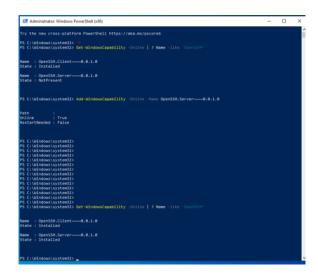
1. Check the implementability of the most frequently used OPENSSH commands in the MS Windows operating system. (Description of the expected result of the commands + screenshots: command – result should be presented)

Settings OPENSSH:



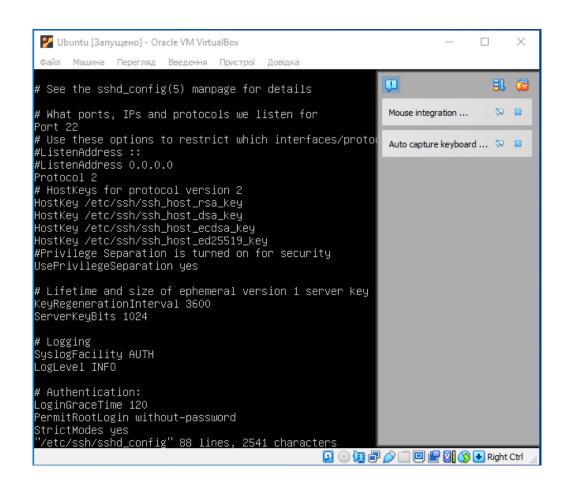
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-NetFirewallRule -Name *OpenSSH-Server* |select Name, DisplayName, Description, Enabled

Name DisplayName Description Enabled
----
OpenSSH-Server-In-TCP OpenSSH SSH Server (sshd) Inbound rule for OpenSSH SSH Server (sshd) True

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

2. Implement basic SSH settings to increase the security of the client-server connection (at least

\$ vi /etc/ssh/sshd\_config



# What ports, IPs and protocols we listen for

Exit

^J

Justify

```
Port 33654
# Use these options to restrict which interfaces/protocols sshd will bind to
#ListenAddress ::
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
Protocol 2
# HostKeys for protocol version 2
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh host rsa key
# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin no
AllowUsers student
StrictModes ves
RSAAuthentication yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
#AuthorizedKeysFile
                        %h/.ssh/authorized keys
# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
IgnoreRhosts yes
# For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh_known_hosts
RhostsRSAAuthentication no
                          ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
 G Get Help
             ^0 WriteOut
```

^V Next Page

Where Is

^U UnCut Text^T To Spell

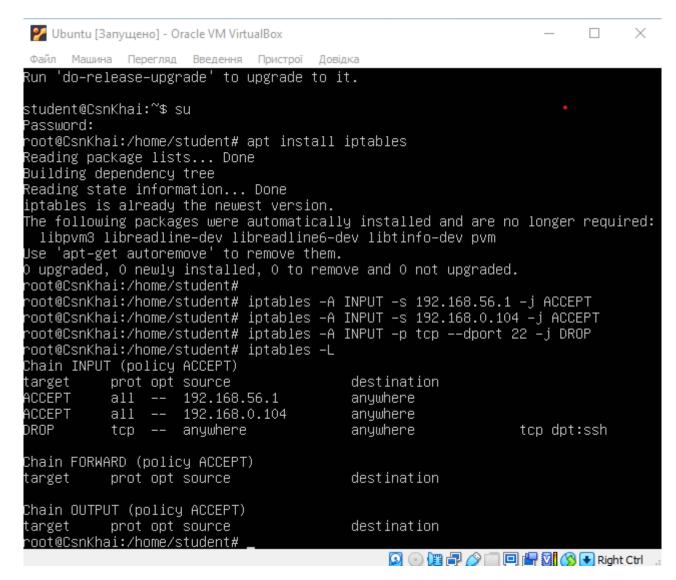
```
HostbasedAuthentication no
# Uncomment if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for RhostsRSAAuthentication
#IgnoreUserKnownHosts yes
# To enable empty passwords, change to yes (NOT RECOMMENDED)
PermitEmptyPasswords no
# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
# some PAM modules and threads)
ChallengeResponseAuthentication no
# Change to no to disable tunnelled clear text passwords
asswordAuthentication no
# Kerberos options
# Kerberos Authentication no
# KerberosAuthentication no
# KerberosGetAFSToken no
# KerberosOrLocalPasswd yes
# KerberosTicketCleanup yes
```

These commands allow access for two IP addresses:

```
$ iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.56.1 -j ACCEPT 
$ iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.0.104 -j ACCEPT
```

This command will block port 22:

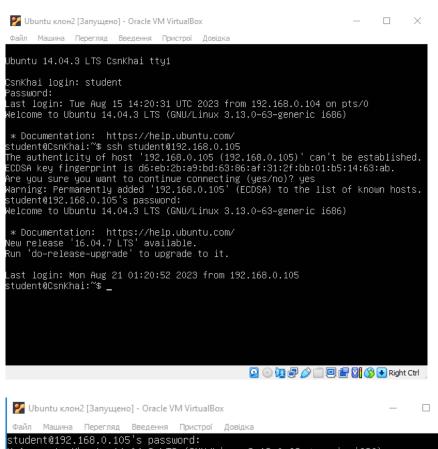
\$ iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j DROP

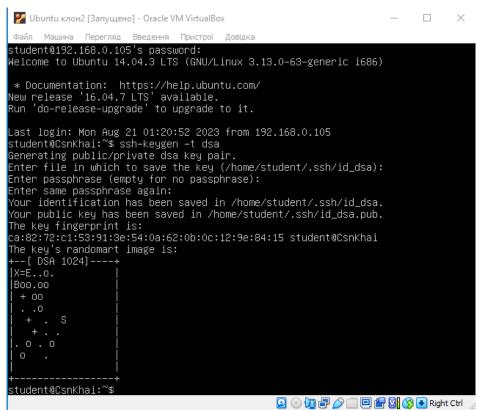


## 3. List the options for choosing keys for encryption in SSH. Implement 3 of them.

The ssh-keygen program can generate four types of keys: dsa, rsa, ecdsa, ed25519

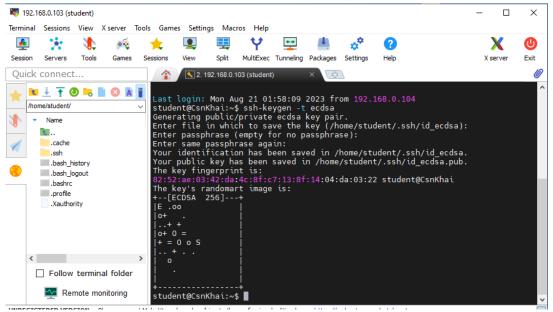
## Implement dsa:



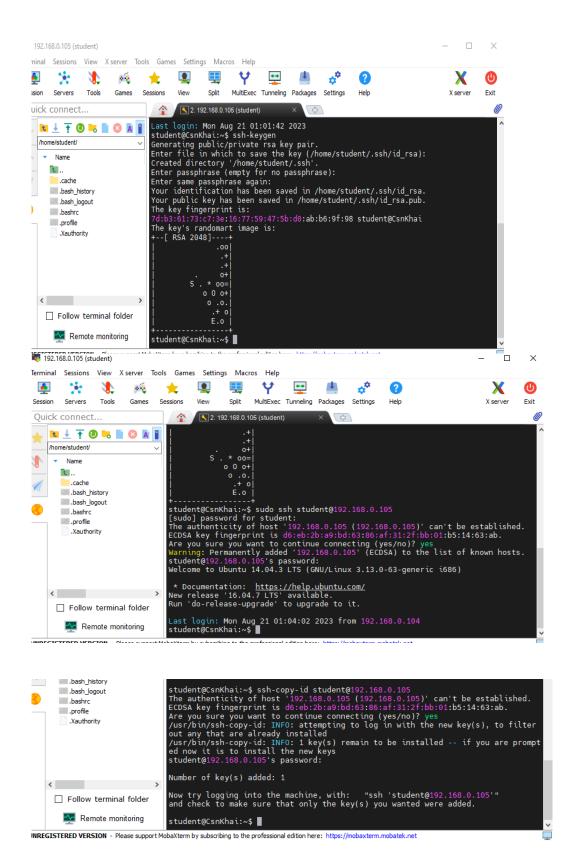


```
🜠 Ubuntu клон2 [Запущено] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
                                                                                                                Машина Перегляд Введення Пристрої
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/student/.ssh/id_dsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/student/.ssh/id_dsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
ca:82:72:c1:53:91:3e:54:0a:62:0b:0c:12:9e:84:15 student@CsnKhai
The key's randomart image is:
   -[ DSA 1024]---
 X=E..o.
 Boo.oo
  + 00
 tudent@CsnKhai:~$ ssh-copy-id student@192.168.0.105
 usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter
but any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompt
ed now it is to install the new keys
Number of key(s) added: 1
Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'student@192.168.0.105'" and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
 student@CsnKhai:~$
                                                                         🖸 🕢 📳 🎤 🦳 🗐 🖺 🚮 🚫 💽 Right Ctrl
```

## Implement ecdsa:



Implement rsa:



4. Implement port forwarding for the SSH client from the host machine to the guest Linux virtual machine behind NAT.

