



## File Transfer Protocol

### A List of FTP Commands

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## Introduction



The following information is provided as a reference for the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) commands. This document describes a typical process for an interactive and automated, batch FTP session running on a PC with Windows/XP and connecting to a UNIX system. This process may vary slightly depending on the hardware and software configurations of the local and remote systems.

We have made a significant effort to ensure the documents and software technologies are correct and accurate. We reserve the right to make changes without notice at any time. The function delivered in this version is based upon the enhancement requests from a specific group of users. The intent is to provide changes as the need arises and in a timeframe that is dependent upon the availability of resources.

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## An Interactive FTP Session



To start an FTP interactive session type "ftp" from a DOS Command window.

```
C:\> ftp
```

The DOS prompt should be replaced with the FTP prompt. The FTP program is now running on the local system. A connection (*or session*) to a remote system has not been established.

The help command or ? (*question mark*) may be executed without being attached to a remote system and will do a print (*usually to the screen*) of the FTP commands. The following is an example of an FTP Command to display the FTP Help information.

```
ftp help
```

The following is a typical result of the help command running on a PC with Windows.

```
Commands may be abbreviated. Commands are:
!          delete      literal    prompt    send
?          debug        ls        put       status
append    dir             mdelete  pwd       trace
```

```
ascii      disconnect  mdir       quit        type
bell       get         mget       quote       user
binary     glob       mkdir      recv        verbose
bye        hash       mls        remotehelp
cd         help       mput       rename
close     lcd        open       rmdir
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will perform the FTP OPEN (*make the connection*) and display the following messages.

### ftp open domain.name

```
Connected to domain.name
220 antigonous FTP server ready.
User (domain.name:(none)): User-Name
331 Password required for user-name
Password: password
230 User user-name logged in.
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will change the directory on the remote system and display the following message.

### ftp> cd /web

```
250 CWD command successful.
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will find out the pathname of the current directory on the remote system and display the information.

### ftp> pwd

```
257 "/web" is the current directory.
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will set the file transfer mode to ASCII (*this is the default for most FTP programs*) and display the information.

### ftp> ascii

```
200 Type set to A.
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will copy a file (*using ASCII mode*) from the local system to the remote system and display the information.

### ftp> put d:\simoweb1\filename.txt

```
200 PORT command successful.
Opening ASCII mode data connection for filename.txt
226 Transfer complete
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will set the file transfer mode to BINARY (*the binary mode transfers all eight bits per byte and must be used to transfer non-ASCII files*). ) and display the information.

### ftp> binary

```
200 Type set to I.
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will copy a file (*using BINARY mode*) from the local system to the remote system and display the information.

### ftp> put d:\simoweb1\filename.zip

```
200 PORT command successful.
Opening BINARY mode data connection for filename.zip
226 Transfer complete
```

## ftp

The following FTP Command will exit the FTP environment (*same as "bye"*) and display the information.

```
ftp> quit
221 Goodbye.
```

When the preceding FTP Command is finished the DOS prompt will be displayed.

```
C:\>
```

The preceding is a typical process for an interactive FTP session running on a PC with Windows/XP or Windows/7 and connecting to a UNIX system. This process may vary slightly depending on the hardware and software configurations of the local and remote systems.

## An Automated, Batch FTP Session



The following batch file (UPWIP001.BAT) will start an FTP session and pass the name of a text file (UPWIP001.TXT) to the FTP program. This text file will be processed by the FTP program and each of the statements in the text file will be processed in the sequence they appear.

```
@echo OFF
rem * *****
rem *          FTPSAME1.CMD - a Windows Command File          *
rem *          This program is provided by SimoTime Enterprises *
rem *          (C) Copyright 1987-2013 All Rights Reserved    *
rem *          Web Site URL:  http://www.simotime.com          *
rem *          e-mail:      helpdesk@simotime.com              *
rem * *****
echo *
echo * This batch and text file illustrate the use of FTP to upload an
echo * ASCII file and an EBCDIC or Binary file. The UPWIP001.BAT file
echo * references UPWIP001.TXT that contains...
echo *
echo *   user
echo *   password
echo *   cd /web
echo *   pwd
echo *   ascii
echo *   put d:\simoweb1\cb1txn01.htm
echo *   binary
echo *   put d:\simoweb1\cb1txn01.zip
echo *   quit
echo *
ftp -s:upwip001.txt www.simotime.com
```

The following is a listing of the contents of the text file (UPWIP001.TXT).

```
user
password
cd /web
pwd
ascii
put d:\simoweb1\cb1txn01.htm
binary
put d:\simoweb1\cb1txn01.zip
quit
```

## An FTP Command List



The following is a summary of the commonly used FTP Commands.

Command	Description
!	Preceding a command with the exclamation point will cause the command to execute on the local system instead of the remote system.
?	Request assistance or information about the FTP commands. This command does not require a connection to a remote system.

<b>ascii</b>	Set the file transfer mode to ASCII ( <i>Note: this is the default mode for most FTP programs</i> ).
<b>bell</b>	Turns bell mode on / off. This command does not require a connection to a remote system.
<b>binary</b>	Set the file transfer mode to binary ( <i>Note: the binary mode transfers all eight bits per byte and must be used to transfer non-ASCII files</i> ).
<b>bye</b>	Exit the FTP environment (same as quit). This command does not require a connection to a remote system.
<b>cd</b>	Change directory on the remote system.
<b>close</b>	Terminate a session with another system.
<b>debug</b>	Sets debugging on/off. This command does not require a connection to a remote system.
<b>delete</b>	Delete (remove) a file in the current remote directory (same as rm in UNIX).
<b>dir</b>	Lists the contents of the remote directory. The asterisk (*) and the question mark (?) may be used as wild cards.
<b>get</b>	<i>RemoteName LocalName</i>
<b>help</b>	Request a list of all available FTP commands. This command does not require a connection to a remote system.
<b>lcd</b>	Change directory on your local system (same as CD in UNIX).
<b>ls</b>	List the names of the files in the current remote directory.
<b>mget</b>	Copy multiple files from the remote system to the local system. Note: You will be prompted for a "y/n" response before copying each file.
<b>mkdir</b>	Make a new directory within the current remote directory.
<b>mput</b>	Copy multiple files from the local system to the remote system. ( <i>Note: You will be prompted for a "y/n" response before copying each file</i> ).
<b>open</b>	Open a connection with another system.
<b>put</b>	Copy a file from the local system to the remote system.
<b>pwd</b>	Find out the pathname of the current directory on the remote system.
<b>quit</b>	Exit the FTP environment (same as "bye"). This command does not require a connection to a remote system.
<b>rmdir</b>	Remove (delete) a directory in the current remote directory.
<b>trace</b>	Toggles packet tracing. This command does not require a connection to a remote system.

### A List of FTP Commands

## FTP Command, DIR



The DIR command will list the contents of the remote directory. The asterisk (\*) and the question mark (?) may be used as wild cards.

Parameters	Description
<b>b*</b>	This will display all entries that start with the letter "b". For example, the following will be displayed. <i>bet, ben, bingo, born, boon, bipartisan, bandit, boy</i>
<b>b*n*</b>	This will display all entries that start with the letter "b" and have the letter "n" somewhere after the letter "b". For example, the following will be displayed. <i>ben, bingo, born, boon, bipartisan, bandit</i> The following will not be displayed. <i>bet, boy</i>

<b>b?n</b>	This will display all entries that start with the letter "b", have the letter "n" in the 3rd position and have a three character name. For example, the following will be displayed. <i>ben</i> The following will not be displayed. <i>bet, bingo, born, boon, bipartisan, bandit, boy</i>
<b>b?n*</b>	This will display all entries that start with the letter "b" and have the letter "n" in the 3rd position. For example, the following will be displayed. <i>ben, bingo, bandit</i> The following will not be displayed. <i>bet, born, boon, bipartisan, boy</i>

### A List of Parameters for the DIR FTP Command

## An FTP Extended Command List

The following are additional commands that are used when transferring files between an IBM Mainframe and a Windows or UNIX client system. Also, the following includes commands required when working with files containing variable length records.

Command	Description
<b>literal</b>	Will send an argument to the remote FTP Server. This statement is similar in purpose as the "QUOTE" statement.
<b>locsite</b>	LOCSITE This statement may be used at the mainframe for commands specific to the mainframe
<b>quote</b>	Will send an argument to the remote FTP Server. This statement is similar in purpose as the "LITERAL" statement.
<b>site</b>	This parameter is used at the client system to transfer a function ( <i>via the LITERAL or QUOTE statement</i> ) to the host site. The following is a summary of the commonly used SITE/LOCSITE Commands.

### A List of Extended FTP Commands

## FTP Extended Command, LOCSITE, LITERAL and SITE

This SITE (*via the literal or quote command*) statement is used at the client system and the LOCSITE command is used at the host system. Both statements are used to transfer a function to the host site. The following is a summary of the commonly used SITE/LOCSITE Commands.

Command	Description
<b>BLKSIZE</b>	BLOCKSIZE=nnnn where nnnn is the block size (BLKSIZE)
<b>CYLINDERS</b>	CYLinders To indicate that space should be allocated in cylinders
<b>DIRECTORY</b>	Directory=nnn where 'nnn' indicates the number of directory blocks to be allocated for the directory of a PDS
<b>LRECL</b>	LREcl=nnn where nnn is the logical record length (LRECL)
<b>PRIMARY</b>	PRImary=nnn where nnn indicates the number of primary space units ( <i>tracks or cylinders</i> )
<b>RDW</b>	RDW will cause each record of a variable length record to be preceded with a four byte Record Descriptor Word (RDW) and possible four byte Block Descriptor Word (BDW).
<b>RECFM</b>	RECFm=format where format is: F, FA, FB, FBA, FBM, FM, U, V, VA, VB, VBA, VBM, or VBS
<b>SECONDARY</b>	SECOndary=nnn where nnn indicates the number of secondary space units ( <i>tracks or cylinders</i> )
<b>TRACKS</b>	TRACKS To indicate that space should be allocated in tracks.

## Parameters used with the LOCSITE Extended FTP Commands

The following is an example of the LITERAL command and a GET command. The commands are executed at the client and will cause the RDW (*Record Descriptor Word*) to be included at the beginning of each record of a file with variable length records.

LITERAL SITE RDW

GET *host-file-name client-file-name*

The following is an example of the LOCSITE command and a PUT command. The commands are executed at the host and will cause the RDW (*Record Descriptor Word*) to be included at the beginning of each record of a file with variable length records.

LOCSITE RDW

PUT *host-file-name client-file-name*

---

## Summary

The purpose of this document is to provide a quick reference for connecting and exchanging information between two systems. This document describes a typical process for an interactive or automated, batch File Transfer Protocol (FTP) session running on a PC with Windows/2000 and connecting to a UNIX system. This process may vary slightly depending on the hardware and software configurations of the local and remote systems.

This document may be used to assist as a tutorial for new programmers or as a quick reference for experienced programmers. In the world of programming there are many ways to solve a problem. This documents and the links to other documents are intended to provide a choice of alternatives.

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## Downloads and Links



This section includes links to documents with additional information that are beyond the scope and purpose of this document. The first group of documents may be available from a local system or via an internet connection, the second group of documents will require an internet connection.

**Note:** *A SimoTime License is required for the items to be made available on a local system or server.*

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## Current Server or Internet Access

The following links may be to the current server or to the Internet.

**Note:** *The latest versions of the SimoTime Documents and Program Suites are available on the Internet and may be accessed using the  icon. If a user has a SimoTime Enterprise License the Documents and Program Suites may be available on a local server and accessed using the  icon.*

**I S** Explore Sample FTP Scripts and Windows Command Files(FTP) that will transfer files between a Mainframe Host System and a Windows Client System.

**I S** Explore the alternatives for transferring data files between systems. This link provides access to a repository of information that includes the transferring and/or sharing of data between Mainframe (ZOS or VSE), Linux, UNIX and Windows Systems.

**I S** Explore The ASCII and EBCDIC Translation Tables. These tables are provided for individuals that need to better understand the bit structures and differences of the encoding formats.

**I S** Explore The File Status Return Codes to interpret the results of accessing VSAM data sets and/or QSAM files.

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## Internet Access Required



The following links will require an internet connection.

A good place to start is [The SimoTime Home Page via Internet Connect](#) for access to white papers, program examples and product information.

Explore [The Micro Focus Web Site via Internet Connect](#) for more information about products and services available from Micro Focus.

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## Glossary of Terms



Check out [The SimoTime Glossary](#) for a list of terms and definitions used in the documents provided by SimoTime.

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## Comments or Feedback



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If you have any questions, suggestions, comments or feedback please call or send an e-mail to: [helpdesk@simotime.com](mailto:helpdesk@simotime.com)

We appreciate hearing from you.

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## Company Overview



Founded in 1987, SimoTime Enterprises is a privately owned company. We specialize in the creation and deployment of business applications using new or existing technologies and services. We have a team of individuals that understand the broad range of technologies being used in today's environments. This includes the smallest thin client using the Internet and the very large mainframe systems. There is more to making the Internet work for your company's business than just having a nice looking WEB site. It is about combining the latest technologies and existing technologies with practical business experience. It's about the business of doing business and looking good in the process. Quite often, to reach larger markets or provide a higher level of service to existing customers it requires the newer Internet technologies to work in a complementary manner with existing corporate mainframe systems.

Whether you want to use the Internet to expand into new market segments or as a delivery vehicle for existing business functions simply give us a call or check the web site at <http://www.simotime.com>

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