

Storage zones controller 6.x

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About storage zones controller

September 19, 2025

Storage zones controller extends the ShareFile Software as a Service (SaaS) cloud storage by providing your ShareFile account with private data storage.

For more information about storage zones controller, such as the components, data storage, and more, see [Storage zones controller 6.x](#).

See [What's new](#) for the latest enhancements in this and ShareFile.

To download the latest version of ShareFile Storagezone controller, see <https://dl.sharefile.com/storagezone-controller-v6>. Sign in to your ShareFile account to access all application downloads.

TIP:

ShareFile recommends that users enable [Threat detection alerts](#).

Fixed issues

Fixed issues in storage zones controller 6.0.1

Security fixes: This release contains fixes for security and reliability.

Bug Fixes: This release contains the following bug fixes:

- **Performance:** Improved Private to cloud copy speed.
- **File Uploads:** Large files now upload reliably to cloud persistent storage.
- **UI Interaction:** Button icons on configuration pages now correctly trigger click events.
- **Queue Item Integrity:** File content corruption during failed operations on non-English locale servers has been resolved.
- **CLI Stability:** Fixed invalid resource references in SzcCli that caused command failures.
- **Passphrase Encoding:** UTF-8 usage in passphrases is now correctly handled.
- **Session Management:** Connectors no longer generate excessive cookies during long sessions.

Fixed issues in storage zones controller 6.0

Technology Upgrade: Release contains SZC built on new .Net core with security fixes and improved performance.

Pre requisites before upgrade: Know more about the prerequisites required before [upgrade to 6.0](#)

Architecture overview

February 4, 2026

This section provides an overview to deploying storage zones controller for proof-of-concept evaluations or high-availability production environments. High-availability deployment is shown both with and without a DMZ proxy.

To evaluate a deployment with multiple storage zones controllers, follow the guidelines for a high availability deployment.

Each of the deployment scenarios require a ShareFile Enterprise account. By default, ShareFile stores data in the secure ShareFile managed cloud. To use private data storage, either an on-premises network share or a supported third-party storage system, configure storage zones for ShareFile Data.

To securely deliver data to users from network file shares or SharePoint document libraries, configure storage zone connectors.

Storage zones controller proof of concept deployment

Caution:

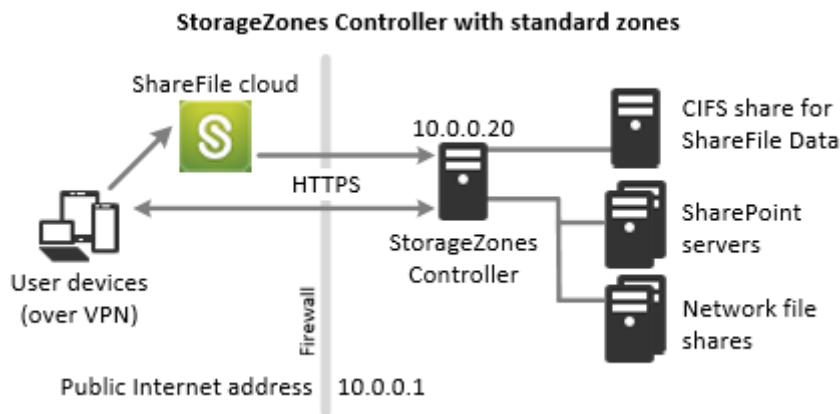
A proof-of-concept deployment is intended for evaluation purposes only and should not be used for critical data storage.

A proof-of-concept deployment uses a single storage zones controller. The example deployment discussed in this section has both storage zones for ShareFile Data and storage zone connectors enabled.

To evaluate a single storage zones controller, you can optionally store data in a folder (such as C:\ZoneFiles) on the hard drive of the storage zones controller instead of on a separate network share. All other system requirements apply to an evaluation deployment.

Proof-of-concept deployment for standard storage zones

A storage zones controller configured for standard zones must accept in-bound connections from the ShareFile cloud. To do that the controller must have a publicly accessible internet address and SSL enabled for communications with the ShareFile cloud. The following figure indicates the traffic flow between user devices, the ShareFile cloud, and storage zones controller.



In this scenario, one firewall stands between the Internet and the secure network. Storage zones controller resides inside the firewall to control access. User connections to ShareFile must traverse the firewall and use the SSL protocol on port 443 to establish this connection. To support this connectivity, you must open port 443 on the firewall and install a public SSL certificate on the IIS service of the storage zones controller.

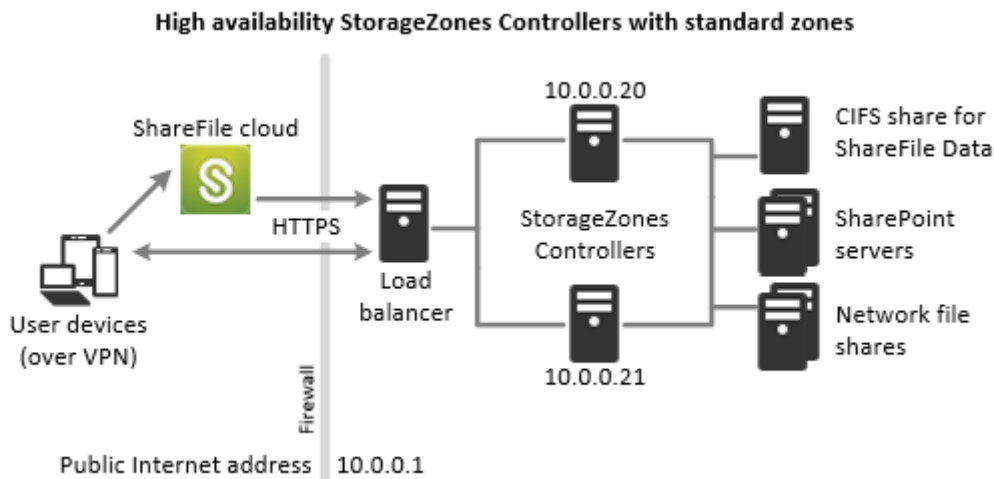
Storage zones controller high availability deployment

For a production deployment of ShareFile with high-availability, the recommended best practice is to install at least two storage zones controllers. When you install the first controller, you create a storage zone. When you install the other controllers, you join them to the same zone. Storage zones controllers that belong to the same zone must use the same file share for storage.

In a high availability deployment the secondary servers are independent, fully functioning storage zones controllers. The storage zones control subsystem randomly chooses a storage zones controller for operations. If the primary server goes offline, you can easily promote a secondary server to primary. You can also demote a server from primary to secondary.

High availability deployment for standard zones

Storage zones controllers configured for standard storage zones must accept in-bound connections from the ShareFile cloud. To do that each controller must have a publicly accessible internet address and SSL enabled for communications with the ShareFile cloud. You can configure multiple external public addresses, each associated with a different storage zones controller. The following figure shows a high availability deployment for standard storage zones.



Similar to the Proof-of-concept deployment scenario above, one firewall stands between the Internet and the secure network. The storage zones controllers reside inside the firewall to control access. User connections to ShareFile must traverse the firewall and use the SSL protocol on port 443 to establish this connection. To support this connectivity, you must open port 443 on the firewall and install a public SSL certificate on the IIS service of all storage zones controllers.

Shared storage configuration

Storage zones controllers that belong to the same storage zone must use the same file share for storage. Storage zones controllers access the share using the IIS Account Pool user. By default, application pools operate under the Network Service user account, which has low-level user rights. A storage zones controller uses the Network Service account by default.

You can use a named user account instead of the Network Service account to access the share. To use a named user account, specify the user name and password in the storage zones console Configuration page. Run the IIS application pool and the ShareFile Services using the Network Service account.

Network connections

Network connections vary based on the type of zone —ShareFile managed or standard.

ShareFile managed zones The following table describes the network connections that occur when a user logs on to ShareFile and then downloads a document from a ShareFile managed zone. All connections use HTTPS.

Step	Source	Destination
1. User logon request	Client	<code>company.sharefile.com:443</code>
2. (Optional) Redirect to SAML IdP logon	Client	SAML Identity Provider URL
3. File/folder enumeration and download request	Client	<code>company.sharefile.com:443</code>
4. File download	Client	<code>storage-location.sharefile.com:443</code>

Standard storage zones The following table describes the network connections that occur when a user logs on to ShareFile and then downloads a document from a standard storage zone. All connections use HTTPS.

Step	Source	Destination
1. User logon request	Client	<code>company.sharefile.com</code>
2. (Optional) If using ADFS, redirect to SAML IdP logon	Client	SAML Identity Provider URL
3. File/folder enumeration and download request	Client	<code>company.sharefile.com</code>
4. File download authorization	<code>company.sharefile.com</code>	<code>szc.company.com</code>
5. File download	Client	<code>szc.company.com</code>

Storage zones controller DMZ proxy deployment

A demilitarized zone (DMZ) provides an extra layer of security for the internal network. A DMZ proxy is an optional component used to:

- Ensure all requests to a storage zones controller originate from the ShareFile cloud, so that only approved traffic reaches the storage zones controllers.

storage zones controller has a validate operation that checks for valid URI signatures for all incoming messages. The DMZ component is responsible for validating signatures before forwarding messages.

- Load balance requests to storage zones controllers using real-time status indicators.
Operations can be load-balanced to storage zones controllers if they all can access the same files.
- Offload SSL from storage zones controllers.
- Ensure requests for files on SharePoint or network drives are authenticated before passing through the DMZ.

System requirements

June 2, 2026

Storage zones controller

- A dedicated physical or virtual machine with 2 CPUs and 4 GB RAM
- Windows Server 2016
- Windows Server 2019
- Windows Server 2022
- Windows Server 2025

Update Microsoft .NET Version

Before proceeding with storage zones controller installation, ensure that you are using the appropriate version of Microsoft .NET.

- **Storage zones controller 6.x requires .NET 4.8 or later.** [Click here to download .NET 4.8](#)
- **Storage zones controller 6.x requires ASP NET 8.0 Hosting Bundle.** [Click here to download ASP.NET Core 8.0 Windows Hosting Bundle](#)

For standard storage zones:

- Use a publicly resolvable Internet host name (not an IP address).
- Enable SSL for communications with ShareFile.
 - The SSL certificate on the storage zones controller must be trusted by user devices and ShareFile web servers. If you use SSL directly with IIS, refer to <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298805> for information about configuring SSL.

- Allow inbound TCP requests on port 443 through your firewall.
- Allow outbound TCP requests to the ShareFile control plane on port 443 through your firewall.
 - [Click here for a detailed list of IP ranges and domains.](#)

For the server health check used only for storage zones for ShareFile Data:

- Open port 80 on the localhost.

For a high availability production environment:

- A minimum of two servers with storage zones controller installed.
- If you are not using DMZ proxy servers, install an SSL certificate on the IIS service.

For information about supported certificates, see the certificate requirements for standard zones above.

For a DMZ proxy deployment:

- One or more DMZ proxy servers.
- For a DMZ proxy server that terminates the client connection and uses HTTP, install an SSL certificate on the proxy server.

If communications between the DMZ proxy server and the storage zones controller are secure, you can use HTTP. However, HTTPS is recommended as a best practice. If you use HTTPS, you can use a private (Enterprise) certificate on the storage zones controller if it is trusted by the DMZ proxy. The external address exposed by the DMZ proxy must use a commercially trusted certificate. For information about supported certificates, see the certificate requirements for standard zones above.

Other requirements

Note:

ShareFile does not officially support and does not recommend utilizing DFS replication. It has been known to cause locking failures for larger files. If DFS replication must be used, use separate backup solutions during off-peak hours when the zone is not actively in use.

- The storage zones controller installer requires administrative privileges.
- For remote administration of storage zones controller, use a remoting protocol, such as RDP, to connect to the server and then open the storage zones controller console.

Supported third-party storage systems

- Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- Microsoft Azure

Supported Data Loss Prevention solutions

- Storage zones controller integrates with any ICAP-compliant DLP solution, including:
 - Symantec Data Loss Prevention
 - McAfee DLP Prevent
 - Websense TRITON AP-DATA
 - RSA Data Loss Prevention

Storage zones for ShareFile Data

Storage zones for ShareFile Data is an optional feature that you enable on a storage zones controller.

Requirements:

- A ShareFile user account that includes permission to create and manage zones
- A CIFS share for private data storage

If you plan to store ShareFile files in a supported third-party storage system, the CIFS share is used for temporary files (encryption keys, queued files) and as a temporary storage cache.

- The Web Server (IIS) role, ASP.NET 4.x and ASP.NET Core 8.0 Windows Hosting Bundle. For more information, see [Prepare your server for ShareFile data](#).

Note: Access to a ShareFile account from an FTP client is not compatible with storage zones for ShareFile Data.

Storage zone connector for SharePoint

Storage zone connector for SharePoint is an optional feature that you enable on a storage zones controller.

Requirements:

- ShareFile Enterprise account, with the storage zone feature enabled.
- Only **Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010 and newer versions** are supported.
- The storage zones controller server must be a domain member, in the same forest as the SharePoint server.
- The Web Server (IIS) role, ASP.NET 4.x and ASP.NET Core 8.0 Windows Hosting Bundle. For more information, see [Prepare your server for ShareFile data](#).
- SharePoint policies:

- The default maximum upload file size for a Web application in SharePoint 2013 is 250 MB and in SharePoint 2010 is 50 MB. To change the default: In SharePoint Central Administration, go to the Web Application General Settings page and change the Maximum Upload Size. The upload file size limit for SharePoint is 2 GB.
 - ShareFile clients always attempt to check in a major version (publish) of a file. However, SharePoint policies determine whether a file is checked in as a major or minor version.
 - The SharePoint View-Only permission does not enable a user to download files. To read a file from a ShareFile client, a SharePoint user must have Read permission.
- User devices: For the latest information about user device support for storage zone connectors, refer to the [ShareFile Knowledge Base](#).

Storage zone connector for SharePoint authentication

After authenticating the user, the storage zones controller server makes connections to the SharePoint server on the authenticated user's behalf and responds to authentication challenges presented by the SharePoint server. Storage zone connector for SharePoint supports the following authentication methods on the SharePoint server.

- Basic

Requires that you add `<add key="CacheCredentials" value="1">` to `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\SharePointConnector\AppSettingsRelease.config`.

- Negotiate (Kerberos)
- Windows Challenge/Response (NTLM)

ShareFile mobile clients use Basic authentication over HTTPS to authenticate to the storage zones controller or DMZ proxy. Single sign-on to SharePoint is governed by the authentication requirements set on the SharePoint server. To use Kerberos or NTLM authentication on the SharePoint server: [Configure the domain controller to trust the storage zones controller for delegation](#).

If your SharePoint server is configured for Kerberos authentication: Configure a service principal name (SPN) for the named user service accounts for the SharePoint server application pool. For more information, see "Configure trust for delegation for Web parts" in <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/832769>.

Storage zone connector for Network File Shares

Storage zone connector for Network File Shares is an optional feature that you enable on a storage zones controller.

Requirements:

- The storage zone connector server must be a domain member, in the same forest as the network file servers.
- The Web Server (IIS) role, ASP.NET 4.x and ASP.NET Core 8.0 Windows Hosting Bundle. For more information, see [Prepare your server for ShareFile data](#).
- User devices: For the latest information about user device support for storage zone connectors, see the [ShareFile Knowledge Base](#).

Connector for Network File Shares authentication

After authenticating the user, the storage zones controller server makes connections to the network file server on the authenticated user's behalf and responds to authentication challenges presented by the file server. Storage zone connector for Network File Shares supports the following authentication methods on the file server.

- Negotiate (Kerberos)
- Windows Challenge/Response (NTLM)

To use Kerberos or NTLM authentication on the storage zones controller: [Configure the domain controller to trust the storage zones controller for delegation](#).

Install

February 9, 2026

Complete the following tasks, in the order presented, to install and set up storage zones controller, storage zones for ShareFile Data, and storage zones connectors.

1. You can now choose any one of the following as a DMZ proxy for storage zone controller:

- a. [Configure Kemp Load Master for storage zones controller](#)

You can use Kemp Load Master as a DMZ proxy for storage zones controller.

- b. [Configure any enterprise grade Application Delivery Controller of your choice for storage zones controller](#)

2. [Create a network share for private data storage](#)

Storage zones for ShareFile Data requires a network share for your private data, even if you store ShareFile files in a supported third-party storage system.

3. [Install an SSL certificate](#)

A storage zones controller that hosts standard zones requires an SSL certificate.

4. [Prepare your server for ShareFile data](#)

IIS and ASP.NET and ASP.NET Core 8.0 Windows Hosting Bundle setup is required for storage zones for ShareFile data and for storage zone connectors.

5. [Install storage zones controller and create a storage zone](#)

6. [Verify your storage zones controller setup](#)

7. [Change the default zone for user accounts](#)

By default, existing and newly provisioned user accounts use the ShareFile-managed cloud storage as the default zone.

8. [Specify a proxy server for storage zones](#)

The storage zones controllers console enables you to specify a proxy server for storage zones controllers. You can also specify a proxy server using other methods.

9. [Configure the domain controller to trust the storage zones controller for delegation](#)

Configure the domain controller to support NTLM or Kerberos authentication on network shares or SharePoint sites.

10. [Join a secondary storage zones controller to a storage zone](#)

To configure a storage zone for high availability, connect at least two storage zones controllers to it.

Additional setup instructions

- [Configure multitenant storage zones](#)
- [Configure storage zones controller for Web App Previews, Thumbnails, and View-Only Sharing](#)

Create a network share for private data storage

December 15, 2025

Storage zones for ShareFile Data requires a network share for your private data. When multiple storage zones controllers are configured for high availability and load balancing within a zone, all controllers access the same shared location for private data.

Even if you store ShareFile files in a supported third-party storage system, storage zones controller requires a network share for encryption keys, queued files, other temporary items, and a storage cache for file uploads to or downloads from that storage system. For more information about the storage cache, see [Customize storage cache operations](#).

Storage zone controllers access a network share using the IIS Account Pool user. By default, application pools operate under the Network Service user account, which has low-level user rights. Storage zones controller uses the Network Service account by default. You can use a named user account instead of the Network Service account to access the share. Use the Network Service account to run the IIS application pool and ShareFile Services.

1. If you want to use a named user account instead of the Network Service account to access the share, create a named user account in Active Directory. We will refer to that named user account as the ShareFile Service account.

Note: When you configure storage zones controller, you will specify the Network Share User Name and Network Share Password, which are the credentials for the account you will use to access the share, either the ShareFile Service account or the Network Service account.

To improve security, the admin will need to deny permissions to all other users to the particular folder containing the ShareFile storage repository and give access only to the storage location user that is being configured.

2. Connect to the server that will host the network share and create a folder for your ShareFile private data.
3. Right-click the folder and choose Share with specific people....
4. Add the account you will use to access the share (Network Service account or ShareFile Service account) and change the Permission Level to Read/Write.
5. Click Share and then click Done.
6. Right-click the folder and choose Properties.
7. On the Security tab, verify that the account you will use to access the share (Network Service account or ShareFile Service account) has Full Access permissions.

Increase the number of files per zone

By default, a storage zones controller is configured to use a CIFS share to store files in a hierarchy of folders instead of a single folder.

You can configure storage zones controller to divide the persistent storage layout. This increases the maximum number of files per zone for some types of storage arrays from less than a half million to ten million or more. If you need additional capacity, you can change the default.

To enable storage zones controller to store files in multiple folders

Open `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\storage-center.settings.json`. Please check if value of the `storagecenter: PathSelection` property is set to 1. If it is set to 0, update it to

1.

Restart IIS on the storage zones controllers when you are finished editing the registry.

To increase the maximum number of folders

By default, divided storage layout has 256 top-level folders, each of which contains 256 folders. That configuration is represented in the primary storage zones controller settings `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\storage-center.settings.json`: **storage-center:PathSelectionParams** with default value “**2,2**”.

The first value constrains the number of top-level folders to “**16 to the power of 2**” or **256**. The second value also constrains the number of child folders of the top-level folders to 256.

Using that same formula (16 to the power of N) you can determine the appropriate values for your site. For example, **PathSelectionParams=“3,4,4,4”** constrains the number of top-level folders to 4096 (16 to the power of 3). The second value constrains the number of child folders of the top-level folders to 65536 (16 to the power of 4). The third value constrains the number of child folders of the secondlevel folders to 65536, and so on.

To remove empty folders

Verify that **delete-queue-processor-task>DeleteEmptyFolders** property in `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\file-deleteservice.settings.json` is set to true.

Restart the File Delete Service when you are finished

Configuration Guide for Integrating ShareFile Storage Zone Controller with Kemp Load Master

September 10, 2025

Introduction to ShareFile and Kemp Load Master

ShareFile is a secure content collaboration platform designed to streamline file sharing, storage, and access across distributed teams. It empowers organizations to manage documents efficiently, support remote work, and ensure compliance through robust security and access controls. ShareFile is widely adopted in enterprise environments for its seamless integration with productivity tools and its ability to deliver a consistent user experience across devices and locations.

Ref: <https://docs.sharefile.com/en-us/sharefile>

Kemp LoadMaster is a high-performance Application Delivery Controller (ADC) that provides advanced load balancing, SSL offloading, and security features such as Web Application Firewall (WAF) and DDoS protection. Known for its ease of use, cost-effectiveness, and flexible deployment options (hardware, virtual, and cloud), LoadMaster is designed to optimize application availability and performance without the complexity or overhead of traditional ADCs.

References:

- <https://docs.progress.com/bundle/loadmaster-deployment-guide-progress-sharefile-ga/page/Introduction.html>
- <https://docs.progress.com/bundle/loadmaster-configuration-guide-web-user-interface-wui-ga/page/Introduction.html>

By integrating ShareFile with Kemp LoadMaster, organizations can enhance the reliability, scalability, and security of their file delivery infrastructure—while simplifying management and reducing operational costs. This integration is especially compelling for teams looking to replace NetScaler with a more agile and cost-efficient solution.

Prerequisites

1. A working Storage Zone and Storage Zone Controllers (SZC)

NOTE:

A Zone can have one or more SZC.

2. Each Zone must have a unique External Address, not the same. For Example, external address for Zone A will be <https://ZoneA.szc.com> and Zone B will be <https://ZoneB.szc.com> .

NOTE:

External Address must resolve to same Public IP Address and should be NATed to Virtual Server IP Address.

3. A working Kemp Load Master

4. IP Address and Port for your Virtual Service
5. Security Certificate to bind to your Virtual Service
6. Content Rules to distribute traffic to respective SZCs of the Zone

Configure Kemp Load Master for Storage Zone

Controllers

1. Logon to the Kemp Load Master appliance, navigate to Virtual Services and click on **“Add New”**.
2. Specify the parameters for the Virtual Service and click on **“Add This Virtual Service”**.
3. Set a friendly Service Name for the Virtual Service under Basic Properties and click **“Set Nick-name”**.
4. Define the Load Balancing Method and Persistence Method under Standard Options.
5. Under SSL Properties, enable SSL Acceleration and bind the correct Certificate.

NOTE:

Ensure to bind the Intermediate Certificate as well.

6. Under Real Servers, add your Storage Zone Controllers by clicking on **“Add New”**. Specify the parameters for the Real Server and click **“Add this Real Server”**.

NOTE:

Repeat **Step-6** if you have more than one SZC in a Zone.

7. Define the Health Check Monitor under Real Server Check Method.

The above steps complete the Kemp Load Master configuration if you have one Storage Zone with multiple Storage Zone Controllers.

If you are using two Storage Zones with multiple Storage Zone Controllers, then perform the following:

8. Repeat Step-6 to add the SZCs of your other Storage Zone.
9. Enable Content Switching under **“Advanced Properties”**.
10. Define the Content Rule for each Zone by navigating to **“Rules & Checking”**.

NOTE:

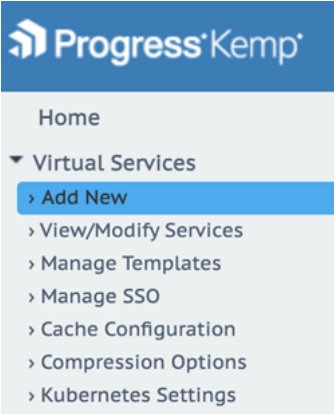
Use [Content Rule Builder](#) to create Content Rule.

11. Go back to your Virtual Service and click “Rules” under “Real Servers” and bind the right Content Rule to every server of each zone.

Step-by-step configuration screenshot below

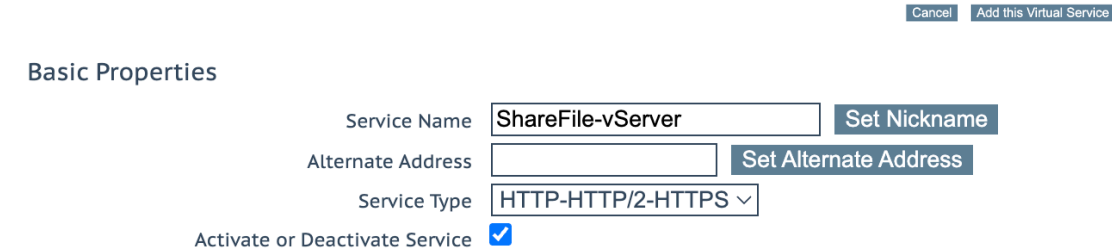
My environment Details

- I have TWO Storage Zones –Zone1 and Zone2. Each Zone has only ONE Storage Zone Controller (SZC).
- SZC of Zone1 is 10.18.0.23 and Zone2 is 10.18.0.24.
- External Address of Zone1 is <https://kemp-zone1-szc.sharefilelabs.com> and Zone2 is <https://kemp-zone2-szc.sharefilelabs.com>.
- IP Address I’ll be using for Virtual Service is 10.18.0.22.

1. 

Please Specify the Parameters for the Virtual Service.

Virtual Address
Port
Service Name (Optional)
Protocol

2. 
Basic Properties

Service Name
Alternate Address
Service Type
3. Activate or Deactivate Service

Standard Options

Transparency

Subnet Originating Requests

Extra Ports [Set Extra Ports](#)

Persistence Options Mode:

Timeout: [Set Cookie](#)

Cookie name:

Scheduling Method

Idle Connection Timeout (Default 660) [Set Idle Timeout](#)

Use Address for Server NAT

Quality of Service

4.

SSL Properties

SSL Acceleration Enabled: Reencrypt:

Supported Protocols SSLv3 TLS1.0 TLS1.1 TLS1.2 TLS1.3

Add Received Cipher Name

Require SNI hostname

Available Certificates:

Assigned Certificates: [Set Certificates](#)

[Manage Certificates](#)

Cipher Set [Modify Cipher Set](#)

Assigned Ciphers

- ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305
- ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305

TLS1.3 Ciphersets:

- TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_AES_128_CCM_8_SHA256 TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256

Client Certificates

Strict Transport Security Header

Available Certificates:

Assigned Certificates: [Set Intermediate Certificates](#)

5.

6.

Real Servers [Add New ...](#)

Please Specify the Parameters for the Real Server

Allow Remote Addresses

Real Server Address

Port

Forwarding method

Weight

Connection Limit

Connection Rate Limit

[<-Back](#) [Add This Real Server](#)

Real Servers

Real Server Check Method

Interval (sec)

Timeout (sec)

Retry Count

Checked Port

URL

Status Codes

Use HTTP/1.1

HTTP Method

Custom Headers

Enhanced Options

7.

Please Specify the Parameters for the Real Server

Allow Remote Addresses

Real Server Address

Port

Forwarding method

Weight

Connection Limit

Connection Rate Limit

8.

Advanced Properties

9.

Advanced Properties

Content Switching Enabled

HTTP Selection Rules

HTTP Header Modifications

Response Body Modification

Response Code Modification

Enable HTTP/2 Stack

Enable Caching

Enable Compression

Detect Malicious Requests

Add Header to Request :

Copy Header in Request To Header

Add HTTP Headers

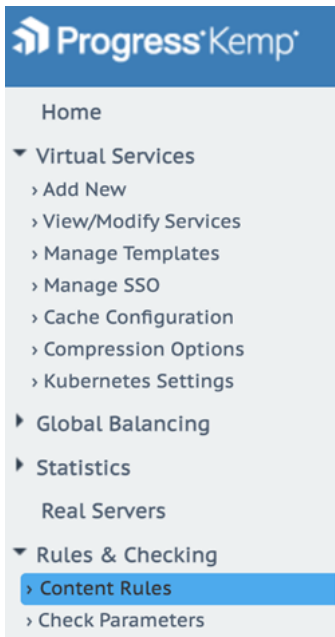
"Sorry" Server Port

Not Available Redirection Handling Error Code:

Redirect URL:

Default Gateway

Service Specific Access Control



10.

Content Rule Builder v2

(please note this is currently in beta)

Getting started, [click here](#)

To create a "Match" rule

- enter the URL to match in the first text box below,

To create a "Modify" rule

- enter the URL to match in the first text box below
- enable the toggle "modify URL" switch
- enter the URL that the first URL should be modified to, in the second text box

Enter the full FQDN (including "http://" or "https://") that you want to match on

enable this option to allow create modification rules, disable to create only match rules

Enter the full **modified** FQDN (including "http://" or "https://") that you want to change to

Match on the following

host

port

path

query

based on the selected options above, this rule will match on the highlighted:
<https://kemp-zone2-szc.sharefilelabs.com/>

Create rule using

WUI method

From LoadMaster menu go to *Rules & Checking -> Content Rules -> Create New*

then create a new rule using the variables below

Rule type = Content Match
 Match type = Regular Expression
 Header Field = host
 Match String = `/^kemp-zone2-szc\.sharefilelabs\.com$/`

Create Rule

Rule Name

Rule Type

Match Type

Header Field

Match String

Negation

Ignore Case

Include Host in URL

Include Query in URL

Fail On Match

Perform If Flag Set

Perform If Flag is NOT Set

Set Flag If Matched

11.

Id	IP Address	Port	Forwarding method	Weight	Limit	Rate Limit	Rules	Status	Operation
2	10.18.0.23 (az-dkalsi-297.internal.cloudapp.net)	80	nat	1000	0	0		Enabled	Disable Modify Delete
1	10.18.0.24 (az-dkalsi-298.internal.cloudapp.net)	80	nat	1000	0	0		Enabled	Disable Modify Delete

Name	Match Type	Options	Header	Pattern	Operation
1 Zone1	RegEx	Ignore Case	host	/kemp-zone1-szcl,sharefilelabs,com\$/	

Name	Match Type	Options	Header	Pattern	Operation
1 Zone2	RegEx	Ignore Case	host	/kemp-zone2-szcl,sharefilelabs,com\$/	

Install an SSL certificate

July 2, 2025

If you do not use a wildcard certificate, you must create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for the storage zones controller server and submit your request to a Certificate Authority (CA). For help, see the documentation for your CA.

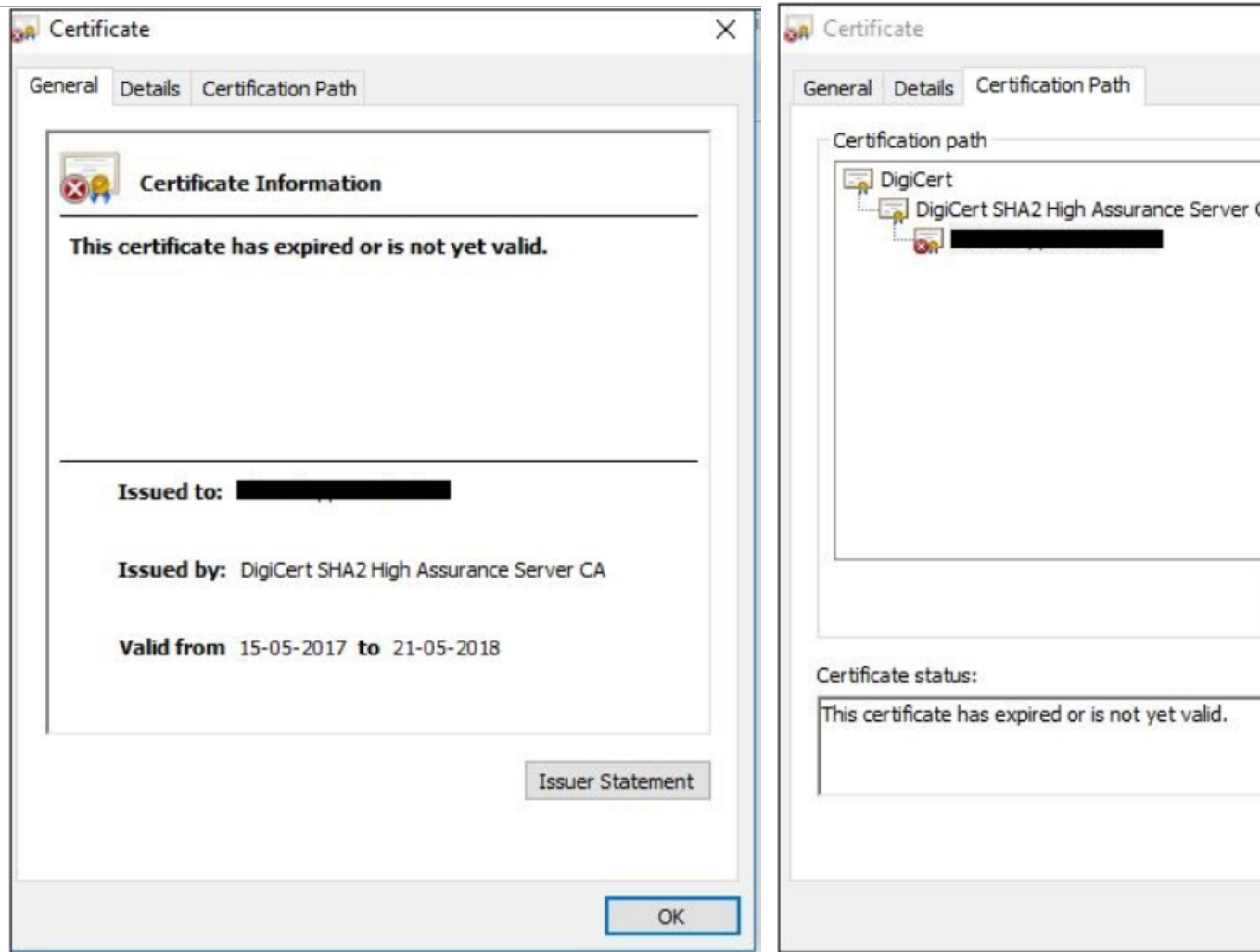
Follow these steps to install a certificate.

1. On the storage zones controller server, open MMC and then choose **File > Add/Remove Snap-in**.
2. Select **Certificates** and then select **Add**.
3. Select **Computer Account**, select **Next**, select **Finish**, and then select **OK**.
4. In the MMC console, expand **Certificates > Personal**.
5. Right-Select **Certificates**, choose **All Tasks > Import**, and then select **Next**.
6. Select **Browse** and then from the file name extension menu, choose **Personal Information Exchange**.
7. Browse to the certificate location and then select **Open**.
8. Select **Next**, enter the **Password** associated with your private key, select **Next** twice, and then select **Finish**.
9. When the message **Import was Successful** appears, select **OK**.

For a public certificate, make sure that the domain it is issued to resolves to the local IP address of storage zones controller. To do that, update the hosts file on the storage zones controller to map the domain associated with the certificate to the storage zones controller IP address. If the two addresses do not resolve, users will not be able to upload files from storage zones controller.

Check and renew SSL status

To check the SSL certificate status. Access the External Address of the Storage Zone Controller on the browser.



Renew instructions

1. Save your certificate file to the IIS server that the CSR request was generated from.
2. Open the IIS Manager and on the left side click on your server's name, and in the center window pane scroll down to Server Certificates and open it.
3. Under Actions pane click to **Complete Certificate Request**.
4. Click to browse to the .CER certificate file you received from Vendor, and give the certificate a Friendly Name to help you refer to this certificate by in the future and click **Ok**.

5. Under the Connections window pane, expand your server's computer name, then click the Site that you want to enable SSL on.
6. In the Actions menu click **Bindings...** then select the binding for https and select **Edi**.
7. In the 'SSL certificate:' drop-down menu select your newly-installed SSL Certificate by its friendly name, and click **Ok**.

Prepare your server for ShareFile data

August 4, 2025

The Web Server (IIS) role and ASP.NET setup described in this section is required for storage zones for ShareFile data and for storage zone connectors. These instructions are based on Windows Server 2012 but are valid for later versions as well.

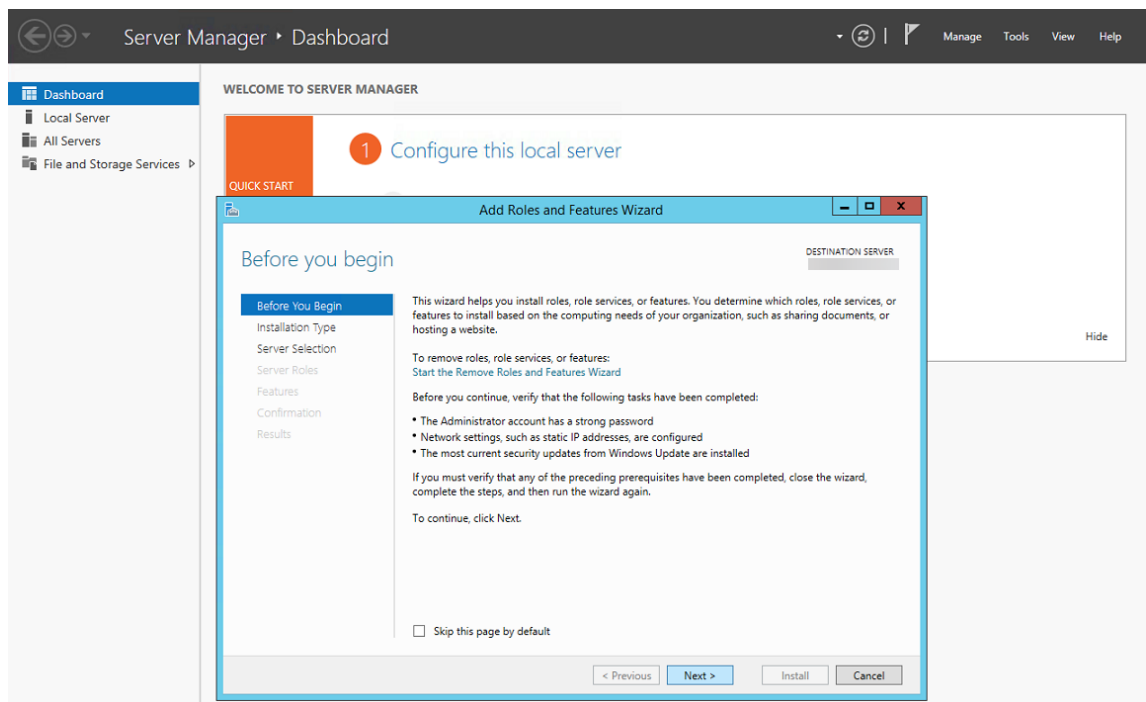
Update Microsoft .NET Version

Before proceeding with storage zones controller installation, ensure that you are using the appropriate version of Microsoft .NET.

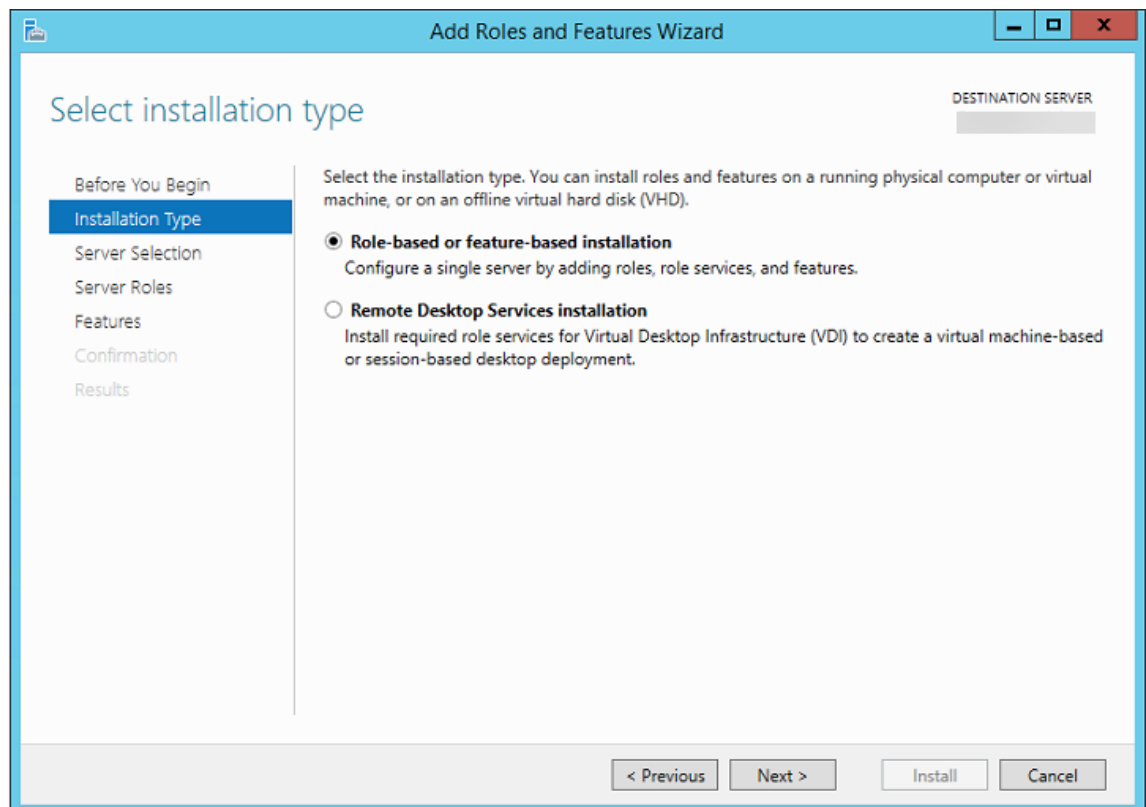
- **Storage zones controller 6.x requires .NET 4.8 or later.** [Click here to download .NET 4.8](#)
- **Storage zones controller 6.x requires ASP NET 8.0 Hosting Bundle.** [Click here to download ASP.NET Core 8.0 Windows Hosting Bundle](#)

To enable the Web Server (IIS) role and the ASP.NET role service

1. On the server where you install the storage zones controller, log on with an account that has local administrator privileges.
2. Open the Server Manager console Dashboard and then click **Manage > Add Roles and Features** to open the Add Roles and Features Wizard.
3. In the Add Roles and Features Wizard, click **Next**.

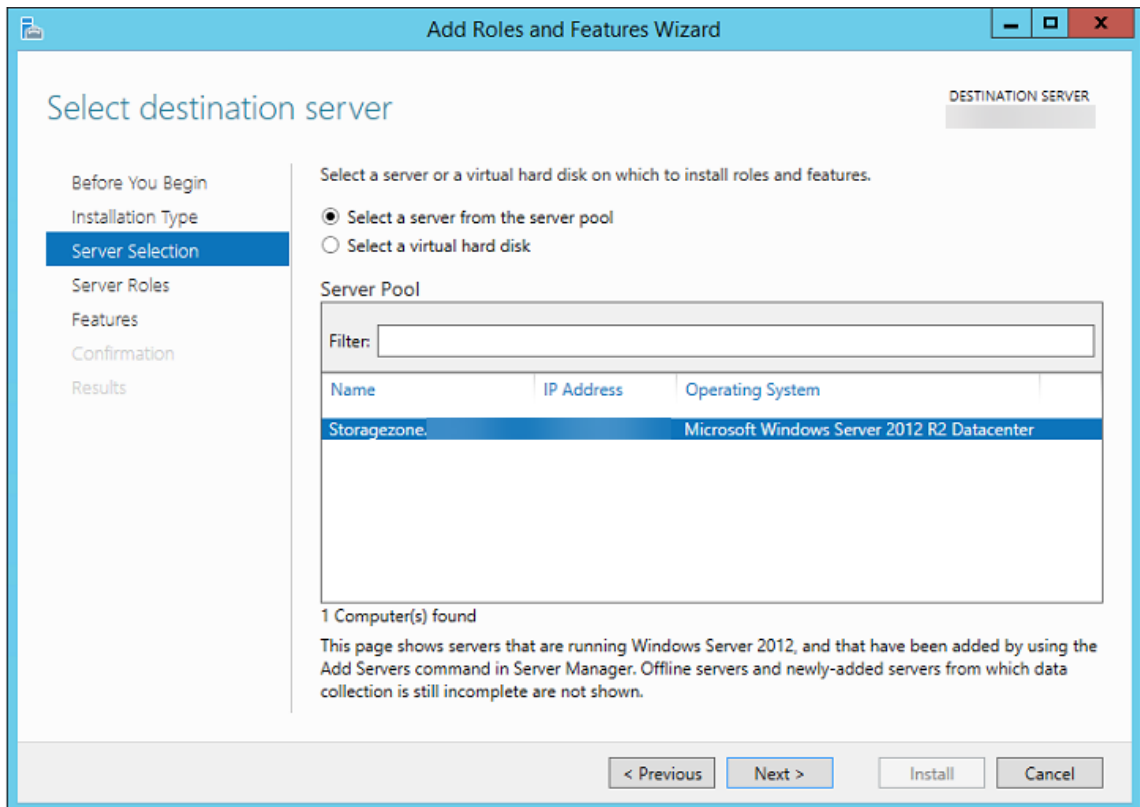


4. On the Select installation type page, click Role-based or feature-based installation and then click **Next**.

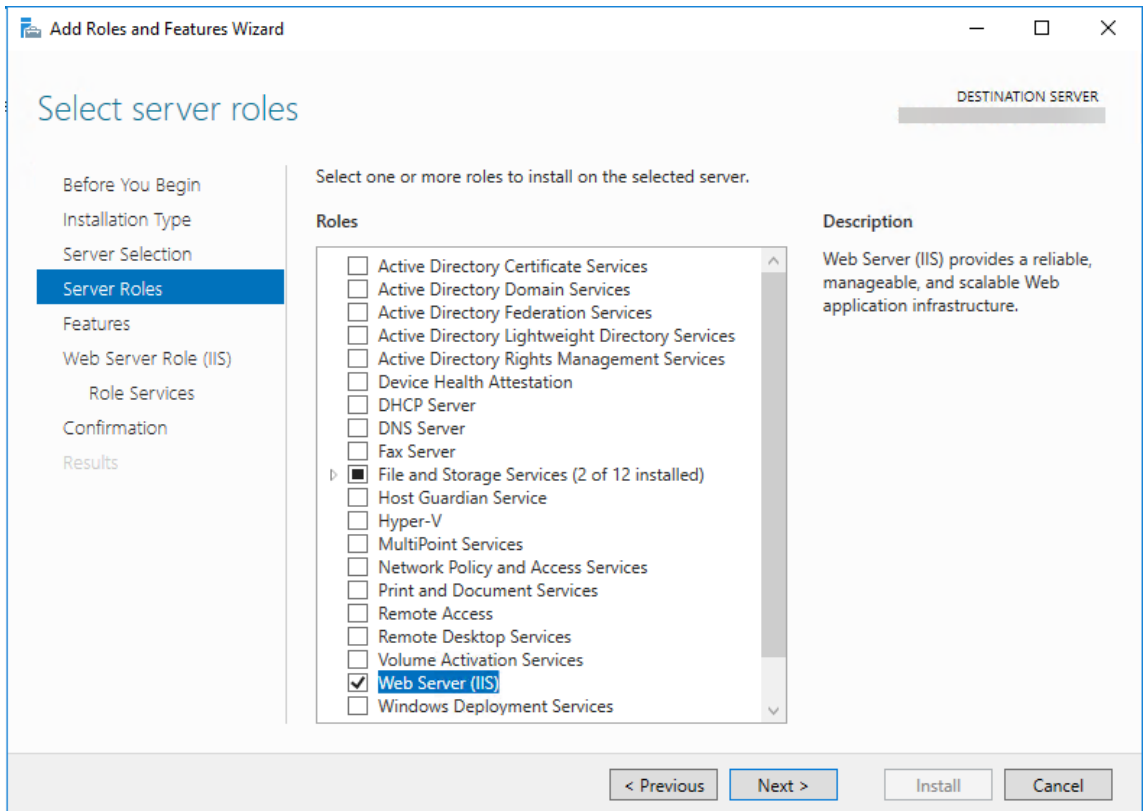


5. On the Select destination server page, choose your server from the server pool and then click

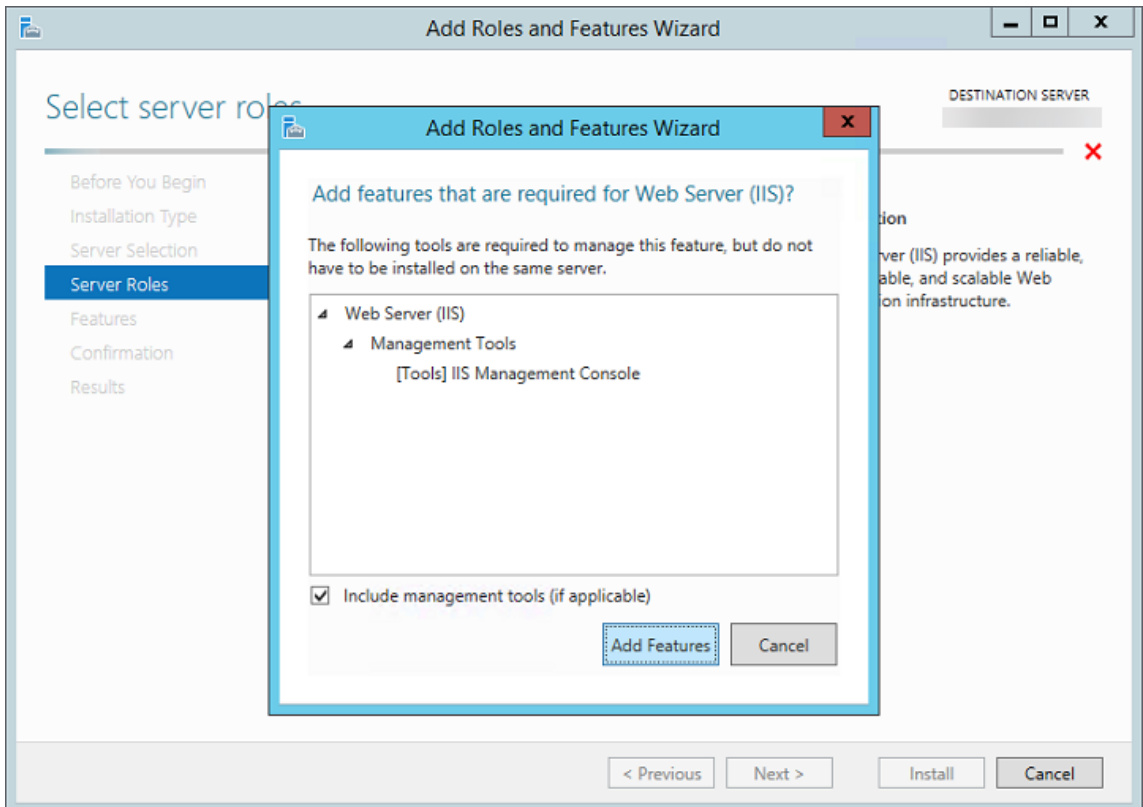
Next.



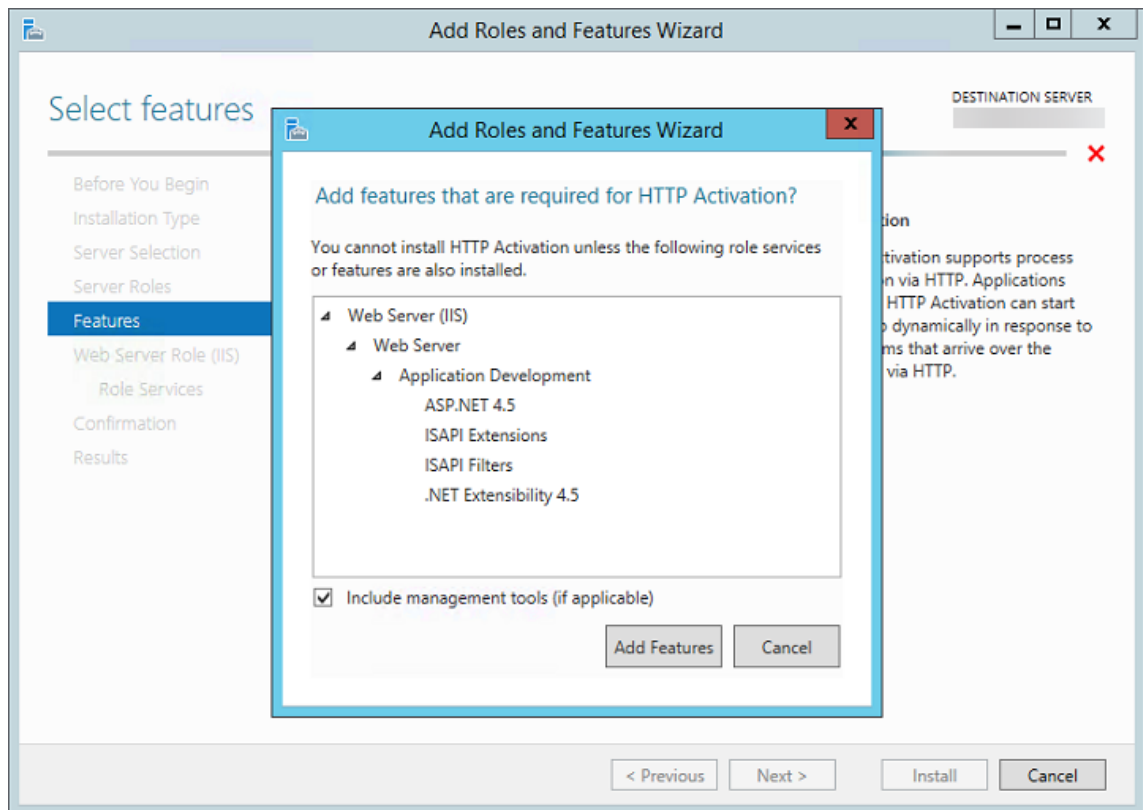
6. On the Select server roles page, select the Web Server (IIS) check box then click **Next**.



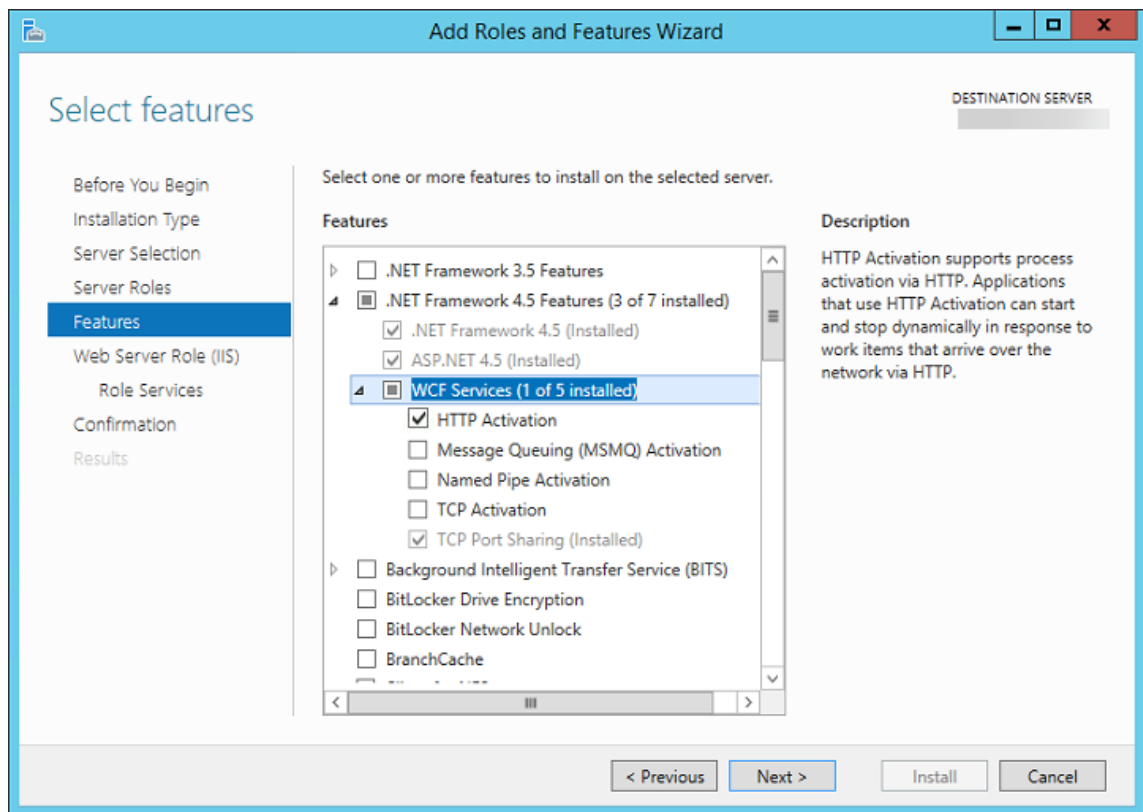
7. Click **Add Features** to add the features required for IIS.



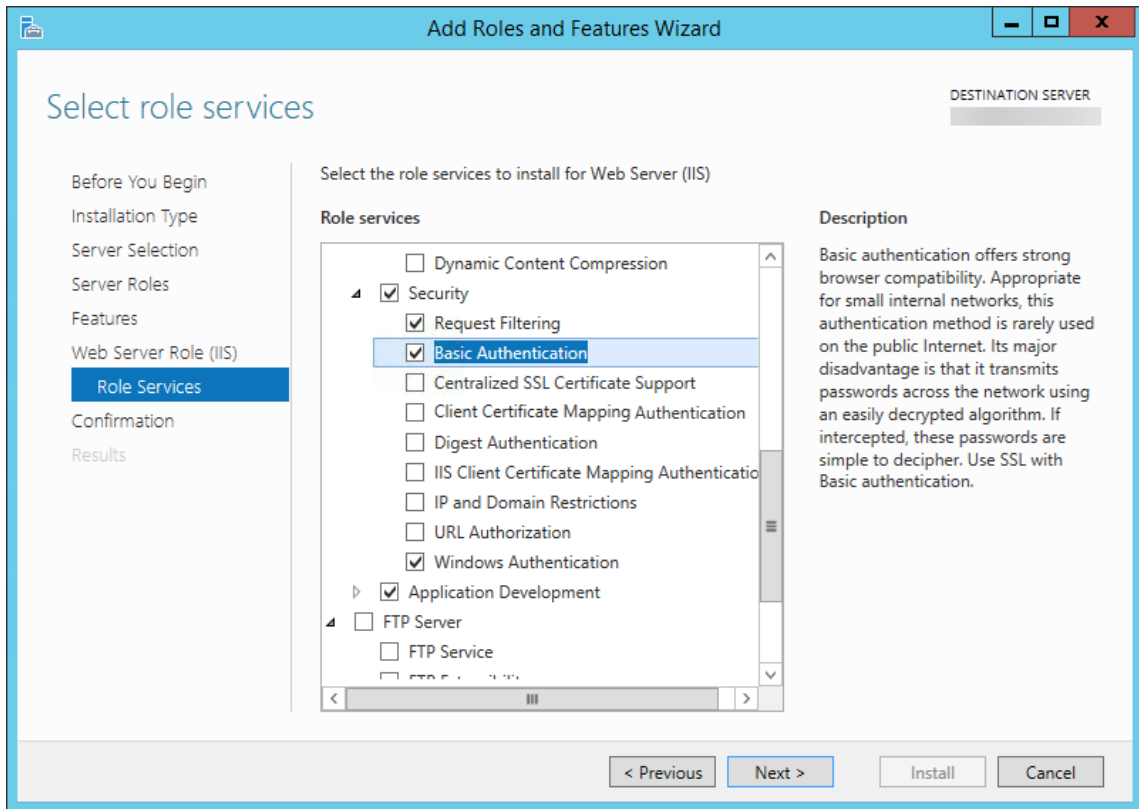
8. Click **Add Features**. The Select features page appears.



9. Select the required settings shown in the following screen, and then click **Next**.



10. On the Web Server Role (IIS) page, click **Next**.
11. On the Select role services page, select the Basic Authentication and Windows Authentication check boxes, and then click **Next**.

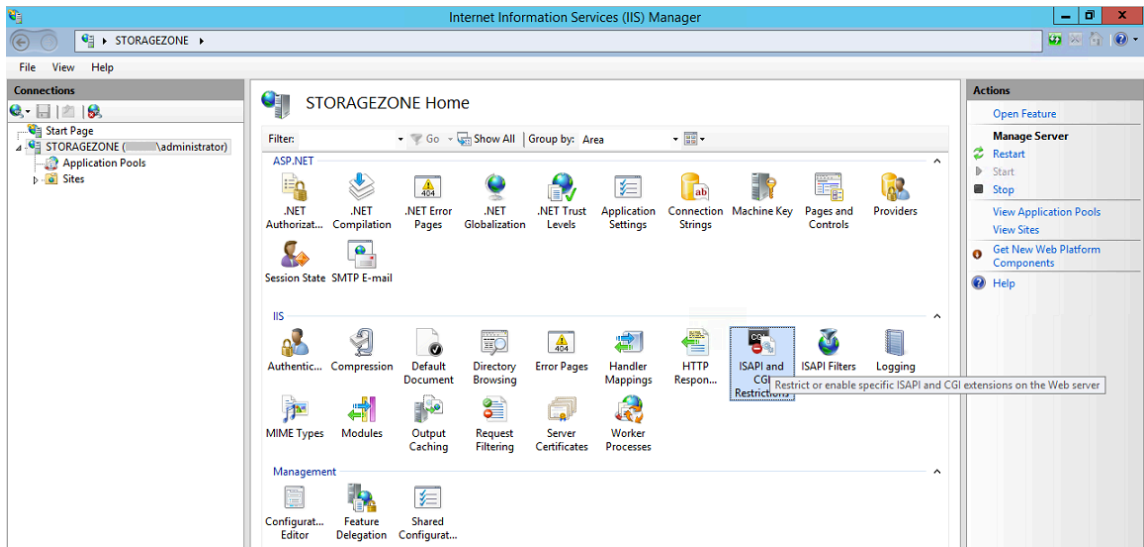


12. On the Confirm installation selections page, click **Install**.
13. When the installation completes, click **Close** and then restart the server.

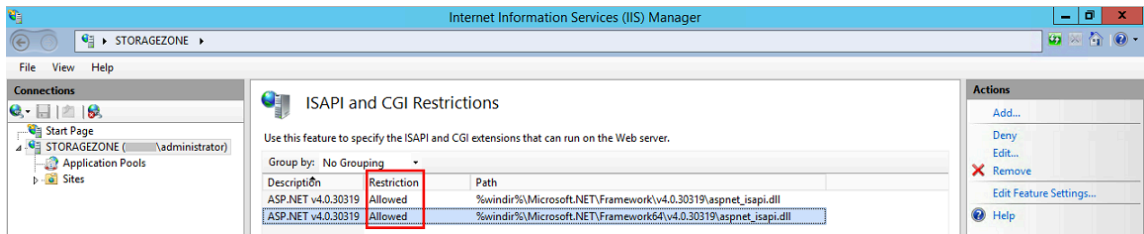
To configure IIS

After you enable the Web Server (IIS) role and the ASP.NET role service, configure IIS.

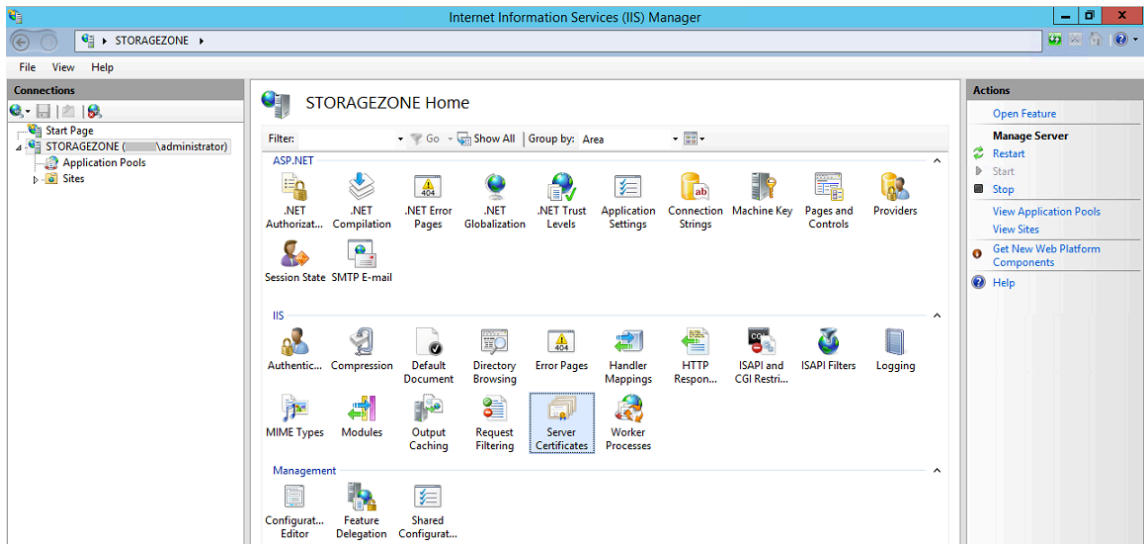
1. Open the IIS Manager console, click the storage zone controller server node, and then double-click ISAPI and CGI Restrictions.



2. Set each ASP.NET entry to Allowed.



3. Verify that a domain server or public certificate is installed on the server: In the IIS Manager console, click the storage zone controller server node, and then double-click Server Certificates.

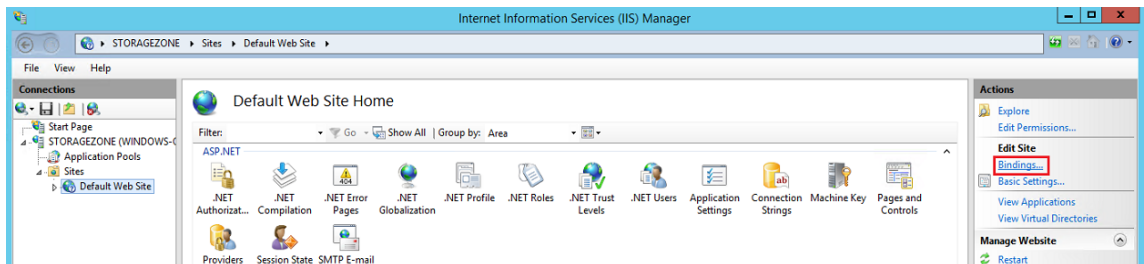


If there is no certificate associated with a public Certificate Authority, install a certificate on the server before proceeding. For more information, see [Install an SSL certificate](#).

Note:

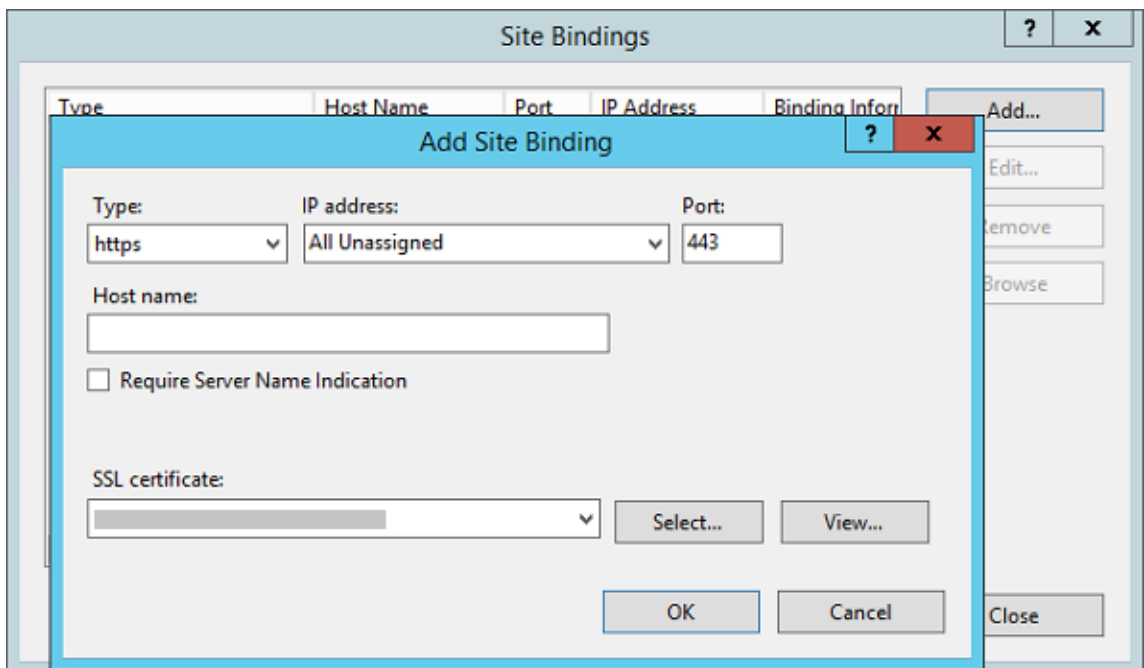
If you are using a Citrix Gateway or similar appliance with storage zones controller, you can use a domain server certificate. All internet traffic for standard zones must be handled using a public certificate.

4. In the IIS Manager console, click **Default Web Site** and then click **Bindings**.



5. Click Add and configure the site binding as follows:

- Type is https.
- IP address is All Unassigned.
- Port is 443.
- SSL certificate is your installed certificate.



6. To test the web server connection, navigate to <http://localhost/> and to <https://localhost/>. If the connection is successful, the IIS logo appears.

HTTPS displays a message about the certificate not matching the localhost name in the URL header. This is expected and you can safely continue to the website.

7. If you are installing storage zones controller on a VM, take a snapshot of the VM.

NOTE:

Storage zones controller uses CORS and requires **OPTIONS** http verb to be enabled. Please check IIS Request Filtering feature to make sure **OPTIONS** verb is not disabled.

Below MS document to allow Options HTTP Verb:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/iis/manage/configuring-security/configure-request-filtering-in-iis#http-verbs>

Install storage zones controller and create a storage zone

February 4, 2026

Important:

- Verify that your environment meets the [system requirements](#) before you start the installation.
- ShareFile storage zones controller uses application specific passwords. For more information, see [Create an application specific password](#).

When you install a storage zones controller, you either create a zone and configure a primary storage zones controller or

[join secondary storage zones controllers to a zone](#).

While configuring a primary storage zones controller, you can enable either or both of these features:

- Storage zones for ShareFile Data, to specify private data storage, either a private network share or a supported third-party storage system.
- Storage zone connectors, to give users access to documents on SharePoint sites or specified network file shares.

The following steps describe how to install the storage zones controller, configure authentication for the IIS default website, create a zone, and enable features.

1. Download and install the storage zones controller software:
 - From the ShareFile download page at <https://dl.sharefile.com/storagezone-controller-v6>, log on and download the latest storage zones controller installer.

Note:

Installing the storage zones controller changes the Default website on the server to the installation path of the controller.

Anonymous Authentication should be enabled on the default website.

2. On the server where you want to install the storage zones controller, run StorageCenter.msi.
 - The ShareFile storage zones controller Setup wizard starts.
 - Respond to the prompts. When installation is complete, clear the check box for **Launch storage zones controller Configuration Page** and then click **Finish**.
3. Restart the storage zones controller.
4. To test that the installation is successful, navigate to <http://localhost/>. If the installation is successful, the ShareFile logo appears.
5. If the ShareFile logo does not appear, clear the browser cache and try again.

Important:

If you plan to clone the storage zones controller, capture the disk image before you proceed with configuring the storage zones controller.

6. To use an S3-compatible storage provider with a different S3 service endpoint (endpoint used by default is <https://s3.amazonaws.com>), perform the following steps before creating or configuring a storage zone.
 - Open `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\cloud-storage-uploader-service.settings.json`.
 - Set the HTTPS URL that corresponds to your S3-compatible storage endpoint to the **cloud-storageuploader-service:S3EndpointAddress property**.
 - If the storage provider supports only path-style container access (see <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/VirtualHosting.html>), set **cloud-storage-uploader-service:S3ForcePathStyle** value to true.
 - Gather the following information from your S3-compatible storage system:
 - The name of an S3 bucket to use for ShareFile dataAccess key ID
 - Access key ID
 - Secret access key
7. Continue with the following steps to create a new storage zone. Choose Amazon S3 as the persistent storage location. storage zones controller uses the custom endpoint address you entered

instead of the actual Amazon S3 service. When configuring the S3 details, choose the bucket name you created earlier.

8. Navigate to the storage zones controller console.
9. Open <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx> or start the configuration tool from the Start screen or menu.
10. On the **storage zones controller Logon** page, enter the **email address, password, and full account URL FQDN subdomain**, such as subdomain.sharefile.com or subdomain.sharefile.eu, for your account. Click **Log On**.
11. To set up your primary storage zones controller, click **Create new Zone** and provide the zone information:

Option	Description
Zone	A name that appears in the ShareFile Administrator console.
Primary Zone controller	Defaults to http://localhost/ConfigService . If you use SSL, change HTTP to https. Keep in mind that ShareFile supports only valid, trusted public SSL certificates for standard zones. If you have problems configuring a secondary storage zone host, ensure that you can resolve the ConfigService URL in a local browser on that server, with no SSL errors. localhost resolves to the server IP address. You can specify a server name instead (such as https://servername.subdomain.com/ConfigService). The server name must be resolvable by a secondary storage zones controller server.
Host name	A unique identifier for your storage zones controller. ShareFile recommends that you use the server host name as the identifier. This should be a friendly name and not the FQDN. This name appears in the ShareFile Administrator console.

Option	Description
External Address	The FQDN for this storage zones controller. If this storage zones controller will be used for standard zones, the URL must be accessible from the Internet. If you are using a load balancer, enter its address. When you submit the page, ShareFile validates the address.

12. To specify private data storage, do the following.

- Select the check box for **Enable storage zones for ShareFile Data**.
- To configure a standard zone, clear the check box.

Note:

After you configure a storage zones controller, you cannot change its zone type.

Storage zones controller uses the service account credentials to connect to the trusted Active Directory domain server for email address lookup.

- Choose a Storage Repository.

13. If you do not want to enable storage zone connectors, click **Register** to register storage zones controller with ShareFile and then continue with Step 14.

14. To enable storage zone connectors:

- Select the check box for each connector type you want to use: Enable storage zone connector for Network File Shares and Enable storage zone connector for SharePoint. For information about the connector settings, see [Configure storage zone connectors](#), in this section.
- Click **Register**. Your storage zones controller information appears.
- If you specified **Allowed Paths or Denied Paths** for storage zone connectors, restart the IIS server.

15. To configure secondary storage zones controllers, refer to [Manage storage zones controllers](#).

Important:

A storage zones controller is installed on your local site and you are responsible for backing it up. To protect your deployment, you should take a snapshot of the storage zones controller server, [back up the storage zones controller configuration](#), and [prepare storage zones controller for dis-](#)

[aster recovery](#).

Configure storage zones for ShareFile Data

You can configure storage zones for ShareFile Data on the Storage Zones Controller Configuration page. Configure settings for private network shares or supported third-party storage systems.

Network share settings

Option	Description
Storage Repository	Choose Local network share. After you create the zone, you cannot change the Storage Repository option. For example, to switch from a local network share to third-party storage, you must create a new zone.

Option	Description
Network Share Location	<p>The UNC path to the network share you will use for private data storage and for data such as encryption keys, queued files, and other temporary items. Specify the path in the form <code>\\server\share</code>. storage zones controllers belonging to the same storage zone must use the same file share for storage. Caution: storage zones controller will overwrite any data in this path with a proprietary storage format. Never specify a path to a location with file data. Reserve this storage location for storage zones for ShareFile Data only. storage zones controllers access the Network Share using the Network Share username/password supplied on the config page. If no Network Share username/password is supplied on the config page, then the Network Service account will be used by default. The Network Service account must have full access to this storage location. Storage zones controller will also use the Network Service account by default for the StorageCenterAppPool. It is important to note that the only supported configuration is to use the Network Service account.</p>
Network Share user name and Network Share Password	<p>The credentials for the UNC path of your network share location. To use a named user account instead of the Network Service account to access the share, specify those credentials. You can continue to run the IIS application pool and the ShareFile Services using the Network Service account.</p>

Option	Description
Enable Encryption	<p>Select the check box only if you want to encrypt the file content stored on your file share. In an enterprise environment where the network share is inside your network and already secured by third-party tools, we recommend that you do not encrypt the files on the share. This setting does not relate to metadata. Metadata is not encrypted for standard zones. Although this additional security is offered as an option for maximum security when required, encrypting files on the share will make the disk unreadable by third-party tools such as antivirus scanners and filer tools, including data deduplication tools. ShareFile uses a file encryption key to confirm the validity of download requests and encrypt the storage.</p>
Passphrase	<p>A phrase used to protect your file encryption key. The passphrase must contain more than six characters. Be sure to archive the passphrase and encryption key in a secure location. You must use the same passphrase for each storage zones controller in a zone. The passphrase is not the same as your account password and cannot be recovered if lost. If you lose the passphrase, you cannot reinstall storage zones, join additional storage zones controllers to the storage zone, or recover the storage zone if the server fails. Note: The encryption key appears in the root of the shared storage path. Losing the encryption key file, SCKeys.txt, immediately breaks access to all storage zone files. Be sure to back up the encryption key file as part of your normal data center procedures.</p>

Shared Cache configuration settings

Option	Description
Shared cache location	the path to a network share that will contain your storage cache and data such as encryption keys, queued files, and other temporary items. Specify the path in the form \\server\share. storage zones controllers belonging to the same storage zone must use the same file share for storage. Caution: storage zones controller will overwrite any data in this path with a proprietary storage format. Never specify a path to a location with file data. Reserve this storage location for storage zones for ShareFile Data only. The Network Service account (or the account the ShareFile Management Service is configured to run as) must have full access to this storage location.
Shared cache Logon and Shared cache Password	The credentials for the UNC path of your shared cache location.
Enable Encryption	Select the check box to encrypt the files stored in your shared cache.

Windows Azure storage container settings

Option	Description
Storage Repository	Choose Azure storage container. After you create the zone, you cannot change the Storage Repository option. For example, to switch from a local network share to Azure-based storage, you must create a new zone.
Account Name	The name of your Azure storage account. These names are always lower case.
Access Key	The primary or secondary access key for your Azure storage. Copy the key from the Manage Access Keys screen of the Windows Azure Management Portal.

Option	Description
Validate	Click the button to validate the Azure access key. You cannot proceed with the configuration until the validation is completed and the Container Name menu includes all available containers for the specified account.
Container Name	Select the Azure container to use for all storage zones controllers in this storage zone. This list is empty until your Azure access key is validated.

Amazon S3 storage bucket settings

Option	Description
Storage Repository	Choose the Amazon S3 storage bucket. After you create the zone, you cannot change the Storage Repository option. For example, to switch from a local network share to Amazon S3 storage, you must create a new zone.
Access Key Id	The access key ID for your Amazon S3 storage.
Secret Access Key	The secret access key for your Amazon S3 storage.
Validate	Click the button to validate the Amazon S3 secret access key. You cannot proceed with the configuration until the validation is completed and the Bucket Name menu includes all available buckets for the specified account.
Bucket Name	Select the Amazon S3 bucket to use for all storage zones controllers in this storage zone. This list is empty until your Amazon S3 secret access key is validated.

Google Cloud Platform

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is an S3-compatible storage provider and can be used as a persistent storage location for a storage zone.

Interoperability information for GCP Cloud Storage can be found in the GCP Console under: Google Cloud > Cloud Storage > Settings > Interoperability.

Before proceeding with Storage Zones Controller configuration, update the Storage Center S3 request endpoint:

1. Open: C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\cloud-storage-uploader-service.settings.json
2. Update the cloud-storageuploader-service:S3EndpointAddress property with the request endpoint found on the GCP Interoperability page (e.g., <https://storage.googleapis.com>).

Once complete, on the same GCP Interoperability page generate an access key and secret for a designated service account.

Then, proceed with the standard Amazon S3 configuration steps.

Configure storage zone connectors

Storage zone connectors give users access to documents on SharePoint sites or specified network file shares. You do not have to enable storage zones for ShareFile Data to use storage zone connectors.

Note:

Storage zones for ShareFile Data and the storage zones connectors features can share a zone. However, storage zones controller keeps the data and access rules for the two data types separate.

You can configure storage zone connectors when you create a zone.

To control access to particular network file shares or SharePoint document libraries, specify a list of Allowed Paths or Denied Paths. After you save your changes, restart the IIS server.

In-bound connections to storage zone connectors are first checked against the allowed paths. If the connection is allowed, the path is then checked against the denied paths. For example, to provide access to `\\myserver\teamshare` and all of its subfolders, specify an allowed path of `\\myserver\teamshare`.

- All connections are allowed by default, indicated by an Allowed Paths value. The value is not valid for Denied Paths.
- If the allowed and denied paths conflict with each other, the most restrictive path is enforced.
- Entries are comma-separated.
- For connectors to network file shares, specify the allowed UNC paths.

Example with FQDN: `\\fileservers.acme.com\shared`

You can use the following variables in the UNC path:

- %UserName%

Redirects to a user's home directory. Example path: `\\myserver\homedirs\%UserName%`

- %HomeDrive%

Redirects to a user's home folder path, as defined in the Active Directory property Home-Directory. Example path: `%HomeDrive%`

- %TSHomeDrive%

Redirects to a user's Terminal Services home directory, as defined in the Active Directory property ms-TS-Home-Directory. The location is used when a user logs on to Windows from a terminal server. Example path: `%TSHomeDrive%`

In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, the ms-TS-Home-Directory value is accessible on the Remote Desktop Services Profile tab when editing a user object.

- %UserDomain%

Redirects to the NetBIOS domain name of the authenticated user. For example, if the authenticated user logon name is "abc\johnd", the variable is substituted with "abc". Example path: `\\myserver%UserDomain%_%UserName%`

The variables are not case sensitive.

- For a connector to a root-level SharePoint site, specify the root-level path.

Example: `https://sharepoint.company.com`

- For a connector to a SharePoint site collection:

Example: `https://sharepoint.company.com/site/SiteCollection`

- For connectors to SharePoint 2010 document libraries, specify the URLs (not including path terminators, such as file.aspx or /Forms).

Examples:

- `https://mycompany.com/sharepoint/`
- `https://mycompany.com/sharepoint/sales-team/Shared Documents/`
- `https://mycompany.com/sharepoint/sales-team/Shared Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx`

The default SharePoint 2013 URL (when Minimal Download Strategy is enabled) is in the form: `https://sharepoint.company.com/_layouts/15/start.aspx\\#/Shared%20Documents/.`

Security recommendation to remove the server header

IIS/ASP.NET by default exposes the Server header in HTTP responses. This header could become useful to an attacker. The header discloses the sending server type and in some cases the version number. This header is not necessary for production sites and can be disabled.

Unfortunately, the storage zones controller installer is not able to remove this header automatically. But we can provide recommendations to customers to remove this header in our storage zones controller documentation/installation guide.

Refer to the following article for the specific steps that we should provide in our documentation: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/varunm/2013/04/23/remove-unwanted-http-response-headers/>

Verify your storage zones controller setup

February 5, 2026

Verify that a storage zones controller registered with ShareFile, and then check for other configuration issues before you continue.

1. In the storage zones controller console, click the **Monitoring** tab.
2. Verify that Heartbeat Status has a green checkmark.

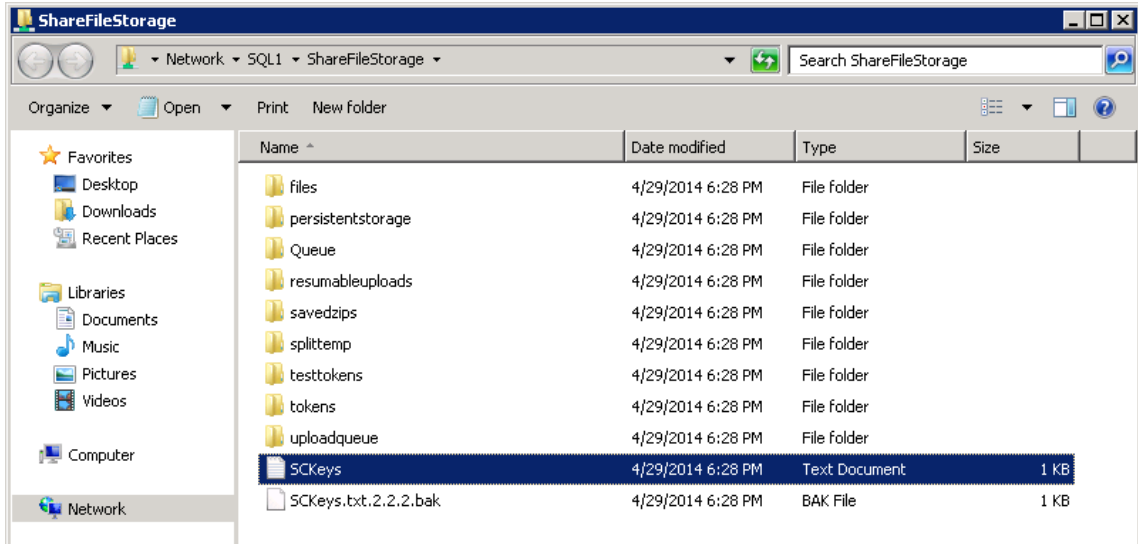
A red icon indicates that ShareFile.com is not receiving the heartbeat messages. In that case, verify network connectivity from your storage zones controller to www.ShareFile.com and from an outside PC to the URL of your storage zones controller. For standard zones, storage zones controller must be accessible on port 443 with a valid, trusted public SSL certificate.

After an upgrade, the ShareFile Connectivity from File Cleanup Services status might temporarily show a red icon. This occurs if Windows starts that service before storage zones controller establishes a network connection. The status will return to a green icon after the controller server is back on the network.

3. Check connectivity to your private zone: Navigate to the external URL (in the form of <https://server.subdomain.com>) of your private zone.

If Internet traffic is allowed to pass to and from a storage zones controller, you will see the ShareFile logo. If storage zones controller is not configured correctly, you might see an IIS logon screen. Make sure that inbound and outbound HTTPS traffic is allowed over port 443. For more information, see “Storage zones controller does not upload data to ShareFile” in [Troubleshoot installation and configuration](#).

4. Verify that the network share you created for private data storage has a folder structure and a few files created by storage zones controller, including SCKeys.txt, which must reside in the root folder of the shared storage.



SCKeys.txt is created when storage zones controller is installed, provided there are no credential or access rights issues. If SCKeys.txt is not present, verify the access control lists on your file share and then reinstall storage zones controller.

5. Check the status of storage zone connectors from the ShareFile interface:
 - a) Log on to your ShareFile Enterprise account, navigate to **Admin > Storage zones**, and verify that the Health column includes a green check mark.
 - b) Click the site name and verify that the Heartbeat message indicates that the storage zones controller is responding.
6. Test a file upload: Log on to the ShareFile web interface, create a shared folder assigned to the zone you just configured, upload a file to that folder, and then verify that the file appears in the folder.

Change the default zone for user accounts

July 10, 2025

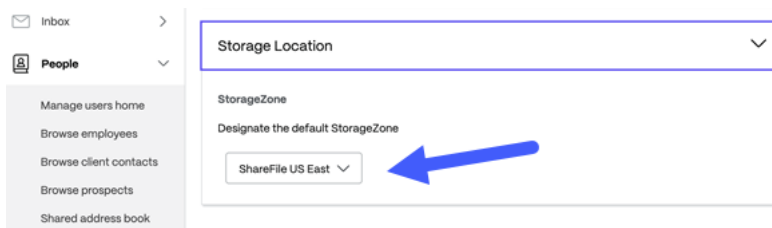
By default, existing and newly provisioned user accounts use the ShareFile-managed cloud storage as the default zone.

To specify the default zone for user accounts provisioned from AD, during user provisioning, select the storage location. For more information, see **Edit User Rule Options** in the [ShareFile Policy Based](#)

[Administration](#) article.

To change the default zone for an individual user:

1. From the left pane, click **People**. This People menu is expanded.
2. Click **Browse Employees**.
3. Browse or search for your user.
4. Click the user or the Manage (gear) icon on the right, to open the user profile.
5. Under **Employee User Settings**, expand the **Storage Location** option to designate the default StorageZone.



6. Click **Save Changes**.

Specify a proxy server for storage zones

July 2, 2025

The storage zones controllers console enables you to specify a proxy server for storage zones controllers. You can also specify a proxy server using other methods.

Primary and secondary storage zones controllers communicate with each other using HTTP. If all HTTP traffic is configured to go through an outbound proxy server that does not support connections back to an internal server, you must configure both the primary and secondary storage zones controllers to bypass the proxy server so they can communicate with each other, as described in the following steps.

1. In the storage zones controller console (<http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx>), click the **Networking** tab.
2. Select the Enable Proxy check box and enter the proxy server Address and Port.
3. Select an Authentication Mode and specify your Windows account designated for ShareFile proxy access.
4. If your site proxies all outbound HTTP traffic and a zone has multiple storage zones controllers, configure bypass settings:

- If all storage zones controller traffic is on the same subnet, select the **Bypass proxy...** check box so the controllers can communicate with each other.
 - If the storage zones controllers are on different subnets, enter the primary storage zones controller host name or IP address in Bypass Address.
5. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

Configure the domain controller to trust the storage zones controller for delegation

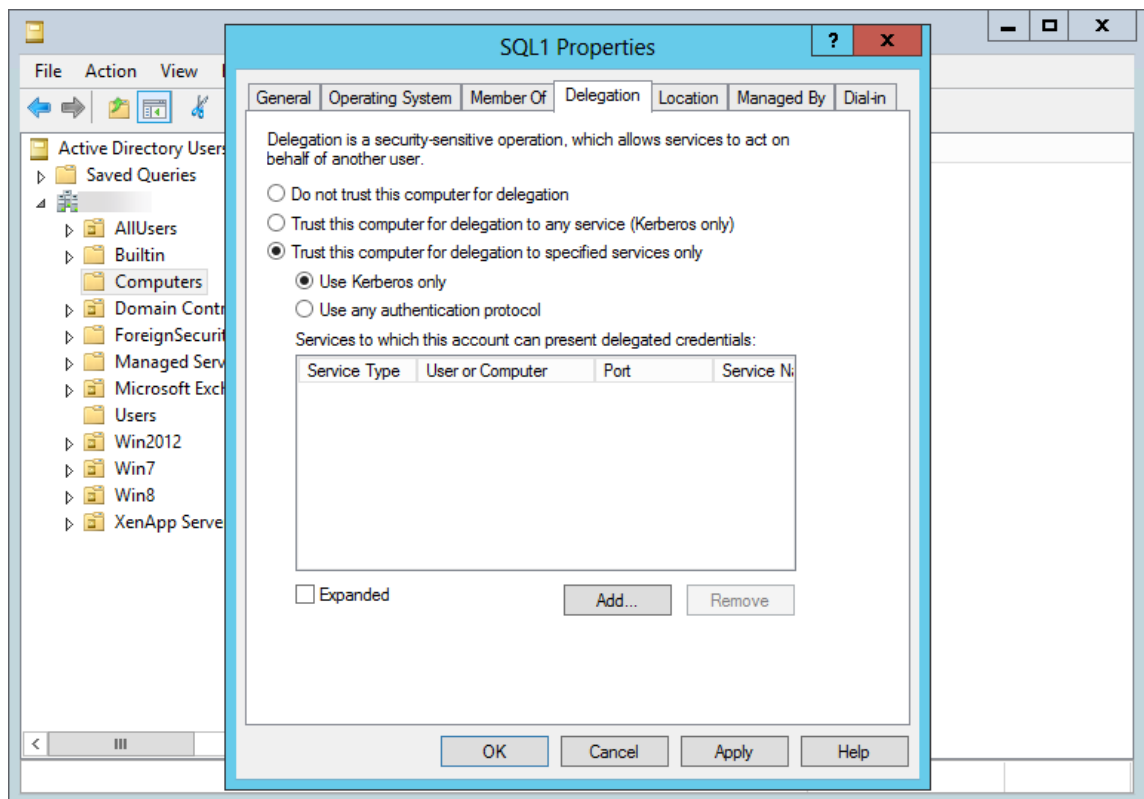
July 2, 2025

Note:

This section applies only to storage zone connectors.

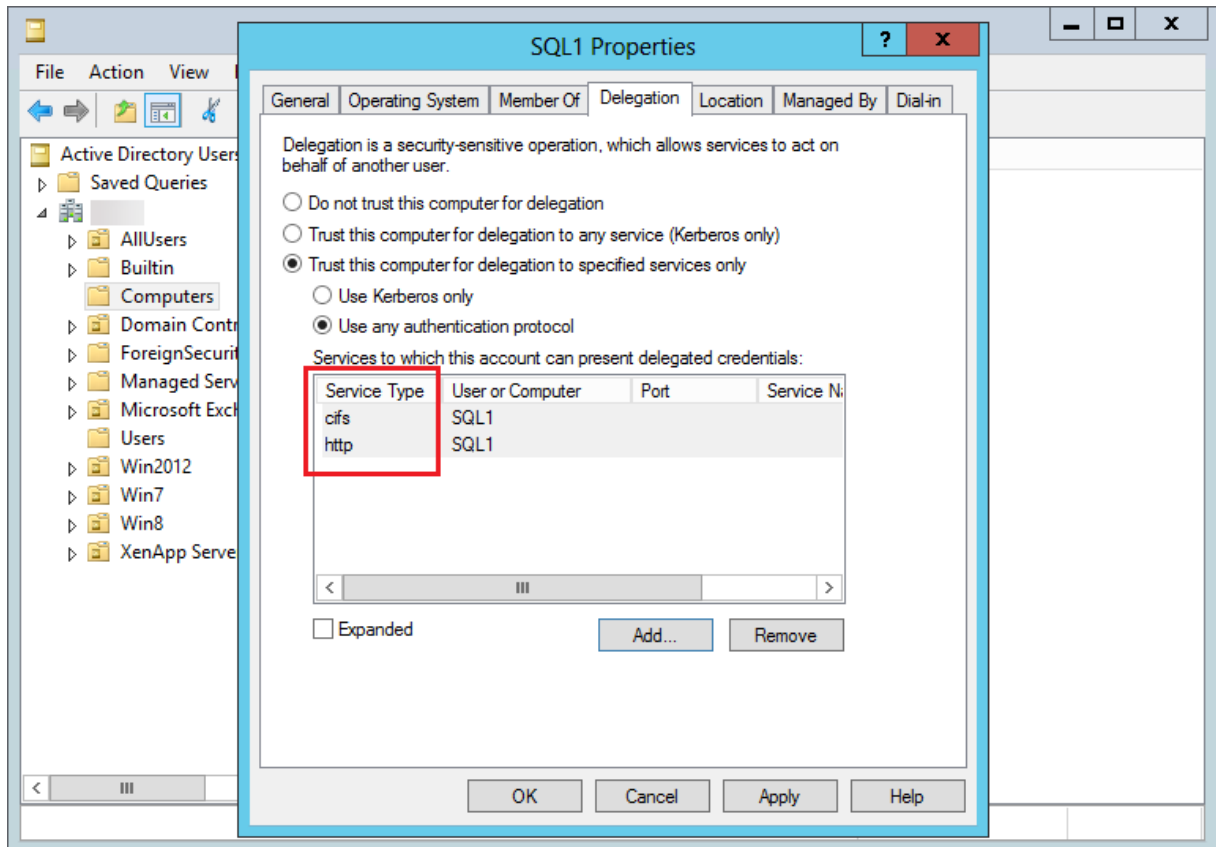
To support NTLM or Kerberos authentication on network shares or SharePoint sites, configure the domain controller, as follows.

1. On the domain controller for the storage zones domain, click **Start > Administrative Tools > Active Directory Users and Computers**.
2. Expand the domain, and expand the Computers folder.
3. In the right pane, right-click the storage zones controller name, select **Properties**, and then click the **Delegation** tab.
4. For Kerberos, select **Trust this computer for delegation to specified services only**.



5. For NTLM:

- a) Select **Trust this computer for delegation to specified services only** and **Use any authentication protocol**. Click **OK**.
- b) Click the **Add** button. In the **Add Services** dialog box, click **Users or Computers** and then browse to or type the host name for the network share or SharePoint server. Click **OK**.
If you have multiple file servers or SharePoint servers, add a service for each.
- c) In the Available Services list, select the services used: CIFS (for connector for Network File Shares) and HTTP (for connector for SharePoint). Click **OK**.



Configure storage zones controller for Web App previews, thumbnails, and view-only sharing

February 4, 2026

On-premises file previews are rendered by your on-premises Microsoft Office Web Apps (OWA) Server. When previewing files stored on a ShareFile-managed storage zone, previews will be rendered by ShareFile-managed or Microsoft-managed OWA servers.

Important:

Whitelisting requirements:

* `.sf-api.com` must be accessible by your Office Online Server for previewing and editing to function properly on storage zones version 5.0 or later.

Requirements

Supported filetypes for on-premises file preview

- doc, .docm, .docx, .dot, .dotm, .dotx, .odt
- .ods, .xls, .xlsb, .xls, .xsm, .xlsx
- .odp, .pot, .potm, .potx, .pps, .ppsm, .ppsx, .ppt, .pptm, .pptx
- .pdf
- Image Files (bmp, gif, jpg, jpeg, png, tif, tiff)

Supported file types for on-premises file edit

- .docm, .docx, .odt
- .ods, .xlsb, .xsm, .xlsx
- .odp, .ppsx, .pptx

Supported environments

- Standard Zones
- Multitenant Zones
- Web Application

Whitelisting / network considerations

- OOS Server should be able to reach https://*.sf-api.com (or .eu)
- SZC Server should be able to reach https://*.sf-api.com and https://*.sharefile.com (or .eu)
- SZC Server should be able to reach OOS Server <https://\<Customer OOS / OWA Endpoint\>/hosting/discovery> (for example, <https://oos.sharefileexample.com/hosting/discovery>)

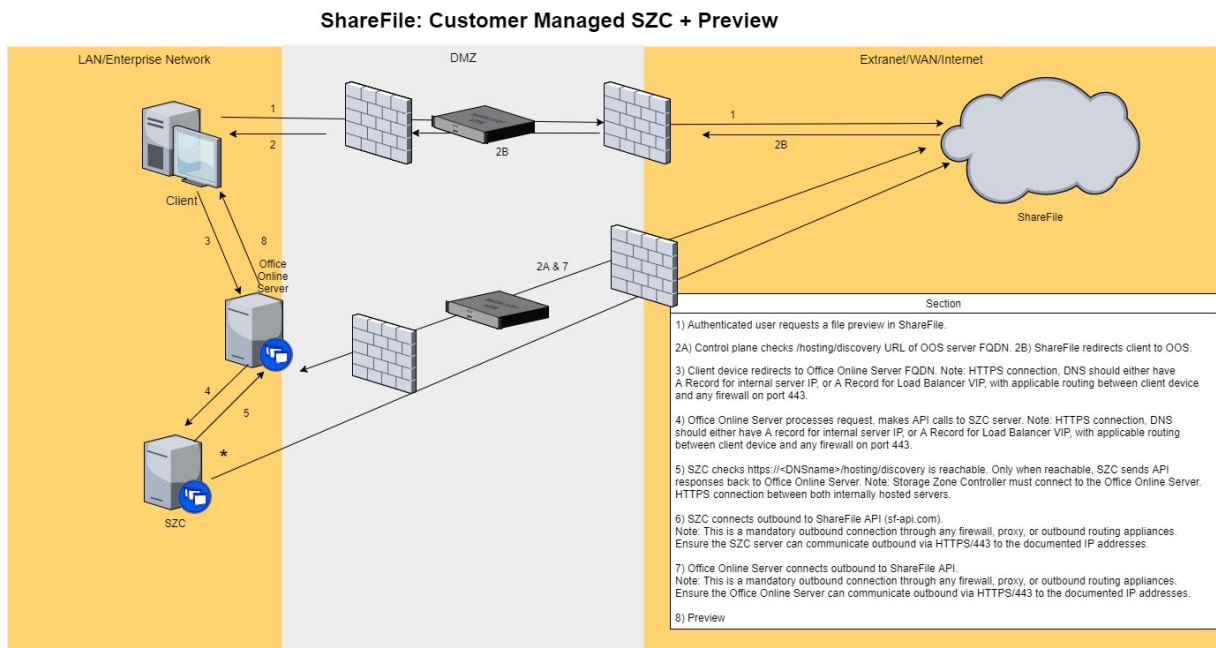
To edit on-premises files, [File Versioning](#) must be enabled on your ShareFile account.

The setting for turning on Microsoft Office Online Editing within the ShareFile Web App Advanced Preferences menu does not impact the ability to edit on-premises files. That specific toggle will **not** control your ability to edit on-premises files, but will apply to the editing of any files stored in a public cloud. Enabling the editing of on-prem files is exclusively controlled by the storage zones controller Admin using the steps outlined below.

Microsoft server compatibility

- **Microsoft Server 2016:** supports the ability to both edit and preview files. Editing can also be disabled.
- **Microsoft Server 2013:** only supports the ability to preview files.

Architectural and network diagram



1. Authenticated user requests a file preview in ShareFile.
2. ShareFile issues a redirect to the client device with Office Online Server FQDN
3. Client device redirects to Office Online Server FQDN.

Note:

HTTPS connection, DNS should either have A Record for internal server IP, or A Record for Load Balancer VIP, with applicable routing between client device and any firewall on port 443.

4. Office Online Server processes request, makes API calls to storage zones controller server.

Note:

HTTPS Connection, DNS should either have A Record for internal server IP, or A Record for Load Balancer VIP, with applicable routing between client device and any firewall on port 443.

5. Storage zones controller checks <https://\<DNSname\>/hosting/discovery> is reachable. Only when reachable, SZC sends API responses back to Office Online Server.

Note:

Storage zone controller must connect to the Office Online Server. HTTPS connection between both internally hosted servers.

6. Storage zones controller connects outbound to ShareFile API (sf-api.com).

Note:

This is a mandatory outbound connection through any firewall, proxy, or outbound routing appliance. Ensure the storage zones controller server can communicate outbound via HTTPS/443 to the documented IP Addresses above.

7. Office Online Server connects outbound to ShareFile API.

Note:

This is a mandatory outbound connection through any firewall, proxy, or outbound routing appliance. Ensure the Office Online Server can communicate outbound via HTTPS/443 to the documented IP addresses above.

8. Preview occurs.

To have storage zones controller stream file bytes to OOS rather than OOS calling ShareFile control plane for downloading the contents: We need to update a key in one of the config files on the storage zones controller.

The **C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\wopiserver.settings.json** needs to be updated.

This configuration file has a property **wopi-server:DownloadFileFromSC** which is currently **false**. Change the value to **true** and restart IIS.

Doing so updates the configuration. OOS also no longer calls the ShareFile control plane to download the file contents.

When using this option, would it be correct in stating there would be no inbound traffic from the control plane to OOS?

If the above option is used, OOS no longer makes outbound connections to ShareFile control plane.

However, ShareFile control plane still makes outbound connections to OOS, irrespective of whether the above option is used or not.

Are there pros or cons of using one method vs. the other?

In this approach, OOS isn't downloading file contents directly. Storage zones controller downloads and streams the file bytes to OOS. Thus, it will increase load on the storage zones controller servers.

Downloading and streaming file bytes is a resource-intensive task. Depending on the number of users and number of preview and editing operations, the load increases on storage zones controller servers.

Enable on-premises previewing and editing

To support in-browser document and image preview, thumbnails, view-only sharing of data stored in customer-managed storage zones, and on-premises file editing, configure the storage zones controller as follows:

1. On the storage zone configuration page click **Modify**.
2. Select the checkbox **Enable Office Online previews**.
3. Enter the external URL of your Microsoft Office Web Apps (OWA) server.
 - Users must download and configure the OWA server software via their Microsoft Office MSDN subscription.
4. Select **Enable Office Online Editing** (if needed)
5. Verify that the OWA URL is externally accessible.
6. Verify that your Office Online Servers can communicate with ***.sf-api.com**.
7. In the storage zones controller Console, click the **Monitoring** tab.
8. Verify that **OWA Server Connectivity** has a green checkmark.

Note:

Editing on-premises files will require [File Versioning](#) to be enabled for the ShareFile account. If File Versioning is disabled for the account, on-premises Editing will not work.

Important:

Configure Clock Synchronization:

- Verify that the Time on your storage zones controller is synced with time.windows.com or another NTP server. [Click here for information on configuring clock synchronization.](#)

Modifying the OWA URL or Disabling Previews:

- Either of the above actions requires that the IIS service be restarted for each Primary and Secondary controller.

Limitations

- Mobile apps do not support in-browser editing.
- Connectors do not support in-browser previews.

WOPI Previews are not supported for VDR accounts.

Troubleshooting OWA and OOS issues

If you are experiencing issues previewing or editing on-prem files, the following steps will assist in the identification and correction of specific problems.

To troubleshoot your configuration, first sign into the OWA or OOS machine.

1. Verify that the Office WebApps or OfficeOnline Windows services are running within services.msc.
2. In a new browser, open the <http://localhost/hosting/discovery> page. If this page successfully loads, an XML response should be returned.
3. Run PowerShell as an Administrator and execute the following command:

```
Get-OfficeWebAppsFarm
```

If you receive a WARNING or ERROR message in the response, review your configuration settings for any errors or mistakes.

Network considerations:

- OOS Server should be able to reach https://*.sf-api.com (or .eu)
- SZC Server should be able to reach https://*.sf-api.com and https://*.sharefile.com (or .eu)
- SZC Server should be able to reach OOS Server <https://<CustomerOOS/OWAEndpoint>/hosting/discovery>. For example, <https://oos.sharefileexample.com/hosting/discovery>.

Configure multitenant storage zones

December 16, 2025

A multitenant storage zone is a ShareFile storage zones controller feature that enables ShareFile Service Providers to create and manage a single storage zone that is shared by all tenants.

If you are a ShareFile Service Provider with a partner account provisioned by ShareFile, you can host one multitenant standard storage zone on your domain that supports an unlimited number of tenants. Using a multitenant zone enables you to:

- Provide each tenant with a unique ShareFile account and leverage all the great ShareFile features, such as custom branding, file retention preferences, and security settings.
- Maintain a single storage repository for all of your tenants.
- Onboard new customers faster and reduce the cost and management complexity of creating a separate storage zone for each customer account.

Create a partner account

You must have a partner account before you can register a multitenant storage zone.

To create a partner account, you must register with the CSP program and order a stocking SKU with your preferred distributor that entitles you to offer ShareFile as a service.

If you are already registered as a CSP and have ordered the appropriate ShareFile for CSPs stocking SKU a partner account has already been created for you. If you are unable to locate this new partner account, please contact ShareFile Account Services at acctsvcs@sharefile.com.

As you begin to provision customer accounts under your CSP ShareFile offering, we recommend creating a generic service account admin user on your partner account. In this way, the admin user can be the official partner admin of all of your customer accounts. Ensure that this service account admin user has the Manage Tenants permission turned on. With that, we encourage partners to create this partner admin now before filling out the CSP customer account request form (in step 4).

Install and set up a Multi-Tenant storage zone

- Create a new multitenant storage zone and associate it with your partner account. For details, see [Install storage zones controller and create a storage zone](#).
- Install the storage zone controller and select the checkbox **Is Multitenant Zone** during the initial zone setup. This setting cannot be changed afterwards.

Note:

In the preceding command, you might need to update the version number (5.0.1 in the example) to match the number of the msi you are trying to install.

Configure the new storage zone and associate it with your partner account

For details, see step 10 in [Install storage zones controller and create a storage zone](#).

Log into your partner account where you want to register the new zone.

Important:

This account must have the following ShareFile permissions: Manage Tenants and Create and Manage Zones.

You can now log in to your partner account and see the new multitenant storage zone. Click the **Account settings > Storage zones > Partner-managed** tab.

Request Tenant Accounts for the multitenant zone

To request tenant accounts, fill out the [CSP Customer Account Request form](#).

When you request a tenant account, you must also specify a Partner Admin user. This partner admin must be an admin user on your partner account with the Manage Tenants permission enabled. When a tenant account is created, this partner admin user will be automatically provisioned on the account as an Admin user and will be able to sign in and manage the tenant account. Since there cannot be two users on an account with the same email address, the partner admin email specified on the form cannot be the same as the customer admin on the same form.

To ensure the quickest turnaround, ensure that you provide the correct Org ID and the multitenant zone name that you want to use as the storage zone for the tenant account.

You will receive an email after ShareFile provisions the requested accounts. The email will include details on the tenant subdomain and an activation link to set up access. ShareFile will send you and your customers' administrative users separate emails.

Your customers can then begin using ShareFile. Any new users provisioned to a tenant's account will use the multitenant zone you specified as the default location for the user's files.

Previewing Office files and PDFs with an Office Online Server

This functionality is supported with supported Office Online Server environments. [Click here for setup information](#).

Connector sharing

This functionality is supported with multitenant zones.

Manage tenants

Within the partner account, there is a Tenant Management dashboard located under **Account settings > Advanced Preferences**. This centralized dashboard allows you to check the status of all tenants linked to your partner account. The dashboard includes the license consumption, default storage zone, storage consumption, and account status (Paid or Trial) for each tenant.

Note:

The dashboard is only available to users in your partner account that have the **Manage Tenants** user permission enabled.

Multitenant limitations

The ShareFile Information Rights Management feature (IRM) is not supported for multitenant storage zones.

Troubleshooting

Failed to create zone: Forbidden

Upon storage zone registration, if you receive the following error: “Failed to create zone: forbidden”, check that your user permissions include the “Manage Tenants” permission.

Upgrade

March 16, 2026

Prerequisites for Upgrading to SZC v6.0

Before upgrading to SZC v6.0, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

1. **Current Version Requirement:** Users must be on SZC version 5.12.1 or above to upgrade to v6.0.
2. **Zone Restriction:** SZC v6.0 is not supported in Restricted Zones. Customers in Restricted Zones cannot proceed with this upgrade.
3. **ASP.NET Core Hosting Bundle:** [ASP.NET 8 Hosting bundle](#) should be installed on the server prior to initiating the upgrade. Do not confuse it with just ASPNET Runtime (without hosting bundle).

Upgrade storage zones controller to the latest version

Note:

ShareFile recommends taking a snapshot of the server before the update and backup the Storage Zone Server configuration. To learn how to back up the storage zone configuration, see [Back up a primary storage zones controller configuration](#)

Upgrade storage zones controller utilizing the following steps.

1. Download the latest version of the Storage Zone controller Software from the [ShareFile download page](#).


Note:

Storage zone controllers are unavailable during the upgrade and server reboots. To avoid a data loss, we recommend scheduling a maintenance window with users. Let them know the zone is unavailable for file transfers during the upgrade.

2. Install the MSI file on the Windows server that has the storage zone controller installed. If you have multiple servers, the update should be installed first on the primary server and then on the others. There are two ways to identify which server is the primary server:

- a) Identify the primary storage zones controller from the **Configuration** page:

- On a controller server, navigate to <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx> or start the configuration tool from the Start menu. The permission to “create and manage zones” is required to access the configuration.
- On the **Data** tab, check the Primary Zone Controller field. The field lists the primary zone controller’s server host name as <http://server/ConfigService>.



The screenshot shows a configuration form with two fields. The first field is labeled "Zone:" and has a dropdown menu with "Private Zone" selected. The second field is labeled "Primary Zone Controller:" and has a text input field containing "http://localhost/ConfigService/". Both fields have a question mark icon to their right.

Note the localhost in <http://localhost/ConfigService> indicates this server is the primary zone controller.

- b) If you are upgrading from version 5, identify the primary storage zones controller from the Registry:

Note:

S SZC v6.0 does not use registry keys.

- On a controller server, open Registry Editor (regedit.exe).
- Locate the Registry key: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\ShareFile\StorageCe

- Verify the key value `isPrimaryConfigServer` is true.
3. Start the upgrade on the primary storage zone controller:
 - a) Run `StorageCenter.msi` to start the ShareFile storage zones controller Setup wizard.
 - b) Respond to the prompts. When the installation completes, the wizard displays the message “Completed ShareFile storage zones controller Setup Wizard.”
 - c) Restart the server.
 4. On each secondary storage zone controller (if needed):
 - a) Run `StorageCenter.msi` to start the ShareFile storage zones controller Setup wizard.
 - b) Respond to the prompts and then select **Finish**.
 - c) Restart the server.
 5. On all storage zone controllers, restart the IIS server of all zone members.
 - a) Launch the CMD prompt and Run as Administrator.
 - b) Type `iisreset` then hit the **Enter** key. If successful, the prompt indicates “Internet services successfully restarted.”
 - c) Verify the registry settings on the primary storage zones controller are correct after the upgrade.
 6. After the upgrade installation, choose to Launch the storage zones Configuration page on any zone member to log in and modify any configuration settings.
 - To return to the storage zones controller console at any time, open <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx>. After you click **Finish** or return to the storage zones controller console, the Logon page opens.

Note:

Keep in mind that in order to login to the storage zone controller configuration page, you need to use an application specific password. If you need to create a new application specific password, see the following support article: [Create an application specific password](#).

- To change any of the displayed information, select **Modify**, make your changes, and select **Save**.

Note:

Verify data transfers to each storage zone controller are functional before ending the maintenance window.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q1: Why should I upgrade to SZC v6.0?

A: V6.0 offers improved performance, security, and system reliability, especially for large-scale deployments. The 64-bit upgrade and .NET Core base ensure future scalability and fast patching cycles.

Q2: Is the upgrade process different from earlier versions?

A: Yes. The installation and update flow has been redesigned for a smoother experience. The CLI and configuration management have also been improved.

Q3: Do I need to uninstall V5 before V6 upgrade?

A: Each run of V6 install (fresh or update) is effectively a clean install of all binaries/windows services/IIS sites, each install or update will effectively uninstall previous version and install new one as opposed to try to do in place update of binaries.

Q4: What are the .NET Core benefits for SZC?

A: .NET Core brings:

- Improved Performance
- Better memory handling
- Long-term support
- Rapid patching for security vulnerabilities

Q5: Will SZC v6.0 support all current workloads and file types?

A: Yes. The upgrade is fully backward compatible for existing SZC workloads and enhances performance for high-volume environments.

Q6: Are any features or components deprecated in v6.0?

A: Yes. Deprecated and outdated components which are not in use have been removed for leaner performance and security. This may impact any unsupported or legacy custom integrations.

Q7: How does v6.0 improve security posture?

A: V6.0 removes old vulnerabilities by updating all internal packages and shifting to a modern, patch-friendly .NET Core base. It also minimizes attack surfaces by removing legacy dependencies.

Manage storage zones controllers

July 2, 2025

After you install your primary and any secondary storage zones controllers, use the following procedures to manage the controllers and prepare them for disaster recovery.

To open the storage zones controller console, go to <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx> or start the configuration tool from the Start menu.

Manage storage zones controller

- [Join a secondary storage zones controller to a storage zone](#)
- [Change the address or passphrase of a primary storage zones controller](#)
- [Demote and promote storage zones controllers](#)
- [Disable, delete, or redeploy a storage zones controller](#)
- [Transfer files to a new network share](#)
- [Back up a primary storage zones controller configuration](#)
- [Recover a primary storage zones controller configuration](#)
- [Replace a primary storage zones controller](#)
- [Prepare storage zones controller for file recovery](#)
- [Recover files and folders from your ShareFile Data backup](#)
- [Reconcile the ShareFile cloud with a storage zone](#)
- [Configure antivirus scans of uploaded files](#)
- [Migrate ShareFile Data](#)
- [Connector favorites](#)

Join a secondary storage zones controller to a storage zone

July 2, 2025

To configure a storage zone for high availability, connect at least two storage zones controllers to it. To do that, you must:

1. Install a primary storage zones controller and create a zone (as described in [Install a storage zones controller and create a storage zone](#)).
2. Install storage zones controller on a second server and join that controller to the same zone.

Storage zones controllers belonging to the same zone must use the same file share for storage.

In a high availability deployment the secondary servers are independent, fully functioning storage zones controllers. The storage zones control subsystem randomly chooses a storage zones controller to handle operation requests, including upload, download, copy, and delete operations.

If the primary server goes offline, you can easily promote a secondary server to primary. You can also demote a server from primary to secondary.

1. Open a web browser on the server to be a secondary storage zones controller. Then open <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx>, and log on.
2. Click **Join existing zone** and select the storage zone.
3. Enter the requested information and then click **Register**.

For primary zone controller, you can enter just the host name or IP address, and ShareFile will fill in the full URL. To test a URL, enter it into the browser's address field. If the URL is correct, a ShareFile banner page appears. For standard zones: If the URL is incorrect and you specified https, verify that you are using valid, trusted public SSL certificates.

4. If you are using a proxy server for the primary storage zones controller, specify the proxy server for the secondary controller, as described in [Specify a proxy server for storage zones](#).
5. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

A secondary storage zones controller inherits the configuration of the primary controller during startup.

Change the address or passphrase of a primary storage zones controller

July 2, 2025

Note:

Only the account administrator can make address or passphrase changes.

To specify a different external or local address for a primary storage zones controller

You can change the external address of a primary storage zones controller by using this procedure or other server management tools.

1. On the primary storage zone controller server, open the **Configuration Page** or navigate to: <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx>.
2. Login to Configuration Page with ShareFile administrator credentials.
3. On the Data tab select **Modify**.
4. Specify the new **External Address** or **Local Address** and then select **Save Changes**.
5. Repeat steps on all zone members.
6. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

To change the passphrase of a primary storage zones controller

Note:

The current passphrase is needed to change the passphrase of a storage zones controller.

1. Open the storage zones configuration page: <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx>.
2. Click **Modify**.
3. Specify a passphrase to be used to protect your file encryption key. Be sure to archive the passphrase and encryption key in a secure location.

The passphrase is not the same as your account password and cannot be recovered if lost. If you lose the passphrase, you cannot reinstall storage zones, join additional storage zones controllers to the storage zone, or recover the storage zone if the server fails.

Note:

The encryption key appears in the root of the shared storage path. Losing the encryption key file immediately breaks access to all storage zone files.

4. If you changed the passphrase on the primary server: Log on to the storage zones configuration page for each of the other members and enter the passphrase when prompted.
You must use the same passphrase for each storage zones controller in a zone.
5. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

Demote and promote storage zones controllers

May 7, 2026

In a high availability deployment the secondary servers are independent, fully functioning storage zones controllers. To maintain or replace a primary storage zones controller, demote it first and then promote a secondary controller. If the primary server goes offline, you can promote a secondary server to primary.

1. To demote a primary storage zones controller:
 - a) Open `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\storage-center.settings.json`
 - b) Set **storage-center:isPrimaryConfigServer** to false.
 - c) Set **storage-center:PrimaryConfigServiceUrl** to the URL of the server that will be the new primary storage zones controller, using the form `https://IPAddress` or `https://hostname/ConfigService/`.
 - d) Restart the IIS server of all zone members.
2. To promote a secondary storage zones controller:
 - a) Open: `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\storage-center.settings.json`
 - b) Set **storage-center:isPrimaryConfigServer** to true.
 - c) Set **storage-center:isPrimaryConfigServerUrl** to `http://localhost/ConfigService/`.
 - d) Restart the IIS server of all zone members.
3. Modify all additional secondary storage zones controllers:
 - a) Open `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\storage-center.settings.json`
 - b) Set **storage-center:PrimaryConfigServiceUrl** to the URL of the server that will be the new primary storage zones controller using the form `https://IPAddress/` or `https://hostname/ConfigService/`.
 - c) Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

Disable, delete, or redeploy a storage zones controller

February 9, 2026

To disable a storage zones controller

Note:

Use this procedure if each storage zones controller has a different external address. Disable a controller from the enterprise grade Application Delivery Controller of your choice interface if you use the same external address for all storage zones controllers.

Disable a storage zones controller before taking the server off-line for maintenance.

1. In the ShareFile web interface, click **Admin** and then click **Storage zones**.
2. Click the zone name and then click the storage zones controller host name.
3. Clear the enabled check box and then click **Save Changes**.
4. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

To delete a storage zones controller

Deleting a storage zones controller does not delete the data or SCKeys.txt. If you are deleting a primary storage zones controller, demote it before continuing.

1. In the ShareFile web interface, click **Admin** and then click **Storage zones**.
2. Click the zone name and then click the storage zones controller host name.
3. Click **Delete**.
4. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

To redeploy a storage zones controller

No information is lost when you redeploy a storage zones controller.

1. Uninstall storage zones from the server.
2. In the ShareFile web interface, click **Admin > Storage zones**, and then select your zone. Do not delete the zone.
3. Select the storage zones controller and delete it.
4. Install storage zones. Do not register it yet.
5. Run the storage zones controller configuration wizard to join the storage zones controller to a zone and complete the registration.
6. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

Transfer files to a new network share

December 9, 2025

Before setting up a new network share for private data storage:

Requirements

- Storage zones controllers belonging to the same storage zone must use the same file share for storage.
- Storage zones controllers access the share using the IIS Account Pool user. By default, application pools operate under the Network Service user account, which has low-level user rights. A storage zones controller uses the Network Service account by default.
- The Network Service account must have **full** access to this storage location.
- Disable storage zone controllers for new uploads before transferring any data to the new share. In the web application, navigate to **Account settings > StorageZones**. Select the zone name. Under **Storage Centers**, select each host server. To terminate traffic to each host server, deselect the option **Enabled** under **Server Settings**.

1. Open the storage zones configuration page: <http://localhost/configservice/login.aspx>.
2. Click **Modify**.
3. In **Storage Location**, enter the UNC path to your network share, in the form `\\server\share` and then click **Save**.

Caution:

Storage zones controller overwrites any data in this path with a proprietary storage format. As a best practice, never specify a path to a location with file data. Reserve this storage location for storage zones for ShareFile Data only.

4. If the credentials for the UNC path of your new network share location differ from the previous one, specify the Storage Logon and Storage Password.
5. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.
6. Log in to the configuration page of all zone members.
7. Copy the entire directory structure, including SCkeys.txt, to the new server.

Back up a primary storage zones controller configuration

December 18, 2025

A storage zones controller is installed on your local site and you are responsible for backing it up. To fully protect your deployment, you should take a snapshot of the storage zones controller server, back up your configuration, and [Prepare storage zones controller for file recovery](#).

It is critical that you back up your configuration as described in this topic. For example, if you do not have a backup and someone accidentally deletes a zone, you cannot recover the folders and files in that zone.

The Storage Zone Controller CLI tool can be used to back up and restore a primary storage zones controller configuration settings. Your backup includes configuration information for zones, storage zones for ShareFile Data, storage zone connector for SharePoint, and storage zone connector for Network File Shares.

The backup and restore commands require the user context to be changed to the Network Service account using the PSEXec tool, which can be downloaded from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/psexec>.

To be able to run commands that require impersonation, you can:

- Use the `ps-exec-location` command parameter to specify the location of the `PsExec.exe` / `PsExec64.exe` executable, or
- Place `PsExec.exe`/`PsExec64.exe` next to the Storage Zone Controller CLI tool executable (`C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Cli`), or
- Start CMD or PowerShell using PSEXec and run the Storage Zone Controller CLI tool in the impersonated CMD/PowerShell session.

To start impersonated Powershell session, in the command window, run one the following commands: `PsExec.exe -i -u "NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService" C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell`

Note:

These steps do not apply to a secondary storage zones controller. To recover a secondary storage zones controller, reinstall the storage zone controller on the server and then join the server to the primary storage zones controller.

1. Open Command Prompt as an **Administrator**.
2. Navigate to the CLI Utility folder:
`cd C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Cli`
3. To see available options run:
`.\SzcCli.exe config backup -h`
4. To create a backup file run config backup command. Example:
`.\SzcCli.exe config backup --output C:\szcbackup\`

Command parameters:

Parameters	Description	Examples
-output	Backup file name and/or location.	C:\szcbackup\ C:\szcbackup\szc-backup.zip
-ps-exec-location	PsExec location if differs from current directory. [default: C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\cli]	C:\PSTools\PsExec64.exe C:\PSTools\PsExec.exe
-, -h, -help	Show help and usage information	N/A

To restore a primary storage zones controller configuration, see [Recover a primary storage zones controller configuration](#).

Recover a primary storage zones controller configuration

July 2, 2025

The backup and restore commands require the user context to be changed to the Network Service account using the PSEXec tool, which can be downloaded from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/psexec>.

To be able to run commands that require impersonation, you can:

- Use the ps-exec-location command parameter to specify the location of the PsExec.exe/PsExec64.exe executable, or
- Place PsExec.exe/PsExec64.exe next to the Storage Zone Controller CLI tool executable (C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\cli), or
- Start CMD or PowerShell using PSEXec and run the Storage Zone Controller CLI tool in the impersonated CMD/PowerShell session.
 - To start impersonated Powershell session, in the command window, run one the following commands:

```
PsExec.exe -i -u "NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService" C:\Windows\
SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell
```

Storage zones controller provides these options for disaster recovery when a primary storage zones controller is deleted or fails:

- If a secondary storage zones controller is available, promote the secondary controller to a primary one.
- If a secondary storage zones controller is not available and you backed up your primary storage zones controller configuration (as described in [Back up a primary storage zones controller configuration](#)), recover the primary storage zones controller from the backup file.
- If you do not have a backup of your primary storage zones controller configuration and all of your storage zones controllers are accidentally deleted or become unusable, only partial recovery is possible. You can recover zones and the configuration for storage zones for ShareFile Data, but not storage zones connectors.

To recover a primary storage zones controller from a backup file

Note:

These steps apply only to a primary storage zones controller. To recover a secondary storage zones controller, reinstall the storage zones controller on the server and then join the server to the primary storage zones controller.

1. Open Command Prompt as an Administrator.

2. Navigate to the CLI Utility folder:

```
cd C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Cli
```

3. To see available options run:

```
.\SzcCli.exe config restore -h
```

4. To restore configuration run config restore command.

Usage:

```
.\SzcCli.exe config restore <backup-path> <passphrase> [options]
```

Arguments:

Argument	Description	Examples
<backup-path>	Backup file name and location.	C:\szcbackup\szc-backup.zip
<passphrase>	Backup file passphrase.	N/A

Options:

Options	Description	Examples
<code>--force</code>	Overwrite existing configuration if any [default: False]	N/A
<code>--ps-exec-location</code>	PsExec location if differs from current directory. [default: C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0\Cli\PsExec.exe]	C:\PSTools\PsExec64.exe C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0\Cli\PsExec.exe
<code>-?, -h, --help</code>	Show help and usage information	N/A

Example:

```
.\SzcCli.exe config restore C:\szcbackup\backup-6.0.0-2024-12-04-13-06-15.zip SZCPassphrase --force
```

To recover a primary storage zones controller without a backup file

1. Open Command Prompt as an Administrator.
2. Navigate to the CLI Utility folder:
cd C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Cli
3. To see available options run:
.\SzcCli.exe config recovery -h
4. To recover configuration run config recovery command.
5. You may need to restart IIS and StorageZone Controller services.

Usage:

```
.\SzcCli.exe config recovery [options]
```

Option:

Option	Description	Examples
<code>-ps-exec-location</code>	PsExec location if differs from current directory.[default: C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0\Cli\PsExec.exe]	C:\PSTools\PsExec64.exe C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0\Cli\PsExec.exe

Option	Description	Examples
<code>--account-url</code>	Account's URL	https://%subdomain%.sharefile.com
<code>--zone-id</code>	Zone ID (right-click your zone from ShareFileaccount Admin -> Storage Zones and copy the zoneid from the link address. eg zae4fb8c-8520-478f-8f87-aa589a8fd181)	zae4fb8c-8520-478f-8f87-aa589a8fd181
<code>--sf-user</code>	ShareFile User Name	
<code>--sf-password</code>	ShareFile Password	
<code>--storage-zone-location</code>	Storage location (only needed if your zone has StorageZone for ShareFile Data enabled)	
<code>--passphrase</code>	Config Passphrase	
<code>--storage-user</code>	Username to access storage location (only needed if your zone has StorageZone for ShareFile Data enabled and your storage location requires authentication)	
<code>--storage-password</code>	Password to access storage location (only needed if your zone has StorageZone for ShareFile Data enabled and your storage location requires authentication)	
<code>--azure-account</code>	Azure account name (only needed if your zone data is stored in a Windows Azure storage container)	
<code>--azure-secret-key</code>	Azure secret key (only needed if your zone data is stored in a Windows Azure storage container)	

Option	Description	Examples
--azure-container	Azure container name (only needed if your zone data is stored in a Windows Azure storage container)	
--s3-access-key	S3 access key ID (only needed if your zone data is stored in a Amazon S3 storage container)	
--s3-secret-key	S3 secret key ID (only needed if your zone data is stored in a Amazon S3 storage container)	
--s3-container	S3 container/bucket name (only needed if your zone data is stored in a Amazon S3 storage container)	
--s3-endpoint	S3-compatible storage endpoint address (only needed if your zone data is stored in a S3-compatible storage container)	
--s3-force-path-style	Indicates whether S3-compatible storage should use path style for container addresses (only needed if your zone data is stored in a S3-compatible storage container)	
--storage-center-id	StorageCenter ID (right-click your StorageCenter from Admin -> Storage Zones -> Your Zone -> Your StorageCenter and copy the id from the link address. e.g. scd344cf-8043-4ce2-974b-8f9cd83e2978)	scd344cf-8043-4ce2-974b-8f9cd83e2978

Example:

```
1 .\SzcCli.exe config recovery --ps-exec-location "%PsExec path%" --  
account-url "https://%subdomain%.sharefile.com" --zone-id %zone id%
```

```
--sf-user %ShareFile user email% --sf-password %ShareFile user password% --passphrase %passphrase% --storage-center-id %storage center id% --storage-zone-location "%storage location path%" --storage-user %domain username% --storage-password %domain user password%
```

```
1 .\SzcCli.exe config recovery --ps-exec-location "%PsExec path%" --account-url "https://%subdomain%.sharefile.com" --zone-id %zone id% --sf-user %ShareFile user email% --sf-password %ShareFile user password% --passphrase %passphrase% --storage-center-id %storage center id% --azure-account %Azure account% --azure-secret-key %Azure secret key% --azure-container %Azure blob container%
```

```
1 .\SzcCli.exe config recovery --ps-exec-location "%PsExec path%" --account-url "https://%subdomain%.sharefile.com" --zone-id %zone id% --sf-user %ShareFile user email% --sf-password %ShareFile user password% --passphrase %passphrase% --storage-center-id %storage center id% --s3-access-key %Amazon access key% --s3-secret-key %Amazon secret key% --s3-container %Amazon S3 bucket%
```

Replace a primary storage zones controller

July 2, 2025

To replace a primary storage zones controller with one that is in a different location, such as on a different domain, use the backup and restore procedures. The following steps ensure that your configuration settings and all of your data is transferred.

1. Create a backup file for your existing storage zones controller configuration. See [Back up a primary storage zones controller configuration](#).
2. Install, but do not configure, a storage zones controller in the new network location.
3. Import the backed-up configuration onto the new controller. See [Recover a primary storage zones controller configuration](#).
4. Copy your data to the new network share, log on to the configuration console for the new storage zones controller, and enter the new storage path information. See [Transfer files to a new network share](#).
5. In the new storage zones controller configuration console, update the external URL of the controller. See [Change the address or passphrase of a primary storage zones controller](#).

Prepare storage zones controller for file recovery

July 2, 2025

Warning:

The ShareFile recovery feature does not automatically back up your persistent storage location. You are responsible for choosing a backup utility and running it every 1 to 7 days.

How you prepare for file recovery depends on where your data is stored:

- **A supported third-party storage system** —If you use a third-party storage system with storage zones controller, your third-party storage is redundant and a local backup is not required. However, be aware that a ShareFile user who deletes a file has the ability to recover the file from the Recycle Bin for a brief period. A file cannot be recovered from the ShareFile Recycle Bin after 45 days. After the recovery period, the file is removed from the zone and therefore from the redundant third-party storage. If that recovery time is not adequate, consider one of these solutions:
 - To prevent StorageZone Controller File Cleanup service from purging the actual file from your on premise storage location, change the value of the `delete-queue-producer-task:RecycleBinRetentionDays` setting in `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\file-delete-service.settings.json`. For more information, refer to [Customize storage cache operations](#). Keep in mind that increasing the retention time also increases the amount of third-party storage needed.
 - Create a local back up your StorageZone files every seven days and determine the appropriate retention policy for the backups.
- **On-premises storage** —If you use a locally-maintained share for private data storage, you are responsible for backing up your on-premises storage zones controller local file storage and registry entries. ShareFile archives the corresponding file metadata that resides in the ShareFile cloud for 3 years.

Important: To protect against data loss, it is critical that you take a snapshot of your storage zones controller server, [back up its configuration](#), and back up your local file storage.

After you prepare your storage zones controller for file recovery as described in this topic, you can use the ShareFile Administrator console to:

- Browse your storage zones for ShareFile Data records for a particular date and time and then tag any files and folders that you want to restore. ShareFile adds the tagged items to a recovery queue. You then run a recovery script to restore the files from your backup to the persistent storage location.

For more information, refer to [Recover files and folders from your ShareFile Data backup](#).

- Reconcile the metadata stored on the ShareFile cloud with your on-premises storage when you cannot recover data from your on-premises storage. The ShareFile reconcile feature permanently removes from the ShareFile cloud the metadata for files that are no longer in a storage zone on a specified date and time.

For more information, refer to [Reconcile the ShareFile cloud with a storage zone](#)

Prerequisites

- A dedicated physical or virtual machine with 2 CPUs and 4 GB RAM
- Windows Server 2012 R2 (Datacenter, Standard, or Essentials)
- Windows Server 2016
- Windows Server 2019
- Windows PowerShell (32-bit and 64-bit versions).
- PsExec.exe - PsExec enables you to launch PowerShell using the network service account. You can also use PsExec to schedule recovery tasks. Download PsExec.exe from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/psexec> and follow the installation instructions on that page.

Summary of files used for disaster recovery

The following files, located in (storage zones controller installation location)\<version>\Tools\Disaster Recovery, are used for disaster recovery.

File name	Description
DoRecovery.ps1	PowerShell script executed by Windows Task Scheduler to handle the recovery process. This file stores the file backup and storage locations.
Recovery.psm1	PowerShell module that handles the recovery queue operations.
recovery.log	Log file that stores the output of a recovery process.
recoveryerror.log	Log file that stores the errors in the recovery process.

File name	Description
LitJson.dll	A .Net library to handle conversions from and to JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) strings.

To set up the backup folder

On the backup server, create the folder where you will back up the persistentstorage folder.

The storage zones for ShareFile Data file backup should follow the same layout as the storage zones controller persistent storage.

If your backup location does not follow the same layout as the storage zones controller persistent storage, you must perform an additional step during the recovery process to copy files from the backup location to the location that you specify in the Recovery PowerShell script.

Storage layout

Backup layout

```
1  \\\\PrimaryStorageIP
2  \\StorageLocation
3  \\persistentstorage
4  \\sf-us-1
5  \\a024f83e-b147-437e-9f28-e7d03634af42
6  \\fi3d85dc\_1d6c\_49b0\_8faa\_1f36ef3d83b5
7  \\fi7d5cbb\_93c8\_43f0\_a664\_74f27e72bc83
8  \\fi47cd7e\_64c4\_47be\_beb7\_1207c93c1270
9
10 \\\\BackupStorageIP
11 \\BackupLocation
12 \\persistentstorage
13 \\sf-us-1
14 \\a024f83e-b147-437e-9f28-e7d03634af42
15 \\fi3d85dc\_1d6c\_49b0\_8faa\_1f36ef3d83b5
16 \\fi7d5cbb\_93c8\_43f0\_a664\_74f27e72bc83
17 \\fi47cd7e\_64c4\_47be\_beb7\_1207c93c1270
```

Important:

The ShareFile recovery feature does not automatically back up your persistent storage location.

You are responsible for choosing a backup utility and running it every 1 to 7 days.

To customize the recovery PowerShell script for your location

The DoRecovery.ps1 PowerShell script is executed by the task scheduler to handle the recovery process. This file includes the file backup and storage locations which you must specify for your

site.

1. On the storage zones controller, navigate to the recovery PowerShell script:

`C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Tools\Disaster Recovery\DoRecovery.ps1`

1. Edit the script as follows:
 - a. Set the `$backupRoot` parameter to point to the UNC path of your backup location. For example: `$backupRoot = "\\10.10.10.11\YourBackupLocation\persistentstorage"`
 - b. Set the `$storageRoot` parameter to point to the UNC path of your storage zones controller persistent storage. For example: `$storageRoot = "\\10.10.10.10\StorageLocation\persistentstorage"`

To test the recovery process

1. Create a test file and upload it to ShareFile.
2. After a hour or so, verify that the file appears in persistent storage (in the path specified for `$backupRoot`).
3. Delete the file from ShareFile: In the ShareFile administrator tool, click **Recycle Bin**, select the file, and then click **Delete Permanently**.
4. Delete the file from the persistent storage.

This step recreates the action that ShareFile would perform 45 days after the file is deleted.

5. In the ShareFile administrator tool, go to **Admin > Storage zones**, click the zone and then click **Recover Files**.
6. Click in the **Recovery Date** text box and select a date and time before the file was deleted and after it was uploaded.

The file list for the storage zone on the specified date and time appears.

7. Select the check box for the file.
8. Select the folder to contain the restored files and then click **Restore**.

The file is added to the recover queue and is ready to be restored. When the file is recovered successfully, the screen changes to show the folder that now contains the recovered file.

9. To recover the file:
 - a. Open a Command Prompt window as administrator.
 - b. Navigate to the location of PsExec.exe and then type:

```
1  `` `
2  .\PsExec.exe -i -u "NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService" "C:\Program Files
   \PowerShell\7\pwsh.exe"
3  `` `
```

c. In the PowerShell window, navigate to:

```
cd C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Tools\Disaster
Recovery
```

d. Run the recovery script:

```
.\DoRecovery.ps1
```

The PowerShell window will include the message “Item recovered”. The file is added to the persistent storage location.

10. Download the restored file from the ShareFile web site.

Related PowerShell commands

The following PowerShell commands support disaster recovery.

- **Get-RecoveryPendingFileIDs**

Gets the list of file IDs needed for recovery. For syntax and parameters, use this command:

```
Get-Help Get-RecoveryPendingFileIDs -full
```

- **Set-RecoveryQueueItemsStatus**

Sets a status for all or specified items in the recovery queue. This overwrites the existing recovery status in the queue. For syntax and parameters, use this command:

```
Get-Help Set-RecoveryQueueItemsStatus -full
```

To create and schedule a task for recovery

In the event a scheduled recovery task is needed, follow the steps below.

1. Start Windows Task Scheduler and in the **Actions** pane click **Create Task**.
2. On the **General** tab:
 - a. Type a meaningful name for the task.
 - b. Under **Security options**, click **Change User or Group**, and specify the user to run the task, either Network Service or a named user that has write permissions to the storage location.

- c. From the **Configure for** menu, select the operating system of the server where the task will be run.
3. To create a trigger, on the **Triggers** tab, click **New**.
4. For **Begin the task**, choose **On a schedule** and then specify a schedule.
5. To create an action, on the **Actions** tab, click **New**.
 - a. For **Action**, choose **Start a program** and specify the full path to the program. For example: `C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe`.
 - b. For **Add arguments**, type: `/c "C:\ProgramFiles\PowerShell\7\pwsh.exe -File .\DoRecovery.ps1">> .\recovery.log 2>>.\recoveryerror.log`
 - c. For **Start in**, specify the Disaster Recovery folder in the storage zones controller installation location. For example: `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Tools\Disaster Recovery`

Delete Service Default Period

As of StorageZone Controller 6.0, the Delete Service timer will be set to 45 days. The 45 day default period will overwrite any previous settings. To modify the default period, edit `file-delete-service.settings.json` at `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs`

```
1 "delete-queue-producer-task": {
2
3   ...,
4   "RecycleBinRetentionDays": 45,
5   ...
6 }
```

Modify Delete Service Default Period After Upgrade

Upon a clean installation of the storage zones controller, the DeleteService will run every 8 hours to clean up temporary files and folders. To modify the timer, edit the `file-delete-service.settings.json` file at the following location: `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs`

```
1 "delete-queue-producer-task": {
2
3   ...,
4   "Period": "08:00:00",
5   ...
6 }
7 ,
8 "delete-queue-processor-task": {
```

```
9
10 ... ,
11 "Period": "08:00:00",
12 ...
13 }
```

Recover files and folders from your ShareFile Data backup

July 2, 2025

The ShareFile Administrator console enables you to browse your storage zones for ShareFile Data records for a particular date and time and tag any files and folders that you want to restore. ShareFile adds the tagged items to a recovery queue. You can then run the provided script to restore the files from a backup to the storage location.

Important:

Be sure to use PowerShell 7 for this procedure.

Prerequisites

- Complete the setup and testing described in [Prepare storage zones controller for file recovery](#). The setup includes instructions for creating a folder to contain the recovered files.
1. In the ShareFile web interface, click **Admin** and then click **Storage zones**.
 2. Click the zone name and then click **Recover** Files.
 3. Click in the **Recovery Date** text box and select a date and time.
The file list for the storage zone on the specified date and time appears.
 4. Select the check box for each file to restore and then click Restore.
 5. Select the folder to contain the restored files and then click Restore.
The folder list shows a spinning icon to indicate that the recovery is in process.
 6. If your backup location does not follow the same layout as the storage zone persistent storage, copy the files from the backup location to the location you specified when editing DoRecovery.ps1.
 7. The DoRecovery.ps1 PowerShell script is unsigned, so you might need to change your PowerShell execution policy for this procedure.

- a) Determine if your PowerShell execution policy allows you to run local, unsigned scripts. In a PowerShell window: `Get-ExecutionPolicy`
For example, a policy of RemoteSigned, Unrestricted, or Bypass allows you to run unsigned scripts.
 - b) To change your PowerShell execution policy: `Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned`
8. Set the user context for this PowerShell session. In a command window, run one of the following commands.

- If using the default Network Service account:

```
1 PsExec.exe -i -u "NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService" C:\ProgramFiles\PowerShell\7\pwsh.exe
```

- If using a named user for the storage zones controller application pool:

```
1 PsExec.exe -i -u "domain\username" C:\ProgramFiles\PowerShell\7\pwsh.exe
```

A PowerShell window opens.

9. Recover the file:

- a) Open a Command Prompt window as administrator.
- b) Navigate to the location of PsExec.exe and enter:

```
1 PsExec.exe -i -u "NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService" C:\ProgramFiles\PowerShell\7\pwsh.exe
```

- c) In the PowerShell window, navigate to:

```
cd c:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\6.0.0\Tools\DisasterRecovery
```

- d) Run the recovery script:

```
.\DoRecovery.ps1
```

The PowerShell window will include the message “Item recovered”. Recovered files are copied from the backup to the persistent storage location. After you refresh the console, the spinning icons disappear from the ShareFile web interface for files successfully recovered.

If a file that is deleted from the ShareFile web application has not yet been deleted by the storage zones controller delete service, the file is still in the persistent storage location. In that case, file recovery is immediate and a spinning icon does not appear in the ShareFile web interface.

If you cannot recover a file, refer to the help file provided in the Disaster Recovery folder.

Reconcile the ShareFile cloud with a storage zone

July 2, 2025

A problem, such as a disk failure, that causes data loss in your local storage results in an inconsistent state between your local storage and the metadata stored in the ShareFile cloud. You can automatically reconcile those differences so that metadata for files no longer in your storage zone on a specified date and time are permanently removed from the ShareFile cloud.

Caution:

Perform a reconcile only if you have irrecoverable data loss in your local file storage. A reconcile permanently erases the metadata from the ShareFile cloud for any files that are not found in your local file storage as of the date and time that you specify.

1. Click **Admin** and then click **Storage zones**.
2. Click the zone name and then click **Reconcile Files**.
3. Click in the **Reconcile Date** text box and select a date and time.
4. Click **Reconcile**. A confirmation dialog box appears.

Windows Server 2012R2 Migration Guide for ShareFile storage zones

February 3, 2026

Important:

Microsoft is ending support for Windows Server 2012R2 on October 10, 2023. It is important to migrate your server to a newer version before the end of support date.

This article provides guidance on how to migrate your ShareFile Storage Zone server from Windows Server 2012R2 to a newer version.

To migrate to a newer version of Windows Server, you must add a secondary storage zone controller to the new server and then promote it as the primary controller.

System requirements

The Storage Zones Controller Server supports the following versions:

- Windows Server 2016
- Windows Server 2019
- Windows Server 2022

Instructions

Note:

The following steps **DO NOT** cover migrating the ShareFile Data Repository. If you have the Share-File Data Repository on the same server as the storage zone controller you are planning to migrate or have a storage zone data repository on a File Server running Windows Server 2012R2 to migrate, see [Transfer files to a new network share](#) for more information.

Step 1 - Prepare the new server for the ShareFile Storage Zone Controller

Prepare the new server using the steps provided in [Prepare your server for ShareFile data](#).

Step 2 - Install the Storage Zone Controller on the new server and add it as Secondary

After preparing the new server for ShareFile, you need to add it to the storage zone as a secondary server. See [Join a secondary storage zones controller to a storage zone](#) for more information.

Step 3 - Promote the new server to Primary, demote the old server to Secondary

After adding the new server as secondary, the next step is to promote it to primary. The older server must also be demoted to secondary. For more information on this step, see [Demote and promote storage zones controllers](#).

Note:

ShareFile recommends that you test the functionality of the new storage zone server on its own, without using the older server as a secondary. You can do this by temporarily disabling the older server. For more information, see [To disable a storage zone controller](#)

Step 4 (optional) - Add additional secondary servers

If necessary, for each additional secondary server, return to [Step 2 - Install the Storage Zone Controller on the new server and add it as Secondary](#).

Step 5 - Delete the old storage zone controller server from the ShareFile Admin Portal

Once the Storage Zone servers have successfully migrated, the older servers can be deleted from the ShareFile Admin Portal. See [To delete a storage zones controller](#) for more information.

Configure antivirus scans of uploaded files

July 2, 2025

Run SFAntivirus as a Network Service using PSEXec:

Clients updating to SZ 4.2 or later with existing scheduled tasks linking to SFAntivirus need to change the user level that the tool runs at from local administrator to system network service.

To obtain Network Service Rights, use PSEXec to launch PowerShell (x86) under the same user context as the storage zones controller and obtain Network Service Rights using the following command:

```
PSEXec.exe -i -u "NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService"C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell
```

Use ICAP for AV scans instead of command line tools

Storage zones controller 5.3 and later support the use of the ICAP protocol with antivirus scanning platforms that have been coded to the RFC standard for ICAP. Customers can still use the CLI method if they want. This feature is supported for tenant zones as of storage zones controller 5.0.1 and later.

To enable an ICAP AV scanner on your storage zone controller, navigate to the storage zones controller configuration page.

Select the **Enable Antivirus Integration** check box and enter the address of your antivirus server in the **ICAP RESPMOD URL** field. This is the URL of the ICAP response modification service: **ICAP://SERVER/RESPMOD**.

Click **Test Connectivity** to confirm your setting.

AV command-line integration into Scan Service

Prerequisites

- Before installing or upgrading storage zones controller 5.2, ensure that you stop or delete the existing command-line AV if it is running as a scheduled task or a cron.
- Install .NET 4.6.2 (or later) on a host machine.

The Scan Service in the on-premises storage zones controller includes support for using a command-line AV Tool, like the Symantec command-line AV Scan. In addition, the Scan Service provides scans with ICAP supported antivirus products.

To enable this feature, change `antivirus-file-scan-task:UseCommandLineScanner` value to 'true' in the `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\antivirus-service.settings.json`.

Command-line tool specific configuration

The upgrade or new installation of storage zones controller 6.0 includes a new configuration file:

`C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\antivirus-service.settings.json`

This file handles the necessary settings for the AV command line.

The configuration key values are explained below with example values included.

- Set this point to your command-line app.

```
"antivirus-file-scan-task:CommandLineScannerSettings:FileToRun":  
"c:\\\\vscan\\scan.exe"
```

- Check the documentation for the command-line app to see what options or switches it supports and then add them in this location.

```
"antivirus-file-scan-task:CommandLineScannerSettings:CommandLineParameters":  
"/ALL /ANALYZE /MIME/NOMEM /NORENAME /SECURE ",
```

- Include the output values that indicate a clean scan.

```
"antivirus-file-scan-task:CommandLineScannerSettings:ReturnCodesForCleanFiles":  
"0, 19",
```

- Include output values that indicate infected file.

```
"antivirus-file-scan-task:CommandLineScannerSettings:ReturnCodesForInfectedFiles":  
"12, 13",
```

- Include output values that indicate not scanned files.

```
"antivirus-file-scan-task:CommandLineScannerSettings:ReturnCodesForNotScannedFiles":  
"2, 6, 8, 15,20, 21, 102"
```

Notes on enforcing max file size, excluding extensions

Before version 5.2, you could not enforce extension exclusion or maximum file size enforcement on the command-line AV. You could only do so on the ICAP Scan service. With version 6.0, the same settings that applied to the ICAP scan service regarding excluded extensions and max file size in bytes apply to the AV command-line service.

These settings were named as:

```
antivirus-file-scan-task:ExcludedExtensions
```

```
antivirus-file-scan-task:MaxFileSize
```

A new installation of storage zones controller 5.2 renames these settings to the following. The renamed settings reflect the fact that they are applicable both to ICAP-based AV and to the command-line AV.

```
<add key="exclude-extensions"value=""/>
```

```
<add key="max-file-size-bytes"value="0"/>
```

On an upgrade, these settings are not renamed. Although manual renames work, the same settings would also work for the AV command line in addition to ICAP.

```
<add key="icap-exclude-extensions"value=""/>
```

```
<add key="icap-max-file-size-bytes"value="0"/>
```

Migrate ShareFile data

July 2, 2025

There are multiple ways to migrate ShareFile data from one on-premises zone to another.

- Migrate via Web Portal or User Management Tool
- Migrate via PowerShell Script
- Migrate via ZoneFix Tool

Prerequisites

- Make sure that the source zone is reachable from the destination zone and unblock the outbound connections to the source Storage Center.
- To test the connection between zones, access the source zone's external address by navigating to it in a browser on the destination zone. If the connection is successful, the ShareFile logo appears.

Migrate via Web Portal or User Management Tool

In the ShareFile web application, you can initiate the migration of data between zones for an individual user, or for a specific folder.

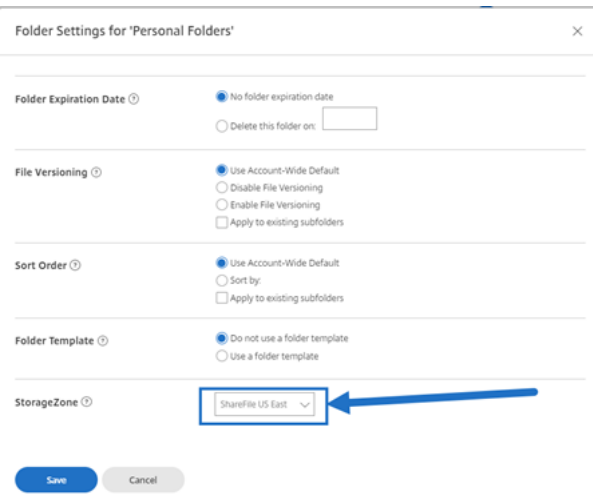
Important:

Saving the following changes immediately triggers an asynchronous migration operation to upload existing files to the new zone. New files uploaded to the folder during this migration period proceeds to the new zone.

Migrate data for a specific user - Navigate to **People**, then locate the **Employee** user. Click the user to view their profile page. Under **Storage Location**, select a new zone (if one has already been installed and configured.)



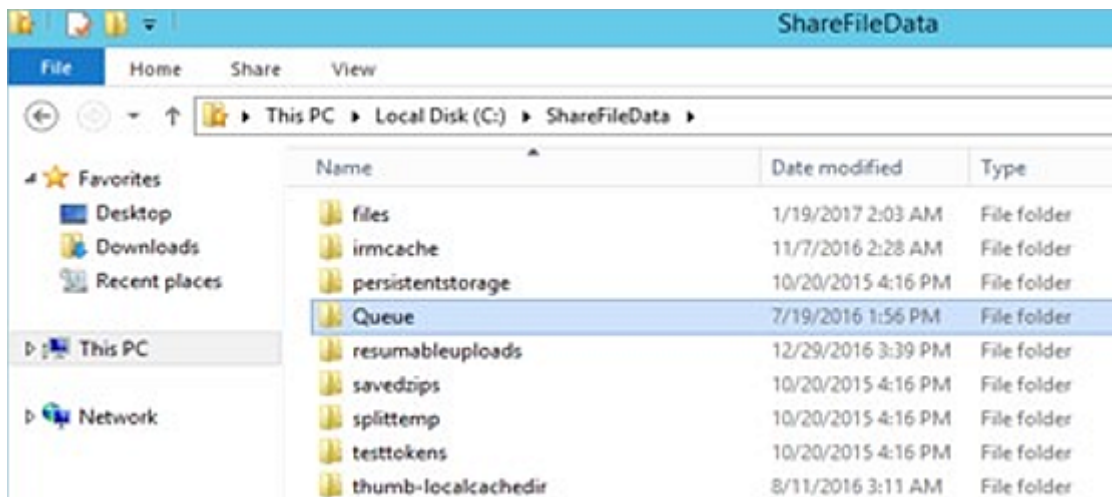
Migrate data for a specific folder - Navigate to the folder and access the **More Options** menu to the right of the folder name. Click **Advanced Folder Settings**. Using the menu, select a new zone.



Migration process

First, files queued for migration create a placeholder file in a **Queue** folder within the **Storage Location** of the original zone.

Once the placeholder file is successfully processed, the migrated file is deleted from the `persistentstorage` of the original zone and added to the `persistentstorage` of the new zone.



Migrate via PowerShell

The ShareFile PowerShell SDK allows users to download large folder structures from their original zone location and upload those folders to a new zone.

Requirements - PowerShell 4+ and .NET 4.x+ is required to run and install the SDK. PowerShell 5.x can be downloaded [here](#) as part of the Windows Management Framework 5.1.

Migrate via Zone Fix tool

The Zone Fix tool is a command line tool. Written by storage zones developers, the tool leverages the ShareFile API to target folder IDs for migration to a specific zone.

For optimal performance, this method is recommended for folders less than 2 GB in size.

Connector Favorites

July 2, 2025

As of storage zones controller 6.0, users can make connector folders as Favorites under **Network Shares** and **SharePoint Connectors** within the ShareFile WebApp.

Adding a Connector Folder to your Favorites is supported on ShareFile Mobile.

Manage storage zones for ShareFile data

July 2, 2025

You can use storage zones for ShareFile Data with or instead of the ShareFile-managed cloud.

Note:

If you are deleting a primary storage zone controller, demote it before continuing. For more information, see [Demote and promote storage zone controllers](#).

Move home folders and File Boxes between zones

Use the following steps to move home folders and File Boxes between zones. Alternatively, use the ShareFile User Management Tool to migrate users between zones.

1. Click **Home** and then navigate to the folder.
2. In the right navigation pane, click **Edit Folder Options**.
3. From the storage zone menu, select a zone and then click **Save**.

Create a folder in a storage zone

1. Click **Home** and then click **Folders**.
2. On the **Folder** tab, click **Add Folder**.
3. Specify the folder information. For **Storage Site**, select the storage zone where you want this folder and its contents to be stored.
4. Click **Create Folder**.
5. Configure the folder as usual. When you create a folder, you can choose whether to use the ShareFile-managed cloud storage or your local storage zone.

Rename or delete a storage zone

Important:

Before deleting a storage zone, back it up. Deleting a zone erases all files and folders in that zone and you cannot undo the operation.

1. Click **Admin** and then click **Storage zones**.
2. Click the zone name.
 - To rename the zone: Click **Edit Zone**, type a new name, and then click **Save Changes**.
 - To delete the zone: Click the zone name and then click **Delete Zone**.

Limitations

Storage zone controllers cannot be renamed/deleted if:

- **ShareFile data migration is in progress** - Complete the data migration before attempting to delete the storage zone.
- **ShareFile data exists on the zone** - Migrate or delete all existing data before attempting to delete the Storage Zone.

Customize storage cache operations

ShareFile user requests are managed with the storage zones controller. This includes: file uploads, downloads, and deletions. The storage zones controller then communicates with the connected storage. For example, if the connected storage is a supported third-party storage system and a ShareFile user uploads a file, the ShareFile client sends the file to the persistent storage cache. Storage zones controller then uploads the file to the third-party storage system.

Storage zones controller manages the persistent storage cache using configurable settings in `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\file-deleteservice.settings.json`. The settings that are specific to a supported third-party storage system are noted in this discussion.

For uploaded files:

- Storage zones controller places uploaded files in a persistent storage cache (the PersistentStorage folder).
- The following settings control the timing of delete service operations:
 - `delete-queue-processor-task: MinTempFilesDeletionAge` specifies the minimum time span between when a file was last accessed and when it can be deleted. Defaults to 1 day. Minimum setting is 8 hours.
 - `file-delete-service: OffPeakTimeOfDayStart` and `OffPeakTimeOfDayEnd` specify the start and stop times for file deletion. Defaults to 2 a.m. and 4 a.m.
 - `delete-queue-producer-task: Period` and `disk-spacethreshold-cleanup-task: Period` control the frequency of delete service operations. Please contact support if the default values (1 day) are not appropriate for your site.
- The delete services also manages folders that contain temporary items such as encryption keys and queued files. The delete service removes those items 24 hours after they are created.
- For supported third-party storage systems only:
 - The delete service determines whether a file in the storage cache has a corresponding blob in the supported third-party storage.

- By default, every 10 seconds (`disk-space-threshold-cleanup-task:Period`) the delete service determines if the storage cache has exceeded a disk threshold of 10 GB (`disk-space-threshold-cleanup-task:DiskSpaceDropoutThreshold`). If the threshold is exceeded, the delete service removes files that have not been accessed in the past hour (`disk-space-threshold-cleanup-task:CacheCleanupFileThresholdPeriodUnexpected`). Delete service runs as the result of normal scheduling (and not because the disk size reached the threshold). The service deletes files that have not been accessed in the past 24 hours (`delete-queue-processor-task:CacheCleanupFileThresholdPeriodNormal`) if the blob is in supported third-party storage. If the blob is not in the third-party storage, the file remains in the storage cache.

For downloaded files:

- When storage zones controller receives a download request, it downloads the file from the persistent storage cache if the file is there. If the file is not in that cache, the controller downloads the file from the third-party storage system to the persistent storage cache. The delete service removes files that have not been accessed for the past 24 hours (`delete-queue-processor-task:CacheCleanupFileThresholdPeriodNormal`).

For deleted files:

- The delete service gets from the ShareFile application a list of files that were deleted 45 days ago (`delete-queue-producer-task:RecycleBinRetentionDays`).
- The delete service then removes the corresponding files from the storage location or the corresponding objects from the third-party storage.

Delete Service default period

The Delete Service timer is set to 45 days. The 45 day default period overwrites any previous settings.

Note:

If the delete period is configured to less than 45 days, please contact support to reduce the number of days items are displayed in **Recycle Bin** so both time frames are equal.

1. To modify the default period, edit `file-delete-service.settings.json` at `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs`

```
1 "delete-queue-producer-task": {  
2  
3   ...,  
4 "RecycleBinRetentionDays": 45,
```

```
5 ...  
6 }
```

Create and manage storage zone connectors

May 11, 2026

Storage zone connectors provide access to documents and folders in:

- SharePoint sites, site collections, and document libraries
- Network file shares

Users with permission to view a connected resource can browse connected SharePoint sites, SharePoint libraries, and network file shares from the ShareFile web interface and ShareFile clients.

By default, connector browsing is disabled for the ShareFile web interface. To enable connector browsing, contact ShareFile Support.

Additional settings are available that allow users to specify which Domain controller to use for Active Directory look-ups. [Please refer to the Authentication section of this article.](#) This setting requires SZ 4.1 or later.

[Connector System Requirements](#)

Storage zone connectors do not support document sharing or folder sync across devices.

Connectors must have a unique display name. Users are blocked from using a connector name that is currently in use elsewhere on the account.

Permissions to create storage zone connectors

To create and manage connectors, your Admin or Employee user **must have the following permissions:**

- **Create and Manage connectors**
- **Create root-level folders**

To create a storage zone connector for SharePoint

Prerequisites

- If you are using storage zones for ShareFile Data, create the zone to be used for the connector.

The following steps describe how to create a storage zone connector from the ShareFile web interface. ShareFile users can also create a connector from supported devices by typing the URL of the SharePoint site.

1. Sign in to your ShareFile account as an administrator with the Create and Manage connectors permission.
2. Navigate to **Account settings > connectors**.
3. Click **Add** for the SharePoint connector type.
4. If you are using storage zones for ShareFile Data, choose a Zone for the connector.

The zone for a connector must either be in the same domain as the SharePoint server or must have a trust relationship with it. If you have SharePoint servers in multiple domains and cannot configure trusts between the domains, create a storage zones controller for each domain.

5. For Site, specify the URL of a SharePoint root-level site, site collection, or document library, in the following forms.

- Example connection to a SharePoint root-level site: `https://sharepoint.company.com`

A connection to a root-level site gives users access to all sites (but not site collections) and document libraries under the root-level. ShareFile hides SharePoint system folders from users.

- Example connection to a SharePoint site collection: `https://sharepoint.company.com/site/SiteCollection`

A connection to a site collection gives users access to all subsites within that collection.

- Example connection to a SharePoint 2010 document library:

- `https://mycompany.com/sharepoint/`
- `https://mycompany.com/sharepoint/sales-team/Shared Documents /`
- `https://mycompany.com/sharepoint/sales-team/Shared Documents /Forms/AllItems.aspx`

- Example connection to a SharePoint 2013 document library:

The default SharePoint 2013 URL (when Minimal Download Strategy is enabled) is in the form: `https://sharepoint.company.com/_layouts/15/start.aspx \\#/Shared%20Documents/`.

- Example connection that redirects to the NetBIOS name of an authenticated user:

Use the variable `%UserDomain%` to substitute the logon name of the authenticated user with the NetBIOS name of that user. The new variable enables you to create a

site-level connector to a URL such as `https://example.com/%UserDomain%_%UserName%/Documents`.

- Example connection when connecting to “My Site” or OneDrive for Business:

Use the variable `%URLusername%` to automatically resolve select special characters when connecting to SharePoint personal sites. This variable replaces spaces with `%20` and periods with underscores. Usage of the `%URLusername%` variable requires SZ v3.4.1.

If the user’s “domain\username” is “acme\rip.van winkle” then

`https://sharepoint.acme.com/personal/%URLusername%`

will be resolved to:

`https://sharepoint.acme.com/personal/rip van%20winkle`

6. Type a user-friendly name for the connector.

The name is used to identify the SharePoint site to users. The name should be brief so it displays well on mobile devices with small screens.

7. Click **Add connector**. The **View/Edit Folder Access** dialog box appears.

8. To make connectors visible to others: In View/Edit Folder Access, add users and distribution groups and then click **Save Changes**.

This step determines only whether a connector is visible to users. **Storage zone connectors inherit access permissions from the SharePoint server.**

To enable SharePoint metadata tagging

When configuring the storage zones controller, ensure that SharePoint connectors are enabled.

Metadata tagging is supported for SharePoint 2013 and later mobile clients.

Note:

For `en-us` only.

To create a storage zone connector for network file shares

Prerequisites

- If you are using storage zones for ShareFile Data, create the zone to be used for the connector.
- In order for network share connectors to work with the latest versions of Chrome, Edge, and Firefox browsers, apply the latest .NET update for your environment.

The following steps describe how to create a connector from the ShareFile Web interface. ShareFile users can also create a connector from supported devices by typing the path of a file share.

1. Log on to your ShareFile account as an administrator with the Create and Manage connectors permission.
2. Navigate to **Account settings > Connectors**.
3. Click **Add** for the Network Shares connector type.
4. If you are using storage zones for ShareFile Data, choose a Zone for the connector.

The zone for a connector must either be in the same domain as the file share or must have a trust relationship with it. If you have file shares in multiple domains and cannot configure trusts between the domains, create a storage zones controller for each domain.

5. For Path, type the UNC path.

Example with FQDN: `\\filesrv.acme.com\shared`

You can use the following variables in the UNC path:

- `%UserName%`

Redirects to a user's home directory. Example path: `\\myserver\homedirs\%UserName%`

- `%HomeDrive%`

Redirects to a user's home folder path, as defined in the Active Directory property Home-Directory. Example path: `%HomeDrive%`

- `%TSHomeDrive%`

Redirects to a user's Terminal Services home directory, as defined in the Active Directory property `ms-TS-Home-Directory`. The location is used when a user logs on to Windows from a terminal server. Example path: `%TSHomeDrive%`

In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, the `ms-TS-Home-Directory` value is accessible on the Remote Desktop Services Profile tab when editing a user object.

- `%UserDomain%`

Redirects to the NetBIOS domain name of the authenticated user. For example, if the authenticated user logon name is `abc\johnd`, the variable is substituted with `abc`. Example path: `\\myserver\%UserDomain%\%UserName%`

The variables are not case sensitive.

Important: Do not create a connector to the ShareFile Data storage location. Depending on user permissions, doing so can enable users to remove all ShareFile Data.

6. Type a user-friendly Name for the connector.

The name is used to identify the file share to users. The name should be brief so it displays well on mobile devices with small screens.

7. Click Add connector. The View/Edit Folder Access dialog box appears.

8. To make connectors visible to others: In View/Edit Folder Access, add users and distribution groups and then click Save Changes.

This step determines only whether a connector is visible to users. **Storage zone connectors inherit access permissions from the network share. Permissions for read/write access are determined by the security settings of the network share and are also affected by the ShareFile plan.**

To enable file checkin and checkout for network file shares

Prerequisites

Storage zones controller and Network File Shares connector must be configured.

Steps

1. Sign in to Storage Center. The configuration page appears.
2. Click **Modify** on the configuration page.
3. Select the check box **Enable check in and check out for network file shares**.
4. Type the name of the domain where the users and network shares are located.
5. Type the user name and password of the service account. This service account is required to have read and write access on all files and folders present in the network share location.

Connector authentication

Admin users can specify which Domain controller to use when performing AD look-ups for CIFS or SP authentication. You can do so by updating **storagecenter:Domain Controllers** at `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\storage-center.settings.json`.

```
<add key="Domaincontrollers"value="DC01,dc02.domain.com,123.456.789.1"/>
```

For example:

```
1 "storage-center": {
2
3   ...,
4   "DomainControllers": "DC01,dc02.domain.
5   com,123.456.789.1",
6   ...
7 }
```

The value above can be set to a single DC or multiple DCs identified by host name, FQDN, or IP Address. Multiple DCs should be separated by commas or semicolons.

If multiple DCs are specified, the look-up will be executed against the first DC. If an error occurs, the second DC is utilized, and so on.

If the property value is not set, the default behavior of automatically selecting a DC continues.

Get a direct link from Network Share / SharePoint connectors

Users can now “Get a Direct Link” from Network Share / SharePoint connectors while using the latest version of the ShareFile app for iOS or Android.

If the Admin would like to disable this feature for SharePoint connector, they can do so by adding to `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\<version>\SharePointConnector\AppSettingsRelease.config`:

```
<add key="disable-direct-link" value="1"/>
```

If the Admin would like to disable this feature for Network Share connector, they can do so by changing `network-share-connector:DirectLinkType` to “None” in `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\network-share-connector.settings.json`

Basic authentication and localized user names

Basic Authentication does not support non-ASCII characters. If using localized user names, it is suggested that users utilize NTLM and Negotiate.

Limitations

When you create a storage zone connector, always consider the number of folders in the connector’s root folder. The more folders there are in the connector’s root, the longer the wait time for access validation becomes. If the access validation time exceeds 100 seconds, the mobile client application will fail due to a timeout.

Data Loss Prevention

December 8, 2025

Data Loss Prevention (DLP) features in ShareFile let you restrict access and sharing based on the content found within a file.

You can scan the documents uploaded to your storage zone using any third-party DLP security suite that supports ICAP, a standard network protocol for inline content scanning. Then you adjust the sharing and access privileges based on the results of the DLP scan and your preferences for how strictly you want to control access.

Supported DLP systems

Storage zones controller uses the ICAP protocol to interact with third-party DLP solutions. Using ShareFile with an existing DLP solution requires no changes to existing policies or servers. You might want, however, to dedicate ICAP servers for processing ShareFile data if you expect the load to be significant.

Popular ICAP-compliant DLP solutions include:

- Symantec Data Loss Prevention
- McAfee DLP Prevent
- Websense TRITON AP-DATA

Because ShareFile uses your existing DLP security suite, you can maintain a single point of policy management for data inspection and security alerts. If you already use one of the preceding solutions for scanning outgoing email attachments or web traffic for sensitive data, you can point the ShareFile storage zones controller to the same server. For these existing DLP systems, we also support secure ICAP (ICAPS) if the underlying DLP system itself supports ICAPS.

Enable DLP

To enable DLP for ShareFile and storage zones controller, perform the following three actions:

1. Enable DLP capabilities on your ShareFile account.
2. Enable DLP on your storage zones controller server.
3. Configure the allowed actions for each file classification.

These actions are described in detail in the following sections.

Enable DLP capabilities on your ShareFile account

To request or confirm that your ShareFile subdomain is enabled for DLP, send a request to [ShareFile Support](#).

For some accounts, enabling DLP might also require enabling a newer user experience for the ShareFile website. After your account is enabled for DLP, you can proceed with enabling DLP on your storage zones controller server.

Enable DLP on your storage zones controller server

Use the following steps to configure DLP settings on your storage zones controller deployment:

1. Install or upgrade to storage zones controller 5.3 or later.
2. In the storage zones controller console http://*localhost*/configservice/login.aspx, click the **ShareFile Data** tab. Click **Modify** if the zone exists.
3. Select the **Enable DLP Integration** check box and type the ICAP address of your DLP server in the **ICAP REQMOD URL** field. The address format is:

```
1 icap://\<*name or IP address of your DLP server*\>:\<*port*\>/reqmod
2
3 OR
4
5 *icaps://\<name or IP address of your DLP server\>:\<port\>/reqmod*
6
7 The default ICAP port is 1344 (non-secure DLP) and the default
  ICAPS port is 11344 (secure DLP).
8
9 For example, if your DLP server is dlp-server.example.com, type
  the following into the ICAP REQMOD URL field:
10
11 icap://*dlp-server.example.com*:1344/reqmod
12
13 OR
14
15 *icaps://dlp-server.example.com:11344/reqmod*
```

4. Click **Save** or **Register**.

After enabling DLP, confirm that the DLP server is reachable by checking the **DLP ICAP Server Status** entry on the **Monitoring** tab.

Control access based on DLP scan results

After DLP is enabled on the account and storage zones controller, every version of every file uploaded to the DLP-enabled storage zone will be scanned for sensitive content. The results of the scan are stored in the ShareFile database as a data classification.

DLP settings constrain the normal permissions and sharing controls available for files based on their DLP classification. When sharing a document, a user can still choose to block anonymous access even if DLP settings would allow them to share it anonymously. But if the user attempts to share a file in a way that would violate DLP settings, ShareFile prevents them from doing so.

The data classifications are:

- **Scanned:** OK –Files that were scanned by a DLP system and passed OK.
- **Scanned: Rejected** –Files that were scanned by a DLP system and were found to contain sensitive data.
- **Unscanned** –Files that have not been scanned.

The **Unscanned** classification applies to all documents stored in ShareFile-managed storage zones or other storage zones where DLP is not enabled. The classification also applies to files in the DLP-enabled storage zones that were uploaded before DLP is configured. The classification also applies to files that are waiting to be scanned because the external DLP system is unavailable or slow to respond.

Each item's classification is determined by the ICAP server response rule. If the DLP ICAP server responds with a message that the content should be blocked or removed, the file is marked as **Scanned: Rejected**. Otherwise, the file is marked as **Scanned: OK**.

For each data classification, you can set different access and sharing restrictions. For each of the three categories, the ShareFile administrator chooses which actions to allow:

- Employees can download or share the file.
- Third-party client users can download or share the file. Client sharing is disabled by default but can be enabled under **Admin > Advanced Preferences > Allow clients to share files**.
- Anonymous users can download the file

When a user shares a file, only users with download permissions can receive the file. Therefore, when you enable the sharing permission for a data classification, you must also grant at least one class of user download permission.

To configure DLP settings in ShareFile

1. In the ShareFile web interface, click **Admin > Data Loss Prevention**.
2. Change the option for **Limit access to files based on their content** to **Yes**.

3. Configure the allowed actions for each data classification.

Important:

The ShareFile On-Demand Sync tool requires download permissions for normal operation. Enable employee downloads for all content classifications if your deployment includes ShareFile On-Demand Sync.

When the storage zones controller sends a file to the DLP system, it includes metadata indicating the owner of the file. The file also includes the folder path where the file resides in ShareFile. This information allows the DLP server administrator to view details specific to ShareFile about files that contain sensitive content.

Advanced settings for DLP

To adjust the DLP scanning process, edit the settings file found on your storage zones controller at `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\dlpservice.settings.json`. The following table describes each setting related to DLP.

Setting	Description	Default value
<code>dlp-filescantask:Period</code>	How frequently the DLP service checks the DLP queue for new files and sends them to the DLP ICAP server for processing.	30 seconds
<code>dlp-filescantask:IcapClientSettings:IcapResponseWaitTime</code>	How long the storage zones controller waits for an ICAP response before marking the ICAP server as unavailable.	30 seconds
<code>dlp-filescantask:ExcludedExtensions</code>	Comma-separated list of extensions to exclude from DLP scanning. The DLP server does not process files with names ending in one of these extensions, but marks the files as Scanned: OK. Example value: “exe,jpg,bin,mov”	None

Setting	Description	Default value
dlp-filescantask:MaxFileSize	Maximum size of file (in bytes) to send to the DLP server for processing. A value of 0 means that there is no maximum and all file sizes are sent. When configured with a non-zero value, the DLP server does not process files larger than the configured size, but are marked as Scanned: OK.	31457280 (30 MB)
dlp-filescantask:QueueSettings:MaxQueueHitsToProcess	The maximum number of queued hits to process per each scan-interval iteration. Decrease this value to mitigate the impact on your DLP server when a large number of files is added to the Storage Zone.	512
dlp-filescantask:QueueSettings:MaxQueueProcessingThreads	Maximum number of concurrent processing threads to use for draining the DLP scan queue. Set this value based on the maximum number of simultaneous connections allowed to your ICAP server. It should be within reasonable limits to avoid blocking other network services that use the same ICAP server.	4
dlp-filescantask:IcapClientSettings:RequestMethod	By default, network calls are made with the PUT verb. You might change this setting to POST if needed.	PUT

StorageZone Controller CLI Utility

ShareFile storage zones controller provides options to integrate the storage center with Data Loss Prevention (DLP) providers through ICAP.

ICAP services, however, work through queues which get populated only by newly created files. This means files existing in a zone before ICAP is enabled won't be scanned by the services. This tool helps queue up those files for scanning, and also can queue up scanned files for rescanning by the DLP ICAP service.

Requirements

The tool is a PowerShell script and hence needs PowerShell to run. [PsExec](#) or a similar tool is also needed as the script needs to be run as Network Service for access to the network share location.

Location

For an installed storage zones controller, the tool can be found at `<storage zones controller installation location>\<version>\Cli\SzcCli.exe`. The storage zones controller installation location is by default

`C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter.`

Considerations before running the tool

The tool might need to run multiple times for a single operation depending on the following.

- The limitations provided for the queue size limit.
- The number of items for the given criteria. This consideration is true unless the queue size limit is set to zero or less. In that case, the tool assumes a maximum size of 200,000 items in the queue directory.

For instance, if the tool is being used to queue up unscanned items, the queue size limit is set at 500 items. When there are more than 500 unscanned items, the tool stops after 500 items get filled up in the queue. To track of where it stopped, the tool stores the creation date of the last retrieved item. The tool stores the date in a temporary file

`C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\temp\DLPEexistingFiles-enddate.temp.`

Before each run, the tool looks for this file. If the file is present, the tool uses the creation date in it as the marker for the next batch of files. The tool doesn't delete the temp file on completion of a certain operation. Instead, the zone administrator can delete the file once all batches for a certain operation

are completed. Due to this situation, when a full operation is completed, the temporary file, if present, should be manually removed before performing another different operation.

Running the tool

Open a Command window and run SzcCli.exe using the following command.

```
SzcCli.exe /?
```

This opens up CLI Utility and displays supported commands.

Command-line options

The following arguments are available for running the tool:

- **status** (Required): This option is used to specify which kind of files to queue up for scanning:
 - **Unscanned**: Unscanned files. For example, pre-DLP era files that weren't scanned.
 - **ScannedOK**: Scanned files that have been marked as clean.
 - **ScannedRejected**: Scanned files that have been marked as not clean.

The following options are available for running the tool:

- **–sharefile-host** (Optional): Required for multi-tenant StorageZone.
- **–queue-limit** (Optional): This option is used to specify the number of items allowed in the queue before the tool stops.
- **–created-before** (Optional): The maximum creation date of the items to be queued up for scanning. For instance if the date is specified as “**10/30/2017 11:30 AM**”, only those files which were created before this date/time will be queued up for scanning.

Examples:

To queue up unscanned items in a zone, run the following command.

```
1 <storage zones controller installation  
2 location>\<version>\Cli\SzcCli.exe dlp  
3 enqueue Unscanned
```

To queue up all scanned items within a zone with a queue limit of 100, run the following command.

```
1 <storage zones controller installation  
2 location>\<version>\Cli\SzcCli.exe dlp  
3 enqueue ScannedOK --queue-limit 100
```

To queue up all scanned items created before 11:30 AM on 10/30/2017 with the following characteristics: marked as clean, in a zone with a queue limit of 200, run the following command.

```
1 <storage zones controller installation
2 location>\<version>\Cli\SzcCli.exe dlp
3 enqueue ScannedOK --queue-limit 200 --createdbefore "10/30/2017 11:30
  AM"
```

Disable DLP

To disable DLP for ShareFile and storage zones controller, perform the following actions:

1. Log into your Sharefile account and select **Account settings**.
2. From the menu that opens click on **Security**.
3. From the Security menu, choose the **Data Loss Prevention** option.
4. From the DLP screen, go to the **Limit access to files based on their content** section and click on **No**.
5. Select **Save**.

Monitor

May 20, 2026

Storage zones controller and the ShareFile administrator interface include several resources to help you monitor storage zones controller activity and troubleshoot issues:

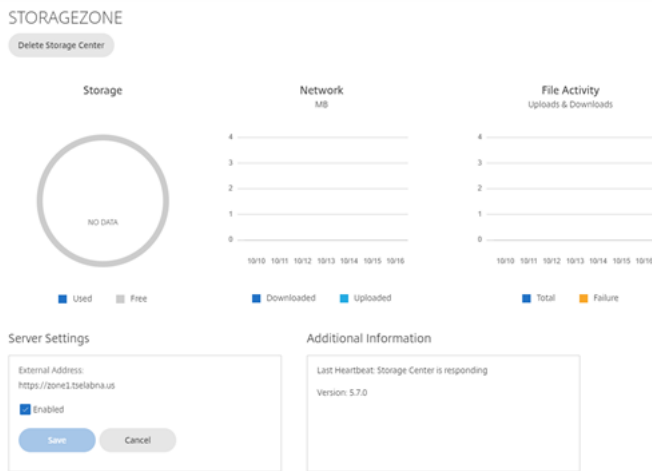
- **General component status** –The Monitoring tab on the storage zones controller console provides component status to help you start the troubleshooting process. Status is provided for items such as access permissions, service status, and Heartbeat Status, which indicates the storage zones controller outbound connectivity to the ShareFile control plane.

Storage zones controller sends updates to the ShareFile web application every 5 minutes. If the ShareFile web application does not receive an update within 10 minutes, it marks the storage zones controller as offline.

For items on the Monitoring tab that appear in red, review the log files for detailed information.

The Monitoring tab does not indicate whether a storage zone is working in terms of connectivity. This includes whether the ShareFile control plane can reach the external storage zones URL or whether a client is able to reach the zone.

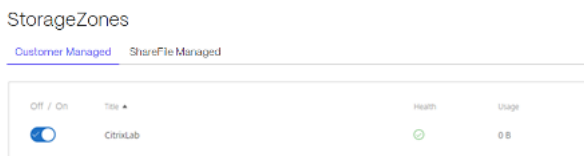
- **Storage zones controller server information** –For information about the storage use, network use, and file activity of the server: From the ShareFile interface, log on to your ShareFile Enterprise account, go to **Admin > StorageZones**, click the storage zone, and then click a storage zones controller host name.



- **Zone information** –For information about the storage use, network use, and file activity for a zone: From the ShareFile interface, log on to your ShareFile Enterprise account, go to **Admin > StorageZones**, and click a zone name.



- **Storage zones controller health status** –To determine whether ShareFile.com is receiving heartbeat messages from the storage zones controllers joined to the zone, view the Health status: From the ShareFile interface, log on to your ShareFile Enterprise account, go to **Admin > StorageZones**, verify that the Health column has a green check mark, and then click the site name to verify that the Heartbeat message indicates that the storage zones controller is responding.



- **Log files** –Log files provide detailed information about storage zones controller configuration and its components, as described in the next section.

Storage Usage

When viewing Storage Zones in the Admin console, two different metrics are shown: **Usage** and **Storage**.

1. Usage (Main StorageZone page)

- Displays the total current storage consumed by files in this zone based on ShareFile metadata.
- Does not include expired files still in retention (Recycle Bin) or orphaned data.

2. Storage (Individual StorageZone overview page)

- Represents the total capacity and usage of the underlying storage volume where the zone's repository resides.
- Storage often appears higher than Usage because it includes non-ShareFile data, expired files in retention, and orphaned data.

Log files

The following log files for the storage zones controller are located by default in `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\logs`:

Log file name	Contains logging information for
<code>configurationservice-%date%.%number%.log</code>	Storage zones controller configuration actions, including modifying an existing storage zones configuration, creating a new Storage Zone, and joining a new storage zones controller to an existing primary storage zones controller
<code>storagecenter-%date%.%number%.log</code>	ShareFile data upload and download activity for standard zones
<code>networkshareconnector-%date%.%number%.log</code>	Storage zone connectors for Network File Shares upload and download activity
<code>sharepointconnector-%date%.%number%.log</code>	Storage zone connectors for SharePoint upload and download activity
<code>cloudstorageuploaderservice-%date%.%number%.log</code>	Cloud Storage Uploader Service (to a supported third-party storage system)
<code>file-copyservice-%date%.%number%.log</code>	ShareFile Copy Service
<code>filedeleteservice-%date%.%number%.log</code>	ShareFile Cleanup Service, for the persistent storage cache

Log file name	Contains logging information for
managementservice-%date%.%number%.log	ShareFile Management Service. Includes heartbeat status messages

Extended logging is available for all components and is useful when you need to provide detailed information to ShareFile Support.

Enable Extended Logging

To enable extended logging on storage zones controller, update the JSON configuration files. You can enable logging globally for all components or limit it to specific components.

1. Navigate to the configuration directory: `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs`.
2. Choose where to enable extended logging:
 - To enable extended logging for **All components**: Open `common.settings.json` (create the file if it does not exist).
 - To enable extended logging for **A specific component**: Open the corresponding `<component>.settings.json` file (for example, `FileDeleteService.settings.json`).
3. Add the following JSON block:

```
1  {
2
3    "Logging": {
4
5      "LogLevel": {
6
7        "Default": "Debug"
8      }
9    }
10 }
11
12 }
```

4. Save the file.
5. Reproduce the issue and collect logs from the relevant component(s) at `C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\logs`.
6. After troubleshooting is complete and necessary logs are collected, we recommend that you clear extended logging to reduce the amount of logging.

Extended IIS Logging

You can also check IIS logs to determine if traffic is reaching the storage zones controller. IIS logs show all incoming requests. IIS logs for the storage zones controller are in `c:\inetpub\logs\LogFiles\W3SVC1`.

To enable extended IIS logging, see [Configure Logging in IIS](#).

Troubleshoot installation and configuration

Issue	Description and resolution
“HTTP Error 404 - File or Directory not found” appears during storage zones controller configuration	The message typically results from an issue with IIS or ASP .NET . Make sure that the IIS role is enabled on the Windows installation and that the ASP .NET feature is enabled on IIS.
“HTTP Error 404.2 –Not Found” appears when browsing localhost on the storage zones controller	The message indicates that ISAPI and CGI restrictions for ASP .NET are not set to Allowed.
“HTTP Error 413 –Request entity too large” appears after an upload attempt	The message can appear on a network trace after a failed upload attempt to a storage zone and can result from a client certificate setting in IIS. To work around this issue, on the storage zones controller server, open IIS. Navigate to the default website and then open SSL Settings. For Client certificates, select Ignore. Restart the ShareFile Management Service.
IIS errors occur during storage zones controller configuration	IIS errors typically indicate that ASP .NET is not fully configured. Verify in the IIS Manager, under ISAPI and CGI Restrictions, that Restriction is set to Allowed for all of the ASP .NET listings. Verify that ASP .NET is registered in IIS: In IIS Manager, under Application Pools, verify that there are ASP .NET listings. To manually register ASP .NET , see the command lines following this table. If you continue to have issues, review your IIS and ASP .NET setup.

Issue	Description and resolution
“Failed to Save Storage Center Binding” appears during storage zones controller configuration	The message indicates a permissions problem on the IIS Account Pool user. By default, application pools operate under the Network Service user account. Storage zones controller uses the Network Service account by default. If you use a named user account instead of the Network Service account, the named user account must have full access to the network share used for private data storage.
“Access denied” appears during zone configuration	The message can occur if the ShareFile account you are logged on as does not have permission to create and manage zones. Use the ShareFile administrator console to set that permission.
Outbound requests are blocked	When outbound requests are blocked, the cfgsrv log includes System.Net.WebException: The remote server returned an error: (403) Forbidden. This issue is likely due to the proxy server blocking outbound requests. Verify that your firewall meets the requirements specified in storage zones controller system requirements.
“Unable to connect to remote server” appears when you log on to the storage zones controller	The message typically indicates a proxy issue. Make sure that your proxy settings are configured. If the proxy settings are correct, verify that you can log into your ShareFile account from the storage zones controller. Verify that you have administrator-level permissions to configure the storage zones controller and that port 443 is open on the external firewall.
The folder named ShareFileStorage on your network share does not include SCKeys.txt after you enable and configure storage zones for ShareFile Data	Storage zones controller creates SCKeys.txt during installation unless the account you used to install the storage zone controller is not in the access control list. Update the access control list and reinstall the storage zones controller.
File uploads to a shared folder fail after you create a zone	This issue indicates a problem with your internal DNS. You must have both an internal and external DNS record for the storage zones controller FQDN.

Issue	Description and resolution
On the Monitoring tab, the Heartbeat Status is red	A red icon indicates the storage zone controller isn't able to send heartbeat messages to the ShareFile website. Check if the icons for other components are red. If so, refer to the logs for more information. If the s3uploader log shows a failure to send the heartbeat, the storage zones controller server might not be able to contact the ShareFile website unless it goes through a proxy server. To specify a proxy server for the storage zones controller, open the controller console and go to the Networking tab. If the storage zones controller server cannot access the ShareFile website using a network service user, either allow the network service user to access the ShareFile website or set up a Windows user account with outbound access to the proxy server.

Issue	Description and resolution
A storage zone does not appear in the ShareFile administrator interface	<p>This issue can indicate a problem with the external address or firewall. First verify in the storage zones controller console that the External Address does not include the port. If it does, remove the port and then restart the controller. If the External Address does not include the port, make sure that your Windows firewall is configured correctly. By default, Windows firewall settings allow outbound traffic for the ShareFile services on port 443. Storage zones controller requires that setting. Verify the Windows firewall allows outbound traffic on port 443 for the following processes:<code>C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\<version>\FileDeleteService\ShareFile.StorageCenter.FileDeleteService.exe, C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\<version>\FileCopyService\ShareFile.StorageCenter.FileCopyService.exe, C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\<version>\ManagementService\ShareFile.StorageCenter.ManagementService.exe, C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\<version>\CloudStorageUploaderService\ShareFile.StorageCenter.CloudStorageUploaderService.exe</code></p>
The ShareFile Connectivity from File Cleanup Services status is a red icon after you upgrade the storage zones controller	<p>A red icon occurs if Windows starts the File Cleanup Service before the storage zones controller establishes a network connection. The status will return to a green icon after the controller server is back on the network.</p>

Issue	Description and resolution
“Path exceeds max length (1024)” appears during connector creation	The message can occur if the external address configured for storage zones controller points to the ShareFile website instead of the storage zones controller server FQDN.

To manually register ASP .NET

```
1 cd /d C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319
2 iisreset /stop
3 aspnet_regiis -i
4 iisreset /start
5 %systemroot%\system32\inetsrv\appcmd set config /section:
   isapiCgiRestriction
6 /[path='%windir%\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\aspnet_isapi.dll'].
   allowed:True
7 %systemroot%\system32\inetsrv\appcmd set config /section:
   isapiCgiRestriction
8 /[path='%windir%\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\aspnet_isapi.dll'
   ].allowed:True
```

Troubleshoot ShareFile clients and web app

If a mobile device won't connect to a connector, verify connectivity. Many connectivity issues are covered in the preceding table. Make sure the storage zone controller is online. Upload a file to the zone. If the upload works, the issue is specific to the connectors. Try to connect from the mobile device using both the cellular and company network. Check that the SharePoint server or file server is available.

If a “HTTP Error 401 –Unauthorized” appears when trying to access a connector, it might be any of the following issues that can prevent a user from accessing a connector from ShareFile clients or the ShareFile web app:

- Incorrect configuration of IIS: Verify that the Web Services (IIS) role has Basic Authentication and Windows Authentication enabled. If those options are not listed under Security, use Server Manager to install them and then restart IIS.
- Incorrect user permissions: Verify that the AD user has access to the share. From Server Manager, go to Share and Storage Management, and add the user or change the user permissions as needed.

If a “HTTP Error 403 –Forbidden” appears when connecting to a SharePoint site, the SharePoint server might be configured for basic authentication but the storage zone controller might not be configured

to cache credentials. To resolve this issue, add `<add key="CacheCredentials" value="1" />` to `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\sp\AppSettingsRelease.config`.

If a “HTTP Error 503 –Service unavailable” appears when mobile apps try to access a connector, then the connectors are sending a response but are unable to handle the HTTP request. This can occur if content switching policies, load balancing VIPs, or the responder policy are incorrectly configured.

Reference: Storage zones controller configuration files

February 6, 2026

This reference provides an overview to the storage zones controller configuration files:

- Configure storage zone controller with ShareFile data on Microsoft Azure
- *.settings.json
- file-delete-service.settings.json
- antivirus-service.settings.json
- CORS

The storage zones controller installer creates those files. Changes you make in the storage zones controller console are saved to the files.

To use or configure certain features, you must manually add or update some settings in the configuration files. This reference lists those settings and provides links to related information.

ShareFile Data on Microsoft Azure Storage

Customer-managed storage zones supports hosting ShareFile data natively within your Microsoft Azure account. Using compatible third-party storage helps IT build a cost-effective and customized solution for their organization. This solution integrates ShareFile with Microsoft Azure’s Binary Large Object (Blob) storage. This storage is a cloud service for storing large amounts of unstructured data that can be accessed from anywhere using HTTP or HTTPS.

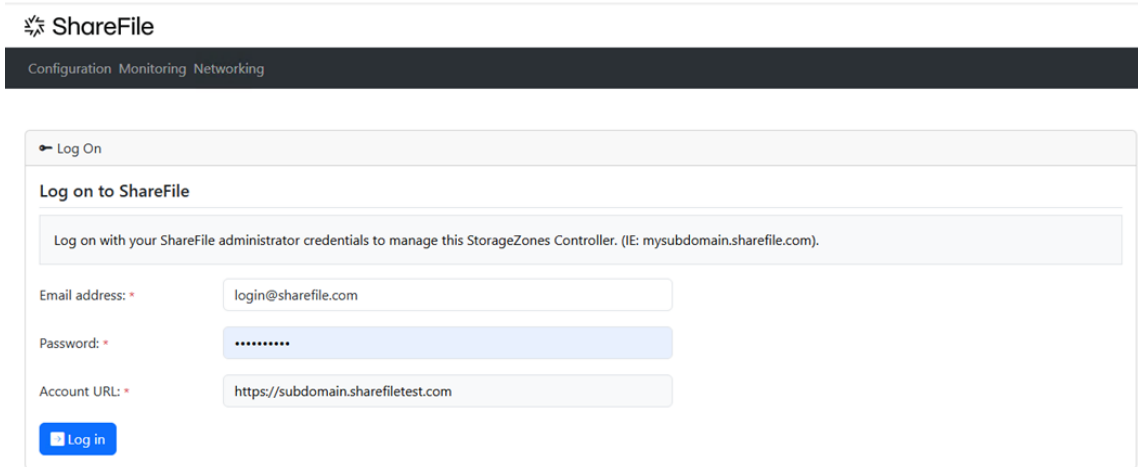
Configure storage zone controller with ShareFile data on Microsoft Azure

Before creating a storage zone with ShareFile Data on Microsoft Azure, please review System Requirements and installation steps:

- Create a network share for storage cache. For more information, see [Create a network share for private data storage](#).
- Install necessary SSL certificates. For more information, see [Install an SSL certificate](#).
- Prepare server for storage zone installation. For more information, see [Prepare your server for ShareFile data](#).

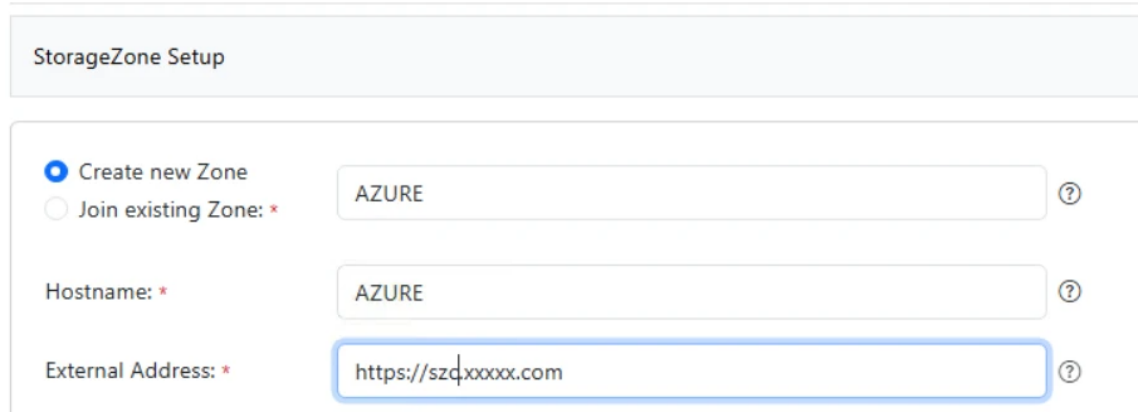
Once the storage zones controller software is installed go to **ShareFile Storage Zones Controller** and select **Configuration Page**.

1. Log on to ShareFile using your assigned administrator account.



The screenshot shows the ShareFile Configuration page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'ShareFile' and sub-menu items 'Configuration', 'Monitoring', and 'Networking'. Below this is a 'Log On' section with the heading 'Log on to ShareFile'. A message reads: 'Log on with your ShareFile administrator credentials to manage this StorageZones Controller. (IE: mysubdomain.sharefile.com)'. There are three input fields: 'Email address: *' with the value 'login@sharefile.com', 'Password: *' with masked characters, and 'Account URL: *' with the value 'https://subdomain.sharefiletest.com'. A blue 'Log in' button is at the bottom left.

2. Select the option to **Create New Zone** and enter a unique name for the new zone.
3. Enter the **Hostname**, typically the computer name of the server will be used.
4. Enter the **External Address** for this zone. This is the publicly resolvable FQDN address to this server or load balancer.



The screenshot shows the 'StorageZone Setup' page. It has a heading 'StorageZone Setup' and two radio button options: 'Create new Zone' (selected) and 'Join existing Zone: *'. Below these are three input fields: 'AZURE' for the zone name, 'AZURE' for the hostname, and 'https://szq.xxxxx.com' for the external address. Each input field has a question mark icon to its right.

5. Check the **Enable StorageZones for ShareFile Data** box.
6. Select **Windows Azure storage container** from the **Storage Repository** drop-down menu.

7. Enter the **Shared Cache Location** created during the pre-requisites installation, see [Create a network share for private data storage](#). Enter a username and password with access to the Shared Cache folder.

The screenshot shows a configuration form with the following elements:

- Is Multitenant Zone ?
- Enable StorageZones for ShareFile Data ?
- Storage Repository: Windows Azure storage container (dropdown menu)
- Shared Cache Configuration**
- Shared Cache Location: * \\azure.xxxxx\AzureCache (text input with help icon)
- Shared Cache Username: Shared Cache Username (text input with help icon)
- Shared Cache Password: Shared Cache Password (text input with help icon)

8. Enter **Storage Account Name** and **Access Key**. This information comes from your Microsoft Azure account.
9. Select **Validate**.
10. Once validated you are presented with the containers you have available to you from Azure. Select the appropriate container from the **Container Name** drop down menu.

The screenshot shows a configuration form with the following elements:

- Windows Azure Configuration**
- Storage Account Name: * xxxxxazureprivate (text input with help icon)
- Access Key: * (text input with help icon)
- Validate (button)
- Container Name: * szc-azure-private (dropdown menu with help icon)

11. At the bottom of the page, enter a Passphrase and re-enter it for verification.
12. Select **Register**.

Once complete the following message displays: StorageZone has been configured successfully!!

StorageZone Information

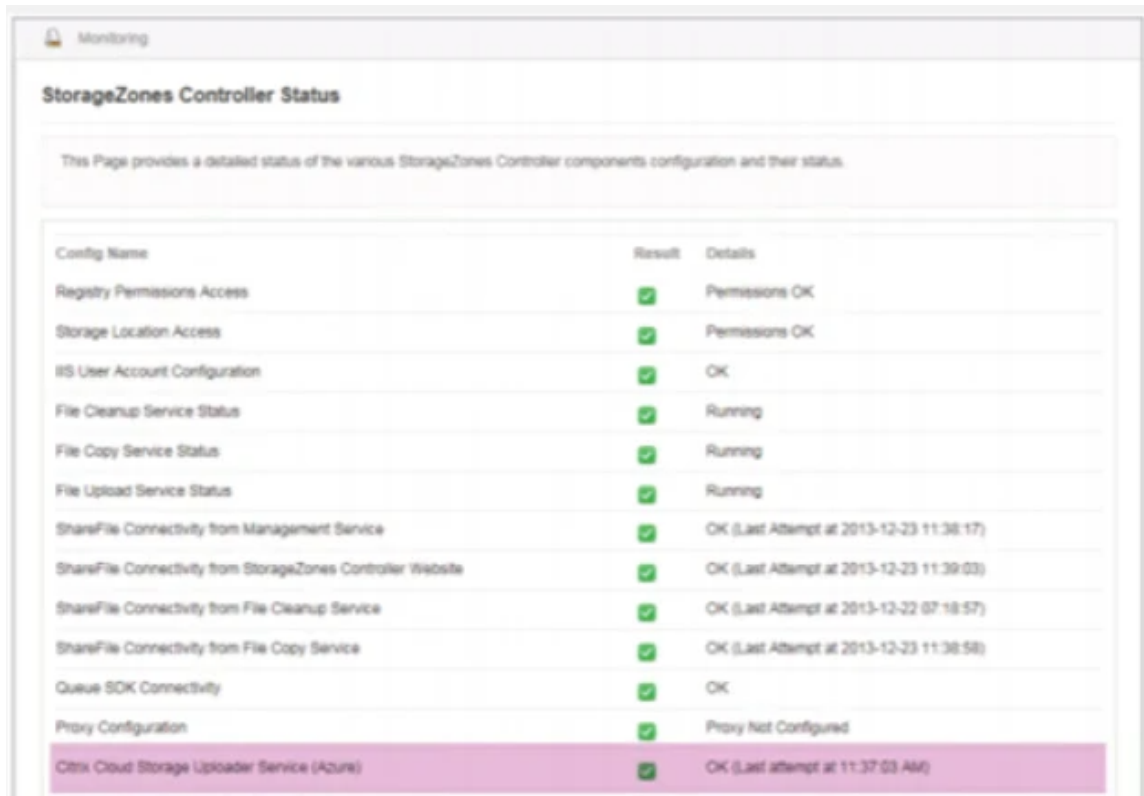
StorageZone has been configured successfully!

Zone: * ?

Primary Zone Controller: * ?

Hostname: * ?

13. Select the **Monitoring** tab and verify the StorageZones Controller Status. The ShareFile Cloud Storage Uploader Service (Azure) monitors the background uploader service for Azure.



Config Name	Result	Details
Registry Permissions Access	✓	Permissions OK
Storage Location Access	✓	Permissions OK
IS User Account Configuration	✓	OK
File Cleanup Service Status	✓	Running
File Copy Service Status	✓	Running
File Upload Service Status	✓	Running
ShareFile Connectivity from Management Service	✓	OK (Last Attempt at 2013-12-23 11:38:17)
ShareFile Connectivity from StorageZones Controller Website	✓	OK (Last Attempt at 2013-12-23 11:39:03)
ShareFile Connectivity from File Cleanup Service	✓	OK (Last Attempt at 2013-12-22 07:18:57)
ShareFile Connectivity from File Copy Service	✓	OK (Last Attempt at 2013-12-23 11:38:58)
Queue SDK Connectivity	✓	OK
Proxy Configuration	✓	Proxy Not Configured
Citrix Cloud Storage Uploader Service (Azure)	✓	OK (Last attempt at 11:37:03 AM)

The **Azure Uploader Queue** monitors the Azure upload queue folder.

Monitoring		
StorageZones Controller Status		
This Page provides a detailed status of the various StorageZones Controller components configuration and their status.		
Config Name	Result	Details
Storage Location Access	✔	Permissions OK
IIS User Account Configuration	✔	OK
File Cleanup Service Status	✔	Running
File Copy Service Status	✔	Running
File Upload Service Status	✔	Running
StorageZones Controller Status	✔	Ok (Reported at: 2024-12-03 07:04:51, Next Check: 2024-12-03 07:09:51)
ShareFile Connectivity from StorageZones Controller Website	✔	OK (Last Attempt at 2024-12-03 07:06:05)
Queue SDK Connectivity	✔	OK
Proxy Configuration	✔	Proxy Not Configured
ShareFile Cloud Storage Uploader Service	⊘	OK (Reported at: 2024-12-03 07:04:51, Next Check: 2024-12-03 07:09:51)

*.settings.json

*.settings.json files are contained in the following folder in the storage zones controller installation path (C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\):

- **storage-center.settings.json** - Defines global settings for storage zones controller.
- **network-share-connector.settings.json** - Defines settings for storage zones connectors for Network File Shares.
- **sharepoint-connector.settings.json** - Defines settings for storage zones connectors for Share-Point.

Before editing an *.settings.json file, verify that you are working in the correct location.

file-delete-service.settings.json

file-delete-service.settings.json provides controls used by storage zones controller to manage the persistent storage cache. This configuration file is located in:

C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs

For more information, see [Customize storage cache operations](#).

antivirus-service.settings.json

`antivirus-service.settings.json` provides the scanner software with information about your storage zones controller configuration, the location of the scanner software, and various command options. This configuration file is located in:

`C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs`

For more information, see [Configure antivirus scans of uploaded files](#).

CORS

The default CORS policy allows requests from ShareFile origins, but you can adjust the policy to meet your security requirements. In order to configure allowed origins you can add/update “Cors” section in `storage-center.settings.json` (`C:\ProgramData\ShareFile\StorageCenter\configs\`).

Make sure to include ShareFile allowed origins listed below to ensure all StorageZone Controller functions are available:

```
1  "storage-center": {
2
3
4    ...
5    "TrustedTLDs": ".sf-api.eu,.sf-api.com,.sharefile.com,.sharefile.eu,.
6      securevdr.com",
7    "PreflightMaxAge": "00:09:00"
8  }
9
10  ...
```

Web.config

In general, `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\ShareFile\StorageCenter\ConfigService\Web.config` contains controls that typically should not be changed. You will, however, need to update it if you are using older storage zones controllers with a proxy server.

For StorageZones Controller 2.2 through 2.2.2 only: If a zone has multiple storage zones controllers and all HTTP traffic uses a proxy server, you must add a bypass list to `Web.config` for each secondary server.

Note: As of release 2.2.3, the bypass setting is included in the Network page of the storage zones controllers console.

1. Open the file in a text editor and locate the `<system.net>` section. Here is a sample of that section after a proxy server is configured:

```
1 <system.net>
2   <defaultProxy enabled="true">
3     <proxy proxyaddress="http://192.0.2.0:3128" />
4   </defaultProxy>
5 </system.net>
6 </configuration>
```

2. Add a bypass list to that section, as shown:

```
1 <system.net>
2   <defaultProxy enabled="true">
3     <proxy proxyaddress="http://192.0.2.0:3128" />
4     <bypasslist>
5       <add address="primaryServer" />
6     </bypasslist>
7   </defaultProxy>
8 </system.net>
9 </configuration>
```

The `primaryServer` is either an IP address or host name (servername.subdomain.com).

If you later change the primary storage zones controller IP address or host name, you must update that information in `ConfigService\Web.config` for each secondary server.

3. Restart the IIS server of all zone members.

