SSH Command - User Guide

SSH Command Assertion

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Overview

This document is a guide for the installation and usage of the SSH Command assertion.



Security Considerations

Use this assertion with caution. This assertion connects APIs with system level access to a remote server. The gateway has no control or insight into any commands run and should be used with care.

Installation

Pre-Requisites
The assertion installation process involves copying the required libraries onto the SecureSpan gateway, configuring the files, and then restarting the Gateway. You will require 'root'-level access to the Gateway appliance to complete the installation.

How-To Install

9.0 and above

- 1. In Policy Manager, go to Tasks > Manage Server Module Files
- 2. Upload the SshCommandAssertion-[version].sjar
- 3. Provide the assertion a name like SSH and click OK. The name is used in the Manage Server Files dialog
- 4. The assertion will be uploaded and loaded onto the Gateway. For more information on managing Server Module Files, see CA API Gateway Manage Server Module Files

Prior to 9.0

- 1. Log in as into the Gateway as ssgconfig and open a privileged command shell from the Gateway configuration menu.
- 2. Copy SshCommandAssertion-sdk80-1.0-23512.jar to the following directory:

```
/opt/SecureSpan/Gateway/runtime/modules/lib
```

3. Run the following commands in the target directory:

```
chmod 444 SshCommandAssertion-sdk80-1.0-2351.jar
chown layer7:layer7 SshCommandAssertion-sdk80-1.0-2351.jar
```

4. Restart the Gateway:

```
service ssg restart
```

Configuration

In order to connect to a machine using SSH (Secure SHell), the SSH private/public key must be generated using a tool like ssh-keygen. The public key must reside on the server's .ssh/authorized_keys file.

Usage

1. Add SSH Server authentication details.

The login user can be authenticated with a password or a private key. To enter a new password, click on the "Manage Password" button and press the "Add" button. If authenticated with a private key, press the "Load From File" button and select the private key file generated by the ssh-keygen command. If a passphrase is used to generate the key, check the "Requires Passphrase" check box. Then enter the passphrase by clicking on the "Manage Password" button and press the "Add" button. At the end, select the password/passhrase just created in the drop-down box.

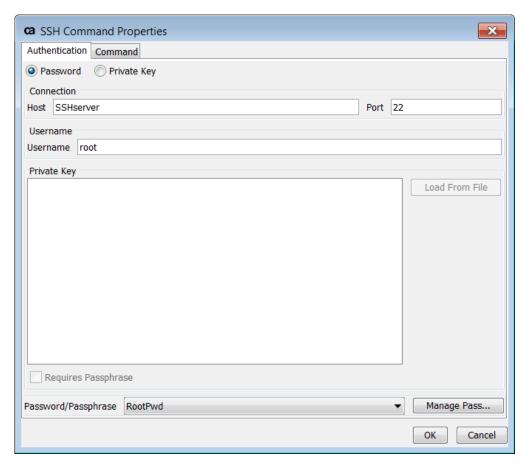


Figure 1: Enter authentication details to connect to SSH Server.

2. Configure the command to execute.

Enter the command in the "Command" textbox. Enter the arguments in the "Arguments" textbox below by pressing the "Add" button. Make sure each parameter is on its own line. The output has a choice of Request, Response, or Context variable. If the Context variable is chosen, enter the variable name in the textbox below. Context variable expansion is supported for the username, host, port, private key, command name and the command arguments. All command arguments are automatically single quote escaped and wrapped with single quotes.

To run the script: hello.sh for the user: root where the file is located in /root, enter "./hello.sh" in the command textbox.

- The exit status of the command is available in the context variable **ssh.exitStatus**.
- The error stream output from the command is available in the context variable ssh.errorMessage.
- The output of the command is put into the body of the target message with the content type **text/plain**. To visually inspect the ssh output, add the "Return Template Response to Requestor" assertion and if the target output is the response message, then output the response: \${Response. mainpart\}}
- The assertion will wait for up to 30 seconds for the command to finish executing.
- There is a checkbox option to fail the assertion if the exit status of the script/command returned is not 0.

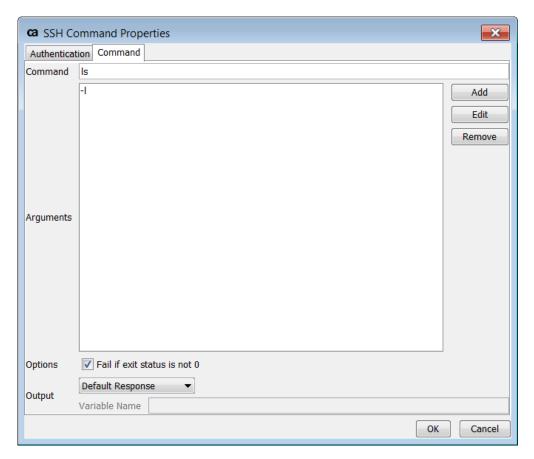


Figure 2: Enter command to execute on SSH Server.

Limitations

The SSH command assertion has the following limitations:

- If there are several passphrases/passwords stored in the system and the SSH Command Assertion UI is reopened after it has been previously saved, you must reselect the proper passphrase/password from the drop-down list (if you wish to save the assertion again).
- Only one command can be run per connection (although that command can be running a script).
- Environment variables are not supported.
- Shell features such as input/output redirection are not supported.

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