

FTP Virtual Hosts

Ejecutar contenedor con una imagen de Apache

```
docker run -dit --name my-apache-app -p 8080:80 -p 21:21 -p 1100-1110:1100-1110 httpd:2.4
```

Conectar contenedor

```
docker exec -it ... bash
```

```
apt update
```

Instalar ProFTPD

```
apt-get install proftpd
```

Instalar editor de texto Nano

```
apt install nano
```

```
cd htdocs
```

```
mkdir web1
```

```
mkdir web2
```

```
ls -latr
```

```
chown -R ftp:root web1
```

```
chown -R ftp:root web2
```

```
chmod -R 777 web1
```

```
chmod -R 777 web2
```

```
ls -latr
```

```
ftpasswd --passwd --name user-empresa1 --file  
/etc/proftpd/passwd.usuarios1.virtuales --uid 106 --home  
/usr/local/apache2/htdocs/web1 --shell /bin/false
```

```
ftpasswd --passwd --name user-empresa2 --file  
/etc/proftpd/passwd.usuarios2.virtuales --uid 106 --home  
/usr/local/apache2/htdocs/web2 --shell /bin/false
```

```
nano /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf
```

```
# Use this to jail all users in their homes  
DefaultRoot ~  
  
# Users require a valid shell listed in /etc/shells to login.  
# Use this directive to release that constrain.  
RequireValidShell off  
  
# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.  
Port 21  
  
# In some cases you have to specify passive ports range to by-pass  
# firewall limitations. Ephemeral ports can be used for that, but  
# feel free to use a more narrow range.  
PassivePorts 1100 1110  
  
# If your host was NATted, this option is useful in order to  
# allow passive tranfers to work. You have to use your public  
# address and opening the passive ports used on your firewall as well.  
MasqueradeAddress 127.0.0.1
```

```
# This is required to use both PAM-based authentication and local passwords  
# AuthOrder mod_auth_pam.c* mod_auth_unix.c  
AuthOrder mod_auth_file.c mod_auth_unix.c  
  
# Be warned: use of this directive impacts CPU average load!  
# Uncomment this if you like to see progress and transfer rate with ftpwho  
# in downloads. That is not needed for uploads rates.  
#  
# UseSendFile off
```

```
#  
# Useful to keep VirtualHost/VirtualRoot directives separated  
#  
Include /etc/proftpd/virtuals.conf  
  
# A basic anonymous configuration, no upload directories.
```

```
nano /etc/proftpd/virtuals.conf
```

```
<VirtualHost 172.17.0.2>
    ServerAlias localhost
    Port 1110
    PassivePorts 1100 1110
    MasqueradeAddress 127.0.0.1
    authUserFile /etc/proftpd/passwd.usuarios1.virtuales
    ServerName "Servidor FTP empresa1"
    DefaultRoot /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/web1
    RequireValidShell off
    <Limit LOGIN>
        DenyUser carlos
    </Limit>
</VirtualHost>
```

```
<VirtualHost 172.17.0.2>
    ServerAlias localhost
    Port 1109
    PassivePorts 1100 1110
    MasqueradeAddress 127.0.0.1
    authUserFile /etc/proftpd/passwd.usuarios2.virtuales
    ServerName "Servidor FTP empresa2"
    DefaultRoot /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/web2
    RequireValidShell off
</VirtualHost>
```

Comprobamos status y arrancamos el servidor FTP

```
/etc/init.d/proftpd status
```

```
/etc/init.d/proftpd start
```