



**Lab Number: 13**

**Date: 2025/08/27**

**Title: FTP Configuration and Implementation using Packet Tracer**

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**Theory:**

**a. FTP (File Transfer Protocol):** FTP is a standard network protocol used to transfer files between a client and a server over a TCP/IP network. It uses port 21 for control commands and port 20 for data transfer in active mode. Clients can access servers either anonymously or with authentication. FTP operates in two modes: active and passive, depending on whether the server or client initiates the data connection. For secure transfers, FTPS or SFTP can be used to encrypt data. FTP supports various file operations such as uploading, downloading, and managing files and directories operations such as uploading, downloading, and managing files and directories through specific commands like RETR, STOR, and DELE. In ASCII mode, it handles text files by converting line endings between different operating systems, while in binary mode, it preserves the exact byte sequence of files. Despite its functionality, FTP is considered less secure compared to modern protocols due to its lack of built-in encryption, making secure alternatives like FTPS and SFTP preferable for sensitive data transfers.

**b. Key Concepts of FTP**

1. **Client-Server Model:** FTP follows a client-server architecture where the client initiates request for file operations and the server responds. The client communicates with the server to request files, upload files, or perform other file management tasks.
2. **Ports:** FTP uses port 21 for the control connection, where commands and responses are exchanged. Port 20 is used for the data connection in active mode, while passive mode uses a dynamically assigned port by the server for data transfer.
3. **Active and Passive Modes:** In active mode, the client opens a port for data transfer and the server connects to it. In passive mode, the server opens a port for and the client connects to it, which helps navigate firewalls and NAT issues.
4. **Authentication:** FTP can operate in anonymous mode, allowing users to access files without a password, or in authenticated mode, requiring a username and password for access. This distinction helps manage access and security.
5. **FTP Commands:** Common FTP commands include LIST to view files, RETR to download files, STOR to upload files, DELE to delete, and MKD to create directories.

### c. Network Diagram

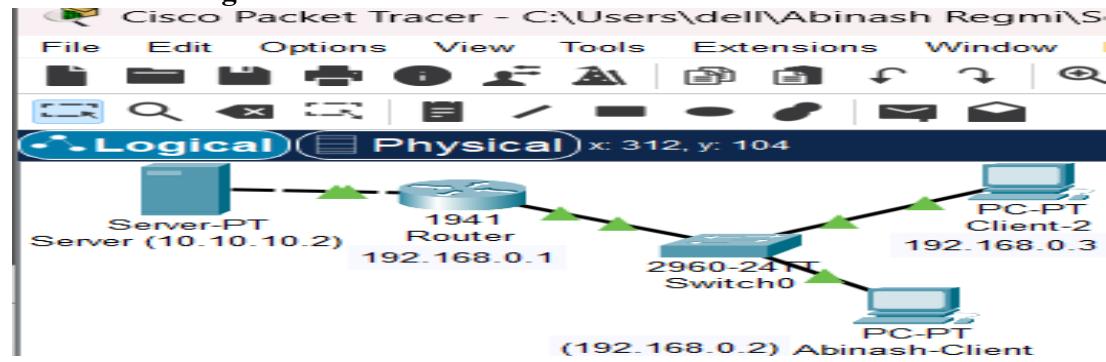


Fig: Network diagram

### Implementation Sequence

#### a) Configuring FTP Server and FTP Client

##### FTP Server Configuration

**Step 1:** Click on server and go to IP configuration and set IP address and subnet mask.

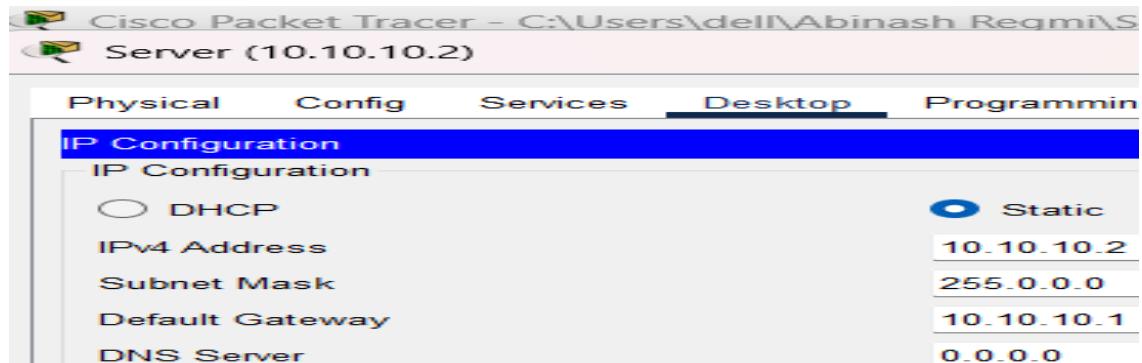


Fig: IP configuration on Server

**Step 2:** Click on server go to service, click ftp and click on ON button.

**Step 3:** Set username, password, and tick write, read, delete, rename, and list. Click add.

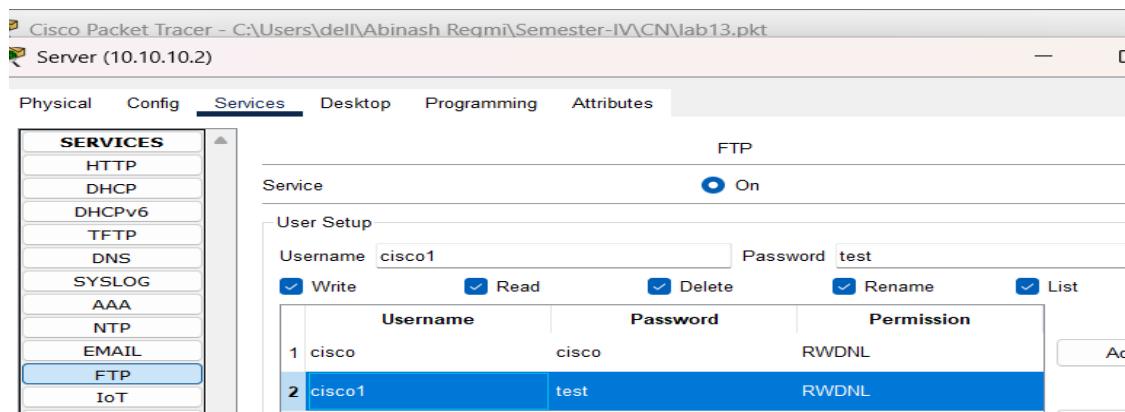


Fig: Server Configuration

**Step 4:** Go to PC, click text editor write something and save the file as hello.txt

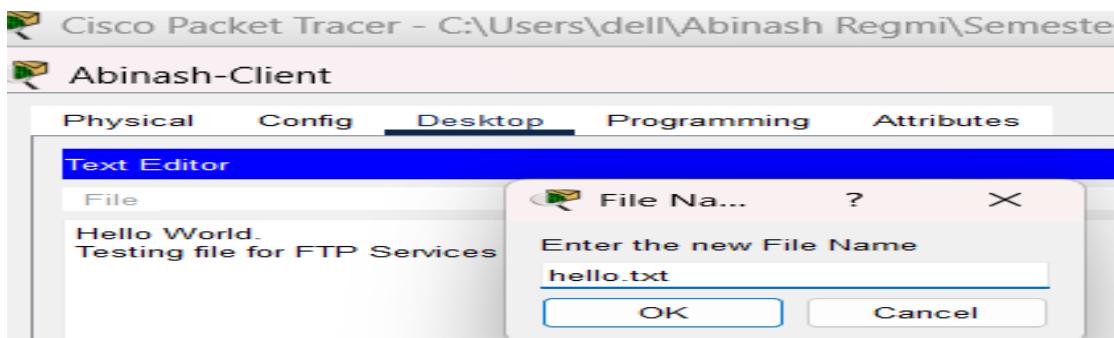


Fig: Creating a file name hello.txt

**Step 5:** In desktop, open command prompt and type dir command, we can see the file.

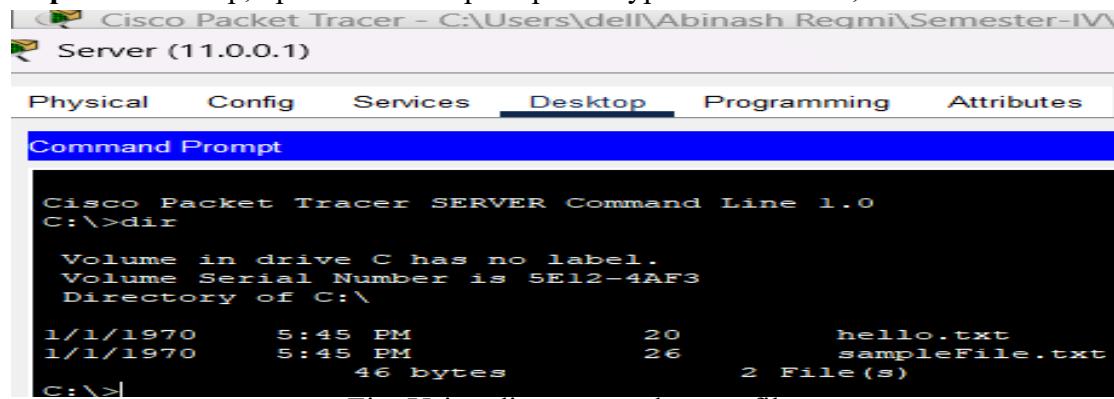


Fig: Using dir command to see file

### i. FTP Server Configuration

In command prompt type command ‘ftp 10.10.10.2’ then insert username and password, We will be connected to ftp server.

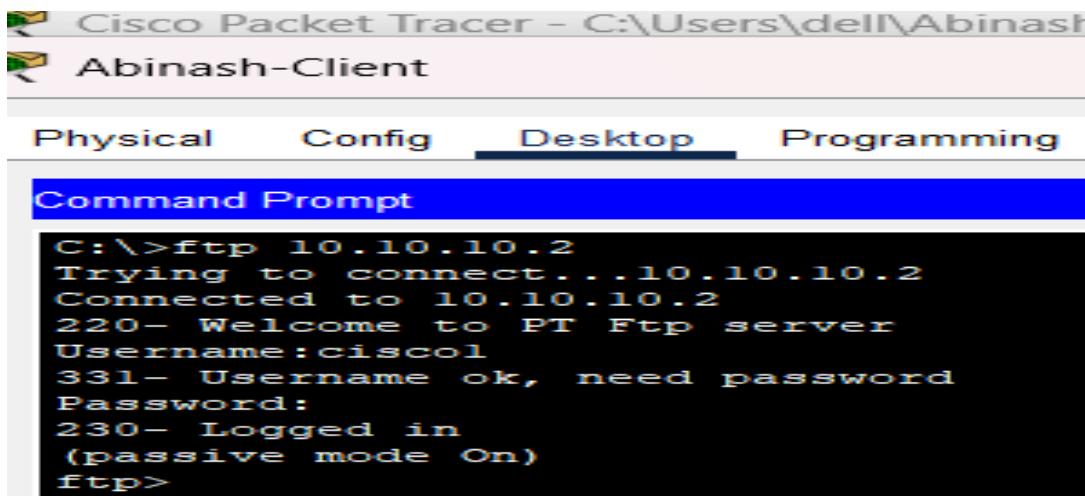


Fig: FTP Server Connection

### ii. FTP Client Configuration

**Step 1:** Click on pc and go to IP configuration and set IP address and subnet mask.

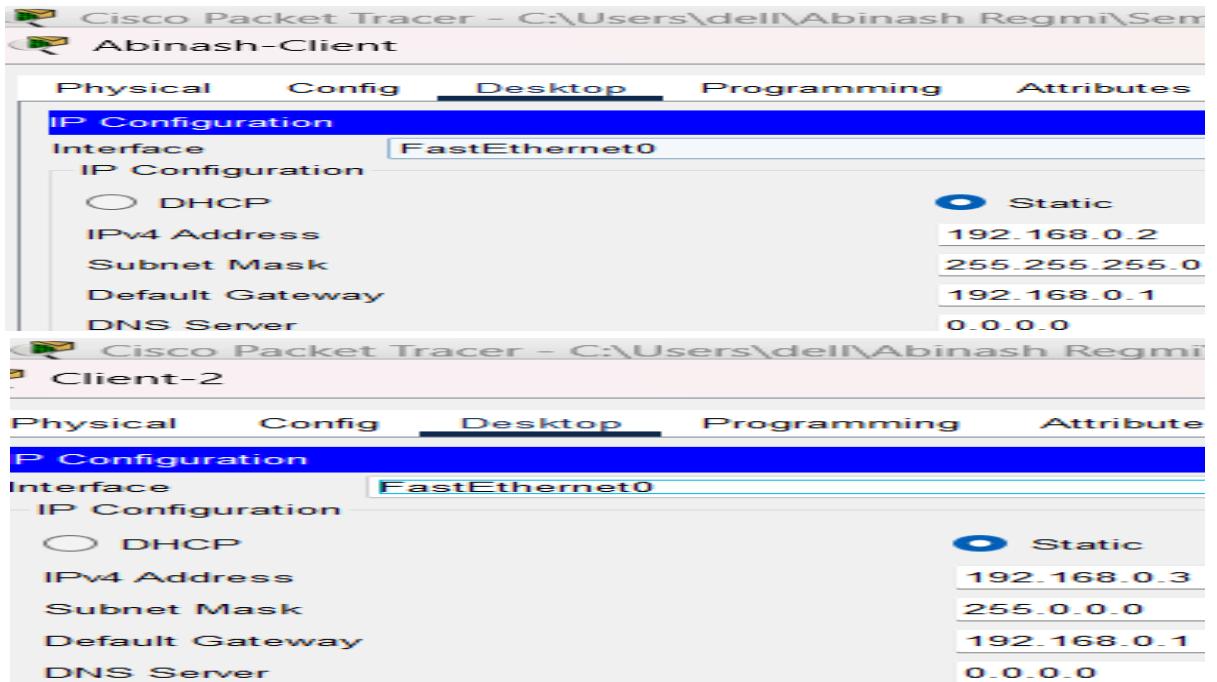


Fig: IP Configuration in Clients

### b) Implementation

#### Transferring File Using PUT Command

**Command:** Ftp> put hello.txt

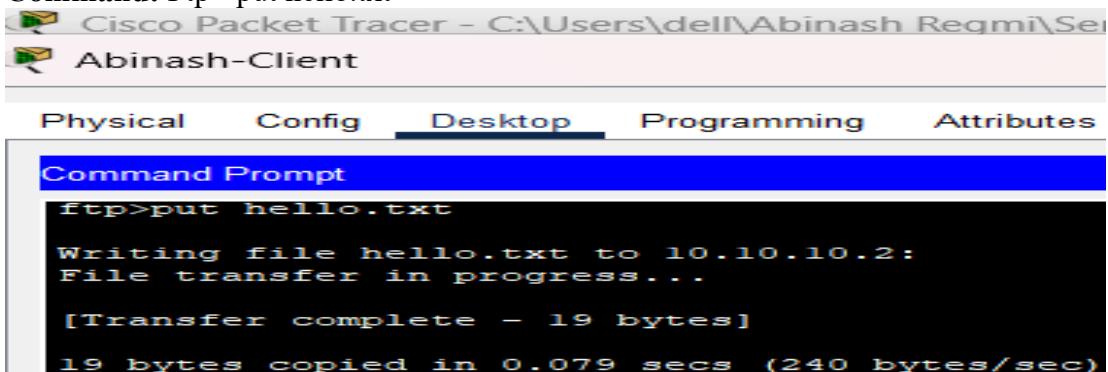


Fig: Transferring file using PUT command

#### RENAME File

**Command:** Ftp>rename hello.txt abc.txt

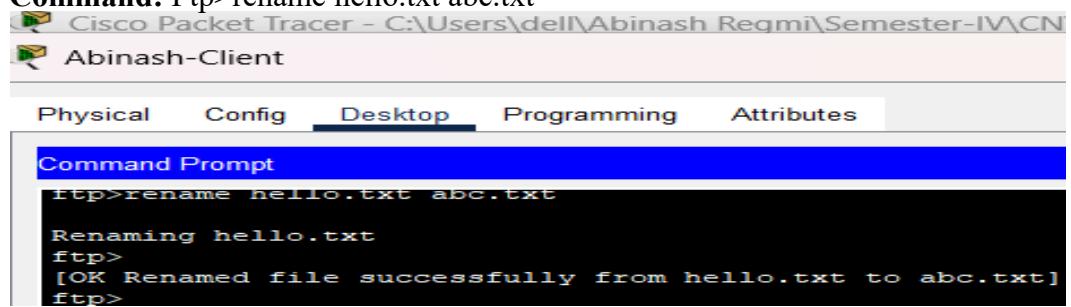
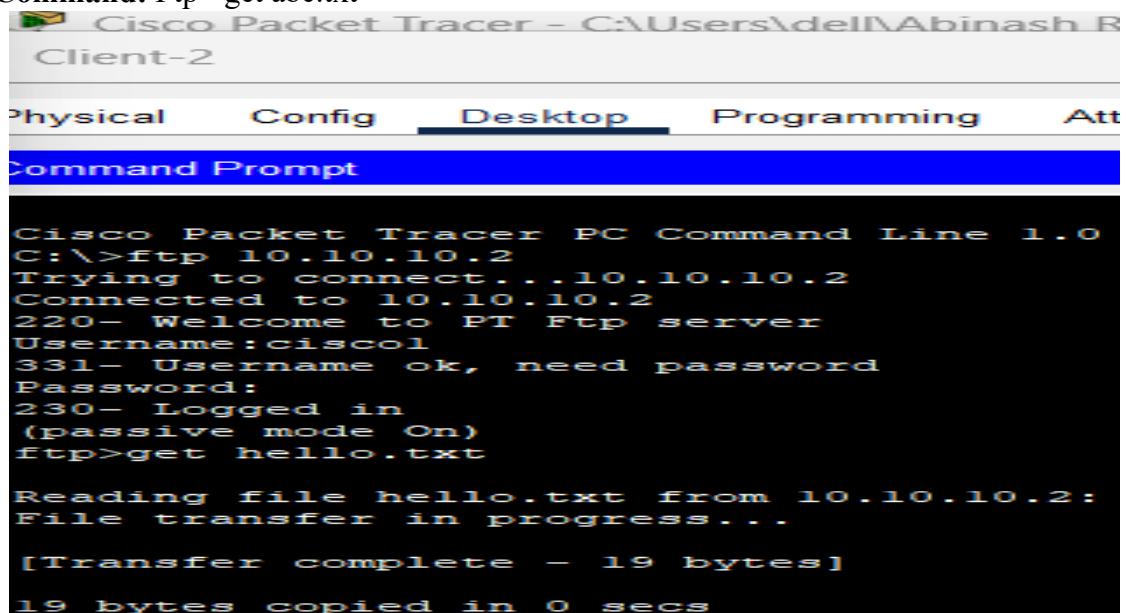


Fig: Renaming file

## Get The File and Save The Copy on Our Machine

Command: Ftp> get abc.txt



```
Cisco Packet Tracer - C:\Users\dell\Abinash Reamii\Semester-IV\Client-2
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ftp 10.10.10.2
Trying to connect...10.10.10.2
Connected to 10.10.10.2
220- Welcome to PT Ftp server
Username:cisc0l
331- Username ok, need password
Password:
230- Logged in
(passive mode On)
ftp>get hello.txt

Reading file hello.txt from 10.10.10.2:
File transfer in progress...

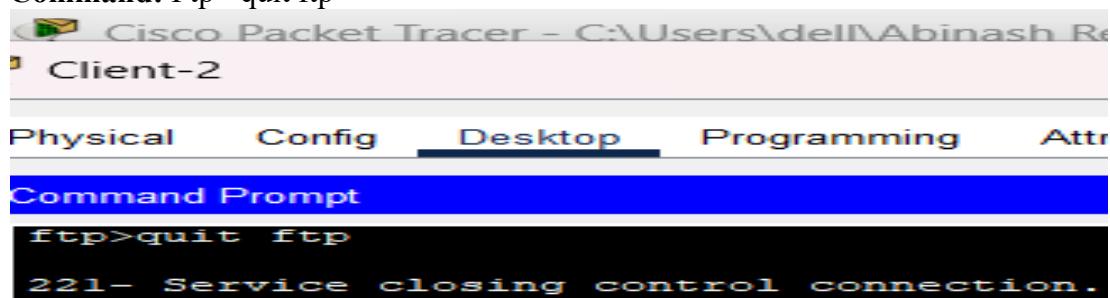
[Transfer complete - 19 bytes]

19 bytes copied in 0 secs
```

fig: Downloading file hello.txt in another client PC

## Go To PC

Command: Ftp> quit ftp



```
Cisco Packet Tracer - C:\Users\dell\Abinash Reamii\Semester-IV\Client-2
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt

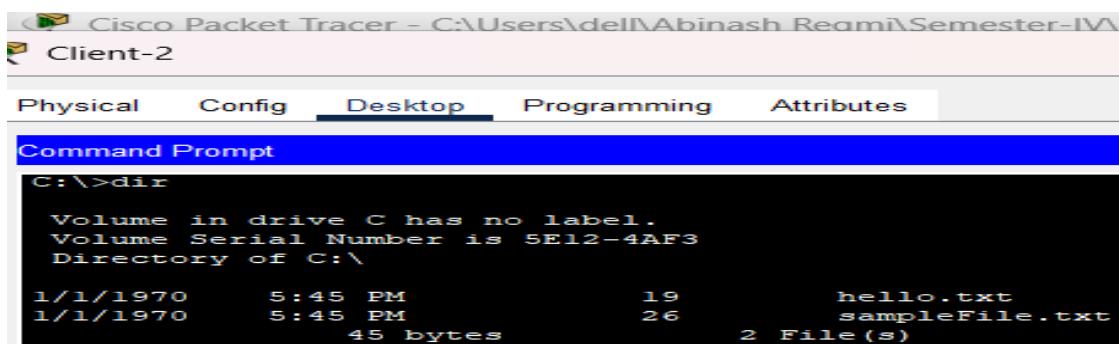
ftp>quit ftp

221- Service closing control connection.
```

Fig: Quitting FTP

## Displaying The Files

Command: PC> dir



```
Cisco Packet Tracer - C:\Users\dell\Abinash Reamii\Semester-IV\Client-2
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt

C:\>dir

Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 5E12-4AF3
Directory of C:\

1/1/1970      5:45 PM                19          hello.txt
1/1/1970      5:45 PM                26        sampleFile.txt
                           45 bytes           2 File(s)
```

Fig: Displaying the file 'hello.txt' downloaded in Client-2

**Addressing Table:**

The addressing table of this lab is as follows:

Device	Interface	IPv4 Address	Subnet
Abinash	NIC	192.168.0.2	255.255.255.0
Client 2	NIC	192.168.0.3	255.255.255.0
Server	NIC	10.10.10.2	255.0.0.0

**Conclusion**

In this lab, we successfully configured an FTP server and client using Packet Tracer. By following the step-by-step process, we understood how to set up an IP address, create user accounts with appropriate permissions, and demonstrated file management using FTP commands. This practical implementation helps in understanding of FTP's client-server model, the role of IP addressing, and the importance of secure file transfer operations in network environments.