STREAM SERIES

# devnator

## SSH remote access with password or encryption keys

SERGIO CABRAL

sergiocabral.com

# Topics

## Practical purpose of this demonstration

Establish a connection via SSH, either using a password, or using a pair of encryption keys.

# 1. Connection with password

To connect to a server with the native Windows 10 client, type:

```
ssh username@server-address
```

There are other famous SSH clients as indicated in section Alternatives for SSH clients. But the native Windows 10 client will probably be enough for what you need to do.

When it is the first access you need to inform that you trust the remote computer's identity by answering `yes`, as indicated in *Figure 1*.

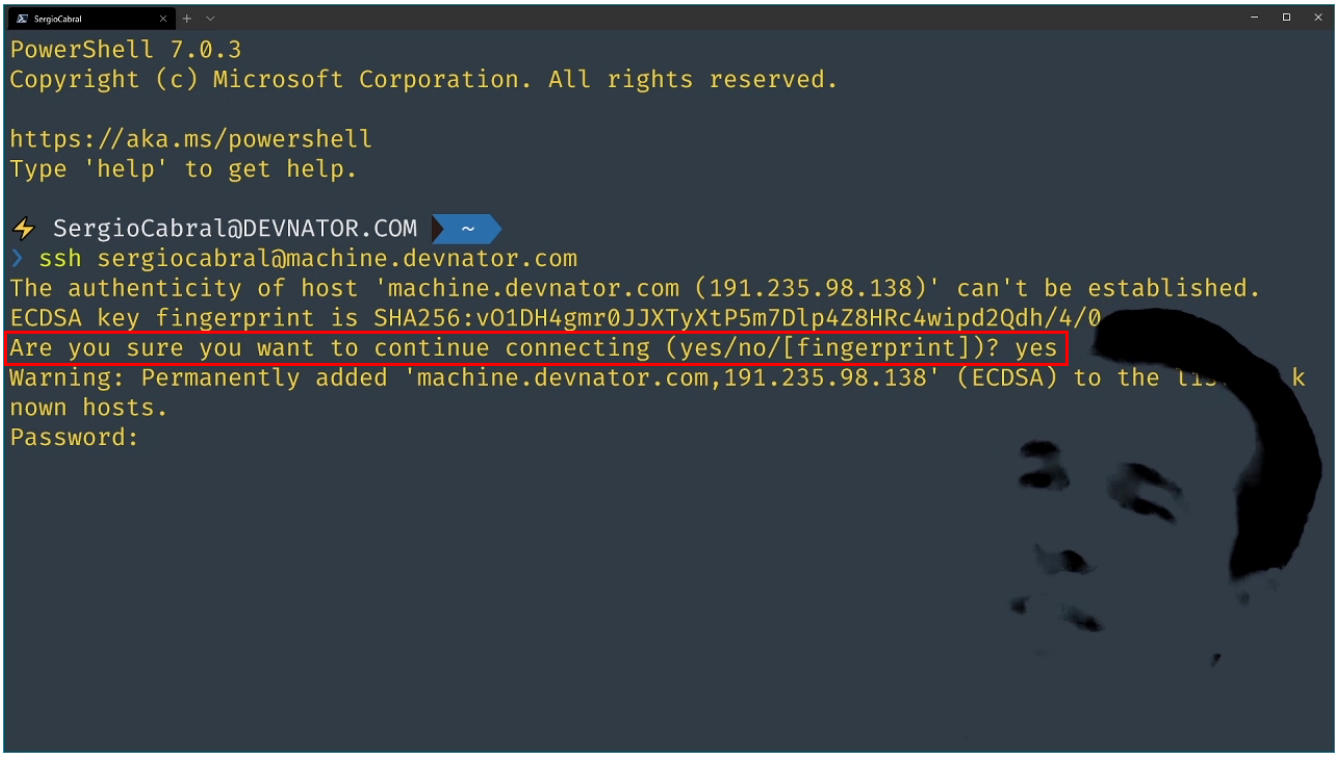


*Figure 1. Confirmation on first access to remote computer*

By doing this, the public computer's encryption key is stored in the `~/.ssh/know_hosts` file at the local computer.

If this file is deleted or the line containing the remote computer's public key is removed, then the confirmation message will be displayed again.

Then you enter your password, and that's it. Connected!

# 2. Connection with encryption keys

Another form of authentication is to let the target computer know the source computer. In this case we create a pair of encryption keys on the source computer with the command `ssh-keygen`. Run and press `Enter` until done, as shown in *Figure 2*.


*Figure 2. Standard execution of the "ssh-keygen" command*

If you run the `ssh-keygen` command again, by default (by pressing `Enter` until the end) it does not overwrite previously generated keys. But if you specify that you want to do this, you will lose any access to services that depended on those keys. It is an irreversible operation.

As also indicated in *Figure 2*, a pair of files are generated. We are interested in this demonstration in the public file `id_rsa.pub`. The private `id_rsa` file must be kept safe and never shared.

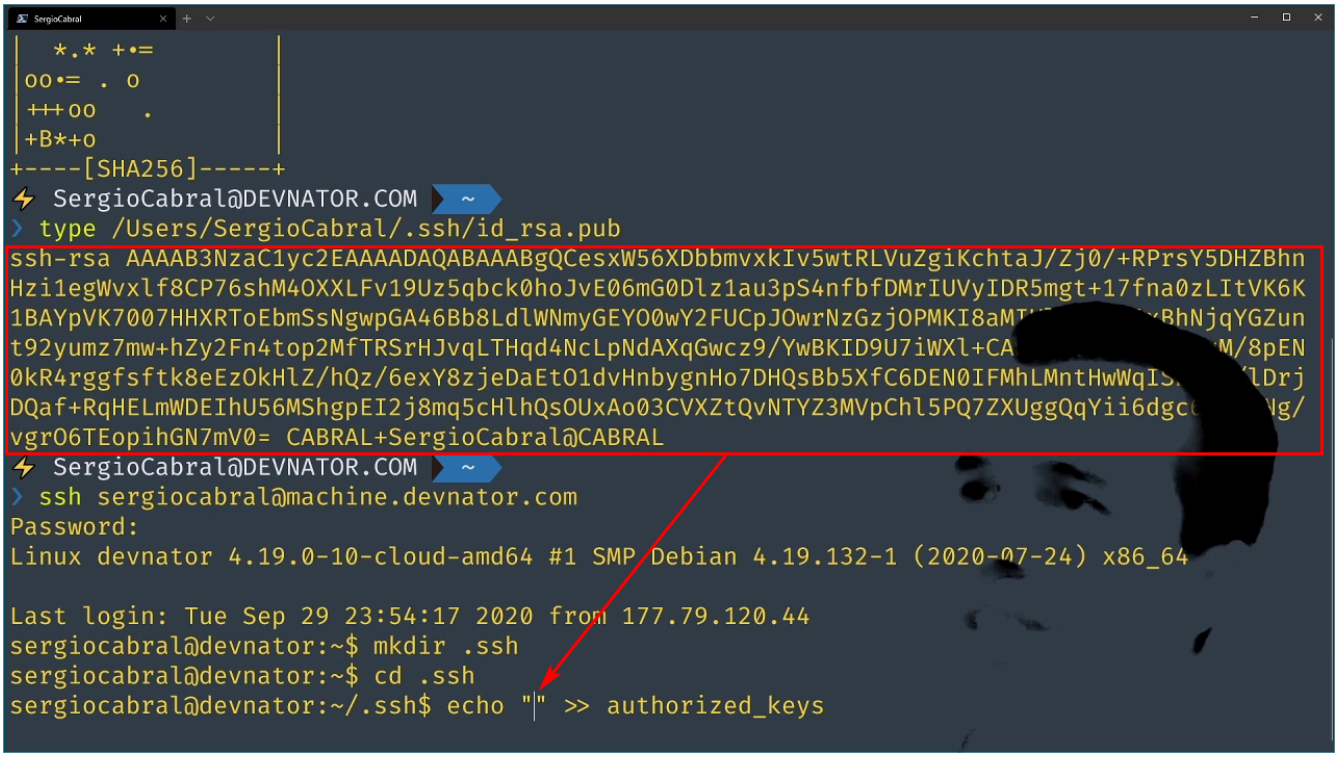


*Figure 3. Content of the file "id_rsa.pub"*

Then, we send the contents of the file `id_rsa.pub`, as exemplified in *Figure 3*, to the destination computer, the server. This content must be added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` file. If it does not exist, it must be created.

As shown in *Figure 3*, the content of the public encryption key is short text that you can copy using the mouse and the combination of `type` or `cat` commands to display and `echo` to write.

But if you are without a mouse, you may prefer to copy the file directly with the `scp` command and then add the key to the `authorized_keys` file:

Command on the source computer:

- `scp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub username@server-address:~/.ssh`

Command on the destination computer:

- `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

From now on, both your computer knows the server and the server knows your computer. Each computer has the public key of the other.

Make a new connection attempt and you're done. Connected using keys without having to enter authentication data.

# 3. Alternatives for SSH clients

| Name | License | Download |
|---|---|---|
| PuTTY | free; open-source | http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html |
| SuperPutty | free; open-source; based on PuTTY | https://github.com/jimradford/superputty |
| PuTTY Tray | free; open-source; based on PuTTY | https://puttytray.goeswhere.com/ |
| KiTTY | free; open-source; based on PuTTY | http://www.9bis.net/kitty/ |
| MobaXterm | free; paid Pro version available | http://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/ |
| SmarTTY | free | http://smartty.sysprogs.com/ |
| Dameware SSH client | free; paid options available | http://www.dameware.com/free-ssh-client-for-windows.aspx |
| mRemoteNG | free; open-source | http://www.mremoteng.org/ |
| Terminals | free; open-source | https://terminals.codeplex.com/ |
| Secure Shell App | free; Chrome Addon | https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/pnhechapfaindjhompbnflcldabbghjo |

# 4. Video demonstration


*https://youtu.be/KeF9I7zMMMw*

Hasta la vista.