

# Command Line Interface for IBM Aspera products

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# Chapter 1

Version : 4.15.0.pre

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This gem provides the `ascli` CLI (Command Line Interface) to IBM Aspera software.

`ascli` is a also great tool to learn Aspera APIs.

Ruby Gem: <https://rubygems.org/gems/aspera-cli>

Ruby Doc: <https://www.rubydoc.info/gems/aspera-cli>

Minimum required Ruby version: `>= 2.6`.

**Deprecation notice:** the minimum Ruby version will be 3.0 in a future version.

[Aspera APIs on IBM developer Link 2](#)

Release notes: see [CHANGELOG.md](#)

openssf best practices in progress 96%



## Chapter 2

# BUGS, FEATURES, CONTRIBUTION

Refer to [BUGS.md](#) and [CONTRIBUTING.md](#).

One can also [create one's own plugin](#).

## Chapter 3

# When to use and when not to use

`ascli` is designed to be used as a command line tool to:

- Execute commands remotely on Aspera products
- Transfer to/from Aspera products

So it is designed for:

- Interactive operations on a text terminal (typically, VT100 compatible), e.g. for maintenance
- Scripting, e.g. batch operations in (shell) scripts (e.g. cron job)

`ascli` can be seen as a command line tool integrating:

- A configuration file (`config.yaml`)
- Advanced command line options
- cURL (for REST calls)
- Aspera transfer (`ascp`)

If the need is to perform operations programmatically in languages such as: C, Go, Python, nodejs, ... then it is better to directly use [Aspera APIs](#)

- Product APIs (REST) : e.g. AoC, Faspex, node
- Transfer SDK : with gRPC interface and language stubs (C, C++, Python, .NET/C#, java, Ruby, etc...)

Using APIs (application REST API and transfer SDK) will prove to be easier to develop and maintain.

For scripting and ad'hoc command line operations, `ascli` is perfect.

## Chapter 4

# Notations, Shell, Examples

Command line operations examples are shown using a shell such: `bash` or `zsh`.

Command line parameters in examples beginning with `my_`, like `my_param_value` are user-provided value and not fixed value commands.

`ascli` is an API **Client** toward the remote Aspera application **Server** (Faspex, HSTS, etc...)

Some commands will start an Aspera-based transfer (e.g. `upload`). The transfer is not directly implemented in `ascli`, rather `ascli` uses an external Aspera Client called **Transfer Agents**.

**Note:** The transfer agent is a client for the remote Transfer Server (HSTS). The transfer agent may be local or remote... For example a remote Aspera Server may be used as a transfer agent (using node API). i.e. using option `--transfer=node`

# Chapter 5

## Quick Start

This section guides you from installation, first use and advanced use.

First, follow the section: [Installation](#) (Ruby, Gem, FASP) to start using `ascli`.

Once the gem is installed, `ascli` shall be accessible:

```
ascli --version
```

```
4.15.0.pre
```

### 5.1 First use

Once installation is completed, you can proceed to the first use with a demo server:

If you want to test with Aspera on Cloud, jump to section: [Wizard](#)

To test with Aspera demo transfer server, setup the environment and then test:

```
ascli config initdemo
```

```
ascli server browse /
```

zmode	zuid	zgid	size	mtime	name
drwxr-xr-x	asperaweb	asperaweb	90112	2023-04-05 15:31:21 +0200	Upload
dr-xr-xr-x	asperaweb	asperaweb	4096	2022-10-27 16:08:16 +0200	aspera-test-dir-large
dr-xr-xr-x	asperaweb	asperaweb	4096	2022-10-27 16:08:17 +0200	aspera-test-dir-small
dr-xr-xr-x	asperaweb	asperaweb	4096	2022-10-27 16:08:17 +0200	aspera-test-dir-tiny

If you want to use `ascli` with another server, and in order to make further calls more convenient, it is advised to define a [option preset](#) for the server's authentication options. The following example will:

- create a [option preset](#)
- define it as default for `server` plugin
- list files in a folder
- download a file

```
ascli config preset update myserver --url=ssh://demo.asperasoft.com:33001 --username=asperaweb \
--password=my_password_here
```

```
updated: myserver
```

```
ascli config preset set default server myserver
```

```
updated: default &rarr; server to myserver
```

```
ascli server browse /aspera-test-dir-large
```

zmode	zuid	zgid	size	mtime	name
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	104857600	2022-10-27 16:06:38 +0200	100MB
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	10737418240	2022-10-27 16:08:12 +0200	10GB
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	500000000000	2022-10-27 16:06:26 +0200	500GB
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	524288000	2022-10-27 14:53:00 +0200	500MB
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	1048576000	2022-10-27 16:06:37 +0200	1GB
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	5368709120	2022-10-27 14:53:47 +0200	5GB
-r-xr-x---	asperaweb	asperaweb	209715200	2022-10-27 14:52:56 +0200	200MB

```
ascli server download /aspera-test-dir-large/200MB
```

```
Time: 00:00:02 ===== 100% 100 Mbps Time:
00:00:00
complete
```

## 5.2 Going further

Get familiar with configuration, options, commands : [Command Line Interface](#).

Then, follow the section relative to the product you want to interact with ( Aspera on Cloud, Faspex, ... ) : [Application Plugins](#)

# Chapter 6

## Installation

It is possible to install **either** directly on the host operating system (Linux, macOS, Windows) or as a container (`docker`).

The direct installation is recommended and consists in installing:

- Ruby
- `aspera-cli`
- Aspera SDK (`ascp`)

Ruby version: `>= 2.6`.

**Deprecation notice:** the minimum Ruby version will be 3.0 in a future version.

The following sections provide information on the various installation methods.

An internet connection is required for the installation. If you don't have internet for the installation, refer to section [Installation without internet access](#).

### 6.1 Container

The container image is: [martinlaurent/ascli](#). The container contains: Ruby, `ascli` and the Aspera Transfer SDK. To use the container, ensure that you have `podman` (or `docker`) installed.

```
podman --version
```

#### 6.1.1 Container: quick start

**Wanna start quickly ?** With an interactive shell ? Execute this:

```
podman run --tty --interactive --entrypoint bash martinlaurent/ascli:latest
```

Then, execute individual `ascli` commands such as:

```
ascli conf init
ascli conf preset overview
ascli conf ascp info
ascli server ls /
```

That is simple, but there are limitations:

- Everything happens in the container
- Any generated file in the container will be lost on container (shell) exit. Including configuration files and downloaded files.
- No possibility to upload files located on the host system

## 6.1.2 Container: Details

The container image is built from this [Dockerfile](#): the entry point is `ascli` and the default command is `help`.

If you want to run the image with a shell, execute with option: `--entrypoint bash`, and give argument `-l` (bash login option to override the `help` default argument)

The container can also be executed for individual commands like this: (add `ascli` commands and options at the end of the command line, e.g. `-v` to display the version)

```
podman run --rm --tty --interactive martinlaurent/ascli:latest
```

For more convenience, you may define a shell alias:

```
alias ascli='podman run --rm --tty --interactive martinlaurent/ascli:latest'
```

Then, you can execute the container like a local command:

```
ascli -v
```

4.15.0.pre

In order to keep persistency of configuration on the host, you should specify your user's config folder as a volume for the container. To enable write access, a possibility is to run as `root` in the container (and set the default configuration folder to `/home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli`). Add options:

```
--user root --env ASCLI_HOME=/home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli --volume  
$HOME/.aspera/ascli:/home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli
```

**Note:** if you are using a podman machine, e.g. on macOS, make sure that the folder is also shared between the VM and the host, so that sharing is: container → VM → Host: `podman machine init ...`  
`--volume="/Users:/Users"`

As shown in the quick start, if you prefer to keep a running container with a shell and `ascli` available, you can change the entry point, add option:

```
--entrypoint bash
```

You may also probably want that files downloaded in the container are directed to the host. In this case you need also to specify the shared transfer folder as a volume:

```
--volume $HOME/xferdir:/xferfiles
```

**Note:** `ascli` is run inside the container, so transfers are also executed inside the container and do not have access to host storage by default.

And if you want all the above, simply use all the options:

```
alias asclish="podman run --rm --tty --interactive --user root --env  
ASCLI_HOME=/home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli --volume $HOME/.aspera/ascli:/home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli  
--volume $HOME/xferdir:/xferfiles --entrypoint bash martinlaurent/ascli:latest"
```

```
export xferdir=$HOME/xferdir  
mkdir -p $xferdir  
chmod -R 777 $xferdir  
mkdir -p $HOME/.aspera/ascli  
asclish
```

## 6.1.3 Container: Sample start script

A convenience sample script is also provided: download the script `dascli` from [the GIT repo](#) :

**Note:** If you have installed `ascli`, the script `dascli` can also be found: `cp $(ascli conf gem path)/../examples/dascli ascli`

Some environment variables can be set for this script to adapt its behavior:

env var	description	default	example
ASCLI_HOME	configuration folder (persistence)	\$HOME/.aspera/ascli	\$HOME/.ascli_config
docker_args	additional options to podman	<empty>	--volume /Users:/Users
image	container image name	martinlaurent/ascli	
version	container image version	latest	4.8.0.pre

The wrapping script maps the folder \$ASCLI\_HOME on host to /home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli in the container. (value expected in the container). This allows having persistent configuration on the host.

To add local storage as a volume, you can use the env var docker\_args:

Example of use:

```
curl -o ascli https://raw.githubusercontent.com/IBM/aspera-cli/main/examples/dascli
chmod a+x ascli
export xferdir=$HOME/xferdir
mkdir -p $xferdir
chmod -R 777 $xferdir
export docker_args="--volume $xferdir:/xferfiles"

./ascli conf init
```

```
echo 'Local file to transfer' > $xferdir/samplefile.txt
./ascli server upload /xferfiles/samplefile.txt --to-folder=/Upload
```

**Note:** The local file (samplefile.txt) is specified relative to storage view from container (/xferfiles) mapped to the host folder \$HOME/xferdir

**Note:** Do not use too many volumes, as the AUFS limits the number.

## 6.1.4 Container: Offline installation

- First create the image archive:

```
podman pull martinlaurent/ascli
podman save martinlaurent/ascli|gzip>ascli_image_latest.tar.gz
```

- Then, on air-gapped system:

```
podman load -i ascli_image_latest.tar.gz
```

## 6.1.5 Container: aspera.conf

ascp's configuration file aspera.conf is located in the container at: /aspera\_sdk/aspera.conf (see Dockerfile). As the container is immutable, it is not recommended to modify this file. If one wants to change the content, it is possible to tell ascp to use another file using ascp option -f, e.g. by locating it on the host folder \$HOME/.aspera/ascli mapped to the container folder /home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli:

```
echo '<CONF/>' > $HOME/.aspera/ascli/aspera.conf
```

Then, tell ascp to use that other configuration file:

```
--transfer-info=@json: '{"ascp_args":["-f","/home/cliuser/.aspera/ascli/aspera.conf"]}'
```

## 6.1.6 Container: Singularity

Singularity is another type of use of container.

On Linux install:

```
dnf install singularity-ce
```

Build an image like this:



```
singularity build ascli.sif docker://martinlaurent/ascli
```

The use like this:

```
singularity run ascli.sif
```

Or get a shell with access to `ascli` like this:

```
singularity shell ascli.sif
```

## 6.2 Ruby

Use this method to install on the native host.

A Ruby interpreter is required to run `ascli` or to use the gem and tool.

Required Ruby version: `>= 2.6`.

**Deprecation notice:** the minimum Ruby version will be 3.0 in a future version.

*Ruby can be installed using any method* : rpm, yum, dnf, rvm, brew, windows installer, ... .

In priority, refer to the official Ruby documentation:

- [Download Ruby](#)
- [Installation Guide](#)

Else, refer to the following sections for a proposed method for specific operating systems.

The recommended installation method is `rvm` for Unix-like systems (Linux, AIX, macOS, Windows with cygwin, etc...). If the generic install is not suitable (e.g. Windows, no cygwin), you can use one of OS-specific install method. If you have a simpler better way to install Ruby : use it !

### 6.2.1 Generic: RVM: single user installation (not root)

Use this method which provides more flexibility.

Install `rvm`: follow <https://rvm.io/> :

Execute the shell/curl command. As regular user, it install in the user's home: `~/.rvm` .

```
\curl -sSL https://get.rvm.io | bash -s stable
```

Follow on-screen instructions to install keys, and then re-execute the command.

If you keep the same terminal (not needed if re-login):

```
source ~/.rvm/scripts/rvm
```

It is advised to get one of the pre-compiled Ruby version, you can list with:

```
rvm list --remote
```

Install the chosen pre-compiled Ruby version:

```
rvm install 3.2.2
```

Ruby is now installed for the user, go to [Gem installation](#).

### 6.2.2 Generic: RVM: global installation (as root)

Follow the same method as single user install, but execute as "root".

As root, it installs by default in `/usr/local/rvm` for all users and creates `/etc/profile.d/rvm.sh`. One can install in another location with :

```
curl -sSL https://get.rvm.io | bash -s -- --path /usr/local
```

As root, make sure this will not collide with other application using Ruby (e.g. Faspex). If so, one can rename the login script: `mv /etc/profile.d/rvm.sh /etc/profile.d/rvm.sh.ok`. To activate Ruby (and `ascli`) later, source it:

```
source /etc/profile.d/rvm.sh.ok
rvm version
```

### 6.2.3 Windows: Installer

Install Latest stable Ruby:

- Navigate to <https://rubyinstaller.org/> → **Downloads**.
- Download the latest Ruby installer **with devkit**. (Msys2 is needed to install some native extensions, such as `grpc`)
- Execute the installer which installs by default in: `C:\RubyVV-x64` (VV is the version number)
- At the end of the installation procedure, the Msys2 installer is automatically executed, select option 3 (msys and mingw)

### 6.2.4 macOS: pre-installed or brew

macOS 10.13+ (High Sierra) comes with a recent Ruby. So you can use it directly. You will need to install `aspera-cli` using `sudo` :

```
sudo gem install aspera-cli --pre
```

Alternatively, if you use [Homebrew](#) already you can install Ruby with it:

```
brew install ruby
```

### 6.2.5 Linux: package

If your Linux distribution provides a standard Ruby package, you can use it provided that the version supported.

**Example:** RHEL 8+, Rocky Linux 8+, Centos 8 Stream: with extensions to compile native gems

- Check available ruby versions:

```
dnf module list ruby
```
- If ruby was already installed with an older version, remove it:

```
dnf module -y reset ruby
```
- Install packages needed to build native gems:

```
dnf install -y make automake gcc gcc-c++ kernel-devel
```
- Enable the Ruby version you want:

```
dnf module -y enable ruby:3.1
dnf install -y ruby-devel
```

**Other examples:**

```
yum install -y ruby ruby-devel rubygems ruby-json
```

```
apt install -y ruby ruby-dev rubygems ruby-json
```

One can cleanup the whole yum-installed Ruby environment like this to uninstall:

```
gem uninstall -axI $(ls $(gem env gemdir)/gems/|sed -e 's/-[^-]*$/'|sort -u)
```

### 6.2.6 Other Unixes (AIX)

Ruby is sometimes made available as installable package through third party providers. For example for AIX, one can look at:

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/aix-toolbox-open-source-software-downloads-alpha#R>

If your Unix does not provide a pre-built Ruby, you can get it using one of those [methods](#).

For instance to build from source, and install in `/opt/ruby` :

```
wget https://cache.ruby-lang.org/pub/ruby/2.7/ruby-2.7.2.tar.gz
```

```
gzip -d ruby-2.7.2.tar.gz
```

```
tar xvf ruby-2.7.2.tar
```

```
cd ruby-2.7.2
```

```
./configure --prefix=/opt/ruby
```

```
make ruby.imp
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

If you already have a Java JVM on your system (java), it is possible to use jruby:

<https://www.jruby.org/download>

**Note:** Using jruby, the startup time is longer than the native Ruby, but transfer speed is not impacted (executed by ascp binary).

## 6.3 aspera-cli gem

Once you have Ruby and rights to install gems: Install the gem and its dependencies:

```
gem install aspera-cli --pre
```

To upgrade to the latest version:

```
gem update aspera-cli
```

ascli checks every week if a new version is available and notify the user in a WARN log. To de-activate this feature, globally set the option `version_check_days` to 0, or specify a different period in days.

To check if a new version is available (independently of `version_check_days`):

```
ascli conf check_update
```

## 6.4 FASP Protocol

Most file transfers will be done using the FASP protocol, using `ascp`. Only two additional files are required to perform an Aspera Transfer, which are part of Aspera SDK:

- `ascp`
- `aspera-license` (in same folder, or `../etc`)

This can be installed either by installing an Aspera transfer software, or using an embedded command:

```
ascli conf ascp install
```

If a local SDK installation is preferred instead of fetching from internet: one can specify the location of the SDK file:

```
curl -Lso SDK.zip https://ibm.biz/aspera_sdk
```

```
ascli conf ascp install --sdk-url=file:///SDK.zip
```

The format is: `file:///<path>`, where `<path>` can be either a relative path (not starting with `/`), or an absolute path.

If the embedded method is not used, the following packages are also suitable:

- IBM Aspera Connect Client (Free)
- IBM Aspera Desktop Client (Free)
- IBM Aspera High Speed Transfer Server (Licensed)
- IBM Aspera High Speed Transfer EndPoint (Licensed)

For instance, Aspera Connect Client can be installed by visiting the page: <https://www.ibm.com/aspera/connect/>.

ascli will detect most of Aspera transfer products in standard locations and use the first one found. Refer to section **FASP** for details on how to select a client or set path to the FASP protocol.

Several methods are provided to start a transfer. Use of a local client (**direct** transfer agent) is one of them, but other methods are available. Refer to section: **Transfer Agents**

## 6.5 Installation in air gapped environment

**Note:** no pre-packaged version is provided.

A method to build one is provided here:

The procedure:

- Follow the non-root installation procedure with RVM, including gem
- Archive (zip, tar) the main RVM folder (includes ascli):

```
cd $HOME && tar zcvf rvm-ascli.tgz .rvm
```

- Get the Aspera SDK.

```
ascli conf --show-config --fields=sdk_url
```

- Download the SDK archive from that URL.

```
curl -Lso SDK.zip https://ibm.biz/aspera_sdk
```

- Transfer those 2 files to the target system
- On target system

```
cd $HOME
```

```
tar zxvf rvm-ascli.tgz
```

```
source ~/.rvm/scripts/rvm
```

```
ascli conf ascp install --sdk-url=file:///SDK.zip
```

- Add those lines to shell init (.profile)

```
source ~/.rvm/scripts/rvm
```

# Chapter 7

## Command Line Interface: `ascli`

The `aspera-cli` Gem provides a command line interface (CLI) which interacts with Aspera Products (mostly using REST APIs):

- IBM Aspera High Speed Transfer Server (FASP and Node)
- IBM Aspera on Cloud (including ATS)
- IBM Aspera Faspex
- IBM Aspera Shares
- IBM Aspera Console
- IBM Aspera Orchestrator
- and more...

`ascli` provides the following features:

- Supports most Aspera server products (on-premise and SaaS)
- Any command line options (products URL, credentials or any option) can be provided on command line, in configuration file, in env var, in files
- Supports Commands, Option values and Parameters shortcuts
- FASP **Transfer Agents** can be: local `ascp`, or Connect Client, or any transfer node
- Transfer parameters can be altered by modification of *transfer-spec*, this includes requiring multi-session
- Allows transfers from products to products, essentially at node level (using the node transfer agent)
- Supports FaspStream creation (using Node API)
- Supports Watchfolder creation (using Node API)
- Additional command plugins can be written by the user
- Supports download of faspex and Aspera on Cloud "external" links
- Supports "legacy" ssh based FASP transfers and remote commands (`ascmd`)

Basic usage is displayed by executing:

```
ascli -h
```

Refer to sections: **Usage**.

Not all `ascli` features are fully documented here, the user may explore commands on the command line.

### 7.1 `ascp` command line

If you want to use `ascp` directly as a command line, refer to IBM Aspera documentation of either [Desktop Client](#), [Endpoint](#) or [Transfer Server](#) where [a section on `ascp` can be found](#).

Using `ascli` with plugin `server` for command line gives advantages over `ascp`:

- automatic resume on error
- configuration file
- choice of transfer agents
- integrated support of multi-session

Moreover all `ascp` options are supported either through transfer spec parameters and with the possibility to provide `ascp` arguments directly when the `direct` agent is used (`ascp_args`).

## 7.2 Command line parsing, Special Characters

`ascli` is typically executed in a shell, either interactively or in a script. `ascli` receives its arguments from this shell (through Operating System).

### 7.2.1 Shell parsing for Unix-like systems: Linux, macOS, AIX

Linux command line parsing is easy: It is fully documented in the shell's documentation.

On Unix-like environments, this is typically a POSIX shell (`bash`, `zsh`, `ksh`, `sh`). In this environment the shell parses the command line, possibly replacing variables, etc... See [bash shell operation](#). The shell builds the list of arguments and then `fork/exec` Ruby with that list. Ruby receives a list parameters from shell and gives it to `ascli`. So special character handling (quotes, spaces, env vars, ...) is handled by the shell for any command executed.

### 7.2.2 Shell parsing for Windows

MS Windows command line parsing is not easy: It is not handled by the shell (`cmd.exe`), not handled by the operating system, but it is handled by the application (here Ruby).

As far as `ascli` is concerned: it is close to a Linux shell parsing.

Thankfully, `ascli` provides a command to check the value of an argument after parsing: `config echo`. One can also run `ascli` with option `--log-level=debug` to display the command line after parsing.

The following examples give the same result on Windows:

- single quote protects the double quote

```
conf echo @json: '{"url": "https://..."}'
```
- triple double quotes are replaced with a single double quote

```
conf echo @json: {"\"url\": \"https://...\"}"
```
- double quote is escaped with backslash within double quotes

```
conf echo @json: {"\\url\\": \"https://...\"}"
```

On Windows, `cmd.exe` is typically used to start . `cmd.exe` handles some special characters: `^"<>|%&`. Basically it handles I/O redirections (`<>|`), shell variables (`%`), multiple commands (`&`) and handles those special characters from the command line. Eventually, all those special characters are removed from the command line unless escaped with `^` or `"`. `"` are kept and given to the program.

Then, Windows `CreateProcess` is called with just the whole command line as a single string, unlike Unix-like systems where the command line is split into arguments by the shell.

It's up to the program to split arguments:

- [Windows: How Command Line Parameters Are Parsed](#)
- [Understand Quoting and Escaping of Windows Command Line Arguments](#)

is a Ruby program, so Ruby parses the command line into arguments and provides them to the program. Ruby vaguely follows the Microsoft C/C++ parameter parsing rules. (See `w32_cmdvector` in Ruby source [win32.c](#)) :

- space characters: split arguments (space, tab, newline)
- backslash: `\` escape single special character
- globbing characters: `*?[]{}`  for file globbing
- double quotes: `"`
- single quotes: `'`

### 7.2.3 Extended Values (JSON, Ruby, ...)

Some of the `ascli` parameters are expected to be **Extended Values**, i.e. not a simple strings, but a complex structure (Hash, Array). Typically, the `@json:` modifier is used, it expects a JSON string. JSON itself has some special syntax: for example `"` is used to denote strings.

### 7.2.4 Testing Extended Values

In case of doubt of argument values after parsing, one can test using command `config echo`. `config echo` takes exactly **one** argument which can use the **Extended Value** syntax. Unprocessed command line arguments are shown in the error message.

Example: The shell parses three arguments (as strings: 1, 2 and 3), so the additional two arguments are not processed by the `echo` command.

```
ascli conf echo 1 2 3
```

```
"1"
```

```
ERROR: Argument: unprocessed values: ["2", "3"]
```

`config echo` displays the value of the **first** argument using Ruby syntax: it surrounds a string with `"` and add `\` before special characters.

**Note:** It gets its value after shell command line parsing and `ascli` extended value parsing.

In the following examples (using a POSIX shell, such as `bash`), several sample commands are provided when equivalent. For all example, most of special character handling is not specific to `ascli`: It depends on the underlying syntax: shell, JSON, etc... Depending on the case, a different format is used to display the actual value.

For example, in the simple string `Hello World`, the space character is special for the shell, so it must be escaped so that a single value is represented.

Double quotes are processed by the shell to create a single string argument. For **POSIX shells**, single quotes can also be used in this case, or protect the special character (space) with a backslash.

```
ascli conf echo "Hello World" --format=text
ascli conf echo 'Hello World' --format=text
ascli conf echo Hello\ World --format=text
```

```
Hello World
```

### 7.2.5 Using a shell variable, parsed by shell, in an extended value

To be evaluated by shell, the shell variable must not be in single quotes. Even if the variable contains spaces it makes only one argument to `ascli` because word parsing is made before variable expansion by shell.

**Note:** we use a shell variable here: the variable is not necessarily an environment variable (`export`).

```
MYVAR="Hello World"
ascli conf echo @json: '{"title": "'$MYVAR'"}' --format=json
ascli conf echo @json: {"title\":"$MYVAR\"} --format=json
{"title": "Hello World"}
```

### 7.2.6 Double quote in strings in command line

Double quote is a shell special character. Like any shell special character, it can be protected either by preceding with a backslash or by enclosing in a single quote.

```
ascli conf echo \"
ascli conf echo '''
"
```

Double quote in JSON is a little tricky because `"` is special both for the shell and JSON. Both shell and JSON syntax allow to protect `"`, but only the shell allows protection using single quote.

```
ascli conf echo @json:"\"\"\"\" --format=text
ascli conf echo @json:\"\"\\\"\\\"\" --format=text
ascli conf echo @ruby:\"'\"'\"' --format=text
"
```

Here a single quote or a backslash protects the double quote to avoid shell processing, and then an additional \ is added to protect the " for JSON. But as \ is also shell special, then it is protected by another \.

## 7.2.7 Shell and JSON or Ruby special characters in extended value

Construction of values with special characters is done like this:

- First select a syntax to represent the extended value, e.g. JSON or Ruby
- Write the expression using this syntax, for example, using JSON:

```
{"title":"Test \" ' & \\\"}"
```

or using Ruby:

```
{"title"=>"Test \" ' & \\\"}"
{'title'=>%q{Test \" ' & \\\"}}
```

Both " and \ are special characters for JSON and Ruby and can be protected with \ (unless Ruby's extended single quote notation %q is used).

- Then, since the value will be evaluated by shell, any shell special characters must be protected, either using preceding \ for each character to protect, or by enclosing in single quote:

```
ascli conf echo @json:{\"title\\\":\"Test\\ \\\"\\\" \\\" \\\" \\\" \\\" \\\" \\\"}\" --format=json
ascli conf echo @json:'{\"title\":\"Test \" ' & \\\"}' --format=json
ascli conf echo @ruby:'{\"title'=>%q{Test \" ' & \\\"}}' --format=json
{"title":"Test \" ' & \\\"}"
```

## 7.2.8 Reading special characters interactively

If ascli is used interactively (a user typing on terminal), it is easy to require the user to type values:

```
ascli conf echo @ruby:'{\"title'=>gets.chomp}' --format=json
```

gets is Ruby's method of terminal input (terminated by \n), and.chomp removes the trailing \n.

## 7.2.9 Command line arguments from a file

If you need to provide a list of command line argument from lines that are in a file, on Linux you can use the xargs command:

```
xargs -a lines.txt -d \\n ascli conf echo
```

This is equivalent to execution of:

```
ascli conf echo [line1] [line2] [line3] ...
```

If there are spaces in the lines, those are not taken as separator, as we provide option -d \\n to xargs.

## 7.2.10 Extended value using special characters read from environmental variables or files

Using a text editor or shell: create a file title.txt (and env var) that contains exactly the text required: Test " ' & \:

```
export MYTITLE='Test \" \' & \\'
echo -n $MYTITLE > title.txt
```

Using those values will not require any escaping of characters since values do not go through shell or JSON parsing.

If the value is to be assigned directly to an option of ascli, then you can directly use the content of the file or env var using the @file: or @env: readers:



```
ascli conf echo @file:title.txt --format=text
ascli conf echo @env:MYTITLE --format=text
```

```
Test " ' & \
```

If the value to be used is in a more complex structure, then the `@ruby:` modifier can be used: it allows any Ruby code in expression, including reading from file or env var. In those cases, there is no character to protect because values are not parsed by the shell, or JSON or even Ruby.

```
ascli conf echo @ruby:"{'title'=>File.read('title.txt')}" --format=json
ascli conf echo @ruby:"{'title'=>ENV['MYTITLE']}" --format=json
{"title":"Test \" ' & \\"}
```

## 7.3 Commands, Options, Positional Values

Command line arguments are the units of command line, as parsed by the shell, typically separated by spaces (and called "argv").

ascli considers three types of command line arguments:

- Commands
- Options
- Positional Values

```
ascli command subcommand --option-name=VAL1 VAL2
```

- executes *command*: `command subcommand`
- with one *option*: `option_name` and its *value*: `VAL1`
- the command has one additional mandatory *argument*: `VAL2`

When the value of a command, option or argument is constrained by a fixed list of values. It is possible to use the first letters of the value only, provided that it uniquely identifies a value. For example `ascli conf ov` is the same as `ascli config overview`.

The value of options and arguments is evaluated with the [Extended Value Syntax](#).

### 7.3.1 Commands

Commands are typically entity types or verbs to act on those entities.

Example:

```
ascli conf ascp info
```

- `ascli` is the executable executed by the shell
- `conf` is the first level command, and is also the name of the plugin to be used
- `ascp` is the second level command, and is also the name of the component (singleton)
- `info` is the third level command, and is also the action to be performed

Typically, commands are located at the beginning of the command line. Order is significant. The provided command must match one of the supported commands in the given context. If a wrong, or no command is provided when expected, an error message is displayed and the list of supported commands is displayed.

### 7.3.2 Options

All options, e.g. `--log-level=debug`, are command line arguments that:

- start with `--`
- have a name, in lowercase, using `-` as word separator in name (e.g. `--log-level=debug`)
- have a value, separated from name with a `=`
- can be used by prefix, provided that it is unique. E.g. `--log-l=debug` is the same as `--log-level=debug` (avoid)

Exceptions:

- some options accept a short form, e.g. `-Ptoto` is equivalent to `--preset=toto`, refer to the manual or `-h`.

- some options (flags) don't take a value, e.g. `-r`
- the special option `--` stops option processing and is ignored, following command line arguments are taken as arguments, including the ones starting with a `-`. Example:

```
ascli config echo -- --sample
"--sample"
```

**Note:** Here, `--sample` is taken as an argument, and not as an option, due to `--`.

Options may have an (hardcoded) default value.

Options can be placed anywhere on command line and evaluated in order.

Options are typically either:

- optional : typically to change the default behavior
- mandatory : typically, connection information are options that are mandatory (so they can be placed in a config file)

The value for *any* options can come from the following locations (in this order, last value evaluated overrides previous value):

- Configuration file.
- Environment variable
- Command line

Environment variable starting with prefix: `ASCLI_` are taken as option values, e.g. `ASCLI_OPTION_NAME` is for `--option-name`.

Options values can be displayed for a given command by providing the `--show-config` option: `ascli node --show-config`

### 7.3.3 Positional Values

Positional Values are typically mandatory values for a command, such as entity creation data.

If a Positional Values begins with `-`, then either use the `@val:` syntax (see [Extended Values](#)), or use the `--` separator (see above).

The advantages of using a positional value instead of an option for the same are that the command line is shorter (no option name, just the position) and the value is clearly mandatory.

The disadvantage is that it is not possible to define a default value in a config file or environment variable like for options. Nevertheless, [Extended Values](#) syntax is supported, so it is possible to retrieve a value from the config file or environment variable.

## 7.4 Interactive Input

Some options and parameters are mandatory and other optional. By default, `ascli` will ask for missing mandatory options or parameters for interactive execution.

The behavior can be controlled with:

- `--interactive=<yes|no>` (default=yes if STDIN is a terminal, else no)
  - yes : missing mandatory parameters/options are asked to the user
  - no : missing mandatory parameters/options raise an error message
- `--ask-options=<yes|no>` (default=no)
  - optional parameters/options are asked to user

## 7.5 Output

Command execution will result in output (terminal, stdout/stderr). The information displayed depends on the action.

## 7.5.1 Types of output data

Depending on action, the output will contain:

- `single_object` : displayed as a 2 dimensional table: one line per attribute, first column is attribute name, and second is attribute value. Nested hashes are collapsed.
- `object_list` : displayed as a 2 dimensional table: one line per item, one column per attribute.
- `value_list` : a table with one column.
- `empty` : nothing
- `status` : a message
- `other_struct` : a complex structure that cannot be displayed as an array

## 7.5.2 Format of output

By default, result of type `single_object` and `object_list` are displayed using format `table`. The table style can be customized with parameter: `table_style` (horizontal, vertical and intersection characters) and is `::` by default.

In a table format, when displaying "objects" (single, or list), by default, sub object are flattened (option `flat_hash`). So, object `{"user":{"id":1,"name":"toto"}}` will have attributes: `user.id` and `user.name`. Setting `flat_hash` to `false` will only display one field: "user" and value is the sub hash table. When in flatten mode, it is possible to filter fields by "dotted" field name.

Object lists are displayed one per line, with attributes as columns. Single objects are transposed: one attribute per line. If transposition of single object is not desired, use option: `transpose_single` set to `no`.

The style of output can be set using the `format` parameter, supporting:

- `text` : Value as String
- `table` : Text table
- `ruby` : Ruby code
- `json` : JSON code
- `jsonpp` : JSON pretty printed
- `yaml` : YAML
- `csv` : Comma Separated Values

## 7.5.3 Option: `select`: Filter on columns values for `object_list`

Table output can be filtered using the `select` parameter. Example:

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --fields=name,email,ats_admin --query=@json:'{"sort":"name"}'  
--select=@json:'{"ats_admin":true}'
```

name	email	ats_admin
John Curtis	john@example.com	true
Laurent Martin	laurent@example.com	true

**Note:** `select` filters selected elements from the result of API calls, while the `query` parameters gives filtering parameters to the API when listing elements.

## 7.5.4 entity identifier

When a command is executed on a single entity, the entity is identified by a unique identifier that follows the command:  
e.g. `ascli aoc admin res user show 1234` where 1234 is the user identifier.

**Note:** The legacy option `id` is deprecated: `--id=1234` as it does not provide the possibility to have sub-entities.

Only some commands provide the following capability: If the entity can also be uniquely identified by a name, then the name can be used instead of the identifier, using the **percent selector**: `ascli aoc admin res user show %name:john` where `john` is the user name.

Syntax: `%<field>:<value>`

## 7.5.5 Verbosity of output

Output messages are categorized in 3 types:

- `info` output contain additional information, such as number of elements in a table
- `data` output contain the actual output of the command (object, or list of objects)
- `erroroutput` contain error messages

The option `display` controls the level of output:

- `info` displays all messages: `info`, `data`, and `error`
- `data` display data and error messages
- `error` display only error messages.

By default, secrets are removed from output: option `show_secrets` defaults to `no`, unless `display` is `data`, to allows piping results. To hide secrets from output, set option `show_secrets` to `no`.

## 7.5.6 Selection of output object properties

By default, a table output will display one line per entry, and columns for each entries. Depending on the command, columns may include by default all properties, or only some selected properties. It is possible to define specific columns to be displayed, by setting the `fields` option to one of the following value:

- `DEF` : default display of columns (that's the default, when not set)
- `ALL` : all columns available
- `a,b,c` : the list of attributes specified by the comma separated list
- Array extended value: for instance, `@json:["a","b","c"]` same as above
- `+a,b,c` : add selected properties to the default selection.
- `-a,b,c` : remove selected properties from the default selection.

## 7.6 Extended Value Syntax

Some options and arguments are specified by a simple string. But sometime it is convenient to read a value from a file, or decode it, or have a value more complex than a string (e.g. Hash table).

The extended value syntax is:

`<0 or more decoders><nothing or some text value>`

Decoders act like a function of value on right hand side. Decoders are recognized by the prefix: `@` and suffix :

The following decoders are supported:

decoder	parameter	returns	description
base64	String	String	decode a base64 encoded string
csvt	String	Array	decode a titled CSV value
env	String	String	read from a named env var name, e.g. <code>--password=@env:MYPASSVAR</code>
file	String	String	read value from specified file (prefix <code>~/</code> is replaced with the users home folder), e.g. <code>--key=@file:foo</code>
json	String	any	decode JSON values (convenient to provide complex structures)
lines	String	Array	split a string in multiple lines and return an array
list	String	Array	split a string in multiple items taking first character as separator and return an array
path	String	String	performs path expansion on specified path (prefix <code>~/</code> is replaced with the users home folder), e.g. <code>--key=@path:foo</code>
preset	String	Hash	get whole option preset value by name. Sub-values can also be used using <code>.</code> as separator. e.g. <code>--key=@preset.foo</code>
extend	String	String	evaluates embedded extended value syntax in string
ruby	String	any	execute specified Ruby code
secret	None	String	Ask password interactively (hides input)
stdin	None	String	read from stdin (no value on right)
uri	String	String	read value from specified URL, e.g. <code>--fpac=@uri:http://serv/f.pac</code>
val	String	String	prevent decoders on the right to be decoded. e.g. <code>--key=@val:@file:foo</code> sets the option key to <code>foo</code>
zlib	String	String	un-compress data

To display the result of an extended value, use the `config echo` command.

The `extend` decoder is useful to evaluate embedded extended value syntax in a string. It expects a `@` to close the embedded extended value syntax.

Example: read the content of the specified file, then, base64 decode, then unzip:

```
ascli config echo @zlib:@base64:@file:myfile.dat
```

Example: Create a value as a hash, with one key and the value is read from a file:

```
ascli config echo @ruby:'{"token_verification_key"=>File.read("mykey.txt")}'
```

Example: read a csv file and create a list of hash for bulk provisioning:

```
cat test.csv
```

```
name,email
lolo,laurent@example.com
toto,titi@tutu.tata
```

```
ascli config echo @csvt:@file:test.csv
```

```
+-----+-----+
| name |      email      |
+-----+-----+
| lolo | laurent@example.com |
| toto | titi@tutu.tata      |
+-----+-----+
```

Example: create a JSON with values coming from a preset named "config" of config file

```
ascli config echo @json:@extend:'{"hello":true,"version":"@preset:config.version@"}'
```

```
+-----+-----+
| key   | value   |
+-----+-----+
| hello | true    |
| version | 4.14.0  |
+-----+-----+
```

## 7.7 Structured Value

Some options and parameters expect a **Extended Value**, i.e. a value more complex than a simple string. This is usually a Hash table or an Array, which could also contain sub structures.

For instance, a *transfer-spec* is expected to be a **Extended Value**.

Structured values shall be described using the **Extended Value Syntax**. A convenient way to specify a **Extended Value** is to use the `@json:` decoder, and describe the value in JSON format. The `@ruby:` decoder can also be used. For an array of hash tables, the `@csvt:` decoder can be used.

It is also possible to provide a **Extended Value** in a file using `@json:@file:<path>`

## 7.8 Configuration and Persistency Folder

ascli configuration and other runtime files (token cache, file lists, persistency files, SDK) are stored [config folder]: [User's home folder]/.aspera/ascli.

**Note:** [User's home folder] is found using Ruby's `Dir.home` (`rb_w32_home_dir`). It uses the `HOME` env var primarily, and on MS Windows it also looks at `%HOMEDRIVE%%HOMEPATH%` and `%USERPROFILE%`. ascli sets the env var `%HOME%` to the value of `%USERPROFILE%` if set and exists. So, on Windows `%USERPROFILE%` is used as it is more reliable than `%HOMEDRIVE%%HOMEPATH%`.

The [config folder] can be displayed using :

```
ascli config folder
```

```
/Users/kenji/.aspera/ascli
```

It can be overridden using the environment variable ASCLI\_HOME.

Example (Windows):

```
set ASCLI_HOME=C:\Users\Kenji\.aspera\ascli
```

```
ascli config folder
```

```
C:\Users\Kenji\.aspera\ascli
```

When OAuth is used (AoC, Faspex4 api v4, Faspex5) ascli keeps a cache of generated bearer tokens in [config folder]/persist\_store by default. Option cache\_tokens (**yes/no**) allows to control if OAuth tokens are cached on file system, or generated for each request. The command config flush\_tokens deletes all existing tokens. Tokens are kept on disk for a maximum of 30 minutes (TOKEN\_CACHE\_EXPIRY\_SEC) and garbage collected after that. Tokens that can be refreshed are refreshed. Else tokens are re-generated if expired.

## 7.9 Configuration file

On the first execution of ascli, an empty configuration file is created in the configuration folder. Nevertheless, there is no mandatory information required in this file, the use of it is optional as any option can be provided on the command line.

Although the file is a standard YAML file, ascli provides commands to read and modify it using the config command.

All options for ascli can be set on command line, or by env vars, or using **option presets** in the configuration file.

A configuration file provides a way to define default values, especially for authentication parameters, thus avoiding to always having to specify those parameters on the command line.

The default configuration file is: \$HOME/.aspera/ascli/config.yaml (this can be overridden with option --config-file=path or equivalent env var).

The configuration file is simply a catalog of pre-defined lists of options, called: **option presets**. Then, instead of specifying some common options on the command line (e.g. address, credentials), it is possible to invoke the ones of a **option preset** (e.g. mypreset) using the option: -Pmypreset or --preset=mypreset.

### 7.9.1 Option preset

A **option preset** is simply a collection of parameters and their associated values in a named section in the configuration file.

A named **option preset** can be modified directly using ascli, which will update the configuration file :

```
ascli config preset set|delete|show|initialize|update <option preset>
```

The command update allows the easy creation of **option preset** by simply providing the options in their command line format, e.g. :

```
ascli config preset update demo_server --url=ssh://demo.asperasoft.com:33001 --username=asperaweb  
--password=my_password_here --ts=@json: '{"precalculate_job_size":true}'
```

- This creates a **option preset** demo\_server with all provided options.

The command set allows setting individual options in a **option preset**.

```
ascli config preset set demo_server password my_password_here
```

The command initialize, like update allows to set several parameters at once, but it deletes an existing configuration instead of updating it, and expects a **Structured Value**.

```
ascli config preset initialize demo_server @json: '{"url":"ssh://demo.asperasoft.com:33001",  
"username":"asperaweb","password":"my_pass_here","ts":{"precalculate_job_size":true}}'
```

A full terminal based overview of the configuration can be displayed using:

```
ascli config preset over
```

A list of **option preset** can be displayed using:

```
ascli config preset list
```

A good practice is to not manually edit the configuration file and use modification commands instead. If necessary, the configuration file can be opened in a text editor with:

```
ascli config open
```

**Note:** this starts the editor specified by env var EDITOR if defined.

Older format for commands are still supported:

```
ascli config preset set|delete|show|initialize|update <name>
ascli config preset over
ascli config preset list
```

## 7.9.2 Special Option preset: config

This preset name is reserved and contains a single key: `version`. This is the version of `ascli` which created the file.

## 7.9.3 Special Option preset: default

This preset name is reserved and contains an array of key-value, where the key is the name of a plugin, and the value is the name of another preset.

When a plugin is invoked, the preset associated with the name of the plugin is loaded, unless the option `--no-default` (or `-N`) is used.

**Note:** Special plugin name: `config` can be associated with a preset that is loaded initially, typically used for default values.

Operations on this preset are done using regular `config` operations:

```
ascli config preset set default _plugin_name_ _default_preset_for_plugin_
ascli config preset get default _plugin_name_
"_default_preset_for_plugin_"
```

## 7.9.4 Plugin: config: Configuration

Plugin `config` provides general commands for `ascli`:

- Option preset, config file operations
- wizard
- vault
- ascp

The default preset for `config` is read for any plugin invocation, this allows setting global options, such as `--log-level` or `--interactive`. When `ascli` starts, it looks for the default Option preset and checks the value for `config`. If set, it loads the options independently of the plugin used.

**Note:** If no global default is set by the user, `ascli` will use `global_common_defaults` when setting global parameters (e.g. `conf ascp use`)

**Note:** If you don't know the name of the global preset, you can use `GLOBAL` to refer to it.

Show current default (global) Option preset (`config` plugin):

```
$ ascli conf preset get default config
global_common_defaults
```

```
ascli conf preset set GLOBAL version_check_days 0
```

If the default global Option preset is not set, and you want to use a different name:

```
ascli conf preset set my_common_defaults version_check_days 0
ascli conf preset set default config my_common_defaults
```

## 7.9.5 Config sample commands

```
config ascp connect info 'Aspera Connect for Windows'
config ascp connect list
config ascp connect version 'Aspera Connect for Windows' download 'Windows Installer' --to-folder=.
config ascp connect version 'Aspera Connect for Windows' list
config ascp connect version 'Aspera Connect for Windows' open documentation
config ascp errors
config ascp info --sdk-folder=Tsdk_test_dir
config ascp install --sdk-folder=Tsdk_test_dir
config ascp products list
config ascp show
config ascp spec
config ascp use /usr/bin/ascp
config check_update
config coffee
config coffee --ui=text
config detect https://faspex4.example.com/path
config detect https://faspex5_jwt.example.com/path
config detect https://node_simple.example.com/path
config detect https://shares.example.com/path shares
config detect my_aoc_org aoc
config doc
config doc transfer-parameters
config echo @base64:SGVsbG8gV29ybGQK
config echo @csvt:@stdin:
config echo @env:USER
config echo @lines:@stdin:
config echo @list:,1,2,3
config echo @uri:/etc/hosts
config echo @uri:file:/etc/hosts
config echo @uri:http://ifconfig.me
config echo @uri:https://ifconfig.me
config echo @val:@file:no_such_file
config echo @zlib:@stdin:
config echo hello
config email_test --notif-to=my_email_external
config flush_tokens
config genkey mykey
config genkey mykey 4096
config hint Aspera::Fasp::Error 'Remote host is not who we expected'
config hint Aspera::RestCallError 'Signature has expired'
config hint OpenSSL::PKey::RSAError 'Neither PUB key nor PRIV key'
config hint OpenSSL::SSL::SSLError 'does not match the server certificate'
config open
config plugin create mycommand T
config plugin list
config preset delete conf_name
config preset initialize conf_name @json:'{"p1":"v1","p2":"v2"}'
config preset list
config preset overview
config preset set conf_name param value
config preset set default shares conf_name
config preset show conf_name
config preset update conf_name --p1=v1 --p2=v2
config proxy_check --fpac=@file:examples/proxy.pac https://eudemo.asperademo.com
```



```

config vault create mylabel @json: '{"password": "my_password_here", "description": "my secret"}'
config vault delete mylabel
config vault list
config vault show mylabel
config wizard https://shares.example.com/path shares --username=test --password=test
config wizard my_aoc_org aoc --pkeypath= --username=my_aoc_user_email
config wizard my_aoc_org aoc --pkeypath= --username=my_aoc_user_email --use-generic-client=yes

```

## 7.9.6 Format of file

The configuration file is a hash in a YAML file. Example:

```

config:
  version: 0.3.7
default:
  config: cli_default
  server: demo_server
cli_default:
  interactive: no
demo_server:
  url: ssh://demo.asperasoft.com:33001
  username: asperaweb
  password: my_password_here

```

We can see here:

- The configuration was created with ascli version 0.3.7
- the default **option preset** to load for server plugin is : demo\_server
- the **option preset** demo\_server defines some parameters: the URL and credentials
- the default **option preset** to load in any case is : cli\_default

Two **option presets** are reserved:

- config contains a single value: version showing the version used to create the configuration file. It is used to check compatibility.
- default is reserved to define the default **option preset** name used for known plugins.

The user may create as many **option presets** as needed. For instance, a particular **option preset** can be created for a particular application instance and contain URL and credentials.

Values in the configuration also follow the **Extended Value Syntax**.

**Note:** if the user wants to use the **Extended Value Syntax** inside the configuration file, using the config preset update command, the user shall use the @val: prefix. Example:

```
ascli config preset set my_aoc_org private_key @val:@file:"$HOME/.aspera/ascli/my_private_key"
```

This creates the **option preset**:

```

...
my_aoc_org:
  private_key: @file:"/Users/laurent/.aspera/ascli/my_private_key"
...

```

So, the key file will be read only at execution time, but not be embedded in the configuration file.

## 7.9.7 Evaluation order of options

Some options are global, some options are available only for some plugins. (the plugin is the first level command).

Options are loaded using this algorithm:

- If option --no-default (or -N) is specified, then no default value is loaded for the plugin
- else it looks for the name of the plugin as key in section default, the value is the name of the default **option preset** for it, and loads it.

- If option `--preset=<name or extended value hash>` is specified (or `-Pxxxx`), this reads the **option preset** specified from the configuration file, or if the value is a Hash, it uses it as options values.
- Environment variables are evaluated
- Command line options are evaluated

Parameters are evaluated in the order of command line.

To avoid loading the default **option preset** for a plugin, use: `-N`

On command line, words in parameter names are separated by a dash, in configuration file, separator is an underscore. E.g. `--xxx-yyy` on command line gives `xxx_yyy` in configuration file.

The main plugin name is `config`, so it is possible to define a default **option preset** for the main plugin with:

```
ascli config preset set cli_default interactive no
ascli config preset set default config cli_default
```

A **option preset** value can be removed with `unset`:

```
ascli config preset unset cli_default interactive
```

Example: Define options using command line:

```
ascli -N --url=_url_here_ --password=my_password_here --username=_name_here_ node --show-config
```

Example: Define options using a hash:

```
ascli -N
--preset=@json:'{"url": "_url_here_", "password": "my_password_here", "username": "_name_here_"}' node
--show-config
```

## 7.9.8 Wizard

The wizard is a command that asks the user for information and creates a **option preset** with the provided information.

It takes an optional argument: the URL of the application, and an **option**: `query` which allows limiting the detection to a given plugin.

The simplest invocation is:

```
ascli config wizard
```

## 7.9.9 Example of configuration for a plugin

For Faspex, Shares, Node (including ATS, Aspera Transfer Service), Console, only username/password and url are required (either on command line, or from config file). Those can usually be provided on the command line:

```
ascli shares repo browse / --url=https://10.25.0.6 --username=john --password=my_password_here
```

This can also be provisioned in a config file:

- Build **option preset**

```
ascli config preset set shares06 url https://10.25.0.6
ascli config preset set shares06 username john
ascli config preset set shares06 password my_password_here
```

This can also be done with one single command:

```
ascli config preset init shares06
@json:'{"url": "https://10.25.0.6", "username": "john", "password": "my_password_here"}'
```

or

```
ascli config preset update shares06 --url=https://10.25.0.6 --username=john
--password=my_password_here
```

- Define this **option preset** as the default **option preset** for the specified plugin (shares)

```
ascli config preset set default shares shares06
```

- Display the content of configuration file in table format

```
ascli config preset overview
```

- Execute a command on the shares application using default parameters

```
ascli shares repo browse /
```

## 7.10 Secret Vault

Password and secrets are command options. They can be provided on command line, env vars, files etc. A more secure option is to retrieve values from a secret vault.

The vault is used with options `vault` and `vault_password`.

`vault` defines the vault to be used and shall be a Hash, example:

```
{"type":"system","name":"ascli"}
```

`vault_password` specifies the password for the vault. Although it can be specified on command line, for security reason you can hide the value. For example it can be securely specified on command line like this:

```
export ASCII_VAULT_PASSWORD
read -s ASCII_VAULT_PASSWORD
```

### 7.10.1 Vault: System key chain

**Note: macOS only**

It is possible to manage secrets in macOS key chain (only read supported currently).

```
--vault=@json: '{"type":"system","name":"ascli"}'
```

### 7.10.2 Vault: Encrypted file

It is possible to store and use secrets encrypted in a file.

```
--vault=@json: '{"type":"file","name":"vault.bin"}'
```

`name` is the file path, absolute or relative to the config folder `ASCLI_HOME`.

### 7.10.3 Vault: Operations

For this use the `config vault` command.

Then secrets can be manipulated using commands:

- create
- show
- list
- delete

```
ascli conf vault create mylabel @json: '{"password":"my_password_here","description":"for this account"}'
```

### 7.10.4 Configuration Finder

When a secret is needed by a sub command, the command can search for existing configurations in the config file.

The lookup is done by comparing the service URL and username (or access key).

## 7.10.5 Securing passwords and secrets

A passwords can be saved in clear in a **option preset** together with other account information (URL, username, etc...). Example:

```
`ascli` conf preset update myconf --url=... --username=... --password=...
```

For a more secure storage one can do:

```
`ascli` conf preset update myconf --url=... --username=... --password=@val:@vault:myconf.password
`ascli` conf vault create myconf @json:'{"password":"my_password_here"}'
```

**Note:** use @val: in front of @vault: so that the extended value is not evaluated.

## 7.11 Private Key

Some applications allow the user to be authenticated using a private key (Server, AoC, Faspex5, ...). It consists in using a pair of keys: the private key and its associated public key. The same key can be used for multiple applications. Technically, a private key contains the public key, which can be extracted from it. The file containing the private key can optionally be protected by a passphrase. If the key is protected by a passphrase, then it will be prompted when used. (some plugins support option passphrase)

The following commands use the shell variable PRIVKEYFILE. Set it to the desired safe location of the private key. Typically, located in folder \$HOME/.ssh or \$HOME/.aspera/ascli:

```
PRIVKEYFILE=~/.aspera/ascli/my_private_key
```

Several methods can be used to generate a key pair.

The format expected for private keys is [PEM](#).

### 7.11.1 ascli for key generation

The generated key is of type RSA, by default: **4096** bit. For convenience, the public key is also extracted with extension .pub. The key is not passphrase protected.

```
ascli config genkey ${PRIVKEYFILE} 4096
```

**Note:** ascli uses the openssl library.

To display the version of **openssl** used in ascli:

```
ascli config echo @ruby:OpenSSL::OPENSSL_VERSION
```

### 7.11.2 ssh-keygen

Both private and public keys are generated, option -N is for passphrase.

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -m PEM -N '' -f ${PRIVKEYFILE}
```

### 7.11.3 openssl

To generate a private key with a passphrase the following can be used on any system:

```
openssl genrsa -passout pass:_passphrase_here_ -out ${PRIVKEYFILE} 4096
openssl rsa -pubout -in ${PRIVKEYFILE} -out ${PRIVKEYFILE}.pub
```

openssl is sometimes compiled to support option -nodes (no DES, i.e. no passphrase, e.g. on macOS). In that case, add option -nodes instead of -passout pass:\_passphrase\_here\_ to generate a key without passphrase.

If option -nodes is not available, the passphrase can be removed using this method:

```
openssl rsa -passin pass:_passphrase_here_ -in ${PRIVKEYFILE} -out ${PRIVKEYFILE}.no_des
mv ${PRIVKEYFILE}.no_des ${PRIVKEYFILE}
```

To change (or add) the passphrase for a key do:

```
openssl rsa -des3 -in ${PRIVKEYFILE} -out ${PRIVKEYFILE}.with_des
mv ${PRIVKEYFILE}.with_des ${PRIVKEYFILE}
```

## 7.12 SSL CA certificate bundle

ascli uses the Ruby openssl gem, which uses the openssl library. Certificates are checked against the [Ruby default certificate store](#) OpenSSL::X509::DEFAULT\_CERT\_FILE and OpenSSL::X509::DEFAULT\_CERT\_DIR, which are typically the ones of openssl on Unix-like systems (Linux, macOS, etc..).

To display the current root certificate store locations:

```
ascli conf echo @ruby: '[OpenSSL::X509::DEFAULT_CERT_DIR,OpenSSL::X509::DEFAULT_CERT_FILE]'
```

or

```
ascli conf echo @ruby: '%w[DIR FILE].map{|s|OpenSSL::X509.const_get("DEFAULT_CERT_"+s)}.join("\n")'
--format=text
```

Ruby's default values can be overridden by env vars: SSL\_CERT\_FILE and SSL\_CERT\_DIR.

ascp also needs to validate certificates when using **WSS**. By default, ascp uses primarily certificates from hard-coded path (e.g. on macOS: /Library/Aspera/ssl) for WSS. ascli overrides and sets the default Ruby certificate path as well for ascp using -i switch.

To update ascli trusted root certificates, just update your system's root certificates or use env vars specified here above.

An up-to-date version of the certificate bundle can be retrieved with:

```
ascli conf echo @uri:https://curl.haxx.se/ca/cacert.pem --format=text
```

Once can use this to update the default certificate store:

```
ascli conf echo @uri:https://curl.haxx.se/ca/cacert.pem --format=text > /tmp/cacert.pem
export SSL_CERT_FILE=/tmp/cacert.pem
```

## 7.13 Plugins

ascli uses a plugin mechanism. The first level command (just after ascli on the command line) is the name of the concerned plugin which will execute the command. Each plugin usually represents commands sent to a specific application. For instance, the plugin faspex allows operations on the application "Aspera Faspex".

Available plugins can be found using command:

```
ascli conf plugin list
```

```
+-----+-----+
| plugin      | path                                     |
+-----+-----+
| shares      | ....aspera-cli/lib/aspera/cli/plugins/shares.rb |
| node        | ....aspera-cli/lib/aspera/cli/plugins/node.rb   |
| ...         | ...                                           |
+-----+-----+
```

### 7.13.1 Create your own plugin

By default plugins are looked-up in folders specified by (multi-value) option plugin\_folder:

```
ascli --show-config --select=@json: '{"key": "plugin_folder"}'
```

You can create the skeleton of a new plugin like this:

```
ascli conf plugin create foo .
```

```
Created ./foo.rb
```

```
ascli --plugin-folder=. foo
```

### 7.13.2 Plugins: Application URL and Authentication

`ascli` comes with several Aspera application plugins.

REST APIs of Aspera legacy applications (Aspera Node, Faspex, Shares, Console, Orchestrator, Server) use simple username/password authentication: HTTP Basic Authentication.

Those are using options:

- `url`
- `username`
- `password`

Those can be provided using command line, parameter set, env var, see section above.

Aspera on Cloud relies on Oauth, refer to the [Aspera on Cloud](#) section.

## 7.14 Logging, Debugging

The gem is equipped with traces, mainly for debugging and learning APIs. By default logging level is `warn` and the output channel is `stderr`. To increase debug level, use parameter `log_level` (e.g. using command line `--log-level=xx`, env var `ASCLI_LOG_LEVEL`, or a parameter in the configuration file).

It is also possible to activate traces before log facility initialization using env var `ASCLI_LOG_LEVEL`.

By default passwords and secrets are removed from logs. Use option `log_secrets` set to `yes` to reveal secrets in logs.

Available loggers: `stdout`, `stderr`, `syslog`.

Available levels: `debug`, `info`, `warn`, `error`.

**Note:** When using the direct agent (`ascp`), additional transfer logs can be activated using `ascp` options and `ascp_args`, see [direct](#).

Examples:

- display debugging log on `stdout`:

```
ascli conf pre over --log-level=debug --logger=stdout
```

- log errors to `syslog`:

```
ascli conf pre over --log-level=error --logger=syslog
```

When `ascli` is used interactively in a shell, the shell itself will usually log executed commands in the history file.

## 7.15 Learning Aspera Product APIs (REST)

`ascli` uses mainly Aspera applications REST APIs. To display HTTP calls, use argument `-r` or `--rest-debug`, this is useful to display exact content of HTTP requests and responses.

In order to get traces of execution, use argument : `--log-level=debug`

## 7.16 HTTP socket parameters

If the server does not provide a valid certificate, use option: `--insecure=yes`.

HTTP socket parameters can be adjusted using option `http_options`:

parameter	default
<code>read_timeout</code>	60
<code>write_timeout</code>	60
<code>open_timeout</code>	60
<code>keep_alive_timeout</code>	2

Values are in set *seconds* and can be of type either integer or float. Default values are the ones of Ruby: refer to the Ruby library: [Net::HTTP](#).

Like any other option, those can be set either on command line, or in config file, either in a global preset or server-specific one.

Example:

```
ascli aoc admin res package list --http-options=@json:'{"read_timeout":10.0}'
```

## 7.17 Graphical Interactions: Browser and Text Editor

Some actions may require the use of a graphical tool:

- a browser for Aspera on Cloud authentication (web auth method)
- a text editor for configuration file edition

By default `ascli` assumes that a graphical environment is available on windows, and on other systems, rely on the presence of the `DISPLAY` environment variable. It is also possible to force the graphical mode with option `--ui`:

- `--ui=graphical` forces a graphical environment, a browser will be opened for URLs or a text editor for file edition.
- `--ui=text` forces a text environment, the URL or file path to open is displayed on terminal.

## 7.18 Proxy

There are several types of network connections, each of them use a different mechanism to define a (forward) **proxy**:

- Ruby HTTP: REST and HTTPGW client
- Legacy Aspera HTTP/S Fallback
- Aspera FASP

Refer to the following sections.

## 7.19 Proxy for REST and HTTPGW

There are two possibilities to define an HTTP proxy to be used when Ruby HTTP is used.

The `http_proxy` environment variable (**lower case**, preferred) can be set to the URL of the proxy, e.g. `http://myproxy.org.net:3128`. Refer to [Ruby find proxy](#).

**Note:** Ruby expects a URL and `myproxy.org.net:3128` alone is **not** accepted.

```
export http_proxy=http://proxy.example.com:3128
```

The `fpac` option (function for proxy auto config) can be set to a [Proxy Auto Configuration \(PAC\)](#) javascript value. To read the script from a URL (`http:`, `https:` and `file:`), use prefix: `@uri:`. A minimal script can be specified to define the use of a local proxy:

```
ascli --fpac='function FindProxyForURL(url, host){return "PROXY localhost:3128"}' ...
```

The result of a PAC file can be tested with command: `config proxy_check`. Example, using command line option:

```
ascli conf proxy_check --fpac='function FindProxyForURL(url, host) {return "PROXY proxy.example.com:3128;DIRECT";}' http://example.com
```

```
PROXY proxy.example.com:1234;DIRECT
```

```
ascli config proxy_check --fpac=@file:./proxy.pac http://www.example.com
```

```
PROXY proxy.example.com:8080
```

```
ascli config proxy_check --fpac=@uri:http://server/proxy.pac http://www.example.com
```

```
PROXY proxy.example.com:8080
```

If the proxy requires credentials, then use option `proxy_credentials` with username and password provided as an Array:

```
ascli --proxy-credentials=@json:'["__username_here__","__password_here__"]' ...
ascli --proxy-credentials=@list:__:__username_here__:__password_here__ ...
```

## 7.20 Proxy for Legacy Aspera HTTP/S Fallback

Only supported with the `direct` agent: To specify a proxy for legacy HTTP fallback, use `ascp` native option `-x` and `ascp_args`: `--transfer-info=@json:'{"ascp_args":["-x","url_here"]}'`. Alternatively, set the *transfer-spec* parameter: `EX_http_proxy_url`.

## 7.21 FASP proxy (forward) for transfers

To specify a FASP proxy (forward), set the *transfer-spec* parameter: `proxy` (only supported with the `direct` agent).

## 7.22 FASP configuration

The `config` plugin also allows specification for the use of a local FASP **client**. It provides the following commands for `ascp` subcommand:

- `show` : shows the path of `ascp` used
- `use` : list,download connect client versions available on internet
- `products` : list Aspera transfer products available locally
- `connect` : list,download connect client versions available on internet

### 7.22.1 Show path of currently used ascp

```
ascli config ascp show
/Users/laurent/.aspera/ascli/sdk/ascp
ascli config ascp info
```

key	value
ascp	/Users/laurent/.aspera/ascli/sdk/ascp
...	

### 7.22.2 Selection of ascp location for *direct* agent

By default, `ascli` uses any found local product with `ascp`, including SDK.

To temporarily use an alternate `ascp` path use option `ascp_path` (`--ascp-path=`)

For a permanent change, the command `config ascp use` sets the same parameter for the global default.

Using a POSIX shell:

```
ascli config ascp use @path:'~/Applications/Aspera CLI/bin/ascp'
ascp version: 4.0.0.182279
Updated: global_common_defaults: ascp_path <- /Users/laurent/Applications/Aspera CLI/bin/ascp
Saved to default global preset global_common_defaults
```

Windows:

```
ascli config ascp use C:\Users\admin\.aspera\ascli\sdk\ascp.exe
ascp version: 4.0.0.182279
Updated: global_common_defaults: ascp_path <- C:\Users\admin\.aspera\ascli\sdk\ascp.exe
Saved to default global preset global_common_defaults
```

If the path has spaces, read section: *Shell and Command line parsing*.



### 7.22.3 List locally installed Aspera Transfer products

Locally installed Aspera products can be listed with:

```
ascli config ascp products list
```

name	app_root
IBM Aspera SDK	/Users/laurent/.aspera/ascli/sdk
Aspera Connect	/Applications/Aspera Connect.app
IBM Aspera CLI	/Users/laurent/Applications/Aspera CLI
IBM Aspera High-Speed Transfer Server	/Library/Aspera

### 7.22.4 Selection of local client for ascp for direct agent

If no ascp is selected, this is equivalent to using option: `--use-product=FIRST`.

Using the option `use_product` finds the `ascp` binary of the selected product.

To permanently use the `ascp` of a product:

```
ascli config ascp products use 'Aspera Connect'
saved to default global preset /Users/laurent/Applications/Aspera
Connect.app/Contents/Resources/ascp
```

### 7.22.5 Installation of Connect Client on command line

```
ascli config ascp connect list
```

id	title	version
urn:uuid:589F9EE5-0489-4F73-9982-A612FAC70C4E	Aspera Connect for Windows	3.11.2.63
urn:uuid:A3820D20-083E-11E2-892E-0800200C9A66	Aspera Connect for Windows 64-bit	3.11.2.63
urn:uuid:589F9EE5-0489-4F73-9982-A612FAC70C4E	Aspera Connect for Windows XP	3.11.2.63
urn:uuid:55425020-083E-11E2-892E-0800200C9A66	Aspera Connect for Windows XP 64-bit	3.11.2.63
urn:uuid:D8629AD2-6898-4811-A46F-2AF386531BFF	Aspera Connect for Mac Intel	3.11.2.63
urn:uuid:97F94DF0-22B1-11E2-81C1-0800200C9A66	Aspera Connect for Linux 64	3.11.2.63

```
ascli config ascp connect version 'Aspera Connect for Mac Intel' list
```

title	type	href
Mac Intel Installer	application/octet-stream	
bin/IBMAsperaConnectInstaller-3.11.2.63.dmg		en
enclosure		
Mac Intel Installer	application/octet-stream	
bin/IBMAsperaConnectInstallerOneClick-3.11.2.63.dmg		en
enclosure-one-click		
Aspera Connect for Mac HTML Documentation	text/html	
https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/aspera-connect/3.11?topic=aspera-connect-user-guide-macos		en
documentation		
Aspera Connect for Mac Release Notes	text/html	
https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/aspera-connect/3.11?topic=notes-release-aspera-connect-3112		en
release-notes		

```
ascli config ascp connect version 'Aspera Connect for Mac Intel' download enclosure --to-folder=.
```

Time: 00:00:02 ===== 100% 27766 KB/sec Time:  
00:00:02  
Downloaded: IBMAsperaConnectInstaller-3.11.2.63.dmg

## 7.23 Transfer Clients: Agents

Some of the actions on Aspera Applications lead to file transfers (upload and download) using the FASP protocol (*ascp*).

When a transfer needs to be started, a *transfer-spec* has been internally prepared. This *transfer-spec* will be executed by a transfer client, here called **Transfer Agent**.

There are currently 3 agents, set with option `transfer`:

- **direct** : a local execution of *ascp*
- **connect** : use of a local Connect Client
- **node** : use of an Aspera Transfer Node (potentially *remote*).
- **httpgw** : use of an Aspera HTTP Gateway
- **trsdsk** : use of Aspera Transfer SDK

**Note:** All transfer operations are seen from the point of view of the agent. For example, a node agent executing an "upload", or "package send" operation will effectively push files to the related server from the agent node.

*ascli* standardizes on the use of a *transfer-spec* instead of *native ascp* options to provide parameters for a transfer session, as a common method for those three Transfer Agents.

Specific options for agents are provided with option `transfer_info`, cumulatively.

### 7.23.1 Direct

The `direct` agent directly executes a local *ascp*. This is the default agent for *ascli*. This is equivalent to option `--transfer=direct`. *ascli* will search locally installed Aspera products, including SDK, and use *ascp* from that component. Refer to section **FASP**.

The `transfer_info` option accepts the following optional parameters to control multi-session, Web Socket Session and Resume policy:

Name	Type	Description
wss	Bool	Web Socket SessionEnable use of web socket session in case it is availableDefault: true
ascp_args	Array	Array of strings with native <i>ascp</i> argumentsUse this instead of deprecated <code>EX_ascp_args</code> .Default:
spawn_timeout_sec	Float	Multi sessionVerification time that <i>ascp</i> is runningDefault: 3
spawn_delay_sec	Float	Multi sessionDelay between startup of sessionsDefault: 2
multi_incr_udp	Bool	Multi SessionIncrement UDP port on multi-sessionIf true, each session will have a different UDP p
resume	Hash	ResumeparametersSee below
resume.iter_max	int	ResumeMax number of retry on errorDefault: 7
resume.sleep_initial	int	ResumeFirst Sleep before retryDefault: 2
resume.sleep_factor	int	ResumeMultiplier of sleep period between attemptsDefault: 2
resume.sleep_max	int	ResumeDefault: 60

In case of transfer interruption, the agent will **resume** a transfer up to `iter_max` time. Sleep between iterations is:

```
max( sleep_max , sleep_initial * sleep_factor ^ (iter_index-1) )
```

Some transfer errors are considered "retryable" (e.g. timeout) and some other not (e.g. wrong password). The list of known protocol errors and retry level can be listed:

```
ascli config ascp errors
```

Examples:

```
ascli ... --transfer-info=@json:'{"wss":true,"resume":{"iter_max":20}}'
ascli ... --transfer-info=@json:'{"spawn_delay_sec":2.5,"multi_incr_udp":false}'
```

**Note:** The `direct` agent supports additional `transfer_spec` parameters starting with `EX_` (extended). But it is preferred to use the option `transfer_info` with parameter `ascp_args`.

This can be useful to activate logging using option `-L` of `ascp`. For example the option `--transfer-info=@json: '{"ascp_args": ["-L", "/path/to/folder"]}'` will activate debug level 2 for `ascp` (DD), and display those logs on the terminal (-). This is useful if the transfer fails. To store `ascp` logs in file `aspera-scp-transfer.log` in a folder, use `--transfer-info=@json: '{"ascp_args": ["-L", "/path/to/folder"]}'`

**Note:** When transfer agent `direct` is used, the list of files to transfer is provided to `ascp` using either `--file-list` or `--file-pair-list` and a file list (or pair) file generated in a temporary folder. (unless `--file-list` or `--file-pair-list` is provided using `transfer_info` parameter `ascp_args`).

In addition to standard methods described in section **File List**, it is possible to specify the list of file using those additional methods:

- Using the pseudo *transfer-spec* parameter `EX_file_list`

```
--sources=@ts --ts=@json: '{"EX_file_list": "file_list.txt"}'
```

- Using option `transfer_info` parameter `ascp_args`

```
--sources=@ts --transfer-info=@json: '{"ascp_args": ["--file-list", "myfilelist"]}'
```

**Note:** File lists is shown here, there are also similar options for file pair lists.

**Note:** Those 2 additional methods avoid the creation of a copy of the file list: if the standard options `--sources=@lines:@file:...` `--src-type=...` are used, then the file is list read and parsed, and a new file list is created in a temporary folder.

**Note:** Those methods have limitations: they apply **only** to the `direct` transfer agent (i.e. local `ascp`) and not for Aspera on Cloud.

This agent supports a local configuration file: `aspera.conf` where Virtual links can be configured:

On a server (HSTS), the following commands can be used to set a global virtual link:

```
asconfigurator -x 'set_trunk_data;id,1;trunk_name,in;trunk_capacity,45000;trunk_on,true'
asconfigurator -x 'set_trunk_data;id,2;trunk_name,out;trunk_capacity,45000;trunk_on,true'
asconfigurator -x 'set_node_data;transfer_in_bandwidth_aggregate_trunk_id,1'
asconfigurator -x 'set_node_data;transfer_out_bandwidth_aggregate_trunk_id,2'
```

But this command is not available on clients, so edit the file `aspera.conf`, you can find the location with: `ascli conf ascp info --fields=aspera_conf` and modify the sections `default` and `trunks` like this for a global 100 Mbps virtual link:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<CONF version="2">
  <default>
    <transfer>
      <in>
        <bandwidth>
          <aggregate>
            <trunk_id>1</trunk_id>
          </aggregate>
        </bandwidth>
      </in>
      <out>
        <bandwidth>
          <aggregate>
            <trunk_id>2</trunk_id>
          </aggregate>
        </bandwidth>
      </out>
    </transfer>
  </default>
  <trunks>
    <trunk>
```

```

        <id>1</id>
        <name>in</name>
        <on>true</on>
        <capacity>
            <schedule format="ranges">1000000</schedule>
        </capacity>
    </trunk>
    <trunk>
        <id>2</id>
        <name>out</name>
        <capacity>
            <schedule format="ranges">1000000</schedule>
        </capacity>
        <on>true</on>
    </trunk>
</trunks>
</CONF>

```

It is also possible to set a schedule with different time and days, for example for the value of schedule:

```
start=08 end=19 days=mon,tue,wed,thu capacity=900000;1000000
```

### 7.23.2 IBM Aspera Connect Client GUI

By specifying option: `--transfer=connect`, `ascli` will start transfers using the locally installed Aspera Connect Client. There are no option for `transfer_info`.

### 7.23.3 Aspera Node API : Node to node transfers

By specifying option: `--transfer=node`, `ascli` starts transfers in an Aspera Transfer Server using the Node API, either on a local or remote node. Parameters provided in option `transfer_info` are:

Name	Type	Description
url	string	URL of the node API Mandatory
username	string	node api user or access key Mandatory
password	string	password, secret or bearer token Mandatory
root_id	string	password or secret Mandatory only for bearer token

Like any other option, `transfer_info` can get its value from a pre-configured **option preset** :

```
--transfer-info=@preset:_name_here_
```

or be specified using the extended value syntax :

```
--transfer-info=@json: '{"url": "https://...", "username": "_user_here_", "password": "my_password_here"} '
```

If `transfer_info` is not specified and a default node has been configured (name in `node` for section `default`) then this node is used by default.

If the `password` value begins with `Bearer` then the `username` is expected to be an access key and the parameter `root_id` is mandatory and specifies the root file id on the node. It can be either the access key's root file id, or any authorized file id underneath it.

### 7.23.4 HTTP Gateway

If it possible to send using a HTTP gateway, in case use of FASP is not allowed.

Parameters provided in option `transfer_info` are:

Name	Type	Description
url	string	URL of the HTTP GW Mandatory
upload_bar_refresh_sec	float	Refresh rate for upload progress bar
upload_chunk_size	int	Size in bytes of chunks for upload
api_version	string	v1 or v2, for force use of version
synchronous	bool	wait for each message acknowledgment

Example:

```
ascli faspex package recv 323 --transfer=httpgw
--transfer-info=@json: '{"url": "https://asperagw.example.com:9443/aspera/http-gwy"}'
```

**Note:** The gateway only supports transfers authorized with a token.

### 7.23.5 Transfer SDK

Another possibility is to use the Transfer SDK daemon (asperatransferd).

By default it will listen on local port 55002 on 127.0.0.1.

The gem `grpc` was removed from dependencies, as it requires compilation of a native part. So, to use the Transfer SDK you should install this gem:

```
gem install grpc
```

On Windows the compilation may fail for various reasons (3.1.1):

- cannot find `-lx64-ucrt-ruby310` → copy the file `[Ruby main dir]\lib\libx64-ucrt-ruby310.dll.a` to `[Ruby main dir]\lib\libx64-ucrt-ruby310.a` (remove the `dll` extension)
- conflicting types for `'gettimeofday'` → edit the file `[Ruby main dir]/include/ruby-[version]/ruby/win32.h` and change the signature of `gettimeofday` to `gettimeofday(struct timeval *, void *)`, i.e. change `struct timezone` to `void`

## 7.24 Transfer Specification

Some commands lead to file transfer (upload/download). All parameters necessary for this transfer are described in a *transfer-spec* (Transfer Specification), such as:

- server address
- transfer user name
- credentials
- file list
- etc...

`ascli` builds the *transfer-spec* internally, so it is not necessary to provide additional parameters on the command line for this transfer.

The *transfer-spec* is a Hash (dictionary), so it is described on the command line with the **Extended Value Syntax**.

It is possible to modify or add any of the supported *transfer-spec* parameter using the `ts` option. The `ts` option accepts a **Structured Value** containing one or several *transfer-spec* parameters in a Hash. Multiple `ts` options on command line are cumulative, and Hash is deeply merged. To remove a (deep) key from transfer spec, set the value to `null`.

**Note:** Default transfer spec values can be displayed with command: `config ascp info --flat-hash=no` under field `ts`.

It is possible to specify `ascp` options when the transfer option is set to **direct** using `transfer_info` option parameter: `ascp_args`. Example: `--transfer-info=@json: '{"ascp_args": ["-l", "100m"]}'`. This is especially useful for `ascp` command line parameters not supported in the transfer spec.

The use of a *transfer-spec* instead of `ascp` parameters has the advantage of:

- common to all **Transfer Agent**
- not dependent on command line limitations (special characters...)

## 7.25 Transfer Parameters

All standard *transfer-spec* parameters can be specified. *transfer-spec* can also be saved/overridden in the config file.

References:

- [Aspera Node API Documentation](#) → /opt/transfers
- [Aspera Transfer SDK Documentation](#) → Guides → API Ref → Transfer Spec V1
- [Aspera Connect SDK](#) → search The parameters for starting a transfer.

Parameters can be displayed with commands:

```
ascli config ascp spec
ascli config ascp spec --select=@json: '{"d": "Y"}' --fields=-d,n,c
```

Columns:

- D=Direct (local ascp execution)
- N=Node API
- C=Connect Client

ascp argument or environment variable is provided in description.

Fields with EX\_ prefix are extensions to transfer agent *direct*. (only in *ascli*).

Field	Type	D	N	C	Description
apply_local_docroot	bool	Y			(--apply-local-docroot)
authentication	string			Y	value=token for SSH bypass keys, else password asked if not provided
cipher	string	Y	Y	Y	In transit encryption type. Allowed values: none, aes-128, aes-192, aes-256
cipher_allowed	string	Y	Y	Y	returned by node API. Valid literals include "aes-128" and "none".
content_protection	string	Y	Y	Y	Enable client-side encryption at rest. (CSEAR, content protection)Allowed values: none, native, metafile
content_protection_password	string	Y	Y	Y	Specifies CSEAR password. (content protection)(env:ASPERA_SCP_PASSWORD)
cookie	string	Y	Y	Y	Metadata for transfer specified by application(env:ASPERA_SCP_COOKIE)
create_dir	bool	Y	Y	Y	Specifies whether to create new directories.(-d)
delete_before_transfer	bool	Y	Y	Y	Before transfer, delete files that exist at the destination but not at the source
delete_source	bool	Y	Y		Remove SRC files after transfer success(--remove-after-transfer)
destination_root	string	Y	Y	Y	Destination root directory.
dgram_size	int	Y	Y	Y	UDP datagram size in bytes(-Z {int})
direction	string	Y	Y	Y	Direction of transfer (on client side)Allowed values: send, receive(--r)
exclude_newer_than	int	Y			skip src files with mtime > arg(--exclude-newer-than {int})
exclude_older_than	int	Y			skip src files with mtime < arg(--exclude-older-than {int})
fasp_port	int	Y	Y	Y	Specifies fasp (UDP) port.(-O {int})
file_checksum	string	Y	Y		Enable checksum reporting for transferred files by specifying the hash type
http_fallback	boolstring	Y	Y	Y	When true(1), attempts to perform an HTTP transfer if a FASP transfer fails
http_fallback_port	int	Y			Specifies http port when no cipher is used(-t {int})
https_fallback_port	int	Y	Y	Y	Specifies https port when cipher is used(-t {int})
lock_min_rate	bool	Y	Y	Y	
lock_min_rate_kbps	bool	Y	Y	Y	
lock_rate_policy	bool	Y	Y	Y	
lock_target_rate	bool	Y	Y	Y	
lock_target_rate_kbps	bool	Y	Y	Y	
min_rate_cap_kbps	int	Y	Y	Y	
min_rate_kbps	int	Y	Y	Y	Set the minimum transfer rate in kilobits per second.(-m {int})
move_after_transfer	string	Y	Y		The relative path to which the files will be moved after the transfer at destination
multi_session	int	Y	Y	Y	Use multi-session transfer. max 128.Each participant on one host needs to be unique
multi_session_threshold	int	Y	Y		Split files across multiple ascp sessions if their size in bytes is greater than threshold
overwrite	string	Y	Y	Y	Overwrite destination files with the source files of the same name.Allowed values: none, native, metafile
password	string			Y	Password for local Windows user when transfer user associated with local user
paths	array	Y	Y	Y	Array of path to the source (required) and a path to the destination (optional)
precalculate_job_size	bool	Y	Y	Y	Specifies whether to precalculate the job size.--precalculate-job-size
preserve_access_time	bool	Y	Y	Y	(--preserve-access-time)
preserve_acls	string	Y			Preserve access control lists.Allowed values: none, native, metafile



Field	Type	D	N	C	Description
preserve_creation_time	bool	Y	Y	Y	(--preserve-creation-time)
preserve_file_owner_gid	bool	Y			Preserve the group ID for a file owner(--preserve-file-owner-gid)
preserve_file_owner_uid	bool	Y			Preserve the user ID for a file owner(--preserve-file-owner-uid)
preserve_modification_time	bool	Y	Y	Y	(--preserve-modification-time)
preserve_remote_acls	string	Y			Preserve remote access control lists.Allowed values: none, native, n
preserve_source_access_time	bool	Y			Preserve the time logged for when the source file was accessed(--pr
preserve_times	bool	Y	Y	Y	(--preserve-times)
proxy	string	Y			Specify the address of the Aspera high-speed proxy server.dnat(s)://
rate_policy	string	Y	Y	Y	The transfer rate policy to use when sharing bandwidth.Allowed valu
rate_policy_allowed	string			Y	Specifies most aggressive rate policy that is allowed.Returned by no
remote_host	string	Y	Y	Y	IP or fully qualified domain name of the remote server(--host {string})
remote_password	string	Y	Y	Y	SSH session password(env:ASPERA_SCP_PASS)
remote_user	string	Y	Y	Y	Remote user. Default value is "xfer" on node or connect.(--user {string})
remove_after_transfer	bool	Y	Y		Remove SRC files after transfer success(--remove-after-transfer)
remove_empty_directories	bool	Y	Y		Specifies whether to remove empty directories.(--remove-empty-dire
remove_empty_source_directory	bool	Y			Remove empty source subdirectories and remove the source directo
remove_skipped	bool	Y	Y	Y	Must also have remove_after_transfer set to true, Defaults to false, i
resume_policy	string	Y	Y	Y	If a transfer is interrupted or fails to finish, resume without re-transfer
retry_duration	stringint		Y	Y	Specifies how long to wait before retrying transfer. (e.g. "5min")
source_root	string	Y	Y	Y	Path to be prepended to each source path.This is either a convention
source_root_id	string		Y		The file ID of the source root directory. Required when using Bearer
src_base	string	Y	Y		Specify the prefix to be stripped off from each source object.The rem
ssh_port	int	Y	Y	Y	Specifies SSH (TCP) port. Default: local:22, other:33001(-P {int})
ssh_private_key	string	Y			Private key used for SSH authentication.Shall look like: -----BEGIN F
ssh_private_key_passphrase	string	Y			The passphrase associated with the transfer user's SSH private key.
sshfp	string	Y	Y	Y	Check it against server SSH host key fingerprint(--check-sshfp {string})
symlink_policy	string	Y	Y	Y	Handle source side symbolic linksAllowed values: follow, copy, copy
tags	hash	Y	Y	Y	Metadata for transfer as JSON(--tags64 (conversion){hash})
target_rate_cap_kbps	int			Y	Returned by upload/download_setup node API.
target_rate_kbps	int	Y	Y	Y	Specifies desired speed for the transfer.(-I {int})
target_rate_percentage	string	Y	Y	Y	
title	string		Y	Y	Title of the transfer
token	string	Y	Y	Y	Authorization token: Bearer, Basic or ATM (Also arg -W)(env:ASPER
use_ascp4	bool	Y	Y		specify version of protocol
wss_enabled	bool	Y	Y	Y	Server has Web Socket service enabled
wss_port	int	Y	Y	Y	TCP port used for websocket service feed
EX_ascp_args	array	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.13) Use option transfer_info.ascp_argsAdd native
EX_at_rest_password	string	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.13) Use standard spec parameter: content_prote
EX_file_list	string	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use command line file list, or option transfer_
EX_file_pair_list	string	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use command line file pair list, or option trans
EX_http_proxy_url	string	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) TODO, use proxy option ?Specify the proxy s
EX_http_transfer_jpeg	int	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use option transfer_info.ascp_argsHTTP tran
EX_license_text	string	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use env var ASPERA_SCP_LICENSELicens
EX_no_read	bool	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use option transfer_info.ascp_argsno read so
EX_no_write	bool	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use option transfer_info.ascp_argsno write o
EX_proxy_password	string	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use env var ASPERA_PROXY_PASSPassw
EX_ssh_key_paths	array	Y			DEPRECATED: (4.14) Use option transfer_info.ascp_argsUse public

### 7.25.1 Destination folder for transfers

The destination folder is set by `ascli` by default to:

- . for downloads
- / for uploads

It is specified by the *transfer-spec* parameter `destination_root`. As such, it can be modified with option: `--ts=@json: '{"destination_root": "<path>" }'`. The option `to_folder` provides an equivalent and convenient way to change this parameter: `--to-folder=<path>`.

## 7.25.2 List of files for transfers

When uploading, downloading or sending files, the user must specify the list of files to transfer.

By default the list of files to transfer is simply provided on the command line.

The list of (source) files to transfer is specified by (extended value) option `sources` (default: `@args`). The list is either simply the list of source files, or a combined source/destination list (see below) depending on value of option `src_type` (default: `list`).

In `ascli`, all transfer parameters, including file list, are provided to the transfer agent in a *transfer-spec* so that execution of a transfer is independent of the transfer agent (direct, connect, node, transfer sdk...). So, eventually, the list of files to transfer is provided to the transfer agent using the *transfer-spec* field: "paths" which is a list (array) of pairs of "source" (mandatory) and "destination" (optional). The `sources` and `src_type` options provide convenient ways to populate the transfer spec with the source file list.

Possible values for option `sources` are:

- `@args` : (default) the list of files (or file pair) is directly provided on the command line (after commands): unused arguments (not starting with `-`) are considered as source files. So, by default, the list of files to transfer will be simply specified on the command line. Example:

```
ascli server upload ~/first.file secondfile
```

This is the same as (with default values):

```
ascli server upload --sources=@args --src-type=list ~/mysample.file secondfile
```

- an **Extended Value** with type **Array of String**

**Note:** extended values can be tested with the command `conf echo`

Examples:

- Using extended value

Create the file list:

```
echo ~/mysample.file > myfilelist.txt
echo secondfile >> myfilelist.txt
```

Use the file list: one path per line:

```
--sources=@lines:@file:myfilelist.txt
```

- Using JSON array

```
--sources=@json: '["file1","file2"]'
```

- Using STDIN, one path per line

```
--sources=@lines:@stdin:
```

- Using Ruby code (one path per line in file)

```
--sources=@ruby: 'File.read("myfilelist.txt").split("\n")'
```

- `@ts` : the user provides the list of files directly in the `paths` field of transfer spec (option `ts`). Examples:

- Using transfer spec

```
--sources=@ts --ts=@json: '{"paths":[{"source":"file1"}, {"source":"file2"}]}'
```

The option `src_type` allows specifying if the list specified in option `sources` is a simple file list or if it is a file pair list.

**Note:** Option `src_type` is not used if option `sources` is set to `@ts`

Supported values for `src_type` are:

- `list` : (default) the path of destination is the same as source and each entry is a source file path
- `pair` : the first element is the first source, the second element is the first destination, and so on.

Example: Source file `200KB.1` is renamed `sample1` on destination:

```
ascli server upload --src-type=pair ~/Documents/Samples/200KB.1 /Upload/sample1
```



**Note:** There are some specific rules to specify a file list when using **Aspera on Cloud**, refer to the AoC plugin section.

### 7.25.3 Source directory structure on destination

This section is not specific to `ascli` it is `ascp` behaviour.

The transfer destination is normally expected to designate a destination folder.

But there is one exception: The destination specifies the new item name when the following are met:

- there is a single source item (file or folder)
- transfer spec `create_dir` is not set to `true` (`ascp` option `-d` not provided)
- destination is not an existing folder
- the `dirname` of destination is an existing folder

For this reason it is recommended to set `create_dir` to `true` for consistent behaviour between single and multiple items transfer, this is the default in `ascli`.

If a simple source file list is provided (no destination in paths, i.e. no `file_pair_list` provided), the destination folder is used as destination folder for each source file, and source file folder names are not preserved.

The inner structure of source items that are folder is preserved on destination.

A leading `/` on destination is ignored (relative to `docroot`) unless `docroot` is not set (relative to home).

In the following table source folder `d3` contains 2 files: `f1` and `d4/f2`.

Source files	Destination	Folders on Dest.	<code>create_dir</code>	Destination Files
<code>f1</code>	<code>d/f</code>	-	false	Error: <code>d</code> does not exist.
<code>f1</code>	<code>d/f</code>	<code>d</code>	false	<code>d/f</code> (renamed)
<code>f1</code>	<code>d/f/.</code>	<code>d</code>	false	<code>d/f</code> (renamed)
<code>f1</code>	<code>d/f</code>	<code>d/f</code>	false	<code>d/f/f1</code>
<code>f1 f2</code>	<code>d</code>	<code>d</code>	false	<code>d/f1 d/f2</code>
<code>d3</code>	<code>d</code>	-	false	<code>d/f1 d/f2</code> (renamed)
<code>f1</code>	<code>d</code>	-	true	<code>d/f1</code>
<code>f1 f2</code>	<code>d</code>	-	true	<code>d/f1 d/f2</code>
<code>d1/f1 d2/f2</code>	<code>d</code>	-	true	<code>d/f1 d/f2</code>
<code>d3</code>	<code>d</code>	-	true	<code>d/d3/f1 d/d3/d4/f2</code>

If a file pair list is provided then it is possible to rename or specify a different destination folder for each source (relative to the destination).

If transfer spec has a `src_base`, it has the side effect that the simple source file list is considered as a file pair list, and so the lower structure of source folders is preserved on destination.

Source files	Destination	<code>src_base</code>	Destination Files
<code>d1/d2/f2 d1/d3/f3</code>	<code>d</code>	<code>d1</code>	<code>d/d2/f2 d/d3/f3</code>

Advanced Example: Send files `./file1` and `./folder2/files2` to server (e.g. `/Upload`) and keep the original file names and folders, i.e. send `file1` to `/Upload/file1` and `files2` to `/Upload/folder2/files2`.

- If files are specified as `./file1 ./folder2/files2`, then destination will be: `/Upload/file1 /Upload/files2`
- One possibility is to specify a file pair list: `--src-type=pair file1 file1 folder2/files2 folder2/files2`
- Another possibility is to specify a source base: `--src-base=$PWD $PWD/file1 $PWD/folder2/files2` (note that `.` cannot be used as source base)
- Similarly, create a temporary soft link (Linux): `ln -s . tmp_base` and use `--src-base=tmp_base tmp_base/file1 tmp_base/folder2/files2`
- One can also similarly use `--sources=@ts` and specify the list of files in the `paths` field of transfer spec with both source and destination for each file.

## 7.25.4 Support of multi-session

Multi session, i.e. starting a transfer of a file set using multiple sessions (one ascp process per session) is supported on direct and node agents, not yet on connect.

- `--transfer=node`

```
--ts=@json: '{"multi_session":10,"multi_session_threshold":1}'
```

Multi-session is directly supported by the node daemon.

- `--transfer=direct`

```
--ts=@json: '{"multi_session":5,"multi_session_threshold":1,"resume_policy":"none"}'
```

**Note:** `resume_policy` set to `attr` may cause problems: `none` or `sparse_csum` shall be preferred.

`ascli` starts multiple `ascp` for Multi-session using `direct` agent.

When multi-session is used, one separate UDP port is used per session (refer to `ascp` manual page).

## 7.25.5 Content protection

Also known as Client-side encryption at rest (CSEAR), content protection allows a client to send files to a server which will store them encrypted (upload), and decrypt files as they are being downloaded from a server, both using a passphrase, only known by users sharing files. Files stay encrypted on server side.

Activating CSEAR consists in using transfer spec parameters:

- `content_protection`: activate encryption (encrypt for upload) or decryption (decrypt for download)
- `content_protection_password`: the passphrase to be used.

Example: parameter to download a faspex package and decrypt on the fly

```
--ts=@json: '{"content_protection":"decrypt","content_protection_password":"my_password_here"}'
```

## 7.25.6 Transfer Spec Examples

- Change target rate

```
--ts=@json: '{"target_rate_kbps":500000}'
```

- Override the FASP SSH port to a specific TCP port:

```
--ts=@json: '{"ssh_port":33002}'
```

- Force http fallback mode:

```
--ts=@json: '{"http_fallback":"force"}'
```

- Activate progress when not activated by default on server

```
--ts=@json: '{"precalculate_job_size":true}'
```

## 7.26 Scheduler

It is useful to configure automated scheduled execution. `ascli` does not provide an internal scheduler. Instead, use the service provided by the Operating system:

### 7.26.1 Windows Scheduler

Windows provides the [Task Scheduler](#). It can be configured:

- Using utility `schtasks.exe`
- Using powershell function `scheduledtasks`
- Using `taskschd.msc` (UI)

## 7.26.2 Unix-like Scheduler

Unix-like systems (Linux, ...) provide cron, configured using a [crontab](#)

Linux also provides anacron, if tasks are hourly or daily.

For example, on Linux it is convenient to create a wrapping script, e.g. `cron_ascli` that will setup the environment (e.g. Ruby) to properly start `ascli`:

```
#!/bin/bash
# load the ruby environment
. /etc/profile.d/rvm.sh
rvm use 2.6 --quiet
# set a timeout protection, just in case ascli is frozen
tmout=30m
# forward arguments to ascli
exec timeout ${tmout} ascli "${@}"
```

Example of cronjob created for user `xfer`.

```
crontab<<EOF
0 * * * * /home/xfer/cron_ascli preview scan --logger=syslog --display=error
2-59 * * * * /home/xfer/cron_ascli preview trev --logger=syslog --display=error
EOF
```

**Note:** The logging options are kept here in the cronfile instead of conf file to allow execution on command line with output on command line.

## 7.27 Locking for exclusive execution

In some cases one needs to ensure that `ascli` is not executed several times in parallel.

When `ascli` is executed automatically on a schedule basis, one generally desires that a new execution is not started if a previous execution is still running because an on-going operation may last longer than the scheduling period:

- Executing instances may pile-up and kill the system
- The same file may be transferred by multiple instances at the same time.
- `preview` may generate the same files in multiple instances.

Usually the OS native scheduler already provides some sort of protection against parallel execution:

- The Windows scheduler does this by default
- Linux cron can leverage the utility [flock](#) to do the same:

```
/usr/bin/flock -w 0 /var/cron.lock ascli ...
```

`ascli` natively supports a locking mechanism with option `lock_port`. (Technically, this opens a local TCP server port, and fails if this port is already used, providing a local lock. Lock is released when process exits).

Testing `ascli` locking:

Run this same command in two separate terminals within less than 30 seconds:

```
ascli config echo @ruby:'sleep(30)' --lock-port=12345
```

The first instance will sleep 30 seconds, the second one will immediately exit like this:

```
WARN -- : Another instance is already running (Address already in use - bind(2) for "127.0.0.1" port 12345).
```

## 7.28 "Provençale"

`ascp`, the underlying executable implementing Aspera file transfer using FASP, has a capability to not only access the local file system (using system's `open`, `read`, `write`, `close` primitives), but also to do the same operations on other data storage such as S3, Hadoop and others. This mechanism is called *PVCL*. Several *PVCL* adapters are available, some are embedded in `ascp`, some are provided on shared libraries and must be activated. (e.g. using `trapd`)

The list of supported *PVCL* adapters can be retrieved with command:

```
ascli conf ascp info
```

```
+-----+-----+
| key           | value                                     |
+-----+-----+
----8<-----snip-----8<-----
| product_name  | IBM Aspera SDK                         |
| product_version | 4.0.1.182389                          |
| process       | pvcl                                   |
| shares       | pvcl                                   |
| noded        | pvcl                                   |
| faux         | pvcl                                   |
| file         | pvcl                                   |
| stdio        | pvcl                                   |
| stdio-tar    | pvcl                                   |
+-----+-----+
```

Here we can see the adapters: process, shares, noded, faux, file, stdio, stdio-tar.

Those adapters can be used wherever a file path is used in ascp including configuration. They act as a pseudo "drive".

The simplified format is:

```
<adapter>:///file path?<arg1>=<val1>&...
```

One of the adapters, used in this manual, for testing, is *faux*. It is a pseudo file system allowing generation of file data without actual storage (on source or destination).

## 7.29 faux: for testing

This is an extract of the man page of ascp. This feature is a feature of ascp, not ascli.

This adapter can be used to simulate a file or a directory.

To discard data at the destination, the destination argument is set to *faux://*.

To send uninitialized data in place of an actual source file, the source file is replaced with an argument of the form:

```
faux:///filename?filesize
```

where:

- *filename* is the name that will be assigned to the file on the destination
- *filesize* is the number of bytes that will be sent (in decimal).

**Note:** characters *?* and *&* are shell special characters (wildcard and background), so *faux* file specification on command line should be protected (using quotes or *\*). If not, the shell may give error: no matches found or equivalent.

For all sizes, a suffix can be added (case insensitive) to the size: k,m,g,t,p,e (values are power of 2, e.g. 1M is 220, i.e. 1 mebibyte, not megabyte). The maximum allowed value is 8\*260. Very large *faux* file sizes (petabyte range and above) will likely fail due to lack of destination storage unless destination is *faux://*.

To send uninitialized data in place of a source directory, the source argument is replaced with an argument of the form:

```
faux:///dirname?<arg1>=<val1>&...
```

where:

- *dirname* is the folder name and can contain */* to specify a subfolder.
- supported arguments are:

Name	Type	Description
count	int	mandatory
file	string	Basename for filesDefault: "file"

Name	Type	Description
size	int	Size of first file.Default: 0
inc	int	Increment applied to determine next file sizeDefault: 0
seq	enum	Sequence in determining next file sizeValues: random, sequentialDefault: sequential
buf_init	enum	How source data is initializedOption 'none' is not allowed for downloads.Values:none, zero, randomDefault:zero

The sequence parameter is applied as follows:

- If seq is random then each file size is:
  - size +/- (inc \* rand())
  - Where rand is a random number between 0 and 1
  - Note that file size must not be negative, inc will be set to size if it is greater than size
  - Similarly, overall file size must be less than 8260. *If size + inc is greater, inc will be reduced to limit size + inc to 7260.*
- If seq is sequential then each file size is:
  - size + ((file\_index - 1) \* inc)
  - Where first file is index 1
  - So file1 is size bytes, file2 is size + inc bytes, file3 is size + inc \* 2 bytes, etc.
  - As with random, inc will be adjusted if size + (count \* inc) is not less than 8\*260.

Filenames generated are of the form: <file>\_<00000 ... count>\_<filesize>

Examples:

- Upload 20 gibibytes of random data to file myfile to directory /Upload

```
ascli server upload faux:///myfile\?20g --to-folder=/Upload
```

- Upload a file /tmp/sample but do not save results to disk (no docroot on destination)

```
ascli server upload /tmp/sample --to-folder=faux://
```

- Upload a faux directory mydir containing 1 million files, sequentially with sizes ranging from 0 to 2 Mebibyte - 2 bytes, with the basename of each file being testfile to /Upload

```
ascli server upload "faux:///mydir?file=testfile&count=1m&size=0&inc=2&seq=sequential"
--to-folder=/Upload
```

## 7.30 Usage

```
ascli -h
```

NAME

ascli -- a command line tool for Aspera Applications (v4.15.0.pre)

SYNOPSIS

ascli COMMANDS [OPTIONS] [ARGS]

DESCRIPTION

Use Aspera application to perform operations on command line.  
 Documentation and examples: <https://rubygems.org/gems/aspera-cli>  
 execute: ascli conf doc  
 or visit: <https://www.rubydoc.info/gems/aspera-cli>  
 source repo: <https://github.com/IBM/aspera-cli>

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

ASCLI\_HOME config folder, default: \$HOME/.aspera/ascli  
 Any option can be set as an environment variable, refer to the manual

COMMANDS

To list first level commands, execute: `ascli`  
 Note that commands can be written shortened (provided it is unique).

## OPTIONS

Options begin with a '-' (minus), and value is provided on command line.  
 Special values are supported beginning with special prefix `@pfx:`, where `pfx` is one of:  
`val`, `base64`, `csvt`, `env`, `file`, `uri`, `json`, `lines`, `list`, `path`, `ruby`, `secret`, `stdin`, `zlib`,  
`extend`, `preset`, `vault`  
 Dates format is `'DD-MM-YY HH:MM:SS'`, or `'now'` or `'-<num>h'`

## ARGS

Some commands require mandatory arguments, e.g. a path.

## OPTIONS: global

<code>--interactive=ENUM</code>	Use interactive input of missing params: [no], yes
<code>--ask-options=ENUM</code>	Ask even optional options: [no], yes
<code>--format=ENUM</code>	Output format: text, nagios, ruby, json, jsonpp, yaml, [table],

## csv

<code>--display=ENUM</code>	Output only some information: [info], data, error
<code>--fields=VALUE</code>	Comma separated list of fields, or ALL, or DEF
<code>--select=VALUE</code>	Select only some items in lists: column, value (Hash)
<code>--table-style=VALUE</code>	Table display style
<code>--flat-hash=ENUM</code>	Display deep values as additional keys: no, [yes]
<code>--transpose-single=ENUM</code>	Single object fields output vertically: no, [yes]
<code>--show-secrets=ENUM</code>	Show secrets on command output: [no], yes
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message
<code>--bash-comp</code>	Generate bash completion for command
<code>--show-config</code>	Display parameters used for the provided action
<code>-r, --rest-debug</code>	More debug for HTTP calls (REST)
<code>-v, --version</code>	Display version
<code>-w, --warnings</code>	Check for language warnings
<code>--ui=ENUM</code>	Method to start browser: text, [graphical]
<code>--log-level=ENUM</code>	Log level: debug, info, [warn], error, fatal, unknown
<code>--logger=ENUM</code>	Logging method: [stderr], stdout, syslog
<code>--lock-port=VALUE</code>	Prevent dual execution of a command, e.g. in cron (Integer)
<code>--http-options=VALUE</code>	Options for http socket (Hash)
<code>--insecure=ENUM</code>	Do not validate HTTPS certificate: [no], yes
<code>--once-only=ENUM</code>	Process only new items (some commands): [no], yes
<code>--log-secrets=ENUM</code>	Show passwords in logs: [no], yes
<code>--cache-tokens=ENUM</code>	Save and reuse OAuth tokens: no, [yes]

## COMMAND: config

SUBCOMMANDS: `ascp` `check_update` `coffee` `detect` `documentation` `echo` `email_test` `file` `flush_tokens` `folder`  
`gem` `genkey` `hint` `initdemo` `open` `plugins` `preset` `proxy_check` `smtp_settings` `vault` `wizard`

## OPTIONS:

<code>--config-file=VALUE</code>	Read parameters from file in YAML format,
<code>current=/usershome/.aspera/ascli/config.yaml</code>	
<code>--query=VALUE</code>	Additional filter for for some commands (list/delete) (Hash)
<code>--value=VALUE</code>	Value for create, update, list filter (Hash) (deprecated:
(4.14) Use positional value for create/modify or option: query for list/delete)	
<code>--property=VALUE</code>	Name of property to set (modify operation)
<code>--id=VALUE</code>	Resource identifier (deprecated: (4.14) Use positional
identifier after verb (modify,delete,show))	
<code>--bulk=ENUM</code>	Bulk operation (only some): [no], yes
<code>--bfail=ENUM</code>	Bulk operation error handling: no, [yes]
<code>-N, --no-default</code>	Do not load default configuration for plugin
<code>--override=ENUM</code>	Wizard: override existing value: [no], yes
<code>--use-generic-client=ENUM</code>	Wizard: AoC: use global or org specific jwt client id: no,
[yes]	

--default=ENUM	Wizard: set as default configuration for specified plugin
(also: update): no, [yes]	
--test-mode=ENUM	Wizard: skip private key check step: [no], yes
--pkeypath=VALUE	Wizard: path to private key for JWT
-P, --preset=VALUE	Load the named option preset from current config file
--ascp-path=VALUE	Path to ascp
--use-product=VALUE	Use ascp from specified product
--smtp=VALUE	SMTP configuration (Hash)
--fpac=VALUE	Proxy auto configuration script
--proxy-credentials=VALUE	HTTP proxy credentials (user and password) (Array)
--secret=VALUE	Secret for access keys
--vault=VALUE	Vault for secrets (Hash)
--vault-password=VALUE	Vault password
--sdk-url=VALUE	URL to get SDK
--sdk-folder=VALUE	SDK folder path
--notif-to=VALUE	Email recipient for notification of transfers
--notif-template=VALUE	Email ERB template for notification of transfers
--version-check-days=VALUE	Period in days to check new version (zero to disable)
--plugin-folder=VALUE	Folder where to find additional plugins
--ts=VALUE	Override transfer spec values (Hash)
--to-folder=VALUE	Destination folder for transferred files
--sources=VALUE	How list of transferred files is provided (@args,@ts,Array)
--src-type=ENUM	Type of file list: [list], pair
--transfer=ENUM	Type of transfer agent: [direct], node, connect, httpgw, trsdk
--transfer-info=VALUE	Parameters for transfer agent (Hash)
--progress=ENUM	Type of progress bar: none, [native], multi

COMMAND: shares

SUBCOMMANDS: admin files health

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--type=ENUM	Type of user/group for operations: [any], local, ldap, saml

COMMAND: node

SUBCOMMANDS: access\_keys api\_details asperabrowser async basic\_token browse central delete download events health info license mkdir mkfile mmlink rename search service space ssync stream sync transfer upload watch\_folder

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--validator=VALUE	Identifier of validator (optional for central)
--asperabrowserurl=VALUE	URL for simple aspera web ui
--sync-name=VALUE	Sync name
--default-ports=ENUM	Use standard FASP ports or get from node api (gen4): no, [yes]
--sync-info=VALUE	Information for sync instance and sessions (Hash)

COMMAND: orchestrator

SUBCOMMANDS: health info plugins processes workflow

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--result=VALUE	Specify result value as: 'work_step:parameter'

--synchronous=ENUM	Wait for completion: [no], yes
--ret-style=ENUM	How return type is requested in api: header, [arg], ext
--auth-style=ENUM	Authentication type: arg_pass, [head_basic], apikey

COMMAND: bss

SUBCOMMANDS: subscription

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password

COMMAND: alee

SUBCOMMANDS: entitlement

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password

COMMAND: ats

SUBCOMMANDS: access\_key api\_key aws\_trust\_policy cluster

OPTIONS:

--ibm-api-key=VALUE	IBM API key, see https://cloud.ibm.com/iam/apikeys
--instance=VALUE	ATS instance in ibm cloud
--ats-key=VALUE	ATS key identifier (ats_xxx)
--ats-secret=VALUE	ATS key secret
--params=VALUE	Parameters access key creation (@json:)
--cloud=VALUE	Cloud provider
--region=VALUE	Cloud region

COMMAND: faspex5

SUBCOMMANDS: admin bearer\_token gateway health packages postprocessing shared\_folders user version

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--client-id=VALUE	OAuth client identifier
--client-secret=VALUE	OAuth client secret
--redirect-uri=VALUE	OAuth redirect URI for web authentication
--auth=ENUM	OAuth type of authentication: boot, link, web, [jwt]
--private-key=VALUE	OAuth JWT RSA private key PEM value (prefix file path with

@file:)

--passphrase=VALUE	OAuth JWT RSA private key passphrase
--link=VALUE	Public link authorization (specific operations)
--box=VALUE	Package inbox, either shared inbox name or one of ["inbox", "inbox_history", "inbox_all", "inbox_all_history", "outbox", "outbox_history", "pending", "pending_history", "all"] or ALL
--shared-folder=VALUE	Send package with files from shared folder
--group-type=ENUM	Type of shared box: [shared_inboxes], workgroups

COMMAND: cos

SUBCOMMANDS: node

OPTIONS:

--bucket=VALUE	Bucket name
--endpoint=VALUE	Storage endpoint url



--apikey=VALUE	Storage API key
--crn=VALUE	Resource instance id
--service-credentials=VALUE	IBM Cloud service credentials (Hash)
--region=VALUE	Storage region
--identity=VALUE	Authentication url (https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/identity)

COMMAND: faspex

SUBCOMMANDS: address\_book dropbox health login\_methods me package source v4

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--link=VALUE	Public link for specific operation
--delivery-info=VALUE	Package delivery information (Hash)
--remote-source=VALUE	Remote source for package send (id or %name:)
--storage=VALUE	Faspex local storage definition (for browsing source)
--recipient=VALUE	Use if recipient is a dropbox (with *)
--box=ENUM	Package box: [inbox], archive, sent

COMMAND: preview

SUBCOMMANDS: check events scan test trevents

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--skip-format=ENUM	Skip this preview format (multiple possible): png, mp4
--folder-reset-cache=ENUM	Force detection of generated preview by refresh cache: [no],
header, read	
--skip-types=VALUE	Skip types in comma separated list
--previews-folder=VALUE	Preview folder in storage root
--temp-folder=VALUE	Path to temp folder
--skip-folders=VALUE	List of folder to skip
--case=VALUE	Basename of output for for test
--scan-path=VALUE	Subpath in folder id to start scan in (default=/)
--scan-id=VALUE	Folder id in storage to start scan in, default is access key

main folder id

--mimemagic=ENUM	Use Mime type detection of gem mimemagic: [no], yes
--overwrite=ENUM	When to overwrite result file: always, never, [mtime]
--file-access=ENUM	How to read and write files in repository: [local], remote
--max-size=VALUE	Maximum size (in bytes) of preview file
--thumb-vid-scale=VALUE	Png: video: size (ffmpeg scale argument)
--thumb-vid-fraction=VALUE	Png: video: time percent position of snapshot
--thumb-img-size=VALUE	Png: non-video: height (and width)
--thumb-text-font=VALUE	Png: plaintext: font to render text with imagemagick convert

(identify -list font)

--video-conversion=ENUM	Mp4: method for preview generation: [reencode], blend, clips
--video-png-conv=ENUM	Mp4: method for thumbnail generation: [fixed], animated
--video-scale=VALUE	Mp4: all: video scale (ffmpeg)
--video-start-sec=VALUE	Mp4: all: start offset (seconds) of video preview
--reencode-ffmpeg=VALUE	Mp4: reencode: options to ffmpeg
--blend-keyframes=VALUE	Mp4: blend: # key frames
--blend-pauseframes=VALUE	Mp4: blend: # pause frames
--blend-transframes=VALUE	Mp4: blend: # transition blend frames
--blend-fps=VALUE	Mp4: blend: frame per second
--clips-count=VALUE	Mp4: clips: number of clips
--clips-length=VALUE	Mp4: clips: length in seconds of each clips

COMMAND: aoc

SUBCOMMANDS: admin automation bearer\_token files gateway organization packages reminder servers tier\_restrictions user

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--auth=ENUM	OAuth type of authentication: web, [jwt]
--operation=ENUM	Client operation for transfers: [push], pull
--client-id=VALUE	OAuth API client identifier
--client-secret=VALUE	OAuth API client secret
--redirect-uri=VALUE	OAuth API client redirect URI
--private-key=VALUE	OAuth JWT RSA private key PEM value (prefix file path with @file:)
--scope=VALUE	OAuth scope for AoC API calls
--passphrase=VALUE	RSA private key passphrase
--workspace=VALUE	Name of workspace
--name=VALUE	TODO
--link=VALUE	Public link to shared resource
--new-user-option=VALUE	New user creation option for unknown package recipients
--from-folder=VALUE	Source folder for Folder-to-Folder transfer
--validate-metadata=ENUM	Validate shared inbox metadata: no, [yes]

COMMAND: node

SUBCOMMANDS: access\_keys api\_details asperabrowser async basic\_token browse central delete download events health info license mkdir mkfile mmlink rename search service space ssync stream sync transfer upload watch\_folder

OPTIONS:

--validator=VALUE	Identifier of validator (optional for central)
--asperabrowserurl=VALUE	URL for simple aspera web ui
--sync-name=VALUE	Sync name
--default-ports=ENUM	Use standard FASP ports or get from node api (gen4): no, [yes]
--sync-info=VALUE	Information for sync instance and sessions (Hash)

COMMAND: server

SUBCOMMANDS: browse cp delete df download du health info ls md5sum mkdir mv rename rm sync upload

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--ssh-keys=VALUE	SSH key path list (Array or single)
--passphrase=VALUE	SSH private key passphrase
--ssh-options=VALUE	SSH options (Hash)
--sync-info=VALUE	Information for sync instance and sessions (Hash)

COMMAND: console

SUBCOMMANDS: health transfer

OPTIONS:

--url=VALUE	URL of application, e.g. https://org.asperafiles.com
--username=VALUE	Username to log in
--password=VALUE	User's password
--filter-from=DATE	Only after date
--filter-to=DATE	Only before date

**Note:** commands and parameter values can be written in short form.

## 7.31 Bulk creation and deletion of resources

Bulk creation and deletion of resources are possible using option `bulk` (yes,no(default)). In that case, the operation expects an Array of Hash instead of a simple Hash using the **Extended Value Syntax**. This option is available only for some of the resources: if you need it: try and see if the entities you try to create or delete support this option.

## Chapter 8

# Plugin: aoc: IBM Aspera on Cloud

Aspera on Cloud uses the more advanced OAuth v2 mechanism for authentication (HTTP Basic authentication is not supported).

It is recommended to use the wizard to set it up, although manual configuration is also possible.

### 8.1 Configuration: using Wizard

`ascli` provides a configuration wizard.

The wizard guides you through the steps to create a new configuration preset for Aspera on Cloud.

The first

Here is a sample invocation :

```
ascli config wizard
option: url> https://myorg.ibmaspera.com
Detected: Aspera on Cloud
Preparing preset: aoc_myorg
Please provide path to your private RSA key, or empty to generate one:
option: pkeypath>
using existing key:
/Users/myself/.aspera/ascli/aspera_aoc_key
Using global client_id.
option: username> john@example.com
Updating profile with new key
creating new config preset: aoc_myorg
Setting config preset as default for aspera
saving config file
Done.
You can test with:
ascli aoc user profile show
```

Optionally, it is possible to create a new organization-specific "integration", i.e. client application identification. For this, specify the option: `--use-generic-client=no`.

If you already know the application, and want to limit the detection to it, provide url and plugin name:

```
ascli config wizard myorg aoc
```

### 8.2 Configuration: using manual setup

**Note:** If you used the wizard (recommended): skip this section.

## 8.2.1 Configuration details

Several types of OAuth authentication are supported:

- JSON Web Token (JWT) : authentication is secured by a private key (recommended for `ascli`)
- Web based authentication : authentication is made by user using a browser
- URL Token : external users authentication with url tokens (public links)

The authentication method is controlled by option `auth`.

For a *quick start*, follow the mandatory and sufficient section: **API Client Registration** (`auth=web`) as well as **[option preset for Aspera on Cloud](#aocpreset)**.

For a more convenient, browser-less, experience follow the **JWT** section (`auth=jwt`) in addition to Client Registration.

In OAuth, a "Bearer" token are generated to authenticate REST calls. Bearer tokens are valid for a period of time. `ascli` saves generated tokens in its configuration folder, tries to re-use them or regenerates them when they have expired.

## 8.2.2 Optional: API Client Registration

If you use the built-in `client_id` and `client_secret`, skip this and do not set them in next section.

Else you can use a specific OAuth API `client_id`, the first step is to declare `ascli` in Aspera on Cloud using the admin interface.

([AoC documentation: Registering an API Client](#) ).

Let's start by a registration with web based authentication (`auth=web`):

- Open a web browser, log to your instance: e.g. `https://myorg.ibmaspera.com/`
- Go to Apps → Admin → Organization → Integrations
- Click "Create New"
  - Client Name: `ascli`
  - Redirect URIs: `http://localhost:12345`
  - Origins: `localhost`
  - uncheck "Prompt users to allow client to access"
  - leave the JWT part for now
- Save

**Note:** for web based authentication, `ascli` listens on a local port (e.g. specified by the `redirect_uri`, in this example: 12345), and the browser will provide the OAuth code there. For "ascli", HTTP is required, and 12345 is the default port.

Once the client is registered, a "Client ID" and "Secret" are created, these values will be used in the next step.

## 8.2.3 option preset for Aspera on Cloud

If you did not use the wizard, you can also manually create a **option preset** for `ascli` in its configuration file.

Lets create an **option preset** called: `my_aoc_org` using `ask` interactive input (client info from previous step):

```
ascli config preset ask my_aoc_org url client_id client_secret
option: url> https://myorg.ibmaspera.com/
option: client_id> my_client_id_here
option: client_secret> my_client_secret_here
updated: my_aoc_org
```

(This can also be done in one line using the command `config preset update my_aoc_org --url=...`)

Define this **option preset** as default configuration for the aspera plugin:

```
ascli config preset set default aoc my_aoc_org
```

**Note:** Default `auth` method is `web` and default `redirect_uri` is `http://localhost:12345`. Leave those default values.

## 8.2.4 Activation of JSON Web Token (JWT) for direct authentication

For a Browser-less, Private Key-based authentication, use the following steps.

In order to use JWT for Aspera on Cloud API client authentication, a **private/public key pair** must be used.

### 8.2.4.1 API Client JWT activation

If you are not using the built-in client\_id and secret, JWT needs to be authorized in Aspera on Cloud. This can be done in two manners:

- Graphically
  - Open a web browser, log to your instance: <https://myorg.ibmaspera.com/>
  - Go to Apps → Admin → Organization → Integrations
  - Click on the previously created application
  - select tab : "JSON Web Token Auth"
  - Modify options if necessary, for instance: activate both options in section "Settings"
  - Click "Save"
- Using command line

```
ascli aoc admin res client list
```

```
+-----+-----+
|      id      |  name          |
+-----+-----+
| my_BJbQiFw   | my-client-app  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
ascli aoc admin res client modify my_BJbQiFw
```

```
@json: '{"jwt_grant_enabled":true,"explicit_authorization_required":false}'
```

```
modified
```

## 8.2.5 User key registration

The public key must be assigned to your user. This can be done in two manners:

### 8.2.5.1 Graphically

Open the previously generated public key located here: `$HOME/.aspera/ascli/my_private_key.pub`

- Open a web browser, log to your instance: <https://myorg.ibmaspera.com/>
- Click on the user's icon (top right)
- Select "Account Settings"
- Paste the *Public Key* in the "Public Key" section
- Click on "Submit"

### 8.2.5.2 Using command line

```
ascli aoc admin res user list
```

```
+-----+-----+
|      id      |  name          |
+-----+-----+
| 109952 | Tech Support  |
| 109951 | LAURENT MARTIN |
+-----+-----+
```

```
ascli aoc user profile modify
```

```
@ruby: '{"public_key"=>File.read(File.expand_path("~/aspera/ascli/my_private_key.pub"))}'
```

```
modified
```

**Note:** the `aspera user info show` command can be used to verify modifications.

### 8.2.6 option preset modification for JWT

To activate default use of JWT authentication for `ascli` using the **option preset**, do the following:

- change auth method to JWT
- provide location of private key
- provide username to login as (OAuth "subject")

Execute:

```
ascli config preset update my_aoc_org --auth=jwt
--private-key=@file:@file:~/aspera/ascli/my_private_key --username=laurent.martin.aspera@fr.ibm.com
```

**Note:** the private key argument represents the actual PEM string. In order to read the content from a file, use the `@file:` prefix. But if the `@file:` argument is used as is, it will read the file and set in the config file. So to keep the `"@file"` tag in the configuration file, the `@val:` prefix is added.

After this last step, commands do not require web login anymore.

### 8.2.7 First Use

Once client has been registered and **option preset** created: `ascli` can be used:

```
ascli aoc files br /
```

```
Current Workspace: Default Workspace (default)
empty
```

## 8.3 Calling AoC APIs from command line

The command `ascli aoc bearer` can be used to generate an OAuth token suitable to call any AoC API (use the `scope` option to change the scope, default is `user:all`). This can be useful when a command is not yet available.

Example:

```
curl -s -H "Authorization: $(ascli aoc bearer_token)"
'https://api.ibmaspera.com/api/v1/group_memberships?embed[]=dropbox&embed[]=workspace'|jq -r
'.[[]](.workspace.name + " -> " + .dropbox.name)'
```

It is also possible to get the bearer token for node, as user or as admin using:

```
ascli aoc files bearer_token_node /
ascli aoc admin res node v4 1234 --secret=_ak_secret_here_ bearer_token_node /
```

## 8.4 Administration

The `admin` command allows several administrative tasks (and require admin privilege).

It allows actions (create, update, delete) on "resources": users, group, nodes, workspace, etc... with the `admin resource` command.

### 8.4.1 Listing resources

The command `aoc admin res <type> list` lists all entities of given type. It uses paging and multiple requests if necessary.

The option `query` can be optionally used. It expects a Hash using **Extended Value Syntax**, generally provided using: `--query=@json:{...}`. Values are directly sent to the API call and used as a filter on server side.

The following parameters are supported:

- `q` : a filter on name of resource (case insensitive, matches if value is contained in name)
- `sort`: name of fields to sort results, prefix with `-` for reverse order.
- `max` : maximum number of items to retrieve (stop pages when the maximum is passed)
- `pmax` : maximum number of pages to request (stop pages when the maximum is passed)
- `page` : native api parameter, in general do not use (added by
- `per_page` : native api parameter, number of items par api call, in general do not use
- Other specific parameters depending on resource type.

Both `max` and `pmax` are processed internally in `ascli`, not included in actual API call and limit the number of successive pages requested to API. `ascli` will return all values using paging if not provided.

Other parameters are directly sent as parameters to the GET request on API.

`page` and `per_page` are normally added by `ascli` to build successive API calls to get all values if there are more than 1000. (AoC allows a maximum page size of 1000).

`q` and `sort` are available on most resource types.

Other parameters depend on the type of entity (refer to AoC API).

Examples:

- List users with `laurent` in name:

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --query=@json:'{"q":"laurent"}'
```

- List users who logged-in before a date:

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --query=@json:'{"q":"last_login_at:<2018-05-28"}'
```

- List external users and sort in reverse alphabetical order using name:

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --query=@json:'{"member_of_any_workspace":false,"sort":"-name"}'
```

Refer to the AoC API for full list of query parameters, or use the browser in developer mode with the web UI.

**Note:** The option `select` can also be used to further refine selection, refer to [section earlier](#).

## 8.4.2 Selecting a resource

Resources are identified by a unique `id`, as well as a unique `name` (case insensitive).

To execute an action on a specific resource, select it using one of those methods:

- *recommended*: give `id` directly on command line *after the action*: `aoc admin res node show 123`
- give name on command line *after the action*: `aoc admin res node show name abc`
- provide option `id`: `aoc admin res node show 123`
- provide option `name`: `aoc admin res node show --name=abc`

## 8.4.3 Creating a resource

New resources (users, groups, workspaces, etc..) can be created using a command like:

```
ascli aoc admin res create <resource type> @json:'{<...parameters...>}'
```

Some of the API endpoints are described [here](#). Sadly, not all.

Nevertheless, it is possible to guess the structure of the creation value by simply dumping an existing resource, and use the same parameters for the creation.

```
ascli aoc admin res group show 12345 --format=json
```

```
{"created_at":"2018-07-24T21:46:39.000Z","description":null,"id":"12345","manager":false,"name":"A8DemoWS1","owner":false,"queued_operation_count":0,"running_operation_count":0,"stopped_operation_count":0,"updated_at":"2018-07-24T21:46:39.000Z","saml_group":false,"saml_group_dn":null,"system_group":true,"system_group_type":"workspace_members"}
```



Remove the parameters that are either obviously added by the system: `id`, `created_at`, `updated_at` or `optional`.

And then craft your command:

```
ascli aoc admin res group create @json: '{"description": "test to delete", "name": "test 1 to delete", "saml_group": false}'
```

If the command returns an error, example:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | status |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|    | found unpermitted parameters: :manager, :owner, :system_group, :system_group_type |
|    | code: unpermitted_parameters |
|    | request_id: b0f45d5b-c00a-4711-acef-72b633f8a6ea |
|    | api.ibmaspera.com 422 Unprocessable Entity |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+````
```

Well, remove the offending parameters and try again.

**Note:** Some properties that are shown in the web UI, such as membership, are not listed directly in the resource, but instead another resource is created to link a user and its group: `group_membership`

#### 8.4.4 Access Key secrets

In order to access some administrative actions on **nodes** (in fact, access keys), the associated secret is required. The secret is provided using the `secret` option. For example in a command like:

```
ascli aoc admin res node 123 --secret="my_secret_here" v3 info
```

It is also possible to store secrets in the **secret vault** and then automatically find the related secret using the **config finder**.

#### 8.4.5 Activity

The activity app can be queried with:

```
ascli aoc admin analytics transfers
```

It can also support filters and send notification using option `notif_to`. a template is defined using option `notif_template`:

mytemplate.erb:

```
From: <%=from_name%> <%=from_email%>>
To: <<%=ev['user_email']%>>
Subject: <%=ev['files_completed']%> files received

Dear <%=ev[:user_email.to_s]%>,
We received <%=ev['files_completed']%> files for a total of <%=ev['transferred_bytes']%> bytes,
starting with file:
<%=ev['content']%>
```

Thank you.

The environment provided contains the following additional variable:

- `ev` : all details on the transfer event

Example:

```
ascli aoc admin analytics transfers --once-only=yes --lock-port=12345 \
--query=@json: '{"status": "completed", "direction": "receive"}' \
--notif-to=active --notif-template=@file:mytemplate.erb
```

Options:

- `once_only` keep track of last date it was called, so next call will get only new events

- query filter (on API call)
- notify send an email as specified by template, this could be places in a file with the @file modifier.

**Note:** This must not be executed in less than 5 minutes because the analytics interface accepts only a period of time between 5 minutes and 6 months. The period is [date of previous execution]..[now].

## 8.4.6 Transfer: Using specific transfer ports

By default transfer nodes are expected to use ports TCP/UDP 33001. The web UI enforces that. The option `default_ports` ([yes]/no) allows `ascli` to retrieve the server ports from an API call (`download_setup`) which reads the information from `aspera.conf` on the server.

## 8.4.7 Using ATS

Refer to section "Examples" of **ATS** and substitute command `ats` with `aoc admin ats`.

## 8.4.8 Files with type link

Aspera on Cloud Shared folders are implemented through a special type of file: `link`. A `link` is the equivalent of a symbolic link on a file system: it points to another folder (not file).

Listing a link (in terminal position of path) will information on the link itself, not the content of the folder it points to. To list the target folder content, add a `/` at the end of the path.

Example:

```
$ ascli aoc files br the_link
Current Workspace: Default (default)
```

name	type	recursive_size	size	modified_time	access_level
the_link	link			2021-04-28T09:17:14Z	edit

```
$ ascli aoc files br the_link/
Current Workspace: Default (default)
```

name	type	recursive_size	size	modified_time	access_level
file_inside	file			2021-04-26T09:00:00Z	edit

## 8.4.9 Example: Bulk creation of users

```
ascli aoc admin res user create --bulk=yes
@json: '[{"email":"dummyuser1@example.com"}, {"email":"dummyuser2@example.com"}]'
```

id	status
98398	created
98399	created

## 8.4.10 Example: Find with filter and delete

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --query='@json:{"q":"dummyuser"}' --fields=id,email
```

id	email
----	-------

```
| 98398 | dummyuser1@example.com |
| 98399 | dummyuser2@example.com |
+-----+-----+

ascli aoc admin res user list --query='@json:{"q":"dummyuser"}' --fields=id --display=data
--format=csv | \
ascli aoc admin res user delete @lines:@stdin: --bulk=yes

+-----+-----+
| id | status |
+-----+-----+
| 98398 | deleted |
| 98399 | deleted |
+-----+-----+
```

#### 8.4.11 Example: Find deactivated users since more than 2 years

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --query=@ruby:'{"deactivated"=>true,"q"=>"last_login_at:|
<#{(DateTime.now.to_time.utc-2*365*86400).iso8601}"}'
```

To delete them use the same method as before

#### 8.4.12 Example: Display current user's workspaces

```
ascli aoc user workspaces list

+-----+-----+
| id | name |
+-----+-----+
| 16 | Engineering |
| 17 | Marketing |
| 18 | Sales |
+-----+-----+
```

#### 8.4.13 Example: Create a sub access key in a "node"

Creation of a sub-access key is like creation of access key with the following difference: authentication to node API is made with accesskey (master access key) and only the path parameter is provided: it is relative to the storage root of the master key. (id and secret are optional)

```
ascli aoc admin resource node --name=_node_name_ --secret=_secret_ v4 access_key create
@json: '{"storage":{"path":"/folder1"}}'
```

#### 8.4.14 Example: Display transfer events (ops/transfer)

```
ascli aoc admin res node --secret=_secret_ v3 transfer list --query=@json:'[["q","*"],["count",5]]'
```

Examples of query (TODO: cleanup):

```
{"q":"type(file_upload OR file_delete OR file_download OR file_rename OR folder_create OR
folder_delete OR folder_share OR folder_share_via_public_link)","sort":"-date"}

{"tag":"aspera.files.package_id=LA80U3p8w"}
```

#### 8.4.15 Example: Display node events (events)

```
ascli aoc admin res node --secret=_secret_ v3 events
```

### 8.4.16 Example: Display members of a workspace

```
ascli aoc admin res workspace_membership list --fields=member_type,manager,member.email
--query=@json: '{"embed": "member", "inherited": false, "workspace_id": 11363, "sort": "name"}'
```

member_type	manager	member.email
user	true	john.curtis@email.com
user	false	laurent.martin.aspera@fr.ibm.com
user	false	jean.dupont@me.com
user	false	another.user@example.com
group	false	
user	false	aspera.user@gmail.com

Other query parameters:

```
{"workspace_membership_through": true, "include_indirect": true}
```

### 8.4.17 Example: add all members of a workspace to another workspace

a- Get id of first workspace

```
WS1='First Workspace'
WS1ID=$(ascli aoc admin res workspace list --query=@json: '{"q": "'$WS1'"}'
--select=@json: '{"name": "'$WS1'"}' --fields=id --format=csv)
```

b- Get id of second workspace

```
WS2='Second Workspace'
WS2ID=$(ascli aoc admin res workspace list --query=@json: '{"q": "'$WS2'"}'
--select=@json: '{"name": "'$WS2'"}' --fields=id --format=csv)
```

c- Extract membership information

```
ascli aoc admin res workspace_membership list --fields=manager,member_id,member_type,workspace_id
--query=@json: '{"workspace_id": "'$WS1ID'"}' --format=jsonpp > ws1_members.json
```

d- Convert to creation data for second workspace:

```
grep -Eve '(direct|effective_manager|_count|storage|"id")' ws1_members.json | sed '/workspace_id/
s/"'$WS1ID'"/"'$WS2ID'"/g' > ws2_members.json
```

or, using jq:

```
jq '[.[] | {member_type,member_id,workspace_id,manager,workspace_id:"'$WS2ID'"}]' ws1_members.json
> ws2_members.json
```

e- Add members to second workspace

```
ascli aoc admin res workspace_membership create --bulk=yes @json:@file:ws2_members.json
```

### 8.4.18 Example: Get users who did not log since a date

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --fields=email --query=@json: '{"q": "last_login_at:<2018-05-28"}'
```

email
John.curtis@acme.com
Jean.Dupont@tropfort.com

### 8.4.19 Example: List "Limited" users

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --fields=email --select=@json: '{"member_of_any_workspace":false}'
```

### 8.4.20 Example: create a group, add to workspace and add user to group

- Create the group and take note of id

```
ascli aoc admin res group create @json: '{"name":"group 1","description":"my super group}"'
```

Group: 11111

- Get the workspace id

```
ascli aoc admin res workspace list --query=@json: '{"q":"myworkspace"}' --fields=id --format=csv  
--display=data
```

Workspace: 22222

- Add group to workspace

```
ascli aoc admin res workspace_membership create  
@json: '{"workspace_id":22222,"member_type":"user","member_id":11111}'
```

- Get a user's id

```
ascli aoc admin res user list --query=@json: '{"q":"manu.macron@example.com"}' --fields=id  
--format=csv --display=data
```

User: 33333

- Add user to group

```
ascli aoc admin res group_membership create  
@json: '{"group_id":11111,"member_type":"user","member_id":33333}'
```

### 8.4.21 Example: Perform a multi Gbps transfer between two remote shared folders

In this example, a user has access to a workspace where two shared folders are located on different sites, e.g. different cloud regions.

First, setup the environment (skip if already done)

```
ascli conf wizard --url=https://sedemo.ibmaspera.com --username=laurent.martin.aspera@fr.ibm.com
```

Detected: Aspera on Cloud

Preparing preset: aoc\_sedemo

Using existing key:

/Users/laurent/.aspera/ascli/aspera\_aoc\_key

Using global client\_id.

Please Login to your Aspera on Cloud instance.

Navigate to your "Account Settings"

Check or update the value of "Public Key" to be:

-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----

SOME PUBLIC KEY PEM DATA HERE

-----END PUBLIC KEY-----

Once updated or validated, press enter.

creating new config preset: aoc\_sedemo

Setting config preset as default for aspera

saving config file

Done.

You can test with:

```
ascli aoc user profile show
```

This creates the option preset "aoc\_<org name>" to allow seamless command line access and sets it as default for aspera on cloud.

Then, create two shared folders located in two regions, in your files home, in a workspace.

Then, transfer between those:

```
ascli -Paoc_show aoc files transfer --from-folder='IBM Cloud SJ' --to-folder='AWS Singapore'
100GB.file
--ts=@json: '{"target_rate_kbps": "1000000", "multi_session": 10, "multi_session_threshold": 1}'
```

#### 8.4.22 Example: create registration key to register a node

```
ascli aoc admin res client create @json: '{"data": {"name": "laurentnode", "client_subject_scopes": [
["alee", "aejd"], "client_subject_enabled": true]}}' --fields=token
--format=csv
```

```
jfqslfdjlfjdjfhdklqfhdkl
```

#### 8.4.23 Example: delete all registration keys

```
ascli aoc admin res client list --fields=id --format=csv|ascli aoc admin res client delete
@lines:@stdin: --bulk=yes
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | status |
+-----+-----+
| 99   | deleted|
| 100  | deleted|
| 101  | deleted|
| 102  | deleted|
+-----+-----+
```

#### 8.4.24 Example: Create a Node

AoC nodes are actually composed with two related entities:

- An access key created on the Transfer Server (HSTS/ATS)
- a node resource in the AoC application.

The web UI allows creation of both entities in one shot. For more flexibility, `ascli` allows this in two separate steps.

**Note:** When selecting "Use existing access key" in the web UI, this actually skips access key creation (first step).

So, for example, the creation of a node using ATS in IBM Cloud looks like (see other example in this manual):

- Create the access key on ATS

The creation options are the ones of ATS API, refer to the [section on ATS](#) for more details and examples.

```
ascli aoc admin ats access_key create --cloud=softlayer --region=eu-de
--params=@json: '{"storage": {"type": "ibm-s3", "bucket": "mybucket", "credentials": {
{"access_key_id": "mykey", "secret_access_key": "mysecret"}, "path": "/"}}'
```

Once executed, the access key id and secret, randomly generated by the node api, is displayed.

**Note:** Once returned by the API, the secret will not be available anymore, so store this precious. ATS secrets can only be reset by asking to IBM support.

- Create the AoC node entity

First, Retrieve the ATS node address

```
ascli aoc admin ats cluster show --cloud=softlayer --region=eu-de --fields=transfer_setup_url
--format=csv --transpose-single=no
```

Then use the returned address for the `url` key to actually create the AoC Node entity:

```
ascli aoc admin res node create @json: '{"name": "myname", "access_key": "myaccesskeyid",  
  "ats_access_key": true, "ats_storage_type": "ibm-s3", "url": "https://ats-sl-fra-all.aspera.io"}'
```

Creation of a node with a self-managed node is similar, but the command `aoc admin ats access_key create` is replaced with `node access_key create` on the private node itself.

## 8.5 List of files to transfer

Source files are provided as a list with the `sources` option. Refer to section [File list](#)

**Note:** A special case is when the source files are located on **Aspera on Cloud** (i.e. using access keys and the `file id` API).

Source files are located on "Aspera on cloud", when :

- the server is Aspera on Cloud, and executing a download or `recv`
- the agent is Aspera on Cloud, and executing an upload or `send`

In this case:

- If there is a single file : specify the full path
- Else, if there are multiple files:
  - All source files must be in the same source folder
  - Specify the source folder as first item in the list
  - followed by the list of file names.

## 8.6 Packages

The webmail-like application.

### 8.6.1 Send a Package

General syntax:

```
ascli aoc packages send [package extended value] [other parameters such as file list and transfer  
parameters]
```

Notes:

- Package creation parameter are sent as positional mandatory parameter. Refer to the AoC package creation API, or display an existing package in JSON to list attributes.
- List allowed shared inbox destinations with: `ascli aoc packages shared_inboxes list`
- Use fields: `recipients` and/or `bcc_recipients` to provide the list of recipients: user or shared inbox.
  - Provide either ids as expected by API: `"recipients": [{"type": "dropbox", "id": "1234"}]`
  - or just names: `"recipients": [{"The Dest"}]` . `ascli` will resolve the list of email addresses and dropbox names to the expected type/id list, based on case insensitive partial match.
- If a user recipient (email) is not already registered and the workspace allows external users, then the package is sent to an external user, and
  - if the option `new_user_option` is `@json:{"package_contact": true}` (default), then a public link is sent and the external user does not need to create an account
  - if the option `new_user_option` is `@json: {}`, then external users are invited to join the workspace

### 8.6.2 Example: Send a package with one file to two users, using their email

```
ascli aoc packages send @json: '{"name": "my title", "note": "my  
note", "recipients": ["laurent.martin.aspera@fr.ibm.com", "other@example.com"]}' my_file.dat
```

### 8.6.3 Example: Send a package to a shared inbox with metadata

```
ascli aoc packages send --workspace=eudemo @json: '{"name": "my pack title", "recipients": ["Shared Inbox With Meta"], "metadata": {"Project Id": "123", "Type": "Opt2", "CheckThose": ["Check1", "Check2"], "Optional Date": "2021-01-13T15:02:00.000Z"}}' ~/Documents/Samples/200KB.1
```

It is also possible to use identifiers and API parameters:

```
ascli aoc packages send --workspace=eudemo @json: '{"name": "my pack title", "recipients": [{"type": "dropbox", "id": "12345"}], "metadata": [{"input_type": "single-text", "name": "Project Id", "values": ["123"]}, {"input_type": "single-dropdown", "name": "Type", "values": ["Opt2"]}, {"input_type": "multiple-checkbox", "name": "CheckThose", "values": ["Check1", "Check2"]}, {"input_type": "date", "name": "Optional Date", "values": ["2021-01-13T15:02:00.000Z"]}]}'
```

```
~/Documents/Samples/200KB.1
```

### 8.6.4 Example: List packages in a given shared inbox

When user packages are listed, the following query is used:

```
{"archived": false, "exclude_dropbox_packages": true, "has_content": true, "received": true}
```

To list packages in a shared inbox, the query has to be specified with the the shared inbox by name or its identifier. Additional parameters can be specified, as supported by the API (to find out available filters, consult the API definition, or use the web interface in developer mode). The current workspace is added unless specified in the query.

Using shared inbox name:

```
ascli aoc packages list --query=@json: '{"dropbox_name": "My Shared Inbox", "archived": false, "received": true, "has_content": true, "exclude_dropbox_packages": false, "include_draft": false, "sort": "-received_at"}'
```

Using shared inbox identifier: first retrieve the id of the shared inbox, and then list packages with the appropriate filter.

```
shared_box_id=$(ascli aoc packages shared_inboxes show --name='My Shared Inbox' --format=csv --display=data --fields=id --transpose-single=no)
```

```
ascli aoc packages list --query=@json: '{"dropbox_id": "'$shared_box_id'", "archived": false, "received": true, "has_content": true, "exclude_dropbox_packages": false, "include_draft": false, "sort": "-received_at"}'
```

### 8.6.5 Example: Receive all packages from a given shared inbox

```
ascli aoc packages recv ALL --workspace=_workspace_ --once-only=yes --lock-port=12345 --query=@json: '{"dropbox_name": "_shared_inbox_name_", "archived": false, "received": true, "has_content": true, "exclude_dropbox_packages": false, "include_draft": false}' --ts=@json: '{"resume_policy": "sparse_csum", "target_rate_kbps": 50000}'
```

### 8.6.6 Example: Send a package with files from the Files app

Find files in Files app:

```
ascli aoc files browse /src_folder
```

name	type	recursive_size	size	modified_time
access_level				
sample_video	link			2020-11-29T22:49:09Z
edit				
100G	file		107374182400	2021-04-21T18:19:25Z
edit				
10M.dat	file		10485760	2021-05-18T08:22:39Z
edit				



```
| Test.pdf | file | 1265103 | 2022-06-16T12:49:55Z |
edit |
```

---

Let's send a package with the file 10M.dat from subfolder /src\_folder in a package:

```
ascli aoc files node_info /src_folder --format=json --display=data | ascli aoc packages send
@json: '{"name": "test", "recipients": ["laurent.martin.aspera@fr.ibm.com"]}' 10M.dat --transfer=node
--transfer-info=@json:@stdin:
```

## 8.6.7 Receive new packages only (Cargo)

It is possible to automatically download new packages, like using Aspera Cargo:

```
ascli aoc packages recv ALL --once-only=yes --lock-port=12345
```

- ALL (case sensitive) will download all packages
- --once-only=yes keeps memory of any downloaded package in persistency files located in the configuration folder
- --lock-port=12345 ensures that only one instance is started at the same time, to avoid running two downloads in parallel

Typically, one would execute this command on a regular basis, using the method of your choice: see [Scheduler](#).

## 8.7 Files

The Files application presents a **Home** folder to users in a given workspace. Files located here are either user's files, or shared folders.

**Note:** All commands under `files` are the same as under `access_keys` do `self` for plugin `node`, i.e. `gen4/access key` operations.

### 8.7.1 Download Files

The general download command is:

```
ascli aoc files download <source folder path> <source filename 1> ...
```

I.e. the first argument is the source folder, and the following arguments are the source file names in this folder.

If a single file or folder is to be downloaded, then a single argument can be provided.

```
ascli aoc files download <single file path>
```

### 8.7.2 Shared folders

Shared folder created by users are managed through **permissions**.

For creation, parameters are the same as for node API [permissions](#). `ascli` expects the same payload for creation, but it will automatically populate required tags if needed.

Also, the pseudo key `with` is available: it will lookup the name in the contacts and fill the proper type and id. The pseudo parameter `link_name` allows changing default "shared as" name.

- List permissions on a shared folder as user

```
ascli aoc files perm /shared_folder_test1 list
```

- Share a personal folder with other users

```
ascli aoc files perm /shared_folder_test1 create @json: '{"with": "laurent"}'
```

- Revoke shared access

```
ascli aoc files perm /shared_folder_test1 delete 6161
```

Public and Private short links can be managed with command:

```

ascli oc files short_link list _path_here_ private
ascli oc files short_link list _path_here_ public
ascli oc files short_link delete
ascli oc files short_link create

```

### 8.7.3 Cross Organization transfers

It is possible to transfer files directly between organizations without having to first download locally and then upload...

Although optional, the creation of **option preset** is recommended to avoid placing all parameters in the command line.

Procedure to send a file from org1 to org2:

- Get access to Organization 1 and create a **option preset**: e.g. org1, for instance, use the **Wizard**
- Check that access works and locate the source file e.g. mysourcefile, e.g. using command `files browse`
- Get access to Organization 2 and create a **option preset**: e.g. org2
- Check that access works and locate the destination folder mydestfolder
- execute the following:

```

ascli -Porg1 aoc files node_info /mydestfolder --format=json --display=data | ascli -Porg2 aoc files
upload mysourcefile --transfer=node --transfer-info=@json:@stdin:

```

Explanation:

- -Porg1 aoc use Aspera on Cloud plugin and load credentials for org1
- files node\_info /mydestfolder generate transfer information including node api credential and root id, suitable for the next command
- --format=json format the output in JSON (instead of default text table)
- --display=data display only the result, and remove other information, such as workspace name
- | the standard output of the first command is fed into the second one
- -Porg2 aoc use Aspera on Cloud plugin and load credentials for org2
- files upload mysourcefile upload the file named mysourcefile (located in org1)
- --transfer=node use transfer agent type node instead of default **direct**
- --transfer-info=@json:@stdin: provide node transfer agent information, i.e. node API credentials, those are expected in JSON format and read from standard input

### 8.7.4 Find Files

The command `aoc files find` allows to search for files in a given workspace.

It works also on node resource using the `v4` command:

```

ascli aoc admin res node --name='my node name' --secret='my_secret_here' v4 find ...

```

For instructions, refer to section `find` for plugin `node`.

## 8.8 AoC sample commands

```

aoc admin analytics transfers --query=@json: '{"status": "completed", "direction": "receive"}'
--notif-to=my_email_external --notif-template=@ruby: '%Q{From: <%=from_name%> <%=from_email%>>\nTo:
<<%=to%>>\nSubject: <%=ev["files_completed"]%> files received\n\n<%=ev.to_yaml%>}'
aoc admin ats access_key create --cloud=aws --region=my_aws_bucket_region
--params=@json: '{"id": "ak_aws", "name": "my test key
AWS", "storage": {"type": "aws_s3", "bucket": "my_aws_bucket_name", "credentials": {"access_key_id":
"my_aws_bucket_key", "secret_access_key": "my_aws_bucket_secret"}, "path": "/"}}'
aoc admin ats access_key create --cloud=softlayer --region=my_icos_bucket_region
--params=@json: '{"id": "ak1ibmcloud", "secret": "my_secret_here", "name": "my test
key", "storage": {"type": "ibm-s3", "bucket": "my_icos_bucket_name", "credentials": {"access_key_id":
"my_icos_bucket_key", "secret_access_key": "my_icos_bucket_secret"}, "path": "/"}}'
aoc admin ats access_key delete ak1ibmcloud
aoc admin ats access_key list --fields=name,id
aoc admin ats access_key node ak1ibmcloud --secret=my_secret_here browse /

```

```

aoc admin ats cluster clouds
aoc admin ats cluster list
aoc admin ats cluster show --cloud=aws --region=eu-west-1
aoc admin ats cluster show 1f412ae7-869a-445c-9c05-02ad16813be2
aoc admin auth_providers list
aoc admin res application list
aoc admin res client list
aoc admin res client_access_key list
aoc admin res client_registration_token create @json: '{"data":{"name":"test_client_reg1",
"client_subject_scopes":["alee","aejd"],"client_subject_enabled":true}}'
aoc admin res client_registration_token delete my_clt_reg_id
aoc admin res client_registration_token list
aoc admin res contact list
aoc admin res dropbox list
aoc admin res dropbox_membership list
aoc admin res group list
aoc admin res kms_profile list
aoc admin res node list
aoc admin res operation list
aoc admin res organization show
aoc admin res package list --http-options=@json: '{"read_timeout":120.0}'
aoc admin res saml_configuration list
aoc admin res self show
aoc admin res short_link list
aoc admin res user list
aoc admin res workspace_membership list
aoc admin resource node do %name:my_aoc_ak_name --secret=my_aoc_ak_secret browse /
aoc admin resource node do %name:my_aoc_ak_name --secret=my_aoc_ak_secret delete /folder1
aoc admin resource node do %name:my_aoc_ak_name --secret=my_aoc_ak_secret mkdir /folder1
aoc admin resource node do %name:my_aoc_ak_name --secret=my_aoc_ak_secret v3 access_key create
@json: '{"id":"testsub1","storage":{"path":"/folder1"}}'
aoc admin resource node do %name:my_aoc_ak_name --secret=my_aoc_ak_secret v3 access_key delete
testsub1
aoc admin resource node do %name:my_aoc_ak_name --secret=my_aoc_ak_secret v3 events
aoc admin resource workspace list
aoc admin resource workspace_membership list --fields=ALL --query=@json: '{"page":1,"per_page":50,
"embed":"member","inherited":false,"workspace_id":11363,"sort":"name"}'
aoc admin subscription
aoc automation workflow action my_wf_id create @json: '{"name":"toto"}' \
aoc automation workflow create @json: '{"name":"test_workflow"}'
aoc automation workflow delete my_wf_id
aoc automation workflow list
aoc automation workflow list --query=@json: '{"show_org_workflows":"true"}' --scope=admin:all
aoc automation workflow list --select=@json: '{"name":"test_workflow"}' --fields=id --format=csv
--display=data
aoc bearer_token --display=data --scope=user:all
aoc files bearer /
aoc files bearer_token_node / --cache-tokens=no
aoc files browse /
aoc files browse / --link=my_aoc_publink_folder_nopass
aoc files browse / --link=my_aoc_publink_folder_pass --password=my_aoc_publink_password
aoc files delete /testsrc
aoc files download --transfer=connect /200KB.1
aoc files find / --query='\.partial$'
aoc files http_node_download --to-folder=. /200KB.1
aoc files mkdir /testsrc
aoc files modify my_aoc_test_folder
aoc files permission my_aoc_test_folder list
aoc files rename /somefolder testdst

```

```

aoc files short_link create /testdst private
aoc files short_link create testdst public
aoc files short_link list /testdst private
aoc files show %id:my_file_id
aoc files show /200KB.1
aoc files sync admin status --sync-info=@json:'{"name":"my_aoc_sync2","reset":true,"direction":
"pull","local":{"path":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"},"remote":{"path":"/testdst"}}'
aoc files sync admin status --sync-info=@json:'{"sessions":[{"name":"my_aoc_sync1","direction":
"pull","local_dir":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR","remote_dir":"/testdst","reset":true}]}'
aoc files sync start --sync-info=@json:'{"name":"my_aoc_sync2","reset":true,"direction":"pull",
"local":{"path":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"},"remote":{"path":"/testdst"}}'
aoc files sync start --sync-info=@json:'{"sessions":[{"name":"my_aoc_sync1","direction":"pull",
"local_dir":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR","remote_dir":"/testdst","reset":true}]}'
aoc files thumbnail my_aoc_media_file
aoc files transfer --from-folder=/testsrc --to-folder=/testdst testfile.bin
aoc files upload --to-folder=/ testfile.bin --link=my_aoc_publink_folder_nopass
aoc files upload --to-folder=/testsrc testfile.bin
aoc files upload Test.pdf --transfer=node --transfer-info=@json:@stdin:
aoc files v3 info
aoc gateway https://localhost:12345/aspera/faspex
aoc org --link=my_aoc_publink_rcv_from_aocuser
aoc organization
aoc packages browse "my_package_id" /contents
aoc packages list
aoc packages list --query=@json:'{"dropbox_name":"my_aoc_shbx_name","sort":"-received_at",
"archived":false,"received":true,"has_content":true,"exclude_dropbox_packages":false}'
aoc packages rcv "my_package_id" --to-folder=.
aoc packages rcv ALL --to-folder=. --once-only=yes --lock-port=12345
aoc packages rcv ALL --to-folder=. --once-only=yes --lock-port=12345
--query=@json:'{"dropbox_name":"my_aoc_shbx_name","archived":false,"received":true,"has_content":
true,"exclude_dropbox_packages":false,"include_draft":false}'
--ts=@json:'{"resume_policy":"sparse_csum","target_rate_kbps":50000}'
aoc packages send --workspace=my_aoc_shbx_ws @json:'{"name":"Important files
delivery","recipients":["my_aoc_shbx_name"],"metadata":[{"input_type":"single-text","name":"Project
Id","values":["123"]}, {"input_type":"single-dropdown","name":"Type","values":["Opt2"]},
{"input_type":"multiple-checkbox","name":"CheckThose","values":["Check1","Check2"]}, {"input_type":
"date","name":"Optional Date","values":["2021-01-13T15:02:00.000Z"]}]]}'
testfile.bin
aoc packages send --workspace=my_aoc_shbx_ws @json:'{"name":"Important files
delivery","recipients":["my_aoc_shbx_name"],"metadata":{"Project
Id":"456","Type":"Opt2","CheckThose":["Check1","Check2"],"Optional
Date":"2021-01-13T15:02:00.000Z"}}' testfile.bin
aoc packages send --workspace=my_aoc_shbx_ws @json:'{"name":"Important files
delivery","recipients":["my_aoc_shbx_name"]}' testfile.bin
aoc packages send @json:'{"name":"Important files delivery","recipients":["my_email_external"]}'
--new-user-option=@json:'{"package_contact":true}' testfile.bin
aoc packages send @json:'{"name":"Important files
delivery","recipients":["my_email_internal"],"note":"my note"}' testfile.bin
aoc packages send @json:'{"name":"Important files delivery"}' testfile.bin
--link=my_aoc_publink_send_aoc_user --password=my_aoc_publink_send_use_pass
aoc packages send @json:'{"name":"Important files delivery"}' testfile.bin
--link=my_aoc_publink_send_shd_inbox
aoc packages shared_inboxes list
aoc remind --username=my_aoc_user_email
aoc servers
aoc user profile modify @json:'{"name":"dummy change"}'
aoc user profile show
aoc user workspaces current

```

aoc user workspaces list

## Chapter 9

# Plugin: ats: IBM Aspera Transfer Service

ATS is usable either :

- from an AoC subscription : `ascli aoc admin ats` : use AoC authentication
- or from an IBM Cloud subscription : `ascli ats` : use IBM Cloud API key authentication

### 9.1 IBM Cloud ATS : creation of api key

This section is about using ATS with an IBM cloud subscription. If you are using ATS as part of AoC, then authentication is through AoC, not IBM Cloud.

First get your IBM Cloud APIkey. For instance, it can be created using the IBM Cloud web interface, or using command line:

```
ibmcloud iam api-key-create mykeyname -d 'my sample key'
```

OK

API key mykeyname was created

Please preserve the API key! It cannot be retrieved after it's created.

Name	mykeyname
Description	my sample key
Created At	2019-09-30T12:17+0000
API Key	my_secret_api_key_here
Locked	false
UUID	ApiKey-05b8fadb-e7fe-4bc4-93a9-6fd348c5ab1f

References:

- [https://console.bluemix.net/docs/iam/userid\\_keys.html#userapikey](https://console.bluemix.net/docs/iam/userid_keys.html#userapikey)
- <https://ibm.ibmaspera.com/helpcenter/transfer-service>

Then, to register the key by default for the ats plugin, create a preset. Execute:

```
ascli config preset update my_ibm_ats --ibm-api-key=my_secret_api_key_here
```

```
ascli config preset set default ats my_ibm_ats
```

```
ascli ats api_key instances
```

```
+-----+
| instance |
+-----+
| aaaaaaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd-eeeeeeeeeeee |
+-----+
```

```
ascli config preset update my_ibm_ats --instance=aaaaaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd-eeeeeeeeeeee
```

```
ascli ats api_key create
```

```
+-----+-----+
| key   | value                                     |
+-----+-----+
| id    | ats_XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX      |
| secret| YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY |
+-----+-----+
ascli config preset update my_ibm_ats --ats-key=ats_XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
--ats-secret=YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
```

## 9.2 ATS Access key creation parameters

When creating an ATS access key, the option `params` must contain an extended value with the creation parameters. Those are directly the parameters expected by the [ATS API](#).

## 9.3 Misc. Examples

Example: create access key on IBM Cloud (softlayer):

```
ascli ats access_key create --cloud=softlayer --region=ams --params=@json: '{"storage":{"type": "softlayer_swift", "container": "_container_name_", "credentials":{"api_key": "my_secret_here", "username": "_name_: _usr_name_", "path": "/"}, "id": "_optional_id_", "name": "_optional_name_"}}'
```

Example: create access key on AWS:

```
ascli ats access_key create --cloud=aws --region=eu-west-1
--params=@json: '{"id": "myaccesskey", "name": "laurent key AWS", "storage":{"type": "aws_s3", "bucket": "my-bucket", "credentials":{"access_key_id": "_access_key_id_here_", "secret_access_key": "my_secret_here"}, "path": "/laurent"}}'
```

Example: create access key on Azure SAS:

```
ascli ats access_key create --cloud=azure --region=eastus
--params=@json: '{"id": "myaccesskey", "name": "laurent key azure", "storage":{"type": "azure_sas", "credentials":{"shared_access_signature": "https://containername.blob.core.windows.net/blobname?sr=c&..."}, "path": "/"}}'
```

(Note that the blob name is mandatory after server address and before parameters. and that parameter `sr=c` is mandatory.)

Example: create access key on Azure:

```
ascli ats access_key create --cloud=azure --region=eastus
--params=@json: '{"id": "myaccesskey", "name": "laurent key azure", "storage":{"type": "azure", "credentials":{"account": "myaccount", "key": "myaccesskey", "storage_endpoint": "myblob"}, "path": "/"}}'
```

delete all my access keys:

```
ascli ats access_key list --field=id --format=csv | ascli ats access_key delete @lines:@stdin:
--bulk=yes
```

The parameters provided to ATS for access key creation are the ones of [ATS API](#) for the POST `/access_keys` endpoint.

## 9.4 ATS sample commands

```
ats access_key cluster ak2ibmcloud --secret=my_secret_here
ats access_key create --cloud=aws --region=my_aws_bucket_region
--params=@json: '{"id": "ak_aws", "name": "my test key AWS", "storage":{"type": "aws_s3", "bucket": "my_aws_bucket_name", "credentials":{"access_key_id": "my_aws_bucket_key", "secret_access_key": "my_aws_bucket_secret"}, "path": "/"}}'
```

```

ats access_key create --cloud=softlayer --region=my_icos_bucket_region
--params=@json: '{"id": "ak2ibmcloud", "secret": "my_secret_here", "name": "my test
key", "storage": {"type": "ibm-s3", "bucket": "my_icos_bucket_name", "credentials": {"access_key_id":
"my_icos_bucket_key", "secret_access_key": "my_icos_bucket_secret"}, "path": "/"}}'
ats access_key delete ak2ibmcloud
ats access_key delete ak_aws
ats access_key entitlement ak2ibmcloud
ats access_key list --fields=name,id
ats access_key node ak2ibmcloud browse / --secret=my_secret_here
ats access_key show ak2ibmcloud
ats api_key create
ats api_key instances
ats api_key list
ats cluster clouds
ats cluster list
ats cluster show --cloud=aws --region=eu-west-1
ats cluster show 1f412ae7-869a-445c-9c05-02ad16813be2

```



## Chapter 10

# Plugin: server: IBM Aspera High Speed Transfer Server (SSH)

The server plugin is used for operations on Aspera HSTS using SSH authentication. It is the legacy way of accessing an Aspera Server, often used for server to server transfers. An SSH session is established, authenticated with either a password or an SSH private key, then commands `ascp` (for transfers) and `ascmd` (for file operations) are executed.

**Note:** The URL to be provided is usually: `ssh://_server_address_:33001`

### 10.1 Server sample commands

```
server browse /
server browse my_server_folder/testfile.bin
server browse my_upload_folder/target_hot
server cp my_server_folder/testfile.bin my_upload_folder/200KB.2
server delete my_server_folder
server delete my_upload_folder/target_hot
server delete my_upload_folder/to.delete
server df
server download my_server_folder/testfile.bin --to-folder=.
--transfer-info=@json: '{"wss":false,"resume":{"iter_max":1}}'
server download my_server_folder/testfile.bin --to-folder=my_upload_folder --transfer=node
server du /
server health transfer --to-folder=my_upload_folder --format=nagios
server info
server md5sum my_server_folder/testfile.bin
server mkdir my_server_folder --logger=stdout
server mkdir my_upload_folder/target_hot
server mv my_upload_folder/200KB.2 my_upload_folder/to.delete
server sync admin status --sync-info=@json: '{"name":"sync2","local":{"path":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"}}'
server sync admin status --sync-info=@json: '{"name":"sync2"}'
server sync admin status mysync
--sync-info=@json: '{"sessions":[{"name":"mysync","local_dir":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"}]}'
server sync start --sync-info=@json: '{"instance":{"quiet":false},"sessions":[{"name":"mysync","direction":"pull","remote_dir":"my_server_folder","local_dir":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR","reset":true}]}'
server sync start --sync-info=@json: '{"name":"sync2","local":{"path":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"},"remote":{"path":"my_server_folder"},"reset":true,"quiet":false}'
server upload --sources=@ts --ts=@json: '{"EX_ascp_args":["--file-list","filelist.txt"]}'
--to-folder=my_server_folder
server upload --sources=@ts
--ts=@json: '{"EX_ascp_args":["--file-pair-list","filepairlist.txt"]}'
```

```

server upload --sources=@ts --ts=@json: '{"EX_file_list": "'filelist.txt'" }'
--to-folder=my_server_folder
server upload --sources=@ts --ts=@json: '{"EX_file_pair_list": "'filepairlist.txt'" }'
server upload --sources=@ts
--ts=@json: '{"paths": [{"source": "testfile.bin", "destination": "my_server_folder/othername"}]}'
server upload --src-type=pair --sources=@json: '["testfile.bin", "my_server_folder/othername"]'
server upload --src-type=pair testfile.bin my_server_folder/othername --notif-to=my_email_external
--transfer-info=@json: '{"ascp_args": ["-l", "10m"]}'
server upload --src-type=pair testfile.bin my_upload_folder/with_options
--ts=@json: '{"cipher": "aes-192-gcm", "content_protection": "encrypt", "content_protection_password": "my_secret_here", "cookie": "biscuit", "create_dir": true, "delete_before_transfer": false, "delete_source": false, "exclude_newer_than": 1, "exclude_older_than": 10000, "fasp_port": 33001, "http_fallback": false, "multi_session": 0, "overwrite": "diff+older", "precalculate_job_size": true, "preserve_access_time": true, "preserve_creation_time": true, "rate_policy": "fair", "resume_policy": "sparse_csum", "symlink_policy": "follow"}'
server upload --to-folder=my_upload_folder/target_hot --lock-port=12345
--ts=@json: '{"EX_ascp_args": ["--remove-after-transfer", "--remove-empty-directories", "--exclude-newer-than=-8", "--src-base", "source_hot"]}'
source_hot
server upload testfile.bin --to-folder=my_server_folder --ts=@json: '{"multi_session": 3, "multi_session_threshold": 1, "resume_policy": "none", "target_rate_kbps": 1500}'
--transfer-info=@json: '{"spawn_delay_sec": 2.5, "multi_incr_udp": false}' --progress=multi

```

## 10.2 Authentication on Server with SSH session

If SSH is the session protocol (by default i.e. not WSS), then following session authentication methods are supported:

- password: SSH password
- ssh\_keys: SSH keys (Multiple SSH key paths can be provided.)

If username is not provided then the default transfer user `xfer` is used.

If no SSH password or key is provided and a transfer token is provided in transfer spec (option `ts`), then standard SSH bypass keys are used. Example:

```
ascli server --url=ssh://_server_address_:33001 ... --ts=@json: '{"token": "Basic _token_here_"}'
```

**Note:** If you need to use the Aspera public keys, then specify an empty token: `--ts=@json: '{"token": ""}'`  
: Aspera public SSH keys will be used, but the protocol will ignore the empty token.

The value of the `ssh_keys` option can be a single value or an Array. Each value is a **path** to a private key and is expanded (~ is replaced with the user's home folder).

Examples:

```

ascli server --ssh-keys=~/.ssh/id_rsa
ascli server --ssh-keys=@list: ~/.ssh/id_rsa
ascli server --ssh-keys=@json: '["~/.ssh/id_rsa"]'

```

For file operation command (browse, delete), the Ruby SSH client library `Net::SSH` is used and provides several options settable using option `ssh_options`.

For a list of SSH client options, refer to the Ruby documentation of [Net::SSH](#).

Some of the 50 available SSH options:

- verbose
- use\_agent
- passphrase

By default the SSH library will check if a local `ssh-agent` is running.

On Linux, if you get an error message such as:

```
ERROR -- net.ssh.authentication.agent: could not connect to ssh-agent: Agent not configured
```

or on Windows:

```
ERROR -- net.ssh.authentication.agent: could not connect to ssh-agent: pageant process not running
```

This means that your environment suggests to use an agent but you don't have such an SSH agent running, then:

- Check env var: `SSH_AGENT SOCK`
- Check your file: `$HOME/.ssh/config`
- Check if the SSH key is protected with a passphrase (then, use the `passphrase` SSH option)
- [Check the Ruby SSH manual](#)
- To disable the use of `ssh-agent`, use the option `ssh_options` like this:

```
ascli server --ssh-options=@json: '{"use_agent": false}' ...
```

**Note:** This can also be set using a preset.

If one of the SSH private keys is passphrase-protected, then option `passphrase` can be used. It is equivalent to setting both options `ssh_options.passphrase` and `ts.ssh_private_key_passphrase`.

## 10.3 Other session channels for server

URL schemes `local` and `https` are also supported (mainly for testing purpose). (`--url=local: , --url=https://...`)

- `local` will execute `ascmd` locally, instead of using an SSH connection.
- `https` will use Web Socket Session: This requires the use of a transfer token. For example a `Basic` token can be used.

As, most of the time, SSH is used, if an `http` scheme is provided without token, the plugin will fallback to SSH and port 33001.

## 10.4 Examples: server

One can test the `server` application using the well known demo server:

```
ascli config initdemo
ascli server browse /aspera-test-dir-large
ascli server download /aspera-test-dir-large/200MB
```

`initdemo` creates a **option preset** `demoserver` and set it as default for plugin `server`.

If an SSH private key is used for authentication with a passphrase, the passphrase needs to be provided to both options: `ssh_options`, for browsing, and `ts` for transfers:

```
ascli server --url=ssh://_server_address_here_:33001 --username=_user_here_
--ssh_keys=_private_key_path_here_ --passphrase=_passphrase_here_
```

# Chapter 11

## Plugin: node: IBM Aspera High Speed Transfer Server Node

This plugin gives access to capabilities provided by the HSTS node API.

The authentication is username and password or access\_key and secret through options: username and password.

**Note:** Capabilities of this plugin are used in other plugins which access to the node API, such as aoc, ats, shares.

### 11.1 File Operations

It is possible to do gen3 operations:

- browse
- transfer (upload / download / sync)
- delete
- ...

When using an access key, so called **gen4/access key** API is also supported through sub commands using access\_keys do self.

Example:

- `ascli node browse /` : list files with gen3 API
- `ascli node access_key do self browse /` : list files with gen4 API

### 11.2 Operation find on gen4/access key

The command `find <folder> [filter_expr]` is available for **gen4/access key**, under `access_keys do self`.

The argument `<folder>` is mandatory and is the root from which search is performed. The argument `[filter_expr]` is optional and represent the matching criteria.

It recursively scans storage to find files/folders matching a criteria and then returns a list of matching entries.

`[filter_expr]` is either:

- Optional (default) : all files and folder are selected
- type `String` : the expression is similar to shell globbing, refer to **Ruby** function: [File.fnmatch](#)
- Type `Proc` : the expression is a Ruby lambda that takes one argument: a `Hash` that contains the current folder entry to test. Refer to the following examples.

Examples of expressions:

- Find all files and folders under /  
`ascli node access_keys do self find`

- Find all text files /Documents

```
ascli node access_keys do self find /Documents '*.txt'
```

The following are examples of `ruby_lambda` to be provided in the following template command:

```
ascli node access_keys do self find / @ruby:'ruby_lambda'
```

**Note:** Single quotes are used here above to protect the whole **Ruby** expression from the shell. Then double quotes are used for strings in the **Ruby** expression to not mix with the shell.

- Find files more recent than 100 days

```
->(f){f["type"].eql?("file") and (DateTime.now-DateTime.parse(f["modified_time"]))<100}
```

- Find files older than 1 year

```
->(f){f["type"].eql?("file") and (DateTime.now-DateTime.parse(f["modified_time"]))>365}
```

- Find files larger than 1MB

```
->(f){f["type"].eql?("file") and f["size"].to_i>1000000}
```

- Filter out files beginning with `._` or named `.DS_Store`:

```
->(f){!(f["name"].start_with?("_") or f["name"].eql?(".DS_Store"))}
```

- Match files using a **Ruby Regexp**: `\.gif$`

```
->(f){f["name"].match?(/\.gif$/)}
```

`ascli` commands can be piped in order to combine operations, such as "find and delete":

```
ascli node access_keys do self find / \
@ruby:'->(f){f["type"].eql?("file") and (DateTime.now-DateTime.parse(f["modified_time"]))>365}' \
--fields=path --format=csv | ascli node --bulk=yes delete @lines:@stdin:
```

**Note:** the pipe `|` character on the last line.

## 11.3 Central

The central subcommand uses the *reliable query* API (session and file). It allows listing transfer sessions and transferred files.

Filtering can be applied:

```
ascli node central file list
```

By providing the `validator` option, offline transfer validation can be done.

**Note:** This API will probably be deprecated in the future.

## 11.4 Sync

There are three sync types of operations:

- `sync`: perform a local sync, by executing `async` locally
- `async`: calls legacy `async` API on node : `/async`
- `ssync`: calls newer `async` API on node : `/asyncs`

## 11.5 FASP Stream

It is possible to start a `FASPStream` session using the node API:

Use the command `ascli node stream create --ts=@json:<value>`, with *transfer-spec*:

```
{
  "direction": "send",
  "source": "udp://233.3.3.4:3000?loopback=1&ttl=2",
  "destination": "udp://233.3.3.3:3001/",
  "remote_host": "localhost",
  "remote_user": "stream",
  "remote_password": "my_pass_here"
}
```

## 11.6 Watchfolder

Refer to [Aspera documentation](#) for watch folder creation.

ascli supports remote operations through the node API. Operations are:

- Start watchd and watchfolderd services running as a system user having access to files
- configure a watchfolder to define automated transfers

```
ascli node service create @json: '{"id": "mywatchd", "type": "WATCHD", "run_as": {"user": "user1"}}'
ascli node service create
@json: '{"id": "mywatchfolderd", "type": "WATCHFOLDERD", "run_as": {"user": "user1"}}'
ascli node watch_folder create @json: '{"id": "mywfolder", "source_dir": "/watch1", "target_dir": "/",
"transport": {"host": "10.25.0.4", "user": "user1", "pass": "mypassword"}}'
```

## 11.7 Out of Transfer File Validation

Follow the Aspera Transfer Server configuration to activate this feature.

```
ascli node central file list --validator=ascli
--data=@json: '{"file_transfer_filter": {"max_result": 1}}'
```

session_uuid	file_id	status	path
1a74444c-...	084fb181-...	validating	/home/xfer.../PKG - my title/200KB.1

```
ascli node central file update --validator=ascli --data=@json: '{"files": [{"session_uuid":
"1a74444c-...", "file_id": "084fb181-...", "status": "completed"}]}'
```

updated

## 11.8 Example: SHOD to ATS

Scenario: Access to a **Shares on Demand** (SHOD) server on AWS is provided by a partner. We need to transfer files from this third party SHOD instance into our Azure BLOB storage. Simply create an **Aspera Transfer Service** instance, which provides access to the node API. Then create a configuration for the **SHOD** instance in the configuration file: in section "shares", a configuration named: aws\_shod. Create another configuration for the Azure ATS instance: in section "node", named azure\_ats. Then execute the following command:

```
ascli node download /share/sourcefile --to-folder=/destination_folder --preset=aws_shod
--transfer=node --transfer-info=@preset:azure_ats
```

This will get transfer information from the SHOD instance and tell the Azure ATS instance to download files.

## 11.9 node file information

When node api is used with an **Access key**, extra information can be retrieved, such as preview.

**Note:** Display of preview on terminal requires installation of extra gem: rmagick

```
dnf install -y ImageMagick-devel
gem install rmagick rainbow
```

For example, it is possible to display the preview of a file, if it exists, using an access key on node:

```
ascli node access_key do self thumbnail /preview_samples/Aspera.mpg
```

Previews are mainly used in AoC, this also works with AoC:

```
ascli aoc files thumbnail /preview_samples/Aspera.mpg
```

**Note:** To specify the file by its file id, use the selector syntax: %id:\_file\_id\_here\_

**Note:** To force textual display of the preview on iTerm, prefix command with: `env -u TERM_PROGRAM -u LC_TERMINAL`

## 11.10 Create access key

```
ascli node access_key create @json: '{"id": "myaccesskey", "secret": "my_secret_here", "storage": {  
  "type": "local", "path": "/data/mydir"}}'
```

## 11.11 Node sample commands

```
node access_key create @json: '{"id": "testingAK1", "storage": {"type": "local", "path": "/"}}'  
node access_key delete testingAK1  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name browse /  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name delete /folder2  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name delete testfile1  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name download testfile1 --to-folder=.  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name find /  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name mkdir /folder1  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name node_info /  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name rename /folder1 folder2  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name show %id:1  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name show /testfile1  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name thumbnail /testfile1  
node access_key do my_aoc_ak_name upload 'faux:///testfile1?1k' --default_ports=no  
node access_key list  
node api_details  
node async bandwidth 1  
node async counters 1  
node async files 1  
node async list  
node async show 1  
node async show ALL  
node basic_token  
node browse / -r  
node delete /todelete  
node delete @list:,my_upload_folder/todelete,my_upload_folder/tdlink,my_upload_folder/delfile  
node delete my_upload_folder/10MB.2  
node delete my_upload_folder/testfile.bin  
node download my_upload_folder/testfile.bin --to-folder=.  
node health  
node info --fpac='function FindProxyForURL(url,host){return "DIRECT"}'  
node license  
node mkdir my_upload_folder/todelete  
node mkfile my_upload_folder/delfile1 "hello world"  
node mklink my_upload_folder/todelete my_upload_folder/tdlink  
node rename my_upload_folder/delfile1 delfile  
node search / --query=@json: '{"sort": "mtime"}'  
node service create @json: '{"id": "service1", "type": "WATCHD", "run_as": {"user": "user1"}}'  
node service delete service1  
node service list  
node space /
```

```

node ssync bandwidth %name:my_node_sync
node ssync counters %name:my_node_sync
node ssync create
@json: '{"configuration":{"name":"my_node_sync","local":{"path":"my_local_path"},"remote":{"host":
"my_host","port":my_port,"user":"my_username","pass":"my_password","path":"my_remote_path"}}}'
node ssync delete %name:my_node_sync
node ssync files %name:my_node_sync
node ssync list
node ssync show %name:my_node_sync
node ssync start %name:my_node_sync
node ssync state %name:my_node_sync
node ssync stop %name:my_node_sync
node ssync summary %name:my_node_sync
node sync admin status --sync-info=@json: '{"name":"my_node_sync2","reset":true,"direction":"pull",
"local":{"path":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"},"remote":{"path":"/aspera-test-dir-tiny"}}'
node sync admin status --sync-info=@json: '{"sessions":[{"name":"my_node_sync1","direction":"pull",
"local_dir":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR","remote_dir":"/aspera-test-dir-tiny","reset":true}]}'
node sync start --sync-info=@json: '{"name":"my_node_sync2","reset":true,"direction":"pull","local":
{"path":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR"},"remote":{"path":"/aspera-test-dir-tiny"}}'
node sync start --sync-info=@json: '{"sessions":[{"name":"my_node_sync1","direction":"pull",
"local_dir":"LOCAL_SYNC_DIR","remote_dir":"/aspera-test-dir-tiny","reset":true}]}'
node transfer list --query=@json: '{"active_only":true}'
node transfer sessions
node upload --to-folder=my_upload_folder --sources=@ts
--ts=@json: '{"paths":[{"source":"/aspera-test-dir-small/10MB.2"}],"precalculate_job_size":true}'
--transfer=node --transfer-info=@json: '{"url":"https://node_simple.example.com/path@", "username":
"my_username", "password":"my_password"}'
node upload --username=my_aoc_ak_name --password=my_aoc_ak_secret testfile.bin
node upload testfile.bin --to-folder=my_upload_folder --ts=@json: '{"target_rate_cap_kbps":10000}'

```



# Chapter 12

## Plugin: `faspex5`: IBM Aspera Faspex v5

IBM Aspera's newer self-managed application.

3 authentication methods are supported:

- `jwt` : general purpose, private-key based authentication
- `link` : public link authentication
- `web` : requires authentication with web browser
- `boot` : use authentication token copied from browser (experimental)

### 12.1 Faspex 5 JWT authentication

This is the general purpose and **recommended** method to use.

Activation is in two steps:

- The administrator must create an API client in Faspex with JWT support

This operation is generally done only once:

- As Admin, Navigate to the web UI: Admin → Configurations → API Clients → Create
- Give a name, like `ascli`
- Activate JWT
- There is an option to set a general public key allowing the owner of the private key to impersonate any user. Unless you want to do this, leave this field empty.
- Click on Create Button
- Take note of Client Id (and Client Secret, but not used in current version)

- The user uses a private key and sets the public key in his `faspex 5` profile

This operation is done by each user using the CLI.

- As user, click on the user logo, left to the app switcher on top right.
- Select Account Settings
- on the bottom in the text field: Public key in PEM format paste the **public** key corresponding to the private key used by the user.

**Note:** If you don't have any refer to section **Private Key**

Then use these options:

```
--auth=jwt
--client-id=_client_id_here_
--client-secret=my_secret_here
--username=_username_here_
--private-key=@file:.../path/to/key.pem
```

**Note:** The `private_key` option must contain the PEM **value** (not file path) of the private key which can be read from a file using the modifier: `@file:`, e.g. `@file:/path/to/key.pem`.

As usual, typically a user will create preset to avoid having to type these options each time.

Example:

```
ascli conf preset update myf5 --auth=jwt --client-id=_client_id_here_ --client-secret=my_secret_here
--username=_username_here_ --private-key=@file:.../path/to/key.pem
```

```
ascli conf preset set default fasp5 myf5
```

```
ascli fasp5 user profile show
```

## 12.2 Faspex 5 web authentication

The administrator must create an API client in Faspex for an external web app support:

- As Admin, Navigate to the web UI: Admin → Configurations → API Clients → Create
- Do not Activate JWT
- Set **Redirect URI** to `https://127.0.0.1:8888`
- Click on Create Button
- Take note of Client Id (and Client Secret, but not used in current version)

The user will use the following options:

```
--auth=web
--client-id=_client_id_here_
--client-secret=my_secret_here
--redirect-uri=https://127.0.0.1:8888
```

## 12.3 Faspex 5 bootstrap authentication

For boot method: (will be removed in future)

- As user: Open a Web Browser
- Start developer mode
- Login to Faspex 5
- Find the first API call with Authorization header, and copy the value of the token (series of base64 values with dots)

Use this token as password and use `--auth=boot`.

```
ascli conf preset update f5boot --url=https://localhost/aspera/faspex --auth=boot
--password=_token_here_
```

## 12.4 Faspex 5 sample commands

Most commands are directly REST API calls. Parameters to commands are carried through option query, as extended value, for list, or through positional parameter for creation. One can conveniently use the JSON format with prefix `@json:.`

**Note:** The API is listed in [Faspex 5 API Reference](#) under **IBM Aspera Faspex API**.

```
faspex5 admin res accounts list
faspex5 admin res contacts list
faspex5 admin res jobs list
faspex5 admin res metadata_profiles list
faspex5 admin res node list
faspex5 admin res oauth_clients list
faspex5 admin res registrations list
faspex5 admin res saml_configs list
faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes invite %name:'ascli shinbox' johnny@example.com
faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes list
```

```

faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes members %name:'ascli shinbox' create %name:john@example.com
faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes members %name:'ascli shinbox' delete %name:john@example.com
faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes members %name:'ascli shinbox' delete %name:johnny@example.com
faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes members %name:'ascli shinbox' list
faspex5 admin res workgroups list
faspex5 admin smtp show
faspex5 admin smtp test my_email_external
faspex5 bearer_token
faspex5 gateway https://localhost:12345/aspera/faspex
faspex5 health
faspex5 packages list --box=my_faspex5_shinbox
faspex5 packages list --box=my_faspex5_workgroup --group-type=workgroups
faspex5 packages list --query=@json:'{"mailbox":"inbox","state":["released"]}'
faspex5 packages receive "my_package_id" --to-folder=.
--ts=@json:'{"content_protection_password":"abc123_yo"}'
faspex5 packages receive --box=my_faspex5_shinbox "my_package_id" --to-folder=.
faspex5 packages receive --box=my_faspex5_workgroup --group-type=workgroups "my_package_id"
--to-folder=.
faspex5 packages receive ALL --once-only=yes --to-folder=.
faspex5 packages receive INIT --once-only=yes
faspex5 packages send @json:'{"title":"test
title","recipients":["my_faspex5_shinbox"],"metadata":{"Options":"Opt1","TextInput":"example
text"}}' testfile.bin
faspex5 packages send @json:'{"title":"test title","recipients":["my_faspex5_workgroup"]}'
testfile.bin
faspex5 packages send @json:'{"title":"test
title","recipients":[{"name":"my_username"}]my_faspex5_meta}' testfile.bin
--ts=@json:'{"content_protection_password":"my_passphrase_here"}'
faspex5 packages show "my_package_id"
faspex5 packages show --box=my_faspex5_shinbox "my_package_id"
faspex5 packages show --box=my_faspex5_workgroup --group-type=workgroups "my_package_id"
faspex5 postprocessing @json:'{"url":"https://localhost:8443/domain","processing":{"script_folder":
"tests"},"certificate":{"key":"../local/k","cert":"../local/c","chain":"../local/ch"}}'
faspex5 user profile modify @json:'{"preference":{"connect_disabled":false}}'
faspex5 user profile show

```

## 12.5 Faspex 5: inbox selection

By default, package operations (send, receive, list) are done on the user's inbox.

To select another inbox, use option `box` with one of the following values:

- inbox
- inbox\_history
- inbox\_all
- inbox\_all\_history
- outbox
- outbox\_history
- pending
- pending\_history
- all
- ALL (only admin)
- name of a shared inbox or workgroup

**Note:** specify if the box is a shared inbox or a workgroup using option `group_type` with either `shared_inboxes` or `workgroups`

## 12.6 Faspex 5: Send a package

The Hash creation parameter provided to command `faspex5 packages send` corresponds to the Faspex 5 API: POST /packages.

Required fields are `title` and `recipients`. Example using `@json` format:

```
{"title":"some title","recipients":[{"recipient_type":"user","name":"user@example.com"}]}
```

`recipient_type` is one of (Refer to API):

- user
- workgroup
- external\_user
- distribution\_list
- shared\_inbox

`ascli` adds some convenience: The API expects the field `recipients` to be an Array of Hash, each with field `name` and optionally `recipient_type`. It is also possible to provide an Array of String, with simply a recipient name. Then `ascli` will lookup existing contacts among all possible types, use it if a single match is found, and set the `name` and `recipient_type` accordingly. Else an exception is sent.

**Note:** The lookup is case insensitive and on partial matches.

```
{"title":"some title","recipients":["user@example.com"]}
```

If the lookup needs to be only on certain types, you can specify the field: `recipient_types` with either a single value or an Array of values (from the list above). e.g. :

```
{"title":"test title","recipient_types":"user","recipients":["user1@example.com","user2@example.com"]}
```

## 12.7 Faspex 5: Send a package with metadata

The interface is the one of the API (Refer to API documentation, or look at request in browser):

```
ascli faspex5 packages send @json:'{"title":"test title","recipients":["my shared inbox"],"metadata":{"Confidential":"Yes","Drop menu":"Option 1"}}' 'faux:///test1?k1'
```

Basically, add the field `metadata`, with one key per metadata and the value is directly the metadata value.

## 12.8 Faspex 5: Receive a package

The (numeric) identifier of the package to receive is given as argument to command `faspex5 packages receive`.

**Note:** option `box` applies.

## 12.9 Faspex 5: List packages

The following parameters in option `query` are supported:

- `q` : a filter on name (case insensitive, matches if value is contained in name)
- `max` : maximum number of items to retrieve (stop pages when the maximum is passed)
- `pmax` : maximum number of pages to request (stop pages when the maximum is passed)
- `offset` : native api parameter, in general do not use (added by `ascli`)
- `limit` : native api parameter, number of items per api call, in general do not use (added by `ascli`)

Admin only: If the value `ALL` is provided to option `box`, then all packages are selected.

## 12.10 Faspex 5: List all shared inboxes

```
ascli faspex5 admin res shared list --query=@json:'{"all":true}' --fields=id,name
```

Shared inbox members can also be listed, added, removed, and external users can be invited to a shared inbox.

```
ascli faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes invite '%name:the shared inbox' john@example.com
```

It is equivalent to:

```
ascli faspex5 admin res shared_inboxes invite '%name:the shared inbox'
@json: '{"email_address": "john@example.com"}'
```

Other payload parameters are possible in Hash format:

```
{"description": "blah", "prevent_http_upload": true, "custom_link_expiration_policy": false,
"invitation_expires_after_upload": false, "set_invitation_link_expiration": false,
"invitation_expiration_days": 3
```

## 12.11 Faspex 5: Create Metadata profile

```
ascli faspex5 admin res metadata_profiles create @json: '{"name": "the
profile", "default": false, "title": {"max_length": 200, "illegal_chars": []}, "note": {"max_length": 400,
"illegal_chars": [], "enabled": false}, "fields": [{"ordering": 0, "name": "field1", "type": "text_area",
"require": true, "illegal_chars": [], "max_length": 100}, {"ordering": 1, "name": "fff2", "type":
"option_list", "require": false, "choices": ["opt1", "opt2"]}']'
```

## 12.12 Faspex 5: Create a Shared inbox with specific metadata profile

```
ascli faspex5 admin res shared create @json: '{"name": "the shared inbox", "metadata_profile_id": 1}'
```

## 12.13 Faspex 5: List content in Shared folder and send package from remote source

```
ascli faspex5 shared_folders list
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name      | node_id | ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3  | partages | 2       | ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
ascli faspex5 shared_folders br %name:partages /folder
```

```
ascli faspex5 packages send @json: '{"title": "hello", "recipients": [{"name": "_recipient_here_"}]}'
--shared-folder=%name:partages /folder/file
```

**Note:** The shared folder can be identified by its numerical id or by name using percent selector:  
%<field>:<value>. e.g. --shared-folder=3

## 12.14 Faspex 5: receive all packages (cargo)

To receive all packages, only once, through persistency of already received packages:

```
ascli faspex5 packages receive ALL --once-only=yes
```

To initialize, and skip all current package so that next time ALL is used, only newer packages are downloaded:

```
ascli faspex5 packages receive INIT --once-only=yes
```

## 12.15 Faspex 5: Faspex 4-style postprocessing

`ascli` provides command `postprocessing` in plugin `faspex5` to emulate Faspex 4 postprocessing. It implements Faspex 5 web hooks, and calls a local script with the same environment as Faspex 4.

It is invoked like this:

```
ascli faspex5 postprocessing @json: '{"url": "http://localhost:8080/processing"}'
```

The following parameters are supported:

parameter	type	default	description
<code>url</code>	string	<a href="http://localhost:8080">http://localhost:8080</a>	Defines the base url on which requests are listened
<code>certificate</code>	hash	nil	used to define certificate if https is used
<code>certificate.key</code>	string	nil	path to private key file
<code>certificate.cert</code>	string	nil	path to certificate
<code>certificate.chain</code>	string	nil	path to intermediary certificates
<code>processing</code>	hash	nil	behavior of post processing
<code>processing.script_folder</code>	string	.	prefix added to script path
<code>processing.fail_on_error</code>	bool	false	if true and process exit with non zero, then fail
<code>processing.timeout_seconds</code>	integer	60	processing script is killed if takes more time

Parameter `url` defines:

- if http or https is used
- the local port
- the "domain", i.e. main path of url

When a request is received the following happens:

- the processor get the path of the url called
- it removes the "domain"
- it prepends it with the value of `script_folder`
- it executes the script
- upon success, a success code is returned

In Faspex 5, configure like this:

Webhook endpoint URI: `http://localhost:8080/processing/script1.sh`

Then, the postprocessing script executed will be `script1.sh`.

Environment variables are set to the values provided by the web hook which are the same as Faspex 4 postprocessing.

# Chapter 13

## Plugin: faspex: IBM Aspera Faspex v4

Notes:

- The command `v4` requires the use of APIv4, refer to the Faspex Admin manual on how to activate.
- For full details on Faspex API, refer to: [Reference on Developer Site](#)

### 13.1 Listing Packages

Command: `faspex package list`

#### 13.1.1 Option box

By default it looks in box `inbox`, but the following boxes are also supported: `archive` and `sent`, selected with option `box`.

#### 13.1.2 Option recipient

A user can receive a package because the recipient is:

- the user himself (default)
- the user is member of a dropbox/workgroup: filter using option `recipient` set with value `*<name of dropbox/workgroup>`

#### 13.1.3 Option query

As inboxes may be large, it is possible to use the following query parameters:

- `count` : (native) number items in one API call (default=0, equivalent to 10)
- `page` : (native) id of page in call (default=0)
- `startIndex` : (native) index of item to start, default=0, oldest index=0
- `max` : maximum number of items
- `pmax` : maximum number of pages

(SQL query is `LIMIT <startIndex>, <count>`)

The API is listed in [Faspex 4 API Reference](#) under "Services (API v.3)".

If no parameter `max` or `pmax` is provided, then all packages will be listed in the inbox, which result in paged API calls (using parameter: `count` and `page`). By default `count` is 0 (10), it can be increased to issue less HTTP calls.

#### 13.1.4 Example: list packages in dropbox

```
ascli faspex package list --box=inbox --recipient='*my_dropbox'
--query=@json: '{"max":20,"pmax":2,"count":20}'
```

List a maximum of 20 items grouped by pages of 20, with maximum 2 pages in received box (inbox) when received in dropbox `*my_dropbox`.

## 13.2 Receiving a Package

The command is `package recv`, possible methods are:

- provide a package id with option `id`
- provide a public link with option `link`
- provide a `faspe:` URI with option `link`

```
ascli faspex package recv 12345
ascli faspex package recv --link=faspe://...
```

If the package is in a specific **dropbox/workgroup**, add option `recipient` for both the `list` and `recv` commands.

```
ascli faspex package list --recipient='*dropbox_name'
ascli faspex package recv 125 --recipient='*dropbox_name'
```

if `id` is set to `ALL`, then all packages are downloaded, and if option `once_only` is used, then a persistency file is created to keep track of already downloaded packages.

## 13.3 Sending a Package

The command is `faspex package send`. Package information (title, note, metadata, options) is provided in option `delivery_info`. The contents of `delivery_info` is directly the contents of the `send v3 API of Faspex 4`.

Example:

```
ascli faspex package send --delivery-info=@json:'{"title":"my
title","recipients":["laurent.martin.aspera@fr.ibm.com"]}'
--url=https://faspex.corp.com/aspera/faspex --username=foo --password=bar /tmp/file1 /home/bar/file2
```

If the recipient is a dropbox or workgroup: provide the name of the dropbox or workgroup preceded with `*` in the `recipients` field of the `delivery_info` option: `"recipients":["*MyDropboxName"]`

Additional optional parameters in `delivery_info`:

- Package Note: `"note":"note this and that"`
- Package Metadata: `"metadata":{"Meta1":"Val1","Meta2":"Val2"}`

It is possible to send from a remote source using option `remote_source`, providing either the numerical id, or the name of the remote source using percent selector: `%name:<name>`.

Remote source can be browsed if option `storage` is provided. `storage` is an extended value of type `Hash`. The key is the storage name, as listed in `source list` command. The value is a `Hash` with the following keys:

- `node` is a `Hash` with keys: `url`, `username`, `password`
- `path` is the subpath inside the node, as configured in `Faspex`

## 13.4 Email notification on transfer

Like for any transfer, a notification can be sent by email using parameters: `notif_to` and `notif_template`.

Example:

```
ascli faspex package send --delivery-info=@json:'{"title":"test pkg
1","recipients":["aspera.user1@gmail.com"]}' ~/Documents/Samples/200KB.1
--notif-to=aspera.user1@gmail.com --notif-template=@ruby:'%Q{From: <%=from_name%>
<%=from_email%>>\nTo: <%=to%>>\nSubject: Package sent:
<%=ts["tags"]["aspera"]["faspex"]["metadata"]["_pkg_name"]%> files received\n\nTo user:
<%=ts["tags"]["aspera"]["faspex"]["recipients"].first["email"]%>}'
```

In this example the notification template is directly provided on command line. Package information placed in the message are directly taken from the tags in transfer spec. The template can be placed in a file using modifier: `@file`:



## 13.5 Operation on dropboxes

Example:

```
ascli faspex v4 dropbox create @json: '{"dropbox":{"e_wg_name":"test1","e_wg_desc":"test1"}}'
ascli faspex v4 dropbox list
ascli faspex v4 dropbox delete 36
```

## 13.6 Remote sources

Faspex lacks an API to list the contents of a remote source (available in web UI). To workaround this, the node API is used, for this it is required to add a section "storage" that links a storage name to a node config and sub path.

Example:

```
my_faspex_conf:
  url: https://10.25.0.3/aspera/faspex
  username: admin
  password: MyUserPassword
  storage:
    my_storage:
      node: "@preset:my_faspex_node"
      path: /mydir
my_faspex_node:
  url: https://10.25.0.3:9092
  username: node_faspex
  password: MyNodePassword
```

In this example, a faspex storage named `my_storage` exists in Faspex, and is located under the docroot in `/mydir` (this must be the same as configured in Faspex). The node configuration name is `my_faspex_node` here.

**Note:** the v4 API provides an API for nodes and shares.

## 13.7 Automated package download (cargo)

It is possible to tell `ascli` to download newly received packages, much like the official cargo client, or drive. Refer to the [same section](#) in the Aspera on Cloud plugin:

```
ascli faspex packages recv ALL --once-only=yes --lock-port=12345
```

## 13.8 Faspex 4 sample commands

```
faspex address_book
faspex dropbox list --recipient="*my_faspex_dbx"
faspex health
faspex login_methods
faspex me
faspex package list --box=sent --fields=package_id --format=csv --display=data
--query=@json: '{"max":1}'
faspex package list --fields=package_id --format=csv --display=data --query=@json: '{"max":1}'
faspex package list --query=@json: '{"max":5}'
faspex package list --recipient="*my_faspex_dbx" --format=csv --fields=package_id
--query=@json: '{"max":1}'
faspex package list --recipient="*my_faspex_wkg" --format=csv --fields=package_id
--query=@json: '{"max":1}'
faspex package recv "my_package_id" --to-folder=.
faspex package recv "my_package_id" --to-folder=. --box=sent
faspex package recv --to-folder=. --link=https://app.example.com/recv_from_user_path
faspex package recv ALL --to-folder=. --once-only=yes --query=@json: '{"max":10}'
```

```

faspex package recv my_pkgid --recipient="*my_faspex_dbx" --to-folder=.
faspex package recv my_pkgid --recipient="*my_faspex_wkg" --to-folder=.
faspex package send --delivery-info=@json: '{"title": "Important files
delivery", "recipients": ["*my_faspex_dbx"]}' testfile.bin
faspex package send --delivery-info=@json: '{"title": "Important files
delivery", "recipients": ["*my_faspex_wkg"]}' testfile.bin
faspex package send --delivery-info=@json: '{"title": "Important files
delivery", "recipients": ["my_email_internal", "my_username"]}' testfile.bin
faspex package send --delivery-info=@json: '{"title": "TIMESTAMP package
remote", "recipients": ["my_email_internal"]}' --remote_source=%name:my_faspex_src sample_source.txt
faspex package send --link=https://app.example.com/send_to_dropbox_path
--delivery-info=@json: '{"title": "Important files delivery"}' testfile.bin
faspex package send --link=https://app.example.com/send_to_user_path
--delivery-info=@json: '{"title": "Important files delivery"}' testfile.bin
faspex source info %name:my_faspex_src --storage=@preset:faspex4_storage
faspex source list
faspex source node %name:my_faspex_src br / --storage=@preset:faspex4_storage
faspex v4 dmembership list
faspex v4 dropbox list
faspex v4 metadata_profile list
faspex v4 user list
faspex v4 wmembership list
faspex v4 workgroup list

```

## Chapter 14

# Plugin: shares: IBM Aspera Shares v1

Aspera Shares supports the "node API" for the file transfer part.

### 14.1 Shares 1 sample commands

```
shares admin group list
shares admin node list
shares admin share list --fields=status,status_message
shares admin share user_permissions 1 list
shares admin user add --type=ldap the_name
shares admin user app_authorizations 1 modify @json: '{"app_login":true}'
shares admin user app_authorizations 1 show
shares admin user import --type=saml @json: '{"id":"the_id","name_id":"the_name"}'
shares admin user list
shares admin user share_permissions 1 list
shares admin user share_permissions 1 show 1
shares files browse /
shares files delete my_shares_upload/testfile.bin
shares files download --to-folder=. my_shares_upload/testfile.bin
shares files download --to-folder=. my_shares_upload/testfile.bin --transfer=httpgw
--transfer-info=@json: '{"url":"https://my_http_gw_fqdn_port/aspera/http-gwy"}'
shares files upload --to-folder=my_shares_upload testfile.bin
shares files upload --to-folder=my_shares_upload testfile.bin --transfer=httpgw
--transfer-info=@json: '{"url":"https://my_http_gw_fqdn_port/aspera/http-gwy"}'
shares health
```

## Chapter 15

# Plugin: console: IBM Aspera Console

### 15.1 Console sample commands

```
console health
console transfer current list
console transfer smart list
console transfer smart sub my_console_smart_id
@json: '{"source":{"paths":["my_console_smart_file"]},"source_type":"user_selected"}
```

## Chapter 16

# Plugin: orchestrator:IBM Aspera Orchestrator

### 16.1 Orchestrator sample commands

```
orchestrator health
orchestrator info
orchestrator plugins
orchestrator processes
orchestrator workflow details my_orch_workflow_id
orchestrator workflow export my_orch_workflow_id
orchestrator workflow inputs my_orch_workflow_id
orchestrator workflow list
orchestrator workflow start my_orch_workflow_id @json: '{"Param":"world !"}'
orchestrator workflow start my_orch_workflow_id @json: '{"Param":"world !"}'
--result=ResultStep:Complete_status_message
orchestrator workflow status ALL
orchestrator workflow status my_orch_workflow_id
```

# Chapter 17

## Plugin: `cos`: IBM Cloud Object Storage

The IBM Cloud Object Storage provides the possibility to execute transfers using FASP. It uses the same transfer service as Aspera on Cloud, called Aspera Transfer Service (ATS). Available ATS regions: <https://status.aspera.io>

There are two possibilities to provide credentials. If you already have the endpoint, apikey and CRN, use the first method. If you don't have credentials but have access to the IBM Cloud console, then use the second method.

### 17.1 Using endpoint, apikey and Resource Instance ID (CRN)

If you have those parameters already, then following options shall be provided:

- bucket bucket name
- endpoint storage endpoint url, e.g. `https://s3.hkg02.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud`
- apikey API Key
- crn resource instance id

For example, let us create a default configuration:

```
ascli conf preset update mycos --bucket=mybucket
--endpoint=https://s3.us-east.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud --apikey=abcdefgh
--crn=crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam-identity::a/xxxxxxx
ascli conf preset set default cos mycos
```

Then, jump to the transfer example.

### 17.2 Using service credential file

If you are the COS administrator and don't have yet the credential: Service credentials are directly created using the IBM cloud Console (web UI). Navigate to:

- → Navigation Menu
- → [Resource List](#)
- → [Storage](#)
- → Select your storage instance
- → Service Credentials
- → New credentials (Leave default role: Writer, no special options)
- → Copy to clipboard

Then save the copied value to a file, e.g. : `$HOME/cos_service_creds.json`

or using the IBM Cloud CLI:

```
ibmcloud resource service-keys
ibmcloud resource service-key _service_key_name_here_ --output JSON|jq
'.[0].credentials'>$HOME/service_creds.json
```

(if you don't have jq installed, extract the structure as follows)

It consists in the following structure:

```
{
  "apikey": "my_api_key_here",
  "cos_hmac_keys": {
    "access_key_id": "my_access_key_here",
    "secret_access_key": "my_secret_here"
  },
  "endpoints": "https://control.cloud-object-storage.cloud.ibm.com/v2/endpoints",
  "iam_apikey_description": "my_description_here",
  "iam_apikey_name": "my_key_name_here",
  "iam_role_crn": "crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Writer",
  "iam_serviceid_crn": "crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam-identity::a/xxxxxxx.....",
  "resource_instance_id": "crn:v1:bluemix:public:cloud-object-storage:global:a/xxxxxxx....."
}
```

The field resource\_instance\_id is for option crn

The field apikey is for option apikey

(If needed: endpoints for regions can be found by querying the endpoints URL.)

The required options for this method are:

- bucket bucket name
- region bucket region, e.g. eu-de
- service\_credentials see below

For example, let us create a default configuration:

```
ascli conf preset update mycos --bucket=laurent
--service-credentials=@val:@json:@file:~/service_creds.json --region=us-south
ascli conf preset set default cos mycos
```

## 17.3 Operations, transfers

Let's assume you created a default configuration from once of the two previous steps (else specify the access options on command lines).

A subset of node plugin operations are supported, basically node API:

```
ascli cos node info
ascli cos node upload 'faux:///sample1G?1g'
```

**Note:** we generate a dummy file sample1G of size 2GB using the faux PVCL (man ascp and section above), but you can of course send a real file by specifying a real file instead.

## 17.4 COS sample commands

```
cos --bucket=my_icos_bucket_name --endpoint=my_icos_bucket_endpoint --apikey=my_icos_bucket_apikey
--crn=my_icos_resource_instance_id node info
cos --bucket=my_icos_bucket_name --region=my_icos_bucket_region
--service-credentials=@json:@file:service_creds.json node info
cos node access_key show self
cos node download testfile.bin --to-folder=.
cos node info
cos node upload testfile.bin
```

# Chapter 18

## IBM Aspera Sync

An interface for the `async` utility is provided in the following plugins:

- `server sync`
- `node sync`
- `aoc files sync` (uses `node`)
- `shares files sync` (uses `node`)

The main advantage over the `async` command line when using `server` is the possibility to use a configuration file, using standard options of `ascli`.

In this case, some of the `sync` parameters are filled by the related plugin using transfer spec parameters (e.g. including token).

**Note:** All `sync` commands require an `async` enabled license and availability of the `async` executable (and `asynccadmin`).

Two JSON syntax are supported for option `sync_info`.

### 18.1 `async` JSON: API format

It is the same payload as specified on the option `--conf` of `async` or in node API `/asyncs`. This is the preferred syntax and allows a single session definition. But there is no progress output nor error messages.

Documentation on Async node API can be found on [IBM Developer Portal](#).

### 18.2 `async` JSON: options mapping

`ascli` defines a JSON equivalent to regular `asyncoptions`. It is based on a JSON representation of `async` command line options. It allows definition of multiple sync sessions in a single command, although usually only one sync session is defined.



# Chapter 19

## Plugin: preview: Preview generator for AoC

The `preview` generates thumbnails (office, images, video) and video previews on storage for use primarily in the Aspera on Cloud application. It uses the **node API** of Aspera HSTS and requires use of Access Keys and its **storage root**. Several parameters can be used to tune several aspects:

- Methods for detection of new files needing generation
- Methods for generation of video preview
- Parameters for video handling

### 19.1 Aspera Server configuration

Specify the previews folder as shown in:

[https://ibmaspera.com/help/admin/organization/installing\\_the\\_preview\\_maker](https://ibmaspera.com/help/admin/organization/installing_the_preview_maker)

By default, the `preview` plugin expects previews to be generated in a folder named `previews` located in the storage root. On the transfer server execute:

```
PATH=/opt/aspera/bin:$PATH
```

```
asconfigurator -x "server;preview_dir,previews"
asnodeadmin --reload
```

**Note:** the configuration `preview_dir` is *relative* to the storage root, no need leading or trailing `/`. In general just set the value to `previews`

If another folder is configured on the HSTS, then specify it to `ascli` using the option `previews_folder`.

The HSTS node API limits any preview file to a parameter: `max_request_file_create_size_kb` (1 KB is 1024 bytes). This size is internally capped to  $1 < 2^4$  Bytes (16777216), i.e. 16384 KBytes.

To change this parameter in `aspera.conf`, use `asconfigurator`. To display the value, use `asuserdata`:

```
asuserdata -a | grep max_request_file_create_size_kb
```

```
max_request_file_create_size_kb: "1024"
```

```
asconfigurator -x "server; max_request_file_create_size_kb,16384"
```

If you use a value different than 16777216, then specify it using option `max_size`.

**Note:** the HSTS parameter (`max_request_file_create_size_kb`) is in **kiloBytes** while the generator parameter is in **Bytes** (factor of 1024).

### 19.2 External tools: Linux

`ascli` requires the following external tools available in the `PATH`:

- ImageMagick : convert composite
- OptiPNG : optipng
- FFmpeg : ffmpeg ffprobe
- Libreoffice : libreoffice

Here shown on Redhat/CentOS.

Other OSes should work as well, but are not tested.

To check if all tools are found properly, execute:

```
ascli preview check
```

### 19.2.1 Image: ImageMagick and optipng

```
dnf install -y ImageMagick optipng
```

You may also install ghostscript which adds fonts to ImageMagick. Available fonts, used to generate png for text, can be listed with `magick identify -list font`. Prefer ImageMagick version `>=7`.

More info on ImageMagick at <https://imagemagick.org/>

### 19.2.2 Video: FFmpeg

The easiest method is to download and install the latest released version of ffmpeg with static libraries from <https://johnvansickle.com/ffmpeg/>

```
curl -s https://johnvansickle.com/ffmpeg/releases/ffmpeg-release-amd64-static.tar.xz | (mkdir -p /opt
&& cd /opt && rm -f ffmpeg /usr/bin/{ffmpeg,ffprobe} && rm -fr ffmpeg-*--amd64-static && tar xJvf -
&& ln -s ffmpeg-* ffmpeg && ln -s /opt/ffmpeg/{ffmpeg,ffprobe} /usr/bin)
```

### 19.2.3 Office: Unoconv and Libreoffice

If you don't want to have preview for office documents or if it is too complex you can skip office document preview generation by using option: `--skip-types=office`

The generation of preview is based on the use of unoconv and libreoffice

- CentOS 8

```
dnf install unoconv
```

- Amazon Linux

```
amazon-linux-extras enable libreoffice
yum clean metadata
yum install libreoffice-core libreoffice-calc libreoffice-opensymbol-fonts libreoffice-ure
libreoffice-writer libreoffice-pyuno libreoffice-impress
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/unoconv/unoconv/master/unoconv
mv unoconv /usr/bin
chmod a+x /usr/bin/unoconv
```

## 19.3 Configuration

The preview generator should be executed as a non-user. When using object storage, any user can be used, but when using local storage it is usually better to use the user `xfer`, as uploaded files are under this identity: this ensures proper access rights. (we will assume this)

Like any `ascli` commands, parameters can be passed on command line or using a configuration **option preset**. The configuration file must be created with the same user used to run so that it is properly used on runtime.

The `xfer` user has a special protected shell: `aspshell`, so in order to update the configuration, and when changing identity, specify an alternate shell. E.g.:

```
su -s /bin/bash - xfer
```

```
ascli config preset update mypreviewconf --url=https://localhost:9092 --username=my_access_key  
--password=my_secret --skip-types=office --lock-port=12346
```

```
ascli config preset set default preview mypreviewconf
```

Here we assume that Office file generation is disabled, else remove this option. `lock_port` prevents concurrent execution of generation when using a scheduler.

One can check if the access key is well configured using:

```
ascli -Ppreviewconf node browse /
```

This shall list the contents of the storage root of the access key.

## 19.4 Options for generated files

When generating preview files, some options are provided by default. Some values for the options can be modified on command line. For video preview, the whole set of options can be overridden with option `reencode_ffmpeg`: it is a Hash with two keys: `in` and `out`, each is an array of strings with the native options to `ffmpeg`.

## 19.5 Execution

`ascli` intentionally supports only a **one shot** mode (no infinite loop) in order to avoid having a hanging process or using too many resources (calling REST api too quickly during the scan or event method). It needs to be run on a regular basis to create or update preview files. For that use your best reliable scheduler, see [Scheduler](#).

Typically, for **Access key** access, the system/transfer is `xfer`. So, in order to be consistent have generate the appropriate access rights, the generation process should be run as user `xfer`.

Lets do a one shot test, using the configuration previously created:

```
su -s /bin/bash - xfer
```

```
ascli preview scan --overwrite=always
```

When the preview generator is first executed it will create a file: `.aspera_access_key` in the previews folder which contains the access key used. On subsequent run it reads this file and check that previews are generated for the same access key, else it fails. This is to prevent clash of different access keys using the same root.

## 19.6 Configuration for Execution in scheduler

Details are provided in section [Scheduler](#).

Shorter commands can be specified if a configuration preset was created as shown previously.

For example the timeout value can be differentiated depending on the option: event versus scan:

```
case "$*" in *trev*) tmout=10m ;; *) tmout=30m ;; esac
```

## 19.7 Candidate detection for creation or update (or deletion)

`ascli` generates preview files using those commands:

- `trevnts` : only recently uploaded files will be tested (transfer events)
- `events` : only recently uploaded files will be tested (file events: not working)
- `scan` : recursively scan all files under the access key's "storage root"
- `test` : test using a local file

Once candidate are selected, once candidates are selected, a preview is always generated if it does not exist already, else if a preview already exist, it will be generated using one of three values for the `overwrite` option:

- `always` : preview is always generated, even if it already exists and is newer than original
- `never` : preview is generated only if it does not exist already
- `mtime` : preview is generated only if the original file is newer than the existing

Deletion of preview for deleted source files: not implemented yet (TODO).

If the `scan` or `events` detection method is used, then the option : `skip_folders` can be used to skip some folders. It expects a list of path relative to the storage root (docroot) starting with slash, use the `@json:` notation, example:

```
ascli preview scan --skip-folders=@json: '["/not_here"] '
```

The option `folder_reset_cache` forces the node service to refresh folder contents using various methods.

When scanning the option `query` has the same behavior as for the `node access_keys do self find` command.

Refer to that section for details.

## 19.8 Preview File types

Two types of preview can be generated:

- `png`: thumbnail
- `mp4`: video preview (only for video)

Use option `skip_format` to skip generation of a format.

## 19.9 Supported input Files types

The preview generator supports rendering of those file categories:

- `image`
- `pdf`
- `plaintext`
- `office`
- `video`

To avoid generation for some categories, specify a list using option `skip_types`.

Each category has a specific rendering method to produce the `png` thumbnail.

The `mp4` video preview file is only for category `video`

File type is primarily based on file extension detected by the node API and translated into a mime type returned by the node API.

## 19.10 mimemagic

By default, the Mime type used for conversion is the one returned by the node API, based on file name extension.

It is also possible to detect the mime type using option `mimemagic`. To use it, set option `mimemagic` to `yes`: `--mimemagic=yes`.

This requires to manually install the `mimemagic` gem: `gem install mimemagic`.

In this case the `preview` command will first analyze the file content using `mimemagic`, and if no match, will try by extension.

If the `mimemagic` gem complains about missing mime info file:

- any OS:
  - Examine the error message
  - Download the file: [freedesktop.org.xml.in](http://freedesktop.org.xml.in)
  - move and rename this file to one of the locations expected by `mimemagic` as specified in the error message

- Windows:

- Download the file: [freedesktop.org.xml.in](https://freedesktop.org.xml.in)
- Place this file in the root of Ruby (or elsewhere): C:\RubyVv-x64\freedesktop.org.xml.in
- Set a global variable using SystemPropertiesAdvanced.exe or using cmd (replace Vv with version) to the exact path of this file:

```
SETX FREEDESKTOP_MIME_TYPES_PATH C:\RubyVv-x64\freedesktop.org.xml.in
```

- Close the cmd and restart a new one if needed to get refreshed env vars

- Linux RHEL 8+:

```
dnf install shared-mime-info
```

- macOS:

```
brew install shared-mime-info
```

## 19.11 Generation: Read source files and write preview

Standard open source tools are used to create thumbnails and video previews. Those tools require that original files are accessible in the local file system and also write generated files on the local file system. `ascli` provides 2 ways to read and write files with the option: `file_access`

If the preview generator is run on a system that has direct access to the file system, then the value `local` can be used. In this case, no transfer happen, source files are directly read from the storage, and preview files are directly written to the storage.

If the preview generator does not have access to files on the file system (it is remote, no mount, or is an object storage), then the original file is first downloaded, then the result is uploaded, use method `remote`.

## 19.12 Preview sample commands

```
preview check --skip-types=office
preview scan --scan-id=1 --skip-types=office --log-level=info --file-access=remote
--ts=@json: '{"target_rate_kbps":1000000}'
preview scan --skip-types=office --log-level=info
preview test --case=test mp4 my_file_mxf --video-conversion=blend --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test mp4 my_file_mxf --video-conversion=clips --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test mp4 my_file_mxf --video-conversion=reencode --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test png my_file_dcm --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test png my_file_docx --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test png my_file_mxf --video-png-conv=animated --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test png my_file_mxf --video-png-conv=fixed --log-level=debug
preview test --case=test png my_file_pdf --log-level=debug
preview trevents --once-only=yes --skip-types=office --log-level=info
```

## Chapter 20

# SMTP for email notifications

ascli can send email, for that setup SMTP configuration. This is done with option `smtp`.

The `smtp` option is a hash table (extended value) with the following fields:

field	default	example	description
server	-	smtp.gmail.com	SMTP server address
tls	true	true	enable STARTTLS (port 587)
ssl	false	false	enable TLS (port 465)
port	587 or 465 or 25	587	port for service
domain	domain of server	gmail.com	email domain of user
username	-	john@example.com	user to authenticate on SMTP server, leave empty for open auth.
password	-	my_password_here	password for above username
from_email	username if defined	johnny@example.com	address used if receiver replies
from_name	same as email	John Wayne	display name of sender

### 20.1 Example of configuration

```
ascli config preset set smtp_google server smtp.google.com
ascli config preset set smtp_google username john@gmail.com
ascli config preset set smtp_google password my_password_here
```

or

```
ascli config preset init smtp_google
@json: '{"server": "smtp.google.com", "username": "john@gmail.com", "password": "my_password_here"}'
```

or

```
ascli config preset update smtp_google --server=smtp.google.com --username=john@gmail.com
--password=my_password_here
```

Set this configuration as global default, for instance:

```
ascli config preset set cli_default smtp @val:@preset:smtp_google
ascli config preset set default config cli_default
```

### 20.2 Email templates

Sent emails are built using a template that uses the [ERB](#) syntax.

The template is the full SMTP message, including headers.

The following variables are defined by default:

- `from_name`

- from\_email
- to

Other variables are defined depending on context.

## 20.3 Test

Check settings with `smtp_settings` command. Send test email with `email_test`.

```
ascli config --smtp=@preset:smtp_google smtp
ascli config --smtp=@preset:smtp_google email --notif-to=sample.dest@example.com
```

## 20.4 Notifications for transfer status

An e-mail notification can be sent upon transfer success and failure (one email per transfer job, one job being possibly multi session, and possibly after retry).

To activate, use option `notif_to`.

A default e-mail template is used, but it can be overridden with option `notif_template`.

The environment provided contains the following additional variables:

- subject
- body
- global\_transfer\_status
- ts

Example of template:

```
From: <%=from_name%> <<%=from_email%>>
To: <<%=to%>>
Subject: <%=subject%>
```

```
Transfer is: <%=global_transfer_status%>
```

# Chapter 21

## Tool: `asession`

This gem comes with a second executable tool providing a simplified standardized interface to start a FASP session: `asession`.

It aims at simplifying the startup of a FASP session from a programmatic stand point as formatting a *transfer-spec* is:

- common to Aspera Node API (HTTP POST /ops/transfer)
- common to Aspera Connect API (browser javascript startTransfer)
- easy to generate by using any third party language specific JSON library

Hopefully, IBM integrates this directly in `ascp`, and this tool is made redundant.

This makes it easy to integrate with any language provided that one can spawn a sub process, write to its STDIN, read from STDOUT, generate and parse JSON.

`ascli` expect one single argument: a *transfer-spec*.

If no argument is provided, it assumes a value of: `@json:@stdin:`, i.e. a JSON formatted *transfer-spec* on stdin.

**Note:** If JSON is the format, specify `@json:` to tell `ascli` to decode the hash using JSON syntax.

During execution, it generates all low level events, one per line, in JSON format on stdout.

There are special "extended" *transfer-spec* parameters supported by `asession`:

- `EX_loglevel` to change log level of `ascli`
- `EX_file_list_folder` to set the folder used to store (exclusively, because of garbage collection) generated file lists.  
By default it is `[system tmp folder]/[username]_asession_filelists`

**Note:** In addition, many "EX\_" *transfer-spec* parameters are supported for the *direct* transfer agent (used by `asession`), refer to section *transfer-spec*.

### 21.1 Comparison of interfaces

feature/tool	<code>asession</code>	<code>ascp</code>
language integration	any	any
required additional components to <code>ascp</code>	RubyAspera	-
startup	JSON on stdin(standard APIs:JSON.generateProcess.spawn)	command line arguments
events	JSON on stdout	none by default or needed
platforms	any with Ruby and <code>ascp</code>	any with <code>ascp</code> (and SD)

### 21.2 Simple session

Create a file `session.json` with:



```
{
  "remote_host": "demo.asperasoft.com",
  "remote_user": "asperaweb",
  "ssh_port": 33001,
  "remote_password": "my_password_here",
  "direction": "receive",
  "destination_root": "./test.dir",
  "paths": [{"source": "/aspera-test-dir-tiny/200KB.1"}],
  "resume_level": "none"
}
```

Then start the session:

```
asession < session.json
```

## 21.3 Asynchronous commands and Persistent session

`asession` also supports asynchronous commands (on the management port). Instead of the traditional text protocol as described in `ascp` manual, the format for commands is: one single line per command, formatted in JSON, where parameters shall be "snake" style, for example: `LongParameter -> long_parameter`

This is particularly useful for a persistent session ( with the *transfer-spec* parameter: `"keepalive":true` )

```
asession
{"remote_host": "demo.asperasoft.com", "ssh_port": 33001, "remote_user": "asperaweb", "remote_password": "my_password_here", "direction": "receive", "destination_root": ".", "keepalive": true, "resume_level": "none"}
{"type": "START", "source": "/aspera-test-dir-tiny/200KB.2"}
{"type": "DONE"}
```

(events from FASP are not shown in above example. They would appear after each command)

## 21.4 Example of language wrapper

Nodejs: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/aspera>

## 21.5 Help

```
asession -h
```

USAGE

```
asession
```

```
asession -h|--help
```

```
asession <transfer spec extended value>
```

If no argument is provided, default will be used: `@json:@stdin`

`-h`, `--help` display this message

`<transfer spec extended value>` a JSON value for `transfer_spec`, using the prefix: `@json:`

The value can be either:

the JSON description itself, e.g. `@json: '{"xx": "yy", ...}'`

`@json:@stdin`, if the JSON is provided from `stdin`

`@json:@file:<path>`, if the JSON is provided from a file

Asynchronous commands can be provided on `STDIN`, examples:

```
{
  "type": "START",
  "source": "/aspera-test-dir-tiny/200KB.2"
}
```

```
{
  "type": "START",
  "source": "xx",
  "destination": "yy"
}
```

```
{
  "type": "DONE"
}
```

Note: debug information can be placed on `STDERR`, using the `"EX_loglevel"` parameter in transfer spec (`debug=0`)

EXAMPLES

```
asession @json: '{"remote_host": "demo.asperasoft.com", "remote_user": "asperaweb", "ssh_port": 33001, "remote_password": "demoaspera", "direction": "receive", "destination_root": "./test.dir", "paths": [{"source": "/aspera-test-dir-tiny/200KB.1"}]}'
echo '{"remote_host": "...}' | asession @json:@stdin
```

# Chapter 22

## Hot folder

### 22.1 Requirements

`ascli` maybe used as a simple hot folder engine. A hot folder being defined as a tool that:

- locally (or remotely) detects new files in a top folder
- send detected files to a remote (respectively, local) repository
- only sends new files, do not re-send already sent files
- optionally: sends only files that are not still "growing"
- optionally: after transfer of files, deletes or moves to an archive

In addition: the detection should be made "continuously" or on specific time/date.

### 22.2 Setup procedure

The general idea is to rely on :

- existing `ascp` features for detection and transfer
- take advantage of `ascli` configuration capabilities and server side knowledge
- the OS scheduler for reliability and continuous operation

#### 22.2.1 `ascp` features

Interesting `ascp` features are found in its arguments: (see `ascp` manual):

- `ascp` already takes care of sending only **new** files: option `-k 1,2,3 (resume_policy)`
- `ascp` has some options to remove or move files after transfer: `--remove-after-transfer`, `--move-after-transfer`, `--remove-empty-directories` (`remove_after_transfer`, `move_after_transfer`, `remove_empty_directories`)
- `ascp` has an option to send only files not modified since the last X seconds: `--exclude-newer-than`, `--exclude-older-than` (`exclude_newer_than`, `exclude_older_than`)
- `--src-base (src_base)` if top level folder name shall not be created on destination

**Note:** `ascli` takes transfer parameters exclusively as a *transfer-spec*, with `ts` option.

**Note:** Most, but not all, native `ascp` arguments are available as standard *transfer-spec* parameters.

**Note:** Only for the *direct* transfer agent (not others, like `connect` or `node`), native `ascp` arguments can be provided with parameter `ascp_args` of option `transfer_info` .

#### 22.2.2 server side and configuration

Virtually any transfer on a "repository" on a regular basis might emulate a hot folder.

**Note:** file detection is not based on events (`inotify`, etc...), but on a simple folder scan on source side.

**Note:** parameters may be saved in a *option preset* and used with `-P`.

### 22.2.3 Scheduling

Once `ascli` parameters are defined, run the command using the OS native scheduler, e.g. every minutes, or 5 minutes, etc... Refer to section [Scheduler](#). (on use of option `lock_port`)

## 22.3 Example: upload hot folder

```
ascli server upload source_hot --to-folder=/Upload/target_hot --lock-port=12345
--ts=@json: '{"remove_after_transfer":true,"remove_empty_directories":true,"exclude_newer_than":-8,
"src_base":"source_hot"}'
```

The local folder (here, relative path: `source_hot`) is sent (upload) to an aspera server. Source files are deleted after transfer. Growing files will be sent only once they don't grow anymore (based on an 8-second cool-off period). If a transfer takes more than the execution period, then the subsequent execution is skipped (`lock_port`) preventing multiple concurrent runs.

## 22.4 Example: unidirectional synchronization (upload) to server

```
ascli server upload source_sync --to-folder=/Upload/target_sync --lock-port=12345
--ts=@json: '{"resume_policy":"sparse_csum","exclude_newer_than":-8,"src_base":"source_sync"}'
```

This can also be used with other folder-based applications: Aspera on Cloud, Shares, Node:

## 22.5 Example: unidirectional synchronization (download) from Aspera on Cloud Files

```
ascli aoc files download . --to-folder=. --lock-port=12345 --progress=none --display=data \
--ts=@json: '{"resume_policy":"sparse_csum","target_rate_kbps":50000,"exclude_newer_than":-8,
"delete_before_transfer":true}'
```

**Note:** option `delete_before_transfer` will delete files locally, if they are not present on remote side.

**Note:** options `progress` and `display` limit output for headless operation (e.g. cron job)

## Chapter 23

# Health check and Nagios

Most plugin provide a `health` command that will check the health status of the application. Example:

```
ascli console health
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| status | component | message |
+-----+-----+-----+
| ok      | console api | accessible |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Typically, the health check uses the REST API of the application with the following exception: the `server` plugin allows checking health by:

- issuing a transfer to the server
- checking web app status with `asctl all:status`
- checking daemons process status

`ascli` can be called by Nagios to check the health status of an Aspera server. The output can be made compatible to Nagios with option `--format=nagios`:

```
ascli server health transfer --to-folder=/Upload --format=nagios --progress=none
```

```
OK - [transfer:ok]
```

```
ascli server health asctl status --cmd_prefix='sudo ' --format=nagios
```

```
OK - [NP:running, MySQL:running, Mongrels:running, Background:running, DS:running, DB:running,
Email:running, Apache:running]
```

## Chapter 24

# Ruby Module: Aspera

Main components:

- Aspera generic classes for REST and OAuth
- `Aspera::Fasp`: starting and monitoring transfers. It can be considered as a FASPManger class for Ruby.
- `Aspera::Cli`: `ascli`.

Working examples can be found in repo: <https://github.com/laurent-martin/aspera-api-examples> in Ruby examples.

## Chapter 25

# Changes (Release notes)

See [CHANGELOG.md](#)

# Chapter 26

## History

When I joined Aspera, there was only one CLI: `ascp`, which is the implementation of the FASP protocol, but there was no CLI to access the various existing products (Server, Faspex, Shares). Once, Serban (founder) provided a shell script able to create a Faspex Package using Faspex REST API. Since all products relate to file transfers using FASP (`ascp`), I thought it would be interesting to have a unified CLI for transfers using FASP. Also, because there was already the `ascp` tool, I thought of an extended tool : `eascp.pl` which was accepting all `ascp` options for transfer but was also able to transfer to Faspex and Shares (destination was a kind of URI for the applications).

There were a few pitfalls:

- `ascli` was written in the aging `perl` language while most Aspera web application products (but the Transfer Server) are written in `ruby`.
- `ascli` was only for transfers, but not able to call other products APIs

So, it evolved into `ascli`:

- portable: works on platforms supporting `ruby` (and `ascp`)
- easy to install with the `gem` utility
- supports transfers with multiple **Transfer Agents**, that's why transfer parameters moved from `ascp` command line to ***transfer-spec*** (more reliable , more standard)
- `ruby` is consistent with other Aspera products

Over the time, a supported command line tool `aspera` was developed in C++, it was later on deprecated. It had the advantage of being relatively easy to installed, as a single executable (well, still using `ascp`), but it was too limited IMHO, and lacked a lot of the features of this CLI.

Enjoy a coffee on me:

```
ascli conf coffee
ascli conf coffee --ui=text
```

# Chapter 27

## Common problems

### 27.1 Error: "Remote host is not who we expected"

Cause: `ascp >= 4.x` checks fingerprint of highest server host key, including ECDSA. `ascp < 4.0` (3.9.6 and earlier) support only to RSA level (and ignore ECDSA presented by server). `aspera.conf` supports a single fingerprint.

Workaround on client side: To ignore the certificate (SSH fingerprint) add option on client side (this option can also be added permanently to the config file):

```
--ts=@json: '{"sshfp":null}'
```

Workaround on server side: Either remove the fingerprint from `aspera.conf`, or keep only RSA host keys in `sshd_config`.

References: ES-1944 in release notes of 4.1 and to [HSTS admin manual section "Configuring Transfer Server Authentication With a Host-Key Fingerprint"](#).

### 27.2 Error "can't find header files for ruby"

Some Ruby gems dependencies require compilation of native parts (C). This also requires Ruby header files. If Ruby was installed as a Linux Packages, then also install Ruby development package: `ruby-dev` or `ruby-devel`, depending on distribution.

### 27.3 ED25519 key not supported

ED25519 keys are deactivated since version 0.9.24 so this type of key will just be ignored.

Without this deactivation, if such key was present the following error was generated:

```
OpenSSH keys only supported if ED25519 is available
```

Which meant that you do not have Ruby support for ED25519 SSH keys. You may either install the suggested Gems, or remove your `ed25519` key from your `.ssh` folder to solve the issue.