SPRY FTP Command Line Help Contents

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For Help using Help, press [F1].   Help revised May, 95.

What is SPRY FTP Command Line?

SPRY FTP Command Line is a simple file transfer program using the standard TCP/IP *file transfer protocol*.   Unlike the **Network File Manager**, a graphical, drag and drop ftp program and file management program, FTP Command Line requires the use of typed commands in order to change directories, transfer files, and perform other file management operations.

FTP Command Line is enhanced to provide shortcut menu commands, although its functionality is identical to standard UNIX FTP.

Unless you are familiar with FTP commands, use of a more intuitive ftp program like the Network File Manager is **strongly recommended**, as it simplifies file operations immensely, presenting you with an easy interface that works in conjunction with your existing Windows File Manager.

Starting FTP Command Line

You can start FTP Command Line by doubleclicking the **FTP Command Line** icon.   You will see the <Open FTP Session> dialog, containing a list of any hosts in your **hosts** file. (You may or may not have a hosts file, depending on how your system is set up.)

You can specify a hostname in several ways:

> Select one of the hosts in the list,

> or, in the *Host Name or IP Address* field:

>> Type a host name from your host file,

>> Type the IP address of a host (i.e. 165.121.6.6),

>> or type the fully qualified domain name (i.e. watson.bakerstreet.com).

Click OK to connect to a host.

Alternately, you can start **FTP Command Line** without specifying any host: just click **OK**. In this case, you will simply be given a blank window containing the **ftp>** prompt.   You can then use the ftp 'open' command followed by the host name or fully qualified domain name to open a session to a host.

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See

Using FTP Command Line

Using FTP Command Line

After you've started FTP Command Line, you will see the FTP Command Line screen with a connection to the host (if you specified a host), and the ftp> prompt asking you for a login name.

You will have to first login to the ftp server and enter a password.   Type your login name on the ftp server and press Enter, then type your password, if the Server asks for one.   If you are using anonymous ftp, your login name will usually be "anonymous", with a password of your username (i.e. lucy@narnia.com).

Once you have logged into the host, you can begin using ftp commands at the ftp> prompt to list, transfer and receive files.   It is for the most part assumed that if you are using FTP Command Line, you are familiar with FTP commands.

If you have not yet connected to an ftp server (using the <Open FTP Session> dialog), you must use the **open** command to open a session to an ftp server, before many of these commands will work.

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FTP Commands

The FTP commands are listed below.   Some FTP commands are also available from the menu bar. These are shown in the **Commands** menu under the **Local**, **Remote**, and **Transfer** menus.   These commands are equivalent to open, close, help, ls, dir, put/mput, get/mget, delete/mdelete, lls, lcd, lmkdir, and lrmdir.

In some cases, there is a definite advantage to using the command from the menu rather than from the keyboard. For example, the send command, if entered at the keyboard, will require you to type in the name of the file that you want to transfer. From the menu, however, you will be given a file-selection box that you can use to select the file or files that you want to send. You need not specify whether you are sending one file or more than one file.   The same is true of the 'get' and 'delete' commands.

?	list these commands
ascii	set file type to 'text'
bell	enable/disable the warning bell
bget	download a binary file
binary	set file type to binary
bput	upload a binary file
bye	logoff and terminate FTP
cd	change directory (on the host)
cdup	change directory up one level
close	logoff, but leave FTP running
delete	delete a file on the host
debug	start debug mode
dir	displays a host directory listing in long form
get	download a file using the current file type
glob	enable/disable wildcard expansion
hash	enable/disable display of '#' symbols during a transfer to mark each block
help	display a list of supported commands
interactive	enables/disables user prompting during batch transfers (mget/mput)

local pc commands

lcd	change directory, on the local PC
ldele	delete a file on the PC
ldir	Same as **lls**
lls	list PC directory; will accept an argument which includes one or more wildcards, when a restricted listing is desired
lpwd	print the name of the current local working directory on the PC
lmkdir	create a directory on the local PC
lrename	rename a file on the local PC

lrmdir   remove a directory on the local PC

ls	list host directory
mdelete	delete all files in the current host directory whose names match a specified template.
mdir	display host directory listings, in long format, for all directories whose names match a specified template.
mget	download all files whose names match a specified template.
mkdir	create a new directory on the host
mls	display host directory listings, in short format, for all directories whose names match a specified template.
mode	set file transfer mode; the only valid entry is 'stream'
mput	upload all files whose names match a specified template
noninteractive	do not prompt user during batch transfers
open	open a session on a specified host
prompt	enable/disable prompting during batch operations. See 'interactive' and 'noninteractive'.
put	upload a file using the current file type
pwd	display the name of the current host working directory
quit	same as 'bye'
recv	download a file using the current file type
remotehelp	display a list of commands supported by the host
rename	give a new name to a file on the host
rm	remove a file on the host
rmdir	remove a directory on the host
send	upload a file using the current file type
sendport	enable/disable use of PORT command for each data connection
slashflip	enable/disable translation of forward slash to backslash on outgoing commands
status	display the current status of FTP
struct	set file transfer structure
type	set file type, 'ascii' or 'binary'
user	initiate a host login procedure
verbose	toggle verbose mode

Exiting FTP Command Line

You can close the current ftp session in FTP Command Line by choosing **Close** from the **Session** menu.

If you wish to completely exit FTP Command Line, type **Quit** at the ftp> prompt, or doubleclick on the Windows System menu in the upper left hand corner of the Console.