

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 file permissions |
| | chown | Change file ownership |
| | 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 host to the local host |
| | help (or ?) | Get help for a command |
| | lcd | Change the local directory |
| | lls | See the local directory listing |
| | mkdir | Create a new directory on the remote host |
| | ln (or symlink) | Create a symbolic link on the remote host |
| | lpwd | Show the local working directory |
| | lumask | Change the local umask |
| | mkdir | Create a new directory on the remote host |
| | put | Copy a file from the local host to the remote host |
| | pwd | Show the remote working directory |
| | rename | Rename a file on the remote host |
| | rm | Delete a file on the remote host |
| | rmdir | Remove a directory on the remote host |
| | version | Display the sFTP version |
| | ! | In Unix, !pwd means enter the command pwd at the sFTP prompt |

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Rena
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Displ
In Un
enter
SFTP
!pwd
dropp