

Pro-ftp : un serveur FTP open source pour Linux

Introduction

ProFTP est un serveur FTP/SFTP/FTPS open source, modulaire et puissant.

- Il gère les répertoires cachés, les hôtes virtuels et les fichiers **.ftpaccess** par répertoire.
- La structure interne des répertoires anonymes FTP est quelconque (pas besoin de bin, lib ni de fichiers spéciaux).
- Il gère les fonctionnalités avancées (plusieurs fichiers de mots de passe, ratios téléchargement/envoi, etc.).

Pré-requis

Installation

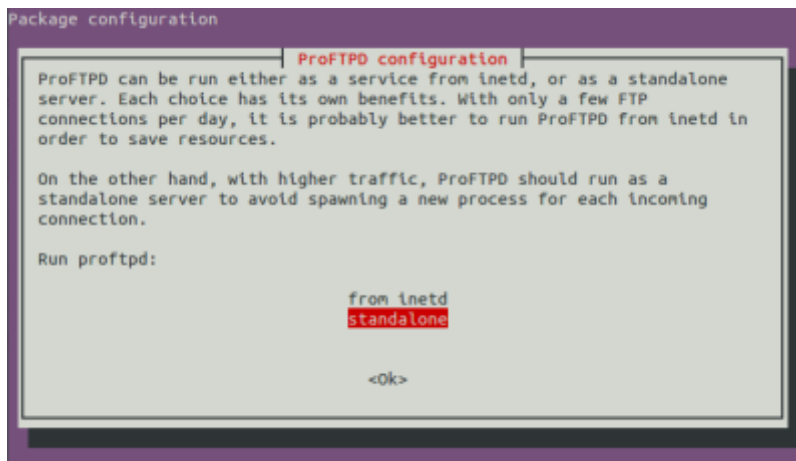


Pour utiliser une authentification sur une base de données, installez les paquets **proftpd-mod** suggérés correspondants.

Installez les paquets  **proftpd,ftp** ou (cas d'un Raspberry Pi) :

```
...@...:~$ sudo apt install proftpd ftp
```

- **ftp** pour les tests
- Lors de l'installation, il peut vous être demandé comment ProFTP doit être démarré. Choisissez **autonome (standalone)** :



- Vous pouvez installer aussi les paquets  **proftpd-mod-ldap, proftpd-mod-mysql, proftpd-mod-odbc, proftpd-mod-pgsql, proftpd-mod-sqlite, proftpd-mod-geoip** ou

```
...@...:~$ sudo apt install proftpd-mod-ldap proftpd-mod-mysql proftpd-mod-odbc proftpd-mod-pgsql proftpd-mod-sqlite proftpd-mod-geoip
```

- L'installation crée les utilisateurs système suivants :
 - **proftpd** (UID 127), groupe **nogroup** ; pas de répertoire personnel **/run/proftpd**.
 - **ftp** (UID 128), groupe **nogroup** ; création du répertoire personnel **/srv/ftp** »...

2. Vérifiez que ftp fonctionne sous l'utilisateur en cours (**pi** pour un Raspberry Pi) :

```
...@...:~$ ftp localhost
...
Name (localhost:xxxxxxx):
331 Mot de passe requis pour xxxxxxxx
Password:
230 Utilisateur xxxxxxxx authentifié
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
...
drwxrwxr-x  4 xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx      4096 Sep  5 05:39 Bureau
...
226 Téléchargement terminé
ftp> bye
221 Au revoir.
...@...:~$
```

3. Si vous essayez avec un client comme **Filezilla**, vous constaterez que l'utilisateur n'est pas bloqué dans son home.

Configuration



- L'installation a créé l'arborescence :

```
...@...:~$ tree -d /etc/proftpd/  
/etc/proftpd/  
└─ conf.d
```

ou pour un Raspberry Pi :



```
pi@framboise:~ $ tree -d  
/etc/proftpd/  
/etc/proftpd/  
└─ conf.d
```

- **Pour le listing des fichiers de la distribution,** voir [ProFTPD : Fichiers de la distribution](#)



- Pour que les réglages persistent après les mises à jour, nous ne toucherons pas au fichier **/etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf**.
- Nous placerons dans le répertoire **/etc/proftpd/conf.d/** des fichiers contenant nos directives de configuration. Ces fichiers ne seront pas affectés par les mises à jour.
- Liste des directives : <http://www.proftpd.org/docs/directives/linked/by-name.html>

Utilisateurs virtuels

Chaque utilisateur a accès à son propre répertoire personnel **/home/xxxxxxx** (ou **/home/pi** pour un Raspberry Pi).



- Unix ne connaît que les UID : il n'utilise pas les noms d'utilisateurs.
- **proftpd** ne fait donc pas de différence entre un utilisateur système et un utilisateur virtuel : ils sont définis par leur UID.
- Un **utilisateur virtuel** est un utilisateur qui n'est pas défini dans le système.

Création d'un webmestre pour un site monsite.tld

Nous allons créer un utilisateur virtuel **admiweb** pour accéder par ftp au site **monsite.tld**, hébergé à l'emplacement **/var/www/html/monsite.tld**

Vérifiez l'existence de l'utilisateur **www-data** et de son groupe :

```
...@...:~$ id www-data
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groupes=33(www-data)
```

→ L'identifiant du groupe **www-data** est **33**.

- Si le groupe **www-data** n'existe pas, créez-le ainsi que l'utilisateur **www-data** par :

```
...@...:~$ sudo groupadd www-data
...@...:~$ sudo useradd -g www-data -d /var/www -s /bin/false www-data
```

2. Créez un nouvel utilisateur virtuel ayant accès à **/var/www/html** (le webmestre **admiweb**, de home **/var/www/html**, avec les uid et gid de **www-data**, fournissez et confirmez le **mot de passe** du nouveau compte) :

```
...@...:~$ cd /etc/proftpd/
...@...:/etc/proftpd$ sudo ftpasswd --passwd --name admiweb --gid 33 --uid 33 --home /var/www/html --shell /bin/false
ftpasswd: creating passwd entry for user admiweb
...
Password:
Re-type password:
...
ftpasswd: entry created
```

Création d'un utilisateur virtuel (cas général)

On peut créer de la même façon des utilisateurs virtuels ayant des identifiants quelconques (sauf UID 0 (zéro) et GID 0 (zéro) qui sont utilisés pour l'utilisateur root et le groupe root).

Utilisez pour les utilisateurs virtuels des identifiants qui ne sont pas déjà utilisés dans **/etc/passwd** pour séparer les privilèges de vos utilisateurs système de ceux de vos utilisateurs virtuels.

Les privilèges sont déterminés par les identifiants.

Les utilisateurs virtuels peuvent tous avoir les mêmes identifiants → ils auront tous exactement les mêmes privilèges.

La directive **DefaultRoot** ~ dans **/etc/proftpd/conf.d/global.conf** confine vos utilisateurs virtuels dans des répertoires personnels distincts.

Ainsi, ces utilisateurs virtuels, bien qu'ayant tous les mêmes privilèges, seront tous séparés dans des répertoires différents.

L'outil ftpasswd est un script Perl.

Fichier de configuration

Créez ou éditez avec les droits d'administration le fichier **/etc/proftpd/conf.d/global.conf** pour ajouter à la fin votre configuration :

[/etc/proftpd/conf.d/global.conf](#)

```
# Tous les utilisateurs seront emprisonnés dans leur home, sauf
l'utilisateur système xxxxxxxx
DefaultRoot ~ !xxxxxxx

# Pas de shell valide exigé (ex : bin/sh ou /bin/bash).
RequireValidShell off

# Fichier des mots de passe
AuthUserFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.passwd

# Fichier des groupes
AuthGroupFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.group

AuthOrder mod_auth_file.c mod_auth_unix.c
AuthPAM off
```

Cas d'un Raspberry Pi :

[/etc/proftpd/conf.d/global.conf](#)

```
# Tous les utilisateurs seront emprisonnés dans leur home, sauf
l'utilisateur système pi
DefaultRoot ~ !pi

# Pas de shell valide exigé (ex : bin/sh ou /bin/bash).
RequireValidShell off

# Fichier des mots de passe
AuthUserFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.passwd

# Fichier des groupes
AuthGroupFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.group

AuthOrder mod_auth_file.c mod_auth_unix.c
AuthPAM off
```

Créez les fichiers **/etc/proftpd/ftp.passwd** et **/etc/proftpd/ftpd.group** :

```
...@...:~$ sudo touch /etc/proftpd/ftp.passwd
...@...:~$ sudo touch /etc/proftpd/ftpd.group
```

Rechargement et test

Relancez proftpd et vérifiez que l'utilisateur admiweb peut se connecter :

Relancez proftpd et vérifiez que l'utilisateur admiweb peut se connecter :

```
...@...:~$ sudo systemctl restart proftpd
...@...:~$ ftp localhost
...
Name (localhost:xxxxxxx): admiweb
331 Mot de passe requis pour admiweb
Password:
230 Utilisateur admiweb authentifié
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
...
-rwxrws---  1 admiweb  www-data      612 Apr 25  2018 index.nginx-
debian.html
...
ftp> bye
221 Au revoir.
...@...:~$
```

Pour un Raspberry Pi :

```
pi@framboise:~ $ sudo systemctl restart proftpd
pi@framboise:~ $ ftp localhost
Connected to localhost.
220 ProFTPD Server (Debian) [::1]
Name (localhost:pi): admiweb
331 Mot de passe requis pour admiweb
Password:
230 Utilisateur admiweb authentifié
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
...
drwxrws---  22 admiweb  www-data      4096 Jul 28 13:23 html
...
ftp> bye
221 Au revoir.
pi@framboise:~ $
```

L'utilisateur système xxxxxxxx, lui, peut se connecter et n'est pas emprisonné :

```
...@...:~$ ftp localhost
...
Name (localhost:xxxxxxx):
331 Mot de passe requis pour xxxxxxxx
Password:
```

```
230 Utilisateur xxxxxxxx authentifié
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
...
drwxrwxr-x  4 xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx      4096 Sep  5 05:39 Bureau
...
226 Téléchargement terminé
ftp> cd ..
...
ftp> ls
...
drwxrwxr-x 269 xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx     20480 Sep 10 11:51 xxxxxxxx
...
ftp> bye
221 Au revoir.
...@...:~$
```

Pour un Raspberry Pi :

```
pi@framboise:~ $ ftp localhost
...
Name (localhost:pi):
331 Mot de passe requis pour pi
Password:
230 Utilisateur pi authentifié
...
ftp> ls
...
drwxr-xr-x  2 pi      pi      4096 Sep  9 16:15 Desktop
...
ftp> cd ..
...
ftp> ls
...
drwxr-xr-x 33 pi      pi      4096 Sep  9 17:53 pi
...
ftp> bye
221 Au revoir.
pi@framboise:~ $
```

Fichier proftpd.conf et dérivés

Il inclut :

- **/etc/proftpd/modules.conf**
 - Répertoire des modules DSO : /usr/lib/proftpd
 - Seul l'utilisateur root peut charger et décharger des modules, mais tout le monde

peut voir quels modules ont été chargés.

- Charge les modules mod_ctrls_admin.c, mod_tls.c, mod_radius.c, mod_quotatab.c, mod_quotatab_file.c, mod_quotatab_radius.c, mod_wrap.c, mod_rewrite.c, mod_load.c, mod_ban.c, mod_wrap2.c, mod_wrap2_file.c, mod_dynmasq.c, mod_exec.c, mod_shaper.c, mod_ratio.c, mod_site_misc.c, mod_sftp.c, mod_sftp_pam.c, mod_faccl.c, mod_unique_id.c, mod_copy.c, mod_deflate.c, mod_ifversion.c, mod_tls_memcache.c, mod_ifsession.c

2. /etc/proftpd/conf.d/

3. (désactivés) :

- #/etc/proftpd/ldap.conf (entièrement désactivé par des #)
- #/etc/proftpd/sql.conf (entièrement désactivé par des #)
- #/etc/proftpd/tls.conf (entièrement désactivé par des #)
- #/etc/proftpd/virtuals.conf (entièrement désactivé par des #)



Après chaque changement de configuration, pensez à relancer proftpd :

```
$ sudo systemctl restart proftpd
```

Sécurisation TLS

Le serveur est maintenant en place, cependant, tout ce qui transite entre votre serveur et votre Client FTP transite en clair sur le Net.

Nous allons chiffrer le tout avec une sécurisation TLS (SSLv3 étant deprecated).

Commençons par créer un certificat SSL auto-signé :

```
$ sudo openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -out
/etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.cert -keyout /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key

Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
.....+++
.....
.....+++
writing new private key to '/etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be
incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name
or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
```



```
-----  
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:FR  
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:  
Locality Name (eg, city) []:  
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:  
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:  
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:sd-xxxxx.dedibox.fr  
Email Address []:me@mymail.tld
```

Renseignez les champs demandés avec les bonnes informations. (sd-xxxxx.dedibox.fr : votre nom de domaine si vous en avez un).

Protégez la clé :

```
$ sudo chmod 440 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key
```

Nous allons maintenant forcer notre serveur FTP à utiliser cette clé pour générer une connexion chiffrée.

Avec les droits d'administration, éditez le fichier **/etc/proftpd/conf.d/tls.conf** pour le modifier comme ceci :

[/etc/proftpd/conf.d/tls.conf](#)

```
<IfModule mod_tls.c>  
    TLSEngine on  
    TLSLog /var/log/proftpd/tls.log  
  
    # TLSv1 Uniquement  
    TLSProtocol TLSv1  
  
    # N'autorise que les connexions sécurisées  
    TLSRequired on  
  
    # Renseigne l'emplacement des certificats  
    TLSRSACertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.cert  
    TLSRSACertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key  
  
    TLSVerifyClient off  
    TLSRenegotiate none  
    TLSOptions NoSessionReuseRequired  
  
</IfModule>
```

Redémarrez le serveur FTP :

```
$ sudo systemctl restart proftpd
```

Vous pouvez maintenant vous connecter à votre serveur FTP de manière sécurisée !

Quelques exemples de fichiers de configuration

- **Basic :**

[Basic.conf](#)

[basic.conf](#)

```
# This is a basic ProFTPD configuration file (rename it
to
# 'proftpd.conf' for actual use.  It establishes a single
server
# and a single anonymous login.  It assumes that you have
a user/group
# "nobody" and "ftp" for normal operation and anon.

ServerName          "ProFTPD Default Installation"
ServerType           standalone
DefaultServer       on

# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port                21

# Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new dirs
and files
# from being group and world writable.
Umask               022

# To prevent DoS attacks, set the maximum number of child
processes
# to 30.  If you need to allow more than 30 concurrent
connections
# at once, simply increase this value.  Note that this
ONLY works
# in standalone mode, in inetd mode you should use an
inetd server
# that allows you to limit maximum number of processes
per service
# (such as xinetd).
MaxInstances        30

# Set the user and group under which the server will run.
User                nobody
Group               nogroup

# To cause every FTP user to be "jailed" (chrooted) into
their home
# directory, uncomment this line.
#DefaultRoot ~
```

```
# Normally, we want files to be overwriteable.
<Directory />
  AllowOverride          on
</Directory>

# A basic anonymous configuration, no upload directories.
# If you do not
# want anonymous users, simply delete this entire
# <Anonymous> section.
<Anonymous ~ftp>
  User                   ftp
  Group                  ftp

  # We want clients to be able to login with "anonymous"
  # as well as "ftp"
  UserAlias              anonymous ftp

  # Limit the maximum number of anonymous logins
  MaxClients             10

  # We want 'welcome.msg' displayed at login, and
  # '.message' displayed
  # in each newly chdir'd directory.
  DisplayLogin           welcome.msg
  DisplayFirstChdir      .message

  # Limit WRITE everywhere in the anonymous chroot
  <Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
  </Limit>
</Anonymous>
```

- **Anonymous**

[anonymous.conf](#)

[anonymous.conf](#)

```
# This sample configuration file illustrates configuring
# two
# anonymous directories, and a guest (same thing as
# anonymous but
# requires a valid password to login)

ServerName              "ProFTPD Anonymous Server"
ServerType              standalone

# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port                   21
```

```
# If you don't want normal users logging in at all,
# uncomment this
# next section
#<Limit LOGIN>
#  DenyAll
#</Limit>

# Set the user and group that the server normally runs
# at.
User          nobody
Group         nogroup

# To prevent DoS attacks, set the maximum number of child
# processes
# to 30.  If you need to allow more than 30 concurrent
# connections
# at once, simply increase this value.  Note that this
# ONLY works
# in standalone mode, in inetd mode you should use an
# inetd server
# that allows you to limit maximum number of processes
# per service
# (such as xinetd)
MaxInstances          30

# Set the maximum number of seconds a data connection is
# allowed
# to "stall" before being aborted.
TimeoutStalled        300

# We want 'welcome.msg' displayed at login, and
# '.message' displayed
# in each newly chdired directory.
DisplayLogin          welcome.msg
DisplayFirstChdir      .message

# Our "basic" anonymous configuration, including a single
# upload directory ("uploads")
<Anonymous ~ftp>

# Allow logins if they are disabled above.
<Limit LOGIN>
  AllowAll
</Limit>

# Maximum clients with message
MaxClients            5 "Sorry, max %m users -- try
again later"

User          ftp
Group         ftp
```

```
# We want clients to be able to login with "anonymous"
as well as "ftp"
UserAlias          anonymous ftp

# Limit WRITE everywhere in the anonymous chroot
<Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
</Limit>

# An upload directory that allows storing files but not
retrieving
# or creating directories.
<Directory uploads/*>
    <Limit READ>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>

    <Limit STOR>
        AllowAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>
</Anonymous>

# A second anonymous ftp section.  Users can login as
"private".  Here
# we hide files owned by root from being manipulated in
any way.

<Anonymous /usr/local/private>
    User            bobf
    Group           users
    UserAlias       private bobf
    UserAlias       engineering bobf

    # Deny access from *.evil.net and *.otherevil.net, but
allow
    # all others.
    <Limit LOGIN>
        Order            deny,allow
        Deny             from .evil.net, .otherevil.net
        Allow            from all
    </Limit>

    # We want all uploaded files to be owned by 'engdept'
group and
    # group writable.
    GroupOwner        engdept
    Umask             006

    # Hide all files owned by user 'root'
    HideUser          root
```

```
<Limit WRITE>
  DenyAll
</Limit>

# Disallow clients from any access to hidden files.
<Limit READ DIRS>
  IgnoreHidden          on
</Limit>

# Permit uploading and creation of new directories in
# submissions/public

<Directory submissions/public>
  <Limit READ>
    DenyAll
    IgnoreHidden          on
  </Limit>

  <Limit STOR MKD RMD XMKD XRMD>
    AllowAll
    IgnoreHidden          on
  </Limit>
</Directory>
</Anonymous>

# The last anonymous example creates a "guest" account,
# which clients
# can authenticate to only if they know the user's
# password.

<Anonymous ~guest>
  User          guest
  Group         nobody
  AnonRequirePassword  on

  <Limit LOGIN>
    AllowAll
  </Limit>

  # Deny write access from all except trusted hosts.
  <Limit WRITE>
    Order          allow, deny
    Allow          from 10.0.0.
    Deny           from all
  </Limit>
</Anonymous>
```

- **Simple MySQL Authentication**

[mysql_simple.conf](#)

[mysql_simple.conf](#)

```
##
## Config with simple mysql authentication support
## Contributed by 'Stonki'
## Added to www.proftpd.org 18/Oct/2002
##

# This is a basic ProFTPD configuration file. It
# establishes a single
# server and a single anonymous login. It assumes that
# you have a
# user/group "nobody"/"nogroup" for normal operation and
# anon.

#   !!! PLEASE read the documentation of proftpd !!!
#
# You can find the documentation in
# /usr/doc/packages/proftpd/,
# http://www.proftpd.org/ and don't forget to read
# carefully
# and _follow_ hints on
# http://www.proftpd.net/security.html.

#
# geaendert: 03.11.2001 für ProFTP 1.2.4 und mod_sql 4.x
#

#
# Basic
#
ServerName          "Stonki"
serverType          inetd
ServerAdmin          support@stonki.de

#
# Debug Level
# emerg, alert, crit (empfohlen), error, warn. notice,
# info, debug
#
#SyslogLevel         emerg
#SystemLog           /var/log/proftpd.system.log

#
# uncomment, if you want to hide the servers name:
#
ServerIdent          on      "Stonki's Server"
DeferWelcome         on
DefaultServer        on
```

```
#
# Display
#
DisplayLogin          /messages/ftp.motd
DisplayConnect        /net/messages/ftp.pre
DisplayFirstChdir     index.txt

HiddenStor            off
DirFakeUser           on stonki
DirFakeGroup          on stonki
DirFakeMode           0000

# Enable PAM for authentication...
#
AuthPAM               on

# Setting this directive to on will cause authentication
# to fail
# if PAM authentication fails. The default setting, off,
# allows
# other modules and directives such as AuthUserFile and
# friends
# to authenticate users.
#
# AuthPAMAuthoritative      on

# This directive allows you to specify the PAM service
# name used
# in authentication (default is "proftpd" on SuSE Linux).
# You have to setup the service in the
# /etc/pam.d/<other_name>.
#
#AuthPAMConfig             <other_name>

# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port                    21

#-----mysql Modul: 4.x
#
# Zugangskontrolle
#
SQLAuthTypes           Plaintext
SQLAuthenticate        users*
SQLConnectInfo         db@localhost username password
SQLDefaultGID          65534
SQLDefaultUID          65534
SQLMinUserGID          100
SQLMinUserUID          500
SQLUserInfo            ftp username password uid gid homedir
shell
```



```
#
# aktive SQL Kommandos, ab hier passiert etwas :-)
#
SQLLog PASS counter
SQLNamedQuery counter UPDATE "letzter_zugriff=now(),
count=count+1 WHERE username='%u'" ftp

# xfer Log in mysql
SQLLog RETR,STOR transfer1
SQLNamedQuery transfer1 INSERT "'%u', '%f', '%b', '%h',
'%a', '%m', '%T', now(), 'c', NULL" xfer_stat

SQLLOG ERR_RETR,ERR_STOR transfer2
SQLNamedQuery transfer2 INSERT "'%u', '%f', '%b', '%h',
'%a', '%m', '%T', now(), 'i', NULL" xfer_stat

#-----mysql

# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port                                21

# disable listen on 0.0.0.0:21 - the port (and IP) should
# be specified explicitly in each VirtualHost definition
#
#Port                                0

# listen for each (additional) address explicitly that is
# specified (via Bind and Port) in a VirtualHost
definition
#
#SocketBindTight                    on

#
# FXP Unterstuetzung
#
AllowForeignAddress                  on

# Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new dirs
# and files from being group and world writable.
Umask                                022

# Set the user and group that the server normally runs
at.
User                                  nobody
Group                                nogroup

# Maximal Werte setzen
MaxClientsPerHost    3      "Nicht mehr als %m
Verbindungen"
MaxClients            5      "Leider sind schon %m Clients
```

```
verbunden"

# RateReadBPS                5000
# RateReadFreeBytes          5000
# RateReadHardBPS            on

Classes on
Class default                limit 5
Class internet               limit 2
Class local                  limit 3
Class internet               ip 0.0.0.0/0
Class internet               ip 192.168.99.99/24
Class local                  ip 127.0.0.1/24
Class local                  ip 192.168.0.0/24

#
# Restart erlauben
#
AllowStoreRestart            on
AllowRetrieveRestart         on

# Normally, we want files to be overwriteable.
<Directory /*>
    AllowOverwrite            off
    HideNoAccess              on
    <Limit READ>
        AllowAll
    </Limit>
    <Limit Write>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>

<Directory /net/incoming/*>
    AllowOverwrite            on
    <Limit STOR CMD MKD WRITE>
        AllowALL
    </Limit>
    <Limit RETR DELE>
        DenyALL
    </Limit>
</Directory>

# It is a very good idea to allow only filenames
# containing normal
# alphanumeric characters for uploads (and not shell
# code...)
#PathAllowFilter "[a-zA-Z0-9_.-]()"'+$"
#PathAllowFilter "[a-zA-Z0-9 _.-]()"'+$"
```

```
# We don't want .ftpassess or .htaccess files to be
uploaded
#PathDenyFilter "(\\.ftp)|\\.ht)[a-z]+$"
#PathDenyFilter "\\.(ftp)[a-z]+$"

# Do not allow to pass printf-Formats (security! see
documentation!):
#AllowFilter "^([a-zA-Z0-9@~ /,_.-])*$"
#DenyFilter  "%"

# To prevent DoS attacks, set the maximum number of child
processes
# to 30. If you need to allow more than 30 concurrent
connections
# at once, simply increase this value. Note that this
ONLY works
# in standalone mode, in inetd mode you should use an
inetd server
# that allows you to limit maximum number of processes
per service
# such as xinetd)
MaxInstances          30

# Performance: skip DNS resolution when we process the
logs...
UseReverseDNS          on

# Turn off Ident lookups
IdentLookups           on

# Set the maximum number of seconds a data connection is
allowed
# to "stall" before being aborted.
TimeoutStalled         300

# Where do we put the pid files?
ScoreboardPath         /usr/local/var/proftpd

#
# Logging options
#
TransferLog             /var/log/proftpd.xferlog

# Some logging formats
#
LogFormat               default "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %s %b"
LogFormat               auth    "%v [%P] %h %t \"%r\" %s"
LogFormat               write   "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %s %b"

# Log file/dir access
ExtendedLog             /var/log/proftpd.access_log
```

```
WRITE,READ write

# Record all logins
ExtendedLog          /var/log/proftpd.auth_log
AUTH auth

# Paranoia logging level....
ExtendedLog          /var/log/proftpd.paranoid_log
ALL default

#
# Do a chroot for web-users (i.e. public or www group),
# but
# do not change root if the user is also in the users
# group...
#
DefaultRoot ~        !users

#
# Limit login attempts
#
MaxLoginAttempts      3

#
# Users needs a valid shell
#
RequireValidShell     off
```

- **Virtual hosts**

[virtual.conf](#)

[virtual.conf](#)

```
# This sample configuration file illustrates creating two
# virtual servers, and associated anonymous logins.

ServerName            "ProFTPD"
ServerType            inetd

# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port                  21

# Global creates a "global" configuration that is shared
# by the
# main server and all virtualhosts.

<Global>
  # Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new
  # dirs and files
```

```
# from being group and world writable.
Umask                022
</Global>

# Set the user and group that the server normally runs
at.
User                 nobody
Group                nogroup

# To prevent DoS attacks, set the maximum number of child
processes
# to 30.  If you need to allow more than 30 concurrent
connections
# at once, simply increase this value.  Note that this
ONLY works
# in standalone mode, in inetd mode you should use an
inetd server
# that allows you to limit maximum number of processes
per service
# (such as xinetd)
MaxInstances          30

# Maximum seconds a data connection may "stall"
TimeoutStalled        300

# First virtual server
<VirtualHost ftp.virtual.com>
  ServerName          "Virtual.com's FTP Server"

  MaxClients           10
  MaxLoginAttempts     1

  # DeferWelcome prevents proftpd from displaying the
servername
  # until a client has authenticated.
  DeferWelcome         on

  # Limit normal user logins, because we only want to
allow
  # guest logins.
  <Limit LOGIN>
    DenyAll
  </Limit>

  # Next, create a "guest" account (which could be used
  # by a customer to allow private access to their web
site, etc)
  <Anonymous ~cust1>
    User               cust1
    Group              cust1
    AnonRequirePassword on
```

```
<Limit LOGIN>
  AllowAll
</Limit>

HideUser          root
HideGroup         root

# A private directory that we don't want the user
getting in to.
<Directory logs>
  <Limit READ WRITE DIRS>
    DenyAll
  </Limit>
</Directory>
</Anonymous>
</VirtualHost>

# Another virtual server, this one running on our primary
address,
# but on port 4000. The only access is to a single
anonymous login.
<VirtualHost our.ip.address>
  ServerName       "Our private FTP server"
  Port             4000
  Umask            027

  <Limit LOGIN>
    DenyAll
  </Limit>

  <Anonymous /usr/local/ftp/virtual/a_customer>
    User           ftp
    Group          ftp
    UserAlias      anonymous ftp

  <Limit LOGIN>
    AllowAll
  </Limit>

  <Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
  </Limit>

  <Directory incoming>
    <Limit WRITE>
      AllowAll
    </Limit>
  </Directory>
</Anonymous>
</VirtualHost>
```

- **Complex Virtual**

[virtual_authuserfile.conf](#)

[virtual_authuserfile.conf](#)

```
#
# Virtual Hosting Server Configuration
# by M.Lowes <markl@ftech.net>
# for Frontier Internet Services Limited
#   (http://www.ftech.net/)
#
ServerName          "Master Webserver"
#
# Spawn from inetd?
#
#ServerType          inetd
#
# or maybe a standalone server...
#
ServerType           standalone
#
# don't give the server banner until _after_
authentication
#
DeferWelcome         off
#
# Some basic defaults
#
Port                 21
Umask                002
TimeoutLogin         120
TimeoutIdle          600
TimeoutNoTransfer    900
TimeoutStalled       3600
#
# No, I don't think we'll run as root!
#
User                 ftp
Group                 ftp
#
# This is a non-customer usable name, (ie they should be
connecting via www.{domain})
# not 'hostname'. Therefore let's dump them in a dummy
account and wait for them to
# scream.
#
DefaultRoot          /web/Legacy/
#
# Performance, let's do DNS resolution when we process
```

```
the logs...
#
UseReverseDNS      off
#
# Where do we put the pid files?
#
ScoreboardPath     /var/run/proftpd
#
# Logging options
#
TransferLog
/var/spool/syslog/proftpd/xferlog.legacy
#
# Some logging formats
#
LogFormat           default "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %s %b"
LogFormat           auth    "%v [%P] %h %t \"%r\" %s"
LogFormat           write   "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %s %b"
#
# Global settings
#
<Global>
    DisplayLogin     welcome.msg
    DisplayFirstChdir readme
    #
    # having to delete before uploading is a pain ;)
    #
    AllowOverwrite    yes
    #
    # Turn off Ident lookups
    #
    IdentLookups      off
    #
    # Logging
    #
    # file/dir access
    #
    ExtendedLog
/var/spool/syslog/proftpd/access.log WRITE,READ write
    #
    #
    # Record all logins
    #
    ExtendedLog       /var/spool/syslog/proftpd/auth.log
AUTH auth
    #
    # Paranoia logging level....
    #
    ##ExtendedLog
/var/spool/syslog/proftpd/paranoid.log ALL default
</Global>
```



```
#
# Deny writing to the base server...
#
<Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
</Limit>

# -----
# Virtual Servers start here....
#
# (Note: this is normally auto generated by a
# script written in house).
# -----
#
# www.ftech.net.
# This is the default server
# Gets all the connections for www.{customer.domain},
# & www.ftech.net
#
<VirtualHost www.ftech.net>
    ServerAdmin        webmaster@Ftech.net
    ServerName          "Master Webserver"
    MaxLoginAttempts    2
    RequireValidShell   no
    TransferLog
/var/spool/syslog/proftpd/xferlog.www
    MaxClients          50
    DefaultServer        on
    DefaultRoot          ~ !staff
    AllowOverwrite        yes

    #
    # No quickly do we kick someone out
    #
    TimeoutLogin          120
    TimeoutIdle            600
    TimeoutNoTransfer      900

    # -----
    # Got a Frontpage customer who keeps breaking
things????
    # - stick 'em in group fpage
    # -----
    <Directory ~/public_html>
    #
    # Block them from doing anything other than
reading...
    #
        <Limit STOR RNFR DELE>
            DenyGroup fpage
```

```
</Limit>
</Directory>
#
# ditto for ftp_root if it's there...
#
<Directory ~/ftp_root>
    <Limit STOR RNFR DELE>
        DenyALL
    </Limit>
</Directory>
#
# Limit by IP...
#
<Directory /web/zsl>
    <Limit ALL>
        Order Allow,Deny
        Allow 195.200.31.220
        Allow 212.32.17.0/26
        Deny ALL
    </Limit>
</Directory>

</VirtualHost>

# -----
#
# Legacy server, left in because some people
# haven't realised it's gone yet.  Shove 'em into
# a dummy $home
#
<VirtualHost web-1.ftech.net>
ServerAdmin    webmaster@Ftech.net
ServerName     "Legacy Web Upload Server"
MaxLoginAttempts 2
RequireValidShell no
MaxClients     50
DefaultRoot    ~ !staff
MaxClients     2
AllowOverwrite yes
TransferLog     /var/spool/syslog/proftpd/xferlog.web-1
</VirtualHost>

# -----
#
# ftp.ftech.net
#
<VirtualHost ftp.ftech.net>
ServerAdmin    ftpmaster@fttech.net
ServerName     "Frontier Internet Public FTP Server"
TransferLog     /ftp/xferlog/ftp.ftech.net
MaxLoginAttempts 3
```

```
RequireValidShell      no
DefaultRoot             /ftp/ftp.ftech.net
AllowOverwrite          yes

#
# Auth files....
#
AuthUserFile
/var/conf/ftp/authfiles/passwd.ftp.ftech.net
AuthGroupFile
/var/conf/ftp/authfiles/group.ftp.ftech.net

# A basic anonymous configuration, no upload directories.
<Anonymous /ftp/ftp.ftech.net>
    User                ftp
    Group                ftp
    # We want clients to be able to login with
    "anonymous" as well as "ftp"
    UserAlias            anonymous ftp
    RequireValidShell    no

    # Limit the maximum number of anonymous logins
    MaxClients           50

    # We want 'welcome.msg' displayed at login, and
    '.message' displayed
    # in each newly chdired directory.

    <Directory pub/incoming>
        <Limit STOR>
            AllowAll
        </Limit>
        <Limit WRITE DIRS READ>
            DenyAll
        </Limit>
        <Limit CWD XCWD CDUP>
            AllowAll
        </Limit>
    </Directory>

    <Directory home>
        <Limit ALL>
            DenyAll
        </Limit>
    </Directory>

#
# Limit access to the mirrors to LINX
# only
#
<Directory mirrors>
```

```
<Limit RETR>
    Order Allow,Deny
    Allow .uk, .ftech.net
    Allow .vom.tm
    Deny ALL
</Limit>
</Directory>

# Limit WRITE everywhere in the anonymous chroot
<Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
</Limit>

</Anonymous>

</VirtualHost>

# -----
# Virtual ftp with anon access, but no incoming
#
<VirtualHost ftp.fool.com>
ServerAdmin          ftpmaster@fool.com
ServerName            "Fool FTP Server"
TransferLog
/var/spool/syslog/xfer/ftp.fool.com
MaxLoginAttempts      3
RequireValidShell     no
DefaultRoot           /ftp/ftp.fool.com
User                  fool
Group                 fool
AllowOverwrite         yes

#
# Auth files....
#
AuthUserFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/passwd.ftp.fool.com
AuthGroupFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/group.ftp.fool.com

<Anonymous /ftp/ftp.fool.com>
    User                  ftp
    Group                 ftp
    UserAlias             anonymous ftp
    RequireValidShell     no
    MaxClients            20
    <Limit WRITE>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Anonymous>
```

```
</VirtualHost>

# -----
# ftp.foo2.com
# Anon, no incoming, some private access areas
#
<VirtualHost ftp.foo2.com>
ServerAdmin          ftpmaster@mcresearch.co.uk
ServerName           "MC Research FTP Server"
TransferLog
/var/spool/syslog/xfer/ftp.foo2.com
MaxLoginAttempts     3
RequireValidShell    no
DefaultRoot          /ftp/ftp.foo2.com
User                 foo2
Group                foo2
AllowOverwrite        yes

#
# Auth files....
#
AuthUserFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/passwd.ftp.foo2.com
AuthGroupFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/group.ftp.foo2.com

<Anonymous /ftp/ftp.foo2.com>
    User                ftp
    Group               ftp
    UserAlias           anonymous ftp
    RequireValidShell   no
    MaxClients          20

    <Directory download>
        <Limit ALL>
            DenyAll
        </Limit>
    </Directory>
    <Limit WRITE>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Anonymous>

    <Directory /ftp/ftp.foo2.com/pub>
        <Limit WRITE>
            AllowUser mcresearch
            DenyAll
        </Limit>
    </Directory>
```

```
<Directory /ftp/ftp.foo2.com/download>
  <Limit ALL>
    AllowUser mcres
    AllowUser customer
    DenyAll
  </Limit>
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>

# -----
# ftp.foo3.com
#
#
<VirtualHost ftp.foo3.com>
ServerAdmin      ftpmaster@farrukh.co.uk
ServerName       "Farrukh FTP Archive"
TransferLog
/var/spool/syslog/xfer/ftp.foo3.com
MaxLoginAttempts 3
RequireValidShell no
DefaultRoot      /web/farrukh2/ftp_root
User             farrukh2
Group            farrukh2
AllowOverwrite   yes

#
# Auth files....
#
AuthUserFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/passwd.ftp.foo3.com
AuthGroupFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/group.ftp.foo3.com

<Anonymous /web/farrukh2/ftp_root>
  User             ftp
  Group            ftp
  UserAlias        anonymous ftp
  RequireValidShell no
  MaxClients       20

  <Directory pub/incoming/*>
    <Limit STOR>
      AllowAll
    </Limit>
    <Limit WRITE DIRS READ>
      DenyAll
    </Limit>
    <Limit CWD XCWD CDUP>
      AllowAll
    </Limit>
```

```
</Directory>

<Directory pub/Incoming/*>
    <Limit STOR>
        AllowAll
    </Limit>
    <Limit WRITE DIRS READ>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
    <Limit CWD XCWD CDUP>
        AllowAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>
#
# block access to the secure areas by anon...
#
<Directory fpub>
    <Limit ALL>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>

<Directory fgroup>
    <Limit ALL>
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>
<Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
</Limit>
</Anonymous>

#
# define user based access
#
<Directory /web/farrukh2/ftp_root/fpub>
    <Limit ALL>
        AllowUser farrukh
        AllowUser fguest
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>

<Directory /web/farrukh2/ftp_root/fgroup>
    <Limit ALL>
        AllowUser farrukh
        AllowUser fgroup
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>
```

```
</VirtualHost>

# -----
# ftp.foo4.com
# anon, with incoming upload
#
<VirtualHost ftp.foo4.com>
ServerAdmin          ftpmaster@teamwork.co.uk
ServerName           "Teamwork FTP Server"
TransferLog
/var/spool/syslog/xfer/ftp.foo4.com
MaxLoginAttempts     3
RequireValidShell    no
DefaultRoot          /ftp/ftp.foo4.com
User                 foo4
Group                foo4
AllowOverwrite       yes

#
# Auth files....
#
AuthUserFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/passwd.ftp.foo4.com
AuthGroupFile
/var/conf/ftp//authfiles/group.ftp.foo4.com

<Anonymous /ftp/ftp.foo4.com>
    User                ftp
    Group               ftp
    UserAlias           anonymous ftp
    RequireValidShell   no
    MaxClients          20

    <Directory pub/incoming/*>
        <Limit STOR>
            AllowAll
        </Limit>
        <Limit WRITE DIRS READ>
            DenyAll
        </Limit>
        <Limit CWD XCWD CDUP>
            AllowAll
        </Limit>
    </Directory>

    <Directory pub/Incoming/*>
        <Limit STOR>
            AllowAll
        </Limit>
```



```
<Limit WRITE DIRS READ>
    DenyAll
</Limit>
<Limit CWD XCWD CDUP>
    AllowAll
</Limit>
</Directory>

<Limit WRITE>
    DenyAll
</Limit>
</Anonymous>
</VirtualHost>

# -----
# The end....
# -----
```

Fichier /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf

- Fichier Proftpd.conf exemple

[Proftpd.conf](#)

[Proftpd.conf](#)

```
# Fichier de configuration de ProFTPD
# Pour une liste complète des directives :
http://www.proftpd.org/docs/directives/configuration_full.html
# /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf -- This is a basic ProFTPD
configuration file.
# To really apply changes, reload proftpd after
modifications, if
# it runs in daemon mode. It is not required in
inetd/xinetd mode.

# Includes DSO modules
Include /etc/proftpd/modules.conf

# Set off to disable IPv6 support which is annoying on
IPv4 only boxes.
UseIPv6 on

# Virtualhosts
# Emplacement du fichier contenant la liste des
utilisateurs virtuels,
AuthUserFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.passwd
# Emplacement du fichier contenant la liste des groupes
```

```
virtuels,
AuthGroupFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.group

# Active l'utilisation du fichier /etc/ftpusers qui donne
la liste des utilisateur n'ayant pas d'accès au serveur
ftp
# ( fichier ftpusers situé dans /etc ).
UseFtpUsers on

# If set on you can experience a longer connection delay
in many cases.
IdentLookups off

# Nom du serveur FTP
ServerName "Debian"

# Mode de fonctionnement du serveur ( inetd ou standalone
)
ServerType standalone
DeferWelcome off
MultilineRFC2228 on

# Si vous utilisez des virtualhosts, laissez cette option
activée, sinon désactivez la.
DefaultServer on
ShowSymlinks on

# Déconnection du client au bout de "x" secondes
# S'il n'opère aucun transfert.
TimeoutNoTransfer 600

# S'il a stoppé le transfert.
TimeoutStalled 600

# S'il n'a effectué aucune activité après la saisie du
login/passwd.
TimeoutIdle 1200

DisplayLogin
DisplayChdir
ListOptions
welcome.msg
.message true
"-l"
DenyFilter
\*.*/*
# Permet de "chrooter" les utilisateurs FTP locaux dans
leurs répertoires personnels.Ici tous les utilisateurs
seront
« emprisonnés » sauf l'utilisateur mickael,
DefaultRoot
```

```
~ !mickael
#Si cette directive est mise sur "on" , proftpd exigera
que les utilisateurs qui se connectent aient des shells
valides ( ex :
bin/sh ou /bin/bash ).
RequireValidShell
on
#Port d'écoute du serveur ftp.
Port
21#Plage des ports passifs que ProFTPD utilisera pour
répondre aux clients,
# PassivePorts
49152 65534
# 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
1.2.3.4
# This is useful for masquerading address with dynamic
IPs:
# refresh any configured MasqueradeAddress directives
every 8 hours
<IfModule mod_dynmasq.c>
# DynMasqRefresh 28800
</IfModule>
#Nombre maximal de connexions simultanées.
MaxInstances
30
# Définit avec quel utilisateur/groupe ProFTPD sera lancé
( vous pouvez modifier le nom de l'utilisateur ou bien le
groupe
comme vous le voulez )
User
userftp
Group
groupftp
# Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new files
and dirs
# (second parm) from being group and world writable.
#Droits du propriétaire du fichier 022 donne des droits
664 ( rw-r--r-- ) pour les fichiers et 755 ( rwxr-xr-x )
pour les
dossiers.
Umask
022 022
#Si la directive est mise à "on" cela permettra de
remplacer les anciens fichiers par les nouveaux, cette
option sera inutile
```

```
si vous interdisez l'écriture.
AllowOverwrite
on
# Uncomment this if you are using NIS or LDAP via NSS to
retrieve passwords:
# PersistentPasswd
off
# This is required to use both PAM-based authentication
and local passwords
# AuthOrder
mod_auth_pam.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
#Emplacement du fichier log pour les transferts.
TransferLog /var/log/proftpd/xferlog
#Emplacement du fichier log du serveur FTP.
SystemLog /var/log/proftpd/proftpd.log
# Logging onto /var/log/lastlog is enabled but set to off
by default
#UseLastlog on
# In order to keep log file dates consistent after
chroot, use timezone info
# from /etc/localtime. If this is not set, and proftpd is
configured to
# chroot (e.g. DefaultRoot or <Anonymous>), it will use
the non-daylight
# savings timezone regardless of whether DST is in
effect.
#SetEnv TZ :/etc/localtime
<IfModule mod_quotatab.c>
QuotaEngine off
</IfModule>
<IfModule mod_ratio.c>Ratios off
</IfModule>
# Delay engine reduces impact of the so-called Timing
Attack described in
# http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11430/discuss
# It is on by default.
<IfModule mod_delay.c>
DelayEngine on
</IfModule>
<IfModule mod_ctrls.c>
ControlsEngine
off
ControlsMaxClients 2
```

```
ControlsLog
/var/log/proftpd/controls.log
ControlsInterval
5
ControlsSocket
/var/run/proftpd/proftpd.sock
</IfModule>
<IfModule mod_ctrls_admin.c>
AdminControlsEngine off
</IfModule>
#
# Alternative authentication frameworks
#
#include /etc/proftpd/ldap.conf
#include /etc/proftpd/sql.conf
#
# This is used for FTPS connections
#
#include /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
#
# Useful to keep VirtualHost/VirtualRoot directives
separated
#
#include /etc/proftpd/virtuals.conf
# A basic anonymous configuration, no upload directories.
# Configuration du mode anonyme. Si vous voulez autoriser
ce mode, décommenter toutes les lignes,
# <Anonymous ~ftp>
# User
ftp
# Group
nogroup
# # We want clients to be able to login with "anonymous"
as well as "ftp"
# UserAlias
anonymous ftp
# # Cosmetic changes, all files belongs to ftp user
# DirFakeUser on ftp
# DirFakeGroup on ftp
#
# RequireValidShell
off
#
# # Limit the maximum number of anonymous logins
# MaxClients
10
#
# # We want 'welcome.msg' displayed at login, and
'.message' displayed
# # in each newly chdired directory.
# DisplayLogin
```

```
welcome.msg
# DisplayChdir
.message
#
# # Limit WRITE everywhere in the anonymous chroot
# <Directory *># <Limit WRITE>
#
DenyAll
# </Limit>
# </Directory>
#
# # Uncomment this if you're brave.
# # <Directory incoming>
# # # Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new
# # # files and dirs
# # # (second parm) from being group and world writable.
# # Umask
022 022
# #
<Limit READ WRITE>
# #
DenyAll
# #
</Limit>
# #
<Limit STOR>
# #
AllowAll
# #
</Limit>
# # </Directory>
#
# </Anonymous>
Partie SSL/TLS
<IfModule mod_tls.c>
# Activation du SSL
TLSEngine on
# On force toutes les connections avec ssl
TLSRequired on
# logs
TLSLog /var/log/proftpd/proftpd.tls_log
# Protocole
TLSProtocol SSLv23
# Pas de demande de certificat client
TLSOptions NoCertRequest
# Certificat et clé
TLRSACertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.cert.pem
TLRSACertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.key.pem
# Pas de vérification du certificat client
TLSVerifyClient off
</IfModule>
```

```
# Include other custom configuration files
Include /etc/proftpd/conf.d/
```

Modèle de fichier proftpd.conf

proftpd.conf

```
# Fichier de configuration de ProFTPD
#   Pour une liste complète des directives :
http://www.proftpd.org/docs/directives/configuration_full.html
# /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf -- This is a basic ProFTPD
configuration file.
# To really apply changes, reload proftpd after
modifications, if it runs in daemon mode.
# It is not required in inetd/xinetd mode.
#
# Includes DSO modules
Include /etc/proftpd/modules.conf

# Set off to disable IPv6 support which is annoying on
IPv4 only boxes.
UseIPv6 on

#Virtualhosts

#Emplacement du fichier contenant la liste des
utilisateurs virtuels,
AuthUserFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.passwd

#Emplacement du fichier contenant la liste des groupes
virtuels,
AuthGroupFile /etc/proftpd/ftpd.group

#Active l'utilisation du fichier /etc/ftpusers qui donne
la liste des utilisateur n'ayant pas d'accès au serveur
ftp ( fichier
ftpusers situé dans /etc ).
UseFtpUsers on

# If set on you can experience a longer connection delay
in many cases.
IdentLookups
off
# Nom du serveur FTP
ServerName
"Debian"
#Mode de fonctionnement du serveur ( inetd ou standalone
)
```

```
ServerType
standalone
DeferWelcome
off
MultilineRFC2228
on
#Si vous utilisez des virtualhosts, laissez cette option
activée, sinon désactivez la.
DefaultServer
on
ShowSymlinks
on
# Déconnection du client au bout de "x" secondes
#S'il n'opère aucun transfert.
TimeoutNoTransfer
600
#S'il a stoppé le transfert.
TimeoutStalled
600
#S'il n'a effectué aucune activité après la saisie du
login/passwd.
TimeoutIdle
1200
DisplayLogin
DisplayChdir
ListOptions
welcome.msg
.message true
"-l"
DenyFilter
\*.* /
# Permet de "chrooter" les utilisateurs FTP locaux dans
leurs répertoires personnels.Ici tous les utilisateurs
seront
« emprisonnés » sauf l'utilisateur mickael,
DefaultRoot
~ !mickael
#Si cette directive est mise sur "on" , proftpd exigera
que les utilisateurs qui se connectent aient des shells
valides ( ex :
bin/sh ou /bin/bash ).
RequireValidShell
on
#Port d'écoute du serveur ftp.
Port
21#Plage des ports passifs que ProFTPD utilisera pour
répondre aux clients,
# PassivePorts
49152 65534
# 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
1.2.3.4
# This is useful for masquerading address with dynamic
IPs:
# refresh any configured MasqueradeAddress directives
every 8 hours
<IfModule mod_dynmasq.c>
# DynMasqRefresh 28800
</IfModule>
#Nombre maximal de connexions simultanées.
MaxInstances
30
# Définit avec quel utilisateur/groupe ProFTPD sera lancé
( vous pouvez modifier le nom de l'utilisateur ou bien le
groupe
comme vous le voulez )
User
userftp
Group
groupftp
# Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new files
and dirs
# (second parm) from being group and world writable.
#Droits du propriétaire du fichier 022 donne des droits
664 ( rw-r--r-- ) pour les fichiers et 755 ( rwxr-xr-x )
pour les
dossiers.
Umask
022 022
#Si la directive est mise à "on" cela permettra de
remplacer les anciens fichiers par les nouveaux, cette
option sera inutile
si vous interdisez l'écriture.
AllowOverwrite
on
# Uncomment this if you are using NIS or LDAP via NSS to
retrieve passwords:
# PersistentPasswd
off
# This is required to use both PAM-based authentication
and local passwords
# AuthOrder
mod_auth_pam.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
#Emplacement du fichier log pour les transferts.
TransferLog /var/log/proftpd/xferlog
#Emplacement du fichier log du serveur FTP.
SystemLog /var/log/proftpd/proftpd.log
# Logging onto /var/log/lastlog is enabled but set to off
by default
#UseLastlog on
# In order to keep log file dates consistent after
chroot, use timezone info
# from /etc/localtime. If this is not set, and proftpd is
configured to
# chroot (e.g. DefaultRoot or <Anonymous>), it will use
the non-daylight
# savings timezone regardless of whether DST is in
effect.
#SetEnv TZ :/etc/localtime
<IfModule mod_quotatab.c>
QuotaEngine off
</IfModule>
<IfModule mod_ratio.c>Ratios off
</IfModule>
# Delay engine reduces impact of the so-called Timing
Attack described in
# http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11430/discuss
# It is on by default.
<IfModule mod_delay.c>
DelayEngine on
</IfModule>
<IfModule mod_ctrls.c>
ControlsEngine
off
ControlsMaxClients 2
ControlsLog
/var/log/proftpd/controls.log
ControlsInterval
5
ControlsSocket
/var/run/proftpd/proftpd.sock
</IfModule>
<IfModule mod_ctrls_admin.c>
AdminControlsEngine off
</IfModule>
#
# Alternative authentication frameworks
#
#Include /etc/proftpd/ldap.conf
#Include /etc/proftpd/sql.conf
```

```
#
# This is used for FTPS connections
#
#Include /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
#
# Useful to keep VirtualHost/VirtualRoot directives
separated
#
#Include /etc/proftpd/virtuals.conf
# A basic anonymous configuration, no upload directories.
# Configuration du mode anonyme. Si vous voulez autoriser
ce mode, décommenter toutes les lignes,
# <Anonymous ~ftp>
# User
ftp
# Group
nogroup
# # We want clients to be able to login with "anonymous"
as well as "ftp"
# UserAlias
anonymous ftp
# # Cosmetic changes, all files belongs to ftp user
# DirFakeUser on ftp
# DirFakeGroup on ftp
#
# RequireValidShell
off
#
# # Limit the maximum number of anonymous logins
# MaxClients
10
#
# # We want 'welcome.msg' displayed at login, and
'.message' displayed
# # in each newly chdired directory.
# DisplayLogin
welcome.msg
# DisplayChdir
.message
#
# # Limit WRITE everywhere in the anonymous chroot
# <Directory *># <Limit WRITE>
#
DenyAll
# </Limit>
# </Directory>
#
# # Uncomment this if you're brave.
# # <Directory incoming>
# # # Umask 022 is a good standard umask to prevent new
files and dirs
```

```
# # # (second parm) from being group and world writable.
# # Umask
022 022
# #
<Limit READ WRITE>
# #
DenyAll
# #
</Limit>
# #
<Limit STOR>
# #
AllowAll
# #
</Limit>
# # </Directory>
#
# </Anonymous>
Partie SSL/TLS
<IfModule mod_tls.c>
# Activation du SSL
TLSEngine on
# On force toutes les connections avec ssl
TLSRequired on
# logs
TLSLog /var/log/proftpd/proftpd.tls_log
# Protocole
TLSProtocol SSLv23
# Pas de demande de certificat client
TLSOptions NoCertRequest
# Certificat et clé
TLRSACertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.cert.pem
TLRSACertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.key.pem
# Pas de vérification du certificat client
TLSVerifyClient off
</IfModule>
# Include other custom configuration files
Include /etc/proftpd/conf.d/
```

[Autre exemple](#)

[proftpd.conf](#)

```
# Nom du serveur qui s'affiche
ServerName "ProFTPD Default Server"

# Serveur Autonome (ne pas modifier)
ServerType standalone
```

```
# Activer le serveur par défaut (Si pas de "VirtualHost")
DefaultServer on

# Est-ce qu'on a besoin d'un shell valide pour se
connecter
RequireValidShell off

# Activer l'authentification PAM
AuthPAM off
AuthPAMConfig ftp

# Port d'écoute (21 par défaut)
Port 21

# Permissions d'un dossier ou d'un fichier créé via FTP
Umask 022

# Nombre de connexions simultanées au FTP
MaxInstances 30

# Lancer le démon ftp sous cet utilisateur et groupe
User ftp
Group ftp

# Racine du FTP ( [b]~[/b] correspond au fait que
l'utilisateur est cloisonné dans son dossier personnel)
DefaultRoot ~

# Généralement, les fichiers peuvent être écrasés.
AllowOverwrite on

# Désactiver la commande CHMOD via le FTP
<Limit SITE_CHMOD>
    DenyAll
</Limit>

# Exemple de dossier anonyme sans possibilité d'uploader
<Anonymous ~ftp>
    User ftp
    Group ftp

    # Possibilité de se connecter avec les utilisateurs
    "anonymous" et "ftp".
    UserAlias anonymous ftp

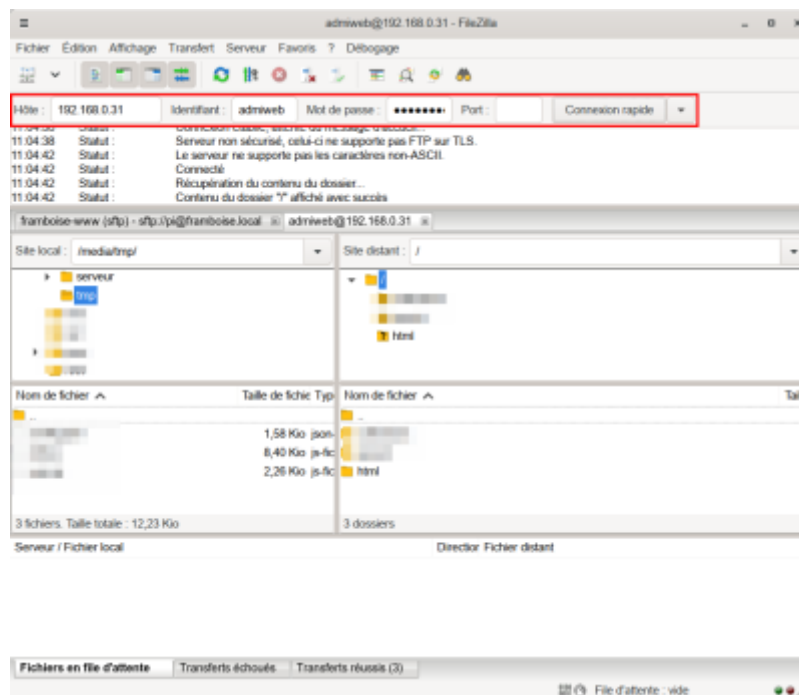
    # Limiter le nombre de connexions anonymes
    MaxClients 10

    # Désactiver la commande WRITE (d'écriture) pour les
    utilisateurs anonymes
    <Limit WRITE>
```

```
DenyAll
</Limit>
</Anonymous>
```

Utilisation

Sur un PC du réseau, ouvrez Filezilla et lancez une connexion :



- Hôte : l'adresse IP du serveur (ici, un Raspberry)
- Identifiant : admiweb
- Mot de passe : son mot de passe

Interface graphique : [Gadmin-ProFTPd](#) : une interface graphique pour le serveur FTP

ProFTPd 

Désinstallation

Voir aussi

- (fr) <http://arobaseinformatique.eklablog.com/mise-en-place-d-un-serveur-ftp-avec-proftpd-a105781016>
- (fr) <https://raspberrypi-tutorials.fr/comment-configurer-un-serveur-ftp-raspberry-pi-installation-du-serveur-web/>

Basé sur « [Comment configurer un serveur FTP Raspberry Pi – Installation du serveur Web](#)
» par [raspberrypi-tutorials.fr](#).

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