### **FTP**

## 一 实验目的

通过远程查看 FTP 服务器的配置文件,了解 FTP 服务器的配置内容;然后通过抓包软件分析 FTP 传输交互的整个流程。

## 二 预备知识

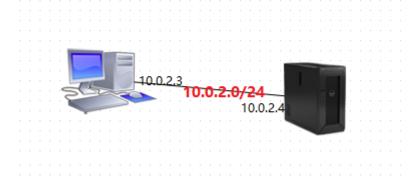
文件传输协议 FTP(File Transfer Protocol)是因特网中使用最广泛的文件传输协议。FTP 使用交互式的访问,允许客户指定文件的类型和格式(如指明是否使用 ASCII 码),并允许文件具有存取权限(如访问文件的用户必须经过授权,并输入有效的口令)。

FTP 屏蔽了各计算机系统的细节,因而适合在异构网络中任意计算机之间传送文件。FTP 只提供文件传送的一些基本服务,它使用 TCP 可靠地运输服务,FTP 主要功能是减小或消除 在不同系统下处理文件的不兼容性。

FTP 控制连接在整个会话期间都保持打开,只用来发送连接/传送请求。当客户进程向服务器发送连接请求时,寻找连接服务器进程的熟知端口 21,同时还要告诉服务器进程自己的另一个端口号码,用于建立数据传送连接。接着,服务器进程用自己传送数据的熟知端口 20 与客户进程所提供的端口号码建立数据传送连接,FTP 使用了 2 个不同的端口号,所以数据连接和控制连接不会混乱。

# 三 实验环境

在右上方的实验拓扑图中选择"FTP",点击连线配置子网网段(10.0.2.0/24),实验拓扑如下图所示:



然后点击提交实验,等待资源分配成功后,点击图标按全屏访问即可进入设备。

# 四 实验步骤

#### 1. 配置 FTP

我们首先进入 PC, 打开桌面的 Putty, SSH 登录到 10.0.2.4(账号: centos 密码: centos)。输入命令 cat /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf 来查看 ftp 配置文件的相关信息:

```
[rioot@localhost ~]# cat /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
 Example config file /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
# The default compiled in settings are fairly paranoid. This
# loosens things up a bit, to make the ftp daemon more usabl
 Please see vsftpd.conf.5 for all compiled in defaults.
# READ THIS: This example file is NOT an exhaustive list of
 Please read the vsftpd.conf.5 manual page to get a full ide
 capabilities.
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you co
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=YES
```

```
其中相关配置的意义为:
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you comment this out).
anonymous enable=YES 允许匿名用户登录
 # Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES 允许系统用户名登录
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write enable=YES 允许使用任何可以修改文件系统的 FTP 的指令
# 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 本地用户新增档案的权限
# 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 允许匿名用户上传文件
 # Uncomment this if you want the anonymous FTP user to be able to create
 # new directories.
 #anon_mkdir_write_enable=YES 允许匿名用户创建新目录
 # Activate directory messages - messages given to remote users when they
 # go into a certain directory.
```

```
dirmessage_enable=YES 允许为目录配置显示信息,显示每个目录下面的 message_file 文件的
内容
    # Activate logging of uploads/downloads.
    xferlog enable=YES 开启日记功能
    # Make sure PORT transfer connections originate from port 20 (ftp-data).
    connect_from_port_20=YES 使用标准的 20 端口来连接 ftp
    #
    # If you want, you can arrange for uploaded anonymous files to be owned by
    # a different user. Note! Using "root" for uploaded files is not
    # recommended!
    #chown uploads=YES 所有匿名上传的文件的所属用户将会被更改成 chown_username
    #chown username=whoever 匿名上传文件所属用户名
    #
    # You may override where the log file goes if you like. The default is shown
    # below.
    #xferlog_file=/var/log/vsftpd.log 日志文件位置
    # If you want, you can have your log file in standard ftpd xferlog format
    xferlog_std_format=YES 使用标准格式
    # You may change the default value for timing out an idle session.
    #idle_session_timeout=600 空闲连接超时
    # You may change the default value for timing out a data connection.
    #data connection timeout=120 数据传输超时
    # It is recommended that you define on your system a unique user which the
    # ftp server can use as a totally isolated and unprivileged user.
    #nopriv user=ftpsecure 当服务器运行于最底层时使用的用户名
    # Enable this and the server will recognise asynchronous ABOR requests. Not
    # recommended for security (the code is non-trivial). Not enabling it,
    # however, may confuse older FTP clients.
    #async abor enable=YES 允许使用\"async ABOR\"命令,一般不用,容易出问题
```

```
#
    # By default the server will pretend to allow ASCII mode but in fact ignore
    # the request. Turn on the below options to have the server actually do ASCII
    # mangling on files when in ASCII mode.
    # Beware that on some FTP servers, ASCII support allows a denial of service
    # attack (DoS) via the command "SIZE /big/file" in ASCII mode. vsftpd
    # predicted this attack and has always been safe, reporting the size of the
    # raw file.
    # ASCII mangling is a horrible feature of the protocol.
    #ascii_upload_enable=YES 管控是否可用 ASCII 模式上传。默认值为 NO
    #ascii download enable=YES 管控是否可用 ASCII 模式下载。默认值为 NO
    # You may fully customise the login banner string:
    #ftpd_banner=Welcome to blah FTP service. login 时显示欢迎信息.如果设置了 banner_file
则此设置无效
    #
    # You may specify a file of disallowed anonymous e-mail addresses. Apparently
    # useful for combatting certain DoS attacks.
    #deny_email_enable=YES 如果匿名用户需要密码,那么使用 banned_email_file 里面的电子
邮件地址的用户不能登录
    # (default follows)
    #banned email file=/etc/vsftpd/banned emails 禁止使用匿名用户登陆时作为密码的电子
邮件地址
    # 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().
    #chroot_list_enable=YES 如果启动这项功能,则所有列在 chroot_list_file 中的使用者不能更
改根目录
    # (default follows)
    #chroot_list_file=/etc/vsftpd/chroot_list 定义不能更改用户主目录的文件
    # 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 是否能使用 ls -R 命令以防止浪费大量的服务器资源
```

```
# When "listen" directive is enabled, vsftpd runs in standalone mode and
# listens on IPv4 sockets. This directive cannot be used in conjunction
# with the listen_ipv6 directive.listen=YES 绑定到 listen_port 指定的端口,既然都绑定了也
就是每时都开着的,就是那个什么 standalone 模式
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. To listen on IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets, you must run two copies of vsftpd whith two configuration files.
# Make sure, that one of the listen options is commented !!
#listen_ipv6=YES
pam_service_name=vsftpd 定义 PAM 所使用的名称,预设为 vsftpd
userlist_enable=YES 若启用此选项,userlist_deny 选项才被启动
tcp_wrappers=YES 开启 tcp_wrappers 支持
pasv_enable =YES 支持被动模式
port_enable = YES 支持主动模式
```

了解完服务器端的配置后,下面我们开始分析下载文件的数据流量;首先我们打开 PC 的 cmd,和抓包工具 Wireshark,在抓包->选项中选择本地连接接口,然后点击开始;

接下来我们在 cmd 中输入 ftp 10.0.1.1(账号密码都是 anonymous, anonymous 是匿名用户的意思):

```
(): Documents and Settings Administrator>ftp 10.0.1.1
Connected to 10.0.1.1.
220 (vsFTPd 2.2.2)
User (10.0.1.1:(none)): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
ftp> _
```

然后输入 literal 表示需要向远程 FTP 服务器发送协商参数,在 command line to send 后输入 pasv 后 windows 进入被动模式:

#### 2. FTP 相关命令

首先我们来了解一下ftp的一些基本命令:

- 1. open {[ftp\_server\_Name\_or\_IP]} [port]--建立会话,连接到 ftp 服务器,提示输入用户 名和密码 登录
- 2. user {[username]} {[password]}--以 username 登录,系统会提示输入密 7801
- 3. type {ascii|binary}--更改 ftp 传输模式

```
4. verbose、bell、hash、debug、trace、glob、staus--设置ftp的使用习惯、信息输出等级等
5. lcd {localpath|空}--设置本地工作路径,或恢复默认的工作路径
6. pwd--远程ftp服务器的当前目录
7. cd {fulldirname}--进入ftp的其他目录
8. dir {dirpath} [locallistfile]、ls {dirpath} [locallistfile] --列出远程目录的信息
9. get {fulpathfile} {[localfile]}、recv {file} {[localfile]}--下载文件
10. put {locafile} {[fullpahtfile]}、send {locafile} {[fullpahtfile]}--上传文件
11. delete {fullpahfile}--删除ftp文件
12. mkdir {fulldirname}--创建ftp目录
13. rmdir {fulldirname}--删除ftp目录
14. close、disconnect--结束回话
15. bype、quit--结束会话、退出ftp模式,回到系统调用
16. bype、quit--结束会话、退出ftp模式,回到系统调用
```

回到我们刚才的实验,进入 ftp 后我们首先键入 ls 查看目录下有哪些文件夹,然后我们进入 net 文件夹(命令: cd net),然后继续 ls 查看文件夹下有哪些文件,发现下面有个 test 文件,紧接着我们键入 get test 命令对文件进行下载:

```
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
iob
net
pub
226 Directory send OK.
ftp: 收到 21 字节,用时 0.00Seconds 21000.00Kbytes/sec.
ftp> cd net
250 Directory successfully changed.
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
ftp: 收到 6 字节,用时 0.00Seconds 6000.00Kbytes/sec.
ftp> get test
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for test (21 bytes)
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 收到 21 字节,用时 0.00Seconds 21000.00Kbytes/sec.
ftp>
```

#### 3. 思考

最后我们需要对捕获的流量包进行分析,并思考以下问题:

	44.4.5.4		
1 0.00000000 10.0.2.3	10.0.2.4	FTP	74 Request: PORT 10,0,2,3,4,26
2 0.00118500 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.3	FTP	105 Response: 200 PORT command successful. Consider using PAS
3 0.00304400 10.0.2.3	10.0.2.4	FTP	60 Request: NLST
4 0.0043150010.0.2.4	10.0.2.3	FTP	91 Response: 425 Failed to establish connection.
5 0.2147210010.0.2.3	10.0.2.4	TCP	54 fpitp > ftp [ACK] Seq=27 Ack=89 Win=65061 Len=0
6 5.00833100 fa:16:3e:28:22:b9	fa:16:3e:e2:8d:a8	ARP	42 Who has 10.0.2.3? Tell 10.0.2.4
7 5.00836700 fa:16:3e:e2:8d:a8	fa:16:3e:28:22:b9	ARP	42 10.0.2.3 is at fa:16:3e:e2:8d:a8
			₹

```
# Frame 1: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0
# Ethernet II, Src: fa:16:3e:e2:8d:a8 (fa:16:3e:e2:8d:a8), Dst: fa:16:3e:28:22:b9 (fa:16:3e:28:22:b9)
# Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.3 (10.0.2.3), Dst: 10.0.2.4 (10.0.2.4)
# Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: fpitp (1045), Dst Port: ftp (21), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 20
# File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
```

- 1.FTP 应用是基于 TCP 还是 UDP 的?
- 2.你的主机发起到目的主机的 FTP 连接的端口号和目的主机的端口号分别是多少?
- 3.观测用户和 FTP 服务器连接时都交互了哪些信息?
- 4.在传送数据前是否新开了一个 TCP 连接?
- 5.传送数据时的源端口号和目的端口号分别是多少?还是开始建立连接时的端口号吗? 由此你可以得出什么结论?