

TCP/IP DOS Utilities

Setting up your Workstation as a File Server

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The TCP/IP utilities include FTPD, which enable you to set up your workstation as a file server. This utility enables a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) user on your network to access the files on your workstation.

FTPD makes exclusive use of your system's resources.

The following sections describe how to use each of FTPD utility to set up your workstation as a file server.

Using FTPD to Set Up Your Workstation as an FTP Server

You can set up your workstation as an FTP server by running the FTPD utility. When your workstation is running FTPD, another workstation or host computer on your network can use FTP to transfer files to or from your workstation. If you have an FTP authorization file, FTPD allows only the users you list in that file to access your workstation with the passwords you specify.

While you run FTPD, your workstation is a dedicated file server until either the FTP user exits FTP or you quit the FTPD utility.

The following sections describe how to start and quit FTPD and how to restrict access to your workstation.

Starting FTPD

You can make your workstation a dedicated FTP file server by starting FTPD. To do so, type the FTPD command in the following format:

```
FTPD [ -L [ filename ] [ -V ] ] <Enter>
```

The following table describes the options and parameters you can include with the FTPD command.

FTPD Options and Parameters

Options and Parameters	Description
-L [filename]	This option and parameter create a log file to record all FTP transactions serviced by FTPD (including the users requesting service, the times they logged in and out, and the FTP commands they executed). If the log file you specify does not exist, FTPD creates it in the directory specified by the TCP/IP configuration file, LWP.INI. If it exists, FTPD appends the transaction information to the file. If you omit filename, FTPD sends the transaction information to STDERR (usually your screen).
-V	This option activates the FTPD VERBOSE mode. When VERBOSE is active, FTPD sends FTP requests and responses to filename. If you do not specify filename with the -L parameter, FTPD sends its responses to STDERR (usually, your screen).

Quitting FTPD

FTPD automatically closes when the FTP client exits FTP.

You can stop the FTPD utility by pressing <Ctrl>+<C> or <Ctrl>+<Break>. For this to work, there must be a BREAK=ON statement in your CONFIG.SYS, LANWP.BAT, or AUTOEXEC.BAT file. You can also type BREAK ON at the DOS prompt before you run the FTPD utility.

Restricting Access to Your Workstation

When you are running FTPD, any network user can run an FTP client program to access files on your workstation. If you want to limit access to specific users, create the FTPD user-authorization file, FTPDUSR.LOG. This file lists the users with access rights to your workstation. For FTPD to reference this file, you must place a copy of it in the your \NETHSTACC directory.

When a network user tries to open an FTP session on your workstation, FTPD looks for the FTPDUSR.LOG file. If it finds the file, FTPD checks it for the user's name and password. If the user is listed in the file, FTPD allows the user to access FTPD on your workstation.

You can create a FTPDUSR.LOG file using any ASCII editor. Each entry in the FTPDUSR.LOG file consists of one line in the following format:

```
username[:password]
```

username is the name of the user for whom you authorize access to your workstation. password is an optional password for that user. Neither is case-sensitive and neither can contain spaces or tab characters. The two fields must be separated by a colon and no spaces.

You can include comment lines in the FTPDUSR.LOG file. To include a comment line, type the number sign (#) followed by your comment. FTPD interprets text following the number sign as a comment.

If your workstation is logged into a NetWare server when you set up your workstation as an FTP server, you give NetWare access to FTP clients on hosts that would not otherwise have NetWare access. Once you run the FTP server program, any user who successfully logs in to the FTP server has the same access rights to the files on the NetWare server that you have. You can protect the NetWare server by restricting access to it, using the FTPD user-authorization file.