

Final Project- Simple FTP Client

BUPT/QMUL 2019-5-9





Content

- Introduction
- Using nc command to connect FTP server
 - To learn about passive and active mode, control connection and data connection of FTP
- Using Wireshark to get familiar with FTP
 - To learn about the communication procedure, commands and replies of FTP



Introduction

About the Project

- A simple FTP client
 - Implement all the content of <u>Project Requirements</u>
 - Use C language in Linux operation system
 - Use gcc compiler and gdb debug tool
 - Use CLI (Command Line Interface) as input & output
- Important date
 - Program check: before the end of lab time in week 16
 - Source code and the report are required to be submitted
 - FTP: 10.3.255.85
 - User name/password: gjxy-project/student
 - Deadline: before 22:00, 2019-06-16 (UTC+8)

Documents to read

- ftp client project-requirements-20190509
 - Basic requirements should be implemented
 - Extension requirements if possible
- 实验指导书-20190509
 - Some helpful information for reference
- ftp client project report-20190509
 - Sample report for reference
- main.c
 - Program infrastructure for reference
 - Note: This is just a reference. You can definitely follow your own design rule.



Using nc to connect FTP server (I)

■To learn about **passive mode**, control connection and data connection of FTP

nc command

- nc (netcat)
- Function: open TCP connections, send UDP packets, listen on arbitrary TCP and UDP ports, do port scanning, and deal with both IPv4 and IPv6
- Parameters
 - -4: for IPv4
 - -I: listen for an incoming connection
 - -v: give more verbose output



- Use nc to login FTP server
- Learn how to open control connection and data connection (Passive mode)
- Understand the functionality of control connection and data connection
- Learn the communication procedure, commands and replies of FTP



Note: After connecting to FTP server using *nc*, you should use <u>control commands</u> in the following steps.

- 1. Using nc to connect to given FTP server
 - \$ nc -4v ftp.mayan.cn 21
- 2. login using username "gjxy2019" and password "student"

被动模式、sever被动

- Input command "PASV", calculate port number for data connections: port= p1×256+p2, p1 and p2 are taken from the server's reply
- 4. Using another terminal to set up data connection
 - \$ nc -4v ftp.mayan.cn port
- 5. Input command "LIST"

Example of FTP control connection

```
2 127.0.0.1:2000
student@BUPTIA:~$ nc -4v ftp.mayan.cn 21
Connection to ftp.mayan.cn 21 port [tcp/ftp] succeeded!
220 Welcome to NICLAB!.
USER gjxy2019
331 Please specify the password.
                         Server的IP地址
PASS student
230 Login successful.
PASV
    Entering Passive Mode (10,3,255,85,192,181)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
                                   Server用于data
QUIT
                                 connection的端口号
221 Goodbye.
student@BUPTIA:~$
                                192*256 + 181 = 49333
```

Example of FTP data connection

```
高口号 计算出的port
student@BUPTIA:~$ nc -4v ftp.mayan.cn 49333
Connection to ftp.mayan.cn 49333 port [tcp/*] succeeded!
                                    603493 Feb 24 14:34 0-Outline-20190225.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                    2002003 Feb 24 14:43 1-Introduction.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                   1582878 Mar 03 20:13 2-Network Definition & Layered Architecture-20190304.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    983258 Mar 10 17:05 3-Network Programming-20190311.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                     500577 Mar 17 10:26 4-NetworkProgramming-2-20190318.pdf
                         0
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                     991421 Mar 24 18:25 5-NetworkProgramming-3-20190325.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                   2002510 Mar 31 18:04 6-DHCP-20190401.pdf
                         0
              1 0
                                      33105 Mar 31 18:04 6-How DHCP Relay works-20190401.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                   1197536 Apr 07 22:15 7-DNS-20190408.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                   2340797 Apr 15 07:52 8-TELNET-20190415.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                    1524716 Apr 21 22:01 9-FTP-20190422.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                         0
                                   2185131 Mar 03 20:14 Lab01-Setup-20190228.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                     249634 Mar 06 16:54 Lab02-Assignment.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                         0
                                    985652 Mar 06 16:54 Lab02-IntroductionLinux(Part I).pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    510838 Mar 10 17:05 Lab03-Assignment.pdf
              1 0
                         0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    1437223 Mar 10 17:05 Lab03-IntroductionLinux(Part II).pdf
                         0
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    128570 Mar 17 10:26 Lab04-Assignment.pdf
              1 0
                         0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    697961 Mar 24 18:25 Lab05~06-UDP.pdf
              1 0
                         0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    723047 Apr 02 17:53 Lab06~07-Hostentry.pdf
              1 0
                         0
 rwxr-xr-x
                         0
                                        653 Mar 31 18:45 Lab06~07-hostentry.c
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                     252866 Apr 07 22:18 Lab07~08-TCP.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
```



Using nc to connect FTP server (II)

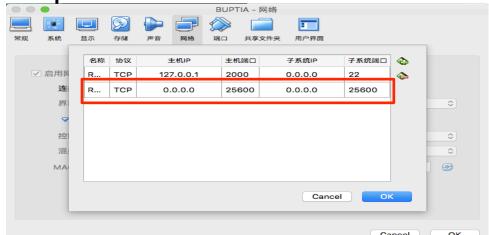
■To learn about **active mode**, control connection and data connection of FTP



- Use nc to login FTP server
- Learn how to open control connection and data connection (Active mode)
- Fully understand the functionality of control connection and data connection
- Learn the communication procedure, commands and replies of FTP

Steps

- 1. Figure out ip address ip1.ip2.ip3.ip4 of your physical machine
 - E.g. 10.3.255.115, *ip1=10 ip2=3 ip3=255 ip4=115*
- 2. Choose the last five digits of your student ID as a port number
 - E.g. 2016225600, *port*=25600
- 3. Set port forward rule in virtualbox



Steps

- 4. Using nc to connect to given FTP server
 - \$ nc -4v ftp.mayan.cn 21
- 5. login using username "gjxy2019" and password "student"
- 6. Using another terminal to listen to data connection
 - Using IP address of eth0 in virtual machine
 - \$ nc -4Iv ip-eth0 port
- 7. Return to first terminal, calculate port number for data connections: p1= [port/256], p2=port -p1*256, input command "PORT ip1,ip2,ip3,ip4,p1,p2"
- 8. Input command "LIST"
- Note: Firewall in physical machine may nee to be closed 15

Example of FTP control connection

```
1 127.0.0.1:2000
            2 127.0.0.1:2000
student@BUPTIA:~$ nc -4v ftp.mayan.cn 21
Connection to ftp.mayan.cn 21 port [tcp/ftp] succeeded!
220 Welcome to NICLAB!.
USER gjxy2019 client物理机的IP地址
331 Please specify the password.
                                        client用于data
PASS student
                                     connection的端口号
230 L<mark>ogin successf</mark>ul.
PORT 10,30,128,141,100,0 信息(以25600端口为例)
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
LTST
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
QUIT
221 Goodbye.
student@BUPTIA:~$
```

Example of FTP data connection

• After inputting command "LIST" in terminal of command connection, it displays in terminal of data connection:

```
student@BUPTIA:~$ nc -4lv 10.0.2.15 25600
Listening on [10.0.2.15] Tamily 7. port 25600)
Connection from [10.0.2.2] port 25600 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 20)
                                     603493 Feb 24 14:34 0-Outline-20190225.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                    2002003 Feb 24 14:43 1-Introduction.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                    1582878 Mar 03 20:13 2-Network Definition & Layered Architecture-20190304.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     983258 Mar 10 17:05 3-Network Programming-20190311.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     500577 Mar 17 10:26 4-NetworkProgramming-2-20190318.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     991421 Mar 24 18:25 5-NetworkProgramming-3-20190325.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                    2002510 Mar 31 18:04 6-DHCP-20190401.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                      33105 Mar 31 18:04 6-How DHCP Relay works-20190401.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    1197536 Apr 07 22:15 7-DNS-20190408.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                    2340797 Apr 15 07:52 8-TELNET-20190415.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                    1524716 Apr 21 22:01 9-FTP-20190422.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                                    2185131 Mar 03 20:14 Lab01-Setup 201100 228.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
                                     249634 Mar 06 16:54 Lab02-Assignment.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     985652 Mar 06 16:54 Lab02-IntroductionLinux(Part I).pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     510838 Mar 10 17:05 Lab03-Assignment.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                         0
                                    1437223 Mar 10 17:05 Lab03-IntroductionLinux(Part II).pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     128570 Mar 17 10:26 Lab04-Assignment.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                                     697961 Mar 24 18:25 Lab05~06-UDP.pdf
              1 0
 rwxr-xr-x
              1 0
                                     723047 Apr 02 17:53 Lab06~07-Hostentry.pdf
 rwxr-xr-x
                                        653 Mar 31 18:45 Lab06~07-hostentry.c
 rwxr-xr-x
```

Servers to connect

- Our lesson's ftp server
 - ftp.mayan.cn
- Some public ftp servers that can be used for testing:
 - ftp.sjtu.edu.cn
 - You can use anonymous as user name and guest or an email address as password. E.g.:
 - anonymous, guest
 - anonymous, abc@123
 - ftp, guest
 - ftp, ftp@

FTP control commands to try

- USER
- PASS
- PWD
- CDUP
- LIST
- STOR
- TYPE
- QUIT
- ...



Using Wireshark to get familiar with FTP

■To learn about the communication procedure, commands and replies of FTP



- Observe the replies from FTP server
- Learn about the function and usage of major
 FTP commands and reply codes
- Using Wireshark to capture FTP messages and learn about the message flow

Note: You should use <u>user commands</u> in the following steps.

How to connect to the FTP server

- In xShell or Terminal: Login virtual machine and start wireshark;
- In another xShell or Terminal: Type user command as follows:

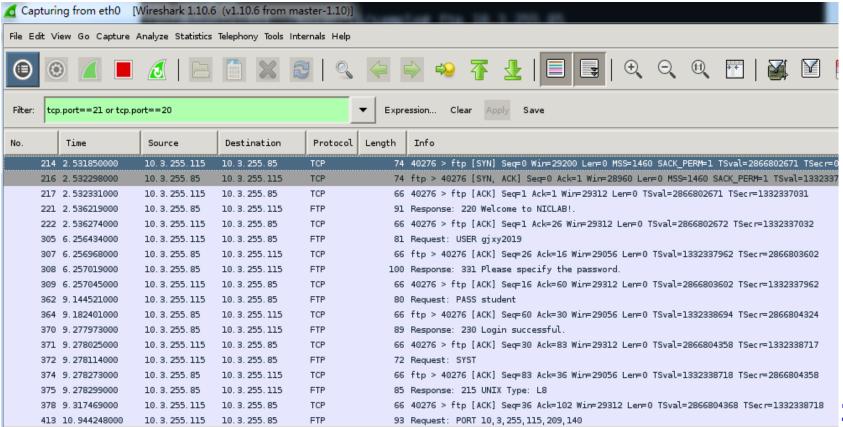
```
#ftp 10.3.255.85
(This is the IP address of ftp.mayan.cn.)
Name: gjxy2019
Password: student
ftp> ls
ftp> pwd
ftp> get ** (** is the name of the file)
ftp> put **
ftp> binary
ftp> ascii
```

- Try user commands: *ls, pwd, cd, put, get, type, ascii, binary, quit*
- Understand user command and FTP command using wireshark

Note: Only passive mode could be used because of the network configuration in VM. Please use *passive* command in ftp to switch to passive mode.

How to analyze FTP packets

Set filter as: tcp.port==20 or tcp.port==21





End