

Experiment 12: File Transfer Protocol Server Configuration

1. Aim:

- a. Configure File Transfer Protocol Client-Server Model in Linux OS.

2. Requirements: LINUX OS

3. Related Theory:

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) enables the transmission and reception of files from a remote system. FTP uses two TCP ports for transmission. FTP server listens on port 21 for connection establishment and once the connection is established port 20 is used for data transfer.

FTP Server Client Configuration

FTP works on a client/server model. The server component is called an *FTP daemon*. It continuously listens for FTP requests from remote clients. When a request is received, it manages the login and sets up the connection. For the duration of the session it executes any of commands sent by the FTP client.

Access to an FTP server can be managed in two ways:

- Anonymous : remote clients can access the FTP server by using the default user account called “anonymous” or “ftp”.
- Authenticated : a user must have an account and a password.

User access to the FTP server directories and files is dependent on the permissions defined for the account used at login. As a general rule, the FTP daemon will hide the root directory of the FTP server and change it to the FTP Home directory. This hides the rest of the file system from remote sessions.

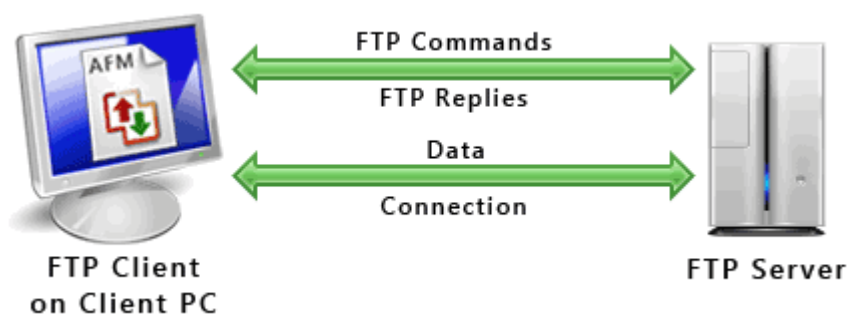


Fig. 1: FTP server-client communication

4. Laboratory Exercise:

- a. Configure the FTP client-server model in Linux OS.

5. Post-Experiment Exercise:

A. Conclusion:

#Summarize your experience about the skills acquired from this experiment.

B. Task for Submission:

- a. Attach the screenshots of the steps used for installation, configuration and access of the FTP server-client.