SSH

version 1.0
Typeset in \LaTeX{} from SGML source using the DocBuilder-0.9.8.4 Document System.
## Contents

1  SSH Reference Manual 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 SSH</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 SSH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 ssh_sftp</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 ssh_sftpd</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SSH Reference Manual

Short Summaries

- Erlang Module `ssh` [page 5] - Main API of the SSH application
- Erlang Module `ssh_connection` [page 9] - This module provides an API to the ssh connection protocol.
- Erlang Module `ssh_sftpd` [page 19] - Specifies a channel process to handle a sftp subsystem.

`ssh`

The following functions are exported:

- `close(ConnectionRef) ->` [page 5] Closes a ssh connection
- `connect(Host) ->` [page 5] Connect to an ssh server.
- `connect(Host, Options) ->` [page 5] Connect to an ssh server.
- `connect(Host, Port, Options) -> {ok, ssh_connection_ref()} | {error, Reason}` [page 5] Connect to an ssh server.
- `daemon(Port) ->` [page 6] Starts a server listening for SSH connections on the given port.
- `daemon(Port, Options) ->` [page 6] Starts a server listening for SSH connections on the given port.
- `daemon(HostAddress, Port, Options) -> ssh_system_ref()` [page 6] Starts a server listening for SSH connections on the given port.
- `shell(Host) ->` [page 7]
- `shell(Host, Option) ->` [page 7]
- `shell(Host, Port, Option) ->` [page 7]
- `start() ->` [page 7] Starts the Ssh application.
• `start(Type)` -> ok | {error, Reason}  
  [page 7] Starts the Ssh application.
• `stop()` -> ok  
  [page 7] Stops the Ssh application.
• `stop_daemon(SysRef)` -> ok  
  [page 7] Stops the listener and all connections started by the listener.
• `stop_daemon(Address, Port)` -> ok  
  [page 7] Stops the listener and all connections started by the listener.
• `stop_listener(SysRef)` -> ok  
  [page 8] Stops the listener, but leaves existing connections started by the listener up and running.
• `stop_listener(Address, Port)` -> ok  
  [page 8] Stops the listener, but leaves existing connections started by the listener up and running.

**ssh_connection**

The following functions are exported:

• `adjust_window(ConnectionRef, Channel, Bytes)` -> ok  
  [page 10] Adjusts the ssh flowcontrol window.
• `close(ConnectionRef, ChannelId)` -> ok  
  [page 10] Sends a close message on the channel ChannelId.
• `exec(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Command, TimeOut)` -> success | failure  
  [page 10] Will request that the server start the execution of the given command.
• `reply_request(ConnectionRef, WantReply, Status, ChannelId)` -> ok  
  [page 10] Send status replies to requests that want such replies.
• `send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Data)` ->  
  [page 10] Sends channel data
• `send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Data, Timeout)` ->  
  [page 10] Sends channel data
• `send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Type, Data)` ->  
  [page 10] Sends channel data
• `send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Type, Data, TimeOut)` -> ok | {error, timeout}  
  [page 10] Sends channel data
• `send_eof(ConnectionRef, ChannelId)` -> ok  
  [page 11] Sends eof on the channel ChannelId.
• `session_channel(ConnectionRef, Timeout)` ->  
  [page 11] Opens a channel for a ssh session. A session is a remote execution of a program. The program may be a shell, an application, a system command, or some built-in subsystem.
• `session_channel(ConnectionRef, InitialWindowSize, MaxPacketSize, Timeout)` -> {ok, ChannelId} | {error, Reason}  
  [page 11] Opens a channel for a ssh session. A session is a remote execution of a program. The program may be a shell, an application, a system command, or some built-in subsystem.
- `setenv(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Var, Value, TimeOut) -> success | failure
  [page 11] Environment variables may be passed to the shell/command to be started later.
- `shell(ConnectionRef, ChannelId) -> success | failure
  [page 11] Will request that the user's default shell (typically defined in /etc/passwd in UNIX systems) be started at the other end.
- `subsystem(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Subsystem, Timeout) -> success | failure
  [page 11]

**ssh_sftp**

The following functions are exported:

- `connect(CM) ->
  [page 13] Connect to an SFTP server
- `connect(Host, Options) ->
  [page 13] Connect to an SFTP server
- `connect(Host, Port, Options) -> {ok, Pid} | {error, Reason}
  [page 13] Connect to an SFTP server
- `read_file(Server, File) -> {ok, Data} | {error, Reason}
  [page 13] Read a file
- `write_file(Server, File, Iolist) -> ok | {error, Reason}
  [page 13] Write a file
- `list_dir(Server, Path) -> {ok, Filenames} | {error, Reason}
  [page 14] List directory
- `open(Server, File, Mode) -> {ok, Handle} | {error, Reason}
  [page 14] Open a file and return a handle
- `opendir(Server, Path) -> {ok, Handle} | {error, Reason}
  [page 14] Open a directory and return a handle
- `close(Server, Handle) -> ok | {error, Reason}
  [page 14] Close an open handle
- `read(Server, Handle, Len) -> {ok, Data} | eof | {error, Error}
  [page 14] Read from an open file
- `pread(Server, Handle, Position, Length) -> {ok, Data} | eof | {error, Error}
  [page 14] Read from an open file
- `aread(Server, Handle, Len) -> {async, N} | {error, Error}
  [page 15] Read asynchronously from an open file
- `apread(Server, Handle, Position, Length) -> {async, N} | {error, Error}
  [page 15] Read asynchronously from an open file
- `write(Server, Handle, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}
  [page 15] Write to an open file
- `pwrite(Server, Handle, Position, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}
  [page 15] Write to an open file
The following functions are exported:

- `awrite(Server, Handle, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}`
  [page 15] Write asynchronously to an open file
- `apwrite(Server, Handle, Position, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}`
  [page 15] Write asynchronously to an open file
- `position(Server, Handle, Location) -> {ok, NewPosition | {error, Error}}`
  [page 16] Seek position in open file
- `read_file_info(Server, Name) -> {ok, FileInfo} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 16] Get information about a file
- `get_file_info(Server, Handle) -> {ok, FileInfo} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 16] Get information about a file
- `read_link_info(Server, Name) -> {ok, FileInfo} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 16] Get information about a symbolic link
- `write_file_info(Server, Name, Info) -> {ok} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 17] Write information for a file
- `read_link(Server, Name) -> {ok, Target} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 17] Read symbolic link
- `make symlink(Server, Name, Target) -> {ok} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 17] Create symbolic link
- `rename(Server, OldName, NewName) -> {ok} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 17] Rename a file
- `delete(Server, Name) -> {ok} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 17] Delete a file
- `make_dir(Server, Name) -> {ok} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 18] Create a directory
- `del dir(Server, Name) -> {ok} | {error, Reason}`
  [page 18] Delete an empty directory
- `stop(Server) -> ok`
  [page 18] Stop sftp session

ssh_sftpd

The following functions are exported:

- `subsystem_spec(Options) -> {"sftp", child_spec()}`
  [page 19] Returns a child specification that allows an ssh daemon to handle an sftp subsystem
SSH

Erlang Module

Interface module for the SSH application

COMMON DATA TYPES

Type definitions that are used more than once in this module:
- boolean() = true | false
- string() = list of ASCII characters
- ssh_system_ref() - opaque to the user returned by connect/[1,2,3]
- ssh_connection_ref() - opaque to the user returned by listener/[]
- ip_address() - \{N1,N2,N3,N4\} % IPv4 | \{K1,K2,K3,K4,K5,K6,K7,K8\} % IPv6
- child_spec() - A child process specification see [supervisor(3)]

Exports

close(ConnectionRef) ->
   Types:
   - ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
   Closed a ssh connection.

connect(Host) ->
connect(Host, Options) ->
connect(Host, Port, Options) -> \{ok, ssh_connection_ref()\} | \{error, Reason\}

   Types:
   - Host = string()
   - Port = integer()
   - The default is 22, the registered port for SSH.
   - Options = [{Option, Value}]
   Connects to an SSH server. No channel is started this is done by calling ssh_connect:session_cahnnel/2.
   Options are:

   \{user_dir, String\} Sets the user directory, normally ~/.ssh (containing the files known_hosts, id_rsa<key>, <key>id_dsa, authorized_keys).
{silently_accept_hosts, Boolean} When true, (default is false), hosts are added to the file known_hosts without asking the user.

{user_interaction, Boolean} If true, which is the default, password questions and adding hosts to known_hosts will be asked interactively to the user, if they are not suppressed by other options. (This is done during connection to an SSH server.) If false, both these events will throw and exception and the server will not start.

{public_key_alg, ssh_rsa | ssh_dsa} Sets the preferred public key algorithm to use for user authentication. If the the preferred algorithm fails of some reason, the other algorithm is tried. The default is to try ssh_rsa first.

{connect_timeout, Milliseconds | infinity} Sets the default timeout when trying to connect to.

{user, String} Provide a username. If this option is not given, ssh reads from the environment (LOGNAME or USER on unix, USERNAME on Windows).

{password, String} Provide a password for password authentication. If this option is not given, the user will be asked for a password if the password authentication method is attempted.

{user_auth, Fun/3} Provide a fun for password authentication. The fun will be called as fun(User, Password, Opts) and should return true or false.

{key_cb, KeyCallbackModule} Provide a special call-back module for key handling. The call-back module should be modeled after the ssh_file module. The function that must be exported are: private_host_rsa_key/2, private_host_dsa_key/2, lookup_host_key/3 and add_host_key/3.

{fd, FD} Allow an existing file-descriptor to be used, given in FD. (Simply passed on to gen_tcp:connect.)

daemon(Port) ->
daemon(Port, Options) ->
daemon(HostAddress, Port, Options) -> ssh_system_ref()

Types:
- Port = integer()
- HostAddress = ip_address() | any
- Options = [{Option, Value}]
- Option = atom()
- Value = term()

Starts a server listening for SSH connections on the given port.

Options are:

{subsystems, [{SubSysName, subsystemSpec()}]} Provides specifications for handling of subsystems. Currently a child_spec() or a fun() that returns a pid will work, but as a step of the enhancement process of the ssh application, in the future both these alternatives will be deprecated and replaced by a callback behaviour. By default sftp is a handled subsystems.

{shell, {Module, Function, Args} | fun()} Defines what command line interface to use. Example use the erlang shell: {shell, start, []} which is the default behavior.
{system_dir, String} Sets the system directory, containing the host files that identifies the host for ssh. The default is /etc/ssh, but note that SSH normally requires the host files there to be readable only by root.

{user_passwords, [[User, Password]]} Provide passwords for password authentication. They will be used when someone tries to connect to the server and public key user authentication fails. The option provides a list of valid user names and the corresponding password. User and Password are strings.

{password, String} Provide a global password that will authenticate any user (use with caution!).

{pwdfun, fun/2} Provide a function for password validation. This is called with user and password as strings, and should return true if the password is valid and false otherwise.

{fd, FD} Allow an existing file-descriptor to be used, given in FD. (Simply passed on to gen_tcp:listen.)

\[\begin{align*}
\text{shell}(\text{Host}) & \rightarrow \\
\text{shell}(\text{Host}, \text{Option}) & \rightarrow \\
\text{shell}(\text{Host}, \text{Port}, \text{Option}) & \rightarrow _\nu
\end{align*}\]

Types:
- Host = string()
- Port = integer()
- Options - see ssh:connect/[1,2,3]

Starts an interactive shell to an SSH server on the given Host. The function waits for user input, and will not return until the remote shell is ended (e.g. on exit from the shell).

\[\begin{align*}
\text{start}() & \rightarrow \\
\text{start}(\text{Type}) & \rightarrow \text{ok} | \{\text{error}, \text{Reason}\}
\end{align*}\]

Types:
- Type = permanent | transient | temporary
- Reason = term()

Starts the Ssh application. Default type is temporary. See also [application(3)] Requiers that the crypto application has been started.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{stop}() & \rightarrow \text{ok}
\end{align*}\]

Stops the Ssh application. See also [application(3)]

\[\begin{align*}
\text{stop_daemon}(\text{SysRef}) & \rightarrow \\
\text{stop_daemon}(\text{Address}, \text{Port}) & \rightarrow \text{ok}
\end{align*}\]

Types:
- SysRef = ssh_system_ref()
- Address = ip_address()
- Port = integer()

Stops the listener and all connections started by the listener.
stop_listener(SysRef) ->
stop_listener(Address, Port) -> ok

Types:
- SysRef = ssh_system_ref()
- Address = ip_address()
- Port = integer()

Stops the listener, but leaves existing connections started by the listener up and running.
SSH
Erlang Module

This module provides an API to the ssh connection protocol. Not all features of the connection protocol are officially supported yet. Only the ones supported are documented here.

COMMON DATA TYPES

Type definitions that are used more than once in this module:
boolean() = true | false
string() = list of ASCII characters
ssh_connection_ref() - opaque to the user returned by ssh:connect/[1,2,3]
or sent to a ssh channel processes
ssh_system_ref() - opaque to the user returned by ssh:daemon/[1,2,3]

MESSAGES SENT TO CHANNEL PROCESSES

As a result of the connection protocol the following messages may be sent to a channel process.

{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {open, ChannelId, RemoteChannelId, {session}}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {subsystem, ChannelId, WantReply, Name}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {closed, ChannelId}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {data, ChannelId, Type, Data}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {eof, ChannelId}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {exit_signal,ChannelId, Signal, Err, Lang}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {exit_status,ChannelId, Status}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {shell, WantReply}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {pty, ChannelId, WantReply, Pty}}
{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, {window_change, ChannelId, Width, Height, PixWidth, PixHeight}}
Exports

adjust_window(ConnectionRef, Channel, Bytes) -> ok

Types:
- ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
- ChannelId = integer()
- Bytes = integer()

Adjusts the ssh flowcontrol window. Should be called after handling a \{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, \{data, ChannelId, Type, Data\}\} message in the following way:

\ssh_connection:adjust_window\(\text{ConnectionRef}, \text{ChannelId}, \text{size(Data)}\),

close(ConnectionRef, ChannelId) -> ok

Types:
- ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
- ChannelId = integer()

Sends a close message on the channel ChannelId.

exec(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Command, TimeOut) -> success | failure

Types:
- ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
- ChannelId = integer()
- Command = string()
- Timeout = infinity | integer()

Will request that the server start the execution of the given command. Result will be received as N x \{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, \{data, ChannelId, Type, Data\}\} messages followed by \{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, \{eof, ChannelId\}\} \{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, \{exit_status, ChannelId, Status\}\} \{ssh_cm, ConnectionRef, \{closed, ChannelId\}\} messages.

reply_request(ConnectionRef, WantReply, Status, ChannelId) -> ok

Types:
- ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
- WantReply = boolean()
- Status = success | failure
- ChannelId = integer()

Send status replies to requests that want such replies. Should be called after handling an ssh_cm-message containing a WantReply.

send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Data) ->
send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Data, Timeout) ->
send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Type, Data) ->
send(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Type, Data, TimeOut) -> ok | \{error, timeout\}

Types:
- ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
• ChannelId = integer()
• Data = binary()
• Type = 0 | 1 see RFC 4254
• Timeout = infinity | integer()
Sends channel data.

send_eof(ConnectionRef, ChannelId) -> ok

Types:
• ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
• ChannelId = integer()
Sends eof on the channel ChannelId.

session_channel(ConnectionRef, Timeout) ->
session_channel(ConnectionRef, InitialWindowSize, MaxPacketSize, Timeout) -> {ok, ChannelId} | {error, Reason}

Types:
• ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
• InitialWindowSize = integer()
• MaxPacketSize = integer()
• Timeout = infinity | integer()

Opens a channel for a ssh session. A session is a remote execution of a program. The program may be a shell, an application, a system command, or some built-in subsystem.

setenv(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Var, Value, TimeOut) -> success | failure

Types:
• ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
• ChannelId = integer()
• Var = string()
• Value = string()
• Timeout = infinity | integer()

Environment variables may be passed to the shell/command to be started later.

shell(ConnectionRef, ChannelId) -> success | failure

Types:
• ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
• ChannelId = integer()

Will request that the user’s default shell (typically defined in /etc/passwd in UNIX systems) be started at the other end. Messages for the caller to handle:

subsystem(ConnectionRef, ChannelId, Subsystem, Timeout) -> success | failure

Types:
• ConnectionRef = ssh_connection_ref()
• ChannelId = integer()
• Subsystem = string()
• Timeout = infinity | integer()
  Sends a request to execute a predefined subsystem
ssh_sftp

Erlang Module

This module implements an SFTP (SSH FTP) client. SFTP is a secure, encrypted file transfer service available for SSH.

The errors returned are from the SFTP server, and are often not posix error codes.

Exports

connect(CM) ->
connect(Host, Options) ->
connect(Host, Port, Options) -> {ok, Pid} | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Host = string()
- CM = pid()
- Port = integer()
- Options = [{Option, Value}]
- Option = atom()
- Value = term()
- Reason = term()

Connects to an SFTP server. A gen_server is started and returned if connection is successful. This server is used to perform SFTP commands on the server.

For options, see ssh:connect.

read_file(Server, File) -> {ok, Data} | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- File = string()
- Data = binary()
- Reason = term()

Reads a file from the server, and returns the data in a binary, like file:read_file/1.

write_file(Server, File, Iolist) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- File = string()
- Data = binary()
list_dir(Server, Path) -> {ok, Filenames} | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Path = string()
- Filenames = [Filename]
- Filename = string()
- Reason = term()

Lists the given directory on the server, returning the filenames as a list of strings.

open(Server, File, Mode) -> {ok, Handle} | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- File = string()
- Mode = [Modeflag]
  - Modeflag = read | write | creat | trunc | append | binary
- Handle = term()
- Reason = term()

Opens a file on the server, and returns a handle that is used for reading or writing.

opendir(Server, Path) -> {ok, Handle} | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Path = string()
- Reason = term()

Opens a handle to a directory on the server, the handle is used for reading directory contents.

close(Server, Handle) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Handle = term()
- Reason = term()

Closes a handle to an open file or directory on the server.

read(Server, Handle, Len) -> {ok, Data} | eof | {error, Error}
pread(Server, Handle, Position, Length) -> {ok, Data} | eof | {error, Error}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Handle = term()
- Position = integer()
SSH Reference Manual

- Len = integer()
- Data = string() | binary()
- Reason = term()

Reads Len bytes from the file referenced by Handle. Returns {ok, Data}, or eof, or {error, Reason}. If the file is opened with binary, Data is a binary, otherwise it is a string.

If the file is read past eof, only the remaining bytes will be read and returned. If no bytes are read, eof is returned.

The pread function reads from a specified position, combining the position and read functions:

aread(Server, Handle, Len) -> {async, N} | {error, Error}
apread(Server, Handle, Position, Length) -> {async, N} | {error, Error}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Handle = term()
- Position = integer()
- Len = integer()
- N = term()
- Reason = term()

Reads from an open file, without waiting for the result. If the handle is valid, the function returns {async, N}, where N is a term guaranteed to be unique between calls of aread. The actual data is sent as a message to the calling process. This message has the form {async_reply, N, Result}, where Result is the result from the read, either {ok, Data}, or eof, or {error, Error}.

The apread function reads from a specified position, combining the position and aread functions:

write(Server, Handle, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}
pwrite(Server, Handle, Position, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Handle = term()
- Position = integer()
- Data = iolist()
- Reason = term()

Write data to the file referenced by Handle. The file should be opened with write or append flag. Returns ok if successful and {error, Reason} otherwise.

Typical error reasons are:

- ebadf The file is not opened for writing.
- enospc There is no space left on the device.

awrite(Server, Handle, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}
apwrite(Server, Handle, Position, Data) -> ok | {error, Error}
Types:
- Server = pid()
- Handle = term()
- Position = integer()
- Len = integer()
- Data = binary()
- Reason = term()

Writes to an open file, without waiting for the result. If the handle is valid, the function returns \{async, \text{N}\}, where \text{N} is a term guaranteed to be unique between calls of awrite. The result of the write operation is sent as a message to the calling process. This message has the form \{async\_reply, \text{N}, Result\}, where Result is the result from the write, either \text{ok}, or \{error, \text{Error}\}.

The apwrite writes on a specified position, combining the position and awrite operations.

\[
\text{position}(\text{Server}, \text{Handle}, \text{Location}) \rightarrow \{\text{ok, NewPosition} \} \mid \{\text{error, Error}\}
\]

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Handle = term()
- Location = Offset \mid \{bof, Offset\} \mid \{cur, Offset\} \mid \{eof, Offset\} \mid bof \mid cur \mid eof
- Offset = int()
- NewPosition = integer()
- Reason = term()

Sets the file position of the file referenced by \text{Handle}. Returns \{ok, NewPosition\} (as an absolute offset) if successful, otherwise \{error, Reason\}. \text{Location} is one of the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Offset} & \text{ The same as } \{\text{bof, Offset}\}. \\
\{\text{bof, Offset}\} & \text{ Absolute offset.} \\
\{\text{cur, Offset}\} & \text{ Offset from the current position.} \\
\{\text{eof, Offset}\} & \text{ Offset from the end of file.} \\
\text{bof} & \mid \text{cur} \mid \text{eof} \text{ The same as above with Offset 0.}
\end{align*}
\]

\text{read\_file\_info}(\text{Server, Name}) \rightarrow \{\text{ok, FileInfo} \} \mid \{\text{error, Reason}\}

\text{get\_file\_info}(\text{Server, Handle}) \rightarrow \{\text{ok, FileInfo} \} \mid \{\text{error, Reason}\}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Handle = term()
- FileInfo = record()
- Reason = term()

Returns a file\_info record from the file specified by \text{Name} or \text{Handle}, like file\_read\_file\_info/2.

\text{read\_link\_info}(\text{Server, Name}) \rightarrow \{\text{ok, FileInfo} \} \mid \{\text{error, Reason}\}
write_file_info(Server, Name, Info) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Info = record()
- Reason = term()

Writes file information from a file_info record to the file specified by Name, like file:write_file_info.

read_link(Server, Name) -> {ok, Target} | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Target = string()
- Reason = term()

Read the link target from the symbolic link specified by Name, like file:read_link/1.

make_symlink(Server, Name, Target) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Target = string()
- Reason = term()

Creates a symbolic link pointing to Target with the name Name, like file:make_symlink/2.

rename(Server, OldName, NewName) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- OldName = string()
- NewName = string()
- Reason = term()

Renames a file named OldName, and gives it the name NewName, like file:rename/2.

delete(Server, Name) -> ok | {error, Reason}
Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Reason = term()

Deletes the file specified by Name, like file:delete/1

make_dir(Server, Name) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Reason = term()

Creates a directory specified by Name. Name should be a full path to a new directory. The directory can only be created in an existing directory.

del_dir(Server, Name) -> ok | {error, Reason}

Types:
- Server = pid()
- Name = string()
- Reason = term()

Deletes a directory specified by Name. The directory should be empty, and

stop(Server) -> ok

Types:
- Server = pid()

Stops the sftp session, closing the connection. Any open files on the server will be closed.
**ssh_sftpd**

Erlang Module

Specifies a channel process to handle a sftp subsystem.

**COMMON DATA TYPES**

`child_spec()` - A child process specification see [*supervisor(3)*]

**Exports**

```prolog
subsystem_spec(Options) -> {"sftp", child_spec()}
```

Types:

- `Options = [{Option, Value}]`

Should be used together with `ssh:daemon/[1,2,3]`

Options are:

- `{cwd, String}` Sets the initial current working directory for the server.
- `{file_handler, CallbackModule}` Determines which module to call for communicating with the file server. Default value is `ssh_sftpd_file` that uses the file and filelib APIs to access the standard OTP file server. This option may be used to plug in the use of other file servers.
- `{root, String}` Sets the sftp root directory. The user will then not be able to see any files above this root. If for instance the root is set to `/tmp` the user will see this directory as `/` and if the user does `cd /etc` the user will end up in `/tmp/etc`. 19
Index of Modules and Functions

Modules are typed in this way.
Functions are typed in this way.

adjust_window/3
  SSH, 10
apread/4
  ssh_sftp, 15
apwrite/4
  ssh_sftp, 15
aread/3
  ssh_sftp, 15
awrite/3
  ssh_sftp, 15
close/1
  SSH, 5
close/2
  SSH, 10
     ssh_sftp, 14
connect/1
  SSH, 5
     ssh_sftp, 13
connect/2
  SSH, 5
     ssh_sftp, 13
connect/3
  SSH, 5
     ssh_sftp, 13
daemon/1
  SSH, 6
daemon/2
  SSH, 6
daemon/3
  SSH, 6
del_dir/2
  ssh_sftp, 18
delete/2

exec/4
  SSH, 10
get_file_info/2
  ssh_sftp, 16
list_dir/2
  ssh_sftp, 14
make_dir/2
  ssh_sftp, 18
make_symlink/3
  ssh_sftp, 17
open/3
  ssh_sftp, 14
opendir/2
  ssh_sftp, 14
position/3
  ssh_sftp, 16
pread/4
  ssh_sftp, 16
pwrite/4
  ssh_sftp, 15
read/3
  ssh_sftp, 14
read_file/2
  ssh_sftp, 13
read_file_info/2
  ssh_sftp, 16
read_link/2
  ssh_sftp, 17
read_link_info/2
    ssh_sftp, 16
rename/3
    ssh_sftp, 17
reply_request/4
    SSH, 10
send/3
    SSH, 10
send/4
    SSH, 10
send/5
    SSH, 10
send_eof/2
    SSH, 11
session_channel/2
    SSH, 11
session_channel/4
    SSH, 11
setenv/5
    SSH, 11
shell/1
    SSH, 7
shell/2
    SSH, 7, 11
shell/3
    SSH, 7
SSH
    adjust_window/3, 10
    close/1, 5
    close/2, 10
    connect/1, 5
    connect/2, 5
    connect/3, 5
daemon/1, 6
daemon/2, 6
daemon/3, 6
exec/4, 10
reply_request/4, 10
send/3, 10
send/4, 10
send/5, 10
send_eof/2, 11
session_channel/2, 11
session_channel/4, 11
setenv/5, 11
shell/1, 7
shell/2, 7, 11
shell/3, 7
start/0, 7
start/1, 7
stop/0, 7
stop_daemon/1, 7
stop_daemon/2, 7
stop_listener/1, 8
stop_listener/2, 8
subsystem/4, 11

ssh_sftp
    apread/4, 15
    apwrite/4, 15
    aread/3, 15
    awrite/3, 15
    close/2, 14
    connect/1, 13
    connect/2, 13
    connect/3, 13
del_dir/2, 18
delete/2, 17
get_file_info/2, 16
list_dir/2, 14
make_dir/2, 18
make_symlink/3, 17
open/3, 14
opendir/2, 14
position/3, 16
pread/4, 14
pwrite/4, 15
read/3, 14
read_file/2, 13
read_file_info/2, 16
read_link/2, 17
read_link_info/2, 16
rename/3, 17
stop/1, 18
write/3, 15
write_file/3, 13
write_file_info/3, 17

ssh_sftpd
    subsystem_spec/1, 19
start/0
    SSH, 7
start/1
    SSH, 7
stop/0
    SSH, 7
stop/1
    ssh_sftp, 18
stop_daemon/1
  SSH , 7
stop_daemon/2
  SSH , 7
stop_listener/1
  SSH , 8
stop_listener/2
  SSH , 8
subsystem/4
  SSH , 11
subsystem_spec/1
  ssh_sftpd , 19
write/3
  ssh_sftp , 15
write_file/3
  ssh_sftp , 13
write_file_info/3
  ssh_sftp , 17