NAME tftp – trivial file transfer program

SYNOPSIS **tftp** [*host*]

AVAILABILITY SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION **tftp** is the user interface to the Internet TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol), which allows users to transfer files to and from a remote machine. The remote *host* may be specified on the command line, in which case **tftp** uses *host* as the default host for future transfers (see the **connect** command below).

USAGE Once **tftp** is running, it issues the prompt **tftp>** and recognizes the following commands:

Commands

connect *host-name* **[** *port* **]**
Set the *host* (and optionally *port*) for transfers. The TFTP protocol, unlike the FTP protocol, does not maintain connections between transfers; thus, the **connect** command does not actually create a connection, but merely remembers what host is to be used for transfers. You do not have to use the **connect** command; the remote host can be specified as part of the **get** or **put** commands.

mode *transfer-mode*
Set the mode for transfers; *transfer-mode* may be one of **ascii** or **binary**. The default is **ascii**.

put *filename*
put *localfile remotefile*
put *filename1 filename2 . . . filenameN remote-directory*
Transfer a file, or a set of files, to the specified remote file or directory. The destination can be in one of two forms: a filename on the remote host if the host has already been specified, or a string of the form:

*host***:***filename*

to specify both a host and filename at the same time. If the latter form is used, the specified host becomes the default for future transfers. If the remote-directory form is used, the remote host is assumed to be running the UNIX system. Files may be written only if they already exist and are publicly writable (see **in.tftpd**(1M)).

get *filename*
get *remotename localname*
get *filename1 filename2 filename3 . . . filenameN*
Get a file or set of files (three or more) from the specified remote *sources*. *source* can be in one of two forms: a filename on the remote host if the host has already been specified, or a string of the form:

*host***:***filename*

to specify both a host and filename at the same time. If the latter form is used, the last host specified becomes the default for future transfers.

quit Exit **tftp**. An EOF also exits.

verbose
Toggle verbose mode.

trace Toggle packet tracing.

status Show current status.

rexmt *retransmission-timeout*
Set the per-packet retransmission timeout, in seconds.

timeout *total-transmission-timeout*
Set the total transmission timeout, in seconds.

ascii Shorthand for **mode ascii**.

binary Shorthand for **mode binary**.

? [*command-name* **. . .]**
Print help information.

NOTES

The default *transfer-mode* is **ascii**. This differs from pre-SunOS 4.0 and pre-4.3BSD systems, so explicit action must be taken when transferring non-ASCII binary files such as executable commands.

Because there is no user-login or validation within the TFTP protocol, many remote sites restrict file access in various ways. Approved methods for file access are specific to each site, and therefore cannot be documented here.

When using the **get** command to transfer multiple files from a remote host, three or more files must be specified. If two files are specified, the second file is used as a local file.