           File Transfer Protocol HASH Command for Cryptographic Hashes
                        draft-ietf-ftpext2-hash-03

Abstract

   The File Transfer Protocol does not offer any method to verify the
   integrity of a transferred file, nor can two files be compared
   against each other without actually transferring them first.
   Cryptographic hashes are a possible solution to this problem. In the
   past, several attempts have been made to add commands to obtain
   checksums and hashes, however none have been formally specified,
   leading to non-interoperability and confusion. To solve these
   issues, this document specifies a new FTP command to be used by
   clients to request cryptographic hashes of files.

Editorial Note (To be removed by RFC Editor)

   Discussion of this draft should take place on the FTPEXT2 working
   group mailing list (ftpext@ietf.org). The current issues list is at
   <http://trac.tools.ietf.org/wg/ftpext2/trac/report/1> and related
   documents (including fancy diffs) can be found at
   <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/ftpext2/>.

   The changes in this draft are summarized in Appendix C.

Status of this Memo

   This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the
   provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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   Drafts is at http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

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   material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

   This Internet-Draft will expire on September 28, 2012.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

The File Transfer Protocol [RFC0959] does not offer any method to
verify the integrity of a transferred file, nor can two files be
compared against each other without actually transferring them first.
Cryptographic hashes are a possible solution to this problem. In the
past, several attempts have been made to add commands to obtain
checksums and hashes, however none have been formally specified,
leading to non-interoperability and confusion. (See Appendix B for
more information). To solve these issues, this document specifies a
new FTP command to be used by clients to request cryptographic hashes
of files. HTTP has a similar feature named Instance Digests
[RFC3230] which allows a client to request the cryptographic hash of
a file.

1.1. Example

Example of HASH client request:

    C> HASH filename.ext

Server response to HASH command by client with Positive Completion
code, the currently selected HASH algorithm, a byte range including
the start point and end point of the file that was hashed, the
requested hash of the file, and the pathname of the file:

    S> 213 SHA-1 0-255 80bc95fd391772fa61c91ed68567f09... filename.ext

Note: In some examples, the number of characters returned for the
hash of a file has been shortened for line length reasons. These end
in "...".

2. Document Conventions

This specification describes conformance of File Transfer Protocol
Extension for cryptographic hashes.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT",
"SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this
document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14, [RFC2119], as
scoped to those conformance targets.

This document also uses notation defined in STD 9, [RFC0959]. In
particular, the terms or commands "reply", "user", "file", "FTP
commands", "user-PI" (user protocol interpreter), "server-FTP
process", "server-PI", "mode", "Image type", "Stream transfer mode",
"type", "STOR", "RETR", and "ASCII", are all used here as defined

there. The term "pathname" is used as defined in Section 2.2 of
   [RFC3659].

   In the examples of FTP dialogs presented in this document, lines that
   begin "C> " were sent over the control connection from the user-PI to
   the server-PI, and lines that begin "S> " were sent over the control
   connection from the server-PI to the user-PI. In all cases, the
   prefixes shown above, including the one space, have been added for
   the purposes of this document, and are not a part of the data
   exchanged between client and server.

   Syntax required is defined using the Augmented BNF defined in
   [RFC5234].

2.1. Basic Tokens

   This document imports the core definitions given in Appendix B of
   [RFC5234]. There definitions will be found for basic ABNF elements
   like ALPHA, DIGIT, SP, etc. To that, the following term is added for
   use in this document.

      TCHAR = VCHAR / SP / HTAB   ; visible plus white space

   The VCHAR (from [RFC5234]) and TCHAR rules give basic character types
   from varying sub-sets of the ASCII character set for use in various
   commands and responses.

   Note that in ABNF, string literals are case insensitive. That
   convention is preserved in this document, and implies that FTP
   commands and parameters that are added by this specification have
   values that can be represented in any case. That is, "HASH" is the
   same as "hash", "Hash", "HaSh", etc., and "ftp.example.com" is the
   same as "Ftp.Example.Com", "fTp.eXample.cOm", etc.

2.2. Server Replies

   Section 4.2 of [RFC0959] defines the format and meaning of replies by
   the server-PI to FTP commands from the user-PI. Those reply
   conventions are used here without change.

      error-response = error-code SP *TCHAR CRLF
      error-code   = ("4" / "5") 2DIGIT

   Implementers should note that the ABNF syntax (which was not used in
   [RFC0959]) used in this document, and other FTP related documents,
   sometimes shows replies using the one line format. Unless otherwise

   explicitly stated, that is not intended to imply that multi-line
   responses are not permitted. Implementers should assume that, unless
   stated to the contrary, any reply to any FTP command (including QUIT)
   can be of the multi-line format described in [RFC0959].

   Throughout this document, replies will be identified by the three
   digit code that is their first element. Thus the term "500 reply"
   means a reply from the server-PI using the three digit code "500".

3. The HASH Command (HASH)

   A new command "HASH" is added to the FTP command set to allow the
   client to request the cryptographic hash of a file from a server-FTP
   process.

   The syntax for the HASH command is:

      hash-command = "HASH" SP <pathname>

   As with all FTP commands, the "HASH" command word is case
   independent, and MAY be specified in any character case desired.

   The HASH command keyword MUST be followed by a single space (ASCII
   32) followed by the pathname.

   The pathname argument should reference the same file as other file
   based commands such as STOR or RETR which the same argument would
   reference. The pathname argument MUST represent a file path, not a
   directory path.

   The text returned in response to the HASH command MUST be:

   hash-response = hash-ok / error-response
   hash-ok   = "213" SP hashname SP start-point "-" end-point SP filehash
SP <pathname> CRLF
   hashname   = 1*(hchar)
   start-point   = 1*DIGIT
   end-point   = 1*DIGIT
   filehash   = 1*HEXDIGIT
   hchar   = ALPHA / DIGIT / "-" / "_" / "/" / "." / ","

   The <start-point> and <end-point> make up the byte range of the file
   that has been hashed, and MUST be included.

   All hash values MUST be encoded in lowercase hexadecimal format.

The HASH command uses the currently selected hash algorithm. The
currently selected hash algorithm can be determined with FEAT or OPTS
HASH, and changed with OPTS HASH.

The HASH command is meant to be used for files transmitted in Image
type mode (TYPE I) and Stream transfer mode (MODE S). The returned
hash MUST be calculated as if a client were to download the full file
using TYPE I and MODE S and were to calculate the hash on the
received octet data. In other words, if a client were to download a
full file using TYPE I and MODE S and were to calculate the hash on
the received octet data, it would be identical to the hash returned
by HASH.

Depending on multiple conditions, the final server response to a HASH
command could take long time, so a server could output a "213-" line
every 5-10 seconds to avoid the connection being idle and silent.

3.1. FEAT Command Response for HASH Command

When replying to the FEAT command [RFC2389], a server-FTP process
that supports the HASH command MUST include a feature line indicating
that the HASH command is supported, along with a list of all
supported hash algorithms in a semicolon separated list. The hash
algorithm that is currently selected MUST be marked with an asterisk.
The order of hash algorithms is insignificant. This command word is
case insensitive, and MAY be sent in any mixture of upper or lower
case, however it SHOULD be sent in upper case. That is, the response
SHOULD be:

      C> FEAT
      S> 211-Extensions supported:
      S> ...
      S> HASH SHA-256;SHA-512;SHA-1*;MD5
      S> ...
      S> 211 END

The ellipses indicate place holders where other features may be
included, and are not required. The one-space indentation of the
feature lines is mandatory [RFC2389].

The IANA registry named "Hash Function Textual Names" defines values
for hash algorithms. Hash names SHOULD be presented in uppercase,
but comparisons should be case-insensitive, e.g. MD5, md5, Md5 are
all the same.

```
    hash-feat = SP "HASH" SP hashlist CRLF
    hashlist  = 1*( hashname ["*"] ";" )
    hashname  = 1*( hchar )
    hchar     = ALPHA / DIGIT / "-" / "_" / "/" / "." / ","
```

3.2. OPTS Parameters for HASH

To query the current hash algorithm and to change it, the OPTS
command as defined in [RFC2389] is used with HASH as the first
argument.

If no second argument is passed, OPTS HASH simply returns the
currently selected hash algorithm.

```
    C> OPTS HASH
    S> 200 SHA-1
```

To change the algorithm, a valid hash algorithm MUST be given as
second argument. A list of valid hash algorithms is available via
the FEAT command. If the command is successful, all future calls to
HASH until the next successful OPTS HASH command or until the session
is reinitialized (REIN) will use the selected hash algorithm.

```
    C> OPTS HASH SHA-512
    S> 200 SHA-512
```

Requesting unknown or unsupported algorithms produces an error
response.

```
    C> OPTS HASH CRC-37
    S> 501 Unknown algorithm, current selection not changed
```

The syntax for OPTS HASH:

```
    hashopts-cmd      = "OPTS HASH" [ SP hashname ] CRLF
    hashopts-response = hashopts-ok / error-response
    hashopts-ok       = "200" SP hashname CRLF
```

3.3. Partial File Hashes with RANG

Full files are always hashed by default.

Partial file hashes, as opposed to full file hashes, are available by
selecting a byte range with the RANG command [draft-bryan-ftp-range]

   and then performing the HASH command. To reset the byte range and
   request the HASH of the full file, "RANG 1 0" is issued.

   Since the server can always reject a HASH request, it can opt to
   reject partial hashes if it decides that is the correct behavior.

3.4. User-PI usage of HASH

   The user-PI issues the FEAT command to query the server-PI about
   which algorithm is currently selected. This also reveals the other
   algorithms that the server supports. In this example, the SHA-1
   algorithm is currently selected, as indicated by the asterisk.

```
      C> FEAT
      S> 211-Extensions supported:
      S>  ...
      S>  HASH SHA-256;SHA-512;SHA-1*;MD5
      S>  ...
      S> 211 END
```

   OPTS HASH is an alternative method for the user-PI to query the
   server-PI about which algorithm is currently selected.

```
      C> OPTS HASH
      S> 200 SHA-1
```

   In this example, we wish to select SHA-256, a different algorithm.

```
      C> OPTS HASH SHA-256
      S> 200 SHA-256
```

   The user-PI requests a byte range of 0-49 with the RANG command, then
   immediately followed by a request of the cryptographic hash of a file
   with HASH command. Server-PI replies with the Positive Completion
   code, the currently selected HASH algorithm, the byte range, the
   requested hash of the file, and the pathname of the file.

```
      C> RANG 0 49
      C> HASH filename.ext
      S> 213-
      S> 213 SHA-256 0-49 169cd22282da7f147cb491e559e9dd... filename.ext
```

   Here, no RANG command is issued before HASH, so by default the whole
   file is hashed. The user-PI requests the cryptographic hash of a

   file with HASH command. Server-PI replies with the Positive
   Completion code, the currently selected HASH algorithm, the requested
   hash of the file, and the pathname of the file.

      C> HASH filename.ext
      S> 213-
      S> 213 SHA-256 0-99 f0ad929cd259957e160ea442eb8098... filename.ext

   Client downloads file. Client hashes the downloaded file and
   compares its hash to the hash obtained from the server. The HASH
   command could also be used to verify that an uploaded file has the
   same hash as the local file.

3.5. HASH Command Errors

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 450 reply if the server is busy,
   e.g. already hashing other files yet inviting the client to retry in
   the future.

   Where the HASH command is unrecognized or there is a syntax error in
   parameters or arguments, a 500 or 501 reply can be sent by the
   server-PI, as specified in [RFC0959].

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 501 reply to the OPTS HASH command
   if the user-PI has requested an unknown or unsupported algorithm.

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 550 reply if the HASH command is
   used on a file that can not be found.

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 551 reply if the server-PI can not
   calculate the hash of a file because it is unable to deliver the file
   with TYPE I and MODE S.

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 552 reply if the user is not
   allowed to use the HASH command.

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 553 reply if the user requests the
   HASH of a directory, which is not allowed.

   The server-PI SHOULD reply with a 556 reply if the HASH command is
   used on a file that cannot be processed for policy reasons. (For
   example, if the file size exceeds the server's hashing policy.)

4. IANA Considerations

   This new command is added to the "FTP Commands and Extensions"

registry created by [RFC5797].

Command Name: HASH

Description: Cryptographic Hash of a file

FEAT String: HASH

Command Type: Service execution

Conformance Requirements: Optional

Reference: This specification

5. Implementation Requirements

All conforming implementations MUST at least support the SHA-1
algorithm [FIPS-180-3]. Implementations SHOULD NOT make any
algorithm the default that is known to be weaker than SHA-1. Support
for any additional algorithms is OPTIONAL.

6. Security Considerations

The server MUST only allow the HASH command to be processable for
files which the logged in user has a right to access.

Implementing the HASH command may impose a considerable load on the
server, which could lead to denial-of-service attacks. Servers have,
however, implemented this for many years, without significant
reported difficulties. On an affected server a malicious user could,
for example, continuously send HASH commands over multiple
connections and thus consume most of the FTP server's resources,
leaving little room for other operations. To mitigate this risk, a
server MAY cache the calculated hashes so that the hash of a file is
only calculated once even if multiple hash requests are sent for that
file, provided it updates or invalidates the cached hash when the
content of the corresponding file changes. A server may refuse to
process a HASH command for many reasons, one of which may be a
suspected denial-of-service attack. A client MUST be able to
understand that refusal to process HASH commands may be transient (if
indicated by a 450 response) and MAY be honoured later if the server
so decides. A client MUST allow that a HASH command might take a
reasonably long time to complete.

Server operators might wish to allow the HASH command but restrict
its use to certain files, for example, if the file size exceeds the

server's hashing policy. A client MUST be able to understand that
refusal to process HASH commands may be permanent (if indicated by a
556 response) and will not be honoured later.

In addition, the HASH command can be used to draw conclusions about
the contents of a file. If the hash of a file on some server matches
the hash of some known file, then both files are likely identical.
By uploading a file, running HASH against it and running HASH against
another file location, the client could infer some filesystem
deployment information (e.g. that there is a logical link between a
pair of directories in the tree). This is probably not an issue if
the user has access to both branches of the directory tree, but there
is the possibility that this information is exposable. To prevent
this scenario it suffices to limit use of the HASH command to users
who uploaded the file or would already be able to download the file.

This mechanism simply allows the FTP protocol to expose HASH values
of files, using the currently chosen mechanism, accessible to the
server by the client. The suitability or otherwise of a specific
hash algorithm for a specific purpose is an implementation decision.

7. References

7.1. Normative References

[FIPS-180-3]
           National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST),
           "Secure Hash Standard (SHS)", FIPS PUB 180-3,
           October 2008.

[RFC0959] Postel, J. and J. Reynolds, "File Transfer Protocol",
           STD 9, RFC 0959, October 1985.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate
           Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.

[RFC2389] Hethmon, P. and R. Elz, "Feature negotiation mechanism for
           the File Transfer Protocol", RFC 2389, August 1998.

[RFC3659] Hethmon, P., "Extensions to FTP", RFC 3659, March 2007.

[RFC5234] Crocker, D. and P. Overell, "Augmented BNF for Syntax
           Specifications: ABNF", STD 68, RFC 5234, January 2008.

[draft-bryan-ftp-range]
           Bryan, A., Tsujikawa, T., and D. Stenberg, "File Transfer
           Protocol RANG Command for Byte Ranges",

draft-bryan-ftp-range-04 (work in progress).

7.2. Informative References

[RFC3230] Mogul, J. and A. Van Hoff, "Instance Digests in HTTP",
           RFC 3230, January 2002.

[RFC5797] Klensin, J. and A. Hoenes, "FTP Command and Extension
           Registry", RFC 5797, March 2010.

[draft-twine-ftpmd5]
           Twine, J., "The MD5 and MMD5 FTP Command Extensions",
           draft-twine-ftpmd5-00 (work in progress), May 2002.

Appendix A. Acknowledgements and Contributors

This document is a product of the FTPEXT2 working group of the IETF.

Thanks to John C. Klensin, Alfred Hoenes, James Twine, Robert
McMurray, Mathias Berchtold, Tatsuhiro Tsujikawa, Paul Ford-
Hutchinson, and Robert Oslin.

Portions of [RFC3659] were wholly reused in this document.

Appendix B. List of Non-standard Cryptographic Hash or Checksum
              Commands and Implementations

[[to be removed by the RFC editor before publication as an RFC.]]

A number of similar checksum or hash commands exist, but are not
formally specified, leading to non-interoperability and confusion.
The commands, any specifications, and relevant details:

o CKSM: GridFTP v2 Protocol Description
   http://www.ogf.org/documents/GFD.47.pdf Usage: OPTS CKSM
   <algorithm> CRLF. Supports ADLER32, MD5, CRC32.
o MD5/MMD5: Expired Internet Draft [draft-twine-ftpmd5] from 2002.
   Usage: MD5 <filepath> Algorithm specific command. Response codes:
   251 positive completion, 500 Command Not Recognized, 502 Command
   Not Implemented, 504 Command Not Implemented for the Specified
   Argument.
o SITE CHECKSUM: Usage: SITE check_login SP CHECKSUM SP pathname
   CRLF. Supports CRC32 and MD5.
o SITE SHOHASH: Usage: site shohash [filename]. Supports MD5.
   Response codes: 200 positive completion.

o XCRC: By GlobalSCAPE in 2001. http://help.globalscape.com/help/
   secureserver2/File_Integrity_Checking.htm Usage: XCRC <filename>
   SP EP. SP is starting point and EP is ending point in bytes and
   are optional parameters. Algorithm specific command. Response
   codes: 250 positive completion, 450 Requested file action not
   taken. (File is busy), 550 Requested action not taken. (File not
   found, no read permission, SP or EP not correct).
o XMD5: XMD5 <filename> SP EP. Similar to XCRC. Algorithm specific
   command.
o XSHA, XSHA1, XSHA256, XSHA512: Usage similar to XCRC, although
   SP/EP usage unknown. Algorithm specific commands.

An incomplete list of FTP clients and servers that have implemented
these commands:

o Akamai NetStorage (supports SITE CHKHSH/SITE SHOHASH) p17-18
     http://pigdogslow.dyndns.org/NetStorage_UserGuide.pdf
o Apache Ftp Server (supports MD5/MMD5 from draft-twine-ftpmd5)
     http://cwiki.apache.org/FTPSERVER/documentation.html
o Backup4all Pro (supports XCRC)
o Backup to FTP (supports XCRC)
o BlackMoon FTP Server (supports XCRC)
     http://www.blackmoonftpserver.com/portal/readmore/features.html
o C.P.A. Secure (supports XCRC)
     http://www.cpasecure.com/CPASecureVsSecureFTP.html
o Cerberus FTP server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1, XSHA256, XSHA512)
     http://www.softpedia.com/progChangelog/
     Cerberus-FTP-Server-Changelog-1904.html
o Core FTP Pro (supports XCRC)
o Cross FTP Server (supports MD5/MMD5)
o FileCOPA FTP Server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1)
     http://www.filecopa-ftpserver.com/features.html
o File Watchdogs FTP Server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1, XSHA256,
   XSHA512)
     http://www.filewatchdogs.com/ftpsitehosting/help/15559.htm
o FireFTP (supports XMD5, XSHA1)
     http://fireftp.mozdev.org/features.html
o FTP Daemon (supports SITE CHECKMETHOD/SITE CHECKSUM)
     http://www.pro-bono-publico.de/projects/ftpd.html
o FTP Voyager (supports XCRC) http://www.ftpvoyager.com/XCRC.asp
o Gene6 FTP Server
     http://www.g6ftpserver.com/en/information#features
o GlobalSCAPE's Secure FTP Server / EFT Server / CuteFTP clients
   (supports XCRC)
o Globus FTP client / Globus Toolkit(supports CKSM) http://
     www.globus.org/toolkit/releasenotes/3.2.0/gridftp_notes.html

o   GoldenGate FTP (Ftp Full Java Server) (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1)
o   IceWarp FTP Server http://www.icewarp.com/products/ftp_server/
o   ICS FTP client (supports XCRC, XMD5)
    http://www.magsys.co.uk/delphi/magics.asp
o   ioFTPD (supports XCRC)
o   JAFS (supports XCRC and MD5)
    http://www.sbbi.net/site/jafs/features.html
o   Kellerman FTP (supports XCRC)
    http://sharptoolbox.com/tools/kellerman-ftp
o   Limagito FTP server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1)
    http://www.limagito.com/file-mover-features.html
o   Lobster IntegrationServer (supports XCRC, XSHA1, XMD5; all with SP
    and EP).
o   MOVEit DMZ (supports XSHA1)
o   Nofeel FTP server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1)
    http://www.nftpserver.com/history.php
o   Null FTP (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA)
    http://www.sharewareconnection.com/null-ftp-client-pro.htm
o   Orenosv FTP Client (supports XCRC, XMD5)
    http://www.orenosv.com/orenosv/ftpcli_en.html
o   ProFTPD module mod_digest (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1, SHA256)
    http://www.smartftp.com/oss/proftpd/mod_digest.html
o   PSFTPd Secure FTP Server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA)
    http://www.psftp.de/psftpd_fo.php
o   Quick 'n Easy FTP Server (supports XCRC) http://
    www.pablosoftwaresolutions.com/html/
    quick__n_easy_ftp_server_pro.html
o   RaidenFTPD32 FTP server (supports XCRC, XMD5)
o   Robo-FTP Server (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA1)
    http://kb.robo-ftp.com/change_log/show/61
o   SyncBackPro and SyncBackSE (supports XCRC)
    http://www.2brightsparks.com/syncback/sbpro-changes.html
o   Secure FTP Factory (supports XCRC)
o   Serv-U FTP Server (supports XCRC) http://www.serv-u.com/help/
    serv_u_help/additional_ftp_commands_supported_by_serv_u.htm
o   SmartFTP client (supports XCRC, XMD5, XSHA, CKSM)
    http://www.smartftp.com/features/
o   Starksoft Ftp Component for .NET / Mono (supports XCRC, XMD5,
    XSHA1) http://www.starksoft.com/prod_ftp.html
o   Titan FTP Server (supports XCRC)
o   Turbo FTP (supports XCRC)
o   WISE-FTP (supports XCRC) http://www.wise-ftp.com/news/
o   WS_FTP client / server (supports XSHA1, server also XMD5, XSHA1,
    XSHA256, XSHA512) http://ipswitchft.custhelp.com/app/answers/
    detail/a_id/671/kw/xmd5/r_id/166/sno/1
o   wuftpd (supports SITE CHECKMETHOD/SITE CHECKSUM)

   o wzdFTPd (supports XCRC, XMD5)
      http://www.wzdftpd.net/wiki/index.php/Commands
   o Zalman FTP Client (supports XCRC)
      http://www.zalmansoftware.com/download.html
   o zFTPServer

Appendix C. Document History

   [[to be removed by the RFC editor before publication as an RFC.]]

   Known issues concerning this draft:
   o Should HASH use "MLSx style" responses? S> 213 Hash.SHA-
      1=80bc95fd3...;Range=0-199; filename.ext

   draft-ietf-ftpext2-hash-03 : March 27, 2012
   o Editorial nits.

   draft-ietf-ftpext2-hash-02 : July 28, 2011
   o Refinements.

   draft-ietf-ftpext2-hash-01 : February 1, 2011
   o Partial file hashes with RANG command. Mandatory byte range in
      response. "213-" to avoid timeout.

   draft-ietf-ftpext2-hash-00 : November 24, 2010
   o FTPEXT2 Working Group.

   draft-bryan-ftp-hash-08 : October 25, 2010.
   o New server reply 556: Servers that allow HASH but restrict its use
      to certain files.

   draft-bryan-ftp-hash-07 : August 5, 2010.
   o Clarify that HASH is only for files, not directories.

   draft-bryan-ftp-hash-06 : July 9, 2010.
   o Change server reply format.

   draft-bryan-ftp-hash-05 : June 29, 2010.
   o Add Basic Tokens and Server Replies subsections from RFC 3659.

   draft-bryan-ftp-hash-04 : June 11, 2010.
   o User-PI usage and command errors sections updated.

   draft-bryan-ftp-hash-03 : May 21, 2010.
   o List of non-standard checksum and hash commands and their
      implementations.

draft-bryan-ftp-hash-02 : April 16, 2010.
o Error codes section.

draft-bryan-ftp-hash-01 : April 7, 2010.
o Changing HASH algorithm with OPTS.
o Reference RFC 5797 and add IANA Considerations section.
o Informative Reference to expired Internet Draft
   (draft-twine-ftpmd5) which attempted to address this issue (it
   only supported one hash, MD5).

draft-bryan-ftp-hash-00 : October 19, 2009.
o Initial draft.

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