Configuring SSH

Now that you've successfully connected to OS1, let's do one last step and configure ssh so that we can enter a much shorter command when we want to connect to the sever. This is a configuration file on your local computer you'll create, called **config**, in the **~/.ssh** directory. You can use whichever text editor you prefer to create this file and populate it like so:

~/.ssh/config

```
Host flip os1
  User <YOUR_ONID>

Host flip
  Hostname access.engr.oregonstate.edu

Host os1
  Hostname os1.engr.oregonstate.edu
  ProxyJump flip
```

When you call ssh in the future, it will match the entered server name against the name(s) specified after the Host keyword, and if it ▶ s a match it will use the options specified. In this case, if the server name is flip or os1, it uses your onid as the username. Then if you enter flip (ssh flip), it will use access.engr.oregonstate.edu as the actual address. Likewise, if you enter os1 (ssh os1) it will use os1.engr.oregonstate.edu as the actual address, and also will use flip as a jumphost.

If you are connecting exclusively from the internal network (on-campus/VPN), you can optionally remove the last ProxyJump line, since you're able to directly access os1.

Important note for Windows users: If you use a windows utility like notepad to edit this file, windows will save it with <CR><LF> line endings (carriage-return + line feed). This two character sequence is unique to Windows, and a relic from the days of teletype machines (think, typewriter). All other operating systems have switched to using only <LF> characters as line endings. Thus, after editing or opening any files using a windows notepad, etc, you must use the `dos2unix` tool to convert the file to the correct format inside

wsl: `dos2unix ~/.ssh/config`. Otherwise, the WSL system will be unable to read the file, because it will see the <CR> as a garbage character.

From now on, you should be able to connect to os1 by simply typing `ssh os1`

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