

sFTP

Accessing your home directory via sFTP

sFTP, or secure FTP, is a program that uses SSH to transfer files. Unlike standard FTP, it encrypts both commands and data, preventing passwords and sensitive information from being transmitted in the clear over the network. It is functionally similar to FTP, but because it uses a different protocol, you can't use a standard FTP client to talk to an sFTP server, nor can you connect to an FTP server with a client that supports only sFTP.

The following tutorial should help you in using sFTP to connect to and from your HUBzero server(s).

Warning: Most accounts do **not** have SSH/sFTP access initially. Your system administrator must grant your account access before you will be able to connect.

Graphical Clients

Using graphical SFTP clients simplifies file transfers by allowing you to transmit files simply by dragging and dropping icons between windows. When you open the program, you will have to enter the name of the host (e.g., yourhub.org) and your HUB username and password.

Windows Clients

- [WinSCP](#)
- [BitKinex](#)
- [FileZilla](#)
- [PuTTY](#)

Mac OSX Clients

- [Transmit](#)
- [Fetch](#)
- [Cyberduck](#)
- [Flow](#)
- [Fugu](#)

Command-line

You can use command line SFTP from your Unix account, or from your Mac OS X or Unix workstation. To start an SFTP session, at the command prompt, enter:

```
yourmachine:~ you$ sftp username@host
yourmachine:~ you$ username@host password:
```

host ~

Some standard commands for command-line sFTP	Command	Description
	cd	Change the current directory
	chmod	Change the permissions of a file or directory
	chown	Change the owner of a file or directory
	dir (or ls)	List the contents of the current directory
	exit (or quit)	Close the sFTP session and return to the local shell
	get	Copy a file from the remote system to the local system
	help (or ?)	Get help on the available commands
	lcd	Change the local directory
	lls	See the contents of the local directory
	lnmkdir	Create a new directory on the local system
	ln (or symlink)	Create a symbolic link on the local system
	lpwd	Show the local working directory
	lumask	Change the local umask
	mkdir	Create a new directory on the remote system
	put	Copy a file from the local system to the remote system
	pwd	Show the remote working directory
	rename	Rename a file or directory on the remote system
	rm	Delete a file or directory on the remote system
	rmdir	Remove a directory on the remote system
	version	Display the sFTP version
	!	In Unix, !pwd means enter the command pwd at the sFTP prompt

Change the current directory
Change the permissions of a file or directory
Change the owner of a file or directory
List the contents of the current directory
Close the sFTP session and return to the local shell
Copy a file from the remote system to the local system
Get help on the available commands
Change the local directory
See the contents of the local directory
Create a new directory on the local system
Create a symbolic link on the local system
Show the local working directory
Change the local umask
Create a new directory on the remote system
Copy a file from the local system to the remote system
Show the remote working directory
Rename a file or directory on the remote system
Delete a file or directory on the remote system
Remove a directory on the remote system
Display the sFTP version
In Unix, !pwd means enter the command pwd at the sFTP prompt