

# Configuración de acceso remoto SSH en servidor centOS

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Este tutorial es un extracto del siguiente video:

<https://youtu.be/FAAjMb82b8k>

# Fase 1: Configuración del servidor

El SSH se ha convertido en un estándar en la comunicación remota, por lo que el paquete openssh se encuentra integrado incluso en la versión minimal de CentOS, de tal forma que para configurar ssh en nuestro servidor no es necesario descargar ningún paquete adicional.

## Paso 1

Como openssh viene previamente instalado solo habilitamos e iniciamos el servicios con **systemctl enable sshd** y **systemctl start sshd**



centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable sshd
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start sshd
```

Right Ctrl



## Paso 2

Para configurar el ssh nos vamos al directorio **/etc/ssh**



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```
root@localhost ~# cd /etc/ssh
root@localhost ssh# ls
moduli      ssh_host_ecdsa_key      ssh_host_ecd25519_key.pub
ssh_config  ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub  ssh_host_rsa_key
sshd_config ssh_host_ecd25519_key  ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
root@localhost ssh# _
```

Right Ctrl





## **Paso 3**

En el archivo de configuración podemos definir la cantidad máxima de sesiones, si el root se puede conectar por ssh, el puerto que utilizaremos, entre otras opciones.



```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: sshd_config

# $OpenBSD: sshd_config,v 1.100 2016/08/15 12:32:04 naddy Exp $

# This is the sshd server system-wide configuration file. See
# sshd_config(5) for more information.

# This sshd was compiled with PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin

# The strategy used for options in the default sshd config shipped with
# OpenSSH is to specify options with their default value where
# possible, but leave them commented. Uncommented options override the
# default value.

# If you want to change the port on a SELinux system, you have to tell
# SELinux about this change.
# semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp #PORTNUMBER
#
#Port 22
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::

HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key

# Ciphers and keying
#RekeyLimit default none

# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
SyslogFacility AUTHPRIV

[ Read 139 lines ]
Get Help  Written  Read File  Prev Page  Cut Text  Cur Pos
Exit      Justify   Where Is  Next Page  UnCut Text To Spell
```



## Paso 4

Procedemos a reiniciar el servicio con **systemctl restart ssh** y luego utilizamos el comando **systemctl status ssh**, para ver el estado del servicio.



```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

[root@localhost ssh]# systemctl restart sshd
[root@localhost ssh]# systemctl status sshd
● sshd.service - OpenSSH server daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2019-09-29 20:11:33 EDT; 11s ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
   Main PID: 3719 (sshd)
   CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
           └─3719 /usr/sbin/sshd -D

Sep 29 20:11:33 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting OpenSSH server daemon...
Sep 29 20:11:33 localhost.localdomain sshd[3719]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Sep 29 20:11:33 localhost.localdomain sshd[3719]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Sep 29 20:11:33 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started OpenSSH server daemon.
[root@localhost ssh]# _
```

## Paso 5

Con el comando **firewall-cmd --add-service=ssh --zone=public** y **firewall-cmd --add-service=ssh --zone=public --permanent**, configuramos el firewall para permitir el acceso a traves de ssh.



centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
root@localhost /1# firewall-cmd --add-service=ssh --zone=public
Warning: ALREADY_ENABLED: 'ssh' already in 'public'
success
root@localhost /1# firewall-cmd --add-service=ssh --zone=public --permanent
Warning: ALREADY_ENABLED: ssh
success
root@localhost /1#
```

Right Ctrl



## **Paso 6**

Una vez realizada la configuración podemos probar el ssh desde nuestro servidor para luego pasar a los clientes.

```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@localhost /1# ifconfig ens3
ens3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.4 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::595a:5fde:9bff:2723 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:b4:60:86 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 239 bytes 35210 (34.3 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 259 bytes 19332 (10.0 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@localhost /1# ssh root@10.0.2.4
root@10.0.2.4's password:
Last login: Sun Sep 29 20:03:16 2019
root@localhost ~1#
```





**Fase 2:** Accediendo a  
través de nuestro cliente  
(CentOS)

**A través de la terminal**

Como mencionamos ssh se encuentra instalado por defecto en centos. por lo que para acceder desde la terminal simplemente colocamos **#ssh [usuario]@[ip del servidor]** y luego iniciamos la sesión con la contraseña del usuario que colocamos.

root@localhost:~

```
[root@localhost ~]# ssh root@10.0.2.4
```

```
root@10.0.2.4's password:
```

```
Last login: Sun Sep 29 20:13:58 2019 from 10.0.2.4
```

```
[root@localhost ~]#
```

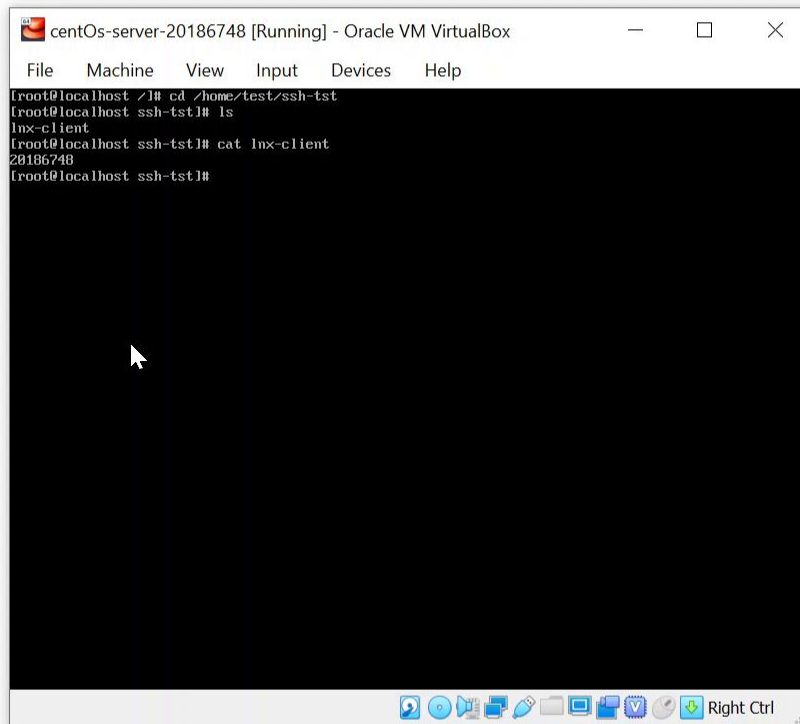


root@localhost:~

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Una vez establecida la conexión podemos interactuar con el servidor remotamente. en este caso generamos un archivo de prueba.

```
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# ls
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# echo 20186748 >> lnz-client
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# ls
lnz-client
[root@localhost ssh-tst]#
```



```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/test/ssh-tst
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# ls
lnz-client
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# cat lnz-client
20186748
[root@localhost ssh-tst]#
```

**De forma gráfica (putty)**

## Paso 1

Putty no se encuentra enlistado de forma nativa en la lista de paquetes de centos, por lo que debemos agregarlos manualmente con rpm forge para poder instalarlo. para esto descargamos este paquete y lo agregamos manualmente con el comando **#rpm -Uvh rpmforge-release\*rmp**



Recent

Home

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

+ Other Locations

rpmforge-release-  
0.5.3-1.el7.rf.x86\_64.  
rpm

```
root@localhost:~/Downloads
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost Downloads]# rpm -Uvh rpmforge-release-0.5.3-1.el7.rf.x86_64.rpm
```

Downloads

root@localhost:~/Downloads

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## Paso 2

Procedemos a instalar putty con el comando **#yum install -y putty**

root@localhost:~/Downloads

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[root@localhost Downloads]# rpm -Uvh rpmforge-release*rpm
```

```
Preparing... ##### [100%]
```

```
package rpmforge-release-0.5.3-1.el7.rf.x86_64 is already installed
```

```
[root@localhost Downloads]# yum install -y putty
```

Downloads

root@localhost:~/Downloads

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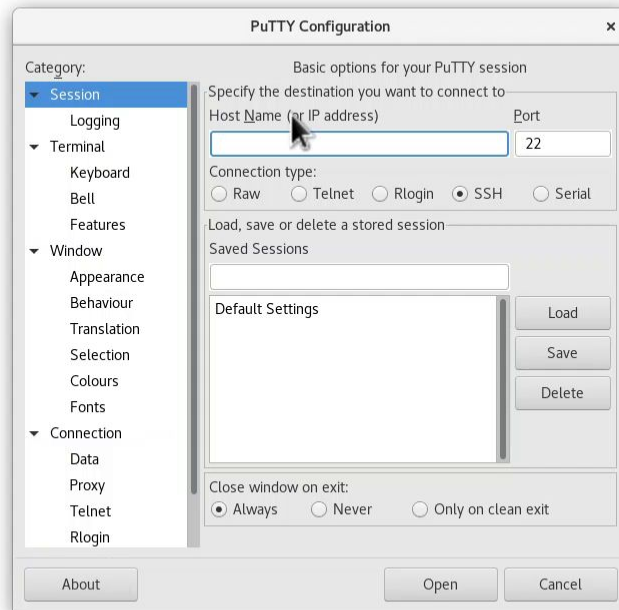
## **Paso 3**

Una vez instalado podemos simplemente iniciar el programa para iniciar la conexión.

root@localhost:~/Downloads

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[root@localhost Downloads]# putty



## **Paso 4**

Para iniciar la conexión, nos aseguramos de que esté marcada la opción ssh y colocamos la dirección de nuestro servidor.

root@localhost:~/Downloads

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[root@localhost Downloads]# putty

**PuTTY Configuration**

Category: **Session**

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address)  Port

Connection type:

☐ Raw ☐ Telnet ☐ Rlogin ☒ SSH ☐ Serial

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Load Save Delete

Close window on exit:

☒ Always ☐ Never ☐ Only on clean exit

About Open Cancel



## **Paso 5**

Luego iniciamos sesion en el sistema con nuestro usuario su contraseña.



root@localhost:~

```
login as: root
root@10.0.2.4's password:
Last login: Sun Sep 29 20:15:29 2019 from 10.0.2.5
[root@localhost ~]#
```

I

Downloads

root@localhost:~/Downloads

root@localhost:~

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## **Paso 6**

Luego de esto nos encontramos conectados remotamente con el servidor por lo que podemos realizar configuraciones y manejar los recursos del mismo.

root@localhost:/home/test/ssh-tst

```
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.4 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::595a:5fde:9bff:2723 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:b4:50:36 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1125 bytes 122365 (120.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 805 bytes 89545 (87.4 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 2049 bytes 174890 (170.7 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 2049 bytes 174890 (170.7 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
[root@localhost ssh-tst]#
```

Downloads

root@localhost:~/Downloads

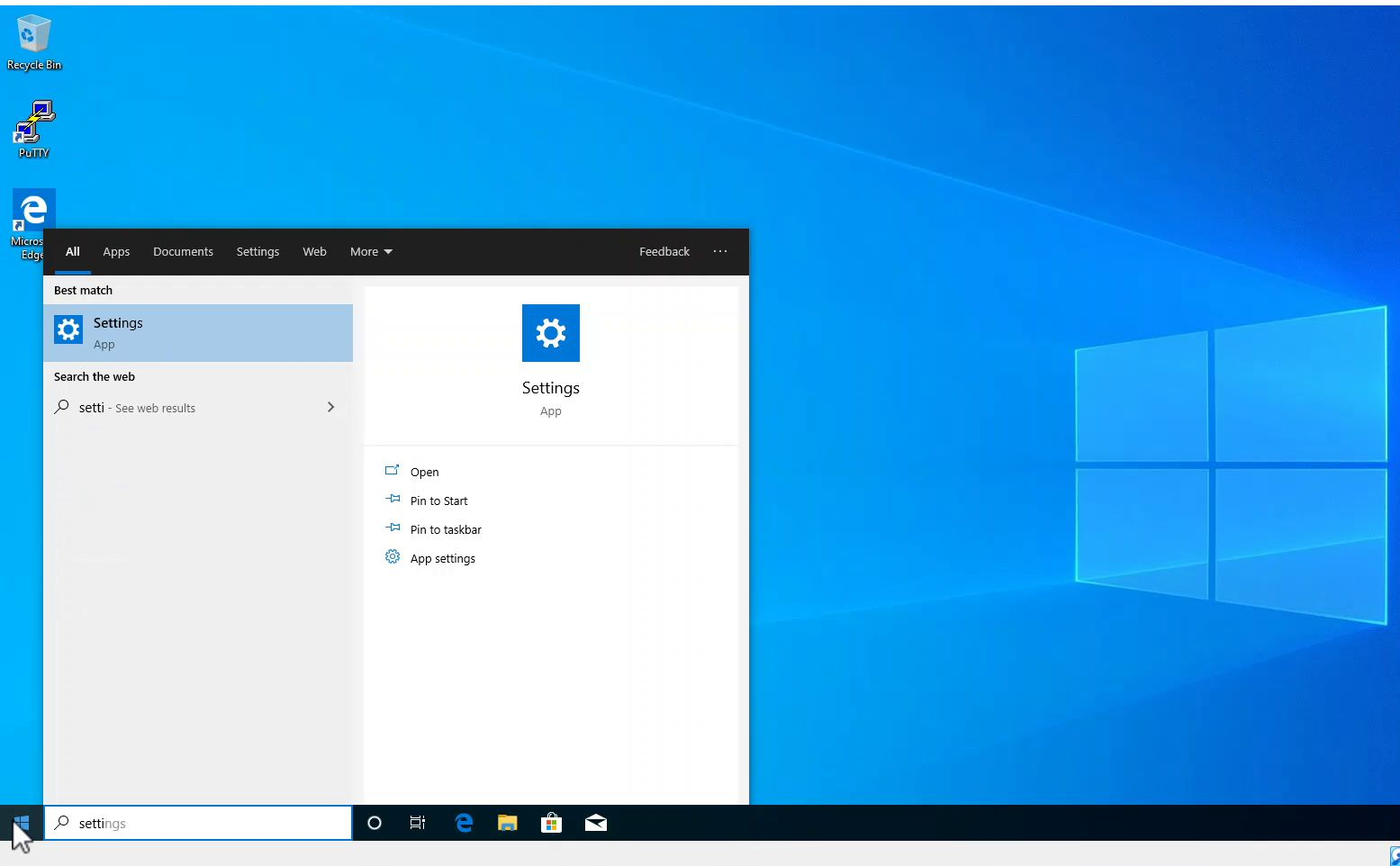
root@localhost:/home/test/ssh-tst

1 / 4

**Fase 3:** Accediendo a  
través de nuestro cliente  
(Windows)

## **Paso 1**

Para establecer una conexion remote ssh con windows devemos de agregar la caracteristica opcional openssh. Primero nos vamos a configuraciones.



## **Paso 2**

En opciones y caracteristias, damos clic en caracteirsticas opcionales.

## Apps

- Apps & features
- Default apps
- Offline maps
- Apps for websites
- Video playback
- Startup

## Apps &amp; features

## Apps &amp; features







[Optional features](#)[App execution aliases](#)

Search, sort, and filter by drive. If you would like to uninstall or move an app, select it from the list.

Search this list

Sort by: Name

Filter by: All drives

|   |   |                         |
|---|---|-------------------------|
|  | Camera<br>Microsoft Corporation             | Loading...<br>9/29/2019 |
|  | Mail and Calendar<br>Microsoft Corporation  | Loading...<br>9/29/2019 |
|  | Microsoft Edge<br>Microsoft Corporation     | Loading...<br>9/29/2019 |
|  | Microsoft OneDrive                          | 138 MB<br>9/29/2019     |
|  | Oracle VM VirtualBox Guest Additions 6.0.12 | 9/28/2019               |
|  | PuTTY release 0.73                          | 3.44 MB<br>9/29/2019    |

[Troubleshoot Microsoft Store apps](#)[Uninstall apps](#)[Change startup apps](#)[Get help](#)

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### Paso 3

Nos aseguramos de que la característica opcional **openSSH client** se encuentre instalada

## Optional features

|   |   |           |
|---|---|-----------|
|                    | Math Recognizer                                     | 8.67 MB   |
|                    | Microsoft Quick Assist                              | 674 KB    |
|                    | OpenSSH Client                                      | 4.16 MB   |
| OpenSSH-based secure shell (SSH) client, for secure key management and access to remote machines. |   |           |
|   |   | Uninstall |
|                    | Portuguese (Brazil) handwriting                     | 8.37 MB   |
|                    | Portuguese (Brazil) optical character recognition   | 253 KB    |
|                    | Portuguese (Brazil) speech recognition              | 5.94 MB   |
|                    | Portuguese (Brazil) text-to-speech                  | 40.6 MB   |
|                    | Portuguese (Brazil) typing                          | 23.0 MB   |
|                    | Portuguese (European) handwriting                   | 5.64 MB   |
|                    | Portuguese (European) optical character recognition | 253 KB    |
|                    | Portuguese (European) typing                        | 23.3 MB   |



**A través de la terminal**

## Paso 1

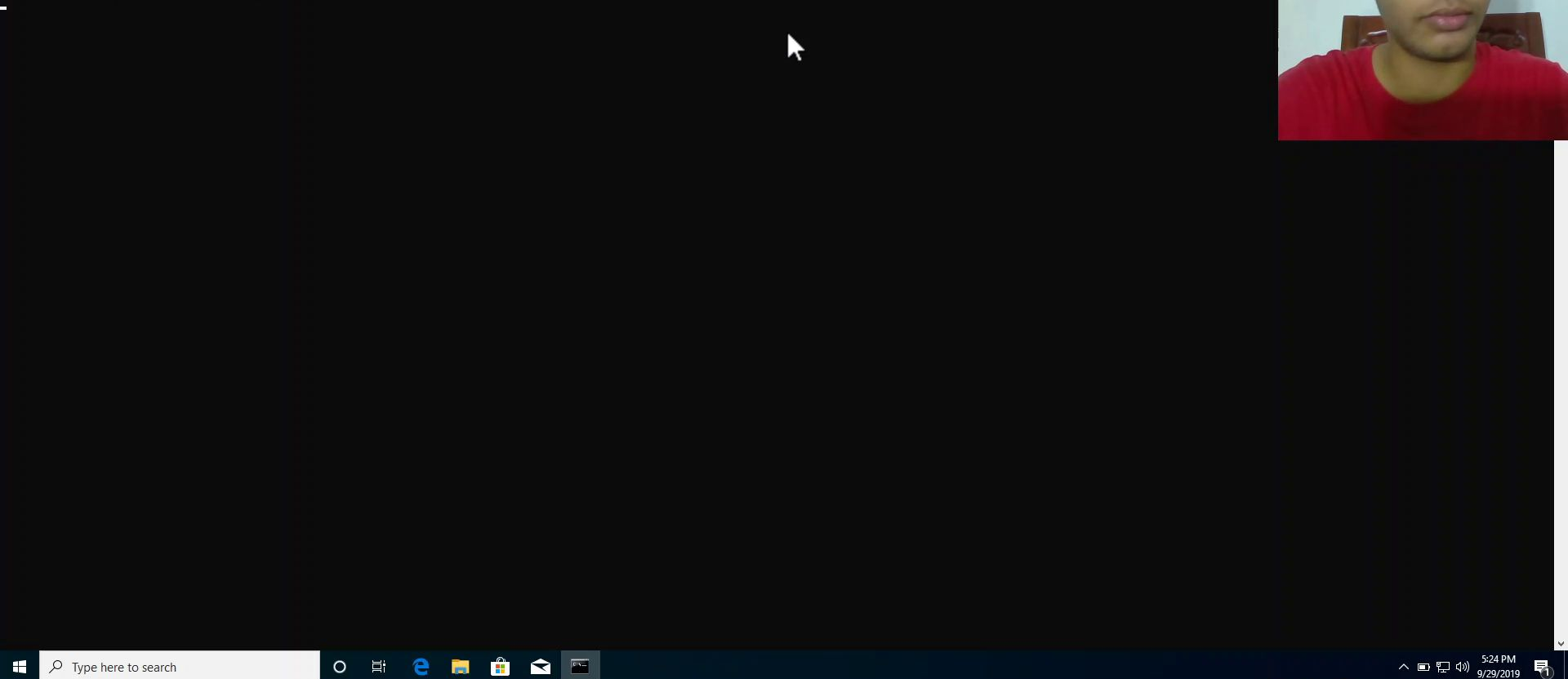
En la cmd colocamos el comando **#ssh [usuario]@[ip del servidor]**, para conectarnos al servidor por ssh.

Command Prompt - ssh root@10.0.2.4

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.295]

(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\win10-20186748>ssh root@10.0.2.4



Type here to search



## **Paso 2**

Una vez en el servidor podemos probar la conexión. en este caso crearemos un archivo en el cliente y luego lo editamos en el servidor.

root@localhost/home/test/ssh-tst

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/test/ssh-tst
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# ls
from-putty-lnx  lnz-client
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# echo 20186748 >> win-client
[root@localhost ssh-tst]#
```

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

GNU nano 2.3.1

File: win-client

20186748

From server: read

Save modified buffer (ANSWERING "No" WILL DESTROY CHANGES) ?

Y Yes  
N No

 Right Ctrl

Type here to search

5:25 PM

9/29/2019

8:25 PM

**De forma gráfica (putty)**



Para acceder a travez de putty no es necesario instalar ningun tipo de paquetes como en Linux, simplemente lo descargamos desde la pagina oficial. Luego lo abrimos dando doble clic.



PuTTY Configuration

Category:

- Session
- Logging
- Terminal
  - Keyboard
  - Bell
  - Features
- Window
  - Appearance
  - Behaviour
  - Translation
  - Selection
  - Colours
- Connection
  - Data
  - Proxy
  - Telnet
  - Rlogin
  - SSH
  - Serial

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address) Port

Connection type:  
☐ Raw ☐ Telnet ☐ Rlogin ☒ SSH ☐ Serial

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Default Settings

Load Save Delete

Close window on exit:  
☐ Always ☐ Never ☒ Only on clean exit

About Help Open Cancel



Para acceder al servidor, colocamos la direccion del servidor.



**PuTTY Configuration**

Category:

- Session
- Logging
- Terminal
  - Keyboard
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Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Default Settings

Close window on exit:  
☐ Always ☐ Never ☒ Only on clean exit



Para acceder a nuestro servidor simplemente colocamos las credenciales de nuestro usuario.

10.0.2.4 - PuTTY

login as: root

root@10.0.2.4's password: █



Type here to search



5:26 PM 9/29/2019



8:26 PM

Para probar podemos visualizar los archivos que creamos antes.

```
root@localhost/home/test/ssh-tst  
[root@localhost ssh-tst]# ls  
from-putty-linux lnx-client win-client  
[root@localhost ssh-tst]#
```

