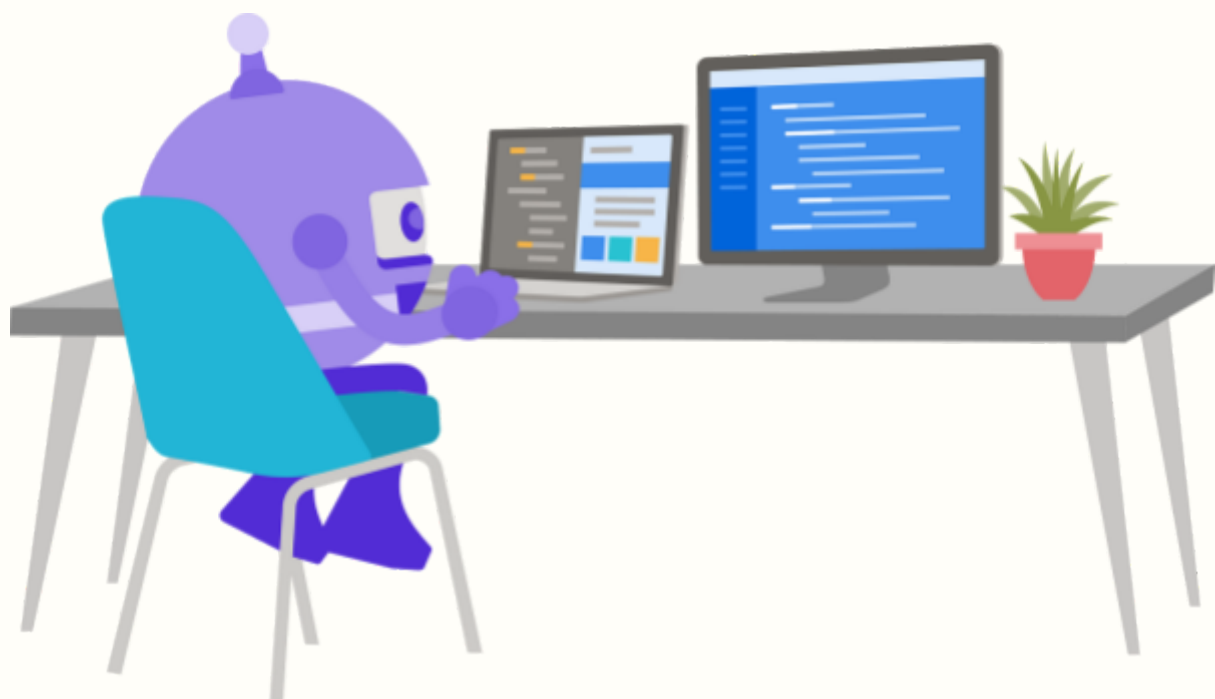


# Servidor FTP



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## Objetivos

- Manejar el servicio FTP.
- Instalar vsftpd

## Información básica/preparación

Este laboratorio se llevará a cabo individualmente con la ayuda de uno de tus compañeros en las partes que se te indique.

Se necesitan los siguientes recursos:

- Una computadora con Linux Ubuntu
- Al menos una computadora con Windows

## Desarrollo

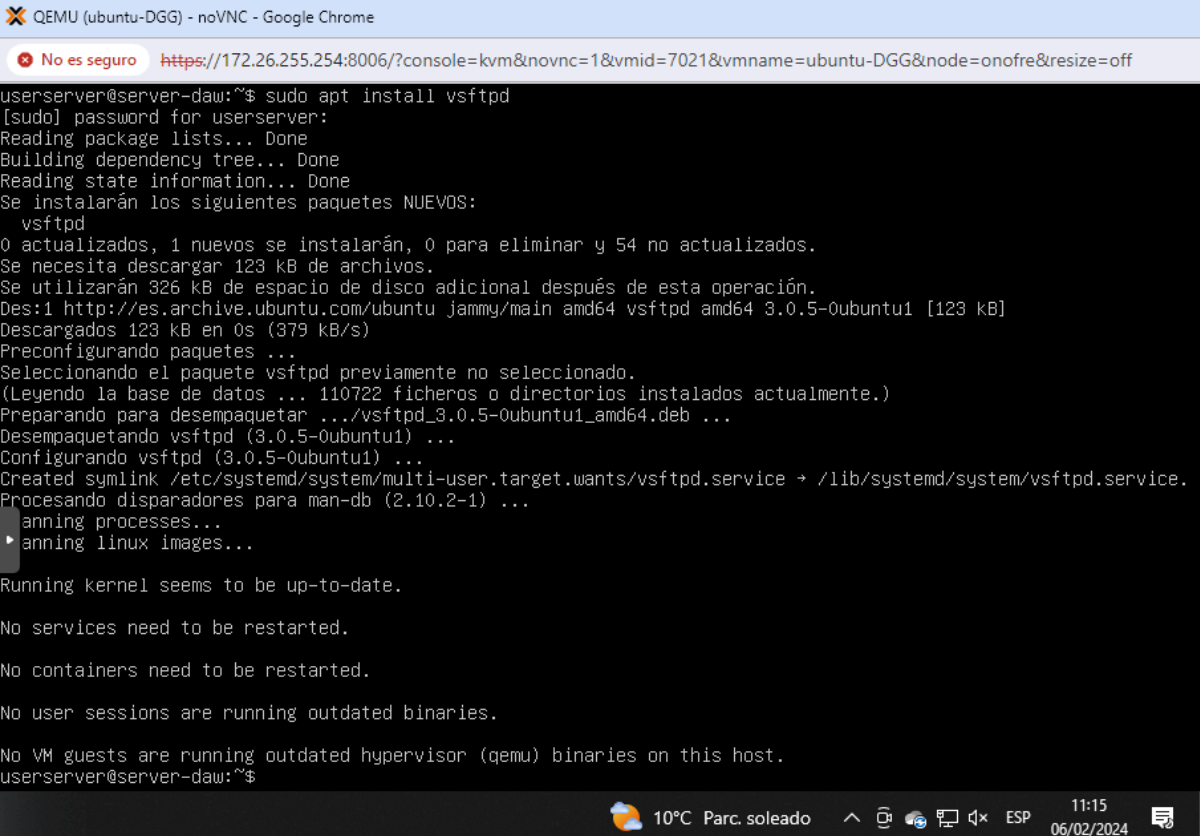
Documenta la instalación y la configuración en un documento del tipo How-To.

## Paso 1: Instalar vsftpd

Instalar el servidor vsftpd de Linux.

Para instalarlo usaremos

```
$sudo apt install vsftpd
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "QEMU (ubuntu-DGG) - noVNC - Google Chrome". The address bar displays a URL: <https://172.26.255.254:8006/?console=kvm&novnc=1&vmid=7021&vmname=ubuntu-DGG&node=onofre&resize=off>. The terminal output shows the command `sudo apt install vsftpd` being executed. The output indicates that the package lists are read, the dependency tree is built, and the state information is read. It then shows that 1 new package will be installed, requiring 123 kB of space. The package `vsftpd` is downloaded from the Ubuntu archive. The installation process includes creating a symlink for the service and processing the man-db database. The terminal concludes with messages indicating that no services need to be restarted and no user sessions are running outdated binaries.

```
userserver@server-daw:~$ sudo apt install vsftpd
[sudo] password for userserver:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes NUEVOS:
  vsftpd
0 actualizados, 1 nuevos se instalarán, 0 para eliminar y 54 no actualizados.
Se necesita descargar 123 kB de archivos.
Se utilizarán 326 kB de espacio de disco adicional después de esta operación.
Des:1 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 vsftpd amd64 3.0.5-0ubuntu1 [123 kB]
Descargados 123 kB en 0s (379 kB/s)
Preconfigurando paquetes ...
Seleccionando el paquete vsftpd previamente no seleccionado.
(Leyendo la base de datos ... 110722 ficheros o directorios instalados actualmente.)
Preparando para desempaquetar .../vsftpd_3.0.5-0ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Desempaquetando vsftpd (3.0.5-0ubuntu1) ...
Configurando vsftpd (3.0.5-0ubuntu1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/vsftpd.service → /lib/systemd/system/vsftpd.service.
Procesando disparadores para man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
  anning processes...
  anning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

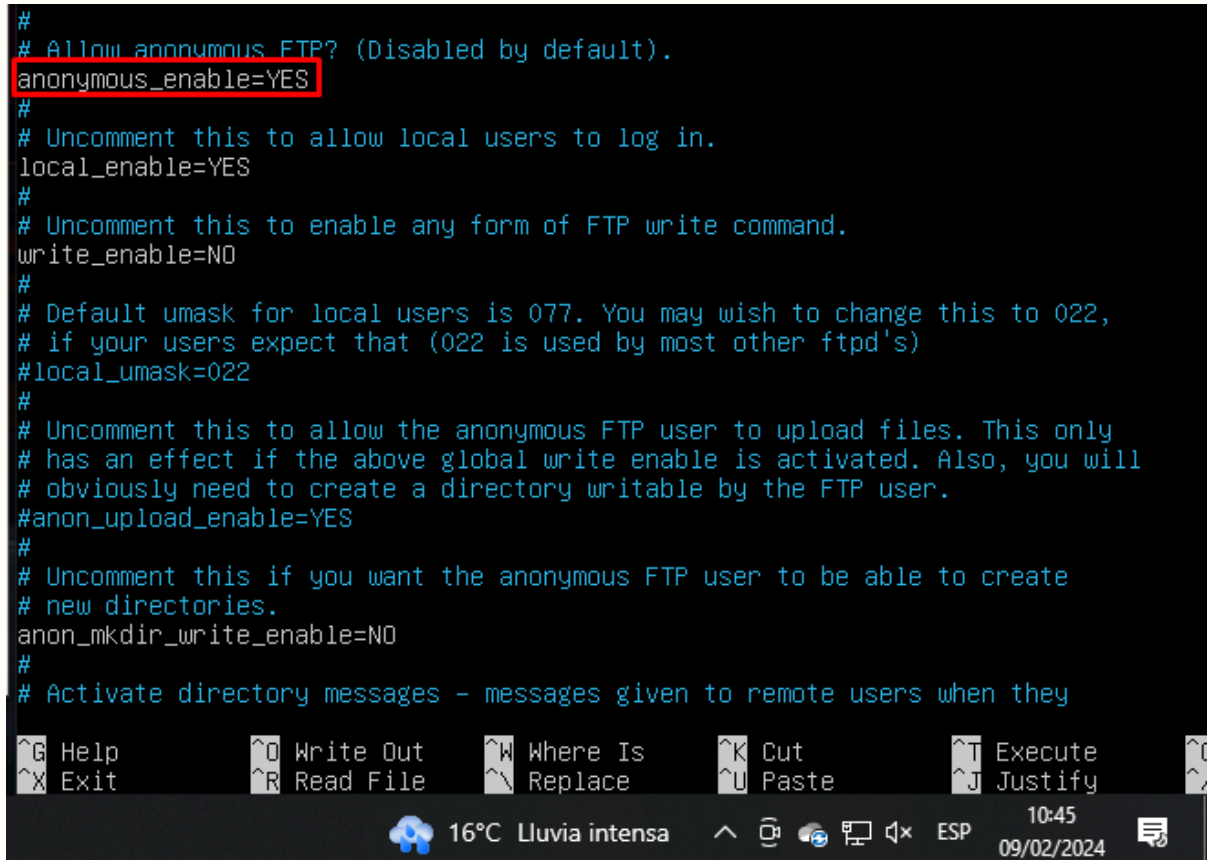
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
userserver@server-daw:~$
```

## Paso 2: Usuarios anónimos

Sólo serán admitidas la entrada de usuarios anónimos.

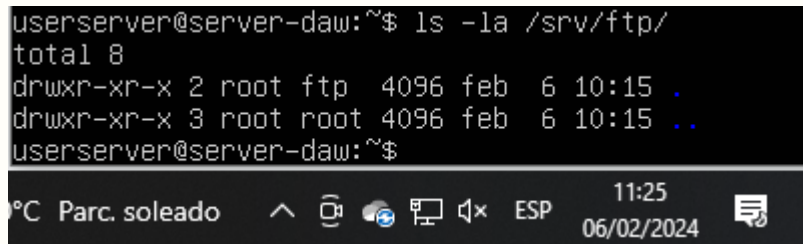
```
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=NO
#
# Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022,
# if your users expect that (022 is used by most other ftpd's)
#local_umask=022
#
# Uncomment this to allow the anonymous FTP user to upload files. This only
# has an effect if the above global write enable is activated. Also, you will
# obviously need to create a directory writable by the FTP user.
#anon_upload_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this if you want the anonymous FTP user to be able to create
# new directories.
anon_mkdir_write_enable=NO
#
# Activate directory messages - messages given to remote users when they
```



## Paso 3: Directorio FTP

El directorio de FTP será `/srv/ftp`.

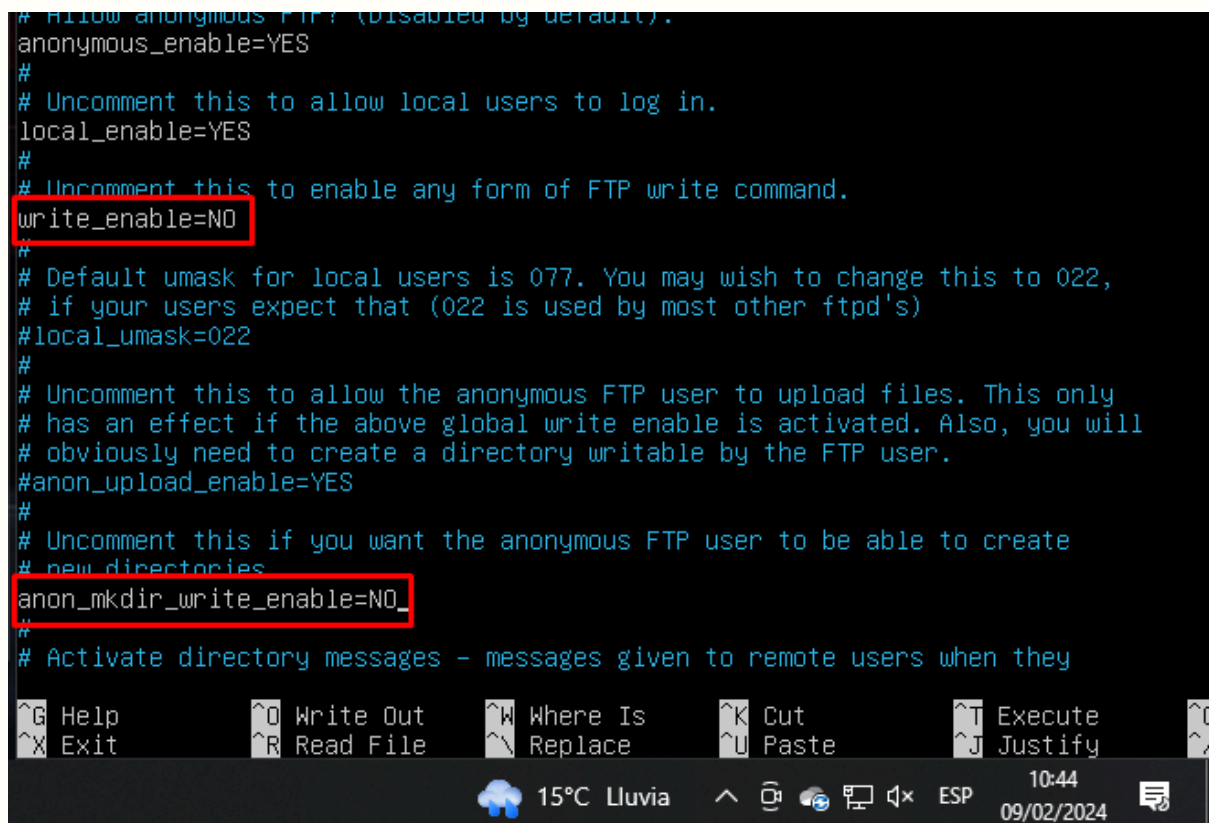
```
userserver@server-daw:~$ ls -la /srv/ftp/
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root ftp  4096 feb  6 10:15 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 feb  6 10:15 ..
userserver@server-daw:~$
```



## Paso 4: Ficheros

Sólo se podrán leer y bajarse los ficheros, no se podrán modificar la estructura de directorios ni subir ficheros al servidor.

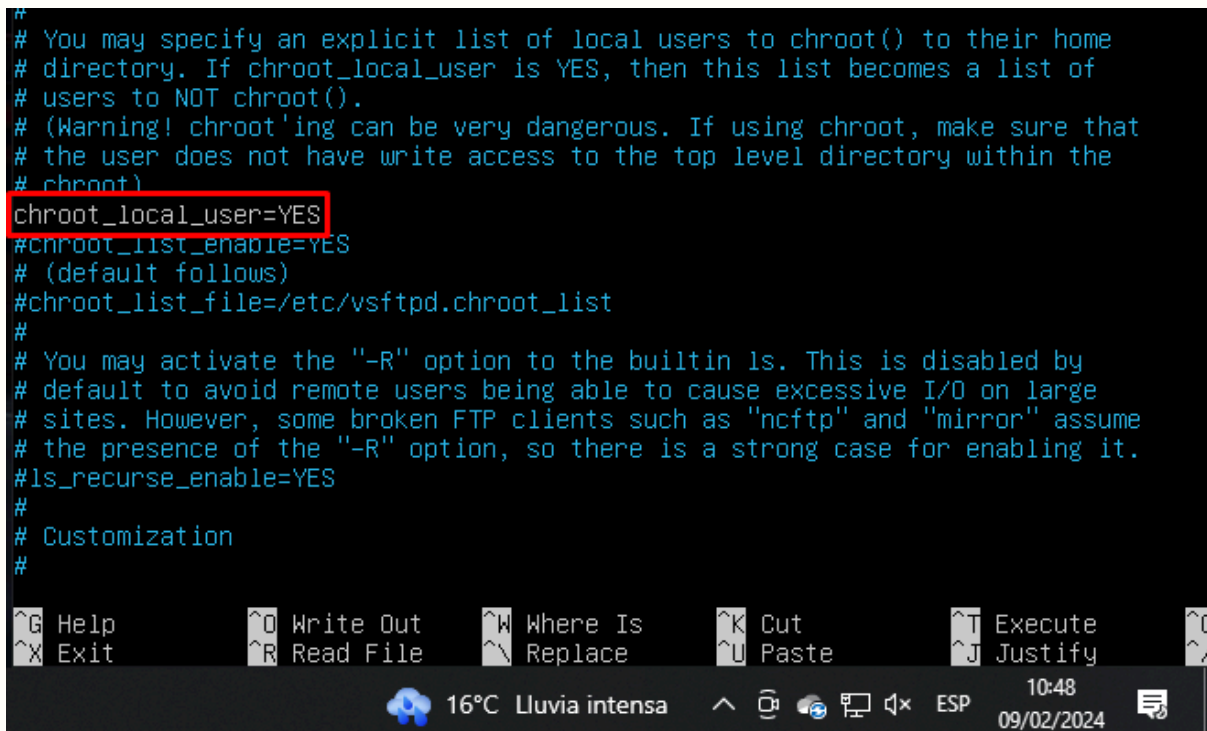
```
# Allow anonymous FTP? (disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=NO
#
# Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022,
# if your users expect that (022 is used by most other ftpd's)
#local_umask=022
#
# Uncomment this to allow the anonymous FTP user to upload files. This only
# has an effect if the above global write enable is activated. Also, you will
# obviously need to create a directory writable by the FTP user.
#anon_upload_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this if you want the anonymous FTP user to be able to create
# new directories
anon_mkdir_write_enable=NO
#
# Activate directory messages - messages given to remote users when they
```



## Paso 5: Navegación por la estructura de directorios

Los usuarios no podrán navegar fuera del directorio asignado al servidor FTP.

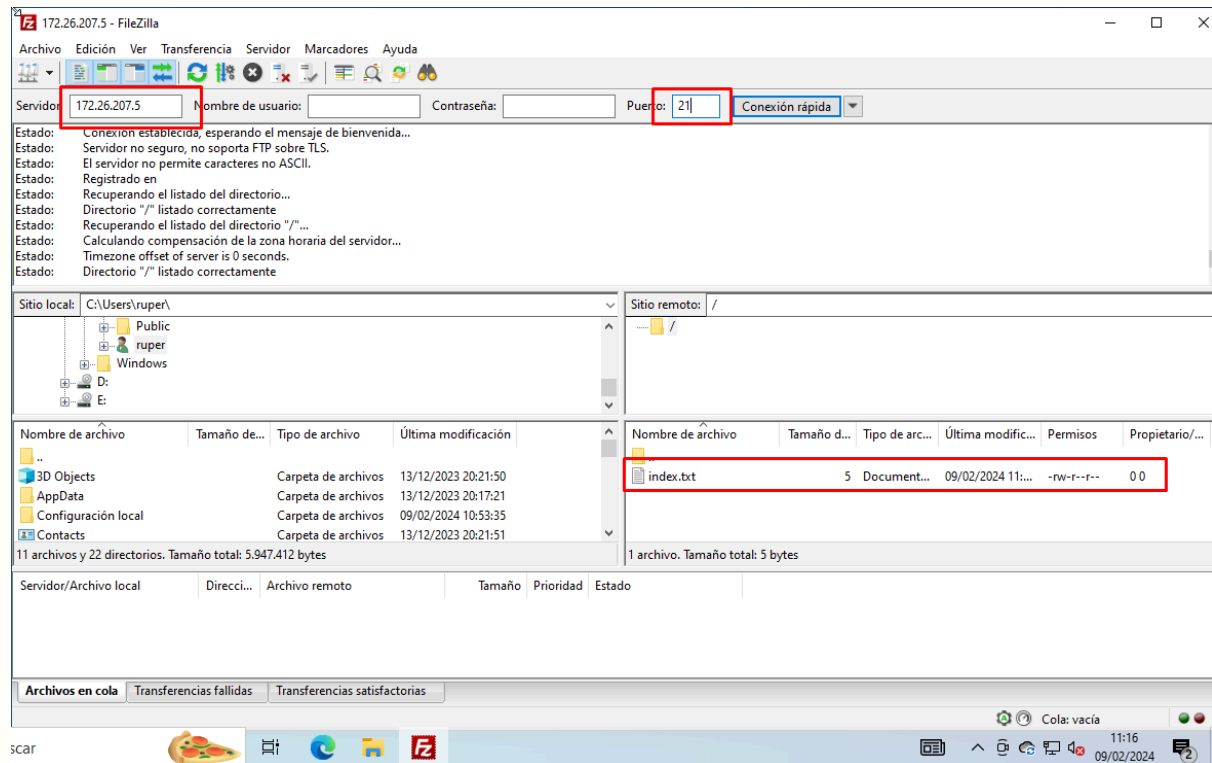
```
#
# You may specify an explicit list of local users to chroot() to their home
# directory. If chroot_local_user is YES, then this list becomes a list of
# users to NOT chroot().
# (Warning! chroot'ing can be very dangerous. If using chroot, make sure that
# the user does not have write access to the top level directory within the
# chroot)
chroot_local_user=YES
#chroot_list_enable=YES
# (default follows)
#chroot_list_file=/etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
#
# You may activate the "-R" option to the builtin ls. This is disabled by
# default to avoid remote users being able to cause excessive I/O on large
# sites. However, some broken FTP clients such as "ncftp" and "mirror" assume
# the presence of the "-R" option, so there is a strong case for enabling it.
#ls_recurse_enable=YES
#
# Customization
#
```



## Paso 6: Comprobar funcionamiento

Comprueba el correcto funcionamiento de la configuración dada.

Entraremos en filezilla y dentro pondremos la IP de nuestra máquina y el puerto, sin usuario ni contraseña. Haremos esta para acceder a la ruta de usuario anónimo:





Nos daremos cuenta de que si ingresamos con un usuario nos dará un error:

