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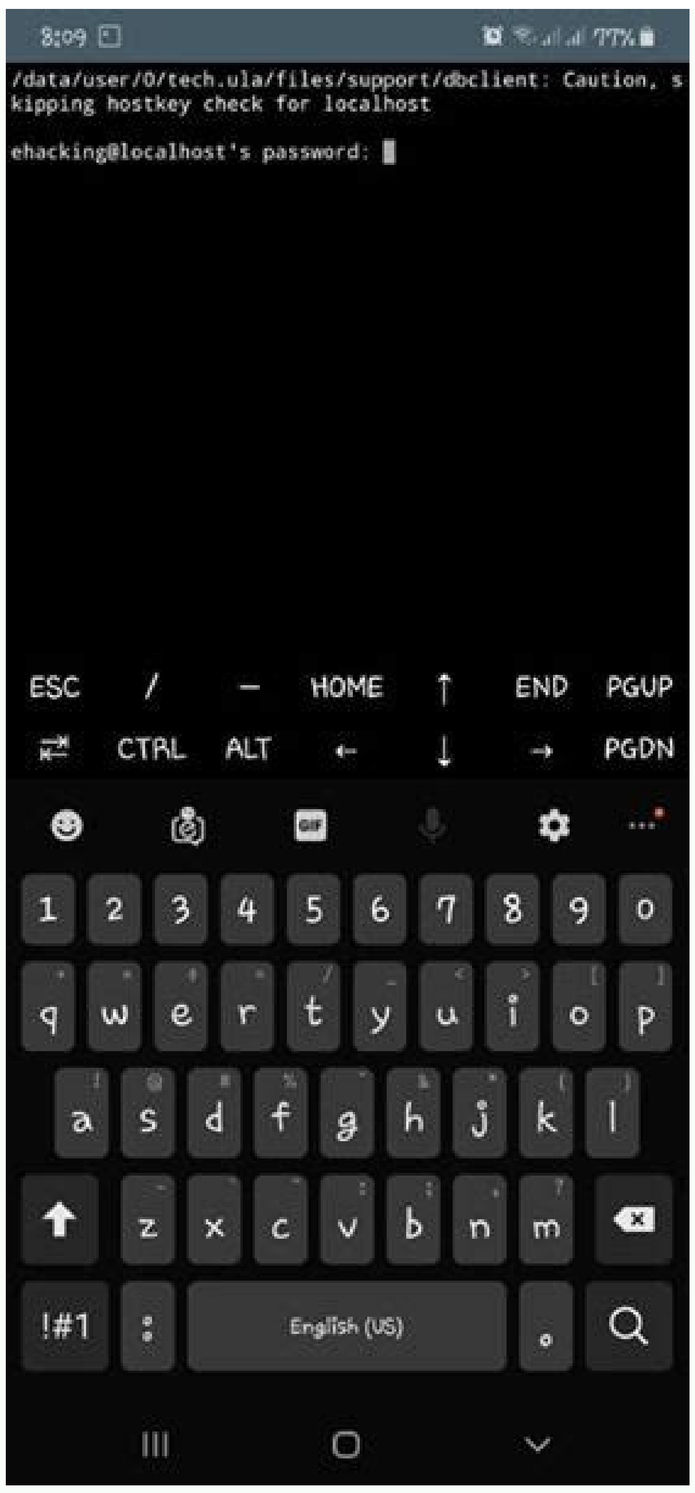

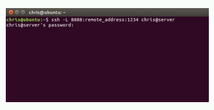

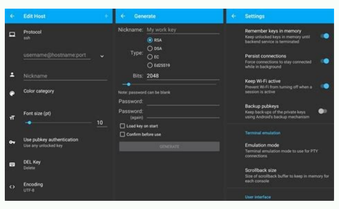

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An essential tool for learning as a system administrator is SSH. SSH or Secure Shell is a protocol used to securely connect to remote systems. This is the most common way to access remote Linux servers. In this guide, we will explain how to use SSH to connect to a remote system. Basic Syntax To connect to a remote system using SSH, we will use the ssh command. If you're on Windows, you'll need to install the OpenSSH version to ssh from the terminal. If you want to work in PowerShell, you can follow Microsoft's documentation to add OpenSSH to PowerShell. If you want to create a complete Linux environment, you can configure WSL, the Windows Subsystem for Linux, which will include ssh by default. Finally, as a third simple option, you can install Git for Windows, which provides a native Windows bash terminal environment, including the ssh command. Everyone is well supported and whatever you decide to use will be your choice. If you're on Mac or Linux, you'll already have the ssh command available in your terminal. The simplest form of the command is: remote host in this example is the IP address or domain name you are trying to connect to. This command assumes that the username on the remote system is the same as the username on the local system. If your username is different on the remote system, you can specify it using the following syntax: ssh remote_username@remote_host When you connect to the server, you may be asked to verify your identity with a password. Next, we will see how to generate keys to use instead of passwords. To exit the ssh session and return to your local shell session, type: How does SSH work? SSH works by connecting a client program to an ssh server called sshd. In the previous section, ssh was the client program. The ssh server was already running on the remote host we specified. In almost all Linux environments, the sshd server should start automatically. If this doesn't work for some reason, you may need to temporarily access the server via the web console or local serial console. The process required to run the ssh server depends on the Linux distribution you are using. In ubuntu you can start the ssh server by typing: This should start the sshd server and then you can connect remotely. How to configure SSH Changing the SSH configuration changes the settings of the sshd server. INThe main SSHD configuration file is /etc/ssh/sshd_config. Before editing, save this version of the file: sudo cp/etc/ssh/sshd_config /.bak} open it with nano or your favorite text generator: sudo nano/etc/ssh/sshd_config. Parameters only in this file. Still, you can see some: /etc/ssh/sshd_config 22 Port 22 reports which SSHD server ports are listening for connections. The default is 22. You might want to leave this parameter alone unless you have a specific reason to do otherwise. If you change your port, we'll show you later how to connect to the new port. /etc/ssh/sshd_config hostkey/etc/ssh/shost_rsa_key hostkey/etc/ssh/shost_dsa_key hostky/etc/sshost_ecdsa_key Khost reports. The key to Khost is that we'll talk about that later. /etc/ssh/sshd_config syslorcace auth loglevavel These two items indicate that the storage responsibility level should be run. If you're having trouble with SSH, elevated logs can be a good way to find out what the problem is. /etc/ssh/sshd_config loggGingractime 120 lesitrootlogin SO StickTmodes Yes, these parameters show some inputs. LoggyingRAceTime shows how many seconds the connection is maintained without successfully entering the system. It might be a good idea to set this time slightly longer than the time it normally takes to enter the system. Letrootlogin determines whether root can access the system. In most cases this should be changed to NO if you have created a user account with elevated access (under SUDO) and can access the system via the SSH server. StickTModes is a protection mechanism that rejects an attempt to break into the system if someone can read the authentication files. This prevents an attempt to break into the system if configuration files are not protected. /etc/ssh/sshd_config x1111111111111displayoffset 10 These parameters configure an opportunity called x11. This allows you to view the removal system's graphical user interface (GUI) on your local system. This option should be present on the server and the SSH client will connect with the -x option. After making changes, save and close the file. If you're using Nano, click Ctrl+X and type y after the offer. If you have changedSettings/etc/SSH/SSHD_CONFIG, be sure to reload your SSHD server to implement the changes: SUDO SYSTEMCTL RELOAD SSH You should carefully test the changes to make sure they work as expected. It may be wise to open several terminal sessions while you make changes. This will allow you to restore the configuration if necessary without stopping. How to use SSH with keys While it's useful to connect to a remote system using passwords, it's faster and more secure to set up key-based authentication. How does key authentication work? Key authentication works by generating a pair of keys: a private key and a public key. The private key resides on the client's computer and is protected and kept secret. The public key can be shared with anyone or placed on any server you want to access. When trying to connect using a key pair, the server uses the public key to create a message for the client that can only be read by the private key. The client computer then sends the appropriate response to the server, and the server will know that the client is legitimate. This process is done automatically when the keys are configured. How to create SSH SSH keys to create on the computer you want to connect to. This is usually your local computer. Enter this at the command line: You may be asked to set a password for the key files themselves, but this is a fairly rare practice and you should press Enter when prompted to accept the defaults. Your keys will be generated in ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub and ~/.ssh/id_rsa. Change the .SSH repertoire by clicking: View file permissions: output-rw-r-r-- 1 Demo 807 Sep 9 22:15 Authorized 13 ID_RSA -RW-R-R --- 1 Demo 396 Sep 9 23:13 ID_RSA .PUB As you can see , the ID_RSA file is read-only and write-only by the owner. It helps to hide it. However, the file id_rsa.pub is shareable and has the appropriate permissions for this operation. How to transfer the public key to the server, if you currently have password based access to the server, you can copy your public key by running the following command, this will start an SSH session. After you enter your password, it copies your public key to the server's authorized key file, which will allow you to login without a password the next time. There are some additional indicators that youConnect via SSH and send. Some may need to adjust the SSD configuration settings on the remote host. For example, if you have changed the door number in the SSHD configuration, you need to set this door on the customer side: SSH -P Number_port Rostt_host Note: Modifying the SSH doors is a reasonable way to ensure safety. As usual, if you allow SSH connections with the well -known application of the 22 -door server and the authentication of the password is activated, you will probably be bombed with a series of automatic access attempts. Only the authentication of the switch and the use of SSH in doors not -ssh is not the most sophisticated safety solution that can be used, but should be limited to a minimum. If you just want to perform a command in a remote system, you can specify them after a computer: ssh remot_host command_to_run, you will connect to a remote computer, you will check and the command will be carried out. As mentioned above, if both computers have been enabled X11, you can access this function by inserting: if you have suitable tools on your computer, the GUI programs started in the remote system will now open the windows in the local system. If you have created SSH keys to close authentication using a password, you can increase the safety of the server, with the exception of authentication using only one password. Without a console, the only way to connect to the server will be a special switch that corresponds to a general switch loaded on the server. ATTENTION: Before making this step, make sure your server has a general switch installed. Otherwise you will be blocked! Open the SSHD configuration file such as root or user with sudo permissions: nano/etc/ssh/sshd_config. Find a poem with the authentication of the registration slogan and reject it by removing #leading #. It is therefore possible to change its value in no:/etc/ssh/sshd_config passwartht (unless you have changed this file before) Pubkeyouthentication and challenging. They are set by default and should arrive:/etc/ssh/sshd_config pubkeyauthentication yes ChallegerseAuthentication no, save and close the file after changing. Now you can reorganize the demon SSH: the authentication of the SUDO Systemctl SSH password should now be closed and the server should be available onlyWrench authentication. SUSHING SSH will be a great benefit for all future efforts for cloud computing. When you explore different options, you will discover more advanced features that can make your life easier. SSH remains popular because it is safe, light and useful in different situations. You can then learn to work with SFTP to transfer files from the command line. translations.