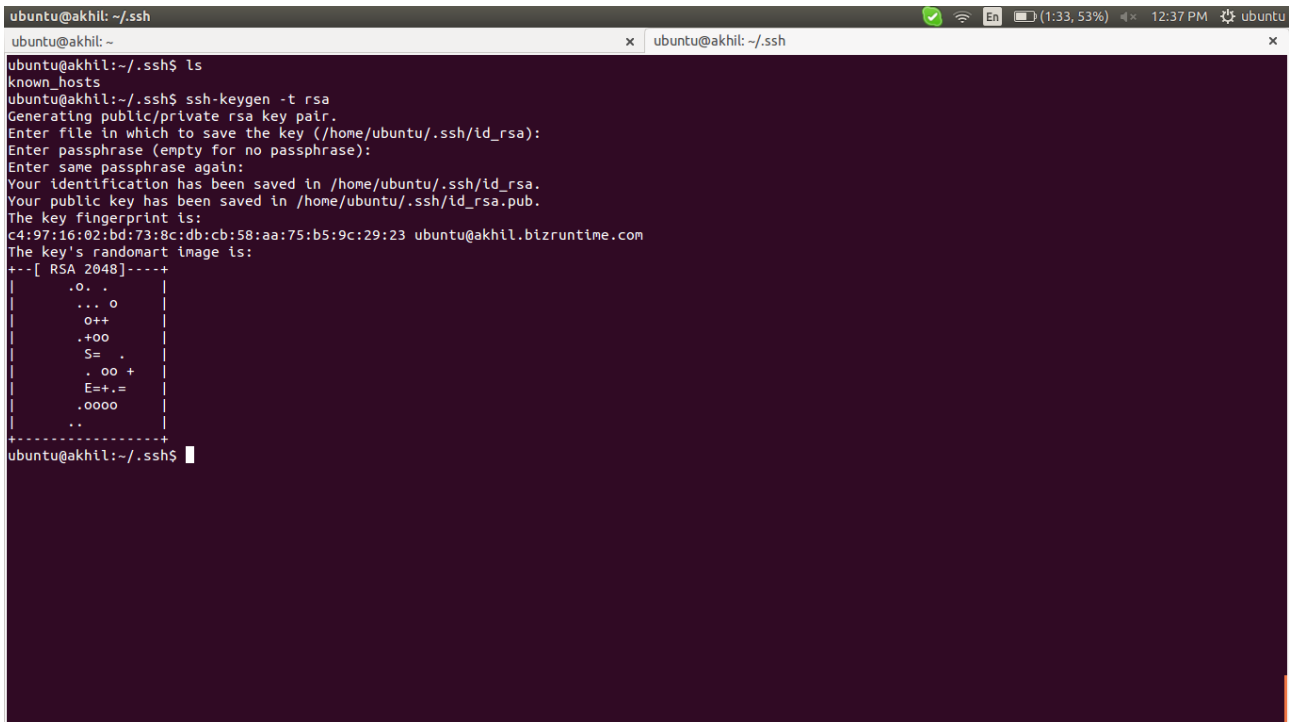


# Setup SSH for Auto Login without a Password

Server-side:

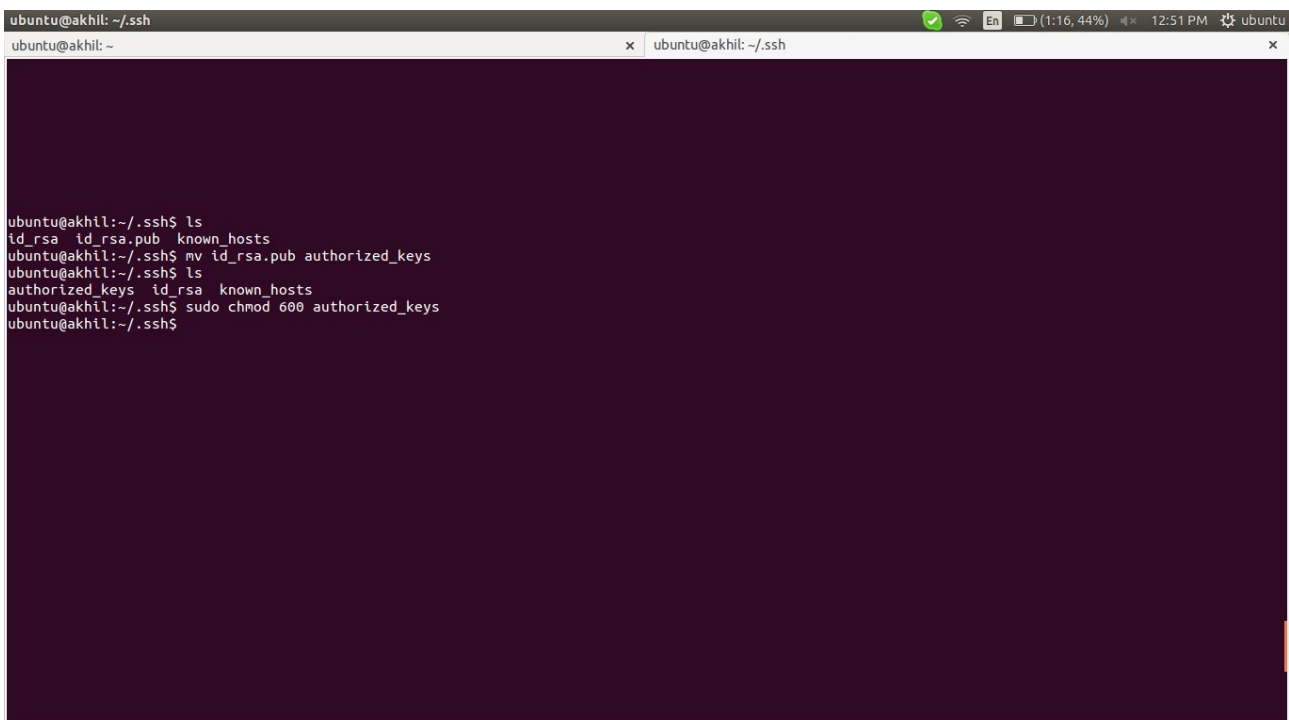
```
# cd .ssh/  
# ssh-keygen -t rsa
```



A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh' showing the execution of 'ssh-keygen -t rsa'. The output displays the generation of a public/private RSA key pair, the file path '/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id\_rsa', and the key fingerprint 'c4:97:16:02:bd:73:8c:db:cb:58:aa:75:b5:9c:29:23'. A visual representation of the key's randomart image is shown as a series of characters within a rectangular frame.

```
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$ ls  
known_hosts  
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$ ssh-keygen -t rsa  
Generating public/private rsa key pair.  
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa):  
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):  
Enter same passphrase again:  
Your identification has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa.  
Your public key has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.  
The key fingerprint is:  
c4:97:16:02:bd:73:8c:db:cb:58:aa:75:b5:9c:29:23 ubuntu@akhil.bizruntime.com  
The key's randomart image is:  
+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+  
|      .O. .          |  
|     ... o          |  
|      o++          |  
|     .+oo          |  
|      S= .          |  
|     . oo +          |  
|      E+=.+         |  
|     .oooo          |  
|      ..            |  
+-----+  
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$
```

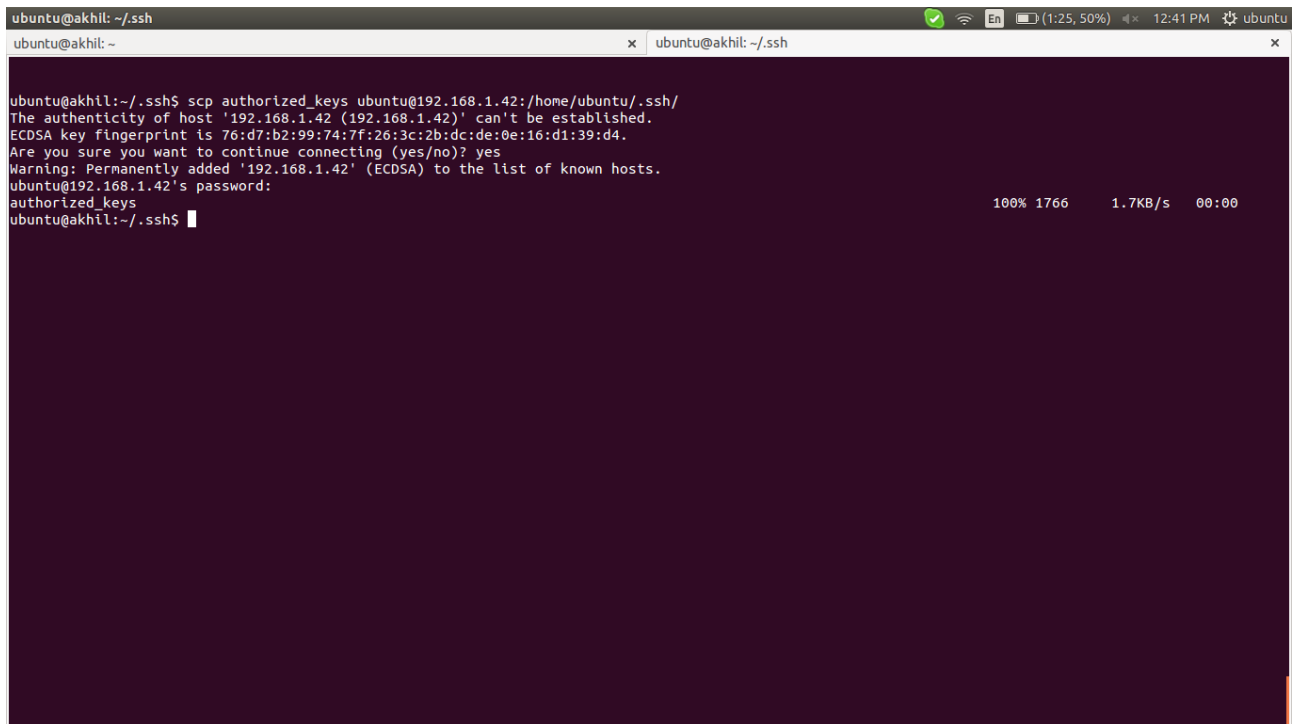
```
# mv id_rsa.pub authorized_keys  
# sudo chmod 600 authorized_keys
```



A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh' showing the final steps of the setup. The user lists the contents of the '.ssh' directory, moves 'id\_rsa.pub' to 'authorized\_keys', and sets permissions of 600 on 'authorized\_keys' using 'sudo chmod'.

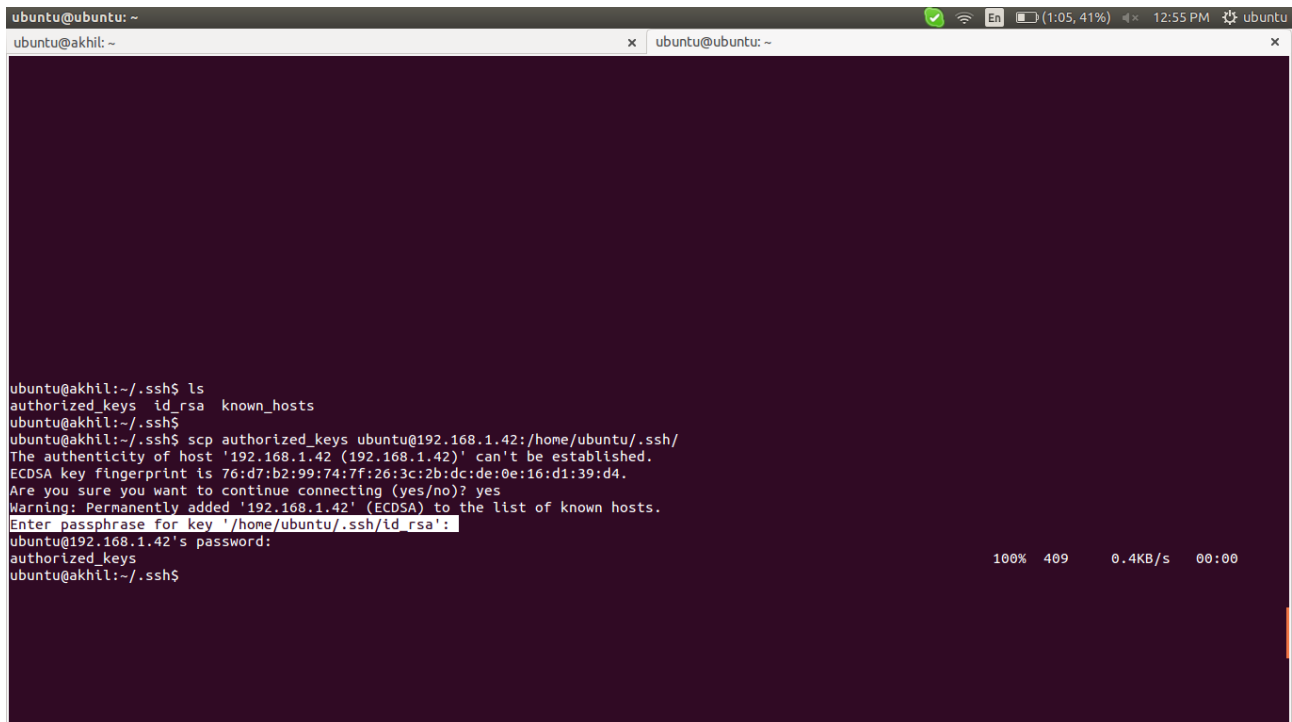
```
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$ ls  
id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts  
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$ mv id_rsa.pub authorized_keys  
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$ ls  
authorized_keys id_rsa known_hosts  
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$ sudo chmod 600 authorized_keys  
ubuntu@akhil: ~/.ssh$
```

```
# scp authorized_keys ubuntu@192.168.1.42:/home/ubuntu/.ssh/
```



```
ubuntu@akhil: ~/ssh
ubuntu@akhil: ~
ubuntu@akhil:~/ssh$ scp authorized_keys ubuntu@192.168.1.42:/home/ubuntu/.ssh/
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.42 (192.168.1.42)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is 76:d7:b2:99:74:7f:26:3c:2b:dc:de:0e:16:d1:39:d4.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.42' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
ubuntu@192.168.1.42's password:
authorized_keys
100% 1766 1.7KB/s 00:00
ubuntu@akhil:~/ssh$
```

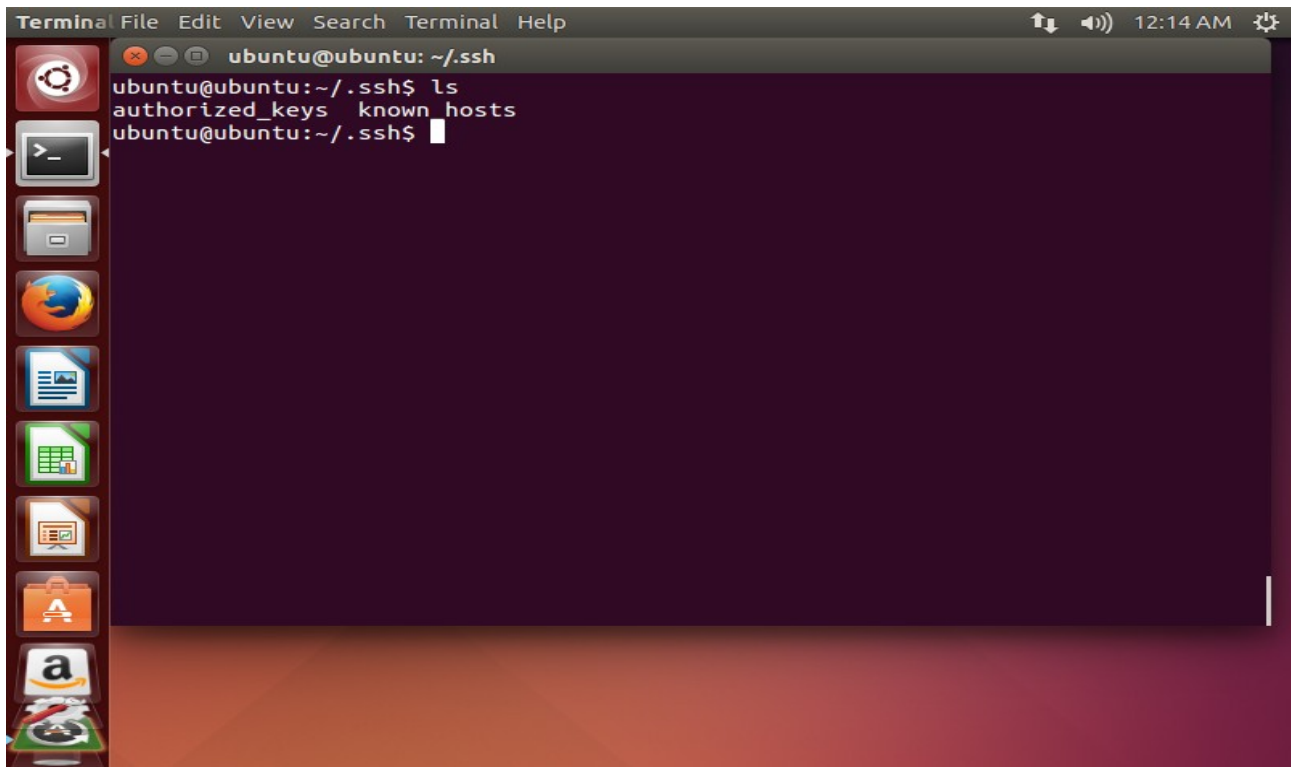
if provide passphrase while create key using ssh-keygen, it will ask while copy the authorized\_keys to remote machine.



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
ubuntu@akhil: ~
ubuntu@akhil:~/ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  id_rsa  known_hosts
ubuntu@akhil:~/ssh$
ubuntu@akhil:~/ssh$ scp authorized_keys ubuntu@192.168.1.42:/home/ubuntu/.ssh/
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.42 (192.168.1.42)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is 76:d7:b2:99:74:7f:26:3c:2b:dc:de:0e:16:d1:39:d4.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.42' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Enter passphrase for key '/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa':
ubuntu@192.168.1.42's password:
authorized_keys
100% 409 0.4KB/s 00:00
ubuntu@akhil:~/ssh$
```

client-side:

check whether the `authorized_keys` under the particular user's `.ssh` directory

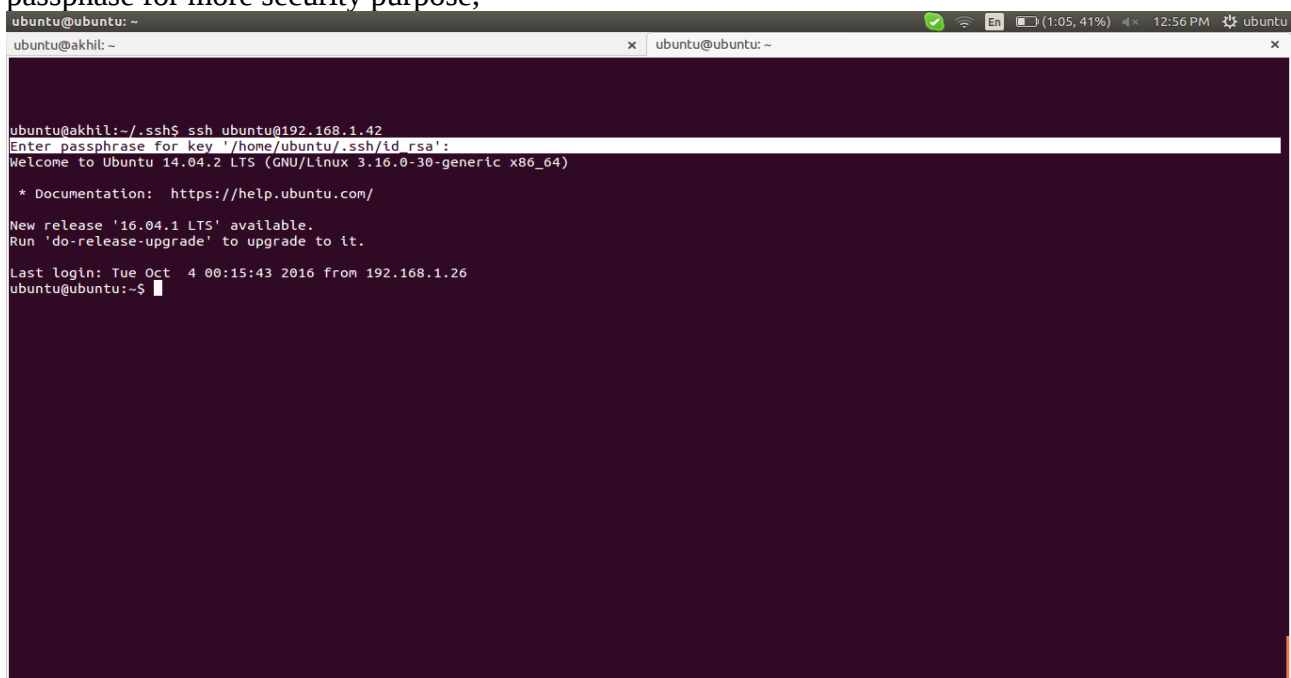
A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a status bar (12:14 AM). The prompt is 'ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/.ssh'. The user has entered 'ls' and the output is 'authorized\_keys known hosts'. The terminal has a dark purple background and a vertical dock on the left with various application icons.

```
Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/.ssh
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/.ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  known hosts
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/.ssh$
```

try to access from server to that remote machine

# `ssh ubuntu@192.168.1.42`

if provide passphrase while create key using `ssh-keygen`, it will ask while copy the `authorized_keys` to remote machine. But no password, passphrase for more security purpose,

A terminal window showing an SSH session. The prompt is 'ubuntu@akhil: ~'. The user has entered 'ssh ubuntu@192.168.1.42'. The terminal shows the SSH connection process, including the passphrase prompt, the Ubuntu logo, and the system version 'Ubuntu 14.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.16.0-30-generic x86\_64)'. The user is then prompted to enter a passphrase for the key '/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id\_rsa'. The terminal has a dark purple background and a vertical dock on the left with various application icons.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
ubuntu@akhil: ~
ubuntu@akhil:~/.ssh$ ssh ubuntu@192.168.1.42
Enter passphrase for key '/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa':
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.16.0-30-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/

New release '16.04.1 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

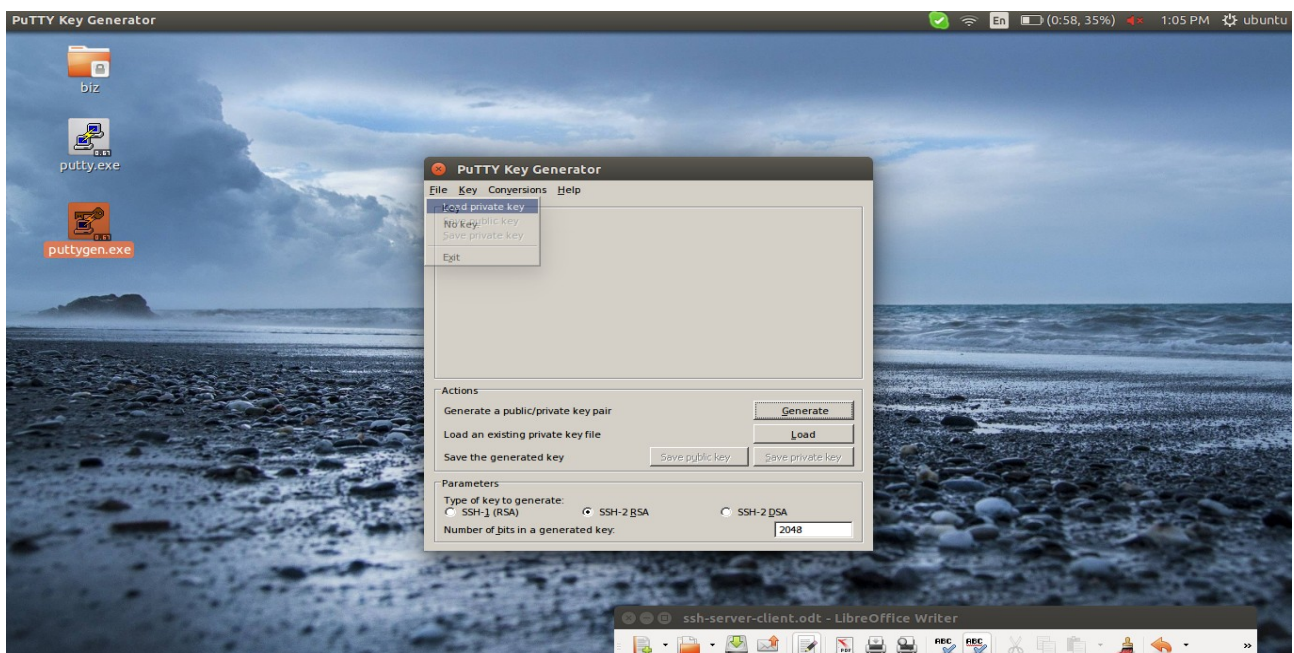
Last login: Tue Oct  4 00:15:43 2016 from 192.168.1.26
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

links: <http://www.rebol.com/docs/ssh-auto-login.html>

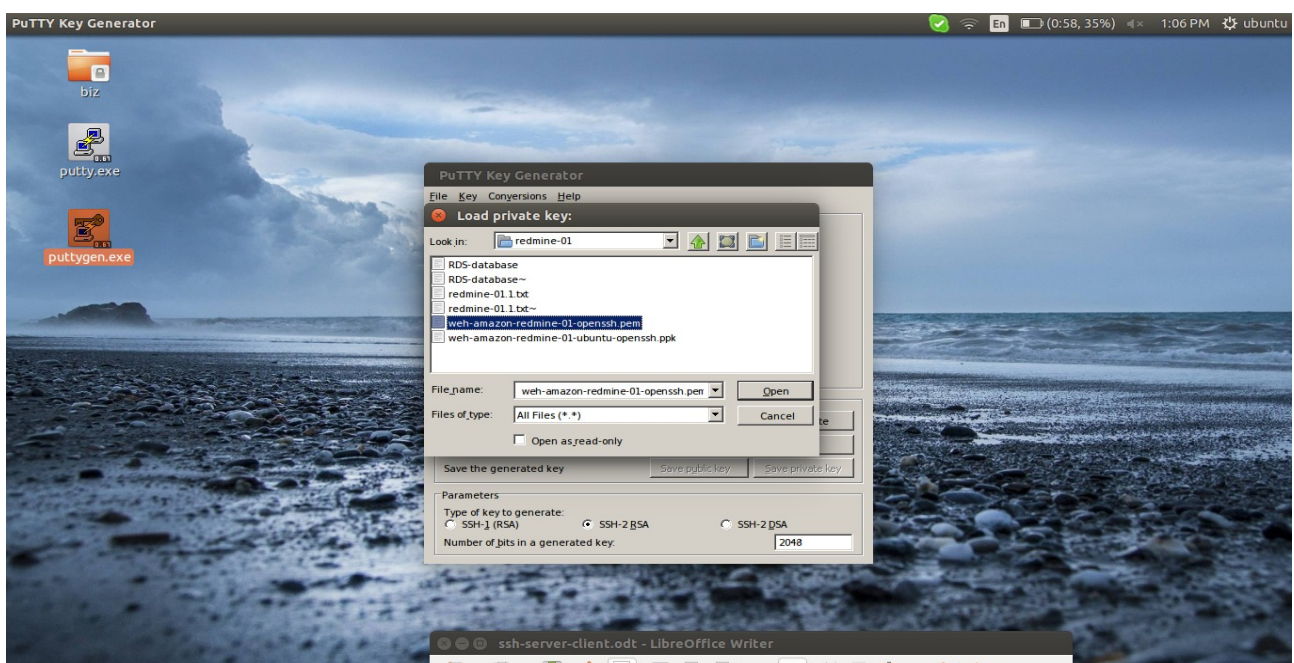
# Convert Amazon .pem key to Putty .ppk key

## Linux

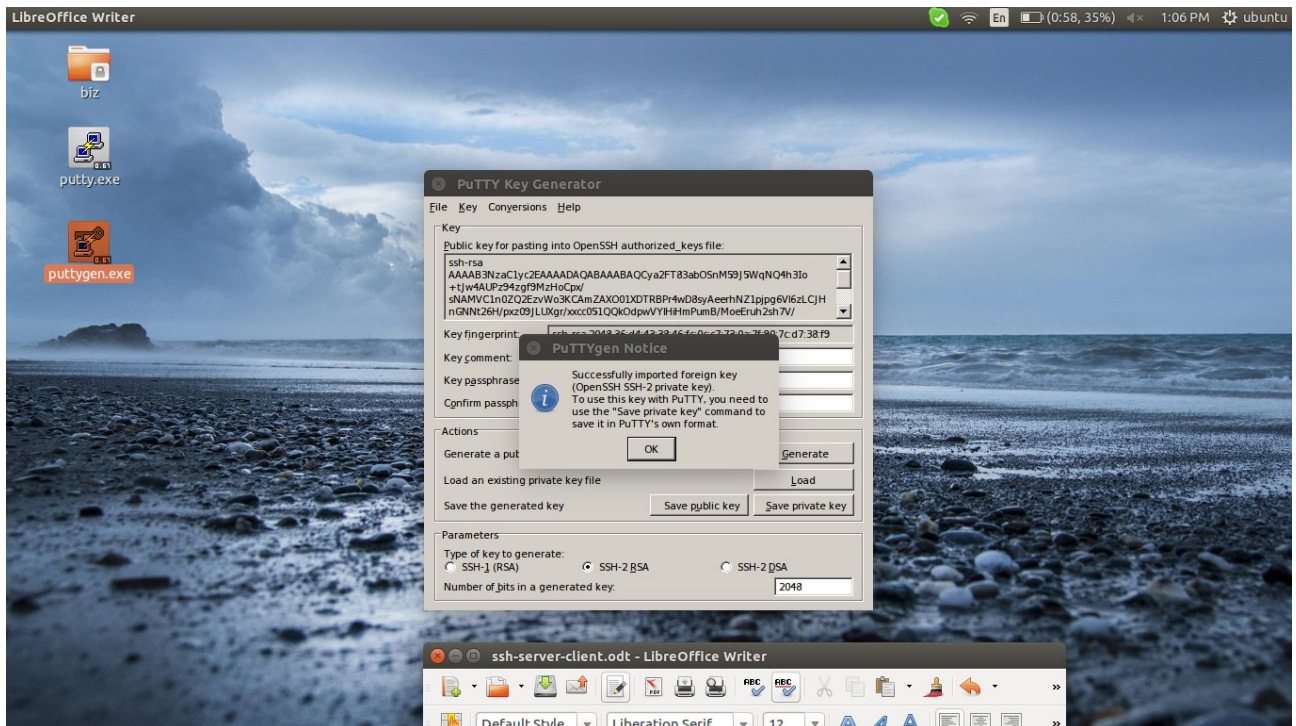
- 1) install wine in linux for installing .exe file (windows software)
- 2) download [puttygen.exe](http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html) from <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>
- 3) open with wine
- 4) file > load private key



- 5) take any perm file to create ppk file

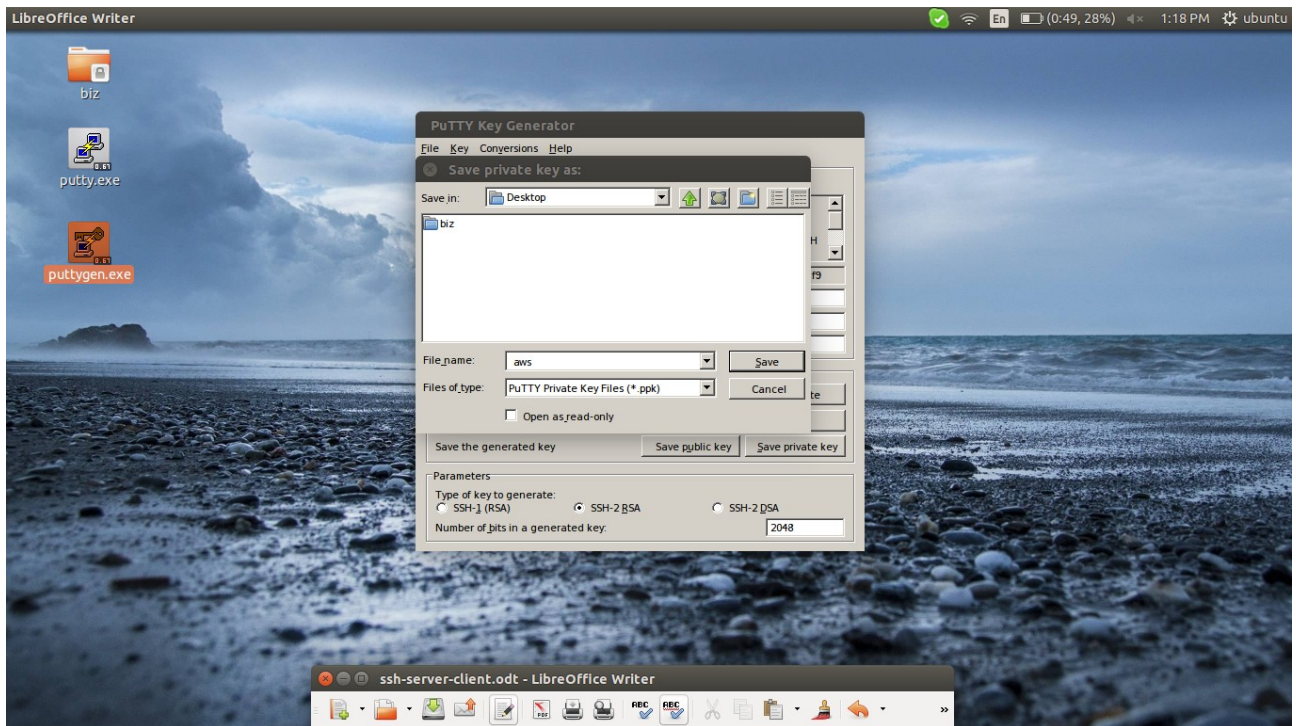




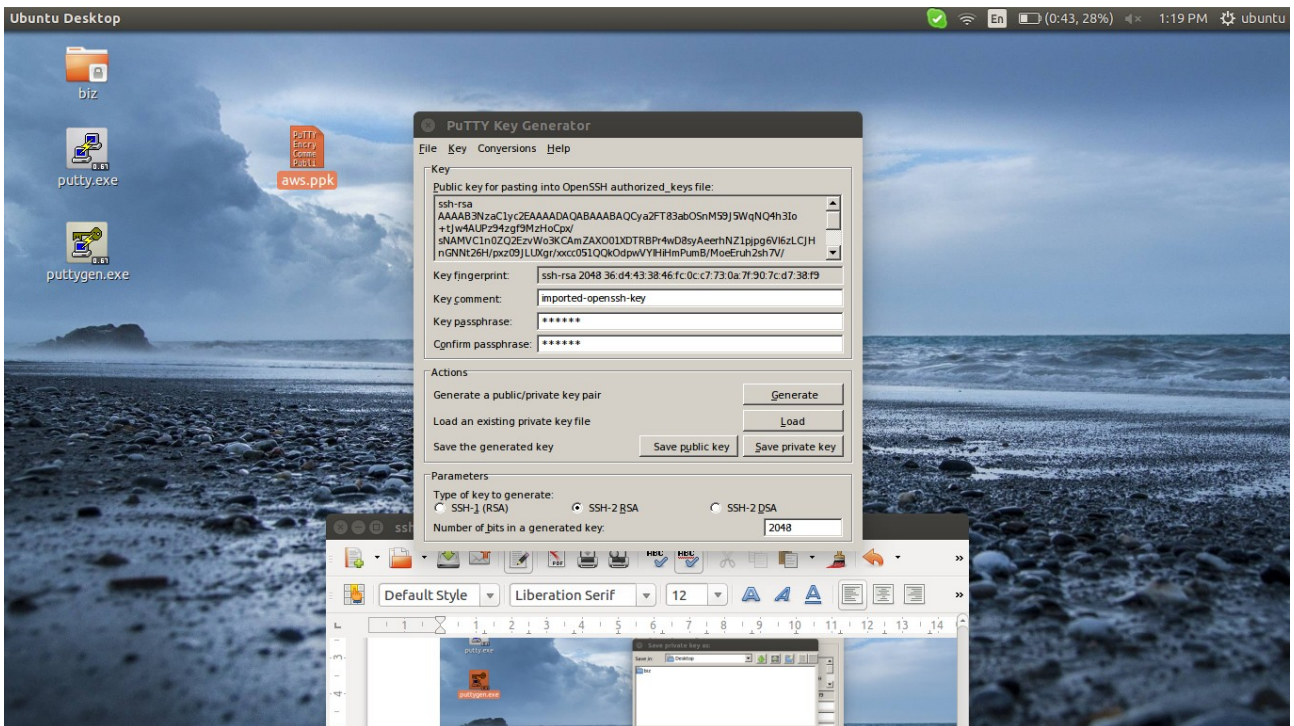


6) provide the passphrase if needed, and click on save private key

then give the destination path and name for that ppk file > save



7) now ppk file created, in this senario “aws.ppk”



links: <http://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/116303/convert-amazon-pem-key-to-putty-ppk-key-linux>