
ownCloud Client Manual

Release

The ownCloud developers

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1	Introduction	1
2	Installing the Desktop Synchronization Client	3
2.1	Improvements and New Features	3
2.2	Installation	3
3	Using the Synchronization Client	11
3.1	Using the Desktop Client Menu	12
3.2	Using the Account Settings Window	12
3.3	Using the Activity Settings Window	15
3.4	Using the General Settings Window	16
3.5	Using the Network Settings Window	17
3.6	Using the Ignored Files Editor	19
4	Advanced Usage	23
4.1	Options	23
4.2	Config File	23
4.3	ownCloud Commandline Client	24
5	The Automatic Updater	25
5.1	Basic Workflow	25
5.2	Preventing Automatic Updates	26
6	Appendix A: Building the Client	29
6.1	Linux	29
6.2	Mac OS X	29
6.3	Windows Development Build	30
6.4	Windows Installer Build (Cross-Compile)	31
6.5	Generic Build Instructions	32
7	Appendix B: History and Architecture	35
7.1	The Synchronization Process	35
7.2	Synchronization by Time versus ETag	35
7.3	Comparison and Conflict Cases	36
7.4	Ignored Files	36
7.5	The Sync Journal	37
7.6	Custom WebDAV Properties	37
7.7	Server Side Permissions	38
7.8	File- or Directory Size	38
7.9	FileID	38

8	Appendix C: Troubleshooting	39
8.1	Identifying Basic Functionality Problems	39
8.2	Isolating other issues	40
8.3	Log Files	40
8.4	Core Dumps	43
9	FAQ	45
10	Glossary	47
	Index	49

INTRODUCTION

Available for Windows, Mac OS X, and various Linux distributions, the ownCloud Desktop Sync client enables you to:

- Specify one or more directories on your computer that you want to synchronize to the ownCloud server.
- Always have the latest files synchronized, wherever they are located.

Your files are always automatically synchronized between your ownCloud server and local PC.

Note: Because of various technical issues, desktop sync clients older than 1.7 will not be allowed to connect and sync with the ownCloud 8.1 server. It is highly recommended to keep your client updated.

INSTALLING THE DESKTOP SYNCHRONIZATION CLIENT

You can download the latest version of the ownCloud Desktop Synchronization Client from the [ownCloud Website](#). There are clients for Linux, Mac OS X, and Microsoft Windows.

Installation on Mac OS X and Windows is the same as for any software application: download the program and then double-click it to launch the installation, and then follow the installation wizard. After it is installed and configured the sync client will automatically keep itself updated; see *The Automatic Updater* for more information.

Linux users must follow the instructions on the download page to add the appropriate repository for their Linux distribution, install the signing key, and then use their package managers to install the desktop sync client. Linux users will also update their sync clients via package manager, and the client will display a notification when an update is available.

Linux users must also have a password manager enabled, such as GNOME Keyring or KWallet, so that the sync client can login automatically.

2.1 Improvements and New Features

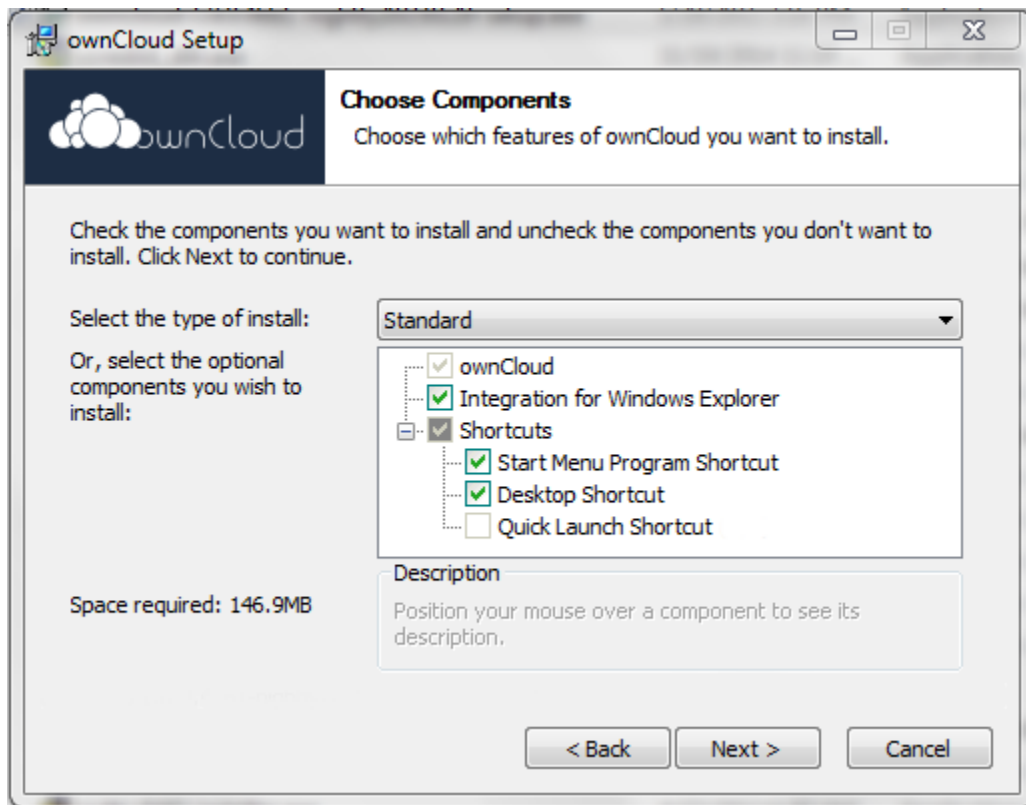
The 1.8 client has a number of enhancements and performance improvements, including:

- Graphical selective sync file and folder selector. Select which files and folders to sync with just a few clicks.
- Selective sync on account setup. Set up which files and folders you want to sync when you create a new ownCloud account.
- File manager integration: share files from Windows Explorer, Mac OS X Finder, and Nautilus on Linux.
- Faster uploads and downloads.

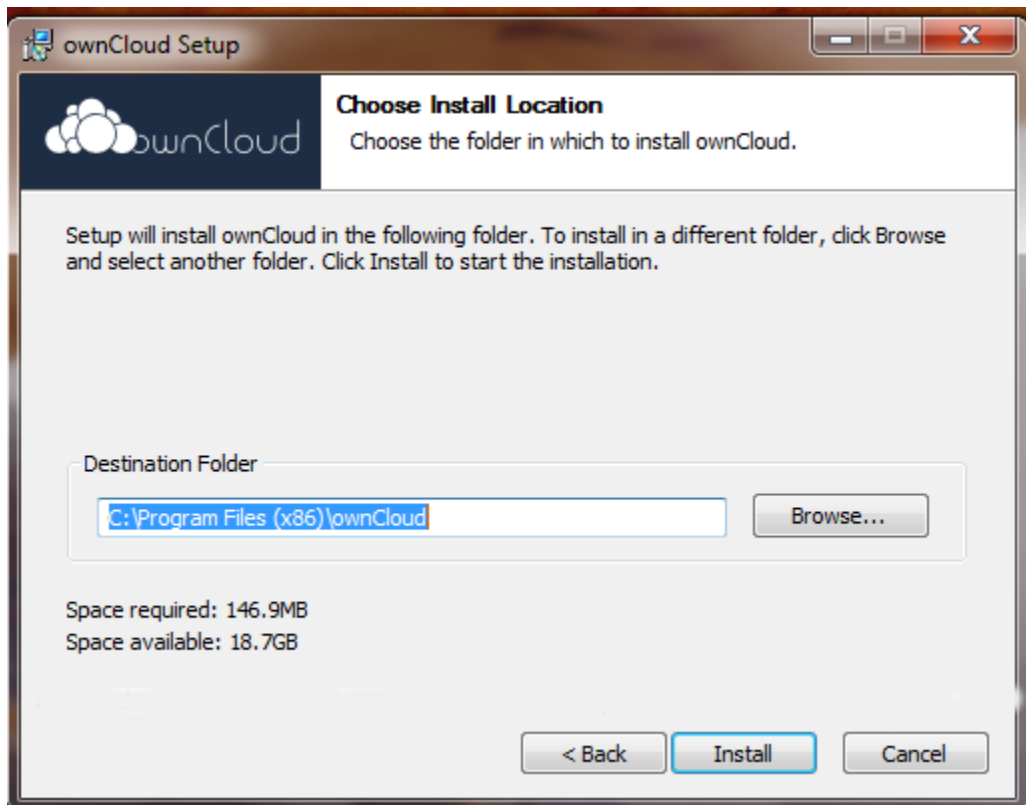
Note: When you upgrade from 1.7, restart Windows to ensure that all new features are visible.

2.2 Installation

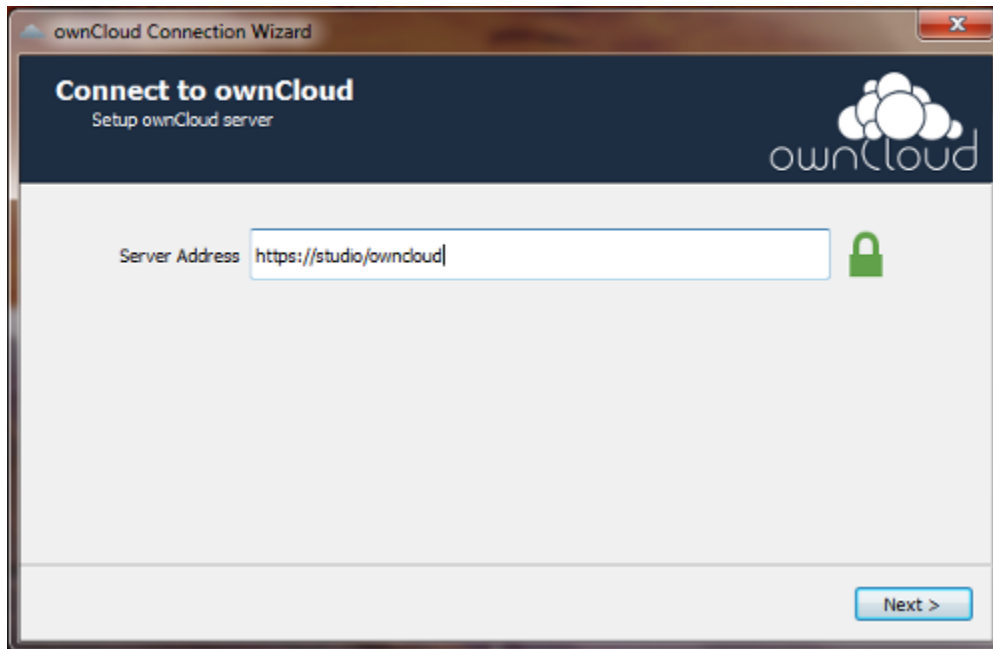
The installation wizard takes you step-by-step through configuration options and account setup. These examples are on Windows 7; note the new “Integration for Windows Explorer Option”. This allows Windows users to share files directly from their local ownCloud folder in Windows Explorer, rather than having to open a Web browser and share from the ownCloud Web interface. Mac users get the same option for Finder, and Linux users for Nautilus.



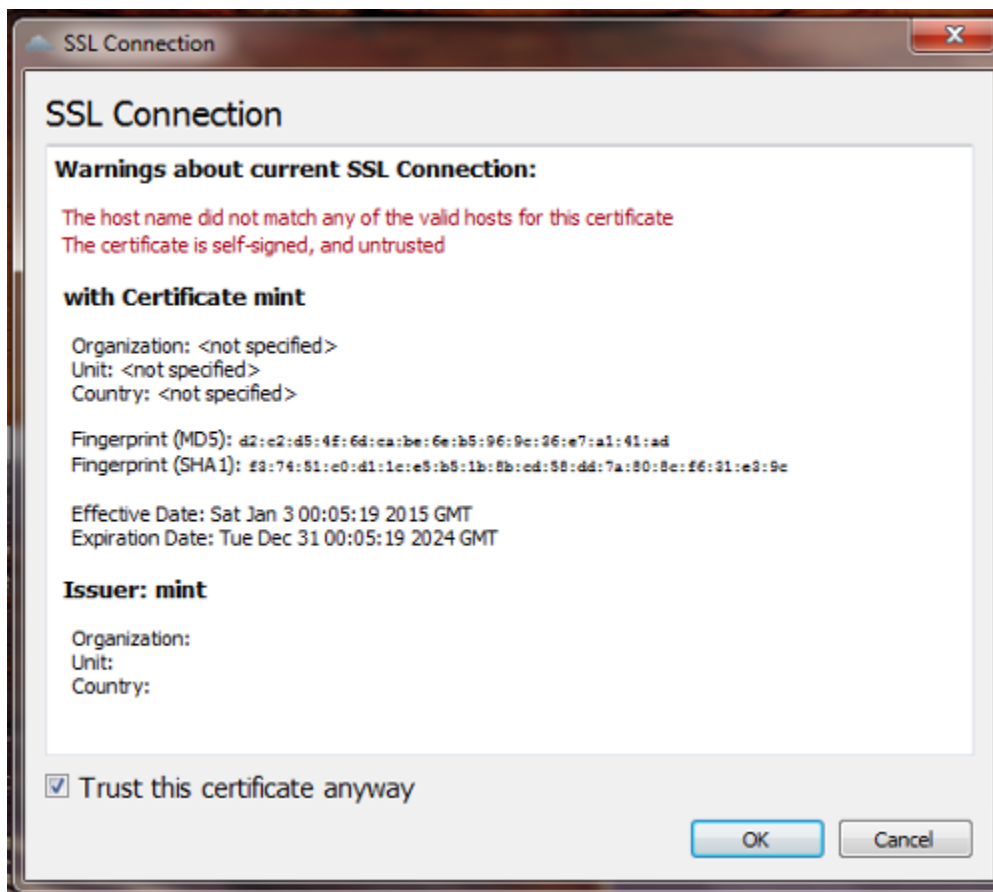
The next screen selects the installation folder for the client. The default is fine; don't change this without a good reason.



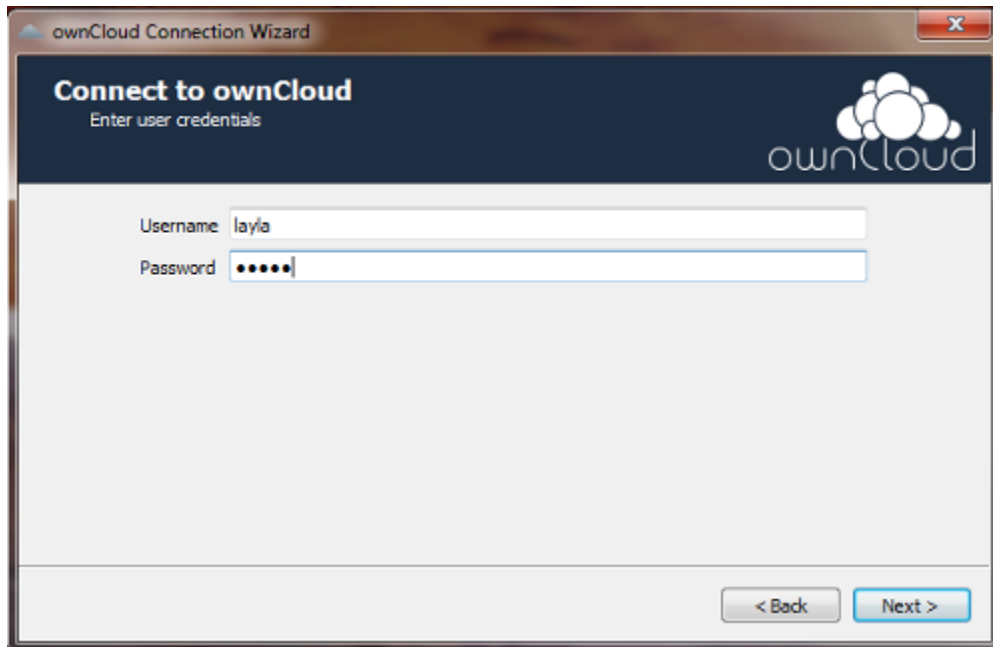
In the next screen, enter your ownCloud server URL.



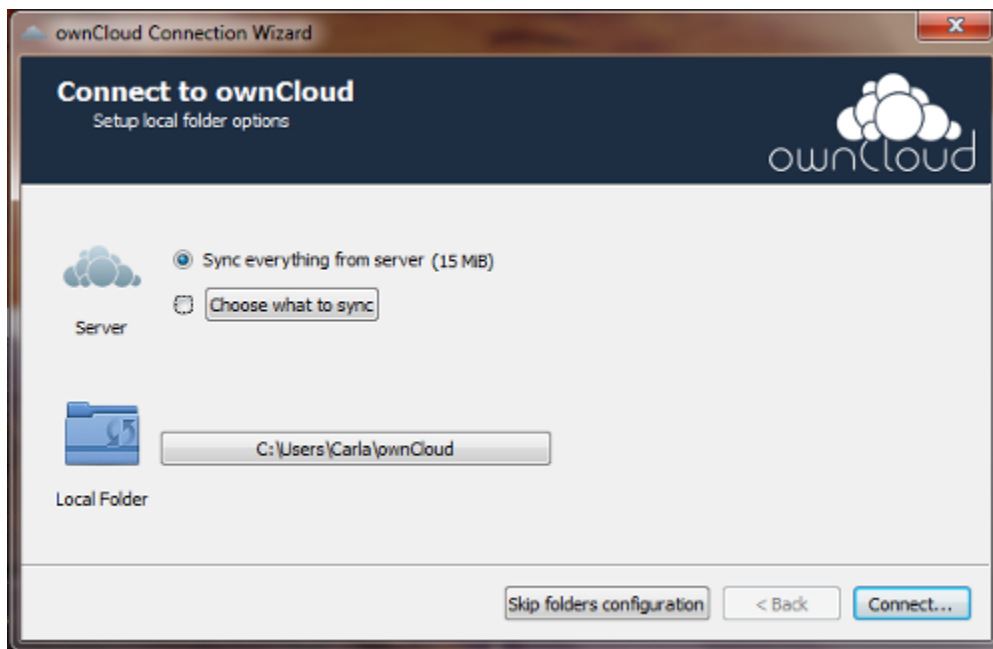
If your ownCloud server has a self-signed SSL certificate, you will see a scary warning. Check “Trust this certificate” and keep going.



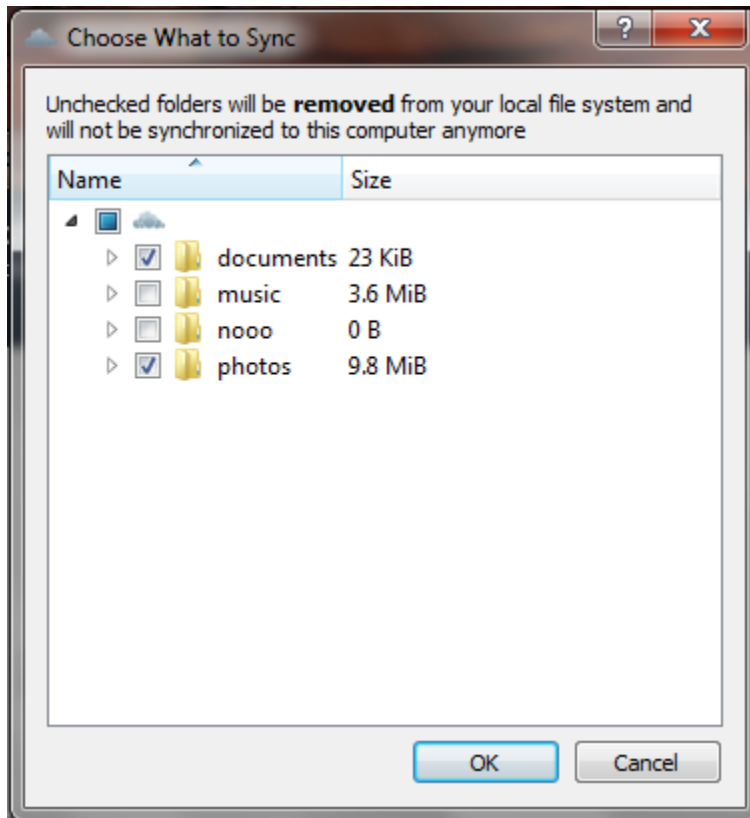
On the next screen enter your ownCloud login and password.



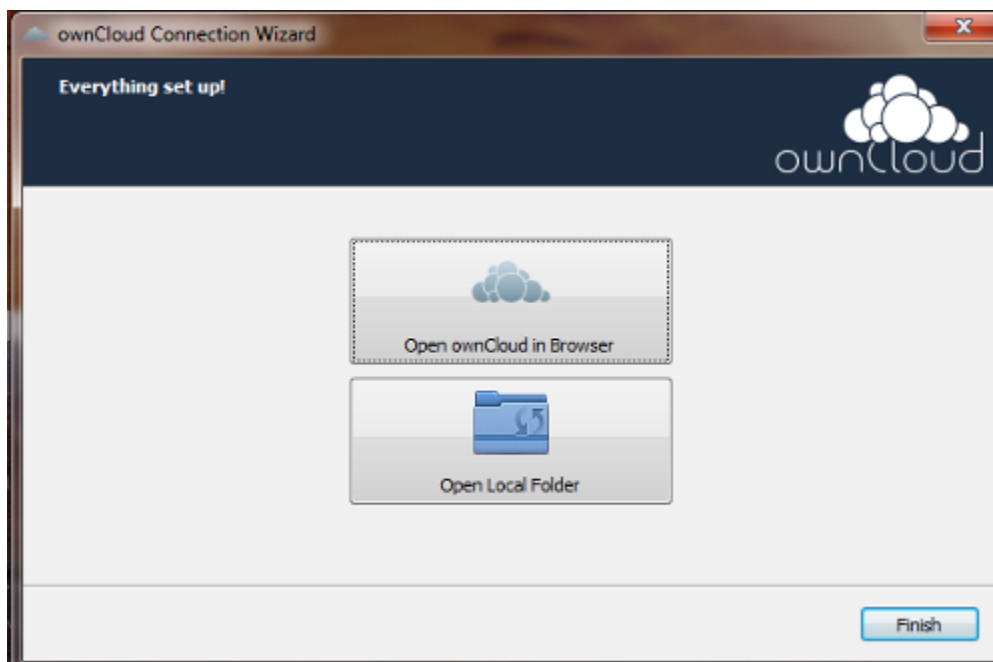
Now you can select which folders and files to sync, and the location of your local ownCloud folder.



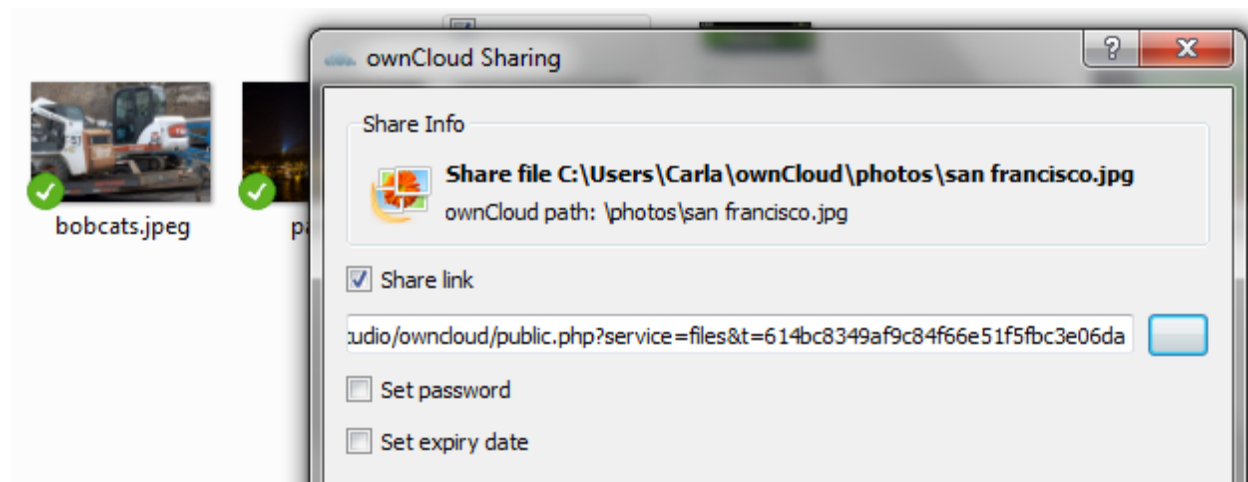
When you check “Choose what to sync” it opens a file picker. Note the warning at the top that unchecked folders will be removed from your local filesystem. On a new installation, when you have not yet synced with your ownCloud server, no files will be deleted.



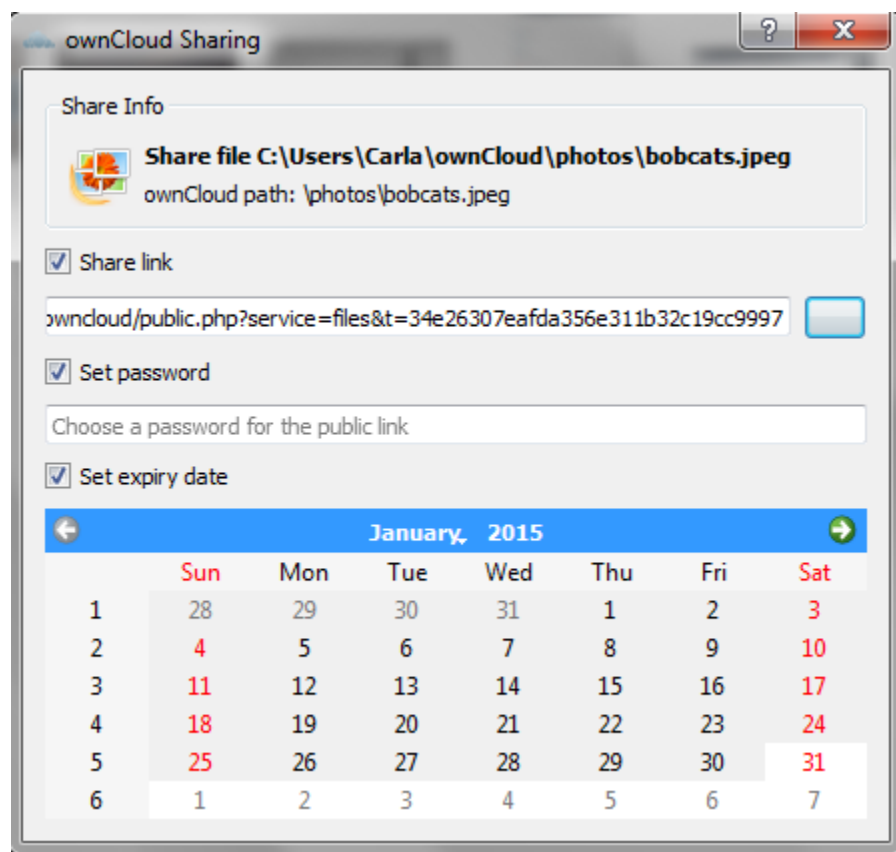
In the next screen you may click to open ownCloud in a Web browser, or open your local ownCloud folder. Open your local ownCloud folder so you can see how file manager integration works.



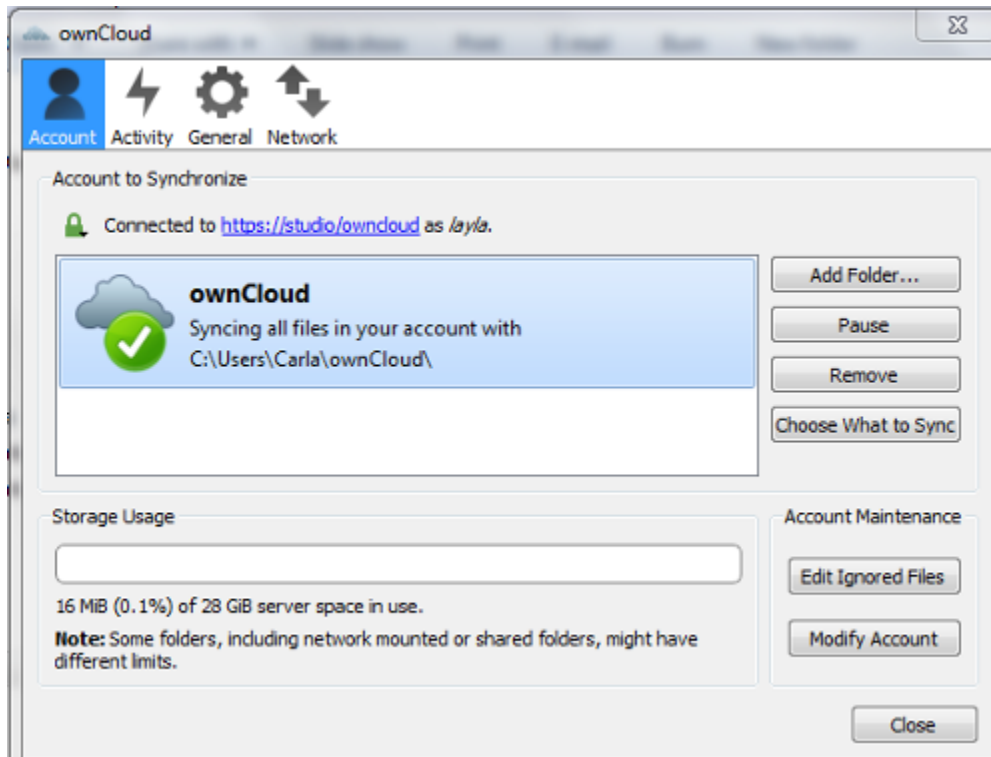
When you are in your local ownCloud folder you can right-click any file or folder, and then left-click “Share with ownCloud” to create a share link. Note that Windows may also have a Share With option. This is not the ownCloud Share option. The ownCloud share dialog looks like the following example:



You have the same options for creating a link share as you do when you're logged into the ownCloud Web GUI: you may optionally set a password and expiration date.



You may change your sync options at any time by opening your ownCloud client and clicking the “Choose what to sync” button. This opens the same file picker you saw in the installation wizard. If you un-check any folders or files that you have already synchronized they will be deleted.



USING THE SYNCHRONIZATION CLIENT

The ownCloud Desktop Client remains in the background and is visible as an icon in the system tray (Windows, KDE), status bar (Mac OS X), or notification area (Linux).



The status indicator uses overlay icons to indicate the current status of your synchronization. The green circle with the white checkmark tells you that your synchronization is current and you are connected to your ownCloud server.



The blue icon with the white semi-circles means synchronization is in progress.



The yellow overlay icon with the parallel lines tells you your synchronization has been paused. (Most likely by you, by opening the client and clicking Account > Pause.)



The gray icon with three white dots means your sync client has lost its connection with your ownCloud server.



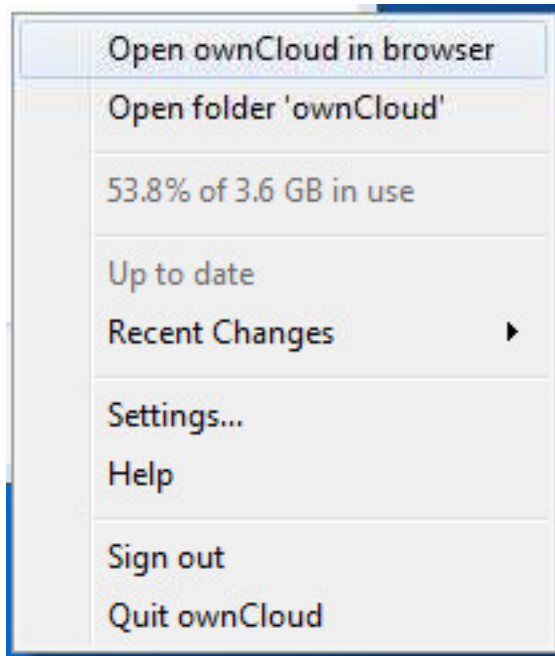
When you see a white circle with the letter “i” that is the informational icon, so you should click it to see what it has to tell you.



The red circle with the white “x” indicates a configuration error, such as an incorrect login or server URL.

3.1 Using the Desktop Client Menu

A right-click on the icon opens the following menu:



ownCloud Desktop Client menu

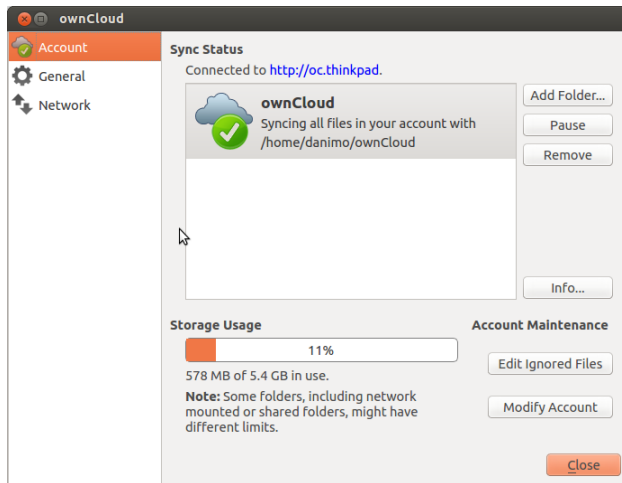
The Desktop Client menu provides the following options:

- `Open ownCloud in browser`: Launches the ownCloud Web interface.
- **Open folder 'ownCloud'**: **Opens your local ownCloud folder. If you have** defined multiple synchronization targets, the window displays each local folder.
- **Disk space indicator**: Indicates the amount of space currently used on the server.
- **Operation indicator**: Displays the status of the current synchronization process or indicates `Up to date` if the server and client are in sync.
- **Recent Changes**: Displays the last six files modified, and shows the current synchronization status listing all changes since the last restart of the ownCloud client.
- `Settings...`: The settings menu.
- `Help`: Opens a browser to display ownCloud Desktop Client Guide.
- `Sign out`: Stops synchronization.
- `Quit ownCloud`: Quits the ownCloud Client, ending any currently running synchronizations.

3.2 Using the Account Settings Window

The `Account` window provides a summary for your ownCloud account settings. You can manage which folders and files you want to synchronize, change your account settings, and pause and resume synchronization.

To access and modify the account settings:



The fields and options in this window include:

- Connected to <ownCloud instance> as <user> field: Your user account on an ownCloud server.
- Add Folder... button: Add another folder to the synchronization process (see Adding a Folder).
- Pause/Resume button: Pauses the current sync (or prevents the client from starting a new sync), or resumes the sync process.
- Remove button: Removes the selected folder from the sync process. This button is used when you want to synchronize only a few folders and not the root folder.
- **Storage Usage field: Displays how much space your files are using on the ownCloud server.**
- Edit Ignored Files button: Launches the Ignored Files Editor.
- Modify Account button: Use this to change your ownCloud server settings by launching the account setup wizard (see accountsetup).
- Modify Account button: Use this to change your ownCloud server settings by launching the account setup wizard (see accountsetup).

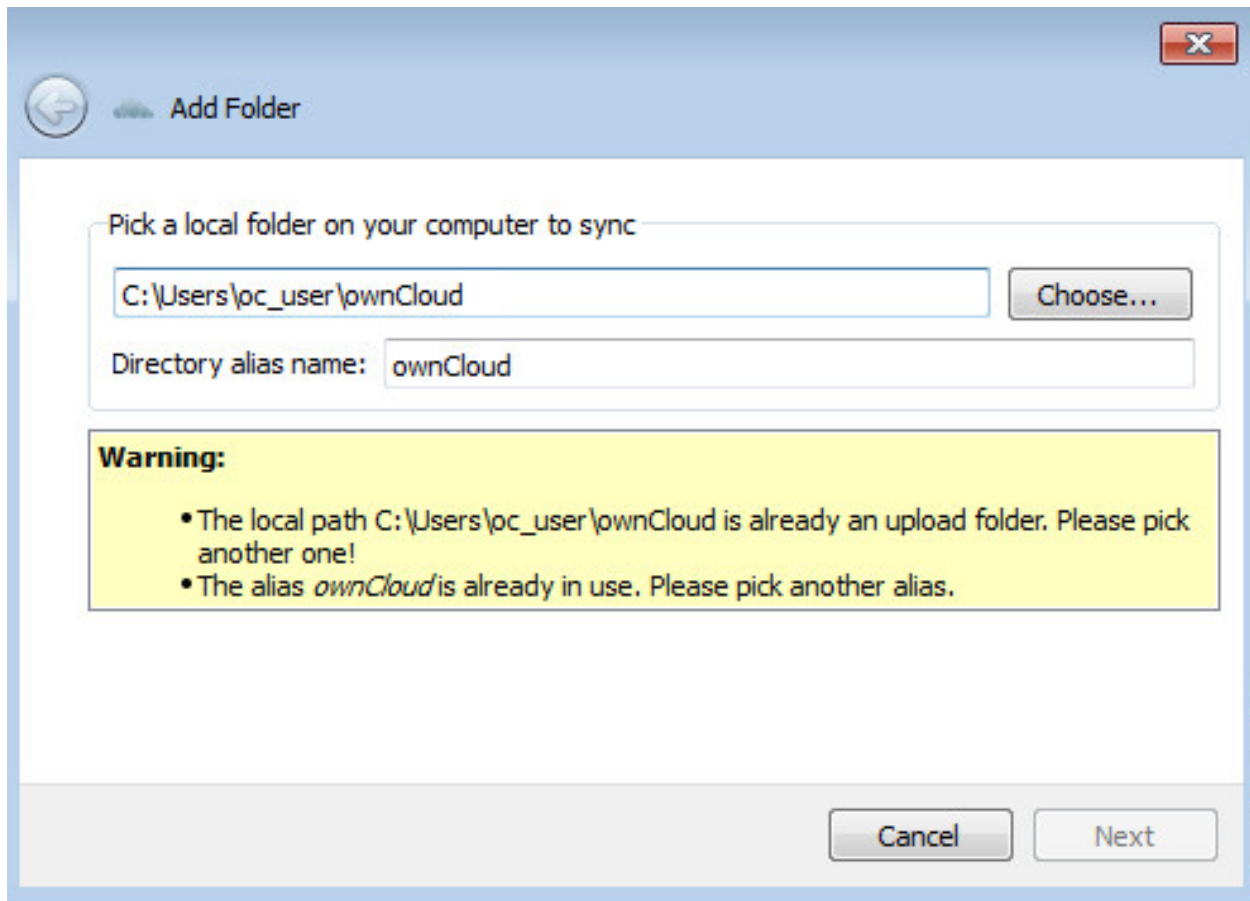
3.2.1 Adding a Folder

The Add Folder ... button enables you to add a new local folder to the synchronization process.

To add a new folder:

1. Click the Add a Folder ... button in the Account window.

The Add Folder... window opens

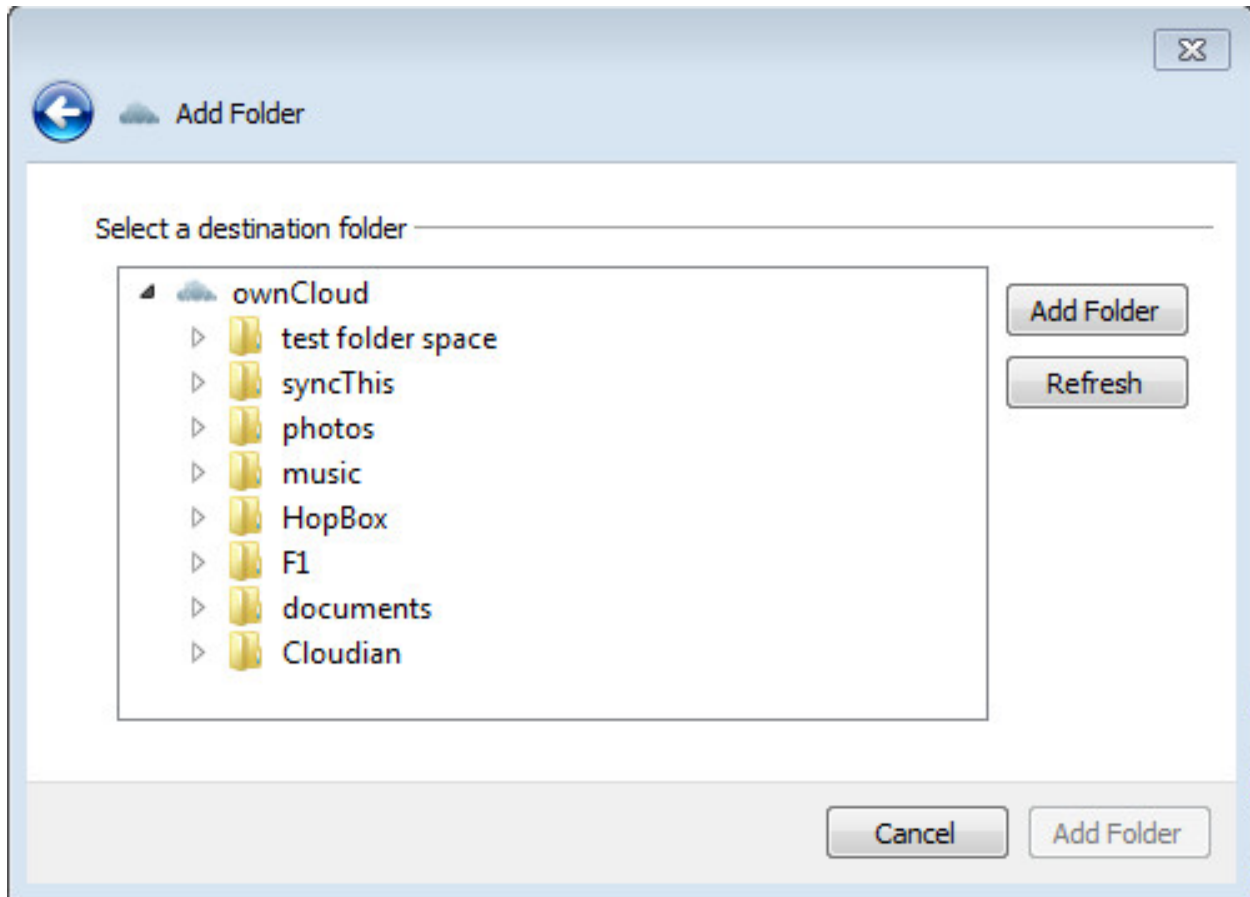


2. Type a *unique* path and alias name to the folder, or use the `Choose . . .` button to open a graphical file picker.

Note: Nested synchronizations are not supported. You cannot add a folder that is already contained within another synchronized folder. In addition, you cannot add a higher level (parent) folder that contains a folder to which you are already synchronizing. By default, the ownCloud Set Up Wizard synchronizes your entire ownCloud account to the root folder of the ownCloud server. If you wish to sync certain specific folders and not the entire root, you must first remove the root folder.

3. Click 'Next' to continue.

A window opens prompting you to select a remote destination folder on the ownCloud server to synchronize.



4. Select a folder on the ownCloud server to which you want to synchronize your newly added local folder.

Note: A server folder can only be synchronized with a particular client once. If you attempt to sync the root directory, you cannot sync with other folders on the server. Similarly, if you sync with folder /a, you cannot create another sync with /a/b, since b is already being synced.

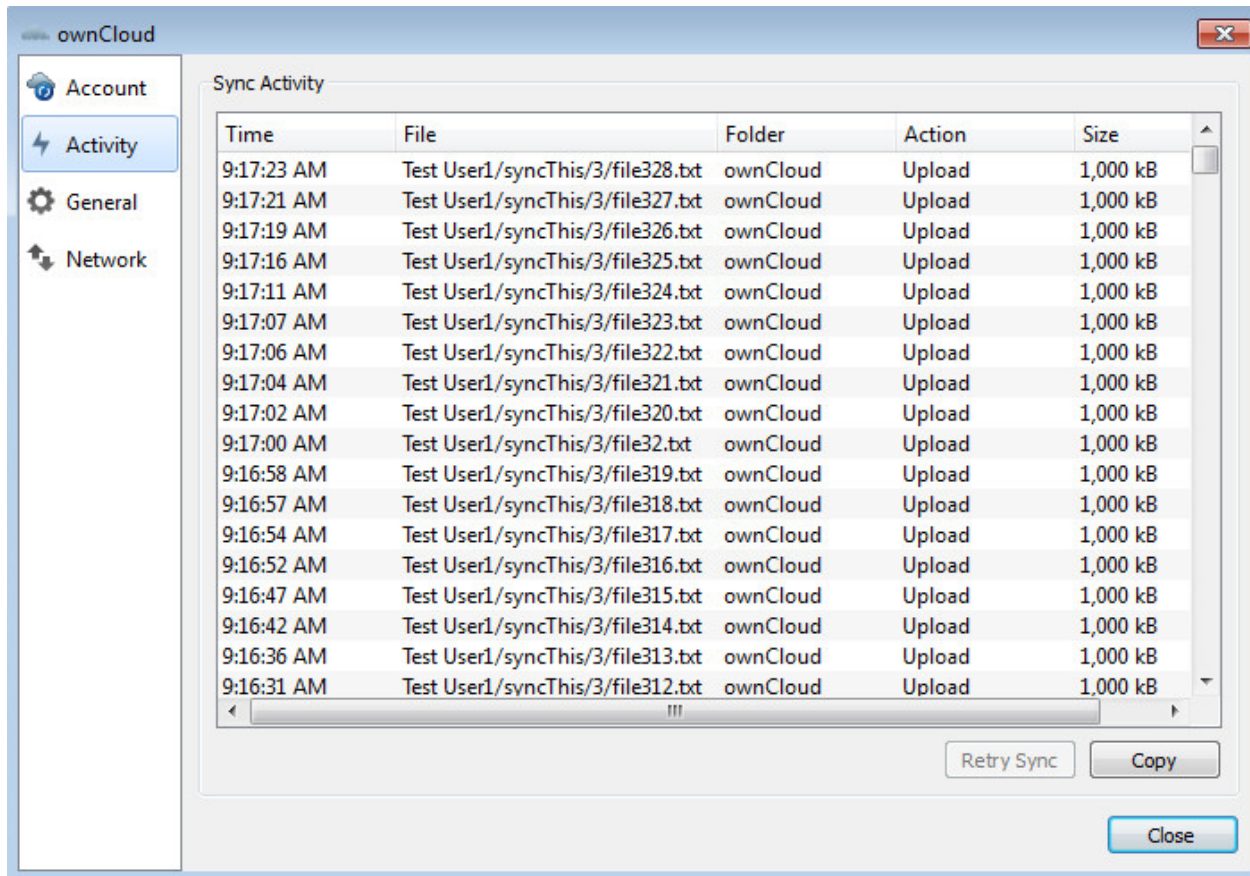
3.2.2 Editing Ignored Files

The *Ignored Files Editor* provides a list of files that are ignored (that is, not synchronized) by the client and server during synchronizations. You may add additional files or directories that you want to exclude from the synchronization process. In addition to using standard characters, the Ignored Files Editor enables you to use wild cards (for example, using an asterisk “*” to indicate multiple characters or a question mark “?” to indicate a single character).

For additional information see [Using the Ignored Files Editor](#)

3.3 Using the Activity Settings Window

The Activity window provides an in-depth account of recent synchronization activity. It shows files that have not been synchronized because they are on the ignored files list, or because they cannot be synced due to containing special characters that cannot be stored on certain file systems.

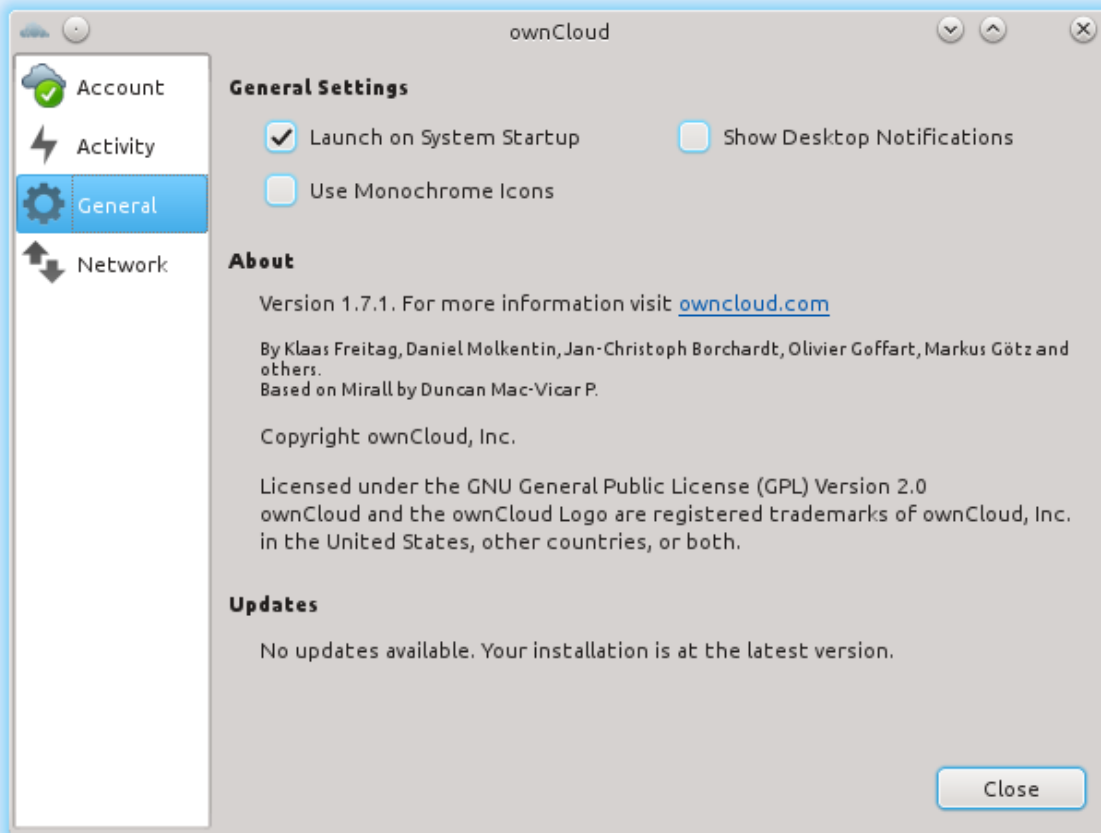


You can open the Activity window in one of the following ways:

- Click 'Activity' in the left frame of the ownCloud Settings window.
- Invoke the window from the ownCloud Desktop Client menu by selecting Recent Changes > Details.... (See Using the Desktop Client Menu.)

3.4 Using the General Settings Window

The General settings window has options for launching the client at system startup, notifications, and using monochrome icons.



- **Launch on System Startup** checkbox: Provides the option to check (enable) or uncheck (disable) whether the ownCloud Desktop Client launches at system startup. By default, this option is enabled (checked) after you have configured your account.
- **Show Desktop Notifications** checkbox: Provides the option to check (enable) or uncheck (disable) notifications about sync activity.
- **Use Monochrome Icons** checkbox: Provides the option to check (enable) or uncheck (disable) the use of monochrome (visually less obtrusive) icons.

Note: This option can be useful on Mac OS X platforms.

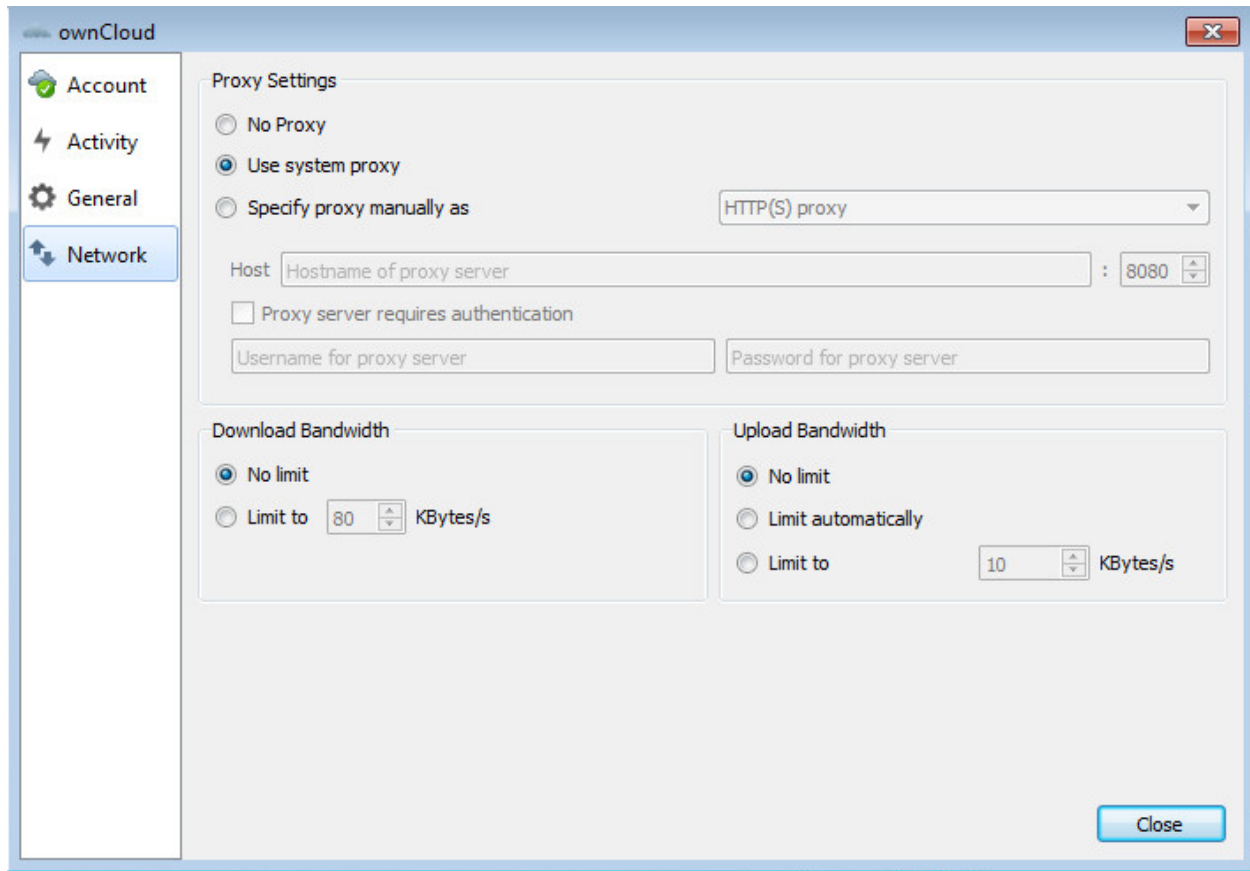
- **About** field: Provides information about the software authors along with pertinent build conditions.
-

Note: Information in this field can be valuable when submitting a support request.

- **Updates** field: Notifies you of any available updates for the ownCloud Desktop Client.

3.5 Using the Network Settings Window

The Network settings window enables you to define network proxy settings, and also to limit download and upload bandwidth.



3.5.1 Specifying Proxy Settings

- **No Proxy option:** Do not use a proxy.
- **Use system proxy option:** Default setting. Follows the systems proxy settings.
- **Specify proxy manually as option:** Enables you to specify the following custom proxy settings:
 - **HTTP(S):** Used when you are required to use an HTTP(S) proxy server (for example, Squid or Microsoft Forefront TMG).
 - **SOCKSv5:** Typically used in special company LAN setups, or in combination with the OpenSSH dynamic application level forwarding feature (see `ssh -D`).
 - **Host:** Host name or IP address of the proxy server along with the port number. HTTP proxies typically listen over Ports 8080 (default) or 3128. SOCKS servers typically listen over port 1080.
- **Proxy Server requires authentication checkbox:** Provides the option to check (enable/require) or uncheck (disable/not require) proxy server authentication. When not checked, the proxy server must be configured to allow anonymous usage. When checked, a proxy server username and password is required.

3.5.2 Bandwidth Limiting

Synchronization of files between a client and server can use a lot of bandwidth, so you can limit how much your ownCloud sync client uses.

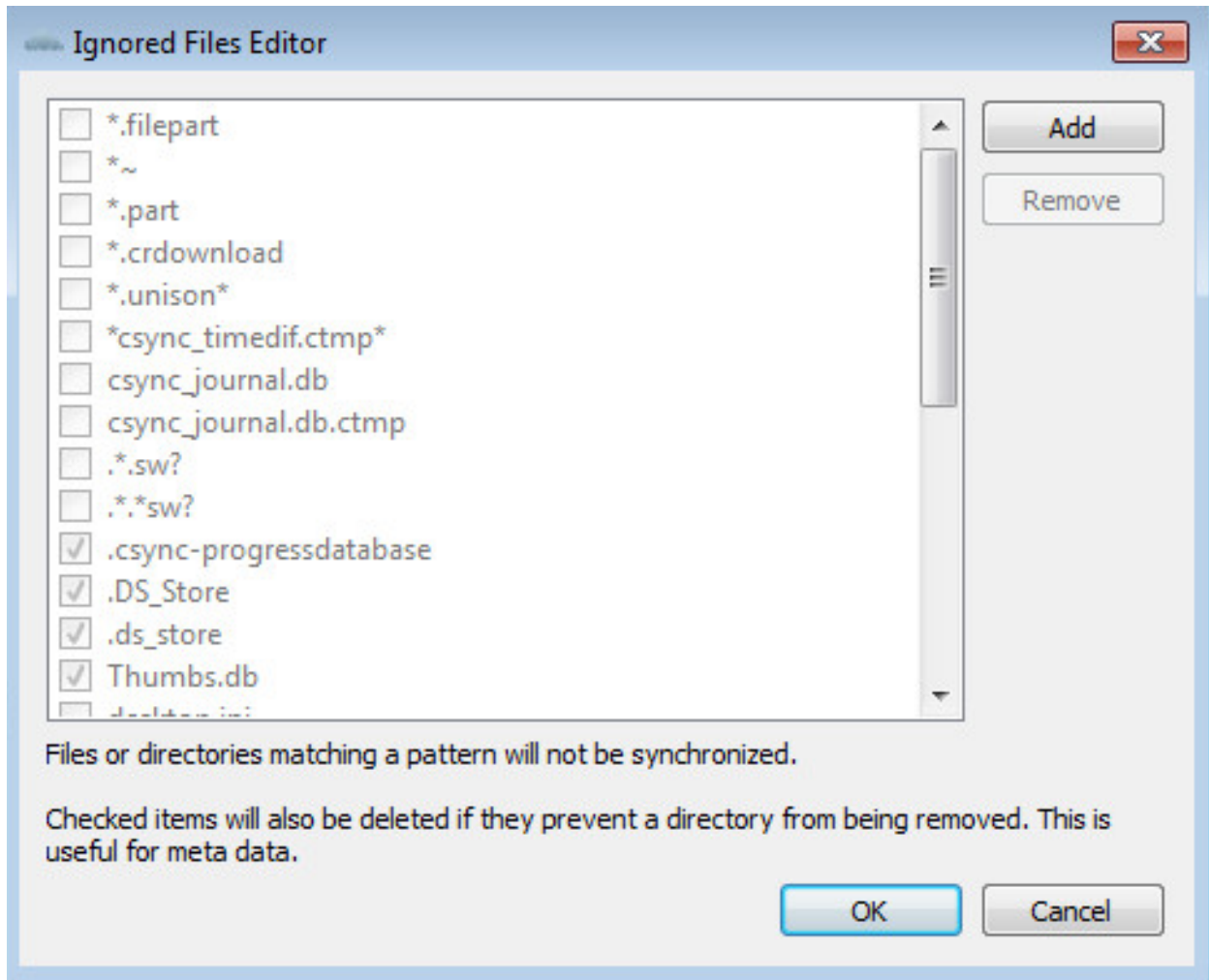
- `No limit` option: The default setting for the client; specifies that there are no limit settings on the amount of data downloaded from the server.
- `Limit to <value> KBytes/s` option: Limits (throttles) the bandwidth to a customized value (in KBytes/second).

The Upload Bandwidth field (for data flowing from the ownCloud client to the server) provides the following options:

- `No limit` option: The default setting for the client; specifies that there are no limit settings on the amount of data downloaded from the server.
- `Limit automatically`: When enabled, the ownCloud client surrenders available bandwidth to other applications. Use this option if there are issues with real time communication (for example, the use of IP phone or live streaming) in conjunction with the ownCloud Client.
- `Limit to <value> KBytes/s` option: Limits (throttles) the bandwidth to a customized value (in KBytes/second).

3.6 Using the Ignored Files Editor

You might have some local files or directories that you do not want to backup and store on the server. To identify and exclude these files or directories, you can use the *Ignored Files Editor*.



For your convenience, the editor is pre-populated with a default list of typical ignore patterns. These patterns are contained in a system file (typically `sync-exclude.lst`) located in the ownCloud Client application directory. You cannot modify these pre-populated patterns directly from the editor. However, if necessary, you can hover over any pattern in the list to show the path and filename associated with that pattern, locate the file, and edit the `sync-exclude.lst` file.

Note: Modifying the global exclude definition file might render the client unusable or result in undesired behavior.

Each line in the editor contains an ignore pattern string. When creating custom patterns, in addition to being able to use normal characters to define an ignore pattern, you can use wildcard characters for matching values. As an example, you can use an asterisk (*) to identify an arbitrary number of characters or a question mark (?) to identify a single character.

Patterns that end with a slash character (/) are applied to only directory components of the path being checked.

Note: Custom entries are currently not validated for syntactical correctness by the editor, so you will not see any warnings for bad syntax. If your synchronization does not work as you expected, check your syntax.

Each pattern string in the list is preceded by a checkbox. When the check box contains a check mark, in addition to ignoring the file or directory component matched by the pattern, any matched files are also deemed “fleeting metadata” and removed by the client.

In addition to excluding files and directories that use patterns defined in this list:

- The ownCloud Client always excludes files containing characters that cannot be synchronized to other file systems.
- Files are removed that cause individual errors three times during a synchronization. However, the client provides the option of retrying a synchronization three additional times on files that produce errors.

For more detailed information see *Ignored Files*.

ADVANCED USAGE

4.1 Options

You have the option of starting your ownCloud desktop client with the `owncloud` command. The following options are supported:

`owncloud -h` or `owncloud --help` Displays all command options.

The other options are:

`--logwindow` Opens a window displaying log output.

`--logfile <filename>` Write log output to the file specified. To write to stdout, specify `-` as the filename.

`--logdir <name>` Writes each synchronization log output in a new file in the specified directory.

`--logexpire <hours>` Removes logs older than the value specified (in hours). This command is used with `--logdir`.

`--logflush` Clears (flushes) the log file after each write action.

`--confdir <dirname>` Uses the specified configuration directory.

4.2 Config File

The ownCloud Client reads a configuration file. You can locate this configuration files as follows:

On Linux distributions: `$HOME/.local/share/data/ownCloud/owncloud.cfg`

On Microsoft Windows systems: `%LOCALAPPDATA%\ownCloud\owncloud.cfg`

On MAC OS X systems: `$HOME/Library/Application Support/ownCloud`

The configuration file contains settings using the Microsoft Windows .ini file format. You can overwrite changes using the ownCloud configuration dialog.

Note: Use caution when making changes to the ownCloud Client configuration file. Incorrect settings can produce unintended results.

You can change the following configuration settings:

- `remotePollInterval` (default: 30000) – Specifies the poll time for the remote repository in milliseconds.
- `maxLogLines` (default: 20000) – Specifies the maximum number of log lines displayed in the log window.

4.3 ownCloud Commandline Client

The ownCloud Client packages contain a command line client, `owncloudcmd`, that can be used to synchronize ownCloud files to client machines.

`owncloudcmd` performs a single *sync run* and then exits the synchronization process. In this manner, `owncloudcmd` processes the differences between client and server directories and propagates the files to bring both repositories to the same state. Contrary to the GUI-based client, `owncloudcmd` does not repeat synchronizations on its own. It also does not monitor for file system changes.

To invoke `owncloudcmd`, you must provide the local and the remote repository URL using the following command:

```
owncloudcmd [OPTIONS...] sourcedir owncloudurl
```

where `sourcedir` is the local directory and `owncloudurl` is the server URL.

Other command line switches supported by `owncloudcmd` include the following:

- user, -u [user]** Specify the user's login name.
- password, -p [password]** Specify the user's password.
- n** Use `netrc` (5) for login.
- non-interactive** Do not prompt for questions.
- silent, -s** Inhibits verbose log output.
- trust** Trust any SSL certificate, including invalid ones.
- httpproxy http://[user@pass:]<server>:<port>** Uses the specified `server` as the HTTP proxy.
- unsyncedfolders [file]** File containing list of folders to not sync

4.3.1 Credential Handling

By default, `owncloudcmd` reads the client configuration and uses the credentials of the GUI synchronization client. If no client is configured, or if you choose to use a different user to synchronize, you can specify the user password setting with the usual URL pattern. For example:

```
$ owncloudcmd / https://carla:secret@server/owncloud/remote.php/webdav/
```

To synchronize the ownCloud directory `Music` to the local directory `media/music`, through a proxy listening on port 8080, and on a gateway machine using IP address `192.168.178.1`, the command line would be:

```
$ owncloudcmd --httpproxy http://192.168.178.1:8080 \  
    $HOME/media/music \  
    https://server/owncloud/remote.php/webdav/Music
```

`owncloudcmd` will prompt for the user name and password, unless they have been specified on the command line or `-n` has been passed.

THE AUTOMATIC UPDATER

The Automatic Updater ensures that you always have the latest features and bugfixes for your ownCloud synchronization client.

The Automatic Updater updates only on Mac OS X and Windows computers; Linux users only need to use their normal package managers. However, on Linux systems the Updater will check for updates and notify you when a new version is available.

Note: Because of various technical issues, desktop sync clients older than 1.7 will not be allowed to connect and sync with the ownCloud 8.1 server. It is highly recommended to keep your client updated.

5.1 Basic Workflow

The following sections describe how to use the Automatic Updater on different operating systems.

5.1.1 Windows

The ownCloud client checks for updates and downloads them when available. You can view the update status under `Settings -> General -> Updates` in the ownCloud client.

If an update is available, and has been successfully downloaded, the ownCloud client starts a silent update prior to its next launch and then restarts itself. Should the silent update fail, the client offers a manual download.

When you upgrade from 1.7 you should restart Windows to ensure that all the new features in 1.8 are enabled.

Note: Administrative privileges are required to perform the update.

5.1.2 Mac OS X

If a new update is available, the ownCloud client initializes a pop-up dialog to alert you of the update and requesting that you update to the latest version. Due to their use of the Sparkle frameworks, this is the default process for Mac OS X applications.

5.1.3 Linux

Linux distributions provide their own update tools, so ownCloud clients that use the Linux operating system do not perform any updates on their own. The client will inform you (`Settings -> General -> Updates`) when an update is available.

5.2 Preventing Automatic Updates

In controlled environments, such as companies or universities, you might not want to enable the auto-update mechanism, as it interferes with controlled deployment tools and policies. To address this case, it is possible to disable the auto-updater entirely. The following sections describe how to disable the auto-update mechanism for different operating systems.

5.2.1 Preventing Automatic Updates in Windows Environments

You can prevent automatic updates from occurring in Windows environments using one of two methods. The first method allows users to override the automatic update check mechanism whereas the second method prevents any manual overrides.

To prevent automatic updates, but allow manual overrides:

1. Edit these Registry keys:
 - (a) (32-bit) `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\ownCloud\ownCloud`
 - (b) (64-bit) `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\ownCloud\ownCloud`
2. Add the key `skipUpdateCheck` (of type `DWORD`).
3. Specify a value of 1 to the machine.

To manually override this key, use the same value in `HKEY_CURRENT_USER`.

To prevent automatic updates and disallow manual overrides:

1. Migrate to the following directory:
`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Policies\ownCloud\ownCloud`
2. Add the key `skipUpdateCheck` (of type `DWORD`).
3. Specify a value of 1 to the machine.

5.2.2 Preventing Automatic Updates in Mac OS X Environments

You can disable the automatic update mechanism in Mac OS X operating systems using the system-wide `.plist` file. To access this file:

1. Go to this directory:
`/Library/Preferences/`
2. Locate and open the following file:
`com.owncloud.desktopclient.plist`
3. Add a new root level item of type `bool`.
4. Name the item `skipUpdateCheck`.
5. Set the item to `true`.

Alternatively, you can copy the file `owncloud.app/Contents/Resources/deny_autoupdate_com.owncloud.desktopclient.plist` to `/Library/Preferences/com.owncloud.desktopclient.plist`.

5.2.3 Preventing Automatic Updates in Linux Environments

Because the Linux client does not provide automatic updating functionality, there is no need to remove the automatic-update check. However, if you want to disable it edit your desktop client configuration file, `$HOME/.local/share/data/ownCloud/owncloud.cfg`. Add these lines:

```
[General] skipUpdateCheck=true
```


APPENDIX A: BUILDING THE CLIENT

This section explains how to build the ownCloud Client from source for all major platforms. You should read this section if you want to develop for the desktop client.

Note: Building instructions are subject to change as development proceeds. Please check the version for which you want to build.

The instructions contained in this topic were updated to work with version 1.7 of the ownCloud Client.

6.1 Linux

1. Add the [ownCloud repository](#) from OBS.
2. Install the dependencies (as root, or using `sudo`) using the following commands for your specific Linux distribution:
 - Debian/Ubuntu: `apt-get update; apt-get build-dep owncloud-client`
 - openSUSE: `zypper ref; zypper si -d owncloud-client`
 - Fedora/CentOS: `yum install yum-utils; yum-builddep owncloud-client`
3. Follow the [generic build instructions](#).
4. (Optional) Call `make install` to install the client to the `/usr/local/bin` directory.

Note: This step requires the `mingw32-cross-nsis` packages be installed on Windows.

6.2 Mac OS X

In addition to needing XCode (along with the command line tools), developing in the Mac OS X environment requires extra dependencies. You can install these dependencies through [MacPorts](#) or [Homebrew](#). These dependencies are required only on the build machine, because non-standard libs are deployed in the app bundle.

The tested and preferred way to develop in this environment is through the use of [Homebrew](#). The ownCloud team has its own repository containing non-standard recipes.

To set up your build environment for development using [Homebrew](#):

1. Add the ownCloud repository using the following command:

```
brew tap owncloud/owncloud
```

2. Install any missing dependencies:

```
brew install $(brew deps owncloud-client)
```

3. Add Qt from brew to the path:

```
export PATH=/usr/local/Cellar/qt5/5.x.y/bin/qmake
```

Where `x.z` is the current version of Qt 5 that brew has installed on your machine.

5. For compilation of the client, follow the [generic build instructions](#).
6. In the build directory, run `admin/osx/create_mac.sh <build_dir> <install_dir>`. If you have a developer signing certificate, you can specify its Common Name as a third parameter (use quotes) to have the package signed automatically.

Note: Contrary to earlier versions, ownCloud 1.7 and later are packaged as a `pkg` installer. Do not call “make package” at any time when compiling for OS X, as this will build a disk image, and will not work correctly.

6.3 Windows Development Build

If you want to test some changes and deploy them locally, you can build natively on Windows using MinGW. If you want to generate an installer for deployment, please follow [Windows Installer Build \(Cross-Compile\)](#) instead.

1. Get the required dependencies:
 - Make sure that you have [CMake](#) and [Git](#).
 - Download the [Qt MinGW](#) package. You will use the MinGW version bundled with it.
 - Download an [OpenSSL Windows Build](#) (the non-“Light” version)
2. Get the [QtKeychain](#) sources as well as the latest versions of the ownCloud client from Git as follows:

```
git clone https://github.com/frankosterfeld/qtkeychain.git
git clone git://github.com/owncloud/client.git
```

3. Open the Qt MinGW shortcut console from the Start Menu
4. Make sure that OpenSSL’s `bin` directory as well as your `qtkeychain` source directories are in your `PATH`. This will allow CMake to find the library and headers, as well as allow the ownCloud client to find the DLLs at runtime:

```
set PATH=C:\<OpenSSL Install Dir>\bin;%PATH%
set PATH=C:\<qtkeychain Clone Dir>;%PATH%
```

5. Build `qtkeychain` **directly in the source directory** so that the DLL is built in the same directory as the headers to let CMake find them together through `PATH`:

```
cd <qtkeychain Clone Dir>
cmake -G "MinGW Makefiles" .
mingw32-make
cd ..
```

6. Create the build directory:

```
mkdir client-build
cd client-build
```

7. Build the client:

```
cmake -G "MinGW Makefiles" ../client
mingw32-make
```

Note: You can try using ninja to build parallelly using `cmake -G Ninja ../client` and `ninja` instead.

Note: Refer to the [generic build instructions](#) section for additional options.

The owncloud binary will appear in the `bin` directory.

6.4 Windows Installer Build (Cross-Compile)

Due to the large number of dependencies, building the client installer for Windows is **currently only officially supported on openSUSE**, by using the MinGW cross compiler. You can set up openSUSE 13.1, 13.2 or openSUSE Factory in a virtual machine if you do not have it installed already.

To cross-compile:

1. Add the following repositories using YaST or `zypper ar` (adjust when using another openSUSE version):

```
zypper ar http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/windows:/mingw/opensUSE_13.2/windows:/mingw.r
zypper ar http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/windows:/mingw:/win32/opensUSE_13.2/windows:
```

2. Install the cross-compiler packages and the cross-compiled dependencies:

```
zypper install cmake make mingw32-cross-binutils mingw32-cross-cpp mingw32-cross-gcc \
mingw32-cross-gcc-c++ mingw32-cross-pkg-config mingw32-filesystem \
mingw32-headers mingw32-runtime site-config \
mingw32-cross-libqt5-qmake mingw32-cross-libqt5-qttools mingw32-libqt5* \
mingw32-cross-nsis
```

3. For the installer, install the NSIS installer package:

```
zypper install mingw32-cross-nsis
```

4. Install the following plugin:

```
mingw32-cross-nsis-plugin-processes mingw32-cross-nsis-plugin-uac
```

Note: This plugin is typically required. However, due to a current bug in mingw, the plugins do not currently build properly from source.

5. Manually download and install the following files using `rpm -ivh <package>`:

Note: These files also work for more recent openSUSE versions!

```
:: # RPM depends on curl for installs from HTTP zypper install curl
```

```
rpm -ivh http://download.tomahawk-player.org/packman/mingw:32/opensUSE_12.1/x86_64/mingw32-
cross-nsis-plugin-processes-0-1.1.x86_64.rpm      rpm -ivh http://download.tomahawk-
player.org/packman/mingw:32/opensUSE_12.1/x86_64/mingw32-cross-nsis-plugin-uac-0-
3.1.x86_64.rpm
```

6. Follow the [generic build instructions](#)

Note: When building for Windows platforms, you must specify a special toolchain file that enables cmake to locate the platform-specific tools. To add this parameter to the call to cmake, enter `-DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=../client/admin/win/Toolchain-mingw32-openSUSE.cmake`.

7. Build by running make.

Note: Using `make package` produces an NSIS-based installer, provided the NSIS mingw32 packages are installed.

8. If you want to sign the installer, acquire a [Microsoft Authenticode](#) Certificate and install `osslsigncode` to sign the installer:

```
zypper install osslsigncode
```

9. Sign the package:

```
osslsigncode -pkcs12 $HOME/.codesign/packages.pfx -h sha1 \  
-pass yourpass \  
-n "ACME Client" \  
-i "http://acme.com" \  
-ts "http://timestamp.server/" \  
-in ${unsigned_file} \  
-out ${installer_file}
```

for `-in`, use URL to the time stamping server provided by your CA along with the Authenticode certificate. Alternatively, you may use the official Microsoft `signtool` utility on Microsoft Windows.

6.5 Generic Build Instructions

Compared to previous versions, building the desktop sync client has become easier. Unlike earlier versions, CSync, which is the sync engine library of the client, is now part of the client source repository and not a separate module.

You can download the desktop sync client from the ownCloud [Client Download Page](#).

To build the most up to date version of the client:

1. Clone the latest versions of the client from [Git](#) as follows:

```
git clone git://github.com/owncloud/client.git
```

2. Create the build directory:

```
mkdir client-buildcd client-build
```

3. Configure the client build:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE="Debug" ../client
```

..note:: You must use absolute paths for the `include` and `library` directories.

..note:: On Mac OS X, you need to specify `-DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=target`, where `target` is a private location, i.e. in parallel to your build dir by specifying `../install`.

4. Call make.

The owncloud binary will appear in the `bin` directory.

The following are known cmake parameters:

- **QTKEYCHAIN_LIBRARY=/path/to/qtkeychain.dylib -DQTKEYCHAIN_INCLUDE_DIR=/path/to/qtkeychain**
Used for stored credentials. When compiling with Qt5, the library is called qt5keychain.dylib.
You need to compile QtKeychain with the same Qt version.
- **WITH_DOC=TRUE**: Creates doc and manpages through running make; also adds install statements, providing the ability to install using `make install`.
- **CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH=/path/to/Qt5.2.0/5.2.0/yourarch/lib/cmake/**: Builds using Qt5.
- **BUILD_WITH_QT4=ON**: Builds using Qt4 (even if Qt5 is found).
- **CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=path**: Set an install prefix. This is mandatory on Mac OS

APPENDIX B: HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

ownCloud provides desktop sync clients to synchronize the contents of local directories from computers, tablets, and handheld devices to the ownCloud server.

Synchronization is accomplished using `csync`, a bidirectional file synchronizing tool that provides both a command line client as well as a library. A special module for `csync` was written to synchronize with the ownCloud built-in WebDAV server.

The ownCloud Client software is written in C++ using the `Qt Framework`. As a result, the ownCloud Client runs on Linux, Windows, and MacOS.

7.1 The Synchronization Process

The process of synchronization keeps files in two separate repositories the same. When synchronized:

- If a file is added to one repository it is copied to the other synchronized repository.
- When a file is changed in one repository, the change is propagated to any synchronized other repositories- If a file is deleted in one repository, it is deleted in any other.

It is important to note that the ownCloud synchronization process does not use a typical client/server system where the server is always master. This is a major difference between the ownCloud synchronization process and other systems like a file backup, where only changes to files or folders and the addition of new files are propagated, but these files and folders are never deleted unless explicitly deleted in the backup.

During synchronization, the ownCloud Client checks both repositories for changes frequently. This process is referred to as a *sync run*. In between sync runs, the local repository is monitored by a file system monitoring process that starts a sync run immediately if something was edited, added, or removed.

7.2 Synchronization by Time versus ETag

Until the release of ownCloud 4.5 and ownCloud Client 1.1, the ownCloud synchronization process employed a single file property – the file modification time – to decide which file was newer and needed to be synchronized to the other repository.

The *modification timestamp* is part of the files metadata. It is available on every relevant filesystem and is the typical indicator for a file change. Modification timestamps do not require special action to create, and have a general meaning. One design goal of `csync` is to not require a special server component. This design goal is why `csync` was chosen as the backend component.

To compare the modification times of two files from different systems, `csync` must operate on the same base. Before ownCloud Client version 1.1.0, `csync` required both device repositories to run on the exact same time. This requirement was achieved through the use of enterprise standard ‘**NTP time synchronization**’_ on all machines.

Because this timing strategy is rather fragile without the use of NTP, ownCloud 4.5 introduced a unique number (for each file?) that changes whenever the file changes. Although this number is a unique value, it is not a hash of the file. Instead, it is a randomly chosen number, that is transmitted in the [Etag](#) field. Because the file number changes if the file changes, its use is guaranteed to determine if one of the files has changed and, thereby, launching a synchronization process.

Note: ownCloud Client release 1.1 and later requires file ID capabilities on the ownCloud server. Servers that run with release earlier than 4.5.0 do not support using the file ID functionality.

Before the 1.3.0 release of the Desktop Client, the synchronization process might create faux conflict files if time deviates. Original and changed files conflict only in their timestamp, but not in their content. This behaviour was changed to employ a binary check if files differ.

Like files, directories also hold a unique ID that changes whenever one of the contained files or directories is modified. Because this is a recursive process, it significantly reduces the effort required for a synchronization cycle, because the client only analyzes directories with a modified ID.

The following table outlines the different synchronization methods used, depending on server/client combination:

Server Version	Client Version	Sync Methods
4.0.x or earlier	1.0.5 or earlier	Time Stamp
4.0.x or earlier	1.1 or later	n/a (incompatible)
4.5 or later	1.0.5 or earlier	Time Stamp
4.5 or later	1.1 or later	File ID, Time Stamp

We strongly recommend using ownCloud Server release 4.5 or later when using ownCloud Client 1.1 or later. Using incompatible time stamp-based synchronization mechanism can lead to data loss in rare cases, especially when multiple clients are involved and one utilizes a non-synchronized NTP time.

7.3 Comparison and Conflict Cases

As mentioned above, during a *sync run* the client must first detect if one of the two repositories have changed files. On the local repository, the client traverses the file tree and compares the modification time of each file with an expected value stored in its database. If the value is not the same, the client determines that the file has been modified in the local repository.

Note: On the local side, the modification time a good attribute to use for detecting changes, because the value does not depend on time shifts and such.

For the remote (that is, ownCloud server) repository, the client compares the ETag of each file with its expected value. Again, the expected ETag value is queried from the client database. If the ETag is the same, the file has not changed and no synchronization occurs.

In the event a file has changed on both the local and the remote repository since the last sync run, it can not easily be decided which version of the file is the one that should be used. However, changes to any side be lost. Instead, a *conflict case* is created. The client resolves this conflict by creating a conflict file of the older of the two files and saving the newer file under the original file name. Conflict files are always created on the client and never on the server. The conflict file uses the same name as the original file, but is appended with the timestamp of the conflict detection.

7.4 Ignored Files

The ownCloud Client supports the ability to exclude or ignore certain files from the synchronization process. Some system wide file patterns that are used to exclude or ignore files are included with the client by default and the

ownCloud Client provides the ability to add custom patterns.

By default, the ownCloud Client ignores the following files:

- Files matched by one of the patterns defined in the Ignored Files Editor
- Files containing characters that do not work on certain file systems (`\`, `/`, `:`, `?`, `*`, `"`, `>`, `<`, `|`).
- Files starting in `.csync_journal.db`, as these files are reserved for journalling.

If a pattern selected using a checkbox in the *ignoredFilesEditor-label* (or if a line in the exclude file starts with the character `/` directly followed by the file pattern), files matching the pattern are considered *fleeting meta data*. These files are ingored and *removed* by the client if found in the synchronized folder. This is suitable for meta files created by some applications that have no sustainable meaning.

If a pattern ends with the backslash (`/`) character, only directories are matched. The pattern is only applied for directory components of filenames selected using the checkbox.

To match filenames against the exclude patterns, the unix standard C library function `fnmatch` is used. This process checks the filename against the specified pattern using standard shell wildcard pattern matching. For more information, please refer to [The opengroup website](#).

The path that is checked is the relative path under the sync root directory.

Pattern and File Match Examples:

Pattern	File Matches
<code>~\$*</code>	<code>~\$foo</code> , <code>~\$example.doc</code>
<code>fl?p</code>	<code>flip</code> , <code>flap</code>
<code>moo/</code>	<code>map/moo/</code> , <code>moo/</code>

7.5 The Sync Journal

The client stores the ETag number in a per-directory database, called the *journal*. This database is a hidden file contained in the directory to be synchronized.

If the journal database is removed, the ownCloud Client CSync backend rebuilds the database by comparing the files and their modification times. This process ensures that both server and client are synchronized using the appropriate NTP time before restarting the client following a database removal.

Pressing `F5` while in the Account Settings Dialog enables you to “reset” the journal. This function can be used to recreate the journal database.

Note: We recommend that you use this function only when advised to do so by ownCloud support staff.

7.6 Custom WebDAV Properties

In the communication between client and server a couple of custom WebDAV properties were introduced. They are either needed for sync functionality or help have a positive effect on synchronization performance.

This chapter describes additional xml elements which the server returns in response to a successful PROPFIND request on a file or directory. The elements are returned in the namespace `oc`.

7.7 Server Side Permissions

The XML element `<oc:permissions>` represents the permission- and sharing state of the item. It is a list of characters, and each of the chars has a meaning as outlined in the table below:

Code	Resource	Description
S	File or Folder	is shared
R	File or Folder	can share (includes reshare)
M	File or Folder	is mounted (like on DropBox, Samba, etc.)
W	File	can write file
C	Folder	can create file in folder
K	Folder	can create folder (mkdir)
D	File or Folder	can delete file or folder
N	File or Folder	can rename file or folder
V	File or Folder	can move file or folder

Example:

```
<oc:permissions>RDNVCK</oc:permissions>
```

7.8 File- or Directory Size

The XML element `<oc:size>` represents the file- or directory size in bytes. For directories, the size of the whole file tree underneath the directory is accumulated.

Example:

```
<oc:size>2429176697</oc:size>
```

7.9 FileID

The XML element `<oc:id>` represents the so called file ID. It is a non volatile string id that stays constant as long as the file exists. It is not changed if the file changes or is renamed or moved.

Example:

```
<oc:id>00000020oc5cfy6qqizm</oc:id>
```

APPENDIX C: TROUBLESHOOTING

The following two general issues can result in failed synchronization:

- The server setup is incorrect.
- The client contains a bug.

When reporting bugs, it is helpful if you first determine what part of the system is causing the issue.

8.1 Identifying Basic Functionality Problems

Performing a general ownCloud Server test The first step in troubleshooting synchronization issues is to verify that you can log on to the ownCloud web application. To verify connectivity to the ownCloud server try logging in via your Web browser.

If you are not prompted for your username and password, or if a red warning box appears on the page, your server setup requires modification. Please verify that your server installation is working correctly.

Ensure the WebDAV API is working If all desktop clients fail to connect to the ownCloud Server, but access using the Web interface functions properly, the problem is often a misconfiguration of the WebDAV API.

The ownCloud Client uses the built-in WebDAV access of the server content. Verify that you can log on to ownClouds WebDAV server. To verify connectivity with the ownCloud WebDAV server:

- Open a browser window and enter the address to the ownCloud WebDAV server.

For example, if your ownCloud instance is installed at `http://yourserver.com/owncloud`, your WebDAV server address is `http://yourserver.com/owncloud/remote.php/webdav`.

If you are prompted for your username and password but, after providing the correct credentials, authentication fails, please ensure that your authentication backend is configured properly.

Use a WebDAV command line tool to test A more sophisticated test method for troubleshooting synchronization issues is to use a WebDAV command line client and log into the ownCloud WebDAV server. One such command line client – called `cadaver` – is available for Linux distributions. You can use this application to further verify that the WebDAV server is running properly using `PROPFIND` calls.

As an example, after installing the `cadaver` app, you can issue the `propget` command to obtain various properties pertaining to the current directory and also verify WebDAV server connection.

8.2 Isolating other issues

Other issues can affect synchronization of your ownCloud files:

- If you find that the results of the synchronizations are unreliable, please ensure that the folder to which you are synchronizing is not shared with other synchronization applications.
- **Synchronizing the same directory with ownCloud and other** synchronization software such as Unison, rsync, Microsoft Windows Offline Folders, or other cloud services such as DropBox or Microsoft SkyDrive is not supported and should not be attempted. In the worst case, it is possible that synchronizing folders or files using ownCloud and other synchronization software or services can result in data loss.
- If you find that only specific files are not synchronized, the synchronization protocol might be having an effect. Some files are automatically ignored because they are system files, other files might be ignored because their filename contains characters that are not supported on certain file systems. For more information about ignored files, see *_ignored-files-label*.
- If you are operating your own server, and use the local storage backend (the default), make sure that ownCloud has exclusive access to the directory.

Note: The data directory on the server is exclusive to ownCloud and must not be modified manually.

If you are using a different file backend on the server, you can try to exclude a bug in the backend by reverting to the built-in backend.

8.3 Log Files

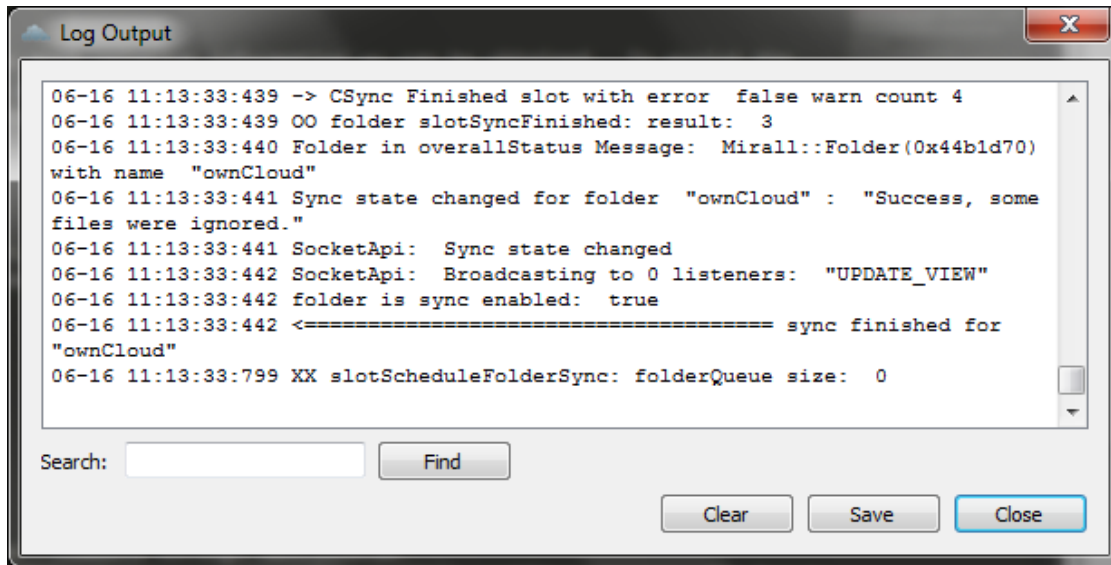
Effectively debugging software requires as much relative information as can be obtained. To assist the ownCloud support personnel, please try to provide as many relevant logs as possible. Log output can help with tracking down problems and, if you report a bug, log output can help to resolve an issue more quickly.

8.3.1 Obtaining the Client Log File

To obtain the client log file:

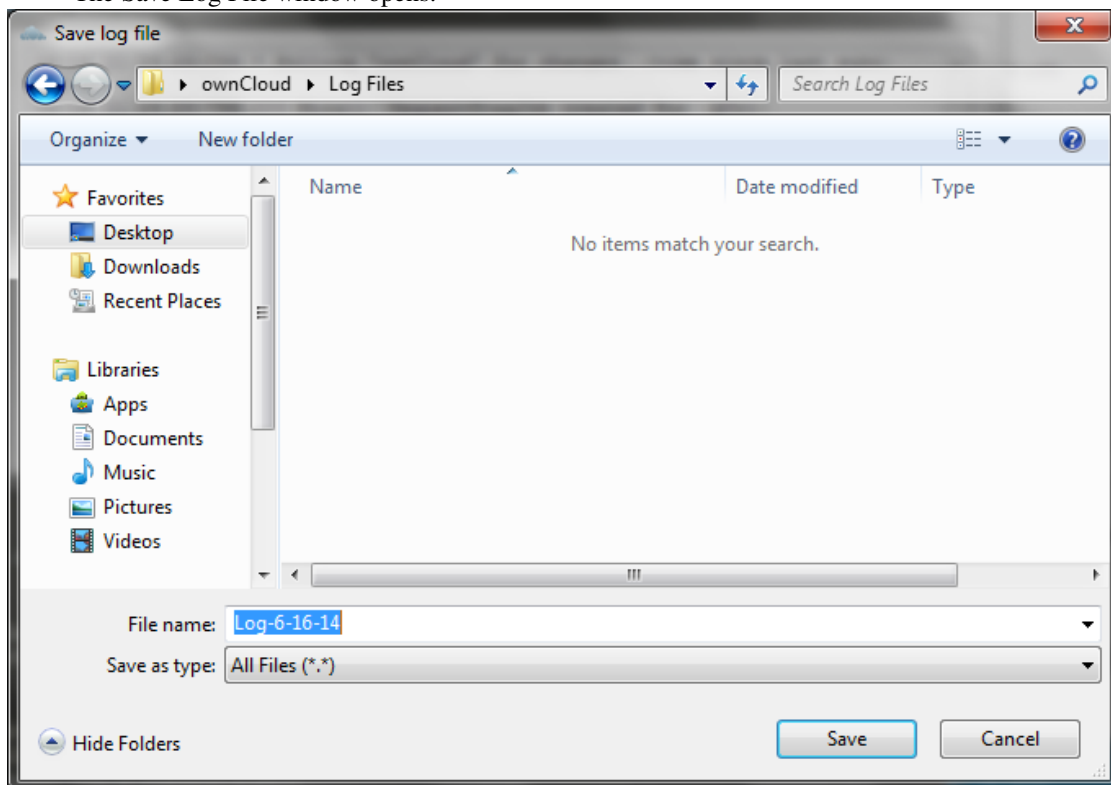
1. Open the ownCloud Desktop Client.
2. Press F12 on your keyboard.

The Log Output window opens.



3. Click the 'Save' button.

The Save Log File window opens.



4. Migrate to a location on your system where you want to save your log file.
5. Name the log file and click the 'Save' button.

The log files is saved in the location specified.

Alternatively, you can launch the ownCloud Log Output window using the `--logwindow` command. After issuing this command, the Log Output window opens to show the current log. You can then follow the same procedures mentioned above to save the log to a file.

Note: You can also open a log window for an already running session, by restarting the client using the following command:

- Windows: `C:\Program Files (x86)\ownCloud\owncloud.exe --logwindow`
- Mac OS X: `/Applications/owncloud.app/Contents/MacOS/owncloud --logwindow`
- Linux: `owncloud --logwindow`

8.3.2 Saving Files Directly

The ownCloud client enables you to save log files directly to a predefined file or directory. This is a useful option for troubleshooting sporadic issues as it enables you to log large amounts of data and bypasses the limited buffer settings associated with the log window.

To save log files to a file or a directory:

1. To save to a file, start the client using the `--logfile <file>` command, where `<file>` is the filename to which you want to save the file.
2. To save to a directory, start the client using the `--logdir <dir>` command, where `<dir>` is an existing directory.

When using the `--logdir` command, each sync run creates a new file. To limit the amount of data that accumulates over time, you can specify the `--logexpire <hours>` command. When combined with the `--logdir` command, the client automatically erases saved log data in the directory that is older than the specified number of hours.

As an example, to define a test where you keep log data for two days, you can issue the following command:

```
` owncloud --logdir /tmp/owncloud_logs --logexpire 48 `
```

8.3.3 ownCloud server Log File

The ownCloud server also maintains an ownCloud specific log file. This log file must be enabled through the ownCloud Administration page. On that page, you can adjust the log level. We recommend that when setting the log file level that you set it to a verbose level like `Debug` or `Info`.

You can view the server log file using the web interface or you can open it directly from the file system in the ownCloud server data directory.

Todo

Need more information on this. How is the log file accessed? Need to explore procedural steps in access and in saving this file ... similar to how the log file is managed for the client. Perhaps it is detailed in the Admin Guide and a link should be provided from here. I will look into that when I begin heavily editing the Admin Guide.

8.3.4 Webserver Log Files

It can be helpful to view your webserver's error log file to isolate any ownCloud-related problems. For Apache on Linux, the error logs are typically located in the `/var/log/apache2` directory. Some helpful files include the following:

- `error_log` – Maintains errors associated with PHP code.

- `access_log` – Typically records all requests handled by the server; very useful as a debugging tool because the log line contains information specific to each request and its result.

You can find more information about Apache logging at <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/logs.html>.

8.4 Core Dumps

On Mac OS X and Linux systems, and in the unlikely event the client software crashes, the client is able to write a core dump file. Obtaining a core dump file can assist ownCloud Customer Support tremendously in the debugging process.

To enable the writing of core dump files, you must define the `OWNCLOUD_CORE_DUMP` environment variable on the system.

For example:

```
` ONCLOUD_CORE_DUMP=1 owncloud `
```

This command starts the client with core dumping enabled and saves the files in the current working directory.

Note: Core dump files can be fairly large. Before enabling core dumps on your system, ensure that you have enough disk space to accommodate these files. Also, due to their size, we strongly recommend that you properly compress any core dump files prior to sending them to ownCloud Customer Support.

Issue:

Some files are continuously uploaded to the server, even when they are not modified.

Resolution:

It is possible that another program is changing the modification date of the file.

If the file uses the `.eml` extension, Windows automatically and continually changes all files, unless you remove `“HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\PropertySystem\PropertyHandlers”` from the windows registry.

See <http://petersteier.wordpress.com/2011/10/22/windows-indexer-changes-modification-dates-of-eml-files/> for more information.

GLOSSARY

mtime, modification time, file modification time File property used to determine whether the servers' or the clients' file is more recent. Standard procedure in oCC 1.0.5 and earlier, used by oCC 1.1 and later only when no sync database exists and files already exist in the client directory.

ownCloud Server The server counter part of ownCloud Client as provided by the ownCloud community.

ownCloud Sync Client, ownCloud Client Name of the official ownCloud syncing client for desktop, which runs on Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. It uses the CSync sync engine for synchronization with the ownCloud server.

unique id, ETag ID assigned to every file starting with ownCloud server 4.5 and submitted via the HTTP `Etag`. Used to check if files on client and server have changed.

A

account settings, 12
activity, 15
Advanced Usage, 23
architecture, 35
auto start, 16

B

bandwidth, 17

C

command line, 23
command line switches, 23
compatibility table, 36
config file, 23

D

desktop notifications, 16

E

ETag, 47
etag, 35
exclude files, 19

F

file modification time, 47
file times, 35

G

general settings, 16

I

ignored files, 19

L

limiting, 17

M

modification time, 47
mtime, 47

N

navigating, 11

O

options, 23
ownCloud Client, 47
ownCloud Server, 47
ownCloud Sync Client, 47
owncloudcmd, 24

P

parameters, 23
password, 12
pattern, 19
proxy settings, 17

R

recent changes, 15

S

Server URL, 12
SOCKS, 17
startup, 16
sync activity, 15

T

throttling, 17
time stamps, 35

U

unique id, 35, 47
usage, 11
user, 12