Authentication / Connect with SSH / Check for existing SSH key

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Checking for existing SSH keys

Before you generate an SSH key, you can check to see if you have any existing SSH keys.

Note: GitHub is improving security by dropping older, insecure key types.

DSA keys (ssh-dss) are no longer supported. Existing keys will continue to function through March 15, 2022. You cannot add new DSA keys to your user account on GitHub.com.

RSA keys (ssh-rsa) with a valid_after before November 2, 2021 may continue to use any signature algorithm. RSA keys generated after that date must use a SHA-2 signature algorithm. Some older clients may need to be upgraded in order to use SHA-2 signatures.

- **1** Open Git Bash.
- **2** Enter 1s -a1 ~/.ssh to see if existing SSH keys are present.

```
$ ls -al ~/.ssh
# Lists the files in your .ssh directory, if they exist
```

- **3** Check the directory listing to see if you already have a public SSH key. By default, the filenames of supported public keys for GitHub are one of the following.
 - o id_rsa.pub
 - id_ecdsa.pub
 - o id ed25519.pub

Tip: If you receive an error that ~/.ssh doesn't exist, you do not have an existing SSH key pair in the default location. You can create a new SSH key pair in the next step.

- **4** Either generate a new SSH key or upload an existing key.
 - If you don't have a supported public and private key pair, or don't wish to use any that are available, generate a new SSH key.
 - If you see an existing public and private key pair listed (for example, id_rsa.pub and id_rsa) that you would like to use to connect to GitHub, you can add the key to the sshagent.

For more information about generation of a new SSH key or addition of an existing key to the ssh-agent, see "Generating a new SSH key and adding it to the ssh-agent."

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