

CONFIGURE AND SECURE SSH

DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS
To displays a list of users that are currently logged in to the system	<p>w [options] user</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -h Suppresses the header row from being displayed in the output. -u Ignores the username when calculating the current process and CPU times. -s Uses the short format, omitting the login time, JCPU (total CPU time used by all processes), and PCPU (CPU time used by the current process) times. -f Toggles the printing of the 'from' field (remote hostname). By default, it is not printed, but this option can change that. -i Displays the IP address instead of the hostname in the 'from' field. -V Displays version information about the 'w' command. -o Prints a blank space for idle times that are less than one minute. <p>user Shows information about the specified user only</p>
Login to remote host using ssh	<p>ssh [options][username]@[hostname/IP address]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 Forces ssh to use protocol SSH-1 only. -2 Forces ssh to use protocol SSH-2 only. -4 Allows IPv4 addresses only. -6 Allows IPv6 addresses only. -A Authentication agent connection forwarding is enabled. -a Authentication agent connection forwarding is disabled. -C Compresses all data -c Selects the cipher specification for encrypting the session -g Allows remote hosts to connect to local forwarded ports. -p Port to connect to on the remote host.
To configure SSH	<p>To install ssh package Openssh sudo yum install openssh</p> <p>To start ssh services systemctl start sshd.service</p> <p>check firewall allowed Firewall-cmd --list-all</p> <p>ssh configuration files /etc/ssh/</p>

DESCRIPTION	COMMANDS / OPTIONS
Secure copy	scp [option] <source ><RemoteHost>: <RmoteLocation> -P port: Specifies the port to connect on the remote host -p Preserves modification times, access times, and modes from the original file -q Disables the progress meter -r Recursively copy entire directories -s Name of program to use for the encrypted connection
Generating key pairs using sshkeygen To create a key pair. By default, the ssh-keygen saves your private and public keys in the ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub files.	ssh-keygen -f specifies the files in which to save the keys Share the Public Key ssh-copy-id [options] <filepath><remoteHost> -i Intractive
Disable Root Login Via SSH in RHEL 8 Forbid SSH Root Login in Linux	Vim / etc / ssh/sshd_config PermitRootLogin yes/no systemctl restart sshd.service
Allow Or Deny Selected Users / Groups To Login Via SSH in Linux	Vim / etc / ssh/sshd_config insert entry to allowed user login ssh AllowUsers <userNames> DenyUsers<userNames>
Setup SSH Idle Timeout in Linux	Vim / etc / ssh/sshd_config ClientAliveInterval ClientAliveCountMax
Add port & allowed rule	Vim / etc / ssh/sshd_config Change SSH Default Port in Linux Port 22 list port allowed Firewall-cmd --list-all firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=22/tcp semanage port -l grep ssh semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 22 systemctl restart sshd