

# pure-ftp nologin

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*Source:* <http://unix.derkeiler.com/Newsgroups/comp.unix.bsd.freebsd.misc/2008-03/msg00317.html>

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- *From:* Understudy <brendhan@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
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Hi,

I have a server running FreeBSD 6.3.

I have pure-ftp installed.

However I can't seem to be able to login with the user.

I have tried deleting and recreating the user. No change  
I have tried deleting and recreating the ftpgroup. No change.

```
clone# uname -a
FreeBSD clone.brendhanhorne.com 6.3-RELEASE FreeBSD 6.3-RELEASE #0: Thu Feb 28 23:41:04 EST
2008 root@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx:/usr/obj/usr/src/sys/BASE i386
```

```
clone# pw showuser someuser
someuser:*:1003:1004::0:0: Full Name :/home/www/vhosts/brendhanhorne.com:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

```
clone# pw showgroup ftpgroup
ftpgroup:*:1004:someuser
```

```
the pure-ftp.conf
#####
##
# Configuration file for pure-ftpd wrappers #
##
#####
```

```
# If you want to run Pure-FTPd with this configuration
# instead of command-line options, please run the
# following command :
#
# /usr/local/sbin/pure-config.pl /usr/local/etc/pure-ftpd.conf
#
# Please don't forget to have a look at documentation at
# http://www.pureftpd.org/documentation.shtml for a complete list of
# options.
```

```
# Cage in every user in his home directory
```

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ChrootEveryone yes

# If the previous option is set to "no", members of the following group  
# won't be caged. Others will be. If you don't want chroot()ing anyone,  
# just comment out ChrootEveryone and TrustedGID.

# TrustedGID 100

# Turn on compatibility hacks for broken clients

BrokenClientsCompatibility no

# Maximum number of simultaneous users

MaxClientsNumber 50

# Fork in background

Daemonize yes

# Maximum number of sim clients with the same IP address

MaxClientsPerIP 8

# If you want to log all client commands, set this to "yes".  
# This directive can be duplicated to also log server responses.

VerboseLog no

# List dot-files even when the client doesn't send "-a".

DisplayDotFiles yes

# Don't allow authenticated users – have a public anonymous FTP only.

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## pure-ftp nologin

AnonymousOnly no

# Disallow anonymous connections. Only allow authenticated users.

NoAnonymous yes

# Syslog facility (auth, authpriv, daemon, ftp, security, user, local\*)

# The default facility is "ftp". "none" disables logging.

SyslogFacility ftp

# Display fortune cookies

# FortunesFile /usr/share/fortune/zippy

# Don't resolve host names in log files. Logs are less verbose, but

# it uses less bandwidth. Set this to "yes" on very busy servers or

# if you don't have a working DNS.

DontResolve yes

# Maximum idle time in minutes (default = 15 minutes)

MaxIdleTime 5

# LDAP configuration file (see README.LDAP)

# LDAPConfigFile /etc/pureftpd-ldap.conf

# MySQL configuration file (see README.MySQL)

# MySQLConfigFile /etc/pureftpd-mysql.conf

# Postgres configuration file (see README.PGSQL)

# PGSQLConfigFile /etc/pureftpd-pgsql.conf

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## pure-ftp nologin

# PureDB user database (see README.Virtual-Users)

# PureDB /etc/pureftpd.pdb

# Path to pure-authd socket (see README.Authentication-Modules)

# ExtAuth /var/run/ftpd.sock

# If you want to enable PAM authentication, uncomment the following line

# PAMAuthentication yes

# If you want simple Unix (/etc/passwd) authentication, uncomment this

UnixAuthentication yes

# Please note that LDAPConfigFile, MySQLConfigFile, PAMAuthentication and  
# UnixAuthentication can be used only once, but they can be combined  
# together. For instance, if you use MySQLConfigFile, then UnixAuthentication,  
# the SQL server will be asked. If the SQL authentication fails because the  
# user wasn't found, another try # will be done with /etc/passwd and  
# /etc/shadow. If the SQL authentication fails because the password was wrong,  
# the authentication chain stops here. Authentication methods are chained in  
# the order they are given.

# 'ls' recursion limits. The first argument is the maximum number of  
# files to be displayed. The second one is the max subdirectories depth

LimitRecursion 2000 8

# Are anonymous users allowed to create new directories ?

AnonymousCanCreateDirs no

# If the system is more loaded than the following value,  
# anonymous users aren't allowed to download.

MaxLoad 4

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# Port range for passive connections replies. – for firewalling.

PassivePortRange 49152 65534

# Force an IP address in PASV/EPSV/SPSV replies. – for NAT.  
# Symbolic host names are also accepted for gateways with dynamic IP  
# addresses.

# ForcePassiveIP 192.168.0.1

# Upload/download ratio for anonymous users.

# AnonymousRatio 1 10

# Upload/download ratio for all users.  
# This directive superscedes the previous one.

# UserRatio 1 10

# Disallow downloading of files owned by "ftp", ie.  
# files that were uploaded but not validated by a local admin.

AntiWarez yes

# IP address/port to listen to (default=all IP and port 21).

# Bind 127.0.0.1,21

# Maximum bandwidth for \*all\* users (including anonymous) in KB/s  
# Use AnonymousBandwidth \*or\* UserBandwidth, both makes no sense.

# UserBandwidth 8

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# File creation mask. <umask for files>:<umask for dirs> .  
# 177:077 if you feel paranoid.

Umask 133:022

# Minimum UID for an authenticated user to log in.

MinUID 100

# Allow FXP transfers for authenticated users.

AllowUserFXP no

# Allow anonymous FXP for anonymous and non-anonymous users.

AllowAnonymousFXP no

# Users can't delete/write files beginning with a dot ('.')  
# even if they own them. If TrustedGID is enabled, this group  
# will have access to dot-files, though.

ProhibitDotFilesWrite no

# Prohibit \*reading\* of files beginning with a dot (.history, .ssh...)

ProhibitDotFilesRead no

# Never overwrite files. When a file whose name already exist is uploaded,  
# it get automatically renamed to file.1, file.2, file.3, ...

AutoRename no

# Disallow anonymous users to upload new files (no = upload is allowed)

AnonymousCantUpload yes

# Only connections to this specific IP address are allowed to be

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# non-anonymous. You can use this directive to open several public IPs for  
# anonymous FTP, and keep a private firewalled IP for remote administration.  
# You can also only allow a non-routable local IP (like 10.x.x.x) to  
# authenticate, and keep a public anon-only FTP server on another IP.

#TrustedIP 10.1.1.1

# If you want to add the PID to every logged line, uncomment the following  
# line.

#LogPID yes

# Create an additional log file with transfers logged in a Apache-like format :  
# fw.c9x.org - jedi [13/Dec/1975:19:36:39] "GET /ftp/linux.tar.bz2" 200 21809338  
# This log file can then be processed by www traffic analyzers.

# AltLog clf:/var/log/pureftpd.log

# Create an additional log file with transfers logged in a format optimized  
# for statistic reports.

# AltLog stats:/var/log/pureftpd.log

# Create an additional log file with transfers logged in the standard W3C  
# format (compatible with most commercial log analyzers)

# AltLog w3c:/var/log/pureftpd.log

# Disallow the CHMOD command. Users can't change perms of their files.

#NoChmod yes

# Allow users to resume and upload files, but \*NOT\* to delete them.

#KeepAllFiles yes

# Automatically create home directories if they are missing

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#CreateHomeDir yes

# Enable virtual quotas. The first number is the max number of files.  
# The second number is the max size of megabytes.  
# So 1000:10 limits every user to 1000 files and 10 Mb.

#Quota 1000:10

# If your pure-ftp has been compiled with standalone support, you can change  
# the location of the pid file. The default is /var/run/pure-ftp.pid

#PIDFile /var/run/pure-ftp.pid

# If your pure-ftp has been compiled with pure-uploadsript support,  
# this will make pure-ftp write info about new uploads to  
# /var/run/pure-ftp.upload.pipe so pure-uploadsript can read it and  
# spawn a script to handle the upload.

#CallUploadScript yes

# This option is useful with servers where anonymous upload is  
# allowed. As /var/ftp is in /var, it save some space and protect  
# the log files. When the partition is more that X percent full,  
# new uploads are disallowed.

MaxDiskUsage 99

# Set to 'yes' if you don't want your users to rename files.

#NoRename yes

# Be 'customer proof' : workaround against common customer mistakes like  
# 'chmod 0 public\_html', that are valid, but that could cause ignorant  
# customers to lock their files, and then keep your technical support busy  
# with silly issues. If you're sure all your users have some basic Unix  
# knowledge, this feature is useless. If you're a hosting service, enable it.

CustomerProof yes

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## pure-ftp nologin

# Per-user concurrency limits. It will only work if the FTP server has  
# been compiled with --with-peruserlimits (and this is the case on  
# most binary distributions) .  
# The format is : <max sessions per user>:<max anonymous sessions>  
# For instance, 3:20 means that the same authenticated user can have 3 active  
# sessions max. And there are 20 anonymous sessions max.

# PerUserLimits 3:20

# When a file is uploaded and there is already a previous version of the file  
# with the same name, the old file will neither get removed nor truncated.  
# Upload will take place in a temporary file and once the upload is complete,  
# the switch to the new version will be atomic. For instance, when a large PHP  
# script is being uploaded, the web server will still serve the old version and  
# immediatly switch to the new one as soon as the full file will have been  
# transfered. This option is incompatible with virtual quotas.

# NoTruncate yes

# This option can accept three values :  
# 0 : disable SSL/TLS encryption layer (default).  
# 1 : accept both traditional and encrypted sessions.  
# 2 : refuse connections that don't use SSL/TLS security mechanisms,  
# including anonymous sessions.  
# Do not uncomment this blindly. Be sure that :  
# 1) Your server has been compiled with SSL/TLS support (--with-tls),  
# 2) A valid certificate is in place,  
# 3) Only compatible clients will log in.

# TLS 1

# Listen only to IPv4 addresses in standalone mode (ie. disable IPv6)  
# By default, both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled.

# IPV4Only yes

# Listen only to IPv6 addresses in standalone mode (ie. disable IPv4)  
# By default, both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled.

# IPV6Only yes

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```
# UTF-8 support for file names (RFC 2640)
# Define charset of the server filesystem and optionnally the default charset
# for remote clients if they don't use UTF-8.
# Works only if pure-ftpd has been compiled with --with-rfc2640

# FileSystemCharset big5
# ClientCharset big5
```

So what can I modify so I can login?

Sincerely,  
Brendhan