

AMERICAS

hp home

products & services

support

solutions

how



IT resource center

- search
- online help
- contact hp

- IT resource center home
- my profile
- logout

- maintenance and support technical knowledge base
- support info by product
- knowledge trees
- individual patches
- more...
- forums
- training and education
- planning, design, and implementation

Welcome, Dave La Mar!
(CA626558)

Setting up restricted user accounts with FTP

Current Path [Home](#)

Score	: 0
Document Type	: EN
Date	: 2001 Oct 30
Description	: Setting up restricted user accounts with FTP
Document Id	: KBRC00008355
Search String	:

You may [provide feedback](#) on this document

View the [printer friendly](#) version of this document

Setting up restricted user accounts with FTP

DocId: KBRC00008355 **Updated:** 10/30/01 12:24:00 PM

PROBLEM

How can I restric certian users to one directory though ftp?

RESOLUTION

The new version of FTP is supplied to HP-UX 11.00 through patch PHNE_144 and this must be installed on your system. Please check the release notes provided at /usr/share/doc/RelNotes_newftp.txt for further information on the enhancements provided by this FTP revision.

There are three kinds of logins provided wu-ftp;

- * anonymous FTP
- * real FTP
- * guest FTP

The focus of this document is how to setup a 'guest' ftp account to get around the sublogin problems encountered with HP-UX 11.00.

Guest accounts require explicit user entries in the system /etc/passwd file but performs a chroot to a designated directory, thus maintaining integrity.

Steps to be followed;

1. Make the edits to the /etc/passwd file

```
ftpguest:4rL2HZkDatENY:505:125::/home/ftp/ftpguest/./:/usr/bin/false
          ^^^
```

- '.' Is the delimiter to determine where the chroot will be performed. In this example, after logging in '/' will in effect be /home/ftp/ftpguest. If the delimiter was placed between ftp and ftpguest then '/' would be

/home/ftp ftpguest was used as the account name in this example but you could use any name you like.

2. /usr/bin/false will have to be added to the /etc/shells file.
See man(4) shells for further details

3. Make the edits to the /etc/group file

```
ftpgroup::125:ftpguest
```

- Create and set the permissions and ownership for the directory (/home/ftp/ftpguest) to what suits you best.

4.
Add an entry into the ftpaccess file. This file will most probably have to be copied from the /usr/newconfig/etc/ftpd/ftpaccess to /etc/ftpd/ftpaccess.

Add a guestgroup entry (in the /etc/ftpd/ftpaccess file) to allow a group of users to be treated as 'guests'. This entry will correspond to the entry in the /etc/group file. Here is a sample of the ftpaccess file to use guest groups.

```
# specify which group of users will be treated as "guests".
guestgroup ftpgroup
```

5. Edit the /etc/inetd.conf file and add the '-a' option to enable ftpd to use the ftpaccess file. Here is an example;

```
ftp      stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/ftpd      ftpd -l -a
```

You will need to reconfigure inetd by running /usr/sbin/inetd -c to reread the /etc/inetd.conf file after making the change.

6. Since this is similar to anonymous FTP in the respect that you are in a chrooted area (the path to / is different than on your system) you will also have to replicate the /usr/bin and /etc directories. The easiest way to do this is to use SAM to create an anonymous FTP setup and then replicate the /etc & /usr/bin directories into your ftp guest root directory. Here is an example of how you would replicate the ~ftp/usr and ~ftp/etc directory to your new ftp guest directory. We use the ftpguest user in this example.

```
cp -R ~ftp/usr ~ftpguest/usr
cp -R ~ftp/etc ~ftpguest/etc
```

At this point you should have the files and programs needed for your ftpguest user.

**** This is dependent upon where the '.' delimiter has been positioned. If the delimiter is positioned prior to the ftp username then only the root directory (/home/ftp) needs to contain a /usr & /etc directory structure. If the delimiter is placed post the username then each individual user will require this directory structure.**

**** NOTE:** When providing the 'ls' command, use /sbin/ls, not /usr/bin/ls.

7. Another thing I noticed is that you must touch the file /etc/ftpd/ftpgroups. If you do not, you will see messages in syslog.log indicating that ftpd could not stat this file.

You may provide feedback here