Working remotely in shell environments

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Why care?

- Need to interact with remote computers
- Only one standard way that (almost) alway works
- A **S**ecure **SH**ell connection
- First and foremost, SSH is a protocol

How

- In form of the OpenSSH implementation, SSH is built into essentially all shells on Linux and MacOS
- Apparently some form also available on recent Powershell
- Else, use PuTTY on Windows - https://www.putty.org

Usage

- ssh [user]@[hostname]
- [user] is your standard login at machine [hostname]
- [hostname] could be server name or IP address
- Get standard shell there, usually Bash
- Do your work
- Close connection by Ctrl-D or at the will of physics / your internet provider

Tip 1: Set up alias for frequently used connections

- Tip 0: keep aliases consistent across machines

```
$ tail ~/.bashrc -n1
source $HOME/Dropbox/bashrc_common
```

- Tip 1:

  ```
  $ tail ~/Dropbox/bashrc_common -n1
  alias computeserver="ssh xyz@some.fast.machine.de"
  ```

Tip 2: Use `screen` for persistent shell sessions

- My most frequent use case for remote machines are long-running computations
- Good luck keeping the connection open ...
- Similar: Might want to check progress from a different computer than the one I used to connect to the remote machine initially
- `screen` to the rescue https://www.gnu.org/software/screen/screen.html
- Usually pre-installed, else (have administrator) use package manager

Screen introduction

- Start a new screen session using:

  ```
  $ screen
  ```

- Some keybindings change.
- Screen-internal stuff always starts with `ctrl-a`
- Completely exit screen session with `ctrl-d`
- Multiple sessions in parallel possible

Screen introduction

- The keybindings I remember from the top of my head
- `ctrl-a d` (note the difference to `ctrl-d` !!!)

  Detach from the screen, so you can re-attach to it later using

  ```
  $ screen -r
  ```

  Might need to add identifier, see below.
- `ctrl-a [` or `ctrl-a ESC`

  Enter ”copy” mode = ability to scroll.

  Also works while another command is running.

Screen in ”copy” mode

- `ctrl-u` / `ctrl-d` to move up (half) pages
- Arrow up / down keys to move single lines.
- Pretty much any other key to get back command prompt.
- Buffer may get exhausted - so do not rely exclusively on screen output for checking jobs but perform some persistent logging (screen seems to have options for that, too)

Interacting with screens

- Say connection was closed and you want to get back:

```
$ screen -r
There is a screen on:
  10874.pts-1.[hostname]  (08.07.2019 10:32:53)   (Attached)
There is no screen to be resumed.
```

- Need to remote detach and then re-attach:

```
$ screen -D 10874
[10874.pts-1.hmg-desktop power detached.]
$ screen -r 10874
```

- Explicitly specifying screen pid is necessary when you have multiple detached screens
- Use `screen -list` to show all running screen sessions, whether detached, attached, or whatever

Tip 3: Set up public / private key pair

- Saves you typing in your password every time
- Only if you trust your local machine
- `ssh-keygen` https://www.ssh.com/ssh/keygen/ on the commandline, PuTTYgen on Windows https://www.ssh.com/ssh/putty/windows/puttygen
- Generate a key with modern algorithm and strong encryption

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ecdsa -b 521
Generating public/private ecdsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (https://www.ssh.com/ssh/copy-id):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
```

```
Your identification has been saved in /home/xyz/.ssh/id_ecdsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/xyz/.ssh/id_ecdsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:wx4M98k72DEBgDijfdbnVa7DVYYRLrZHg4H9PY0Zntk xyz@local-machine
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ECDSA 521]---+
|   . ....o. o+   |
|  + .   ...+o +  |
| o o .. . =++= O |
|. . o .=.+.*+.O E|
|   o   oSoBo.  . |
|       ..=+=     |
|        o +.     |
|           .     |
|                 |
+----[SHA256]-----+
```

Tip 3: Set up public / private key pair

- Copy the key over to the remote machine (https://www.ssh.com/ssh/copy-id):

  ```
  $ ssh-copy-id -i /home/xyz/.ssh/id_ecdsa [user]@[hostname]
  ```

- This will be the last time you are prompted for the password of [hostname]
- You might get prompted for the passphrase - if so, check `ssh-agent` and friends. https://www.ssh.com/ssh/agent

Trick: Jupyter notebooks via SSH tunnels

- Google the above if something goes wrong - that will also tell you about PuTTY on Windows
- I would not be able to remember this command to create an **ssh tunnel**

  ```
  $ tail ~/.bashrc -n2

  alias computeserver_notebook_7799="ssh -N -f -L localhost:7799:localhost:7799   xyz@som
  alias computeserver="ssh xyz@some.fast.machine.de"
  ```

- If you are more interested in the details of what this does than me, check https://www.ssh.com/ssh/tunneling/example
- I use different ports for each remote machine I regularly use and all different from 8888

Trick: Jupyter notebooks via SSH tunnels

- Local machine:

```
$ computeserver_notebook_7799
$ computeserver
```

- [Thanks to key pair, logged in remote machine now]

```
$ jupyter-lab --port=7799 --no-browser
[...]
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
    http://localhost:7799/?token=836cef197b87684a466d8e5a69ceac21ebbf9205069c1850
```

- Do the latter and watch your computations
- Repeat for estimagic dashboard.
- If connection turns stale, use `killall ssh` or try to make sense of results in https://lmgtfy.com/?q=kill+ssh+tunnel
- If you need to get jupyterlab url again, hit `ctrl-c` in the screen window on remote machine once

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