

cant download files or directory from server phpstorm



New Project From Existing Files Wizard.

Use this Wizard to set up new projects around existing files that reside locally or on remote hosts.

The wizard gives you a way to process specific files from a distributed project without downloading or copying it entirely. PhpStorm creates a project directory in the specified location with the `.idea` folder that contains the project files.

Choose Your Scenario.

On the first page of the Wizard, choose the way to access the files around which a new project will be set up.

Select this option if you have a local Web server and you want to set up a project around existing files or folders that are located below the folder appointed as the server document root, for example below `.htdocs`.

Select this option if you have a local Web server and the files or folders you want to set up a project around are also stored locally but not under the folder appointed as the server document root.

Clicking Next brings you to the Create New Project: Specify Local Path page.

Select this option to have PhpStorm copy files to a local drive via network and set up a project around them.

Clicking Next brings you to the Create New Project: Specify Local Path page.

Select this option to have PhpStorm download files from a remote server via the FTP, SFTP, or FTPS protocol.

Clicking Next brings you to the Create New Project: Specify Local Path page.

Select this option if you want to work with files in a certain local directory without using any Web server.

Servers.

The page is available only when the PHP plugin is enabled. The PHP plugin is bundled with PhpStorm and activated by default. If the plugin is disabled, enable it on the Installed tab of the Settings/Preferences | Plugins page, as described in Managing plugins.

On this page, configure HTTP access for debugging engines to interact with local and remote Web servers and set correspondence between files on the server and their local copies in the PhpStorm project. The settings from debug server configurations are used when debugging with run/debug configurations of the type PHP Web Page or PHP Remote Debug and during Zero-Configuration Debugging sessions.

Toolbar and common options.

Use the toolbar buttons to manage the list of configurations.

Click this button to open the Import from Deployment Configuration Dialog dialog. In this dialog, choose a configuration to access the application on the server and use the host and port settings from it.

The dialog also shows the path mappings retrieved from the deployment configuration. You need to transform relative paths on the server into absolute paths:

For an FTP, SFTP, or FTPS server access configuration, specify the absolute path to the server deployment root. This path will be added as a prefix to the path from the Root Path field on the Deployment: Connection Tab.

If you are not sure about this absolute path, you can open the Remote Host tool window, choose the required deployment configuration, position the caret at the root folder, and choose Copy Path from the context menu, see Access files on web servers for details. Alternatively, contact your hosting provider.

For a server access configuration of the type Local or Mounted Folder, specify the absolute path to the document root of the server or to the mounted folder. This path should be the one specified in the Folder field on the Deployment: Connection Tab.

For Inplace Server configurations, no mappings are required because the local and remote paths are the same.

Configuration Details.

In this area, specify the connection parameters and mappings to be used during debugging sessions. Note that the Validate Remote Environment button has been removed from this page, this functionality is now available through Run | Web Server Debug Validation on the main menu.

From this list, select the debugging engine to use. The available options are:

Map the absolute paths to the files and folders on the server with absolute paths to your project files in the local file system using the Absolute path on the server and File/Directory fields respectively.

File/Directory This read-only field displays the files and folders of the current project. Select a file or a folder to be used as the local copy.

Absolute path on the server In this field, specify the absolute path to the file or folder on the target server to which the selected local file or folder corresponds. Type the path manually or select it from the list.

Clear this checkbox if you are working right on your Web server so your project root is under the server document root. In this case the absolute paths to the files on the Web server and the absolute paths to the corresponding files in your project are the same.

If you do not specify any path mappings and start debugging an application that is not under the server document root, PhpStorm displays an error message:

The Click to set up path mappings link brings up the Resolve Path Mappings Problem dialog, where you can define the path mappings:

When you click OK and leave the dialog, the Use path mappings checkbox on the Servers page gets selected automatically.

Troubleshooting common deployment issues.

This section provides the list of solutions and workarounds for common problems with deployments in PhpStorm.

Collecting PhpStorm deployment logs.

If your issue is not addressed in this section, contact our support engineers. If asked to provide deployment logs, follow the instructions to collect them.

Collect deployment logs.

Select Help | Configure Debug Log in the main menu.

In the Custom Debug Log Configuration dialog that opens, add the following lines depending on the issues you are experiencing:

Issues with deployment/synchronization: `#com.jetbrains.plugins.webDeployment`.

Issues with issues with SSH/SFTP: `#com.intellij.ssh`.

Click OK and reproduce the issue.

Locate the log file by selecting Help | Show Log in Explorer (for Windows and Linux) or Help | Show Log in Finder (for macOS).

If necessary, you can locate the log manually:

The most recent log file is named `idea.log`; older files names end with a number, that is `idea.log.1`, `idea.log.2`, and so on. In most cases you need only the most recent one.

Attach the log file(s) to the issue or forum thread.

General troubleshooting.

Deployment is slow or fails.

Deployment can be a resource-intensive operation, especially if a project or a deployment server contains lots of directories and files. In the Settings/Preferences dialog `Ctrl+Alt+S`, navigate to Build, Execution, Deployment and explore the following configuration options, which can speed up deployment:

Exclude directories that are not needed from deployment (for example, images). This can be done from the Deployment: Excluded Paths Tab page.

On the Options page, clear the Overwrite up-to-date files to skip uploading files that don't need to be uploaded.

Depending on the server, switching between active and passive transfer mode in the advanced FTP settings may help. This can be done by toggling Passive mode in the Deployment: Connection Tab for the server.

Limit number of concurrent FTP connections. This can be done by toggling Limit concurrent connections and setting the number of connections (usually 3-5 concurrent connections is OK for any server if you experience problems with a greater number of connections) in the Deployment: Connection Tab for the server.

File transfer becomes unresponsive.

This can happen in case PhpStorm tries to resolve an IPv4 host via IPv6. By default, PhpStorm only listens for incoming IPv4 connections. To make sure IPv6 is disabled, check the PhpStorm JVM options:

Select Help | Edit Custom VM Options from the main menu.

In the `.vmoptions` file that opens, make sure the `-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true` line is present.

Otherwise, to enable IPv6 support, delete the `-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true` line. In this case, make sure to add the IPv6 entry for your host to the `/etc/hosts` file.

Download/upload actions are not available.

Download/upload actions may not be available because of a missing mapping. If a file or folder that you want to download is not configured in any mapping, PhpStorm will not download it. Mappings can be configured as described in the Map project folders to folders on the server and the URL addresses to access them.

For some actions, a default deployment server needs to be selected on the Deployment page of the Settings/Preferences dialog.

Some folders are not deployed.

A common cause for folders not being deployed is when they are explicitly excluded. To solve this, in the Remote host tool window right-click the given folder and select Remove Path From Excluded from the context menu. Once this is done, the folder will be deployed.

This can also be configured from the Deployment page of the Settings/Preferences dialog `Ctrl+Alt+S` . Open the Excluded Paths tab for the server and remove the excluded path. Note that both the source and the target folders should be checked. Folders can also be excluded by name on the Options page under Exclude items by name .

Sharing deployment configurations between projects.

Deployment Servers are configured at the IDE level: they are available for all projects and can be shared between them.

Note that only the name and connection details (specified on the Deployment: Connection Tab tab) are shared between projects: mappings and excluded paths are project-specific and have to be configured separately. Using this approach, connection details have to be entered just once, while mappings and excluded paths can be configured per-project, sharing the connection details. This can be useful when projects share the same deployment server and use the same connection settings. If connection settings are different between projects, they have to be configured for every project separately.

If necessary, you can set a server to be visible in a single project by selecting the Visible only for this project checkbox on the Deployment: Connection Tab.

IDE settings do not allow me to configure mappings.

The default new project settings are used to configure the default settings for new projects and do not affect the currently opened projects. To configure settings for the current project, use the Settings/Preferences dialog `Ctrl+Alt+S` .

Can subfolders within the same folder have different deployment settings? Can a local folder be deployed to multiple locations?

When uploading folders and configuring mappings, note the following:

You can specify mappings for specific folders to different paths on the deployment server. This can be configured on the Deployment: Mappings Tab for the server.

You can exclude specific folders and files from being uploaded/downloaded. This can be configured on the Deployment: Excluded Paths Tab for the server.

You cannot upload the same folder (or subfolders) to different sites at once. A separate deployment configuration needs to be created for each of them and uploaded to each site one by one.

If this is what you want to do, we recommend automating the process with a capable tool. For example, Phing has an FTP task which can be used from PhpStorm. Within PhpStorm, you can use the Sync with Deployed. command and select from available deployment servers for every upload.

I cannot assign a keyboard shortcut to the Sync With Deployed to My Server menu item

It is not possible to assign a keyboard shortcut directly to the Sync With Deployed to <server name> command, only to the generic Sync with Deployed to. command, which will then display a popup menu with the list of servers. Refer to Configure keyboard shortcuts for details.

If you do wish to assign a keyboard shortcut to a specific deployment server, it is possible to record a Macro and assign a shortcut to it instead:

Select Edit | Macros | Start Macro Recording and start recording a Macro.

Select Tools | Deployment | Sync With Deployed to <server name> and close the sync window.

Stop recording the Macro by selecting Edit | Macros | Stop Macro Recording from the main menu.

Set the Macro name, for example Sync with <server name> .

Open in the Settings/Preferences dialog `Ctrl+Alt+S` , select Keymap and find the Macros node. From the context menu of the new sync Macro

that was just recorded, select Add keyboard shortcut and provide the desired shortcut .

How do I deploy a database using PhpStorm?

There are a couple of ways to deploy a database using PhpStorm:

Make use of the integrated database tools and run the required DDL and SQL statements manually.

Can I run a script or executable on my files before the upload occurs?

Things like minifying CSS, optimizing images, encoding PHP files using IonCube and so on are actions that you may want to execute before an upload happens. The best approach to do this is run them not when the upload is started, but when the files are changed, by using File watchers in PhpStorm. When the time comes to upload them to a deployment server, upload the processed files instead.

Note that the Skip external changes checkbox must be cleared on the Options page for this to work.

Sometimes files are not uploaded automatically.

By default, PhpStorm uploads the files if they are changed by some external processes (VCS, transpilers, and so on). If the files are not uploaded, make sure that the Upload changed files automatically to the default server on the Options page is set to Always and the Skip external changes checkbox is cleared.

Can I run pre- and post-deployment actions?

As an alternative, we recommend using Phing or any other build system to execute complex sequences of steps.

FTP troubleshooting.

FTP issue: Invalid descendent file name "http:"

When a deployment server has been configured or when using the Test Connection button in the project settings, the Invalid descendent file name "http:" error is displayed. Note that all file names with a colon : in the name will be considered invalid.

This can happen if a file containing http: in its name exists in the project. The library that PhpStorm uses to connect to FTP (Apache Commons VFS) cannot read the contents of a folder containing such a file, which causes the operation to fail. The only solution is to remove the file containing http: in its name from the project.

PhpStorm seems to connect to the server but can't list files or perform upload.

This may be because the deployment server requires a so-called passive FTP connection. To set this mode, select the Passive mode checkbox in the Deployment: Connection Tab for the selected server.

Limiting the number of concurrent FTP connections may also help in this situation. To do this, open the Deployment: Connection Tab for the selected server, select the Limit concurrent connections checkbox, and set the number of connections (usually, 3-5 concurrent connections is OK for any server if you experience problems with a higher number of connections).

Deploying files when changing branches using Git checkout.

There are a couple of ways to go about deploying files when switching between branches using Git checkout:

One way is to configure deployments to always upload files and external changes. To do this, on the Options page, set Upload changed files to the default server to Always and clear the Skip external changes checkbox. Note that this will upload all files to the server when switching branches.

Use git-ftp. It performs minimal uploads and is also able to mirror file and directory removals.

Upload and download files.

PhpStorm provides the following main ways to upload project files and folders to deployment servers:

Manually , at any time through a menu command.

Automatically , every time a file is updated, or before starting a debugging session, or during a commit to your version control system.

For downloading files and folders, PhpStorm supports only the manual mode.

PhpStorm shows the logs in the File Transfer tool window (View | Tool Windows | File Transfer).

Upload a file or folder manually.

In the Project tool window, right-click a file or folder, then select Deployment | Upload to from the context menu, and choose the target deployment server or server group from the list.

If the default server or server group is appointed, you can also select Upload to <default deployment server or server group> .

Upload application sources automatically before the PHP remote debugging session.

Create a PHP Remote Debug run/debug configuration.

In the Before launch area, click and choose Upload files to Remote Host from the list.

If the area is folded, click to expand it.

In the Upload to Remote Host dialog that opens:

From the Server list, choose the target deployment server or server group.

In the Local roots to upload area, create a list of root folders to upload. All the folders and files under the specified roots will be uploaded recursively.

Upload locally changed files.

Switch to the Local Changes view to view the locally changed files.

Right-click a file, then select Deployment | Upload to from the context menu, and choose the target deployment server or server group from the list. If the default server or server group is appointed, you can also select Upload to <default deployment server or server group> .

Upload files after synchronizing with a VCS repository.

Synchronize the contents of your local files with the VCS repository by pressing Ctrl+T or selecting VCS | <VCS> | Update from the main menu.

Switch to the Update Info tab of the Version Control tool window Alt+9 .

Right-click a file, then select Deployment | Upload to from the context menu, and choose the target deployment server or server group from the list. If the default server or server group is appointed, you can also select Upload to <default deployment server or server group> .

Upload checked-in files immediately after commit.

Start checking in your changes.

In the After Commit area, choose the target server or server group from the Upload files to list. Choose one of the existing configurations or create a new one: click and configure access to the relevant server or set up a server group in the Deployment dialog that opens.

To have your selection applied automatically in the future, select the Always use selected server or group of servers checkbox.

Configure automatic upload of changed files to the default server or server group.

PhpStorm considers a local file changed as soon as it is saved either automatically or manually (File | Save All or Ctrl+S), see Write and edit source code. Changed files can be automatically uploaded only to the default deployment server.

Open the Options dialog by doing one of the following:

From the main menu, choose Tools | Deployment | Options .

In the Settings/Preferences dialog Ctrl+Alt+S , go to Build, Execution, Deployment | Deployment | Options .

From the Upload changed files automatically to the default server list, choose when you want PhpStorm to upload changed files:

To upload any manually or automatically saved file, choose Always .

To upload only manually saved files, choose On explicit save action .

To suppress automatic upload, choose Never .

If you enabled automatic upload, optionally configure the scope it should apply to:

Select Skip external changes to exclude local changes that were made using a third-party tool (a VCS, a script, and so on) from automatic upload.

Select Delete remote files when local are deleted to have PhpStorm automatically delete remote files during automatic uploads in case the local ones are deleted.

Note that this option serves as an extra safety measure and may result in unwanted files remaining on the remote server. As an example, consider a local file Foo.php , which is renamed to Bar.php . Since renaming a file is technically indistinguishable from deleting the file and creating a new one, the following will happen after automatic upload:

If the option is enabled, the remote server will only contain Bar.php .

If the option is disabled, the remote server will contain both Foo.php and Bar.php after automatic upload. You will probably need to delete Foo.php manually afterwards.

Download a file or folder.

In the Remote Hosts tool window, select the required file or folder and choose Download from here from the context menu of the selection.

Download a file from the default deployment server.

From the main menu, choose Tools | Deployment | Download from <default server> .

Customize upload and download.

Besides the mandatory settings that ensure successful upload and download in various project – server setups, you can configure additional options to customize the interaction with the server. Most of these options apply to all server access configuration types. For FTP, FTPS, and SFTP server configurations, you can specify additional protocol-specific options.

Set common upload and download options.

Open the Deployment page by doing one of the following:

In the Settings/Preferences dialog Ctrl+Alt+S , go to Build, Execution, Deployment | Deployment | Options .

From the main menu, select Tools | Deployment | Configuration .

Specify additional settings:

To skip specific files or entire folders during upload and download, in the Exclude items by name field, specify the patterns that define the names of these files and folders.

Use semicolons ; as delimiters, asterisks * to match zero or more characters, and question marks ? to match a single character.

For example, if you have a folder stylesheets with three files style.css , style1.css , and style2.scss , then style* excludes the entire folder, style?.css excludes style.css , and style?.* excludes style1.css and style2.scss .

The exclusion is applied recursively. This means that if a matching folder has subfolders, the contents of these subfolders are not deployed either.

Specify the details of the upload and download procedure by selecting or clearing the corresponding checkboxes.

Specify additional protocol-specific customization options.

Open the Deployment page by doing one of the following:

In the Settings/Preferences dialog Ctrl+Alt+S , go to Build, Execution, Deployment | Deployment | Options .

From the main menu, select Tools | Deployment | Configuration .

Select a configured server and expand the Advanced group to specify additional uploading settings that depend on the protocol:

Select the Concurrent connections limit checkbox to have PhpStorm restrict the number of connections to be supported simultaneously and specify the maximum number of allowed connections in the field.

In the Send keep alive messages each field, specify how often you want PhpStorm to send commands to the server to reset the timeout and thus preserve the connection.

In the Encoding for client-server communication field, specify the encoding that matches the encoding used by your server. Accept the default value if you are not sure that it supports UTF-8 encoding.

On some SFTP servers, the SSH banner may be enabled. Every time a connection is established, a popup with an information message may be shown and to continue you would need to click OK .

To suppress showing the information popup, select the Ignore info messages checkbox.

To set the client to the passive mode, select the Passive mode checkbox. In this mode, the client on your machine connects to the server to inform about being in the passive mode, receives the port number to listen to, and established data connection through the port with the received number. This mode is helpful when your machine is behind a firewall.

To have the hidden files and directories (with names starting with a dot .) shown in the Server Browser Tool Window, select Show and process hidden files .

Select Compatible with old version of listing children in the Use LIST command area to ensure compatibility in child file naming with your FTP server.

This option is helpful if the remote FTP server reports the following error:

Select Instead of MLSD in the Use LIST command area to use the standard LIST command for listing instead of the MLSD command. This lets you avoid problems, for example, failure during upload with the Invalid descendent file name exception if the FTP server supports MLSD and returns cdir .

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In the Send keep alive messages each field, specify how often you want PhpStorm to send commands to the server to reset the timeout and thus preserve the connection.

From the Keep alive command list, choose the commands to be sent to the server to reset the timeout and thus preserve the connection.

TLS : the method of Transfer Layer Security. Select Explicit to use the same port as Plain (unsecured) mode or Implicit to use a dedicated port.

Data channel protection level : select Clear for non secured connection or Private for secured connection.

Reuse SSL sessions : select to reuse the security contract, including key and algorithm agreement information, established during SSL connection.

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