FTP Console Manual
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1.1. Open Command Prompt

To open the Command prompt from Task bar,

1. Click Start button on task bar.
2. Select Programs.
3. Select Accessories.
4. Then select Command Prompt option.

Then the following figure shows to how to start Command Console? from task bar selection.

Figure 1.1. Open command Prompt

1.2. Start Sysaxftp

To start sysaxftp.exe from the Start menu selection,
Introduction

1. Select **Command Prompt** option from **Task bar** selection.

2. Enter `sysaxftp.exe` in command line window.

3. Then after the **Sysaxftp** program was started to run.

The following figure shows how to start **sysaxftp**?

![Figure 1.2. Start sysaxftp](image)

1.3. Connect to Server

The **Sysaxftp** was connected to a **server**, the below steps to be followed.

1. **Start** any **Server**.

2. Open **Command Prompt** window and then start **Sysaxftp.exe** program.

3. Next, enter the address of **Localhost** to connect a server.

4. Then enter **user** name and **password**.

5. Now the sysaxftp was connected to a selected server.

The following figure shows to how to connect the **sysaxftp** to a **server**?
1.4. List the contents of directory

In sysaxftp to list the contents of directory,

1. Start Sysaxftp.exe.

2. Then connect any server(SysaxMultiServer/FileZillaServer/..).

3. Then enter the console command of 'dir' in command prompt window.

The dir command is used to list the contents of directory. The following figure shows to how to list the contents of directory in sysaxftp?
1.5. Download and Upload a file/folder

Running a script from the sysaxftp command line

An Sysaxftp can be run from the command line using the -script switch.

The Syntax is:

Exhibit 1.1. Syntax of Running a script

```
sysaxftp -script [script file name]
```

Download a file/folder

To download a file using sysaxftp,

1. Create and save a script for download.

2. Open the command prompt window.
3. Choose the particular path of script file for download.

4. Then run the above script file (download.fscr).

**Figure 1.5. Downloading files**

![Image showing the process of downloading files using a script]

**Upload a file/folder**

To upload a file using sysaxftp,

1. Create and save a script for **upload**.

2. Open the command prompt window.

3. Choose the particular path of script file for upload.
4. Then run the above script file(upload.fscr).

**Figure 1.6. Uploading files**

![Image of Sysaxftp command line window showing script execution and FTP communication]

### 1.6. Exit from Sysaxftp

To exit from **sysaxftp**, just enter the console command of *bye* in sysaxftp command line window.

The command prompt will be displayed as follows(Figure1.7):
1.7. List of FTP commands for the Microsoft command-line FTP client

Command-line options

As you are starting the program from a **Dos Prompt:**

```
```

- **-v**: Suppresses verbose display of remote server responses.
- **-n**: Suppresses **auto-login** upon initial connection.
- **-i**: Turns off interactive prompt during multiple file transfers.
- **-d**: Enables debug, displaying all ftp commands passed between the client and server.
- **-g**: Disables filename glob which permits the use of wildcard characters in local file and path names.
• **-s:filename**: Specifies a text file containing ftp commands; the commands will automatically run after ftp starts. No spaces are allowed in this parameter. Use this switch instead of redirection(>).

• **-a**: Use any local interface when binding data connection.

• **-w:windowsize**: Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.

• **computer**: Specifies the computer name or IP address of the remote computer to connect to. The computer, if specified, must be the last parameter on the line.
Supporting Arguments of Sysaxftp

2.1. Supporting options in Sysaxftp.exe .................................................................................. 11
2.1. Supporting options in Sysaxftp.exe

SSL:

SSL stands for Security Socket Layer. Websites use SSL to establish secure, authentication sessions between the client and server. In sysaxftp.exe the SSL connection is used by the following order.

Exhibit 2.1. Connect SSL

```
>sysaxftp.exe -ssl
```

Now the SSL connection was connected for both server and client.

SSH:

SSH File Transfer Protocol provides secure file transfer functionality over any reliable data stream. It is the standard file transfer protocol for use with the SSH2 protocol. While connecting the SSH connection in sysaxftp.exe the following order can be used.

Exhibit 2.2. Connect SSH

```
>sysaxftp.exe -ssh
```

Script:

Scripts may be executed from the command line, scheduled as one-time/recurring tasks, or called from other scripts. An FTP script can be run from command line by using the following format.
Exhibit 2.3. Run a script

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script
[script_filename]

Log:

The 'Log' option is used to generate the log files for running scripts.

Exhibit 2.4. Use Log option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script
[script_name] -log ['script_name'].log.

Tslogfile:

The 'tslogfile' option is used to generate a time stamped output logfile.

Exhibit 2.5. Use Tslogfile option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script
[script_name] -tslogfile ['script_name'].log.

Logfile:

The 'logfile' option is used to generate an output logfile.
Exhibit 2.6. Use Logfile option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script [script_name] -logfile ["script_name"].log.

Nopasv:

Files may be transferred using server initiated(port) or client initiated(pasv) data connections. The 'nopasv' option enables port data connections. Also it do not apply to SSH based SFTP file transfers.

Exhibit 2.7. Use Nopasv option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script [script_name] -nopasv.

Nocolor:

The 'nocolor' option is used to any other colors didn't display in the command prompt window.

Exhibit 2.8. Use Nocolor option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -nocolor.

Append:

Append to log file generated during previous run.
### Exhibit 2.9. Use Append option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script [script_name] -append.

### Rollover:

Roll over the log file after the maximum file size specified in bytes.

### Exhibit 2.10. Use Rollover option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -script [script_name] -rollover.

### Set:

This option is to give by the following order.

### Exhibit 2.11. Use Set option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -set.

### Loadlic:

This option is to give by the following order.
Exhibit 2.12. Use Loadlic option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -loadlic.

Nonlst:

The 'nonlst' option is giving to under the following order.

Exhibit 2.13. Use Nonlst option

C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation\scripts>sysaxftp.exe -nonlst.
3.1. Append a file ................................................................. 17
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3.1. Append a file

The **append** Appends a local file to a file on the remote computer using the current file type setting. This command is followed by the parameters are 'local-file and remote-file'. The local-file specifies the local file to add and the remote-file specifies the file on the remote computer to which local-file will be added. If remote-file is omitted, the local filename is used for the remote filename.

The Syntax is

**Exhibit 3.1. Syntax of "append" command**

```
append local-file [remote-file]
```

3.2. Set ASCII transfer type

The **ascii** Sets the file transfer type to ASCII, the default.

**Note:** FTP supports two file transfer types, ASCII and binary image. ASCII should be used when transferring text files. See also binary. In ASCII mode, character conversions to and from the network standard character set are performed. For example, end-of-line characters are converted as necessary, based on the target operating system.

The Syntax is:

**Exhibit 3.2. Syntax of "ascii" command**

```
ascii
```

3.3. Beep when command completed

The **bell** Toggles a bell to ring after each file transfer command is completed. By default, the bell is off.
The Syntax is:

**Exhibit 3.3. Syntax of "bell" command**

```
bell
```

The example is

**Exhibit 3.4. Example of "bell" command**

```
sysaxftp> bell
Bell mode On .

sysaxftp> bell off
Bell mode Off .
```

### 3.4. Set BINARY transfer type

Sets the file transfer type to binary.

**Note:** FTP supports two file transfer types, ASCII and binary image. Binary should be used when transferring executable files. In binary mode, the file is moved byte-by-byte. See also ascii.

The Syntax is

**Exhibit 3.5. Syntax of "binary" command**

```
binary
```
3.5. Set file transfer type

The `type` command sets or displays the file transfer type. This command is followed by the parameter 'Type-name'. Type-name specifies the file transfer type; the default is ASCII. If type-name is not specified, the current type is displayed.

**Note:** FTP supports two file transfer types, ASCII and binary image. ASCII should be used when transferring text files. In ASCII mode, character conversions to and from the network standard character set are performed. For example, end-of-line characters are converted as necessary, based on the destination's operating system. Binary should be used when transferring executable files. In binary mode, the file is moved byte-by-byte.

**The Syntax is**

**Exhibit 3.6. Syntax of "type" command**

```
type [type-name]
```

**The example is**

**Exhibit 3.7. Example of "type" command**

```
sysaxftp> type
Using ascii mode to transfer files.
sysaxftp>
```

3.6. Get Multiple Files

The `mget` command copies one or more remote files to the local computer using the current file transfer type. In this command contained the parameter was 'remote-files'. It specifies the remote file(s) to the local computer.

**The Syntax is**
3.7. Send Multiple Files

The mput command copies one or more local files to the remote computer using the current file transfer type. This command is followed by the parameter 'local-files'. The local-files specifies the local files to copy to the remote computer.

The Syntax is

```
Exhibit 3.10. Syntax of "mput" command

mput local-files [,,,]
```

The example is
Exhibit 3.11. Example of "mput" command

```
ftp> put
Local file msg.txt
Remote file dbg4.txt
200 Command okay
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection
ftp: 140 bytes sent in 0.00 Seconds 140000.00 Kbytes/sec.
```

Exhibit 3.12. Syntax of "get" command

```
get remote-file [local-file]
```

3.8. Receive Files

The **get** Copies a remote file to the local computer using the current file transfer type. See also mget, which can copy multiple files. In this command contained the parameter are 'remote-file and local-file. The remote-file specifies the remote file to copy and the local-file specifies the name to use on the local computer. If not specified, the file is given the remote-file name.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 3.12. Syntax of "get" command

```
get remote-file [local-file]
```

The example is
Exhibit 3.13. Example of "get" command

```
sysaxftp> get 2007sep20.txt

TYPE I
200 Command okay
MDTM 2007sep20.txt
213 20070919191300
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,30,19)
RETR 2007sep20.txt
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection

sysaxftp>
```

3.9. Send One File

The **put** Copies a local file to the remote computer using the current file transfer type. See also mput, which can copy multiple files. This command followed by the parameters are 'local-file and remote-file'. The local-file specifies the local file to copy and the remote-file specifies the name to use on the remote computer. If not specified, the file is given the local-file name.

**The Syntax is**

```
Exhibit 3.14. Syntax of "put" command

put local-file [remote-file]
```

**The example is**
3.10. Receieve File

The `recv` Copies a remote file to the local computer using the current file transfer type. `Recv` is identical to `get`. This command followed by the parameters are 'remote-file and local-file'. The remote-file specifies the remote file to copy and the local-file specifies the name to use on the local computer. If not specified, the file is given the remote-file name.

**The Syntax is**

### Exhibit 3.16. Syntax of "recv" command

```
recv remote-file [local-file]
```

**The example is**
Exhibit 3.17. Example of "recv" command

```
sysaxftp> recv
Remote file: msg.txt
Local file: msg.txt
TYPE I
200 Command okay
MDTM msg.txt
213 20040420214244
SIZE msg.txt
213 1452
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,46,39,19)
RETR msg.txt
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection

sysaxftp>
```
File System Commands

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4.2. Rename Command ................................................................................................................. 28
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4.7. Toggle Commands ................................................................................................................ 41
4.1. Deleting Commands

4.1.1. Delete Remote File

The `delete` command deletes a single file on a remote computer. See also `mdelete`, which can delete multiple files. This command is followed by the parameter `remote-file`. It specifies the file to delete.

The Syntax is

**Exhibit 4.1. Syntax of "delete" command**

```
delete remote-file
```

The example is

**Exhibit 4.2. Example of "delete" command**

```
sysaxftp> delete 2007sep8.txt
DELE 2007sep8.txt
250 Deleted "/2007sep8.txt"
sysaxftp>
```

4.1.2. Delete Multiple Files

The `mdelete` command deletes one or more files on a remote computer. In this command is followed by the parameter `remote-files`. It specifies the remote files to delete.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 4.3. Syntax of "mdelete" command

mdelete remote-files [,,]  

The example is

Exhibit 4.4. Example of "mdelete" command

```
sysaxftp> mdelete
Remote Files 2007sep22.txt
200 Command okay
mdelete 2007sep24.txt?
250 Deleted "/2007sep24.txt"
mdelete 2007sep22.txt?
250 Deleted "/2007sep22.txt"
mdelete 2007sep25.txt?
250 Deleted "/2007sep25.txt"
sysaxftp>
```

4.1.3. Remote directory on the Remote machine

The **rmdir** Deletes a remote directory. This command is followed by the parameter 'directory'. The directory specifies the name of the remote directory to delete.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.5. Syntax of "rmdir" command

```
rmdir directory
```

The example is
4.2. Rename Command

The **rename** Renames remote files. It contains the parameters are 'filename and newfilename'. The filename specifies the file you want to rename and the newfilename specifies the new filename.

**The Syntax is**

```
rename filename newfilename
```
The example is

**Exhibit 4.8. Example of "rename" command**

```bash
csysxftp> rename 2007sep20.txt star_unit
RNFR /2007sep20.txt
350 Requested file action pending further information
RNTO /star_unit
250 Renamed to "/star_unit"

csysxftp>
```

### 4.3. Listing Commands

#### 4.3.1. List contents of remote directory

The **dir** Displays a list of a remote directory's files and subdirectories. See also mdir, which can list multiple directories. It followed by the parameters are 'remote-directory and local-file'. The remote-directory specifies the directory for which you want to see a listing. If no directory is specified, the current working directory on the remote computer is used and the local-file specifies a local file to store the listing. If not specified, output is displayed on the screen.

The Syntax is

**Exhibit 4.9. Syntax of "dir" command**

```bash
dir [remote-directory] [local-file]
```

The example is
Exhibit 4.10. Example of "dir" command

sysaxftp> dir

TYPE A
200 Command okay
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,30,39,18)
LIST
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection
2007sep12.txt
2007sep17.txt
2007sep18.txt
2007sep19.txt
2007sep20.txt
2007sep21.txt

sysaxftp>

4.3.2. List contents of multiple remote directories

The mdir Displays a list of a remote directory's files and subdirectories. Mdir allows you to specify multiple files. This command is to follow by the parameter are 'remote-files and local-files'. The remote-files specifies the directory for which you want to see a listing. Remote-files must be specified; type "-" to use the current working directory on the remote computer and the local-files specifies a local file to store the listing. Type "-" to display the listing on the screen.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.11. Syntax of "mdir" command

mdir remote-files [,] local-file

The example is
Exhibit 4.12. Example of "mdir" command

```
ftp> mdir
Remote files 2007sep22.txt
Local file command.txt
output to local-file: command.txt?
200 Command okay
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection
ftp: 332 bytes received in 0.03Seconds 10.71Kbytes/sec.
ftp>
```

4.3.3. List contents of remote directory

The `ls` Displays an abbreviated list of a remote directory’s files and subdirectories. This command is followed by the parameters are 'remote-directory and local-file'. The remote-directory specifies the directory for which you want to see a listing. If no directory is specified, the current working directory on the remote computer is used and the local-file specifies a local file to store the listing. If not specified, output is displayed on the screen.

The Syntax is

```
Exhibit 4.13. Syntax of "ls" command
```

```
ls [remote-directory] [local-file]
```
File System Commands

4.3.4. List contents of multiple remote directories

The mls Displays an abbreviated list of a remote directory's files and subdirectories. This command followed by the parameters are 'remote-files and local-file'. The remote-files specifies the files for which you want to see a listing. Remote-files must be specified; type "-" to use the current working directory on the remote computer and the local-file specifies a local file to store the listing. Type "-" to display the listing on the screen.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.15. Syntax of "mls" command

mls remote-files [,,,] local-file

The example is

sysaxftp> ls
TYPE A
200 Command okay
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,30,39,21)
LIST
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection
2007sep12.txt
2007sep17.txt
2007sep19.txt
star_unit
sysaxftp>
Exhibit 4.16. Example of "mls" command

```
syaxftp> mls
Local file msg.txt
output to local-file: msg.txt?
200 Command okay
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection
sysaxftp: 130 bytes received in 0.03Seconds 4.19Kbytes/sec.
syaxftp>
```

4.3.5. Send One File

The `send` Copies a local file to the remote computer using the current file transfer type. Send is identical to put. This command followed by the parameters are 'local-file and remote-file'. The local-file specifies the local file to copy and the remote-file specifies the name to use on the remote computer. If not specified, the file is given the local-file name.

The Syntax is

```
Exhibit 4.17. Syntax of "send" command
```

```
send local-file [remote-file]
```

The example is
Exhibit 4.18. Example of "send" command

sysaxftp> send

Local file: 2008jan17.txt
Remote file: Normal.txt
TYPE I
200 Command okay
SIZE Normal.txt
213 3942
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,46,39,17)
STOR Normal.txt
150 File status okay; about to open data connection
226 Closing data connection
MDTM 20080116200858 Normal.txt
200 File time set

sysaxftp>

4.3.6. Show Current Status

The **status** Displays the current status of FTP connections and toggles.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.19. Syntax of "status" command

```
status
```

The example is
Exhibit 4.20. Example of "status" command

```bash
sysaxftp> status
connected to system3
type: ascii; Verbose: On; Bell: Off; Prompting: On; Globbing: On;
Debugging: Off; Hash mark printing: Off;
sysaxftp>
```

4.3.7. Print working directory on remote machine

The `pwd` Displays the current directory on the remote computer.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.21. Syntax of "pwd" command

```bash
pwd
```

The example is

Exhibit 4.22. Example of "pwd" command

```bash
sysaxftp> pwd
PWD
257 "/" is current path
sysaxftp>
```

4.4. Closing Commands
4.4.1. Terminate FTP session and Exit

The `bye` command ends the FTP session with the remote computer and exits ftp. The Syntax is

```
Exhibit 4.23. Syntax of "bye" command
```

```
bye
```

The example is

```
Exhibit 4.24. Example of "bye" command
```

```
sysaxftp> open system2
220- Sysax Multi Server Service [version 4]
220
User: star
USER star
331 User name okay, need password
Password:
PASS star
230 User logged in, proceed
PWD
257 "/" is current path
sysaxftp> bye

C:\Documents and Settings\user>
```

4.4.2. Terminate FTP session

The `close` command ends the FTP session with the remote server and returns to the command interpreter. The Syntax is
Exhibit 4.25. Syntax of "close" command

```
close
```

The example is

Exhibit 4.26. Example of "close" command

```
sysaxftp> open system2
220- Sysax Multi Server Service [version 4]
220
User: star
USER star
331 User name okay, need password
Password:
PASS star
230 User logged in, proceed
PWD
257 "/" is current path
sysaxftp> close
QUIT

sysaxftp>
```

4.4.3. Terminate FTP session

The **disconnect** Disconnects from the remote computer, retaining the ftp prompt.

The Syntax is

```
Exhibit 4.27. Syntax of "disconnect" command
```

```
disconnect
```
The **disconnect** Disconnects from the remote computer, retaining the ftp prompt.

**The example is**

**Exhibit 4.28. Example of "disconnect" command**

```
sysaxftp> open system2
220- Sysax Multi Server Service [version 4]
220
User: star
USER star
331 User name okay, need password
Password:
PASS star
230 User logged in, proceed
PWD
257 "/" is current path
sysaxftp> disconnect
QUIT

sysaxftp>
```

4.4.4. **Terminate FTP session and Exit**

The **quit** Ends the FTP session with the remote computer and exits ftp.

**The Syntax is**

**Exhibit 4.29. Syntax of "quit" command**

```
quit
```

**The example is**
Exhibit 4.30. Example of "quit" command

```
sysaxftp> open system2
220- Sysax Multi Server Service [version 4]  
220
User: star
USER star
331 User name okay, need password
Password: 
PASS star
230 User logged in, proceed
PWD
257 "/" is current path
sysaxftp> quit
C:\documents and Settings\user>
```

4.5. Creating Folder Command

The `mkdir` creates a remote directory. It contained the parameter was 'directory'. The directory specifies the name of the new remote directory.

The Syntax is

```
Exhibit 4.31. Syntax of "mkdir" command
```

```
mkdir directory
```

The example is
Exhibit 4.32. Example of "mkdir" command

```bash
sysaxftp> mkdir
Directory name: star
MKD /star
257 "/star" created
sysaxftp>
```

4.6. Sending Arguments Command

4.6.1. Send Arbitrary FTP command

The **literal** Sends arguments, verbatim, to the remote FTP server. A single FTP reply code is expected in return. This command is followed by the parameter 'argument'. It specifies the argument to send to the FTP server.

**The Syntax is**

Exhibit 4.33. Syntax of "literal" command

```
literal argument [,,,]
```

**The example is**

Exhibit 4.34. Example of "literal" command

```bash
sysaxftp> literal
Command line to send: K
sysaxftp>
```
4.6.2. Send Arbitrary FTP command

The `quote` Sends arguments, verbatim, to the remote FTP server. A single FTP reply code is expected in return. Quote is identical to literal. This command is followed by the parameter 'argument'. The argument specifies the argument to send to the FTP server.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.35. Syntax of "quote" command

```
quote argument[,,,]
```

The example is

Exhibit 4.36. Example of "quote" command

```
sysaxftp> quote
Command line to send k
sysaxftp>
```

4.7. Toggle Commands

4.7.1. Toggle Debugging Mode

The `debug` Toggles debugging. When debugging is on, each command sent to the remote computer is printed, preceded by the string --->. By default, debugging is off.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 4.37. Syntax of "debug" command

```
debug
```

The example is

Exhibit 4.38. Example of "debug" command

```
sysaxftp> debug
Debugging On .
sysaxftp> debug off
Debugging Off .
```

4.7.2. Toggle Metacharacter expansion of local file names

The `glob` Toggles filename globbing. Globbing permits use of wildcard characters in local file or path names. By default, globbing is on.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.39. Syntax of "glob" command

```
glob
```

The example is
4.7.3. Toggle Printing ' # ' for each buffer transfer

The hash Toggles hash-sign (#) printing for each data block transferred. The size of a data block is 2048 bytes. By default, hash mark printing is off.

The Syntax is:

Exhibit 4.41. Syntax of "hash" command

hash

The example is:

Exhibit 4.42. Example of "hash" command

sysaxftp> hash
Hash mark printing On ftp: (2048 bytes/hash mark) .
sysaxftp>
4.7.4. Force Interactive prompting on Multiple Commands

The **prompt** Toggles prompting. Ftp prompts during multiple file transfers to allow you to selectively retrieve or store files; mget and mput transfer all files if prompting is turned off. By default, prompting is on.

**The Syntax is**

**Exhibit 4.43. Syntax of "prompt" command**

```
prompt
```

**The example is**

**Exhibit 4.44. Example of "prompt" command**

```
ftp> prompt
Interactive mode Off.

ftp> prompt on
Interactive mode On.
```

4.7.5. Toggle Packet Tracing

The **trace** Toggles packet tracing; trace displays the route of each packet when running an ftp command.

**The Syntax is**

**Exhibit 4.45. Syntax of "trace" command**

```
trace
```

**The example is**
Exhibit 4.46. Example of "trace" command

sysaxftp> trace
Packet tracing On .

sysaxftp> trace off
Packet tracing Off .

4.7.6. Toggle Verbose Mode

The **verbose** Toggles verbose mode. If on, all ftp responses are displayed; when a file transfer completes, statistics regarding the efficiency of the transfer are also displayed. By default, verbose is on.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 4.47. Syntax of "verbose" command

```verbatim
verbose
```

The example is

Exhibit 4.48. Example of "verbose" command

```verbatim
sysaxftp> verbose
Verbose mode Off .

sysaxftp> verbose On
Verbose mode On .
```
PGP Commands

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5.1. Generating PGP key pairs

The `sysaxftp.exe` console program can be used to generate a PGP key pair using the `-pgpkeygen` option. A new key pair is generated and stored in the default keyring. The username is a text string or email address that is linked with the generated key pair and is used to select the private or public key belonging to the key pair.

The Syntax is

**Exhibit 5.1. Syntax of "-pgpkeygen" option**

```
sysaxftp.exe -pgpkeygen <username or email>
```

The example is
Exhibit 5.2. Example of using "-pgpkeygen" option

```plaintext
ftp.exe -pgpkeygen john.doe@email.com
```

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.

```
```

- **-v** Suppresses display of remote server responses.
- **-n** Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
- **-i** Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
- **-d** Enables debugging.
- **-g** Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
- **-s:filename** Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
- **-a** Use any local interface when binding data connection.
- **-A** login as anonymous.
- **-w:buffersize** Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.
- **host** Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.

Notes:
- mget and mput commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

## 5.2. Keyrings and key management

Public and private key files used for PGP encryption and decryption are stored in keyring files. The Sysax FTP Automation program maintains a default keyring. When a keyring file name is not explicitly specified, the default keyring is used. The `-pgexportpublickey` option is used to export a public key and the `-pgpexportprivatekey` option is used to export a private key.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 5.3. Syntax of "-pgpexportpublickey" option

sysaxftp.exe -pgpexportpublickey <username or email> -pgpkeyout <output filename> [-keyring <keyring file name>]

The example is

Exhibit 5.4. Example of using "-pgpexportpublickey" option

ftp.exe -pgpexportpublickey john.doe -pgpkeyout keyout.pub -keyring mykeyring.pgp

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.


- v Suppresses display of remote server responses.
- n Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
- i Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
- d Enables debugging.
- g Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
- s:filename Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
- a Use any local interface when binding data connection.
- A login as anonymous.
- w:buffersize Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.
host Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.

Notes:
- mget and mput commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 5.5. Syntax of "-pgpexportprivatekey" option

```
sysaxftp.exe -pgpexportprivatekey <username or email> -pgpkeyout <output filename> [-keyring <keyring file name>]
```

The example is

```
Exhibit 5.6. Example of using "-pgpexportprivatekey" option

ftp.exe -pgpexportprivatekey john.doe -pgpkeyout keyout.priv -keyring mykeyring.pgp
```

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.  

```

-v             Suppresses display of remote server responses.
-n             Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
-i             Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
-d             Enables debugging.
-g             Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
-s:filename    Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
-a             Use any local interface when binding data connection.
-A             login as anonymous.
-w:buffersize  Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.
host           Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.
```

Notes:
- mget and mput commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

The -pgpimportpublickey option is used to import a previously exported public key or a public key from a user to whom a file or message needs to be sent.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 5.7. Syntax of "-pgpexportprivatekey" option

sysaxftp.exe -pgpexportprivatekey <username or email> -pgpkeyout <output filename> [-keyring <keyring file name>]

The example is

Exhibit 5.8. Example of using "-pgpexportprivatekey" option

ftp.exe -pgpexportprivatekey john.doe -pgpkeyout keyout.priv -keyring mykeyring.pgp

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.


- v Suppressed display of remote server responses.
- n Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
- i Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
- d Enables debugging.
- g Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
- s:filename Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
- a Use any local interface when binding data connection.
- A login as anonymous.
- w:buffersize Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.
- h host Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.

Notes:
- mget and mput commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

The -pgpimportprivatekey option is used to import a previously exported private key.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 5.9. Syntax of "-pgpimportprivatekey" option

sysaxftp.exe -pgpimportprivatekey <private key filename> [-keyring <keyring file name>]

The example is

Exhibit 5.10. Example of using "-pgpimportprivatekey" option

ftp.exe -pgpimportprivatekey key.priv -keyring mykeyring.pgp

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.


-v Suppresses display of remote server responses.
-n Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
-i Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
-d Enables debugging.
-g Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
-s:filename Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
-a Use any local interface when binding data connection.
-A login as anonymous.
-w:buffersize Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.

host Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.

Notes:
- mget and mput commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

The pgpexportpublic and pgpexportprivate commands can be used to export public and private keys from within a script.

The pgpresult predefined status flag is set to the predefined constant success if the corresponding command completed successfully.
The Syntax is

### Exhibit 5.11. Syntax of "pgpexportpublic" option

```
pgpexportpublic <username or email>, <output filename>, [optional keyring file];
```

The Syntax is

### Exhibit 5.12. Syntax of "pgpexportprivate" option

```
pgpexportprivate <username or email>, <output filename>, [optional keyring file];
```

The pgpimportpublic and pgpimportprivate can be used to import public and private keys from within a script.

The pgpresult predefined status flag is set to the predefined constant success if the corresponding command completed successfully.

The Syntax is

### Exhibit 5.13. Syntax of "pgpimportpublic" option

```
pgpimportpublic <key file to import>, [optional keyring file];
```

The Syntax is

### Exhibit 5.14. Syntax of "pgpimportprivate" option

```
pgpimportprivate <key file to import>, [optional keyring file];
```
5.3. Encrypting files with PGP

The `sysaxftp.exe` program can be used to encrypt files using the `-pgpencrypt` option. If a keyring file name is not explicitly specified, the default keyring is used to obtain the public key used for encryption. The `-pgparmor` option is used to convert the encrypted binary file into an ascii text format. The `-pgpsign` option also can be used to sign the encrypted file using the private key of the sender to establish the source of the encrypted file.

The Syntax is

**Exhibit 5.15. Syntax of "-pgpencrypt" option**

```
sysaxftp.exe -pgpencrypt <file to encrypt> -pgpkeyid <username or email> [-pgparmor] [-pgpout <output filename>] [-keyring <keyring file name>] [-pgpsign <username or email>] [-pgppassphrase <private key passphrase>] [-signkeyring <keyring file name>]
```

The example is

```
Exhibit 5.16. Example of using "-pgpencrypt" option

```
ftp.exe -pgpencrypt myfile.txt -pgpkeyid john.doe
```

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.

```
```

- `-v` Suppresses display of remote server responses.
- `-n` Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
- `-i` Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
- `-d` Enables debugging.
- `-g` Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
- `-s:filename` Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
- `-a` Use any local interface when binding data connection.
- `-A` login as anonymous.
- `-w:buffersize` Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.
- `host` Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.

Notes:
- MGET and MPUT commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

The `pgpencrypt` command can be used to encrypt files from within a script. The pgpresult predefined status flag is set to the predefined constant success if the corresponding command completed successfully. If an empty string is passed in for the output filename, it will be derived from the input filename.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 5.17. Syntax of "-pgpencrypt" option

```
pgpencrypt <file to encrypt>, <username or email>, <output filename>, [keyring file name>];
```
The **pgparmoron** or **pgparmoroff** commands can be called before the pgpencrypt command to enable or disable the conversion of the encrypted binary file into an ascii text format.

**The Syntax is**

### Exhibit 5.18. Syntax of "pgparmoron" option

```
pgparmoron;
```

**The Syntax is**

### Exhibit 5.19. Syntax of "pgparmoroff" option

```
pgparmoroff;
```

The **pgpsign** command can be called before the **pgpencrypt** command to sign the encrypted file using the private key of the sender to establish the source of the encrypted file.

**The Syntax is**

### Exhibit 5.20. Syntax of "pgpsign" option

```
pgpsign <username or email>, <private key passphrase>, [<keyring file name>];
```

### 5.4. Decrypting PGP encrypted files

The **sysaxftp.exe** program can be used to decrypt files using the -pgpdecrypt option. If a keyring file name is not explicitly specified, the default keyring is used to obtain the private key used for decryption.

**The Syntax is**
Exhibit 5.21. Syntax of "-pgpdecrypt" option

```
sysaxftp.exe -pgpdecrypt <encrypted file> -pgpkeyid <username or email> -pgppassphrase <private key passphrase> [-pgpout <output filename>] [-keyring <keyring file name>]
```

The example is

Exhibit 5.22. Example of using "-pgpdecrypt" option

```
ftp.exe -pgpdecrypt decrypted.pgp -pgpkeyid john.doe -pgppassphrase mypass;
```

Transfers files to and from a computer running an FTP server service (sometimes called a daemon). Ftp can be used interactively.


- \( v \) Suppresses display of remote server responses.
- \( n \) Suppresses auto-login upon initial connection.
- \( i \) Turns off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers.
- \( d \) Enables debugging.
- \( g \) Disables filename globbing (see GLOB command).
- \( s:filename \) Specifies a text file containing FTP commands; the commands will automatically run after FTP starts.
- \( a \) Use any local interface when binding data connection.
- \( A \) login as anonymous.
- \( w:buffersize \) Overrides the default transfer buffer size of 4096.
- \( host \) Specifies the host name or IP address of the remote host to connect to.

Notes:
- mget and mput commands take y/n/q for yes/no/quit.
- Use Control-C to abort commands.

The `spgpdecrypt` command can be used to decrypt files from within a script. The pgpresult predefined status flag is set to the predefined constant success if the corresponding command completed successfully. If an empty string is passed in for the output filename, it will be derived from the encrypted input file.
The Syntax is

**Exhibit 5.23. Syntax of "-pgpdecrypt" option**

```
pgpdecrypt <file to encrypt>, <username or email>, <private key passphrase>, <output filename>, [<keyring file name>];
```
6

Other Using Commands

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6.1. Running Command

The ! Runs the specified command on the local computer. It is followed the parameter 'command'. The 'command' specifies the command to run on the local computer. If command is omitted, the local command prompt is displayed.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 6.1. Syntax of "!" command

```
! [command]
```

The example is

Exhibit 6.2. Example of "!" command

```
sysaxftp> ! cd
C:\Documents and Settings\user
```

6.2. Changing Directory Commands

6.2.1. Change Remote Working directory

The cd Changes the working directory on the remote computer. In this command is followed by the parameter 'remoter-directory'. The parameter remote-directory specifies the directory on the remote computer to change to.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 6.3. Syntax of "cd" command

```
cd remote-directory
```

The example is

Exhibit 6.4. Example of "cd" command

```
sysaxftp> cd
CWD /
250 Path changed to "/
PWD
257 "/" is current path
sysaftp>
```

6.2.2. Change Local Working directory

The `lcd` command changes the working directory on the local computer. By default, the working directory is the directory in which `ftp` was started. This command is followed by the parameter is 'directory'. The directory specifies the directory on the local computer to change to. If directory is not specified, the current working directory on the local computer is displayed.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 6.5. Syntax of "lcd" command

```
lcd [directory]
```

The example is
Exhibit 6.6. Example of "lcd" command

sysaxftp> lcd
Local directory is C:\Program Files\SysaxAutomation
sysaxftp>

6.3. User Commands

6.3.1. Send New User Information

The `user` command displays descriptions for ftp commands. `User` is identical to `help`. This command is followed by the parameter 'command'. The command specifies the name of the command about which you want a description. If `command` is not specified, `ftp` displays a list of all commands.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 6.7. Syntax of "user" command

```
user [command]
```

The example is

Exhibit 6.8. Example of "user" command

```
sysaxftp> open system3
220-Sysax Multi Server Service (version 4)
220
User:star
USER star
331 User name okay, need password
```
6.3.2. Connect to remote tftp

The \textbf{open} Displays descriptions for \texttt{ftp} commands. \texttt{open} is identical to help. This command is followed by the parameter 'Command'. The command specifies the name of the command about which you want a description. If \texttt{command} is not specified, \texttt{ftp} displays a list of all commands.

\textbf{The Syntax is}

\begin{verbatim}
Exhibit 6.9. Syntax of "open" command

open command
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{The example is}

\begin{verbatim}
Exhibit 6.10. Example of "open" command

sysaxftp> open system3
220-Sysax Multi Server Service (version 4)
220
User:
\end{verbatim}

6.3.3. Print Local help Information

The \texttt{?} Displays descriptions for \texttt{ftp} commands. \texttt{?} is identical to help. It is followed by the parameter 'command'. The 'command' specifies the name of the command about which you want a description. If \texttt{command} is not specified, \texttt{ftp} displays a list of all commands.

\textbf{The Syntax is}

\begin{verbatim}
Exhibit 6.11. Syntax of "?" command

? [command]
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{The example is}
Exhibit 6.12. Example of "?" command

sysaxftp> ? help
help     Print local help information

6.3.4. Print Local help Information

The `help` command displays descriptions for ftp commands. This command is followed by the parameter 'command'. The command specifies the name of the command about which you want a description. If command is not specified, ftp displays a list of all commands.

The Syntax is

Exhibit 6.13. Syntax of "help" command

```
help [command]
```

The example is

Exhibit 6.14. Example of "help" command

sysaxftp> help append
append     Append to a file

6.3.5. Get help from remote server

The `remotehelp` command displays help for remote commands. This command is followed by the parameter 'Command'. The command specifies the name of the command about which you want help. If command is not specified, ftp displays a list of all remote commands.

The Syntax is
Exhibit 6.15. Syntax of "remotehelp" command

```
remote filename newfilename
```
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