Step 1: Install vsFTPd

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install vsftpd
```

Step 2: Configure vsFTPd

```
sudo vi /etc/vsftpd.conf
```

* Uncomment the following lines:

```
write_enable=YES
local_umask=022
```

Step 3: Configure chroot

Enabling chroot keeps FTP users confined to their hone directory tree. This usually a recommended security practice. To do this, edit the vsftd config file again:

```
sudo vi /etc/vsftpd.conf
```

* Uncomment the following line:

```
chroot_local_user=YES
```

and add this line at the end of the file:

```
allow_writeable_chroot=YES
```

Step 4: Enable Passive Mode

Usually you want to enable passive mode on an FTP server. You set aside a range of ports to use for passive FTP connections. In the example below, I use port 40000 to 40100. To enabl;e passive mode, edit the vsftpd.conf config file again:

```
sudo vi /etc/vsftpd.conf
```

Append the following lines:

```
pasv_enable=YES
pasv_min_port=40000
pasv_max_port=40100
port_enable=YES
```

Passive address resolve

Passive connections require using a routable IP address from the remote host.

Do you have a fixed IP address on your server?  If so configure by appending these lines:

```
pasv_addr_resolve=NO
pasv_address=<SERVER_IP_ADDRESS>
```

If you do not have a fixed IP address and would like to user a hostname instead, append these lines:

```
pasv_addr_resolve=YES
pasv_address=<SERVER_FQDN>
```