

# SSH Usage on CEP

We use the Secure Shell (ssh) on CEP to connect to different systems. This page explains how this can be used without having to supply a password each time you want to connect to a system.

## Generating keys

### Linux or OS X

The first thing you need to do is generate an authorisation key using the DSA algorithm, which means you need to do the following once:

```
ssh-keygen -t dsa  
cp .ssh/id_dsa.pub .ssh/authorized_keys
```

Use cat or some editor if authorized keys already exists and can't be simply copied. Copy your .ssh/authorized\_keys to the \$HOME of each system you want access to. Please make sure you use a passphrase to encrypt your private key, to prevent easy access. When using the instructions below on the ssh-agent, you'll only have to provide it once each time you use the systems.

### Windows

TBD probably requires an explanation on installing Putty

## Using an SSH-Agent

An ssh-agent is a small program that when you start work is used to unlock the passphrase protected private key you generated above. The ssh-agent will from that point on automatically supply the right answers to any ssh session, if you use ssh -A each time you connect to another system.

Detailed information on how to setup ssh agent forwarding can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

### Linux

The ssh-agent runs in the user's local PC, laptop, or terminal. Authentication data need not be stored on any other machine, and authentication passphrases never go over the network. Also, the connection to the agent is forwarded over SSH remote logins, and the user can thus use the privileges given by the identities anywhere in the network in a secure way.

If you start the ssh-agent it creates a socket in /tmp and then generates a few commands on stdout which serve to set environmental variables and to tell you which PID the agent has. An example:

```
SSH_AUTH_SOCK=/tmp/ssh-jpIaV4861/agent.4861; export SSH_AUTH_SOCK;  
SSH_AGENT_PID=4862; export SSH_AGENT_PID;  
echo Agent pid 4862;
```

By 'eval'uating this code, the variables `SSH_AUTH_SOCK` and `SSH_AGENT_PID` will be set. You can use the `SSH_AGENT_PID`, for example, to kill the agent when you log off. The agent itself recognises the variable and commits suicide when you type:

```
ssh-agent -k
```

The `SSH_AUTH_SOCK` variable is mainly used by the program `ssh-add`, which uses it to determine with which agent to communicate. To get your agent running type:

```
eval `ssh-agent`  
ssh-add
```

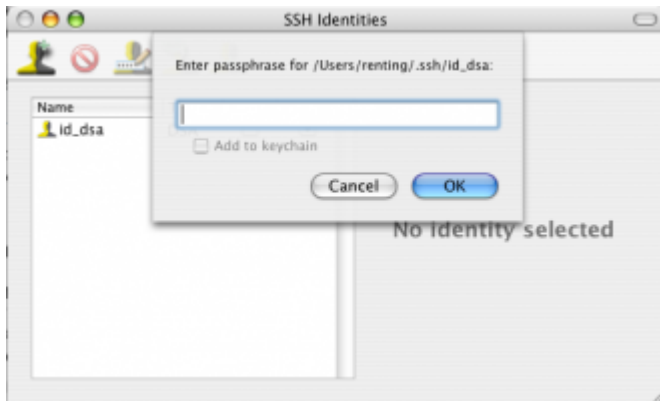
Please note the back-quotes. If you have bash, you might use the more readable:

```
eval $(ssh-agent)  
ssh-add
```

[More advanced ways to use ssh-agent on Linux.](#)

## OS X

Install [SSH Agent 1.1](#) and set it to *Open at Login* or use the same commands as on Linux.



## Windows

Use Pagent provided by [Putty](#)

- TBD

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