** tab and set **Mode** to **Active** or **Passive**. **Default** follows the global setting.

Passive mode quirk: some badly set-up servers reply with a private address such as `192.168.x.x`. In **Edit > Settings > FTP > Passive mode**, keep **Use the server's public address instead** (the default) or choose **Switch to active mode**.

> **Tip**
> If you need active mode, run the network wizard. It sets up and tests the ports for you.

7.5 Firewalls, routers and the network wizard

The wizard walks you through FTP transfer mode, port ranges and your external address, then tests the result against a real server.



The first page of the connection setup wizard

Click Next to work through each page; the last page runs a test.

1. Open **Edit > Connection setup wizard...**.
2. Read the first page and click **Next**.
3. Choose **Passive (recommended)** or **Active**. Leave **Try the other mode if a transfer fails** ticked. Click **Next**.

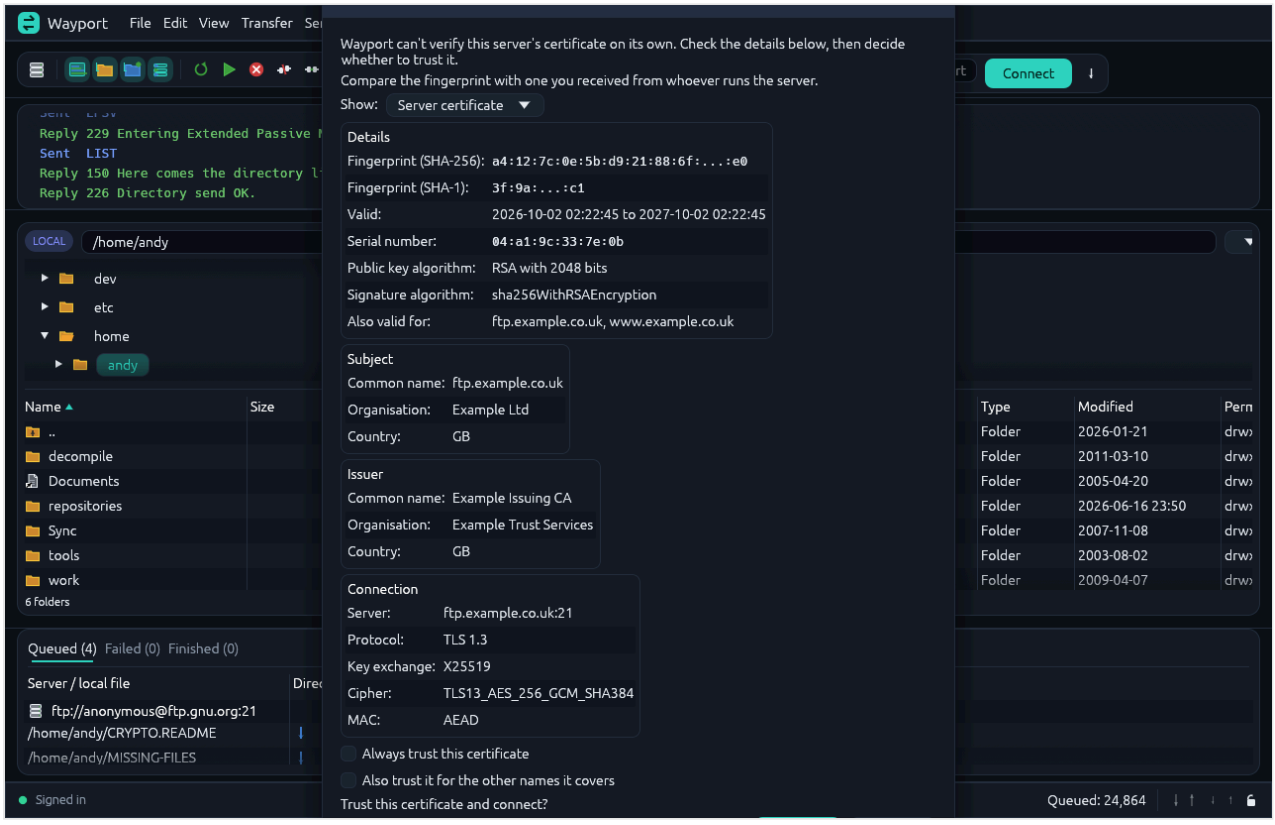
4. Choose what to do if a server replies with an unroutable address. Click **Next**.
5. For active mode, choose **Let the operating system pick a port** or **Use this port range:**. A range must be between 1024 and 65535 and hold at least 10 ports. Click **Next**.
6. Choose how Wayport finds your external IP address. The default lookup service is `https://api.ipify.org`. Click **Next**.
7. Click **Test**. The default test server is `ftp.gnu.org`.
8. When you see **Test passed**, click **Finish**.

Done If the test fails 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 **Check this server's certificate**. This is normal.



The 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 **Fingerprint (SHA-256)** in the dialog.

3. If they match, tick **Always trust this certificate** and click **OK**.

Things to look out for in the dialog:

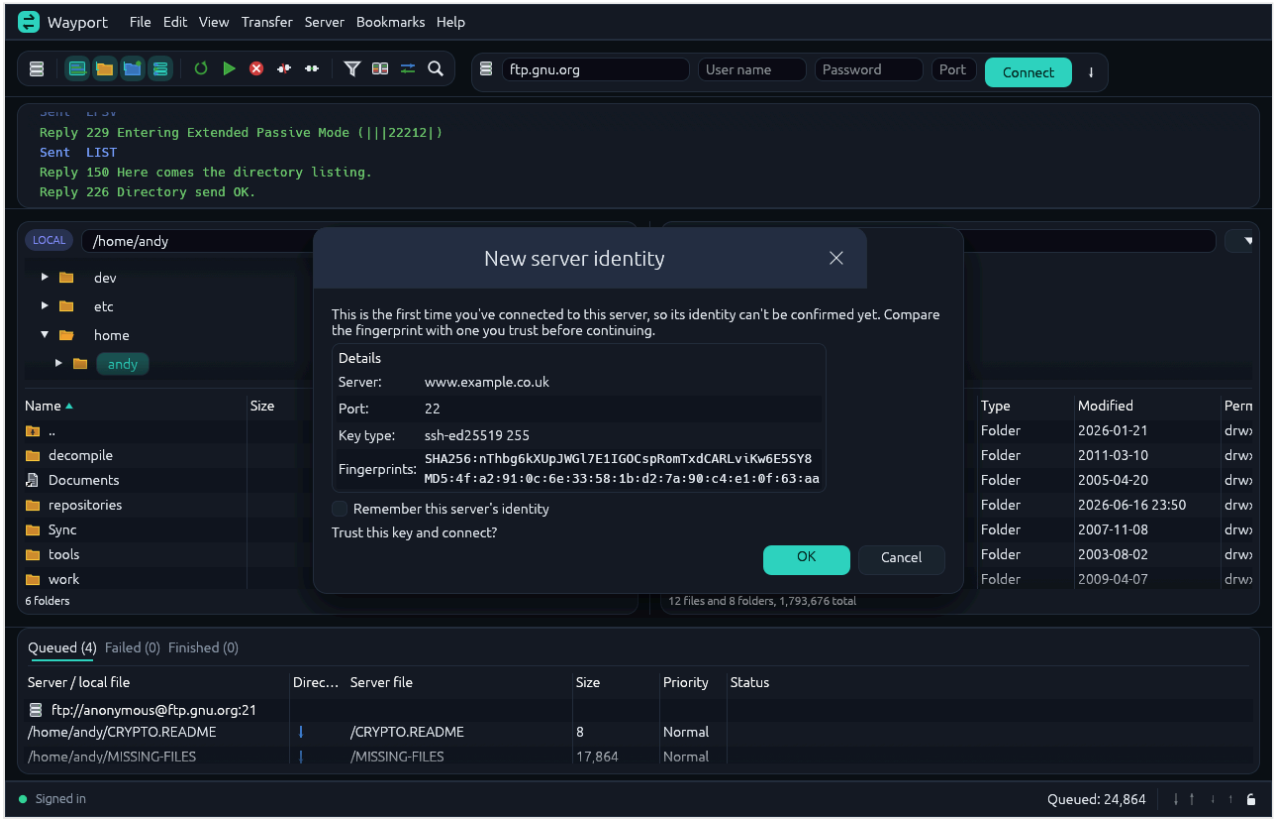
- **Red "Expired" or "Not valid yet"** text: the certificate's dates are wrong. Tell the server owner.
- **Red "The certificate was not issued for ...":** you may have typed a different name from the one on the certificate. If the certificate lists other names you use, tick **Also trust it for the other names it covers**.
- **"Self-signed (the issuer is the subject)":** 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.

You can see the current connection's certificate any time by clicking the padlock in the status bar. To forget all trusted certificates, use **Edit > Clear saved data...** (see Your data).

7.7 The SSH host key has changed

SFTP servers prove who they are with a host key. The first time, you'll see **New server identity**. If the key later changes, you'll see **Server identity has changed**.



The New server identity prompt

Check the fingerprint against one from the server owner.

Server identity has 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 **Cancel**.
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 **Replace the saved identity for this server** and click **OK**.

> ⚠ **Watch out**
> **Weak algorithm** in red 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.

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.`	You mistyped your master password. See Using a master password.
`The sign-in sequence finished without signing in.`	The FTP proxy sign-in steps are wrong. Check **Edit > Settings > FTP proxy**.

SFTP with a key file:

- Make sure the site's **Sign-in method** is **Key file** and the path points to your **private** key, not the `.pub` file.
- Global keys are listed in **Edit > Settings > SFTP** under **Key files**.
- 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 **Edit > Clear saved data...** and tick **Reconnect details (last server and open tabs)** 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.
`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.	Clear the site's **Password** field under Sites, then connect.

No browser opened? Look in the activity 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, clear the site's **Password** field. That's where Wayport keeps the sign-in token.

If you chose **Don't save 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.

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/`. It must be `http`, not `https`, use `127.0.0.1`, not `localhost`, and keep the trailing slash.
4. Save, wait a minute, then connect again.

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.

7.11 Transfers are slow

Work through these:

1. **Speed limits.** Check **Transfer > Speed limits > Enabled** isn't ticked by mistake. Limits are set under **Transfer > Speed limits > Configure...**.
2. **Parallel transfers. Edit > Settings > Transfers > At once** (1 to 10, default 2). Lots of small files go faster with 4 to 6.
3. **Per-site connection limit.** In the site's **Transfers** tab under Sites, check **Limit connections to this server** isn't set too low.
4. **Debug logging.** A high debug level slows things down. Set it back to **0 – None** when you're done.
5. **SFTP compression. Edit > Settings > SFTP** can turn 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 does whatever the **Existing files** setting says.

Where	What it controls
Edit > Settings > Transfers > Existing files	The permanent default for **Downloads:** and **Uploads:**.

The **File already exists** prompt	Lets you choose per file. Tick **Do this for all files** 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**
> Queue items remember the action they were added with. Changing the default doesn't change items already in the queue.

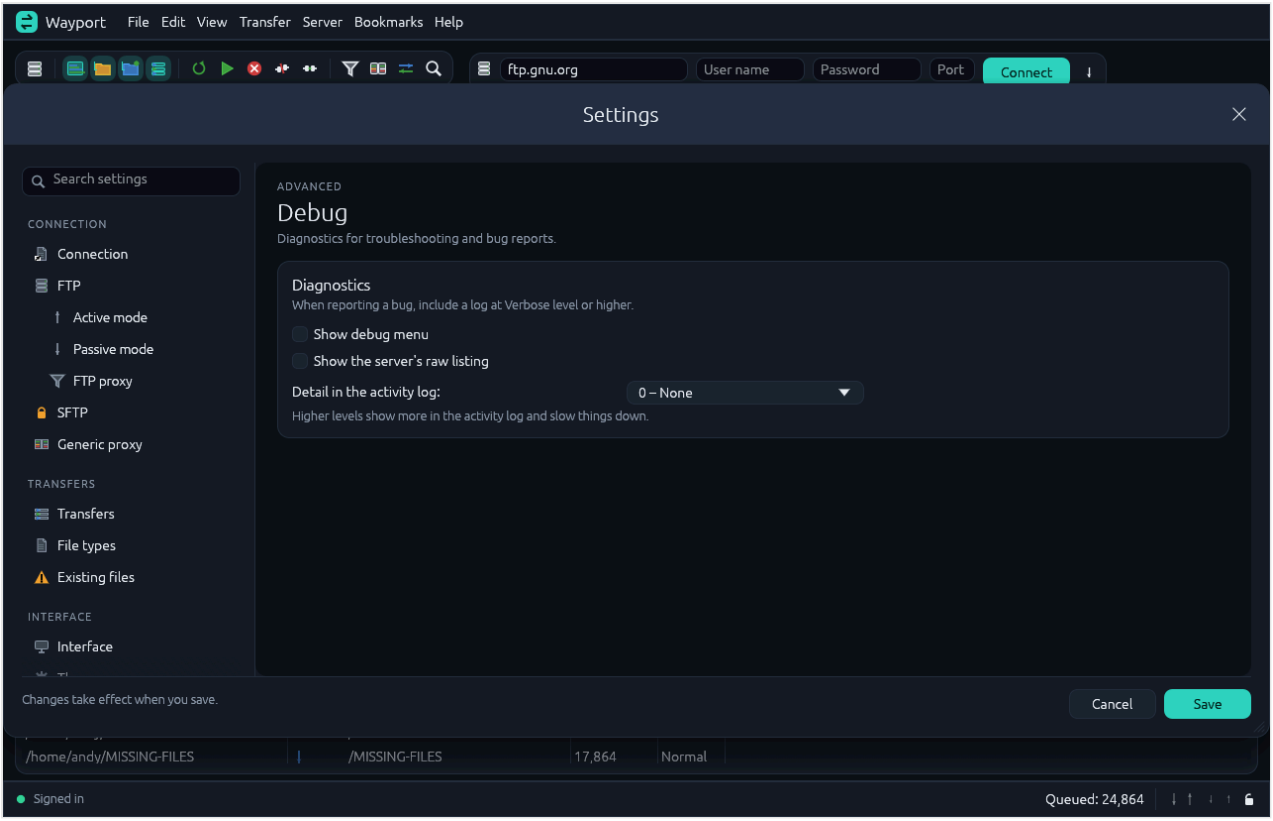
Text files changed line endings? Check **Transfer > Transfer mode**. **Auto** sends known text file types as ASCII (text) and everything else as binary. Choose **Binary** to copy every file byte for byte.

Timestamps are "now" instead of the original? Turn on **Transfer > Keep original modified times**.

7.13 Settings 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.
- **Different settings folder.** Check you didn't start Wayport with `-c` or with `WAYPORT_CONFIG_DIR` set. See Using a different settings folder.
- **Kiosk mode.** If your administrator set kiosk mode 2, nothing is ever saved. See System-wide defaults.
- **Someone cleared saved data.** There's no undo, but the `.bak` files may still hold the previous version.

7.14 Getting more detail: debug levels and log files



The Debug page in Settings

Raise the debug level to see more in the activity log.

Setting	Where	What it does	Default
Detail in the activity log	Settings > Debug	**0 – None**, **1 – Warnings**, **2 – Info**, **3 – Verbose**, **4 – Debug**. Higher shows more **Debug** lines.	0 – None
Show debug menu	Settings > Debug	Adds a **Debug** menu with **TLS ciphers**, **Reset layout**, **Debug logging** and **Show the server's raw listing**.	Off
Show the server's raw listing	Settings > Debug	Puts the server's raw listing text in the log. Useful when files are missing from a listing.	Off
Show timestamps	Settings > Logging	Adds the time to each line.	Off
Write the log to a file	Settings > Logging	Also writes the log to a file you choose.	Off
Limit the file size	Settings > Logging	When the file reaches the limit (1 to 2000 MiB), it's renamed with `.1` added and a new one starts.	Off

To capture a problem for a bug report:

1. Set **Detail in the activity log** to **3 – Verbose**.
2. Tick **Write the log to a file** and choose a file name.
3. Reproduce the problem.

4. Set the debug level back to **0 – None**.

> **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 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 tab
Ctrl+W	Close tab
Ctrl+D	Disconnect
Ctrl+Q	Quit
F5	Refresh
F3	Search the server
Ctrl+I	File filters
Ctrl+O	Compare folders on/off
Ctrl+Y	Linked browsing on/off
Ctrl+E	Show/hide the activity log
Ctrl+R	Show/hide the local folder tree
Ctrl+Shift+R	Show/hide the server folder tree
Ctrl+Shift+Q	Show/hide the Transfers panel
Ctrl+Shift+H	Show hidden files on/off
Ctrl+P	Start or pause transfers
Ctrl+M	Transfer by path

Ctrl+Shift+B	Manage bookmarks

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

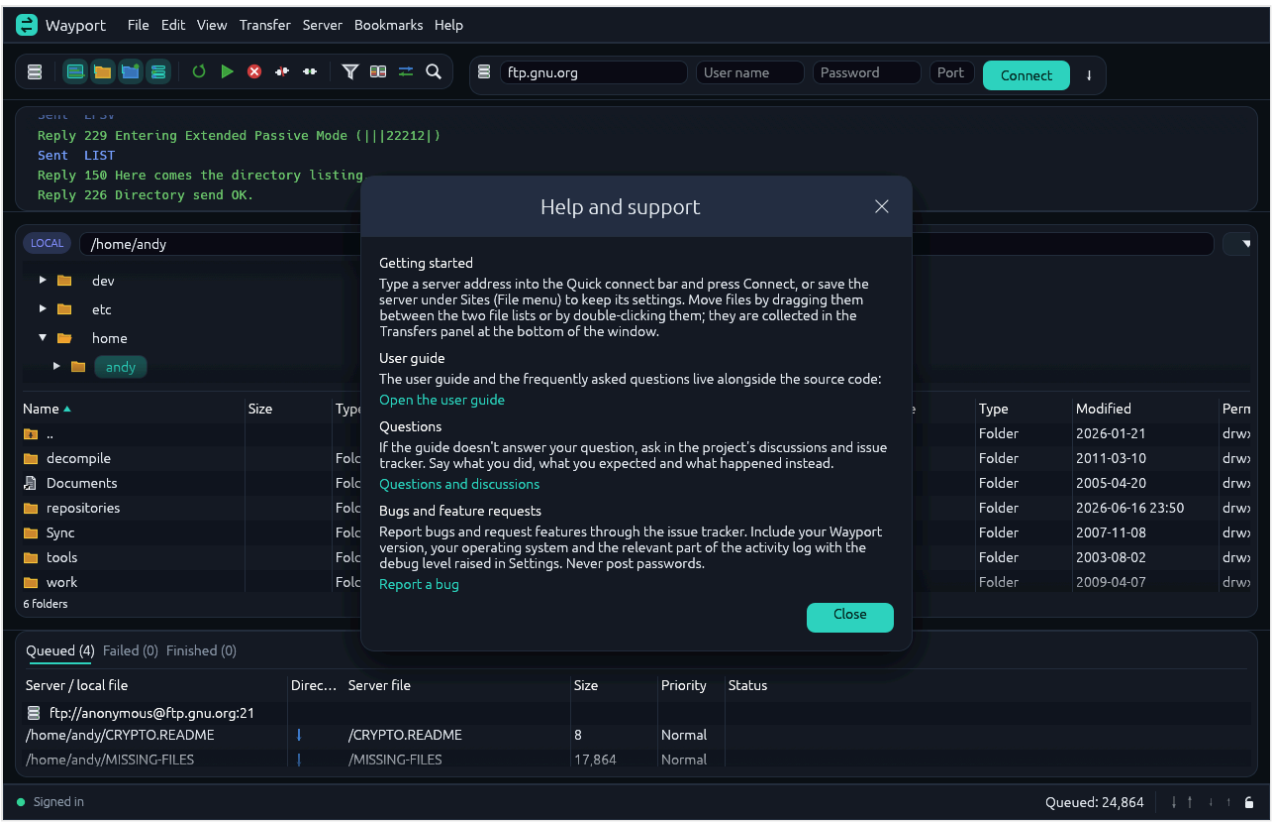
Shortcut	Where	Action
Enter	Quick connect bar	Connect
Delete	Transfers panel (mouse over it)	Remove the selected items
Enter	Message boxes	The teal default button, usually **OK** or **Yes**
Esc	Dialogs	Close

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.
Activity log	The panel showing the conversation between Wayport and the server.
ASCII / binary	Two ways to send a file. ASCII (text) may change line endings; binary copies byte for byte.
Bucket / container	The top-level folder in cloud storage such as S3 or Azure Blob.

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.
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	The panel listing transfers waiting, running, failed or done.
WebDAV	A way to manage files over HTTP or HTTPS, used by Nextcloud, ownCloud, SharePoint and others.

7.17 Help and support



The Help and support dialog

Help > Help and support... links to the guide, discussions and the bug tracker.

1. Open **Help > Help and support...**.
2. Click **Open the user guide**, **Questions and discussions** or **Report a bug**.

You can also go straight to the bug tracker with **Help > Report a problem...**.

A good bug report includes:

- **Your Wayport version** (from **Help > About Wayport...** or `wayport --version`).
- **Your operating system.**
- **What you did, what you expected, and what happened.**
- **The activity log** at **3 – Verbose** or higher, covering the problem.

> **Security**
> Never post passwords, tokens or client secrets. Remove host names and user names from the log if they're private.

Next: Back to the guide home