FTP Session

This chapter discusses the Cisco ONS 15216 EDFA3 FTP command line and explains how to get and send image and configuration files between an FTP server and the ONS 15216 EDFA3.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a client/server protocol for sharing files between machines over a TCP/IP network. The local machine runs an FTP client. The remote machine contains an FTP server that must be connected to before exchanging files between the two machines.

A typical FTP session consists of:

11.1 Logging into an FTP Session

To start an FTP session, use the following command:

```
> ftp server_IP_address
```

for example, type:

```
> ftp 100.110.120.100
```

where 100.110.120.100 is the IP address of the host.

When the connection is made, a read/write/administration (RWA) user can log in with the user name and password. When you are connected to the FTP host, you can list files using the **dir** command. This lists files and directories on the remote server. If no filenames are specified, **dir** lists all files in the current directory.

11.2 Getting a File

Because the file to be retrieved is not a text file, use binary mode to transfer the file. Use the bin command to indicate that this is a binary file transfer.

The **get** command downloads a single file. An example of the get command is:

```
get remote-file local-file
```

where *remote-file* is the file that you want to retrieve and *local-file* (optional) is the name for the file on your file system. The **get** command copies the remote file from the remote server to the local machine. If a local file filename is specified, the downloaded file uses this name. If the local file name is omitted, the file is copied to the local default directory with the same name.

11.3 Logging Out of an FTP Session

To log off an FTP session, type **quit**, **bye**, or **disconnect** at the FTP command line. Any of these commands disconnects the user from the remote server and exits the FTP shell.

11.4 FTP Commands

Typing the **help** or **?** command in FTP command line mode displays a list of all FTP commands. See Example 11-1.

Example 11-1   FTP Help Command

```
ftp> ?
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
```

For help on specific commands, use **help** or **?** followed by the command name, as shown in Example 11-2.

Example 11-2   Help on Specific Command

```
ftp> ? put
put             send one file

ftp> help get
get             receive file
```

Note The EDFA3 FTP Server does not support wildcard (*) commands, multiple file send/receive commands (mget, mput, etc.), or mkdir/rmdir and rename commands.

Note The user can use the **delete** command instead of rmdir to delete a directory.