

**HO CHI MINH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

FTP CLIENT WITH VIRUS SCANNING VIA CLAMAVAGENTS

LAB PROJECT - (Course: Computer Networking)

TEAM: Just2chillGuys

MEMBERS:

Trương Tấn Dũng - 24127026

Nguyễn Kinh Quốc - 24127230

SUPERVISOR(S): Nguyễn Thanh Quân

Ho Chi Minh City, August 2025

Acknowledgements

This project could not have been completed without the guidance of our instructor(s), the support of our families, and the collaboration of all team members. We sincerely thank our supervisor(s) for their invaluable feedback throughout the project, and we appreciate each teammate for their dedication and contributions.

1. Group Introduction

1.1 Group details

Group name: Just2chillGuys

1.2 Members information

Name	Student ID
Trương Tấn Dũng	24127026
Nguyễn Kinh Quốc	24127230

1.3 Individual contributions

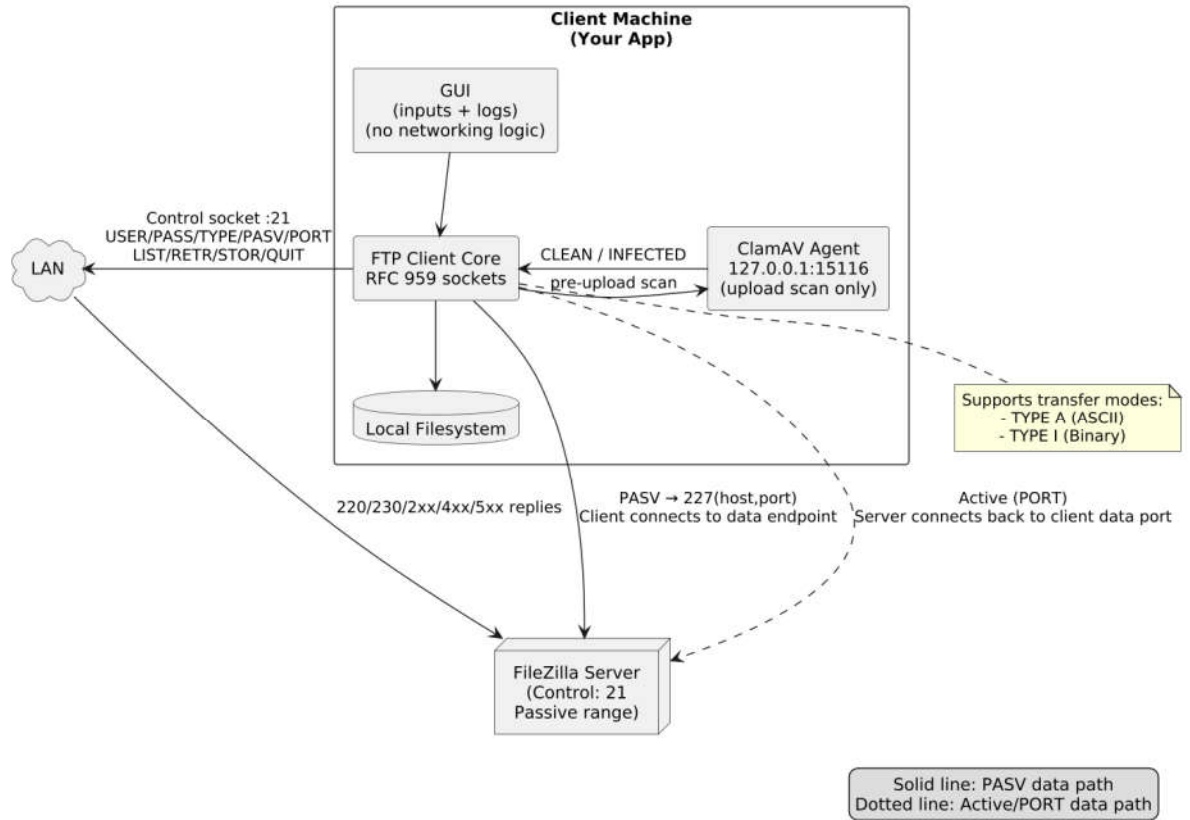
Name	Student ID	Team role	Description
Trương Tấn Dũng	24127026	Networking(Transfer & ClamAV) UI/UX Designer, Report Writer	Implemented the upload/download, integrated the ClamAV scanning agent into the transfer flow and designed the Tkinter/CustomTkinter UI with thread-safe progress/logging, error handling, and timeouts
Nguyễn Kinh Quốc	24127230	Storage & Session Engineer, Report Writer	Implemented local/remote file & directory operations with conflict/overwrite policy and error reporting, built session management and authored the README with setup, usage, and troubleshooting

2. System Design Overview

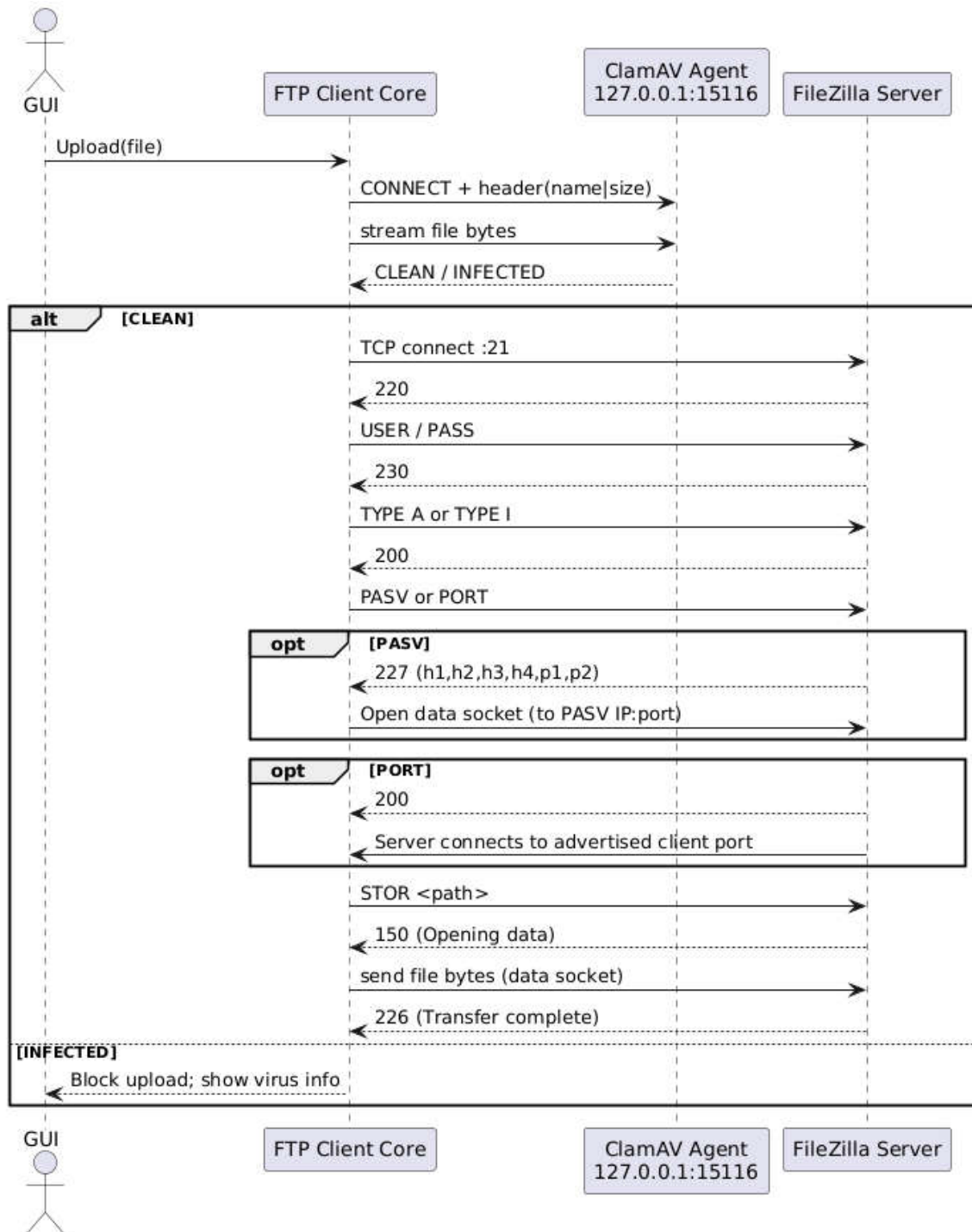
2.1 Project Objectives & Boundaries

- **Socket-level FTP client for LAN:** Implement an FTP client that speaks RFC 959 over raw TCP sockets against a LAN server (e.g., FileZilla Server).
- **Protocol correctness:** Keep a persistent control socket (TCP/21) and open per-operation data sockets. Implement core verbs: USER, PASS, PWD/CWD, TYPE, PASV/PORT, LIST, RETR, STOR, QUIT.
- **Both data connection modes:** Support Passive (PASV) *and* Active (PORT). Default to PASV for simplicity; allow switching to Active (client advertises its IP/port and accepts the server's incoming data connection).
- **Both transfer modes:** Support Binary (TYPE I) as the safe default and ASCII (TYPE A) for text when CRLF normalization is needed.
- **Upload-only malware scanning (ClamAV agent):** Before any upload, send the file to a local ClamAV agent over TCP (127.0.0.1:15116) using a simple header <filename><SEPARATOR><filesize>, stream the bytes, and only proceed with STOR if the agent replies CLEAN. (Downloads are not scanned.)
- **Response handling & robustness:** Parse single/multi-line replies; surface actionable errors (530, 550, 425/426) and apply socket timeouts with limited retries on transient failures.
- **Optional security (RFC 4217):** Support Explicit FTPS — AUTH TLS on the control socket, PBSZ 0/PROT P for protected data channels when required.
- **Minimal GUI footprint:** The GUI collects inputs (host/port/credentials/paths), triggers the socket/scan flows, and displays logs/progress/scan results. All networking and scanning orchestration live outside the UI.

2.2 High-Level Architecture

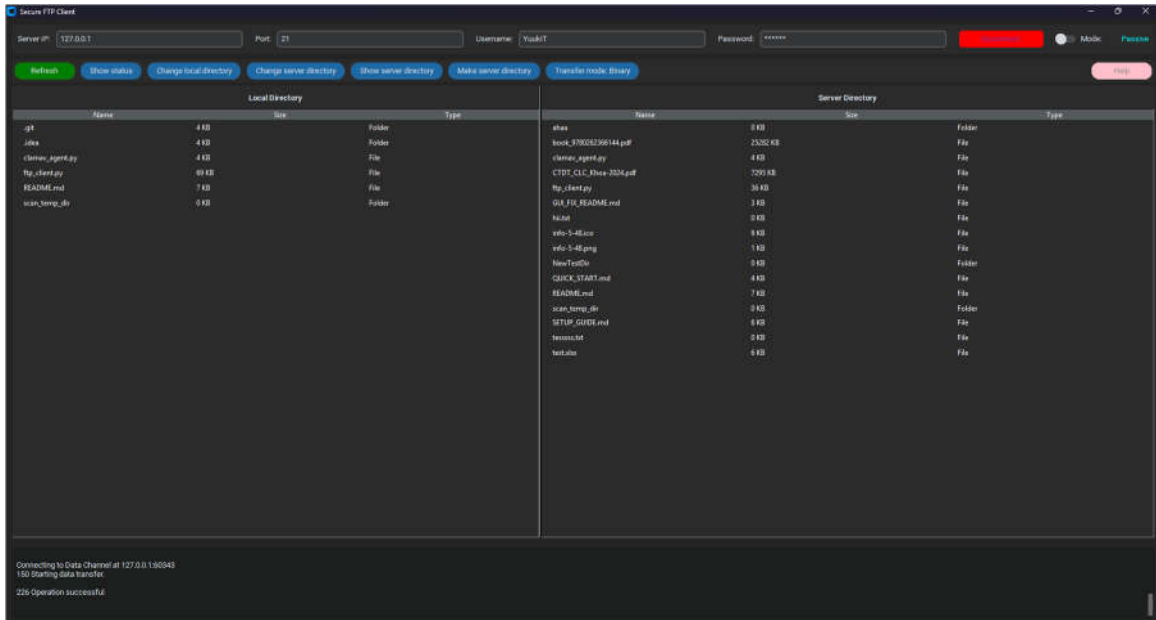


2.3 Upload Flow with ClamAV

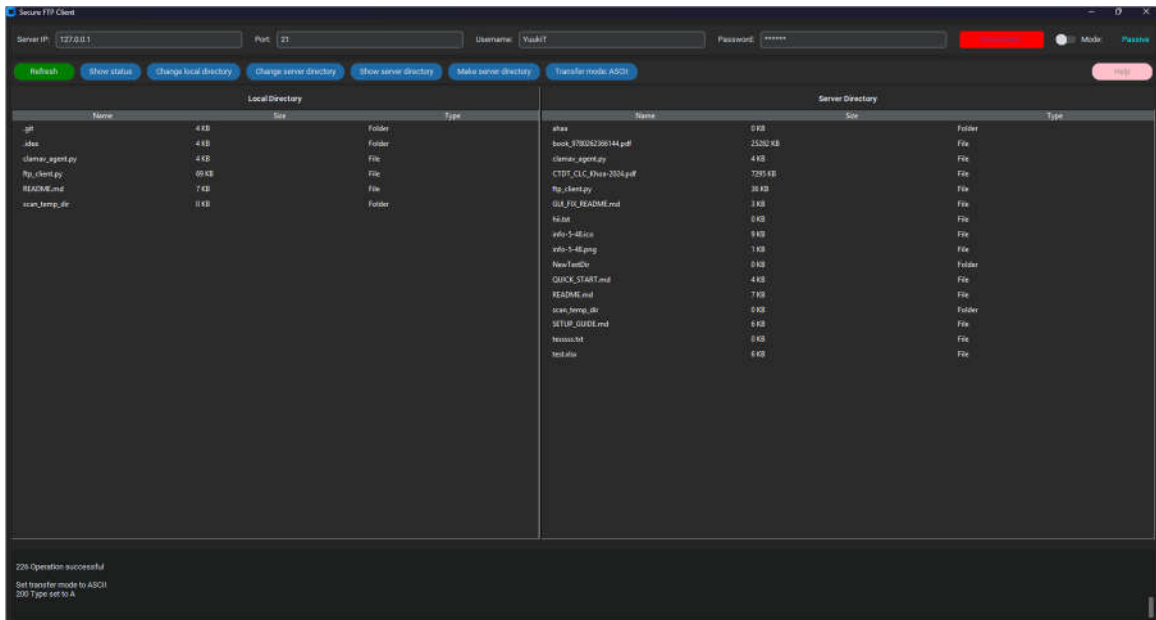


3. Screenshots of successful sessions

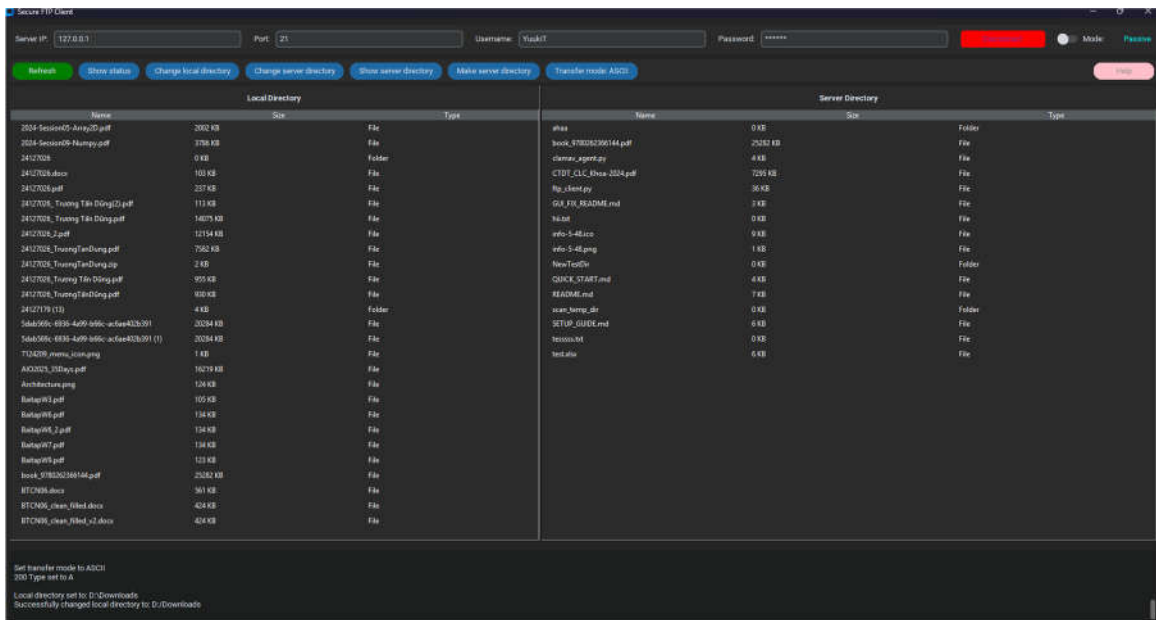
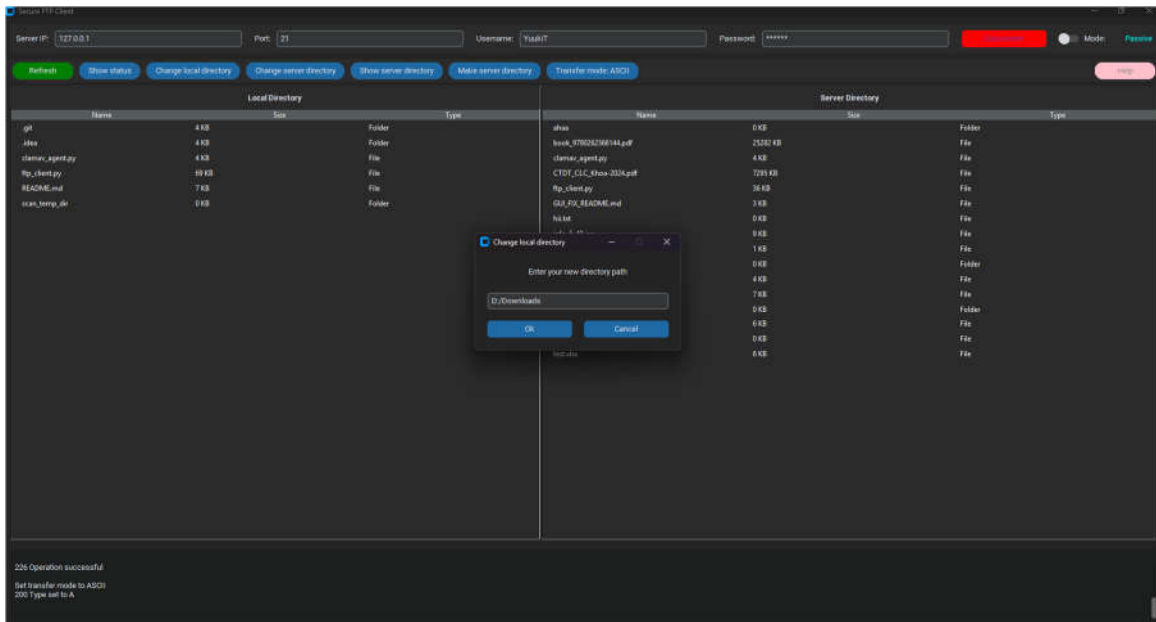
3.1 Connect & Login



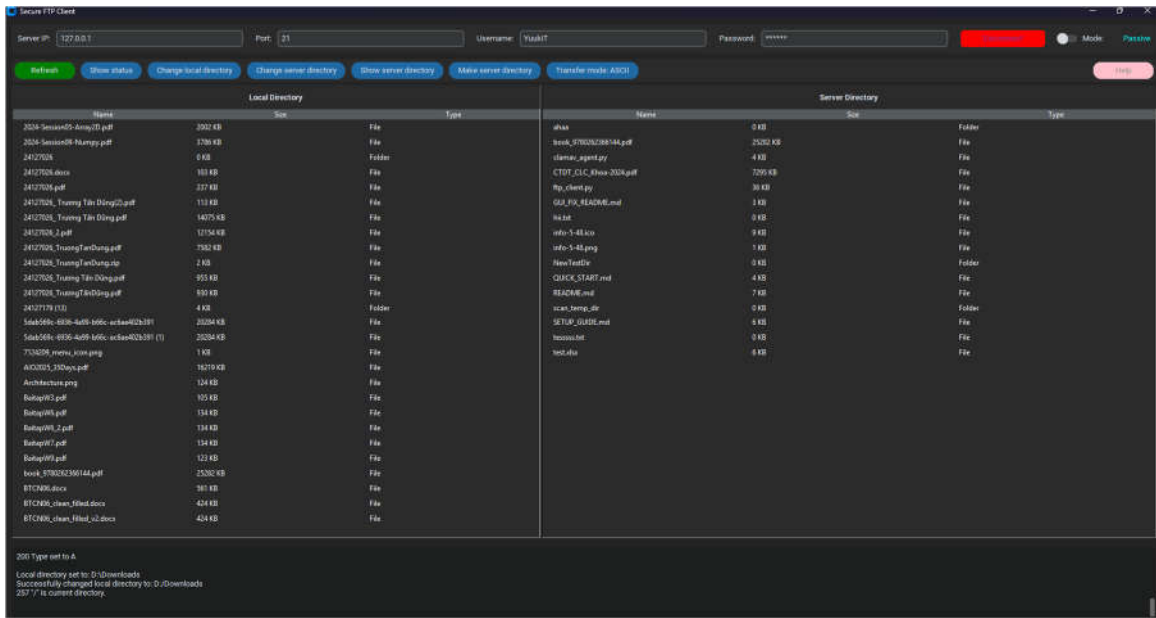
3.2 Set up transfer mode



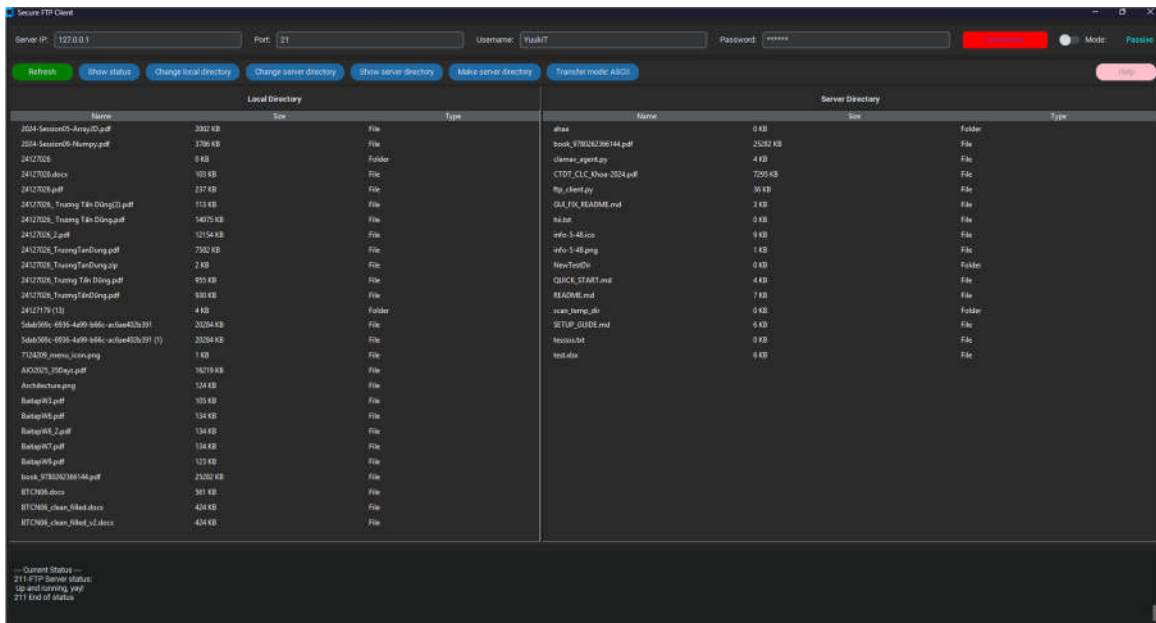
3.3 Change local/server directory



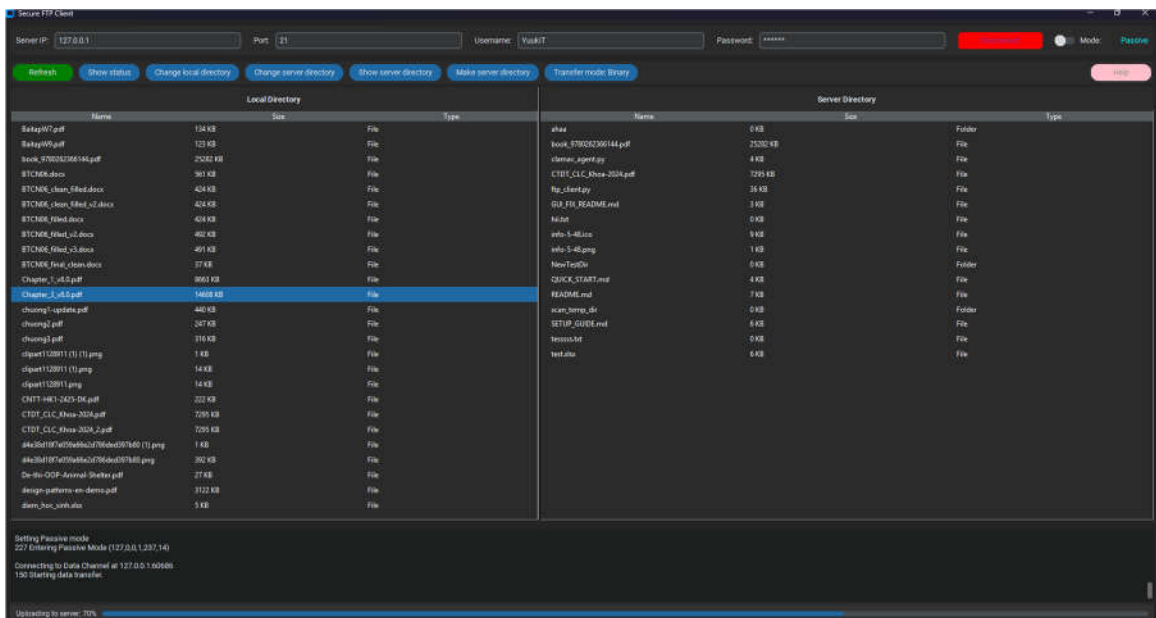
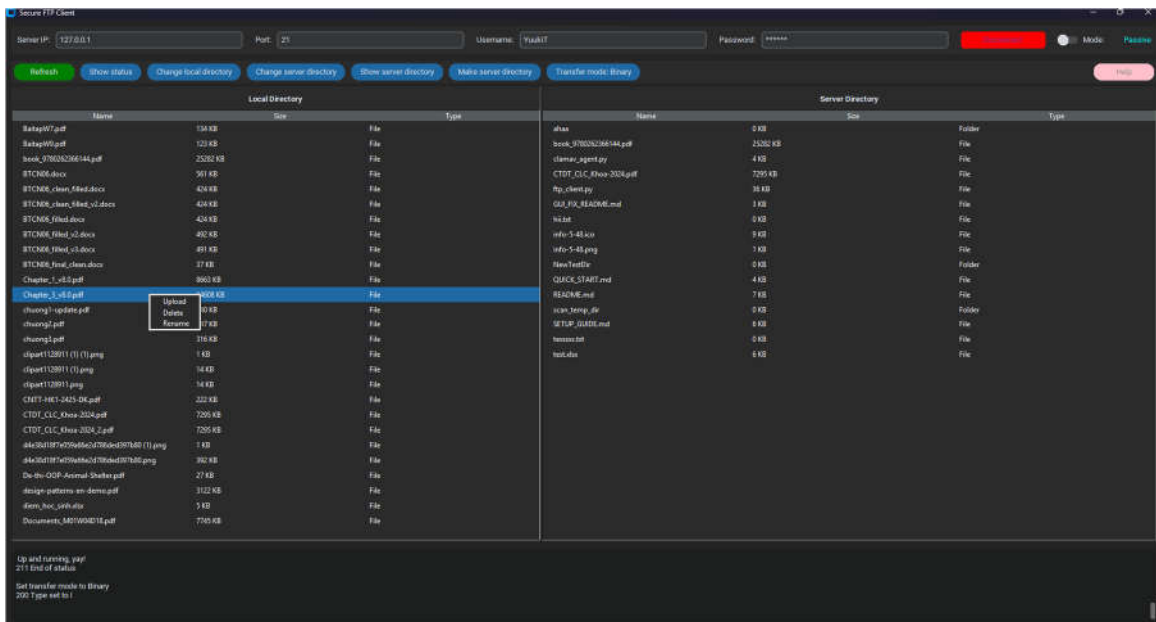
3.4 Show server directory



3.4 Show status:



3.5 Upload



Optional FTPS (if enabled)	Explicit TLS: AUTH TLS → wrap control; PBSZ 0, PROT P for protected data channels.
Minimal GUI	GUI only collects inputs and shows logs/progress/scan results; all networking lives in the socket layer.

5. Problems encountered

- Corrupted files (ASCII vs Binary)
 - **Symptom:** Images/archives broken; text lines altered.
 - **Root cause:** Using TYPE A for binary files (CRLF conversions) or the opposite.
 - **Fix:** Default to TYPE I (Binary); use TYPE A only for plain text that requires CRLF normalization.
 - **Evidence:** Byte size and optional hash match between source and destination.
- 550 File unavailable / wrong path
 - **Symptom:** LIST/RETR/STOR returns 550. Root cause: Using TYPE A for binary files (CRLF conversions) or the opposite.
 - **Root cause:** Wrong working directory or malformed/relative paths.
 - **Fix:** Use PWD/CWD to confirm location; normalize separators; prefer absolute paths for reliability.
 - **Evidence:** Same command succeeds after correcting path (150/226 instead of 550).
- FTPS handshake issues (Explicit TLS)
 - **Symptom:** After AUTH TLS, commands fail or data is unprotected.
 - **Root cause:** Missing PBSZ 0 / PROT P, or certificate trust problems.
 - **Fix:** Sequence: AUTH TLS → wrap control socket → PBSZ 0 → PROT P; configure trust for the server cert (self-signed in LAN if needed).
 - **Evidence:** Control returns 200 after PBSZ/PROT; transfers succeed over protected data channels.
- UI freezes & multi-transfer failures (GUI-driven)
 - **Symptom:** The window becomes unresponsive when starting LIST/RETR/STOR; with multi-select uploads/downloads, some items randomly fail (425/426, missing 226, or 421 Timeout).
 - **Root cause:** Network I/O executed on the GUI event loop, so the UI blocks. Kicking off several actions from the GUI causes simultaneous use of a single control socket—replies interleave and commands race. (In addition, unsafe UI updates from background tasks can crash or deadlock.)

- **Fix:** Keep all socket I/O off the UI thread. Use one background worker that owns the control connection and processes a FIFO job queue (LIST, RETR, STOR, delete/rename), opening a fresh data socket per job. If you truly need parallel transfers, spawn separate client instances—each with its own control socket—instead of sharing one. The GUI should only enqueue jobs and receive progress via a thread-safe dispatcher (e.g., `after(...)`), never touching sockets directly.
- **Evidence:** With the queue/worker pattern, the UI stays responsive; control logs show clean, serialized sequences (... → 150 → 226); multi-file operations finish without random 425/426 errors.

6. Security Considerations

- Use Explicit FTPS for encryption where possible (server must be configured with a certificate).
- Restrict server accounts to the minimum necessary permissions and a defined home directory.
- Open only the required ports in the Windows Firewall (FTP 21 and passive range on the server).
- Validate file paths to prevent directory traversal in local operations.
- ClamAV scanning before upload/after download for high-risk environments.

7. References

- FileZilla Server documentation
- RFC 959 (FTP) and RFC 4217 (FTP over TLS)
- Python `ftplib/ssl/Tkinter` references