LaciCloud Help

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INTRODUCTION

LaciCloud is an FTP based cloud-storage that is very privacy centric and has many advantages over typical cloud storage services – but you can read more about that at lacicloud.net.

Before starting I want to clarify a few things – mainly the misconceptions about FTP that plagued it for ages.

FTP IS NOT OLD

The original FTP protocol was specified in RFC 114, 16 April 1971. This version still ran on NCP, the predecessor of TCP/IP. Later, it was replaced by RFC 765 (June 1980) and RFC 959 (October 1985). This is the current FTP specification, however it has been amended lots of time's, implementing passive mode (RFC 1579), security extensions (RFC 2228) and IPV6 support (RFC 2428).

Most FTP servers and clients implement the latest FTP amendments, and are being currently developed with new features.

FTP IS NOT INSECURE

This one I see a lot, and while FTP **is** insecure (transmits data over clear-text), people don't realize that FTPS exists (FTP over SSL/TLS) and dangerously misinterpret this as the whole protocol and all its forms are insecure.

HTTP is also insecure, but then HTTPS came along (HTTP with SSL/TLS), which is what you use for banking, emailing, social media.

HTTPS is no more secure than FTPS.

I

In this chapter you will get to know how to setup your LaciCloud account and the basics of using the interface.

CREATING AN ACCOUNT

Creating an account should be fairly straightforward. After going to lacicloud.net, click on the 'Login/Register' item in the top right corner of the menu or simply type the URL lacicloud.net/account in the URL bar, then navigate to 'Create an account!'. From here on you should see this page:

The Create Page

Enter your details, the Captcha code (case-insensitive), beta code if applicable, and finally agree to the Terms and Conditions (https://lacicloud.net/resources/lacicloud_legal.pdf).

Your password must follow these rules:

- **Must be 8 characters or longer**

- **Must contain a number**

- **Must contain an alphabetic character**

You will receive an email with a clickable link in order to confirm your account. If you don't see an email please check your spam folder.

The Confirmation email

LOGGING IN

Applying the same logic as before, click the 'Register/Login'.

After entering your details, you will be redirected to the Interface page.

The Interface

The interface and all its elements are subject to change without notice.

Special note for Maxthon V4.4.5.3000 users: There seems to be a bug in this version of Maxthon that prevents you from being able to correctly see the interface in the browser window, and also on the Monsta FTP page (we will see Monsta FTP later), a message pops up about Monsta FTP's license, which should not. This issue is not present in Maxthon V5.

II

In this chapter you will get to know the basic features of LaciCloud.

CREATING AN FTP USER

After creating your LaciCloud account (hereafter referred to as the 'account'), you should use your free FTP space (25000MB ~ 25GB at the moment) to create an FTP user. Click on 'User Manager' until you land on this page:

On this page you will see your currently active FTP users, and the total number of FTP users, along with your maximum user limit (by default it is 25).

Click on the 'Add User' button.

But before we proceed, I'll explain **the structure of FTP users**.

When you create your account (**Not an FTP account, but your normal one**), a special directory is created only for you;

/path/to/users/directory/$id where $id is your user id (NOT YOUR USERNAME, YOUR NUMERICAL ID WHICH IS FOUND ON THE INTERFACE MAIN PAGE).

This is your own special sandboxed directory where all of your files will be stored.

Now, there are **2 types of FTP users**: **Normal and Master**

When you create a **normal FTP user**, a directory will be created using the starting directory that you specified for your FTP user like this:

/path/to/users/directory/$id/$starting_directory where $id is your user id and $starting_directory is your FTP users name.

This will be the directory you are chrooted to when you log in via FTP.

But if you create a **master FTP user** (**this is done by setting the starting directory to '/'), the FTP user will be created at /path/to/users/directory/$id**, so just your special root directory, and thus a master FTP user can see all of the normal FTP users files.

You **can** create an FTP user with a starting directory of a subdirectory of a previous FTP users subdirectory, and you can create an FTP user with a nested starting directory (ie starting directory has multiple sub-directories).

About the .ftpquota file: This file counts the total number of MB's you upload in your directory, and once the limit is hit, the FTP server won't allow you to upload more files. This file can't be deleted.

At the Add FTP user page, you will find these forms:

Forms marked with 'REQUIRED' required.

FTP Password is only required if creating a master account.

Remember to set the starting directory to '/' if you want to create a master account.

FTP Username: The name of the FTP user you'll create

FTP Password: The password of the FTP user you'll create

Your FTP password must follow these rules:
- **Must be 8 characters or longer**
- **Must contain a number**
- **Must contain an alphabetic character**

FTP Starting Directory: The directory you want the FTP user to be chrooted to (paths are relative, so if you want /path/to/users/directory/$id/example you just type **/example)**

FTP Space: The maximum number of MB's (megabytes) the FTP user can upload

Click 'Go!' and the FTP user will be created. I created the FTP user 'phone' (it's for my phone).

NOTICE: You cannot modify an FTP user's detail. To edit an FTP user, delete it, and re-create it only with different parameters. The data created by that FTP user will not be deleted on FTP user delete.

Logging into your newly created FTP account

Now we will go over how to use your newly created FTP account in different OS's and devices. Firstly, we will go over OS/device specific apps, then we will attempt connecting from **Monsta FTP** – it works completely indifferent to the type of OS/device used, provided you have a modern browser.
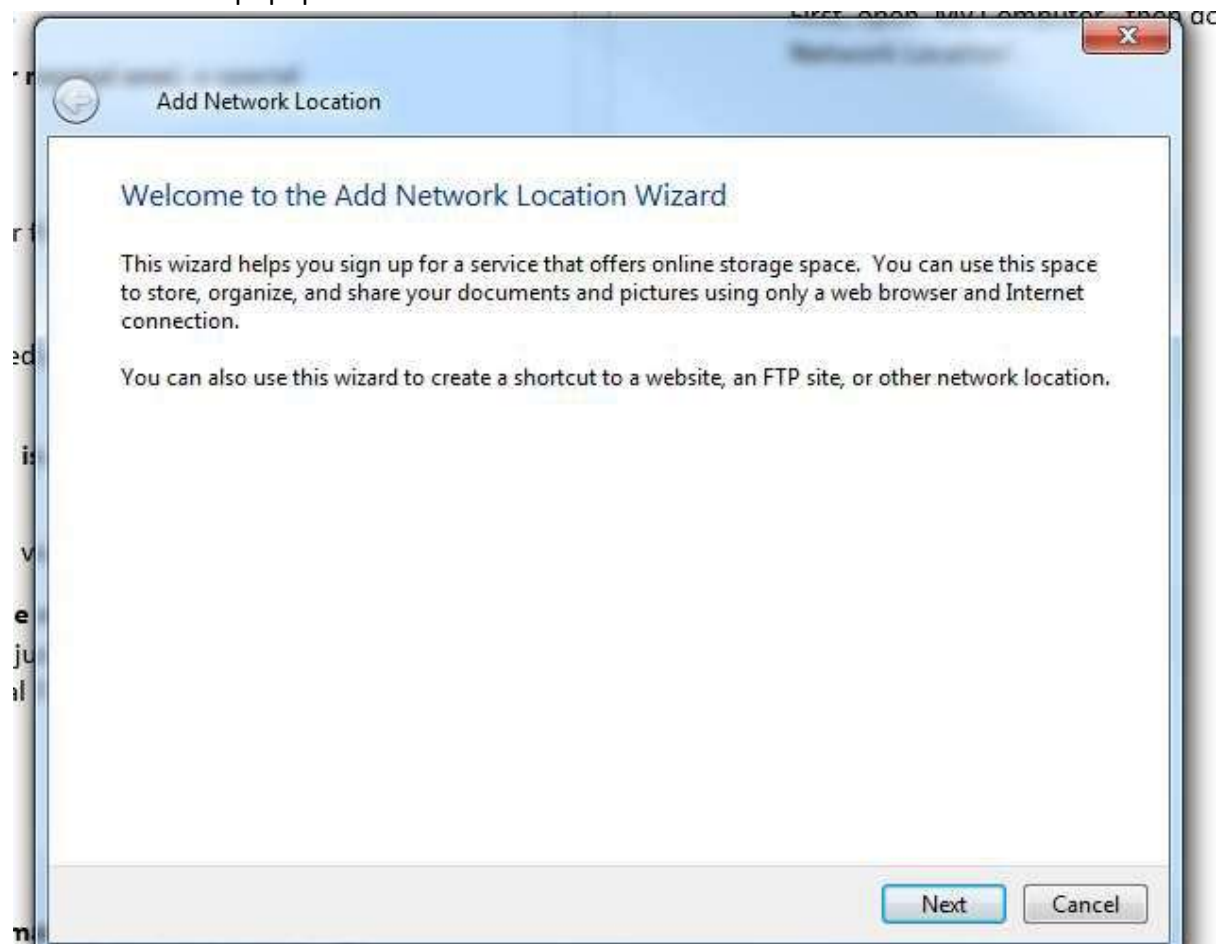
Windows

You can use the built-in FTP client in explorer or use FileZilla.

Using the built-in FTP client:

WARNING: THE BUILT-IN FTP CLIENT IN WINDOWS USES INSECURE FTP. USING FILEZILLA IS RECOMMENDED

First, open 'My Computer', then do a right click in the empty white space, and click 'Add Network Location'.

This window will popup.

Click 'Next' then 'Next' again.

It will ask you for an address.

Type: **ftp://lacicloud.net:21** (The LaciCloud FTP server is on port 21)

Click 'Next' and uncheck 'Log on anonymously' and then type your newly created FTP user's username.

Click 'Next' and type any name you like and click next again.

If your FTP user doesn't have a password, then a new window will open and you can start managing the FTP account like a folder. If It does have, a window will popup asking for the password of the FTP user:

Tick 'Save password' if you don't want to be asked again.

If you typed everything correctly this should open. Now you can manage your FTP account like a folder. Here you see me uploading some files to the server (account: phone).
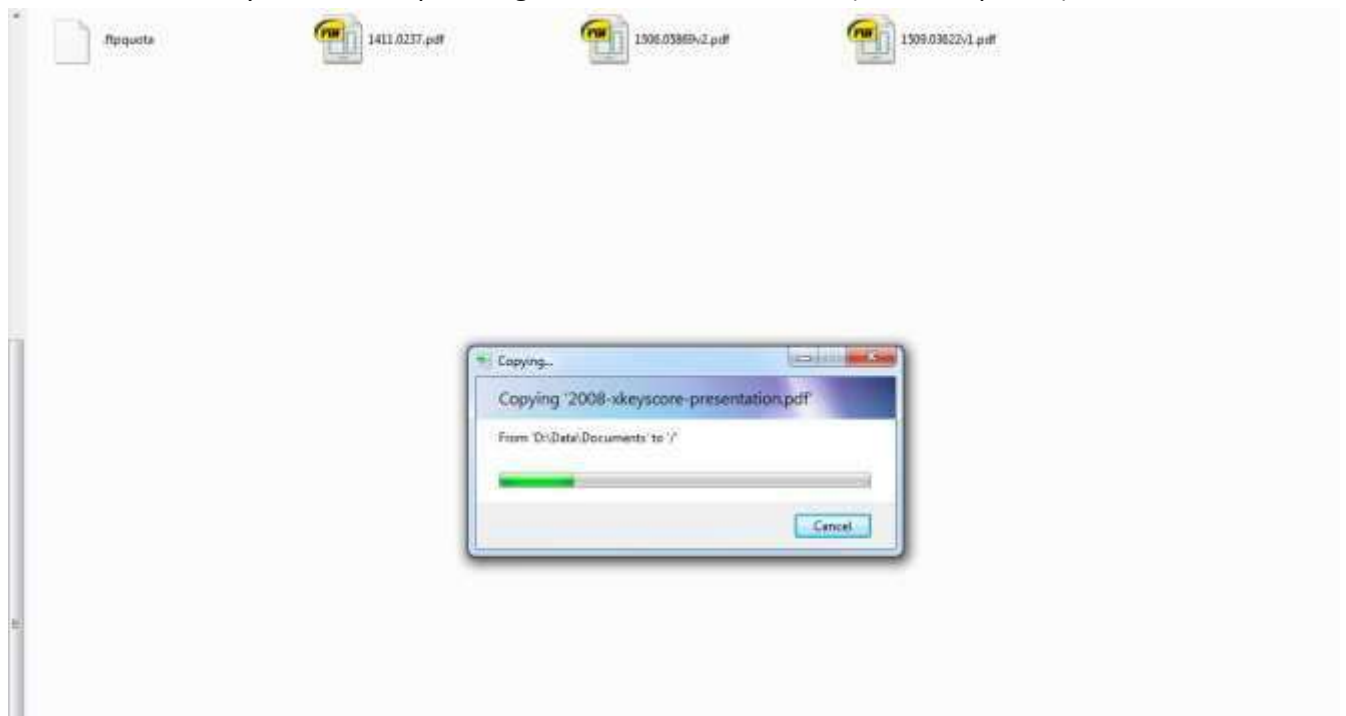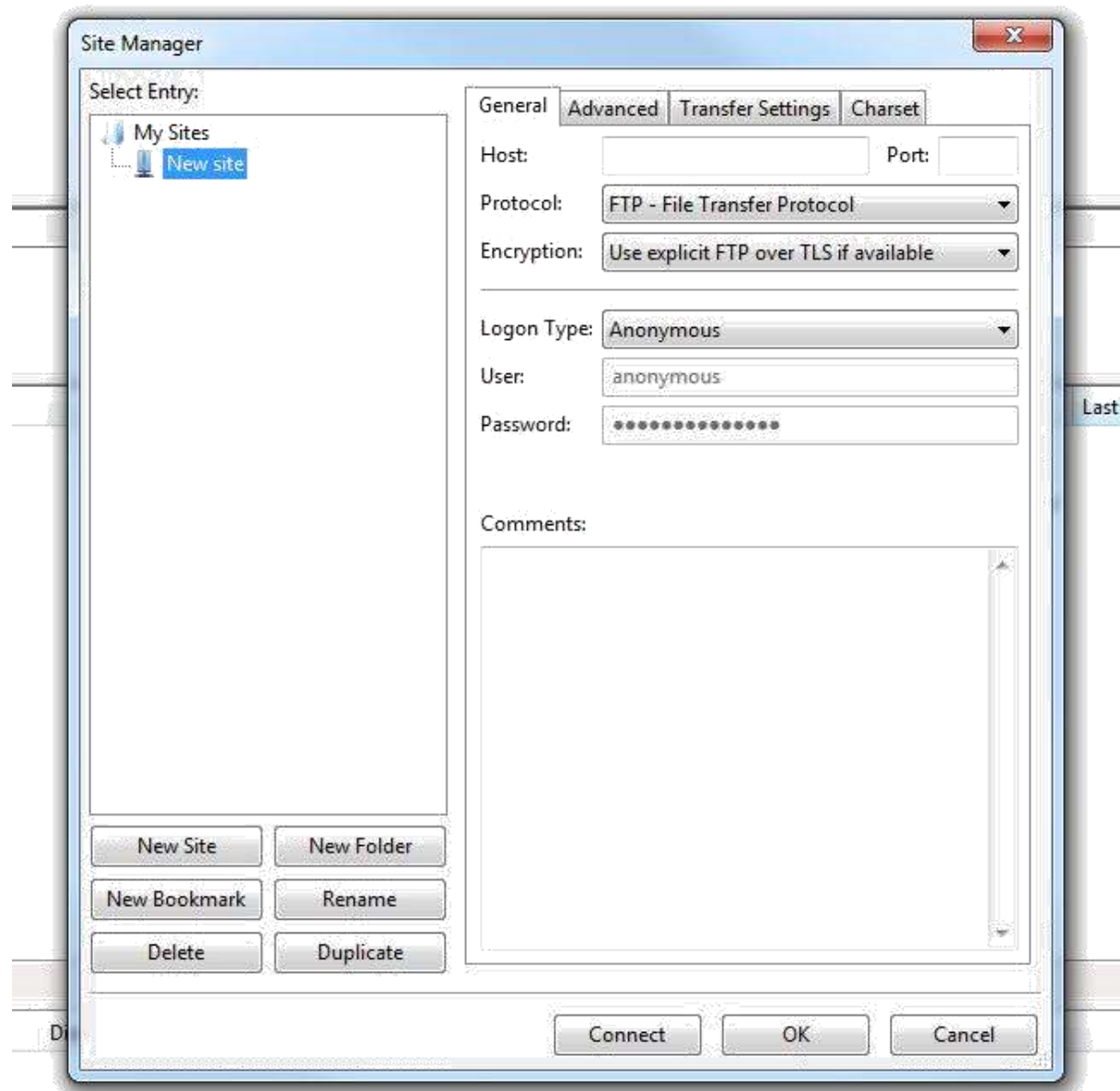

Using FileZilla:

Grab yourself a copy of FileZilla from https://filezilla-project.org/.

Install it. Then Launch.

In the top left corner, click 'File', then 'Site Manager'. And then 'New Site'.

For host type **lacicloud.net** and for port type **21**.

Leave the protocol and encryption on default (Should be FTP/Use explicit FTP over TLS if available).

For logon type select normal or ask password (ask password is safer since it doesn't store the password in your computer), and then type in your username (in my case 'phone' and your password if normal otherwise when asked).

If you use a proxy server, go to the 'Advanced tab' and untick 'Bypass proxy', however this may not be needed.

Click 'Connect' if you want to connect now or 'Ok' if you want to connect later

Here I'm connected to the FTP server. To upload files, drag-and-drop into the folder, or select a file from the left-side folder and right-click, then click 'Upload'.

You can delete, **chmod (we'll go over chmodding later)**, rename files using a right-click. To move files already in the FTP server, select them and drag.
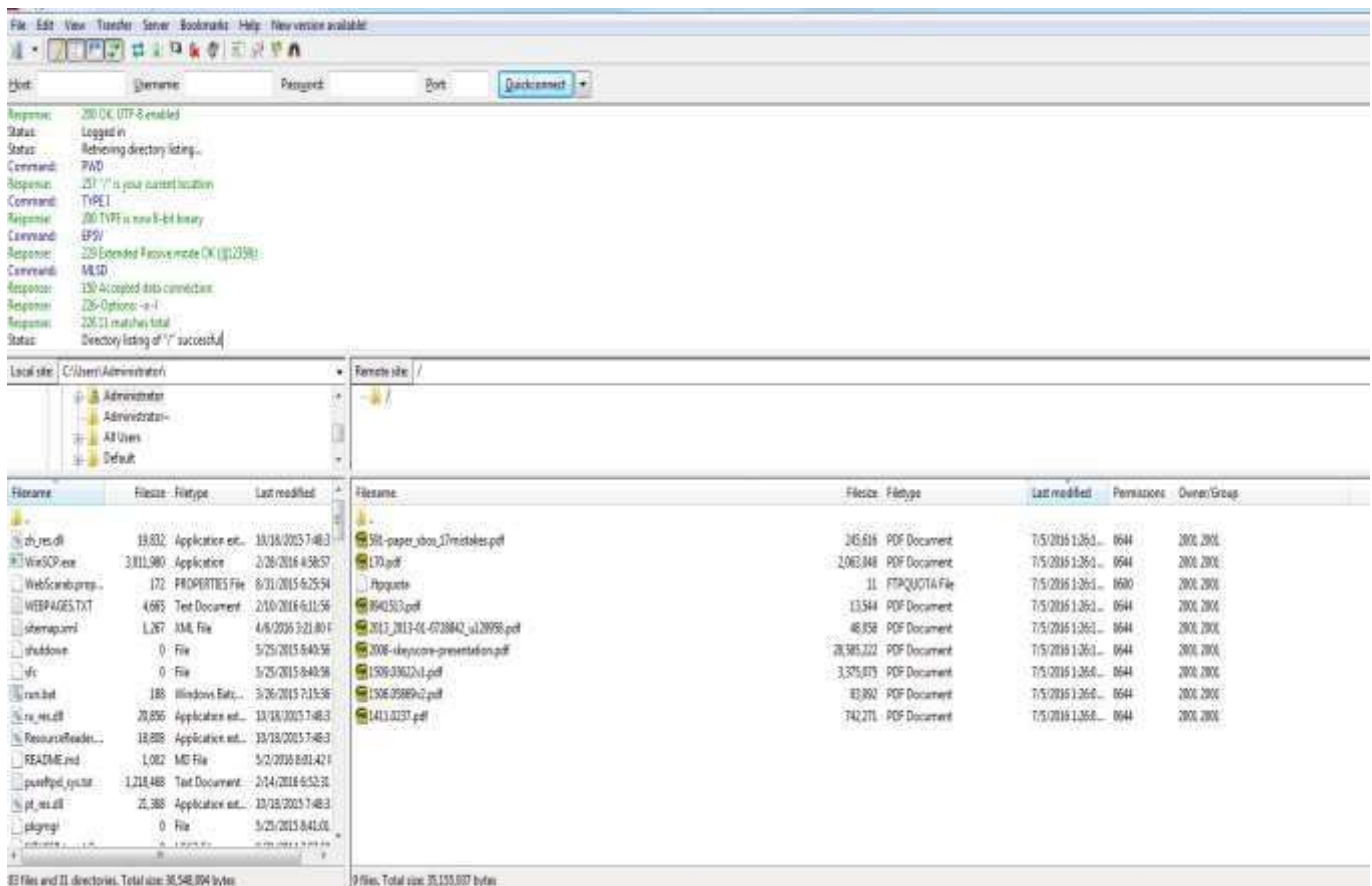
I will link a 3rd party video below.

Video (do note that in the first step he opens 'Map Network Drive' and then clicks on a shortcut to take him to 'Add Network Location' but we directly opened 'Add Network Location'): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJ2O4SRxwkA

OSX

Since I have own no OSX device, there won't be any screenshots, but as before I'll link a 3rd party YouTube video below.

Using the built-in FTP client (**INSECURE**):

Click 'Go' on the top-bar on OSX. Click 'Connect to Server'. Enter the server address **'ftp://lacicloud.net:21'**

Click 'Connect' and an authentication window will pop-up. Enter your newly created FTP user's username and password and click connect. You can also save this password to your keychain.

Click 'Connect' and if everything is correct a window will pop-up with the FTP account's content. It will be also automatically mounted in Finder.

Using FileZilla:

The same principle applies, download the FileZilla OSX binaries from the official FileZilla site and install.

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Piv-RYl-iHI

LINUX

Download and install FileZilla:

- From the command line:
  - su or prefix sudo to every command (to become root)
  - apt-get update
  - apt-get install filezilla
    - on some distributions: add-apt-repository ppa:n-muench/programs-ppa (you may need to use 'ppa2') or add-apt-repository ppa:adabbas/1stppa
- From the GUI package manager
  - Open your package manager (ex: 'Ubuntu Software Center' for Ubuntu, 'Synaptic' for Linux Mint)
  - Search for FileZilla and install
- Downloading FileZilla precompiled binaries from the FileZilla website
  - extract *.tar.bz2 file
  - run 'filezilla' in the bin/ directory from the command line
- If all else fails, Compile from source
  - make a 'filezilla' directory
  - type these commands at the command line
    - apt-get install subversion #get subversion
    - svn co https://svn.filezilla-project.org/svn/FileZilla3/trunk filezilla #get filezilla source
    - apt-get install libgnutls-dev #install libgnutls
    - apt-get install libidn2-0-dev #install libidn
    - apt-get install gettext #install gettext
    - apt-get install libdbus-c++-dev #install libdbus
    - apt-get install libwxgtk3.0-dev #install wxWidgets
    - apt-get install libperl-dev #install libperl-dev
    - apt-get install libtool #install libtool
    - apt-get install autoconf #install autoconf
    - apt-get install automake #install automake

-
-
  autoreconf -i #generate a configuration per system settings
  - ./configure #configure the filezilla distro
  - make #make filezilla
  - make install #install filezilla

Same principle applies for usage of FileZilla.

3rd party video (method 1): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzincT-Q6gs
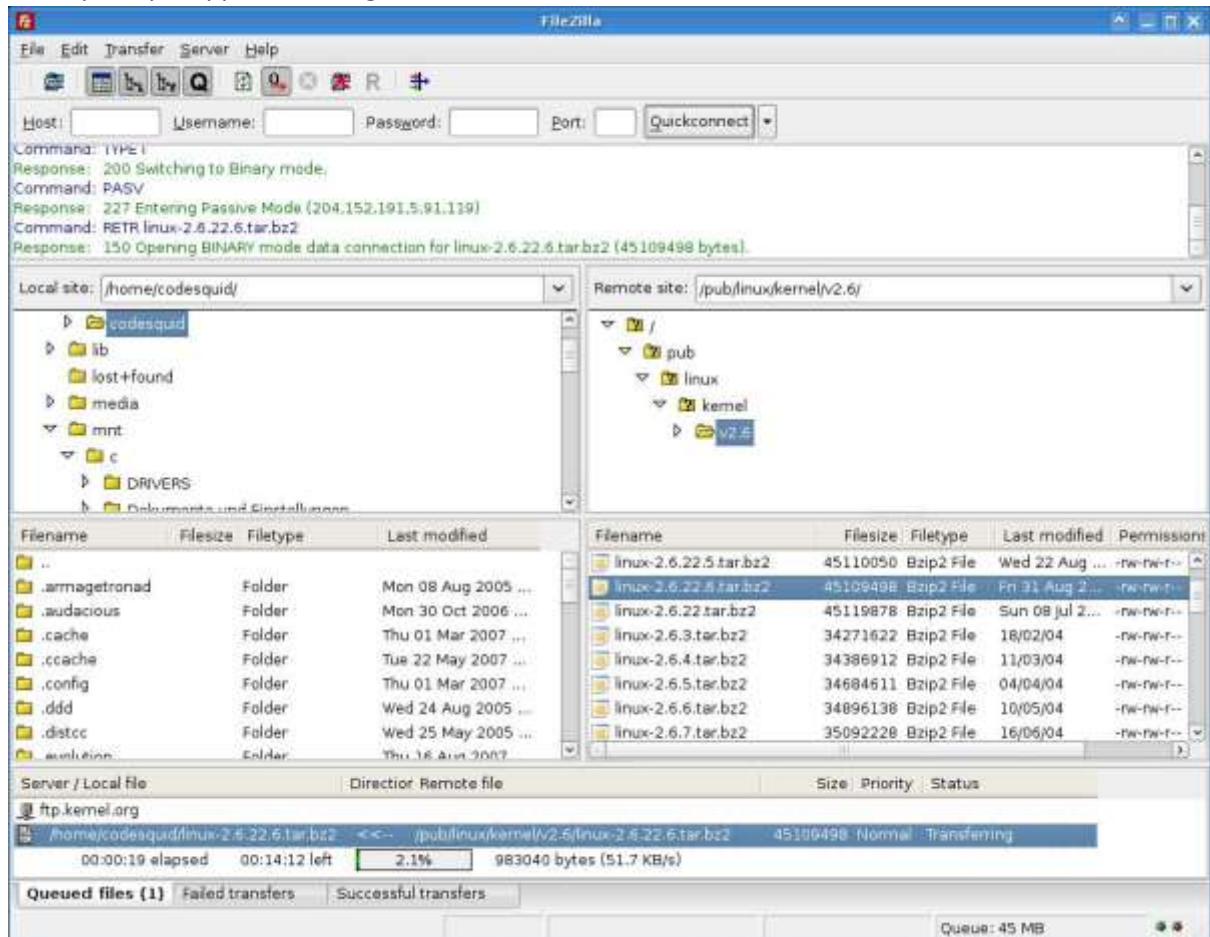
ANDROID

A multitude of FTP clients exists for Android, but here at LaciCloud we use AndFTP. AndFTP also supports syncing local folders to the remote FTP account.

To get started, download AndFTP from the Play Store or grab a copy of the apk file (just search for 'AndFTP apk' on Google).

Then, open the app. In the top bar, there is an add button (+ sign). Tap it.

You should see this screen.
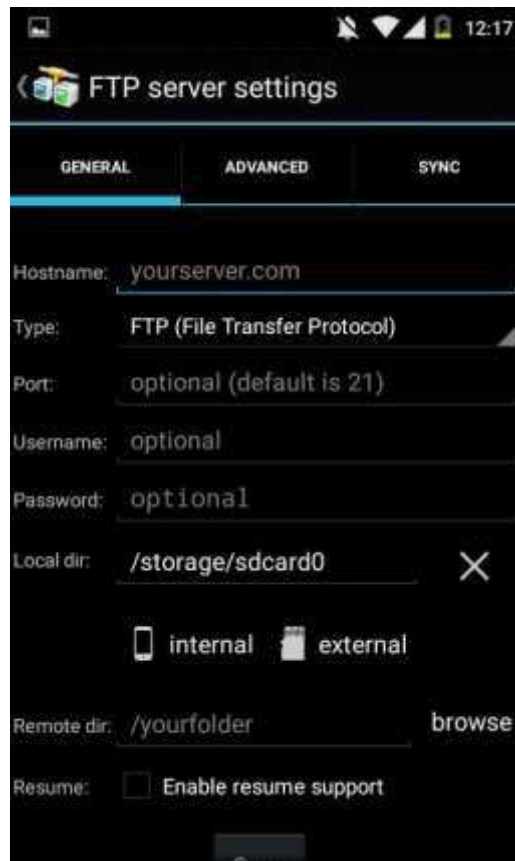
For hostname, type **lacicloud.net**,

For type, select 'FTPS (Explicit FTP over TLS/SSL)',

For port, type **21**,

For username, type your newly created FTP account's username (in my case 'phone'),

For password, type your FTP account's password,

And finally tick 'Enable resume support'

Tap 'Save', and a new folder will appear on the main menu.

Tap the folder, and if everything was correctly entered, you should see a screen similar to this.
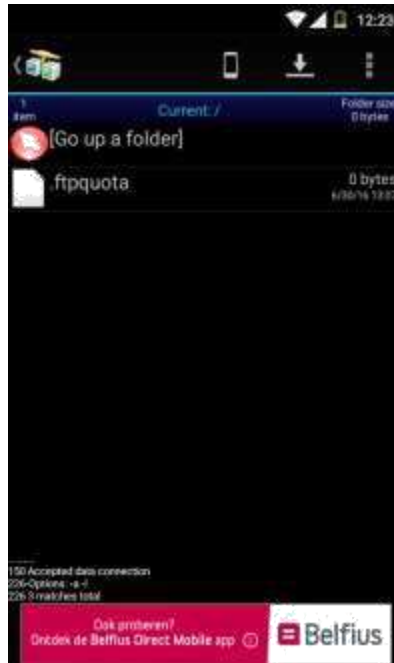
This means the connection was successful.

To start uploading files, click on the phone icon to switch to your phone's memory. Navigate into a folder (for example your photos are most commonly found in the 'DCIM' folder and then 'Camera').

After navigating to the camera folder you may notice the files are not in chronological order. To fix this tap on the 3 dots in the top right corner, tap on 'Sort' and tap on 'Sort by date'.

To select a file, tap once on it. You should see a green checkmark. To upload these files, tap on the upload sign next to the 3 dots (then tap 'Ok').

Now, to switch back to the FTP account, tap on the cloud icon next to the upload sign.

To manage files (either on the FTP account or the local files), select them (tap once), click the 3 dots and there you will see options such as 'Rename, Delete, Permissions (chmod)'.You can create a new folder with 'Create folder'.

To download, select the files you want and then tap the download sign.
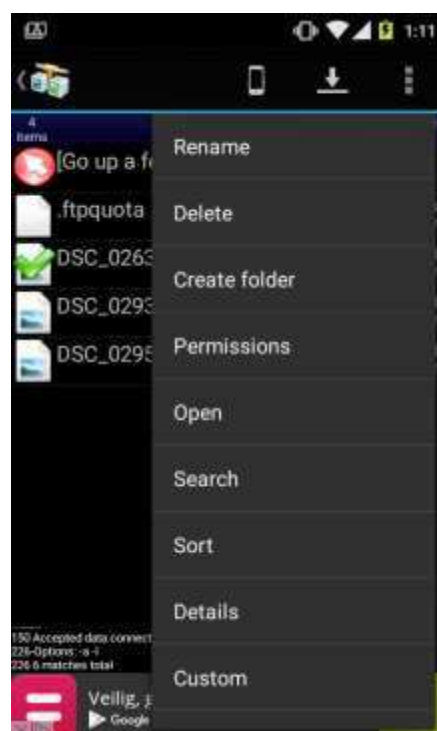
Another great application is 'ES File Explorer', which supports FTP, along with some other protocols, but I only recommend you download it if you are also looking for a brilliant File Browser for Android, otherwise, just get AndFTP.

3rd party video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5E9pUEg3Mzo

IOS

Download FTPManager for IOS and figure out how to use it.

Unfortunately, I don't have an IOS device and there aren't any videos available on the internet, so I can't help at the moment. The recommendation is based on the reviews.

WINDOWS PHONE

Download 'mFTP2' from the store and figure out how to use it.

Unfortunately, again, I don't have a Windows Phone and there aren't any videos available on the internet, so I can't help at the moment. The recommendation is based on the reviews.

Please note that the app 'mFTP2' may only support unencrypted FTP, and thus is vulnerable to data sniffing.

Don't forget that you can always use Monsta FTP!

---If anyone wants to help out for IOS/Windows Phone please email me at laci@lacicloud.net, I'd appreciate it ---

Guys, next time, buy an Android™

DOS

As it is listed on the LaciCloud website, I feel obliged to make a tutorial for it.

Grab yourself a copy of mTCP (http://www.brutman.com/mTCP/) , extract the ZIP file, get it onto your DOS machine (for example via a floppy disk), setup networking (see the documentation here: http://www.brutman.com/mTCP/mTCP_2015-07-05.pdf) and at the command line type:

- ftp –port 21 lacicloud.net

You will be prompted for your FTP username and password. Make sure transfer mode is set to passive:

- xfermode PASSIVE

Now you can start managing your FTP account.

Here you can see me logged in to the FTP server.

You can use the following commands to manage the account:

- dir/ls - to list files
- cd - change to a server directory
- mkdir/rmdir - to make, remove a server directory
- rename – rename a file on the server
- delete - delete a file on the server
- get/put - download a file from the server, upload a file to the server
- lcd/lmd – change to a local directory, make a local directory
- mget/mput/mdelete – download file matching pattern, upload file matching pattern, delete file matching pattern

Here you can see me changing to the directory /hello, uploading the file 'ftp.exe' and then checking the contents of the directory.

I managed to successfully the file 'ftp.exe' because I was in the directory the file was located at (C:\MTCP).

If I wanted to upload a file from C:\example, I'd have to first do 'lcd C:\example'.
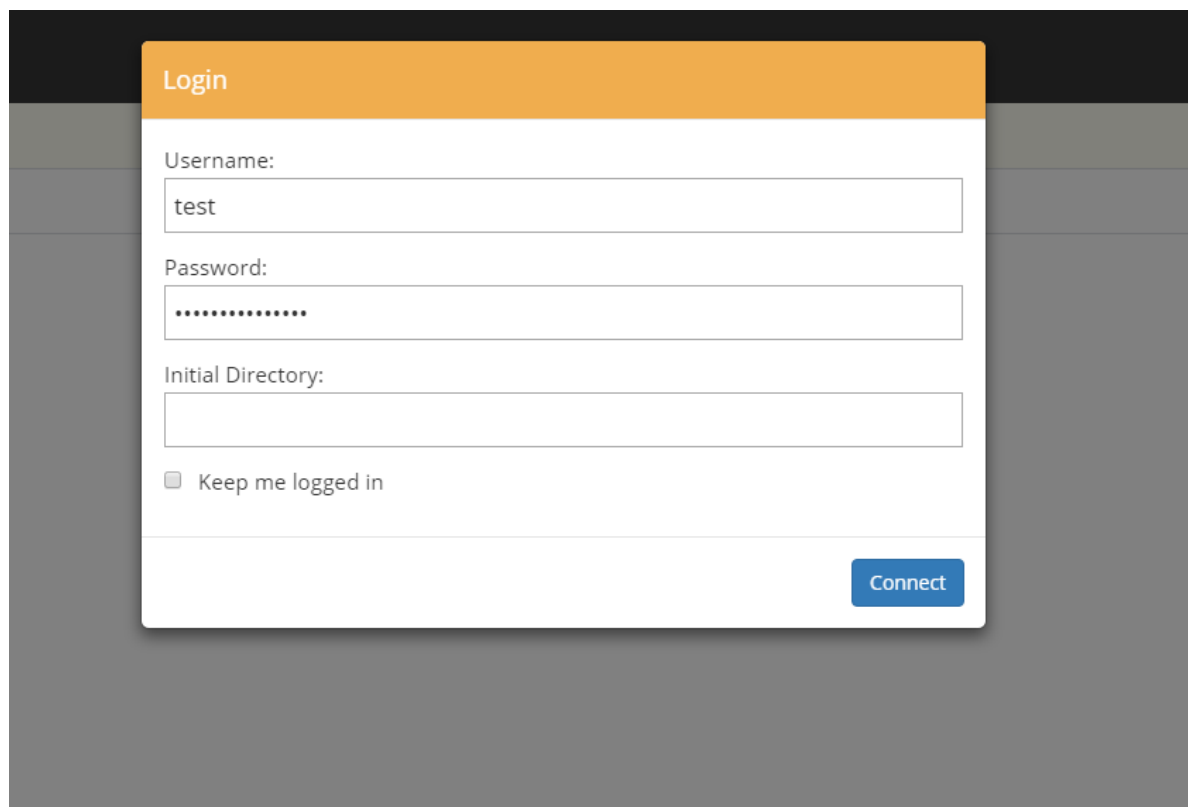
Doing put C:\example\ftp.exe won't work.

Here is a slightly unrelated 3rd party video detailing how to setup networking and then a basic FTP server under a REAL MS-DOS machine: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CgATAo9WVHs

You can skip the setting up FTP server part and just use the client.

LOGGING IN FROM MONSTA FTP

As a first step, either navigate to https://lacicloud.net/ftp or click on the 'Monsta FTP' link from the 'User Manager' page that is next to the FTP user you want to manage.
Then, fill out the details. You can leave the initial directory empty.


Click connect... and:
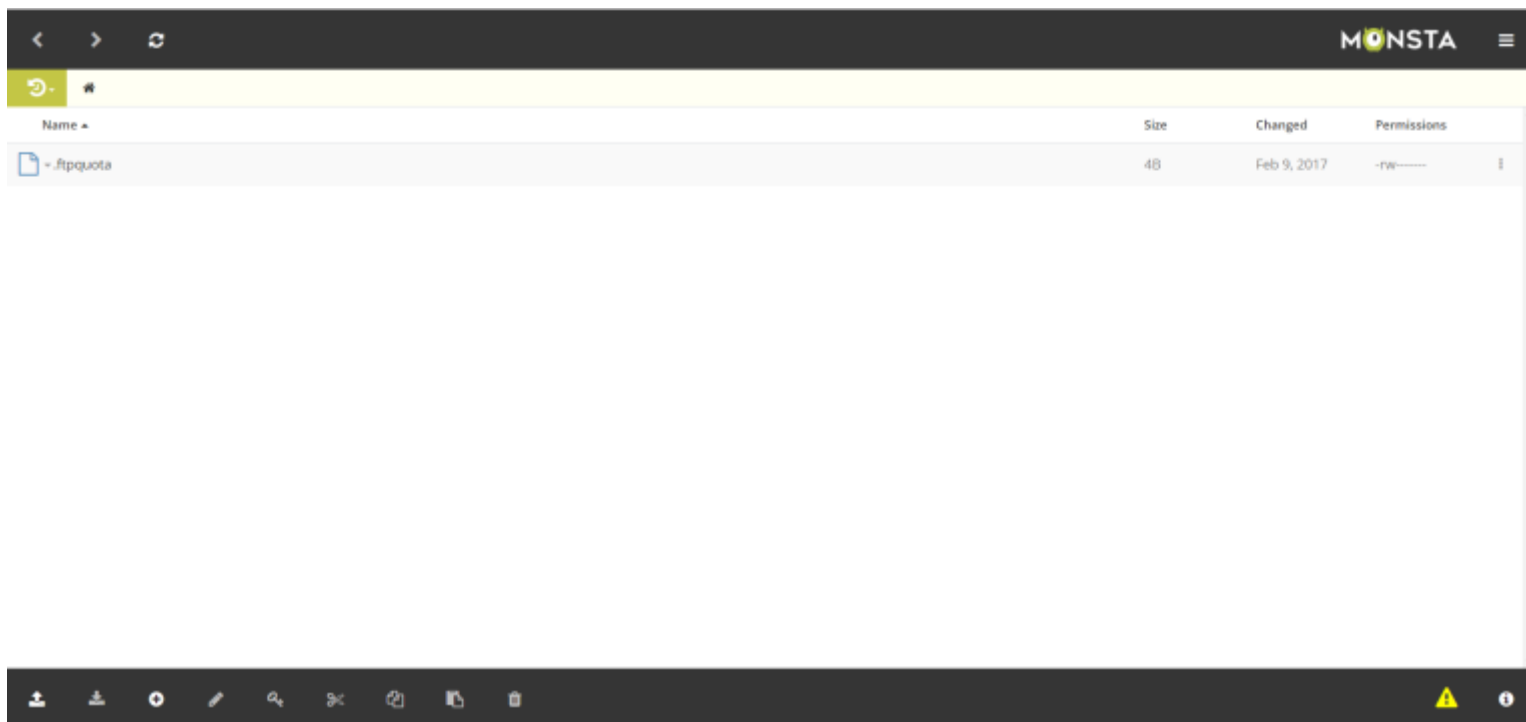
You can see there are buttons for uploading, downloading, creating new files, deleting files, and more. To upload a file, simply drag & drop to the browser window; to delete, simply right click the uploaded file and click 'Delete'. Here you can see visually (zoom if you cannot read it):
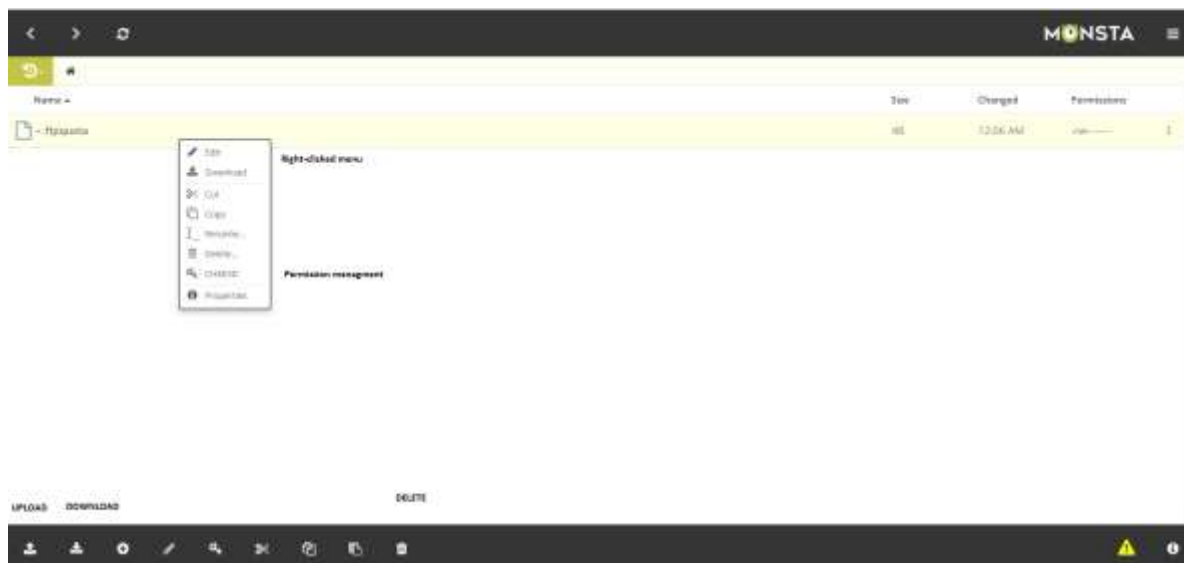
Try experimenting with the other features!

REMOVING AN FTP USER

To remove an FTP user, go to the 'User Manager' screen, and to the right of the name of the user you will see 'Remove', click on that, confirm it and your FTP user will be removed.
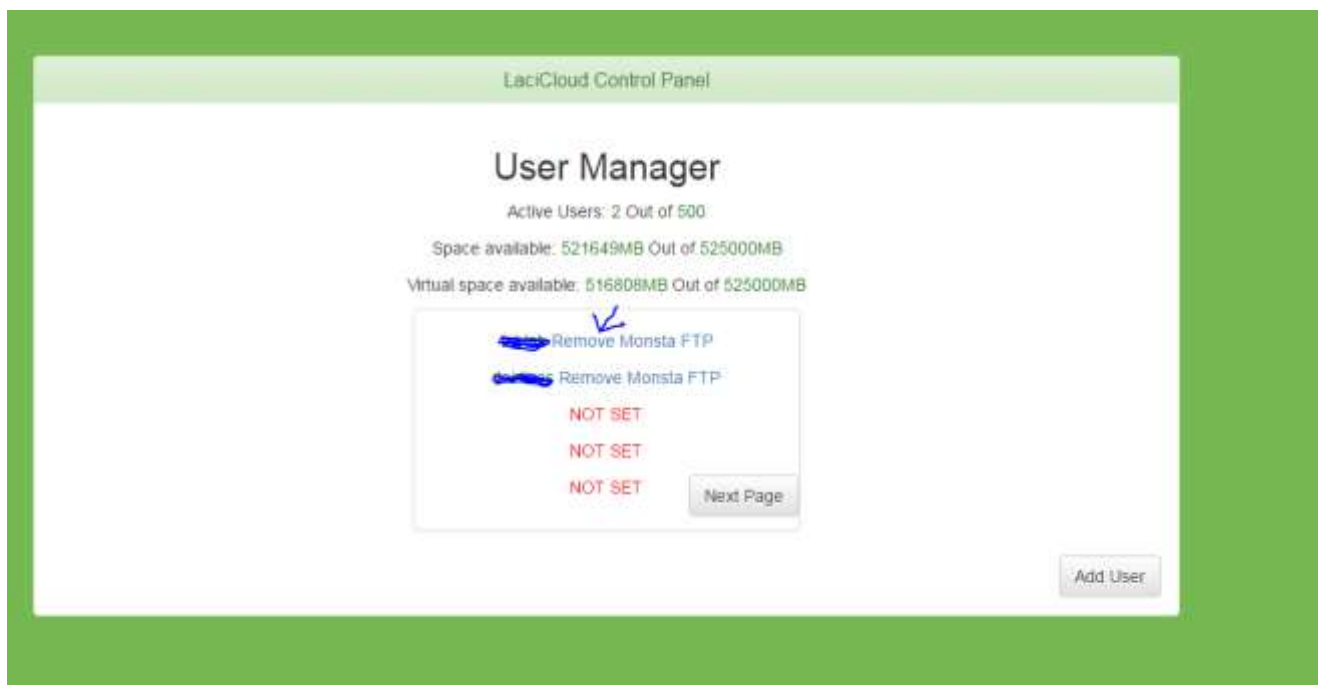
BUYING TIERS WITH BITCOIN/ALTCOIN

But first,

WHAT IS BITCOIN?

'a type of digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.'

So Bitcoin provides you a secure and private way to transfer money.

For more information please read the Bitcoin Wiki: https://en.bitcoin.it

Altcoins are a different form of Bitcoins; only for advanced cryptocurrency users. We accept the following coins:
- Bitcoin
- Litecoin
- DogeCoin
- PotCoin
- Dash
- SpeedCoin
- And finally we accept every other type of cryptocurrency, but you will either have to email us at laci@lacicloud.net or use a website like shapeshift.io

To pay for a higher tier, simply navigate to https://lacicloud.net/shop, select your tier, and follow the instructions.

If you encounter any trouble, don't hesitate to send me an email to 'laci@lacicloud.net'.

III

In this chapter you will get to know the advanced features of LaciCloud.

CHMODDING & HIERCHICAL USER PERMISSIONS

CHMODDING

But first,

WHAT IS CHMODDING?

Linux-based system come with a permission management system, which allows for fine control over who may access your files and directories.

The command used for managing this permission management system is called 'chmod' (stands for 'change mode' – as in change the permission mode for the file or directory. That's where the name 'chmodding' comes from.

SO WHY IS THIS RELEVANT FOR LACICLOUD?

Well, for example, how can you make a directory read-only, to prevent accidental overwrites or deletions inside it?

Simple; just chmod!

So let's setup our scenario: Make an FTP user, log into the account using an FTP client like FileZilla, and create a directory that you want made read-only.

In this case, we need to chmod 500 it (owner can read/execute, others have no right) or chmod 544 it (owner can read/execute, others read only).

In FileZilla, right-click on the directory, and select 'File Permissions'. In the text box, type '500' or '544', and click 'Ok'.
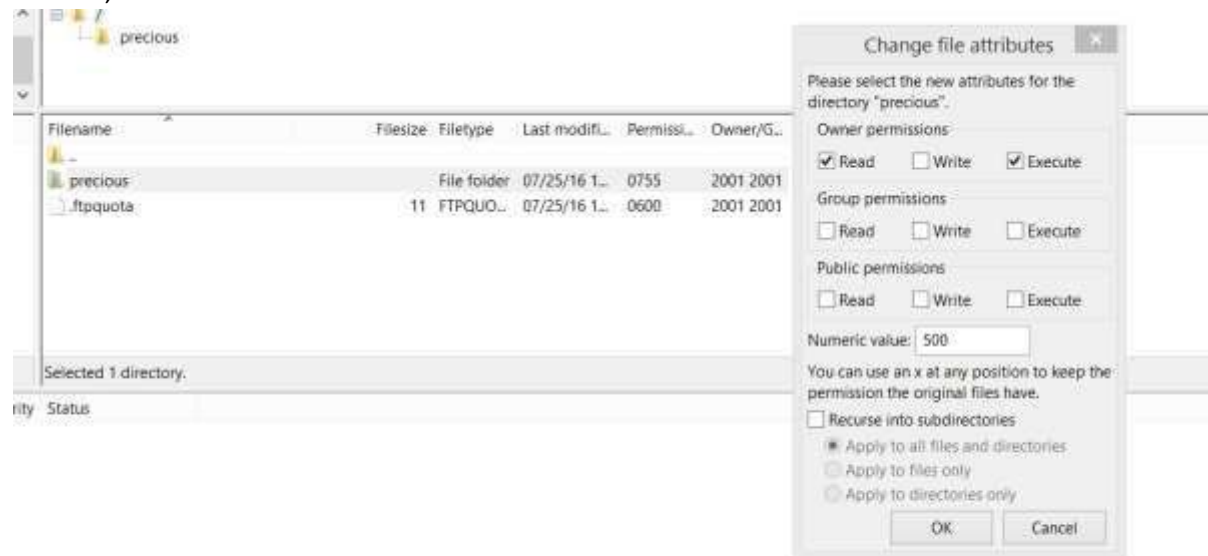
Now, try deleting the folder, or the files inside and you'll notice you will get an 'Permission Denied' error. To change it back to read/write, simply chmod 755 the directory.

By default uploaded files are 644 (owner read/write, others read only), and folders are 755 (owner read/write, others read only).

The Linux permission management system is complicated, and I highly recommended you read a guide such as these: http://linuxcommand.org/lts0070.php and http://www.december.com/unix/ref/chmod.html

HIERCHICAL USER PERMISSIONS

You might be wondering, why is this a different section.

The truth is, that due to some technical aspects of the LaciCloud FTP server, chmodding can't solve everything.

For example, what do you do if you want a 'bob' user to access the files of user 'alice' and 'john', and you want 'alice' and 'john' to access the files of 'smith', but you don't want it to work in reverse.

To set this up, you'd need to create a 'bob' user with the directory /bob, 'alice' and 'john' with /bob/alicejohn, and 'smith' with /bob/alicejohn/smith.

Of course, the directories don't have to be their names.

This way 'bob' can see the files of 'alice' and 'john', and 'alice' and 'john' can see the files of 'smith', but it doesn't work in reverse (which is what we wanted).
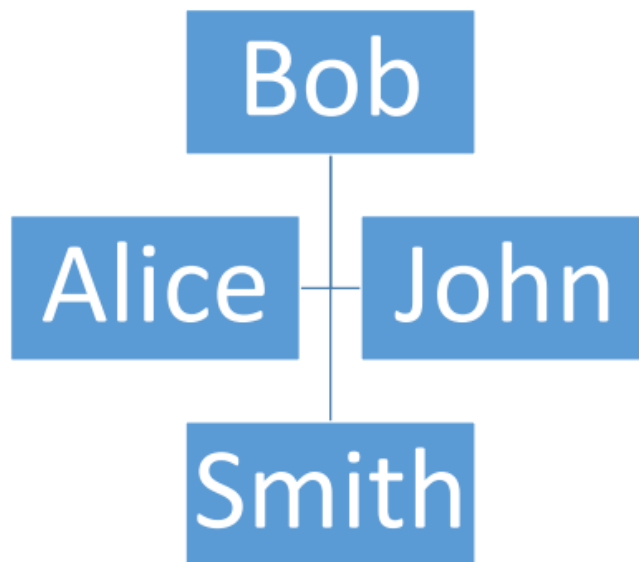
And of course you have endless possibilities to use the hierarchical directory structure.

FTP BANNERS

Pure-FTPD – the FTP server used by LaciCloud contains a nice little feature which allows you to display messages when the user logs in, or when the user enters a directory.

Let me quote the documentation:

'If a '.banner' file is located in the 'ftp' user home directory (or in the root directory of a virtual server, see below), it will be printed when the client logs in. Put a nice ASCII-art logo with your name in that file. This file shouldn't be larger than 4000 bytes, or it won't be displayed.

In each directory, you may also have a '.message' file. Its content will be printed when a client enters the directory. Such a file can contain important information ("Don't download version 1.7, it's broken!").'

In other words, make a .banner file in the FTP users home directory, and it will get displayed on FTP user login, or create a .message file In any directory inside the FTP users home directory, and It will get displayed on directory change.

Here you can see I have a .banner file with the contents 'Hello! This is a test'.
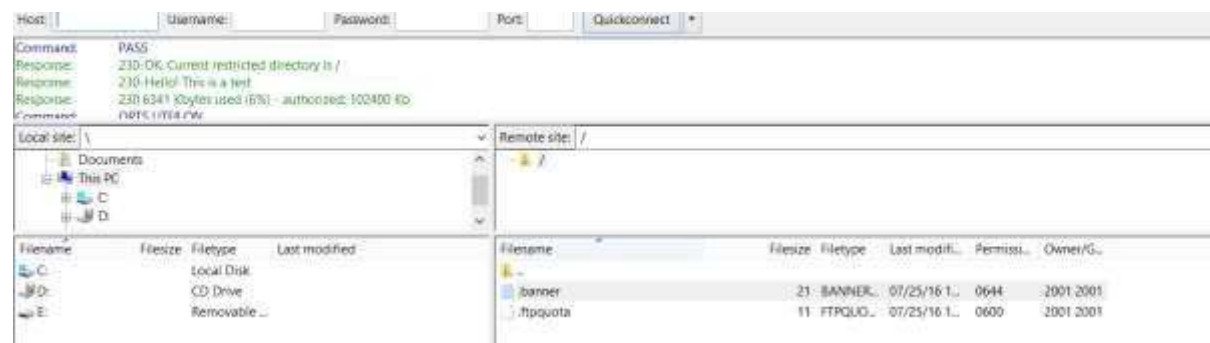
HTTP PUBLIC FILES

FTP is great. However most people don't know how to use FTP, or don't want to download an FTP client just to get your publicly shared pictures or software, or maybe you want to host static HTML files with CSS and JavaScript.

That is where the HTTP Public Files Feature comes into play.

The idea is simple:
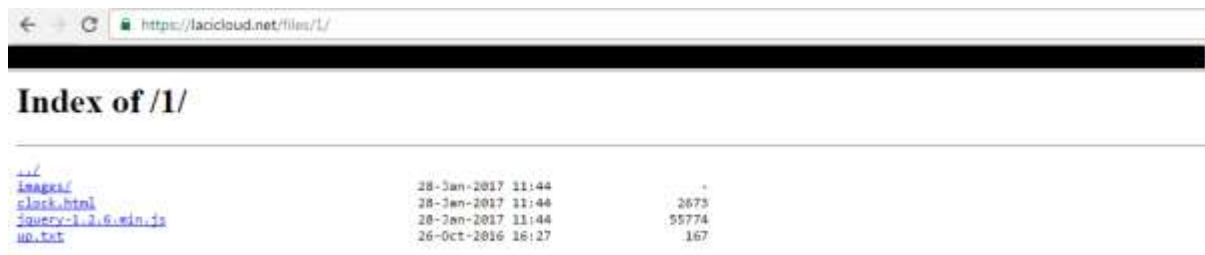
In the /path/to/users/directory/$id root directory, a folder called '**public_files**' is created. By using a master account you can upload files and folders to this directory and they will be available at **https://lacicloud.net/files/$id** over HTTPS, where $id is your user id. The 8080 part is important (port number).

Let's try it: Create a master FTP account (remember: to do that set the starting directory to '/'), and find the public_files folder. Upload some files and check out the link https://lacicloud.net/files/$id

Here you can see my master account, and the 'public_files' directory inside it. If the 'public_files' directory doesn't exist, create it.
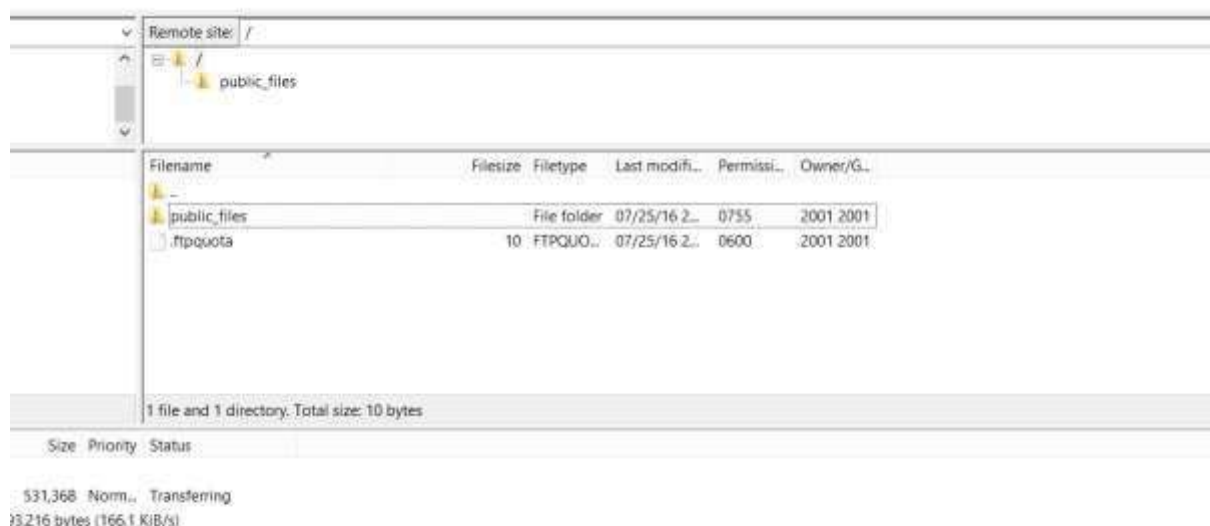
So after uploading to the 'public_files' directory, if you go to https://lacicloud.net/files/$id, you will see the uploaded files.

You can see I uploaded some HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files.

This can be used to host static HTML files with CSS and JavaScript. Simply upload the required files and the LaciCloud webserver will serve them. Here is an example (go to https://lacicloud.net/files/1/clock.html to see it live):


I used https://css-tricks.com/examples/CSS3Clock/ for the example.

Naming the file 'index.html' will prevent the directory listing and will make the browser automatically display that HTML file. This way, you can password protect a directory; simply create a directory with a random string. In the preceding directory, put an 'index.html'. This way only you and those who share it with can know the link.

If you happen to accidentally delete the 'public_files' folder, you can simply re-create it to regain the ability to use the HTTP Public Files feature.

CLIENT-SIDE ENCRYPTION USING CORE FTP, SMARTFTP

You are rightfully paranoid. You want to locally encrypt your files before uploading to the FTP server. There are two clients I know of that are capable of doing this, both are paid unfortunately. The first one is called '**Core FTP**'. After downloading the **PRO trial** from the official website (http://www.coreftp.com/), and running the program, you will be greeted the 'Site Manager' screen:
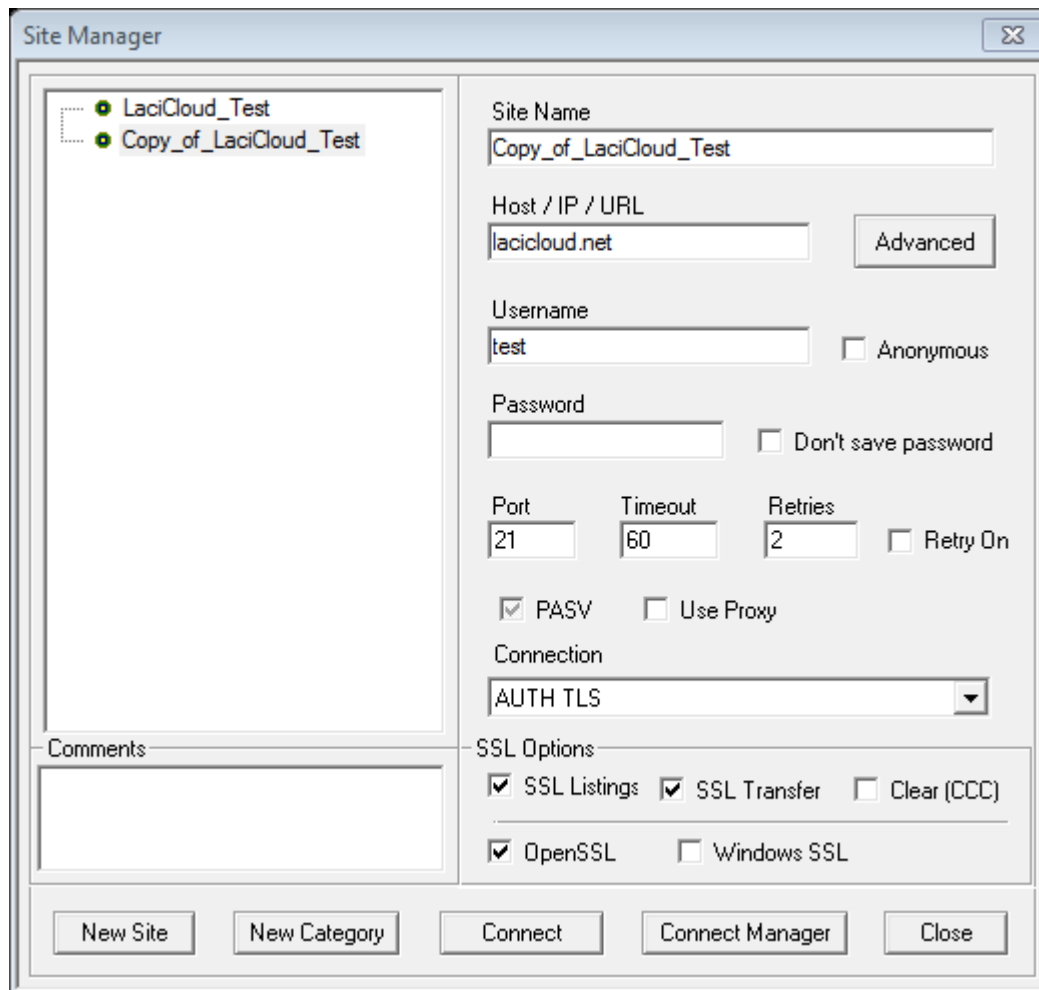
Fill it out similar to the picture above. Then, try connecting. If everything goes OK you should see your files or an empty directory with the .ftpquota file. For the next step, you will have to open up the 'Global Settings' pane.
Then go to the 'Encrypt/Decrypt' pane. Create a new rule called 'upload', fill the panel out.
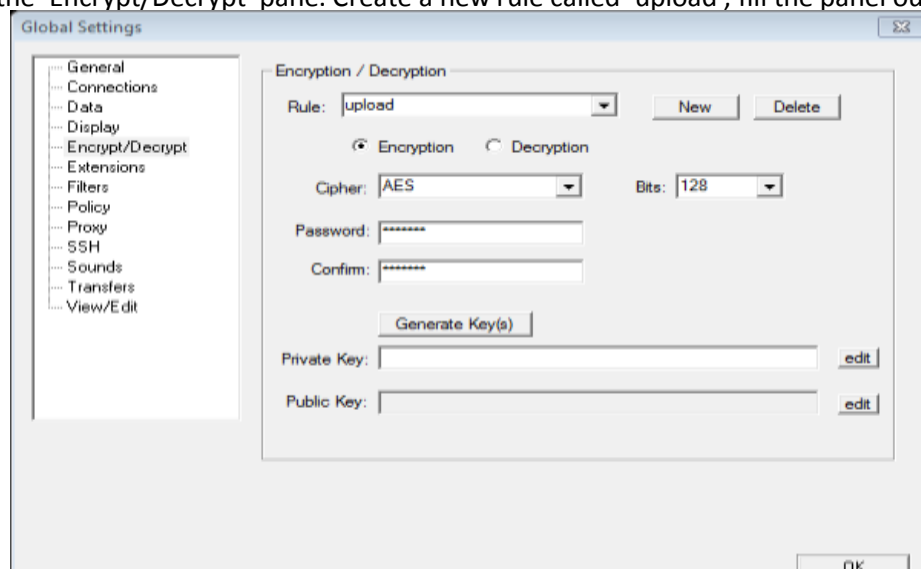
And then a rule called download, like this:
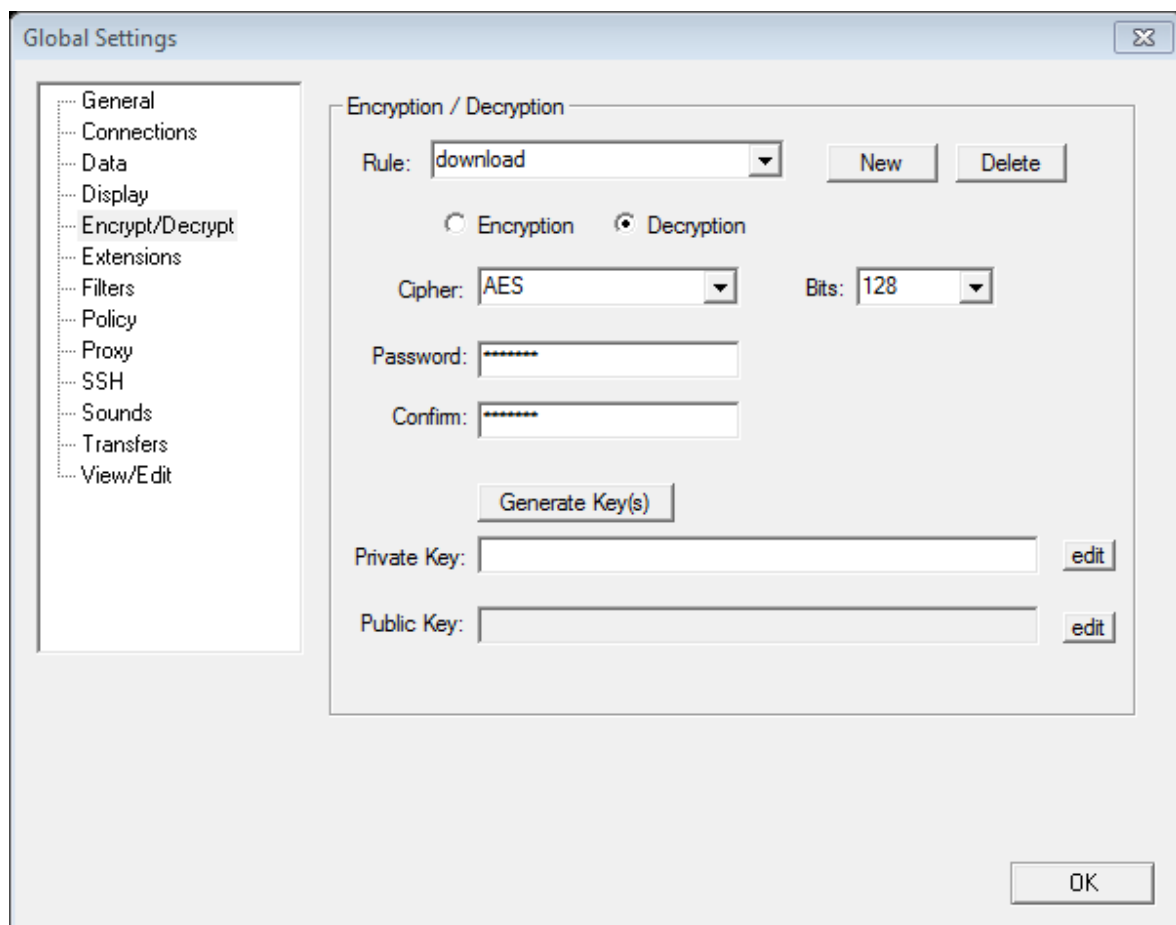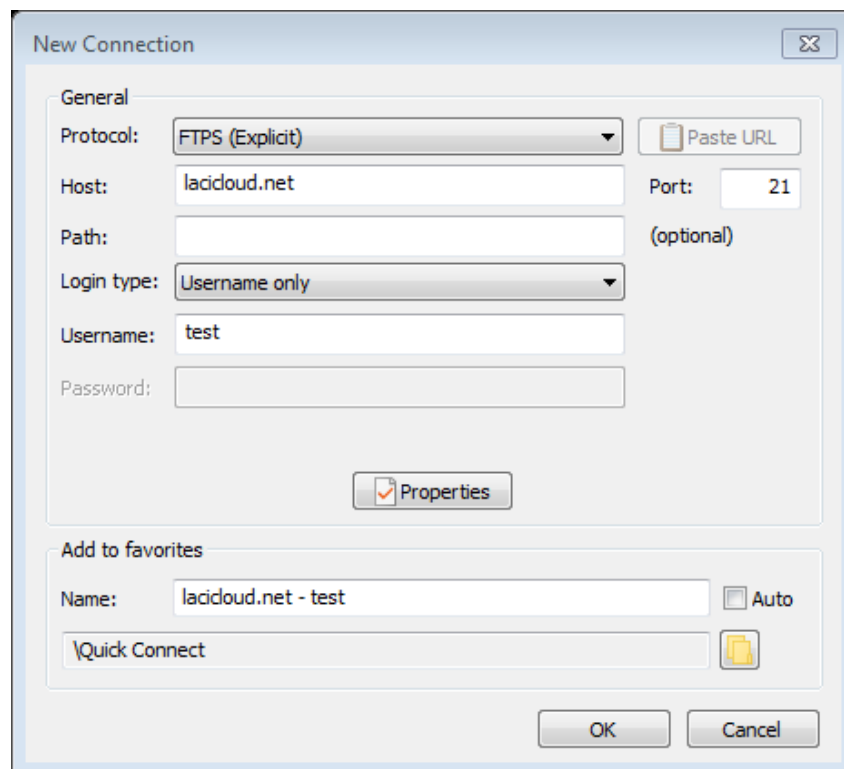
Now, open up the advanced site settings. Apply the rules as follows;
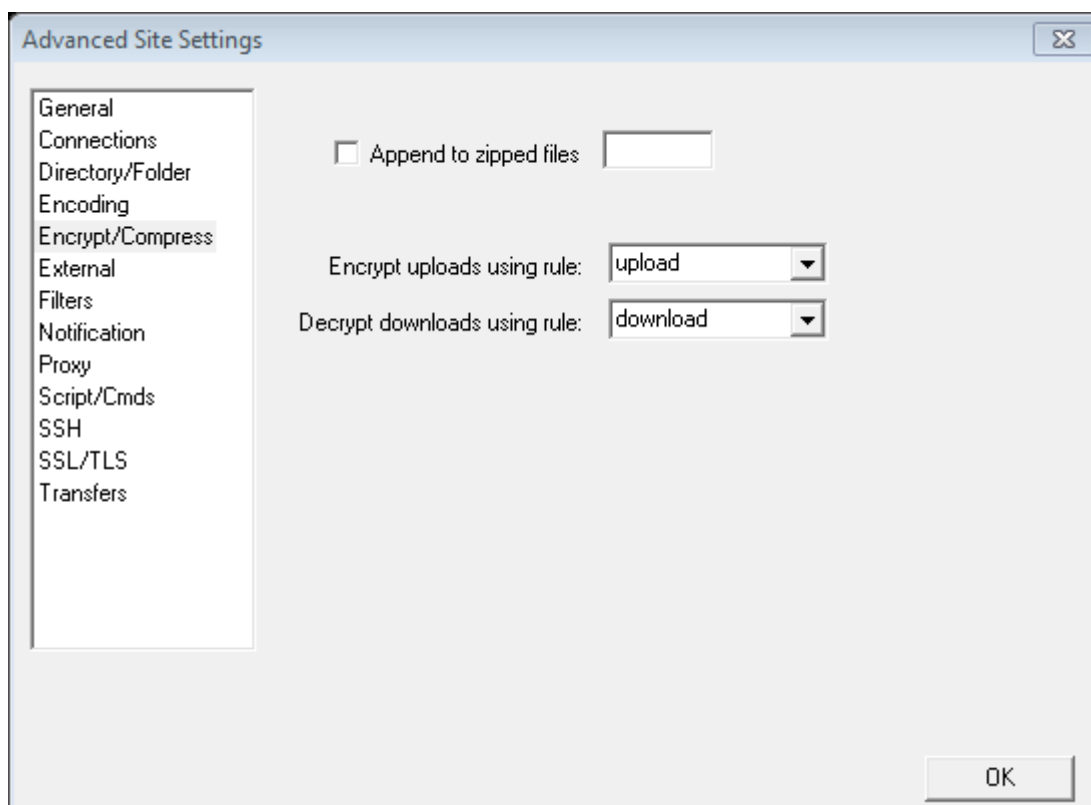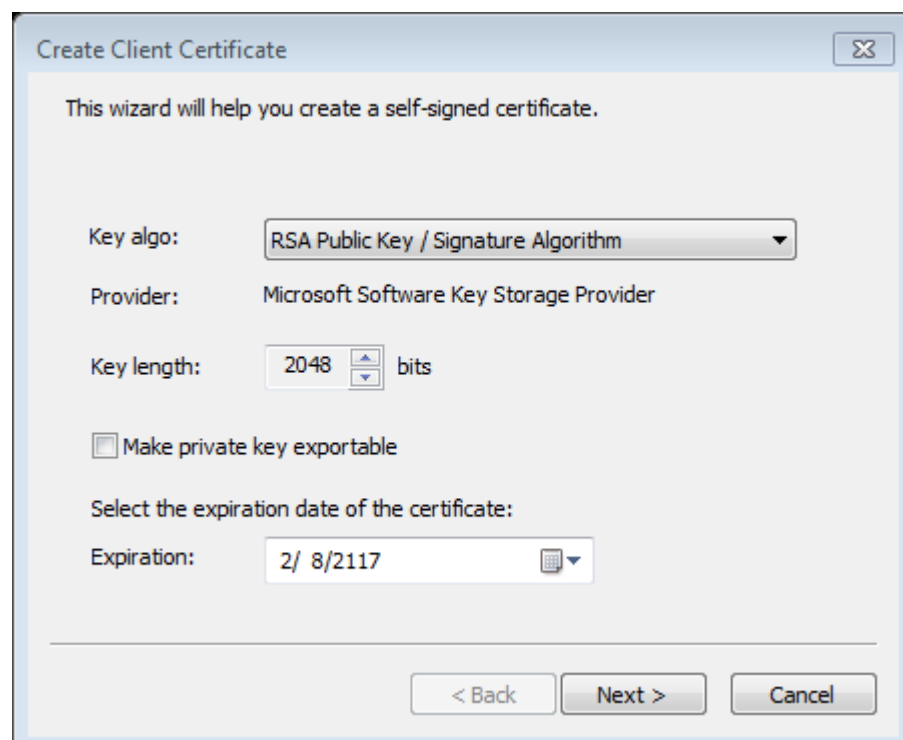
And now, test: You will notice that while uploading then downloading a file using Core FTP works, upload a file with CoreFTP and downloading it with FileZilla for example will not.

The same can be accomplished via **SmartFTP**. Download, install, then run. You will see this screen. Enter as below.
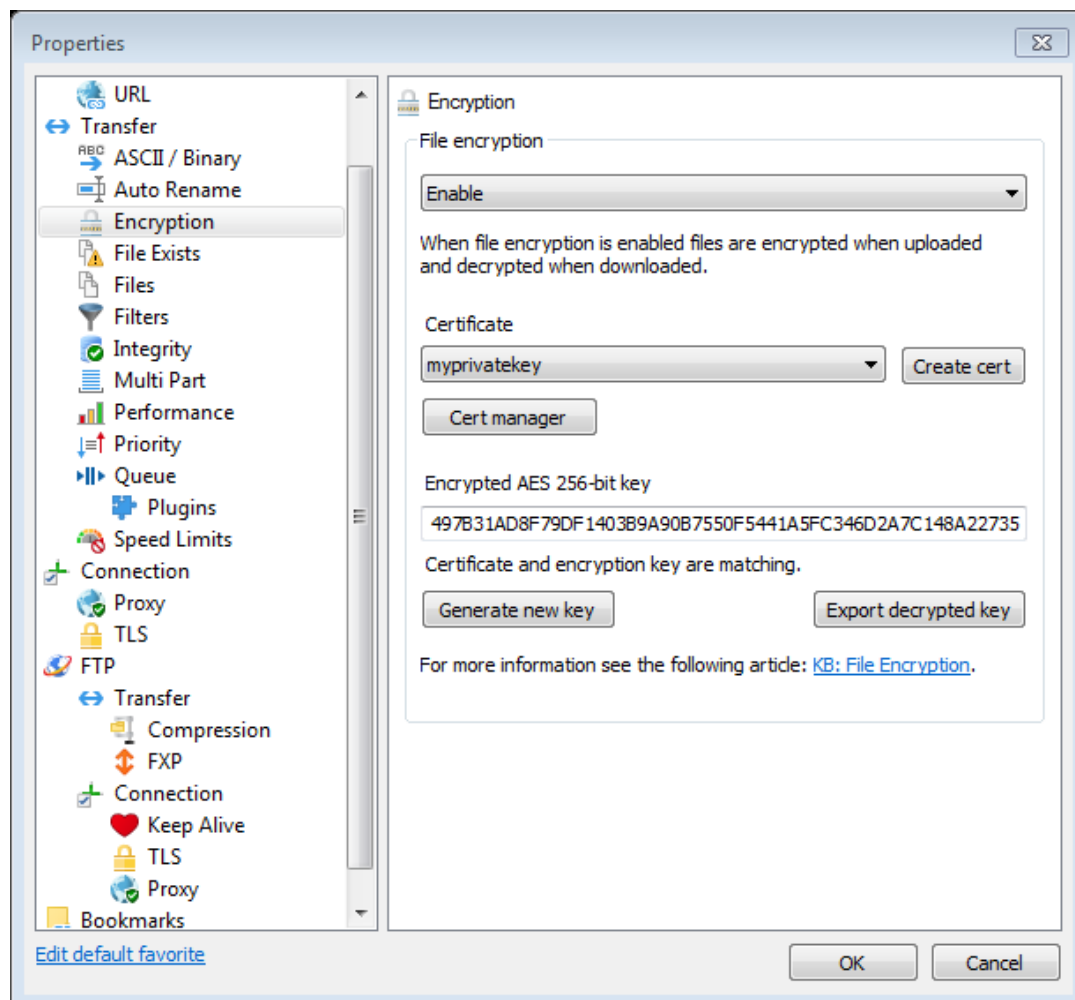

Then, open up the 'Properties' tab (Tools -> Properties). Find 'Encryption', and create a new client certificate.

You should see this:

Click 'OK', and SmartFTP will be encrypting your files locally before uploading with the encryption key. Don`t forget to save it somewhere. You can test the encryption using FileZilla once again.
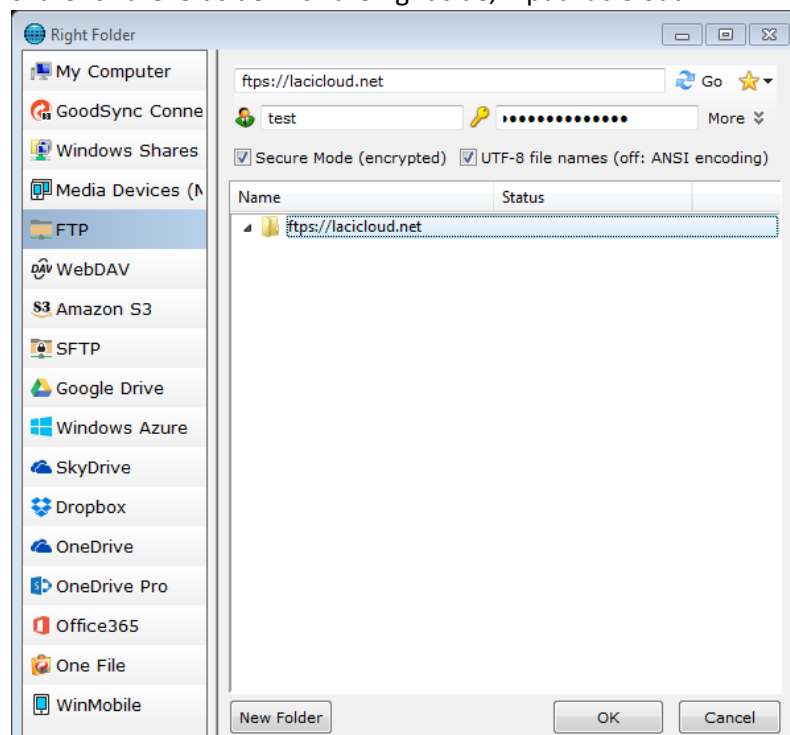
Sync/Backup via GoodSync, FTPBox

After installing **GoodSync** (https://www.goodsync.com), open it up; it will be prompt
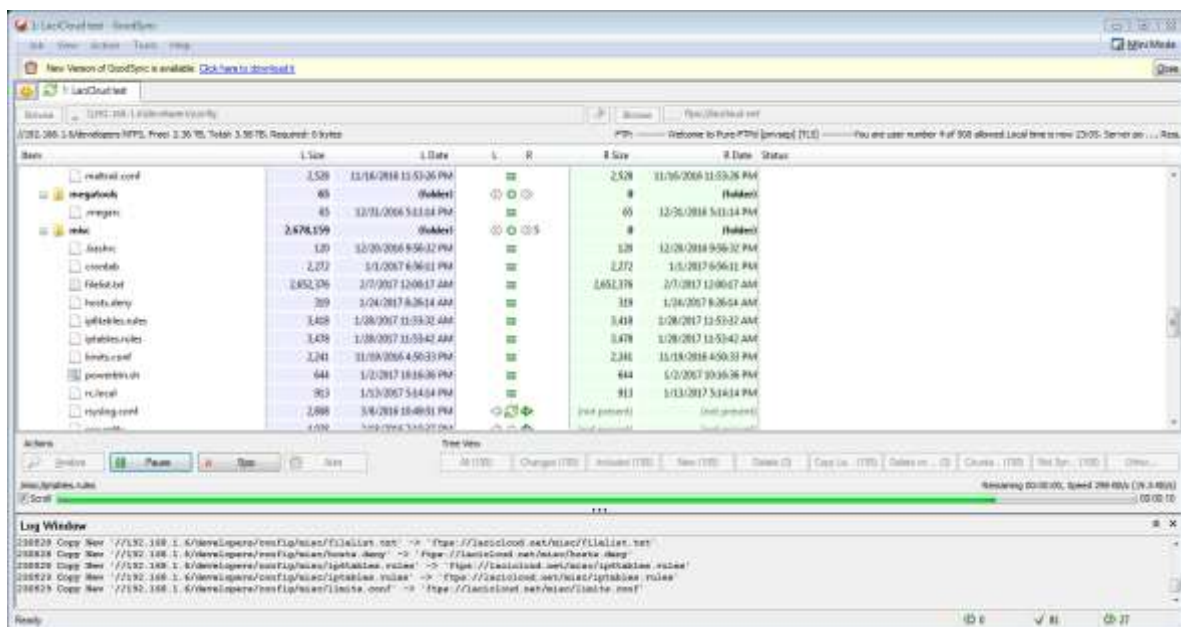
Now, choose to your liking. After choosing, you will have to setup the R/L sides. For a Synchronize job, for left put your local directory.
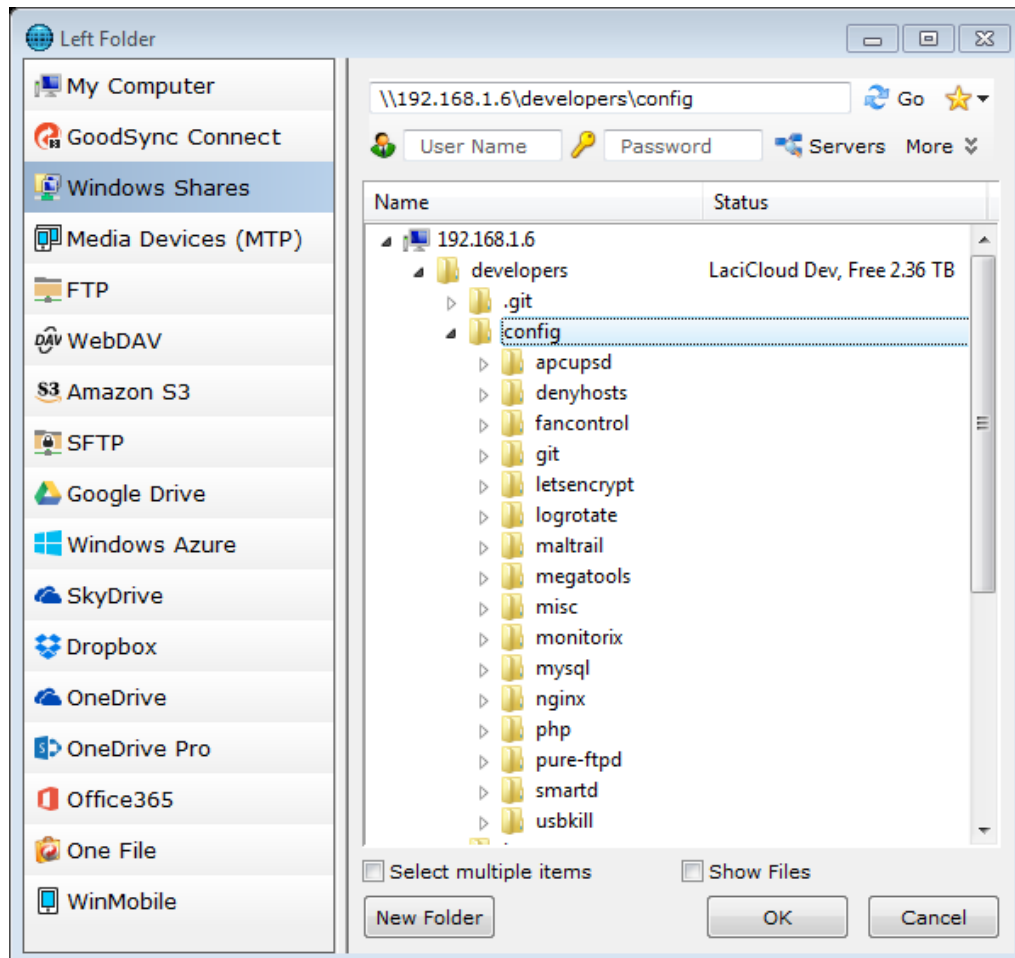
I used a network share for the left side. For the right side, input LaciCloud.

Click OK, and click 'Analyze'. Lo and behold, GoodSync will start the syncing:


Special note for OSX 10.12 users: Make sure you have enough FTP space for your users, correct permissions, and if it still does not work tick the option to drill down symbolic links and to create left/right folders. The issue with GoodSync on OSX 10.12 is still being investigated. Meanwhile here are some alternative sync clients:
**http://apple.stackexchange.com/questions/49628/dropbox-like-client-for-macs-to-access-existing-ftp-webdav-cmis-storage**

With **FTPBox**, you can get more Dropbox-like sync. Download FTPbox from its official website (http://ftpbox.org/). Download It, and run. Follow the instruction wizard.
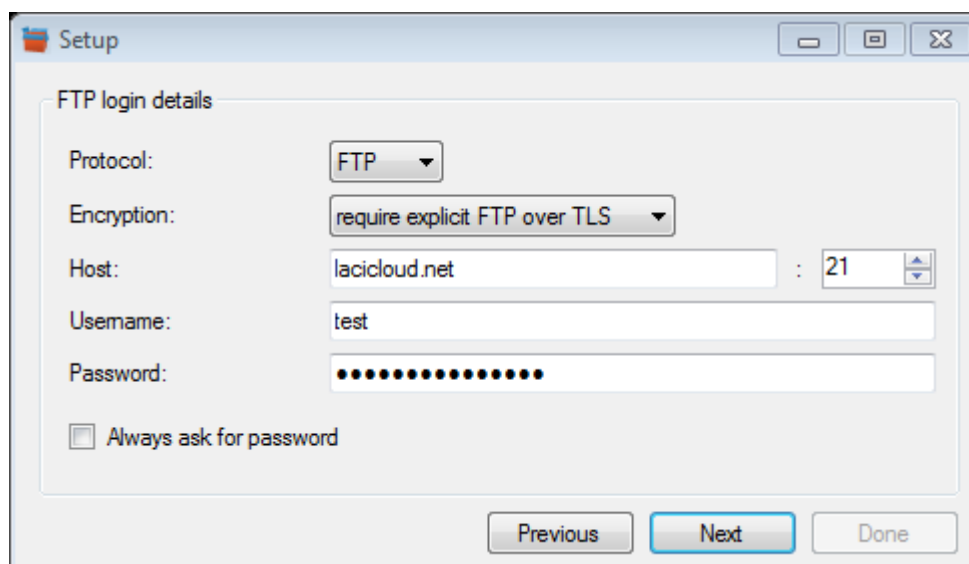
The installation wizard may appear to be frozen, even for minutes at times. Just be patient and wait it out. After the installation wizard has completed, you will find your FTPBox folder at '%systemdrive%\Users\Username\Documents\FTPBox\ftpusername@lacicloud.net'. So for me it is at 'C:\Users\Laci\Documents\FTPBox\test@lacicloud.net'. Any files or folders you create here will be automatically synced to your FTP account.

You can edit the options by right-clicking the FTPBox tray icon and selecting the show option. Here you can make FTPBox start on computer bootup for example.
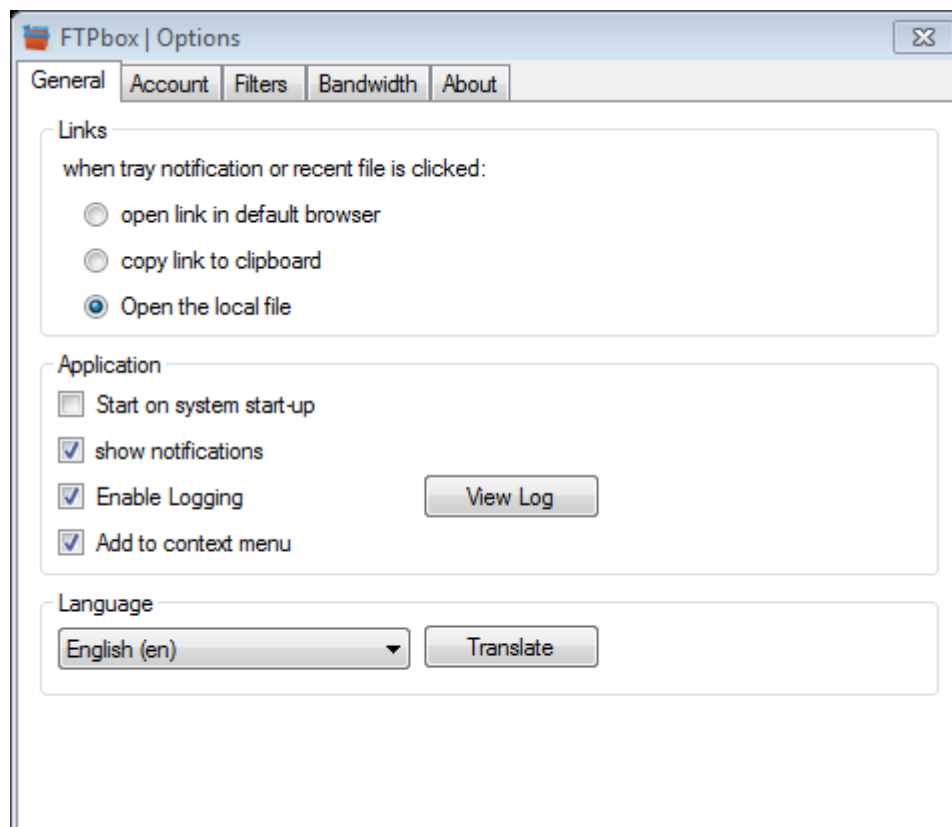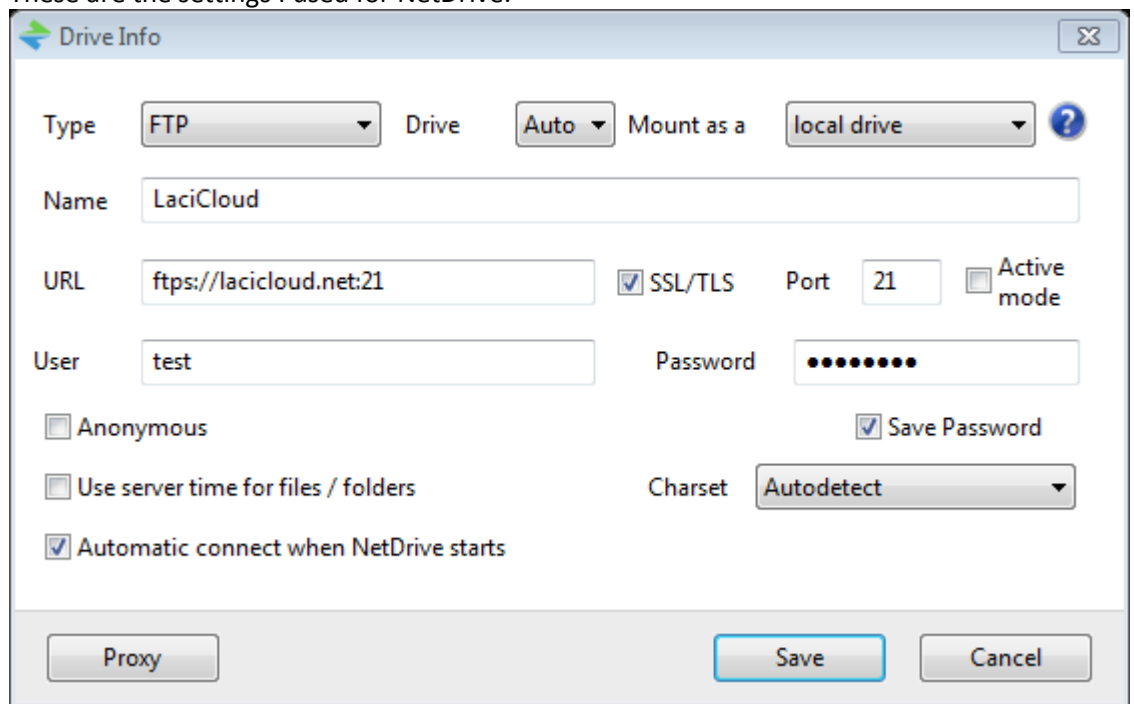

MOUNTING AS A LOCAL DRIVE

Sometimes you want to mount you FTP cloud-storage as a local drive, to achieve easy access, or easier scripting. There are 4 good programs that I know of that can do this. 3 of them are paid, one of them is free.

1. NetDrive (https://www.netdrive.net/) :

- It is a paid software, however it has a 30 days trial. After the 30 days trial you can continue using it, but you can only have 1 drive mounted. In my experience, NetDrive worked best, it did not freeze for larger files, and the experience was altogether smooth, the UI clean. The other good thing about NetDrive, is that it does not take space on the hard drive (actually, you can set the cache, but that is negligibly small), everything happens in the cloud with an internet connection. It does not support encryption however, so I used BoxCryptor Classic (https://www.boxcryptor.com/en/classic - the Classic is free, and supports filename encryption as well), to create an encrypted folder on the NetDrive-mounted FTP drive. In my testing, the FTP drive showed up as 10TB, regardless of the FTP quota set by Pure-FTPd, so this is something to keep in mind.
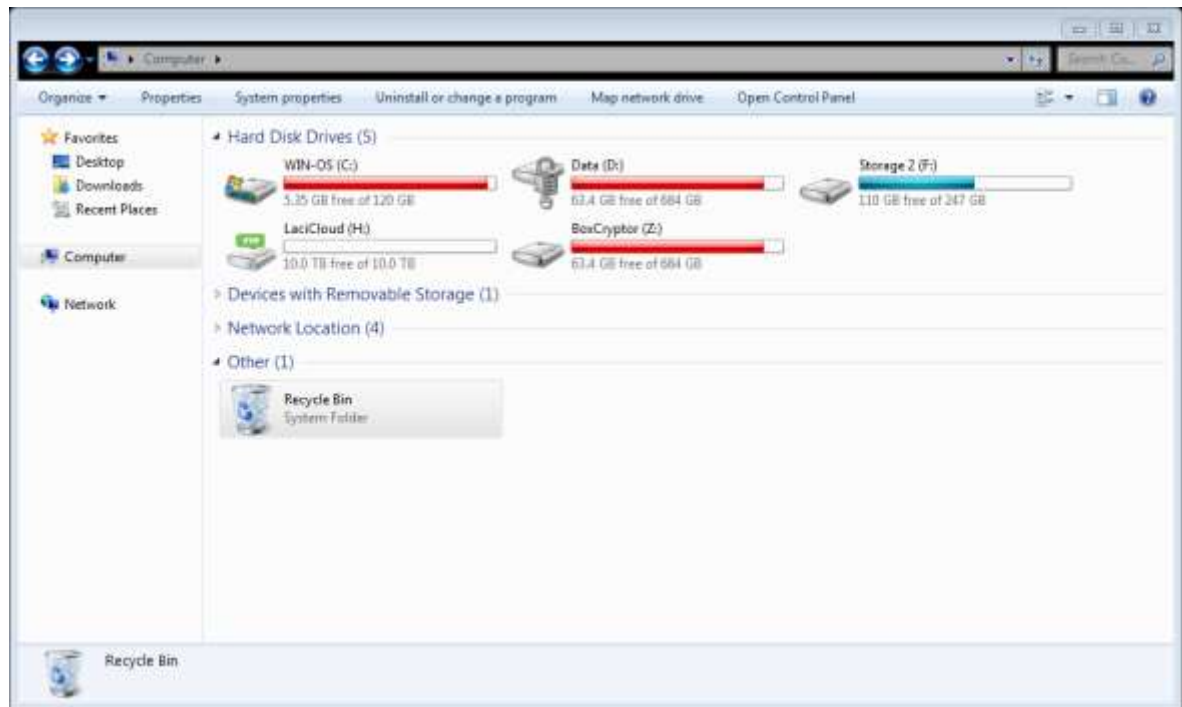These are the settings I used for NetDrive:

And this is how it looked in Explorer:

2. ExpanDrive (https://www.expandrive.com/):
   - ExpanDrive, just like NetDrive did not take any space on my local hard drive. ExpanDrive is also not a free software, however it has a trial version (only 7 days), but when that expires you will be limited to 20 minutes of use. It mounted as a 40GB drive, again not taking into account the .ftpquota file. This was a bit worrying, as it seemingly did not support files larger than 40GB; Windows will not let me upload files larger than 40GB to the drive due to this. However I think the space counter will stay at 40GB regardless of how many/much files I upload. As for my experience, downloading files worked OK, however when I started uploading, almost every time I got freezes, or the program crashed. It does not support encryption, so you will have to use BoxCryptor Classic here as well if you wish to use this program.
   I used these settings:

ExpanDrive v5.4.5

server: lacicloud.net

username: test

password: ••••••••

security: FTPS with TLS/SSL

drive letter: J:

☑ reconnect at login   ► more options

Save

✖ Cancel
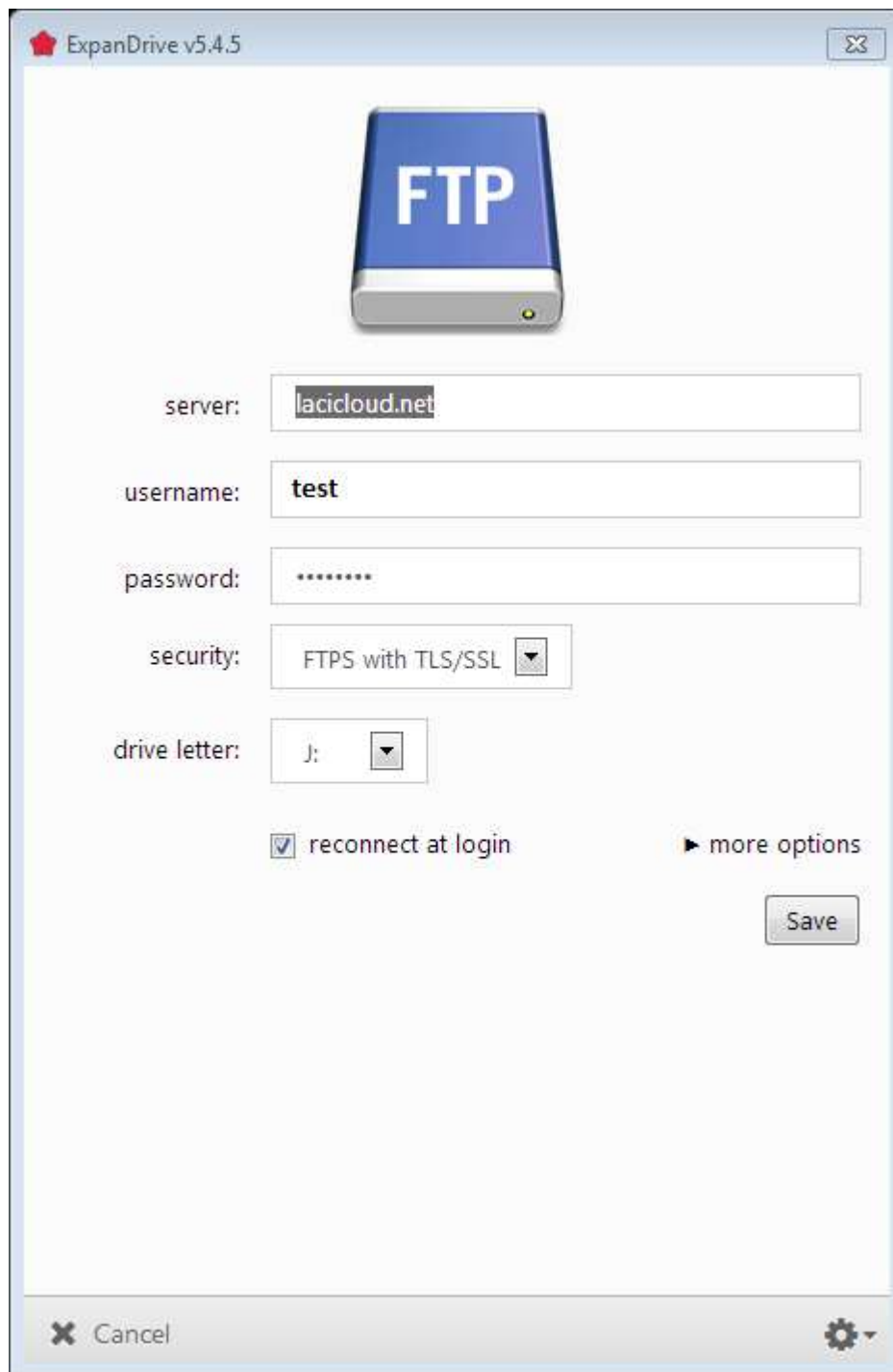
And this is how it looked like in Explorer:
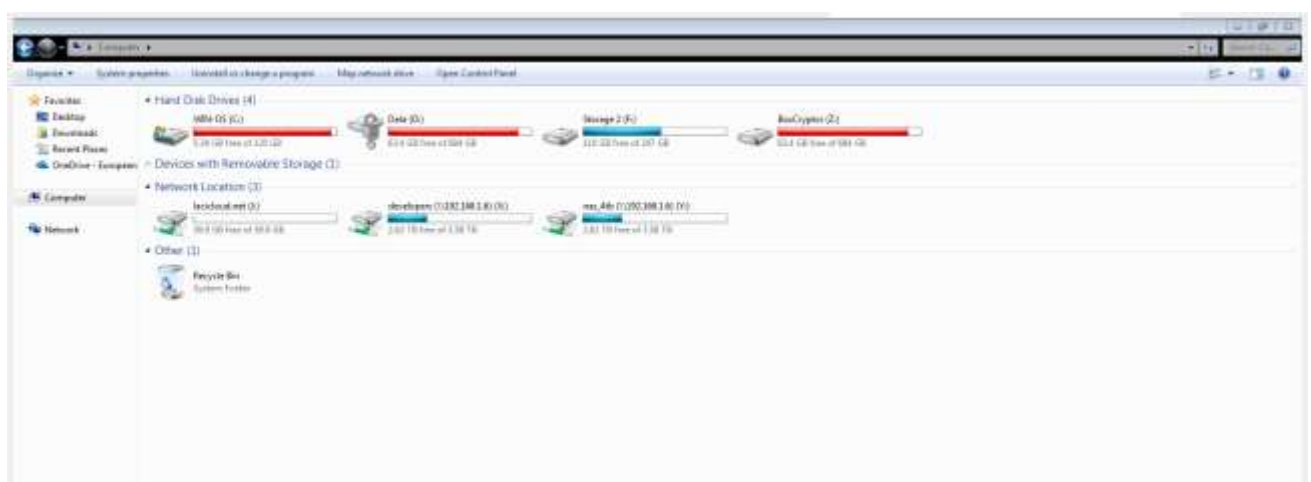
3. StableBit CloudDrive (https://stablebit.com/):
   - This is also a paid software, with a 30 days trial, it supports encryption too, built-in. This is a bit different from the others listed. You can set the size of the drive you want (by default 10GB), and the size of the local cache (by default 1GB, so CloudDrive will never use more than that on your local drives) as well. Basically, it will fill up your remote FTP site with blocks – files which store your data – according to what you set the size of the drive. Then, that drive will show up in Explorer. You can easily copy, cut paste to the drive, it will behave and seem like a local hard drive. Once you copied a file, it will start uploading it in the background to the remote FTP cloud storage location's blocks. It is extremely fast and smooth (as stated before, as fast as a hard drive, due to smart caching), however the UI is complicated. The other thing is that it will NOT show you the files you already have on the FTP site, only the files you created using your CloudDrive. It is extremely quick, stable, and overall has a great/smart architecture, but is not exactly the same as the others. A potential drawback for example is that if you use CloudDrive, you will not be able to browse your files using FileZilla, only CloudDrive. One big problem I had is that FTP(s) does not work, only FTP (FTP(s) gives an error message). Hopefully this will be fixed in the future.
   This is how I set it up. First click 'Connect' next to the FTP logo.

Then, click 'Create':

Here you can set the size of the drive, the cache size, the cache type, and setup FDE (Full drive encryption). Under advanced settings, you can select the drive used for Caching. Click create, wait a bit until it is done. When it's finished, you will get a new 10GB (or whatever you set the size to, recommended to set the size to your FTP quota) drive under 'My Computer':
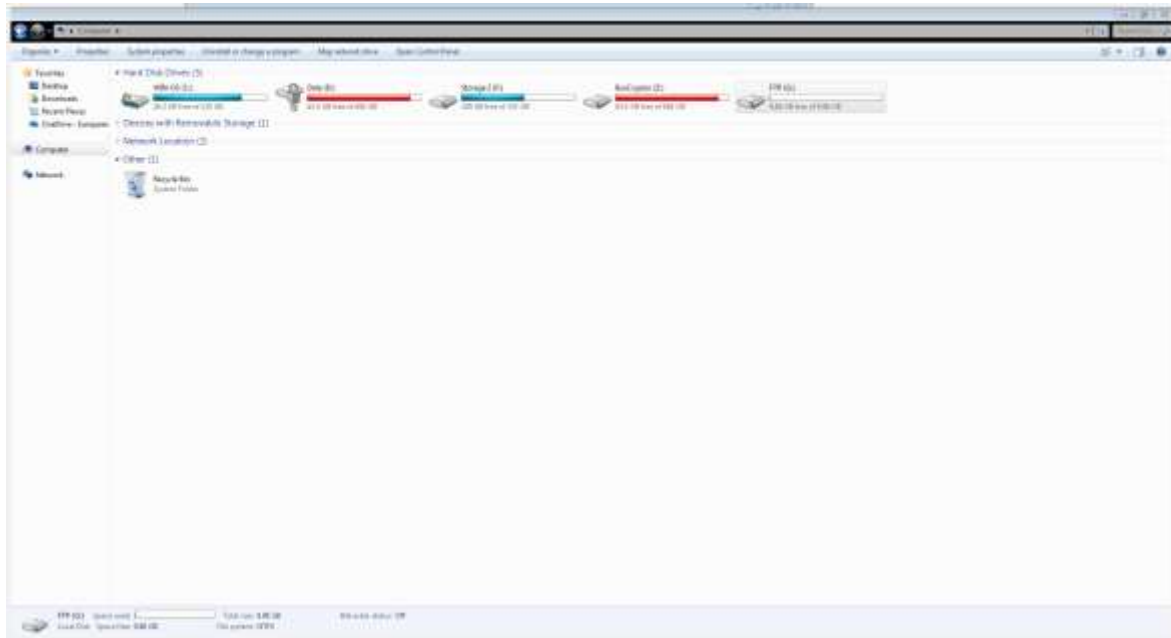

4. FTPUSE (http://www.ferrobackup.com/map-ftp-as-disk.html):
   - FTPUSE is a fully free software for Windows. In my testing, it worked OK, however it is read-only. I couldn't get it to create a file, even as small as 1KB. Hopefully they will implement R/W access, as the project definitely looks promising. To set it up, install the package, then type this command at the Command Prompt (replacing with your own information):
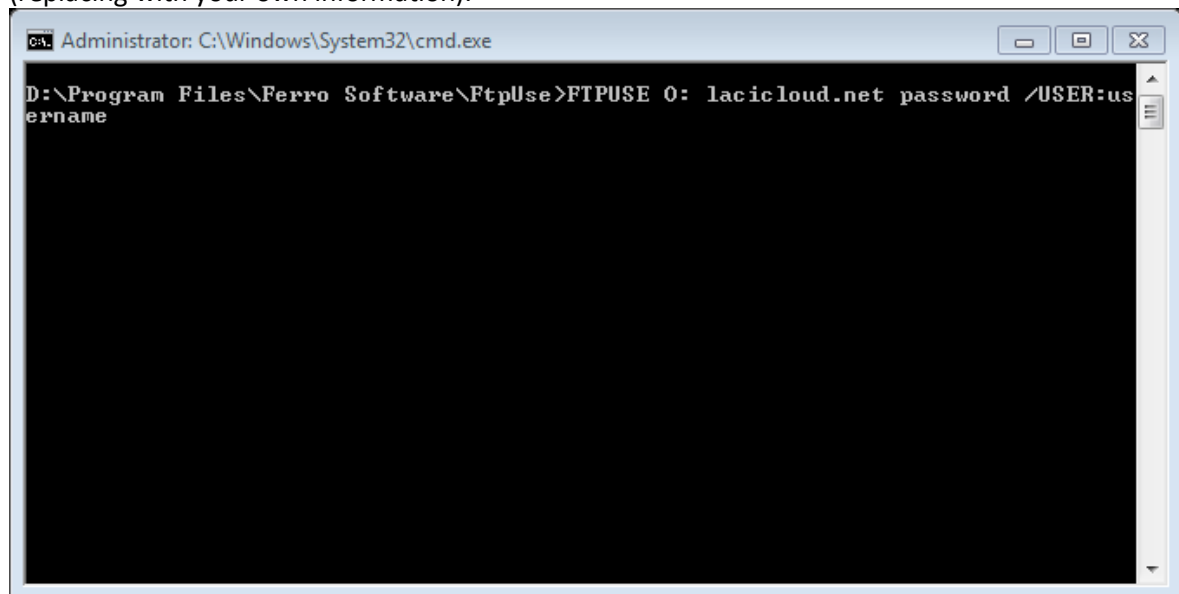
And a drive will appear under 'My Computer':
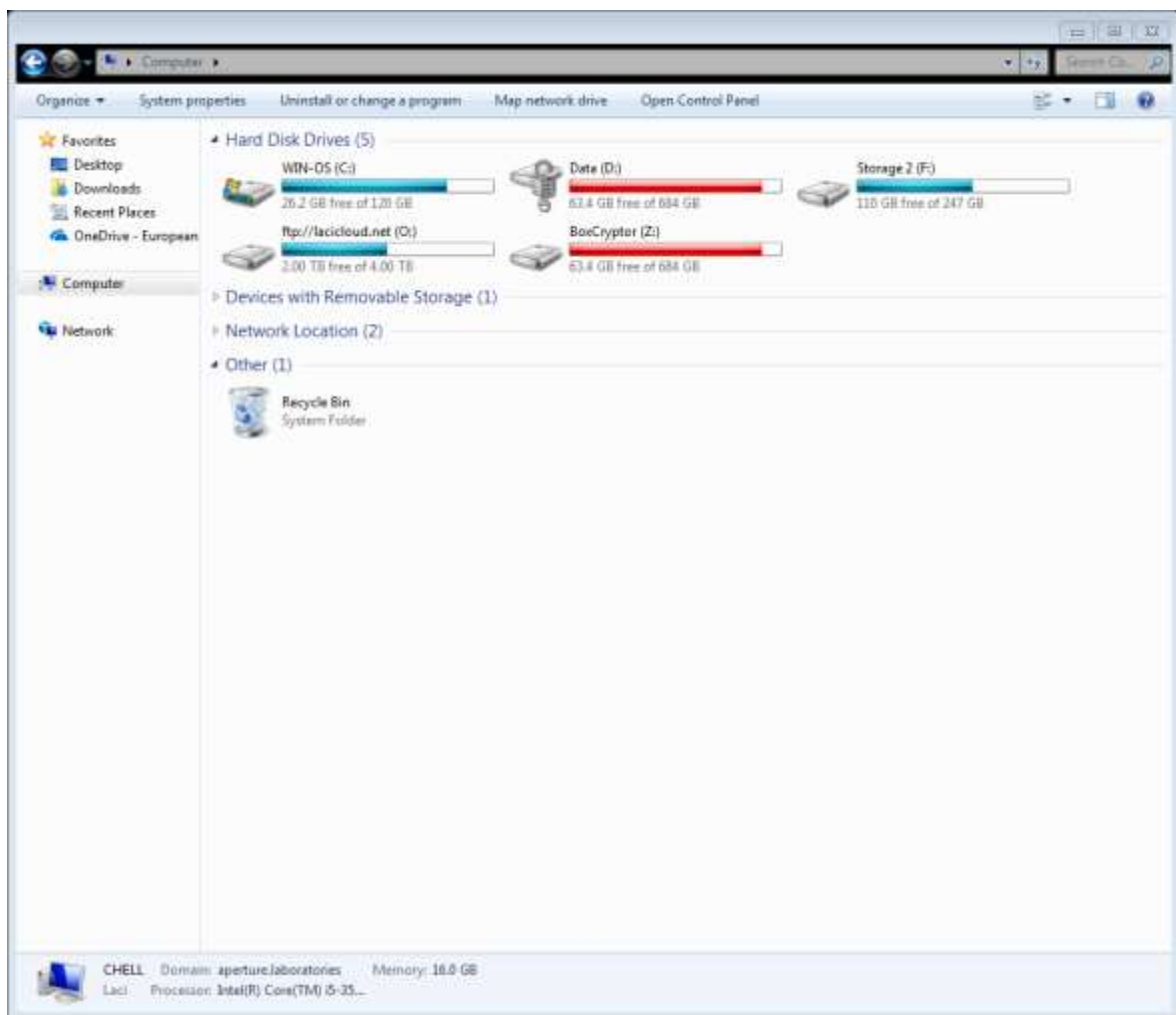
To remove the drive, simply type:

Finally, for Linux or OSX, you can use one of the many tutorials on the web:
http://lmgtfy.com/?q=linux+mount+ftp+drive

READ-ONLY FTP USERS

Having a read-only FTP user may be useful for tons of stuff. To create one, follow my instructions I once sent to a beta-tester who wanted to do this:

```
1) Create a master user
2) Create a directory using that master user, upload some files into that
directory
3) Set the permissions to '444' using FileZilla/other client, recursively
4) Create a normal user in that directory, preferably with 1MB for the FTP quota
5) This new FTP user will be able to read, but not delete, or create any files in
that directory
6) ???
7) Profit
```

IV

Miscellaneous information.

API

We have a developers API that you can integrate into your applications. It isn't some fancy REST API, but it gets the job done; it's a simple **full JSON-POST REST-less** API, which returns a JSON object containing the result of the API call.

The API is also used when managing your account from the normal interface.

The API is situated at https://lacicloud.net/api.

Let's try it. Navigate to the 'API Manager' part of the user interface, and copy your API key.
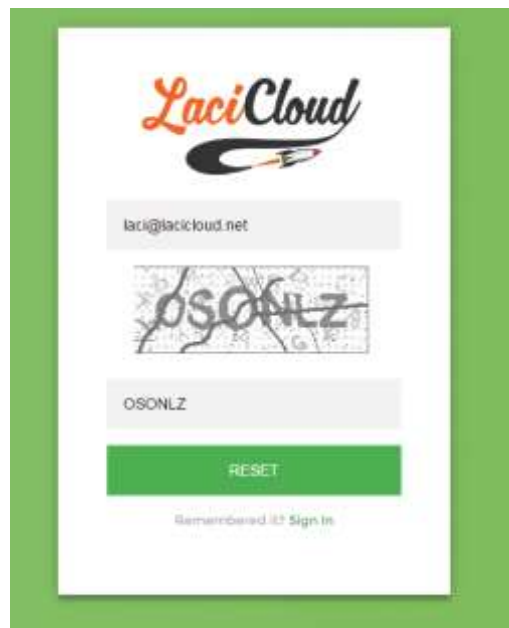

FORGOTTEN PASSWORD?

Have you forgotten your LaciCloud account password? Or maybe an FTP account password? Here is what you can do.

In the case of forgotten FTP password, it's simple. Since on deletion your files don't get removed, simply re-create that FTP user with the same starting directory.

If you forgot your LaciCloud account password, navigate to the Password reset page by clicking 'Reset Password!' on the account page.

Type your email, fill in the Captcha, and click 'Submit'.

You should get an email.

Click the link and fill out the missing forms, then click 'Submit'.

Your new password can't be the same as your old password.

DELETED FTP FILES

Have you accidentally deleted a file uploaded to our server via FTP?

Send me an email at laci@lacicloud.net and I'll take a look at it.

(testdisk works wonders..)

Please include everything you remember about the file (name, extension, size)

IRC CHAT

We have an IRC channel at freenode.

Hostname: **chat.freenode.net:6697** (non-SSL on port 6667 but that's insecure)

Channel: **#lacicloud**

My name: **laci-lacicloud**

The channel is invite only, so please send an email to laci@lacicloud.net with **your user id, IRC name, from your registered email.**

I recommend using the webchat for easy chatting: **https://webchat.freenode.net**

BUG BOUNTY

If you have found any bugs, either security or just normal functional bugs, send an email to laci@lacicloud.net and we'll sort it out.

For more information including terms of the bug bounty program please read: https://lacicloud.net/resources/lacicloud_legal.pdf

Finding bugs means free FTP space! Thanks

SUPPORT

For all help, questions, security bug bounty, please fill out the contact form or directly send an email to laci@lacicloud.net and I'll reply as soon as possible.

You can also contact us on Twitter, Facebook, Reddit (username: lacicloud), or leave a message on Google+ or a comment on our YouTube channel.

I will also be on the IRC channel, so if you see me (laci-lacicloud) don't hesitate to ask me any questions.

That's all for this little help! Hopefully now you understand everything and can fully exploit LaciCloud's abilities…