

Servidor FTP, y generación de backups automáticos con shell script y crontab

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Este tutorial es un extracto del siguiente video:

<https://youtu.be/7Gf8KTfaEYM>

Instalamos el paquete **vsftpd** con el comando **yum install -y vsftpd**,
para configurar nuestro servidor

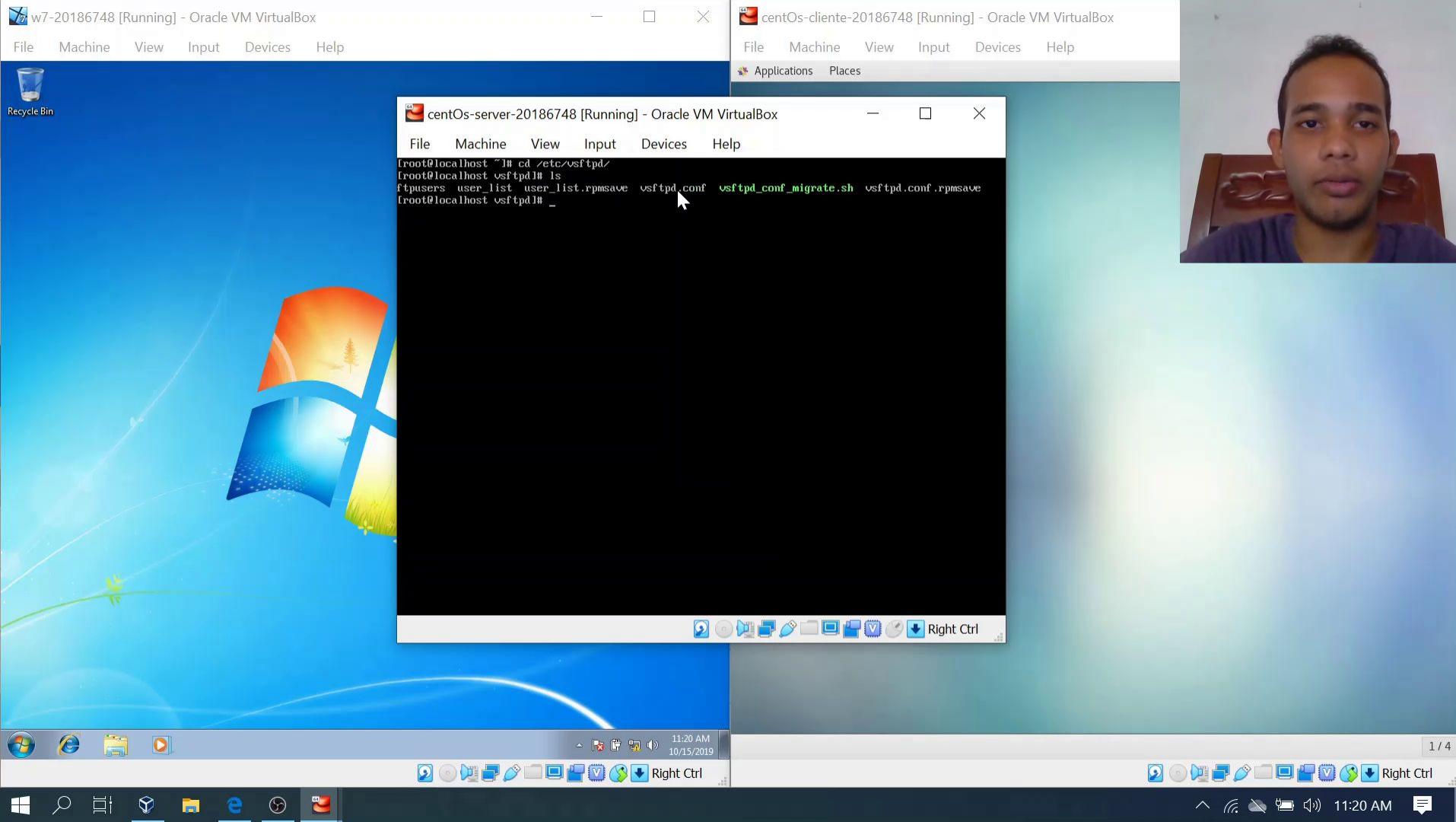


Recycle Bin

```
root@localhost ~# yum install -y vsftpd
```



En el directorio **/etc/vsftpd** abrimos el archivo **vsftpd.conf** con el editor de texto de nuestra preferencia



Configuraciones

Deshabilitamos el acceso anónimo que viene habilitado por defecto.
Simplemente reemplazamos **YES** por **NO**.



Recycle Bin

```
# Example config file /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
#
# The default compiled in settings are fairly paranoid. This sample file
# loosens things up a bit, to make the ftp daemon more usable.
# Please see vsftpd.conf.5 for all compiled in defaults.
#
# READ THIS: This example file is NOT an exhaustive list of vsftpd options.
# Please read the vsftpd.conf.5 manual page to get a full idea of vsftpd's
# capabilities.
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you comment this out).
anonymous_enable=NO
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
# When SELinux is enforcing check for SE bool ftp_home_dir
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=YES
#
# 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.
# When SELinux is enforcing check for SE bool allow_ftpd_anon_write, allow_ftpd_full_access
anon_upload_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this if you want the anonymous FTP user to be able to create
# new directories.
anon_mkdir_write_enable=YES
#
# Activate directory messages - messages given to remote users when they
# go into a certain directory.
"vsftpd.conf" 12BL, 5113C
```

11:20 AM
10/15/2019

11:20 AM



Descomentamos los ascii de bajada y subida de archivos



Recycle Bin

```
#noparvo_user=ftpssecure
#
# 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
#
# 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. The vsftpd.conf(5) man page explains
# the behaviour when these options are disabled.
#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
#ascii_download_enable=YES
#
# You may fully customise the login banner string:
#ftpd_banner=Welcome to blah FTP service.
#
# You may specify a file of disallowed anonymous e-mail addresses. Apparently
# useful for combatting certain DoS attacks.
#deny_email_enable=YES
# (default follows)
#banned_email_file=/etc/vsftpd/banned_emails
#
# 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
-- INSERT --
```



Agregamos algunas configuraciones opcionales como el **use_localtime=YES**, **userlist_deny=NO** para que permita el acceso a los usuarios de esa lista, **local_root=/var/ftp/pub** donde asignamos el directorio por defecto para ftp, **allow_writeable_chroot=YES**. Por último configuramos el modo pasivo con **pasv_enable=YES**, **pasv_promiscuous=YES**, **pasv_min_port=10000**, y **pasv_min_port=10001**



Recycle Bin

```
#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
#
# 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_ip6 directive.
listen=NO
#
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. By default, listening
# on the IPv6 "any" address (::) will accept connections from both IPv6
# and IPv4 clients. It is not necessary to listen on *both* IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets. If you want that (perhaps because you want to listen on specific
# addresses) then you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration
# files.
# Make sure, that one of the listen options is commented !!
listen_ip6=YES

pan_service_name=vsftpd
userlist_enable=YES
tcp_wrappers=YES
use_localtime=YES
userlist_deny=NO
local_root=/var/ftp/pub
allow_writeable_chroot=YES
pass_enable=YES
pass_promiscuous=YES
pass_min_port=10000
pass_max_port=10001
-- INSERT --
```



Reiniciamos el servicio para guardar los cambios

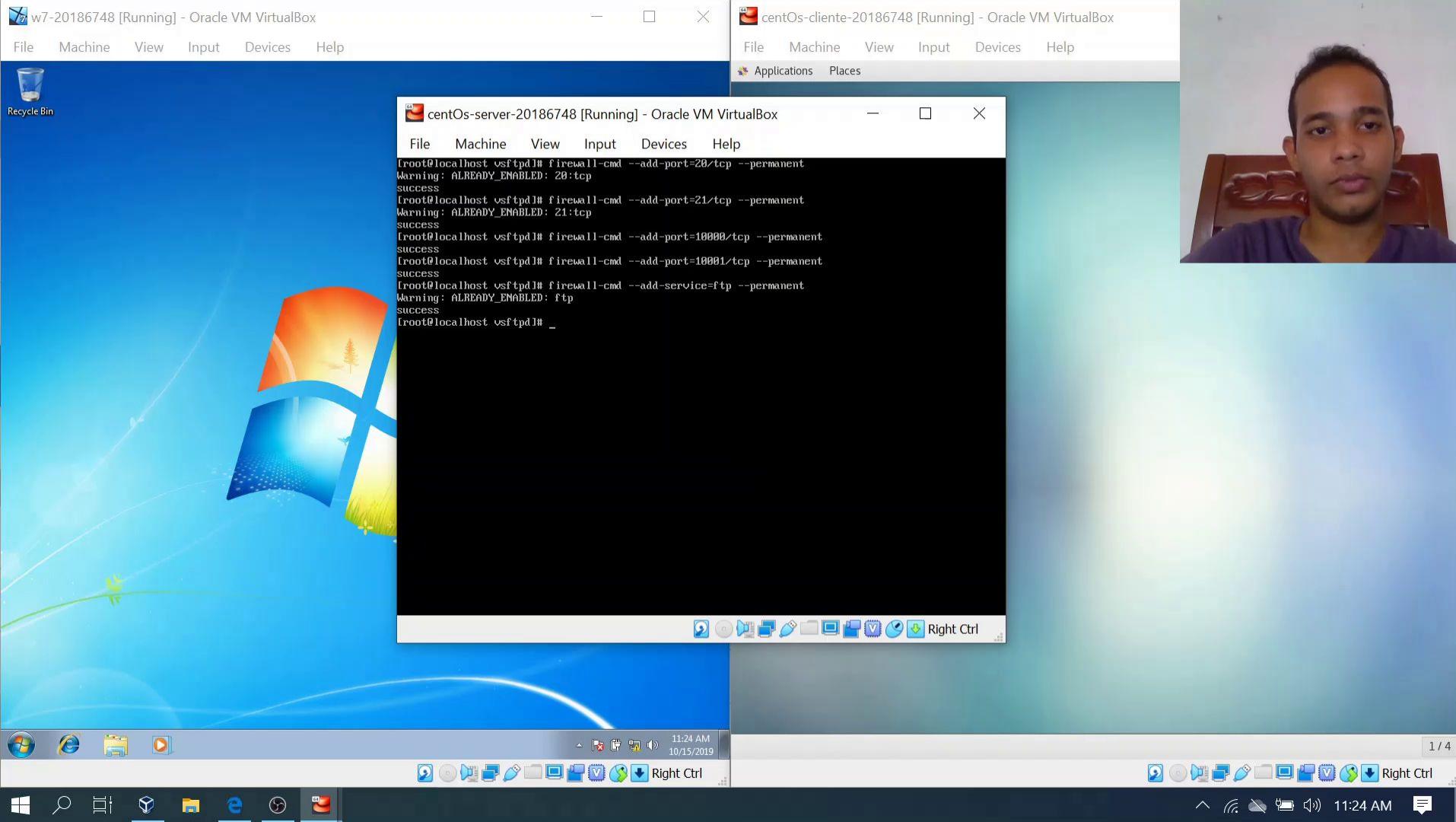


Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost vsftpd]# systemctl restart vsftpd  
[root@localhost vsftpd]# _
```



En el firewall agregamos los puerto **20** y **21 tcp**, los puertos que configuramos para el modo pasivo, y el servicio **ftp**



Luego creamos los usuarios con los que probaremos este servidor, y los colocamos en el archivo **user_list**, y reiniciamos el servicio



Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost vsftpd]# adduser centos-ftp
[root@localhost vsftpd]# passwd centos-ftp
Changing password for user centos-ftp.
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost vsftpd]# adduser windows-ftp
[root@localhost vsftpd]# passwd windows-ftp
Changing password for user windows-ftp.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost vsftpd]#
```



11:26

Tuesday, October 15

Final
/ notification11:26 AM
10/15/2019

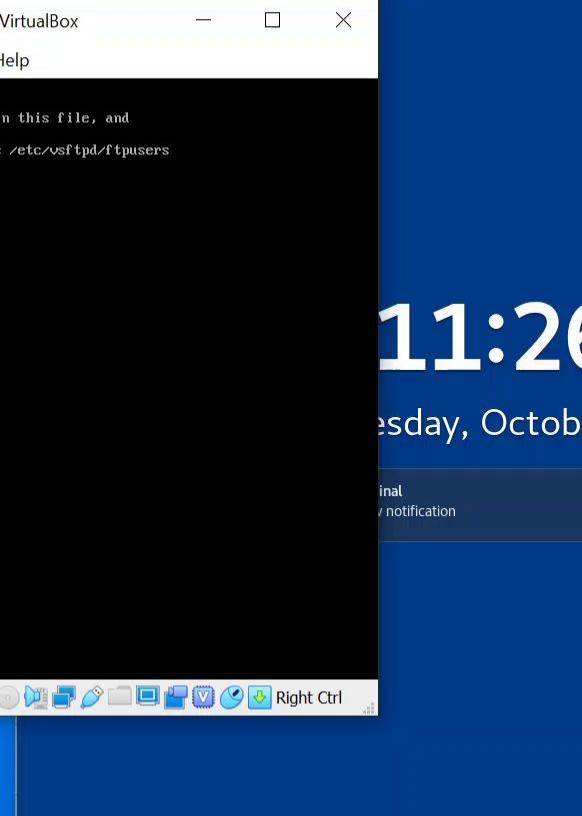
11:26 AM



Recycle Bin

```
# vsftpd userlist
# If userlist_deny=NO, only allow users in this file
# If userlist_deny=YES (default), never allow users in this file, and
# do not even prompt for a password.
# Note that the default vsftpd pam config also checks /etc/vsftpd/ftpusers
# for users that are denied.
root
bin
daemon
adm
lp
sync
shutdown
halt
mail
news
uucp
operator
games
nobody
centos-ftp
windows-ftp
```

-- INSERT --

11:26 AM
10/15/2019

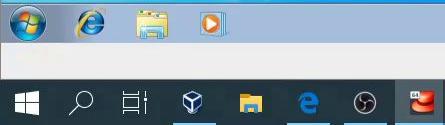
11:26 AM



Recycle Bin

```
operator  
games  
nobody  
centos-ftp  
windows-ftp
```

```
"user_list" 22L, 384C written  
[root@localhost vsftpd]# systemctl status firewalld  
● firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2019-10-15 11:14:29 EDT; 11min ago  
     Docs: man:firewalld(1)  
       Main PID: 682 (firewalld)  
         CGroup: /system.slice/firewalld.service  
                 └─682 /usr/bin/python2 -Es /usr/sbin/firewalld --nofork --nopid  
  
Oct 15 11:14:26 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon...  
Oct 15 11:14:29 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon.  
Oct 15 11:24:32 localhost.localdomain firewalld[682]: WARNING: ALREADY_ENABLED: 20:tcp  
Oct 15 11:24:36 localhost.localdomain firewalld[682]: WARNING: ALREADY_ENABLED: 21:tcp  
Oct 15 11:24:54 localhost.localdomain firewalld[682]: WARNING: ALREADY_ENABLED: ftp  
[root@localhost vsftpd]# systemctl restart firewalld  
[root@localhost vsftpd]# systemctl restart vsftpd  
[root@localhost vsftpd]# _
```

11:26 AM
10/15/2019

FTP a través de la línea de comando (Cliente Linux)

Antes de instalar el cliente ftp, debemos de tener instalado el paquete **epel-release**, para esto usamos el comando **yum install -y epel-release**

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos20186748

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[root@localhost centos20186748]# yum install -y epel-release
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
```



centos20186748@localhost:/home...

1 / 4



^ H Wi-Fi Sound 11:28 AM

Luego instalamos el cliente ftp con el comando **yum install -y ftp**

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos20186748

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[root@localhost centos20186748]# yum install -y ftp



centos20186748@localhost:/home...

1 / 4



11:28 AM Right Ctrl



Para iniciar la conexión simplemente colocamos el comando **ftp** y la dirección ip de nuestro servidor

centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos20186748

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[root@localhost centos20186748]# ftp 192.168.1.1
Connected to 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1).
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.2)
Name (192.168.1.1:root): centos-ftp
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
```



centos20186748@localhost:/home...

1 / 4



11:29 AM

Para iniciar la conexión simplemente colocamos el comando **ftp** y la dirección ip de nuestro servidor. Una vez se inicie la conexión colocamos las credenciales del usuario que habíamos creado.

centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos20186748

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[root@localhost centos20186748]# ftp 192.168.1.1
Connected to 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1).
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.2)
Name (192.168.1.1:root): centos-ftp
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
```



centos20186748@localhost:/home...

1 / 4



11:29 AM

Para descargar un archivo desde nuestro servidor ftp a través de la línea de comandos utilizamos el comando **get** y el nombre del archivo

< > Home

Search Filter

-

x

centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos:

Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations



a



Desktop



Documents



Downloads



Music



Pictures



Public



Templates



Videos

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

esolve host: linor.usp.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://mirror.globo.com/centos/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repo/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#6 - "Could not resolve host: mirror.globo.com; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://centos.usetelecom.com.br/centos/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repo/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#6 - "Could not resolve host: centos.usetelecom.com.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://centos.brisanet.com.br/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repo/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#6 - "Could not resolve host: centos.brisanet.com.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://mirror.ufscar.br/centos/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repo/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#6 - "Could not resolve host: mirror.ufscar.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://centos.ufes.br/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repo/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#6 - "Could not resolve host: centos.ufes.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://mirrors.uprm.edu/centos/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repo/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#6 - "Could not resolve host: mirrors.uprm.edu; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

Package epel-release-7-12.noarch already installed and latest version

Nothing to do

[root@localhost centos20186748]# ^C

[root@localhost centos20186748]# clear

[root@localhost centos20186748]# ftp 192.168.1.1

Connected to 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1).

220 (vsFTPd 3.0.2)

Name (192.168.1.1:root): centos-ftp

331 Please specify the password.

Password:

230 Login successful.

Remote system type is UNIX.

Using binary mode to transfer files.

ftp> ls

227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,39,16).

150 Here comes the directory listing.

226 Directory send OK.

ftp> ls

227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,39,16).

150 Here comes the directory listing.

-rw-r--r-- 1 0 0 0 Oct 15 11:30 ftp-test

226 Directory send OK.

ftp> get ftp-test



centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos:

Home

1 / 4



11:31 AM

Para subir un archivo a nuestro servidor ftp a través de la línea de comandos utilizamos el comando **put** y el nombre del archivo

< > Home >



-

□

x

centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos:

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

http://mirror.ufsc.br/centos/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repodata/re
t resolve host: mirror.ufsc.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://centos.ufes.br/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repodata/repomd.xml:
host: centos.ufes.br; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

http://mirrors.uprm.edu/centos/7.7.1908/updates/x86_64/repodata/re
t resolve host: mirrors.uprm.edu; Unknown error"

Trying other mirror.

Package epel-release-7-12.noarch already installed and latest ver
Nothing to do

[root@localhost centos20186748]# ^C

[root@localhost centos20186748]# clear

[root@localhost centos20186748]# ftp 192.168.1.1
Connected to 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1).

220 (vsFTPd 3.0.2)

Name (192.168.1.1:root): centos-ftp

331 Please specify the password.

Password:

230 Login successful.

Remote system type is UNIX.

Using binary mode to transfer files.

ftp> ls

227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,39,16).

150 Here comes the directory listing.

226 Directory send OK.

ftp> ls

227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,39,16).

150 Here comes the directory listing.

-rw-r--r-- 1 0 0 0 Oct 15 11:30 ftp-test

226 Directory send OK.

ftp> get ftp-test

local: ftp-test remote: ftp-test

227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,39,16).

150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for ftp-test (0 bytes).

226 Transfer complete.

ftp> put ftp-centos

local: ftp-centos remote: ftp-centos

227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,39,16).

150 Ok to send data.

226 Transfer complete.

36 bytes sent in 0.000284 secs (126.76 Kbytes/sec)

ftp> █

centos20186748@localhost:/home... □

Home

"ftp-centos" selected (36 bytes)

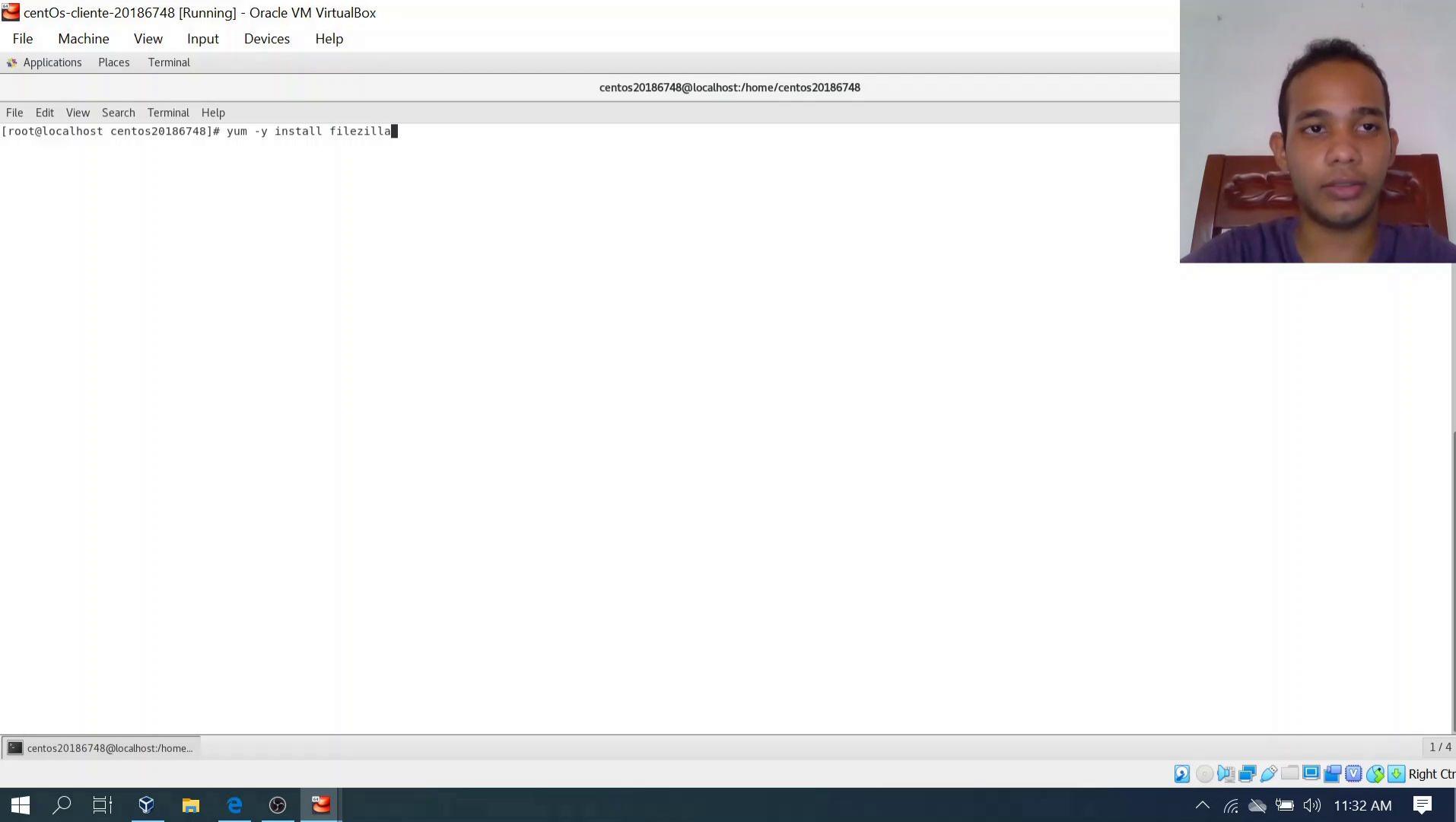
1/4



11:31 AM

FTP a través de la interfaz gráfica (Cliente Linux)

Para comenzar vamos a descargar el programa **filezilla**, que nos permitirá establecer la conexión ftp de forma gráfica, con el comando **yum -y install filezilla**



Podemos encontrar el programa **filezilla** en el apartado **aplicaciones > internet**

Favorites

Accessories

Documentation

Internet

Office

Sound & Video

Sundry

System Tools

Utilities

Other

Empathy

FileZilla

Firefox

Putty Terminal Client

Activities Overview



7

CENTOS

Para iniciar la coneccion colocamos los datos correspondientes en las cajas de texto en la parte superior izquierda. como dirección ip, el nombre de usuario y la contraseña. luego damos click en coneccion rapida para iniciar la coneccion

FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help



Host: 192.168.1.1 Username: centos-ftp Password: ***** Port: Quickconnect ▾

Local site: /

▶

| Filename ^ | Filesize | Filetype | Last modified |
|------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| bin | | Directory | 10/14/2019 04:... |
| boot | | Directory | 09/16/2019 06:... |
| dev | | Directory | 10/15/2019 10:... |
| etc | | Directory | 10/14/2019 04:... |
| home | | Directory | 10/01/2019 10:... |
| lib | | Directory | 09/15/2019 02:... |
| lib64 | | Directory | 10/14/2019 04:... |
| media | | Directory | 04/11/2018 12:... |
| mnt | | Directory | 09/21/2019 11:... |
| opt | | Directory | 09/15/2019 02:... |

19 directories

Server/Local file Director Remote file Size Priority Status

Queued files Failed transfers Successful transfers

Remote site:

| Filename ^ | Filesize | Filetype | Last modified | Permissions | Owner/Gro |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Not connected to any server | | | | | |
| Not connected. | | | | | |

Queue: empty

FileZilla

1 / 4



11:33 AM



Luego decidimos si queremos almacenar o no nuestras credenciales,
en la ventana emergente

FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help

Host: 192.168.1.1 Username: centos-ftp Password: ······ Port: Quickconnect

Local site: / Remote site:

Remember passwords?

Would you like FileZilla to remember passwords?
When allowing FileZilla to remember passwords, you can reconnect without having to re-enter a password after restarting FileZilla.

Remember passwords
 Do not remember passwords

OK Cancel

Not connected to any server

Not connected.

| Filename | Filesize | Filetype | Last modified |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| bin | | Directory | 10/14/2019 04:... |
| boot | | Directory | 09/16/2019 06:... |
| dev | | Directory | 10/15/2019 10:... |
| etc | | Directory | 10/14/2019 04:... |
| home | | Directory | 10/01/2019 10:... |
| lib | | Directory | 09/15/2019 02:... |
| lib64 | | Directory | 10/14/2019 04:... |
| media | | Directory | 04/11/2018 12:... |
| mnt | | Directory | 09/21/2019 11:... |
| opt | | Directory | 09/15/2019 02:... |

19 directories

Server/Local file Director Remote file Size Priority Status

Queued files Failed transfers Successful transfers



Para descargar un archivo desde nuestro servidor simplemente lo arrastramos hacia nuestro directorio local

centos-ftp@192.168.1.1 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help

Host: 192.168.1.1 Username: centos-ftp Password: Port: Quickconnect ▾

Error: Failed to open /tmp-test for writing

Error: File transfer failed

Status: Starting download of /var/ftp/pub/ftp-test

Error: Failed to open "/tmp-test" for writing

Error: File transfer failed

Local site: /home/centos20186748/Desktop/

- ▶ .local
- ▶ .mozilla
- ▶ .ssh
- ▶ Desktop

Filename ^ Filesize Filetype Last modified



Remote site: /var/ftp/pub

- ▶ /
- ▶ var
- ▶ ftp
- ▶ pub

Filename ^ Filesize Filetype Last modified Permissions Owner/Gro

| Filename | Filesize | Filetype | Last modified | Permissions | Owner/Gro |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| .. | | | | | |
| ftp-ce... | 36 | File | 10/15/2019 ... | -rw-r--r-- | 1002 1002 |

Selected 1 file. Total size: 0 bytes

Server/Local file Director Remote file Size Priority Status

Queued files Failed transfers (2) Successful transfers

Queue: empty



F centos-ftp@192.168.1.1 - FileZilla



11:34 AM



Al igual para subir un archivo a nuestro servidor simplemente lo arrastramos hacia el directorio remoto

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places FileZilla

centos-ftp@192.168.1.1 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help



Host: 192.168.1.1 Username: centos-ftp Password: ······ Port: Quickconnect

Response: 221 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,1,59,16).

Command: RETR ftp-test
 Response: 150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for ftp-test.
 Response: 226 Transfer complete.

Status: File transfer successful, transferred 0 bytes in 1 second

Local site: /home/centos20186748/Desktop/

- ▶ .local
- ▶ .mozilla
- ▶ .ssh
- ▶ Desktop

| Filename | Filesize | Filetype | Last modified |
|---------------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| filezilla-ftp | 0 | File | 10/15/2019 11:... |
| ftp-centos | 36 | File | 10/15/2019 11:... |
| ftp-test | 0 | File | 10/15/2019 11:... |

Selected 1 file. Total size: 0 bytes

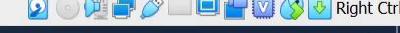
| Server/Local file | Director | Remote file | Size | Priority | Time | Reason |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| ftp-test | <--> | /var/ftp/pub/ftp-test | 0 | Normal | 10/15/2019 ... | Transferring |
| ftp-test | <--> | /var/ftp/pub/ftp-test | 0 | Normal | 10/15/2019 ... | Transferring |

Queued files Failed transfers (2) Successful transfers (3)

centos-ftp@192.168.1.1 - FileZilla

Queue: empty

1 / 4



11:35 AM

FTP a través de la línea
de comando (Cliente
Windows)

En windows no es necesario descargar nada adicional para usar ftp, simplemente colocamos el comando **ftp** con la ip del servidor. Luego colocamos nuestras credenciales

ftp 192.168.1.1

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748\Desktop>ftp 192.168.1.1  
Connected to 192.168.1.1.  
220 vsFTPD 3.0.2  
User (192.168.1.1:(none)): windows-ftp  
331 Please specify the password.  
Password:  
230 Login successful.  
ftp>
```



Para descargar un archivo desde nuestro servidor, utilizamos el comando **get** y el nombre del archivo



Recycle Bin



```
cmd: ftp 192.168.1.1
C:\Users\w7-20186748\Desktop>ftp 192.168.1.1
Connected to 192.168.1.1.
220 vsFTPd 3.0.2
User (192.168.1.1:(none)): windows-ftp
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
154 1 file(s) successfully listed.
ftp> filezilla>ftp
ftp> centes
ftp> test
226 Directory send OK.
ftp: 37 bytes received in 0.00Seconds 37000.00Kbytes/sec.
ftp> get ftp-test
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
159 Opening ASCII mode data connection for ftp-test <0 bytes>.
226 Transfer complete.
ftp>
```



Para subir un archivo a nuestro servidor, utilizamos el comando **put** y
el nombre del archivo



Recycle Bin



```
w7> ftp 192.168.1.1
filezilla-ftp
ftp> centos
ftp> test
226 Directory send OK.
ftp: 37 bytes received in 0.00Seconds
ftp> get ftp-test
200 PORT command successful. Consider
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> get
Remote file ftp-test
Local file ./
200 PORT command successful. Consider
Error opening local file './'.
150 Unknown error number
ftp> ftp-test
Invalid command.
ftp> get
Remote file ftp-test
Local file ftp> put ftp-cmd.txt
200 PORT command successful. Consider
150 OK to send data.
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 16 bytes sent in 0.00Seconds 1600
ftp>
```

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
[root@localhost ~]# chmod 777 pub
[root@localhost ~]# ls
pub
[root@localhost ~]# touch ftp-test
[root@localhost ~]# ls
pub ftp-test
[root@localhost ~]# cat ftp-centos
TEST FTP CENTOS TERMINAL : 20186748
[root@localhost ~]# ls
pub
[root@localhost ~]# touch ftp-test
[root@localhost ~]# ls
pub ftp-test
[root@localhost ~]# filezilla-ftp ftp-centos ftp-test
[root@localhost ~]# ls
pub
[root@localhost ~]# Right Ctrl
```



FTP a través de la interfaz gráfica (Cliente Windows)

Para comenzar vamos a descargamos e instalamos el programa **filezilla** desde su página oficial. Una vez iniciado el programa colocamos las credenciales al igual que habíamos hecho en centos, e iniciamos la coneccion dando clic en conexión rápida

File Machine View Input Devices Help

FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help

Host: 192.168.1.1 Username: windows-ftp Password: ········ Port: 21 Quick connect

Local site: C:\Users\w7-20186748\Desktop\

Remote site:

Filename Filesize Filetype Last modified

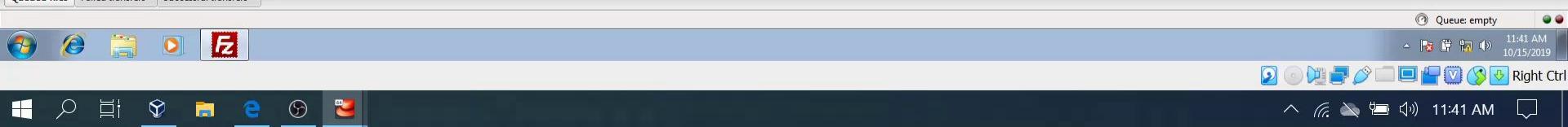
.. desktop.ini 452 Configuration ... 10/7/2019 5:40:20 ...

1 file. Total size: 452 bytes

Not connected.

Server/Local file Direction Remote file Size Priority Status

Queued files Failed transfers Successful transfers



Para descargar un archivo desde nuestro servidor simplemente lo arrastramos hacia nuestro directorio local

windows-ftp@192.168.1.1 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help

Host: 192.168.1.1 Username: windows-ftp Password: ········ Port: Quickconnect

Status: Insecure server, it does not support FTP over TLS.

Status: Logged in

Status: Retrieving directory listing...

Status: Calculating timezone offset of server...

Status: Timezone offset of server is 0 seconds.

Status: Directory listing of '/var/ftp/pub' successful

Local site: C:\Users\w7-20186748\Desktop\

Remote site: /var/ftp/pub

| Filename | Filesize | Filetype | Last modified | Permissions | Owner/Gro... |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| desktop.ini | 452 | Configuration ... | 10/7/2019 5:40:20 ... | -rw-r--r-- | 1002 1002 |
| filezilla-win.txt | 0 | Text Document | 10/15/2019 11:41:5... | -rw-r--r-- | 1002 1002 |

2 files. Total size: 452 bytes

| Server/Local file | Direction | Remote file | Size | Priority | Status |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|------|----------|--------|
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|------|----------|--------|

Selected 1 file. Total size: 16 bytes

Queued files Failed transfers Successful transfers



**Script de subida de
archivos (programado
con con), y Script de
descarga de archivos**

Backups

En el script de backup utilizaremos tres variables, la primera será la fuente es decir la carpeta a la que crearemos el backup, la segunda tendrá el nombre del archivo, y la tercera almacenará la dirección local donde este será generado, y al igual que en nuestro primer script de backup comprimimos todo con el comando tar

Como vemos el comando ftp de nuestro archivo tiene la opción **n**, el objetivo de esta opción es no pedir autorización inmediata, sino que el script se autenticada por sí solo con las **quotes**, al colocar esto dentro de formato que vimos antes, indicando que eso pertenece al comando ftp, es decir se utilizará como entrada para el mismo, por lo que colocamos el usuario y la contraseña.

centos20186748@localhost:~/Backups

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost Backups]$ ftp -n 192.168.1.1
Connected to 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1).
220 (vsFTPD 3.0.2)
ftp> 
```



Antes de ejecutar el script utilizamos **chmod** para aplicar los permisos de ejecución

Al ejecutarlo vemos cómo se genera el backup comprimido en nuestro servidor indicando que nuestro script funcione correctamente.

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

< > Home Backups >

Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations



backup.sh

```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox  
File Machine View Input Devices Help  
[root@localhost pub]# ls  
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ls  
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ backup.sh  
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ tar: Removing leading '/' from member name  
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$
```



Backups

centos20186748@localhost:~/Back...

1 / 4

Descarga

Para poder descargar archivo con ftp, es necesario que iniciemos la sesión, por lo tanto para este script enviaremos las credenciales en un enlace para evitar la autenticación, usando
ftp://[usuario]:[contraseña]@[dirección del servidor]

Como vemos este script solo utilizará una variable, la cual almacena el nombre del archivo que se va a descargar. además con el comando **wget** y la dirección web autenticada con ftp, podemos localizar el archivo que descargamos.

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

#!/bin/bash

name='backup.tar.gz'

wget -c ftp://centos-ftp:20186748@192.168.1.1/\$name

exit 0

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-- INSERT --

centos20186748@localhost:~/Downloads



Downloads

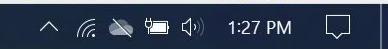
centos20186748@localhost:~/Down...

[Index of ftp://centos-ftp@192.168...

5,25

All

1 / 4



1:27 PM

Luego aplicamos los permisos correspondientes a la ejecución del script

centos20186748@localhost:~/Downloads

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ vi download.sh
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ chmod 777 download.sh
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ ls
download.sh
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$
```



E iniciamos el script para iniciar la prueba de descarga

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

< > Home Downloads >

Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations



backup.tar.gz



download.sh

centos20186748@localhost:~/Downloads

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ vi download.sh
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ chmod 777 download.sh
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ ls
download.sh
[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$ sh download.sh
--2019-10-15 13:27:33--  ftp://centos-ftp:password@192.168.1.1/backup.tar.gz
                         => 'backup.tar.gz'
Connecting to 192.168.1.1:21... connected.
Logging in as centos-ftp ... Logged in!
==> SYST ... done.  ==> PWD ... done.
==> TYPE I ... done.  ==> CWD not needed.
==> SIZE backup.tar.gz ... 321
==> PASV ... done.  ==> RETR backup.tar.gz ... done.
Length: 321 (unauthoritative)

100%[=====] 321      --.-K/s   in 0s

2019-10-15 13:27:43 (74.8 MB/s) - 'backup.tar.gz' saved [321]

[centos20186748@localhost Downloads]$
```



Downloads

centos20186748@localhost:~/Down...

[index of ftp://centos-ftp@192.168...

1 / 4



1:27 PM Right Ctrl

Automatización

Localizamos el archivo **crontab** dentro del directorio **/etc**

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

centos20186748@localhost:/etc

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[centos20186748@localhost etc]$ ls | grep crontab
anacrontab
crontab
[centos20186748@localhost etc]$ █
```



Backups

centos20186748@localhost:~/Dow...

[Index of ftp://centos-ftp@192.168...

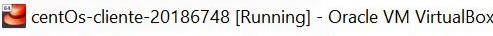
centos20186748@localhost:/etc

1 / 4



1:29 PM

Luego configuramos el script para ser ejecutado cada minuto, simplemente agregando asteriscos en cada una de las opciones de tiempo. Luego definimos para que usuario se aplicará, y colocamos el script a ejecutar



File Machine View Input Devices Help

• Applications Places Terminal

- < > < Home
- Recent
- Home
- Documents
- Downloads
- Music
- Pictures
- Videos
- Trash
- + Other Locations



backup.sh

1 / 1

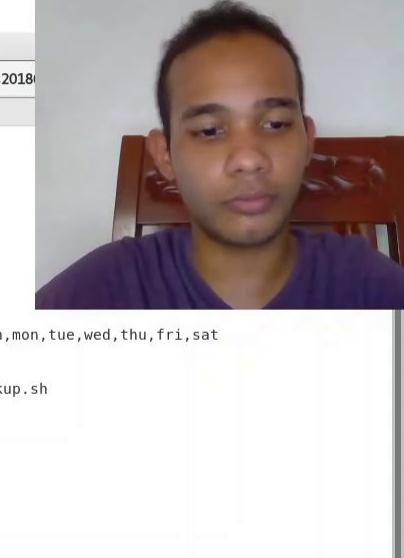
centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
SHELL=/bin/bash
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
MAILTO=root

# For details see man 4 crontabs

# Example of job definition:
# .----- minute (0 - 59)
# | .----- hour (0 - 23)
# | | .----- day of month (1 - 31)
# | | | .---- month (1 - 12) OR jan,feb,mar,apr ...
# | | | | .--- day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7) OR sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
# | | | |
# * * * * * user-name command to be executed
* * * * * centos20186748 /home/centos20186748/Backups/backup.sh
```

-- INS



1 / 4



Si observamos este se ejecutará inmediatamente haya pasado un minuto

< > Home Backups



centos20186748@localhost:/home/centos2018

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:41 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:42 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:43 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:44 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:52 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:54 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:54 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:55 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:56 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:56 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:57 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:58 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:38:59 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]# date
Tue Oct 15 13:39:00 AST 2019
[root@localhost Backups]#
```



Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations



backup.sh



backup.tar.gz



En este caso realizaremos una prueba removiendo la parte del script que elimina el archivo una vez se terminaba de subir el backup, para visualizar cómo este se genera cada vez que para un minuto

< > Home Backups

Open

*backup.sh
~/Backups

backup.sh

```
#!/bin/bash

src=/home/centos20186748/Backups
name=backup.tar.gz
up=/home/centos20186748/Backups/$name

tar -zcf $up $src

ftp -n 192.168.1.1 <<END_SCRIPT
quote USER centos-ftp
quote PASS 20186748
put $name
quit
END_SCRIPT

exit 0
```



Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations

sh ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 14, Col 11 ▾ INS

CENTOS

"backup.sh" selected (246 bytes)

Backups

[Index of ftp://centos-ftp@192.168...

[centos20186748@localhost:/hom...

[centos20186748@localhost:/Bac...

*backup.sh (~/Backups) - gedit



139 PM

Una vez ha pasado el siguiente minuto vemos como el archivo se genera nuevamente en la carpeta establecida y en nuestro servidor.

< > Home Backups



centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

```
[root@localhost pub]# ls  
backup.tar.gz filezilla-ftp filezilla-win.txt ftp-centos ftp-cmd.txt ftp-test  
[root@localhost pub]#
```



backup.sh

Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations



7

CENTOS



"backup.sh" selected (232 bytes)

