

# 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
	ln	Create a hard link
	ln (or symlink)	Create a symbolic link
	lpwd	Show the local path
	lumask	Change the local umask
	mkdir	Create a directory
	put	Copy a file from the local host to the remote host
	pwd	Show the remote path
	rename	Rename a file
	rm	Delete a file
	rmdir	Remove a directory
	version	Display the sFTP version
	!	In Unix, !pwd drops you to the local shell