1. Create a user named bob in Kali.

```
root@kalix230:~# adduser --home /mikedan mikedan
Adding user `mikedan' ...
Adding new group `mikedan' (1002) ...
Adding new user `mikedan' (1001) with group `mikedan' ...
Creating home directory `/mikedan' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for mikedan
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []: Mike Danseglio
        Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@kalix230:~#
```

```
mikedan@kalix230:~$ whoami
mikedan
mikedan@kalix230:~$
```

2. Enable ssh on Kali

2) Configure SSH to run on persistently.

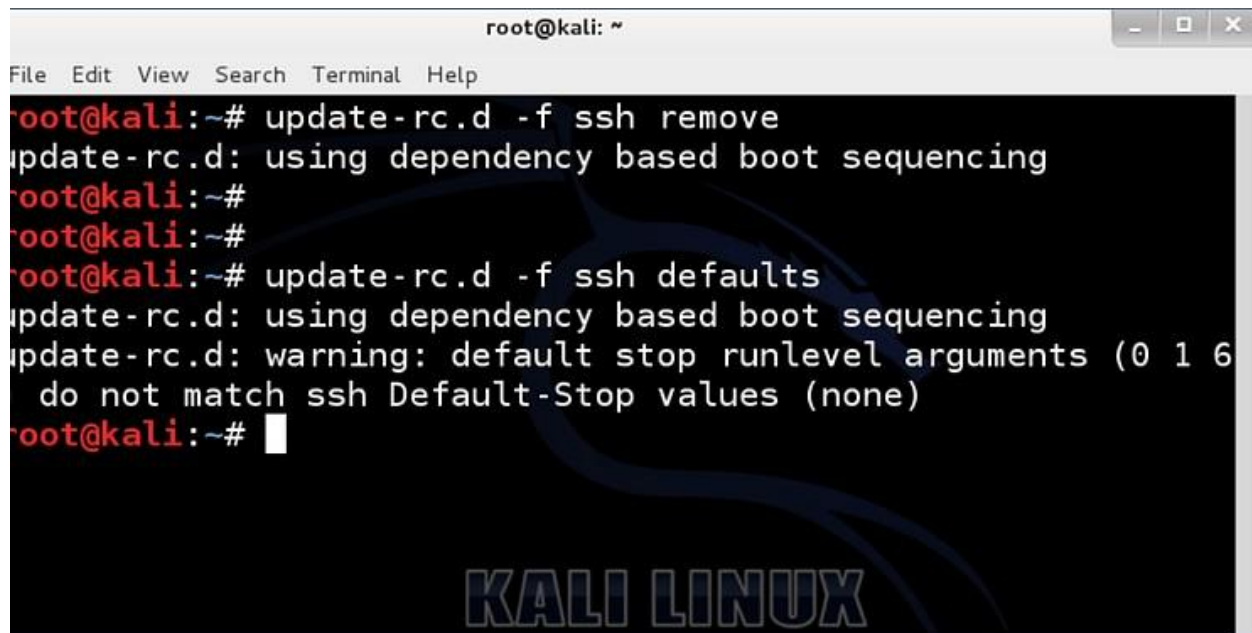**In other words survive a reboot.**

a) First we need to remove run levels for SSH by issuing the command:

root@kali~:# update-rc.d -f ssh remove

b) Now we need load the default SSH run level by issuing the following command:
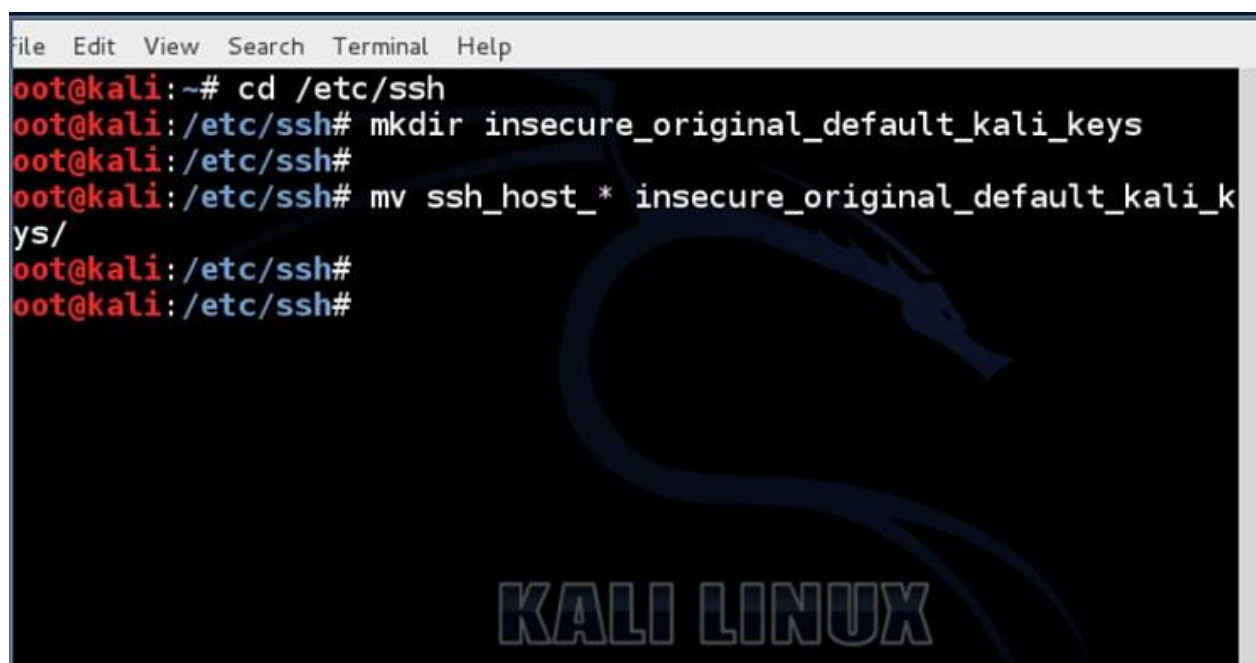
root@kali~:# update-rc.d -f ssh defaults

3) Change the default SSH keys

a) Backup and move default Kali Linux Keys

root@kali:~# cd /etc/ssh/

root@kali:/etc/ssh# mkdir insecure_original_default_kali_keys

root@kali:/etc/ssh#

root@kali:/etc/ssh# mv ssh_host_* insecure_original_default_kali_keys/

root@kali:/etc/ssh#

b) Create new keysType the following command in the terminal window:

dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server

root@kali:/etc/ssh# dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server

Creating SSH2 RSA key; this may take some time ...

Creating SSH2 DSA key; this may take some time ...

Creating SSH2 ECDSA key; this may take some time ...

[ok] Restarting OpenBSD Secure Shell server: sshd.
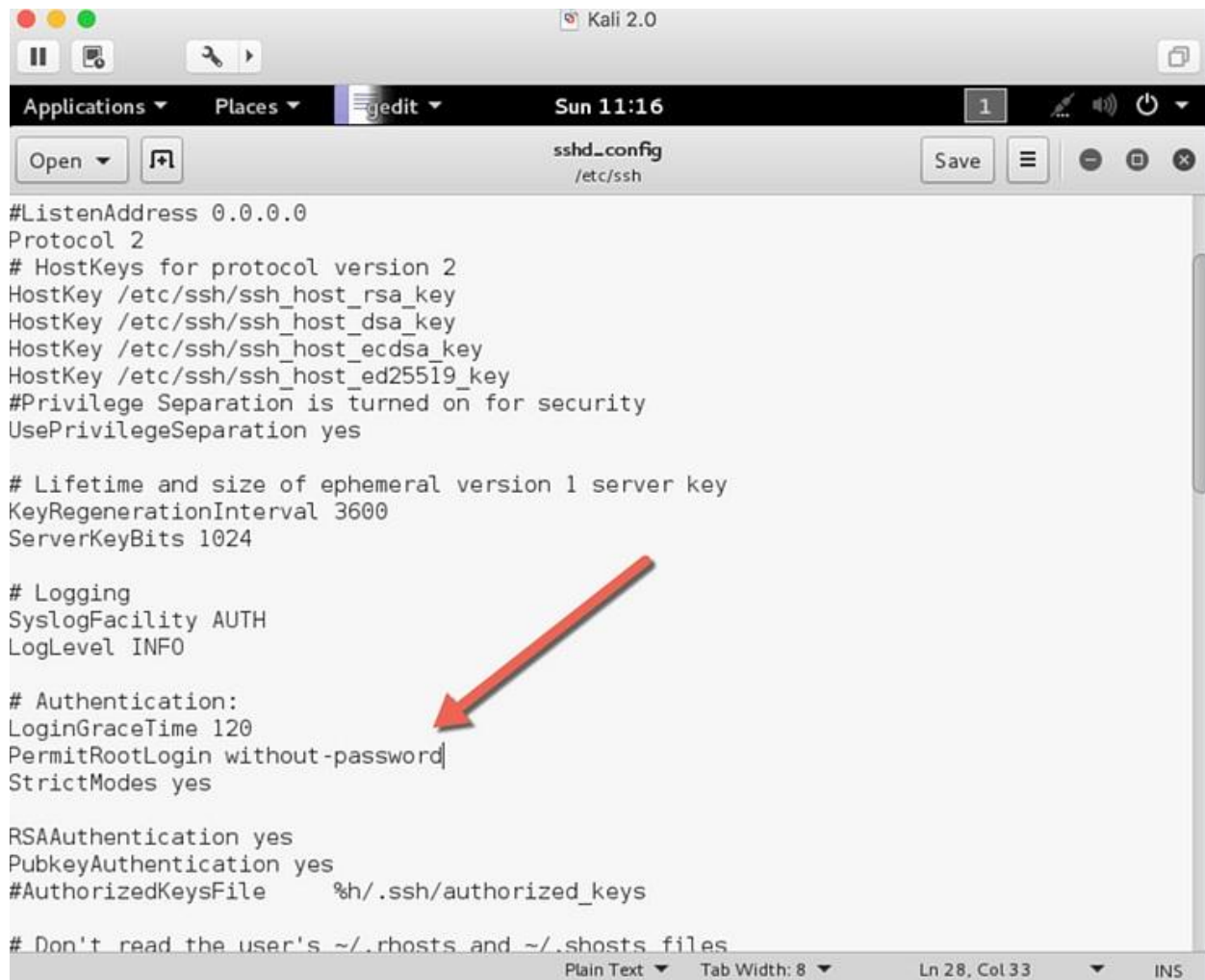
root@kali:/etc/ssh#

4) Root login via SSH on Kali

Kali ssh Permission denied, please try again.

By default in Kali 2.0 root login in disabled thru SSH. If you want to SSH in thru root (which has tons of security risks) you will need to do the following:a) edit /etc/ssh/sshd_config, change:

b) change line PermitRootLogin without-password

```
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
Protocol 2
# HostKeys for protocol version 2
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
#Privilege Separation is turned on for security
UsePrivilegeSeparation yes

# Lifetime and size of ephemeral version 1 server key
KeyRegenerationInterval 3600
ServerKeyBits 1024

# Logging
SyslogFacility AUTH
LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin without-password
StrictModes yes

RSAAuthentication yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
#AuthorizedKeysFile      %h/.ssh/authorized_keys

# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
```
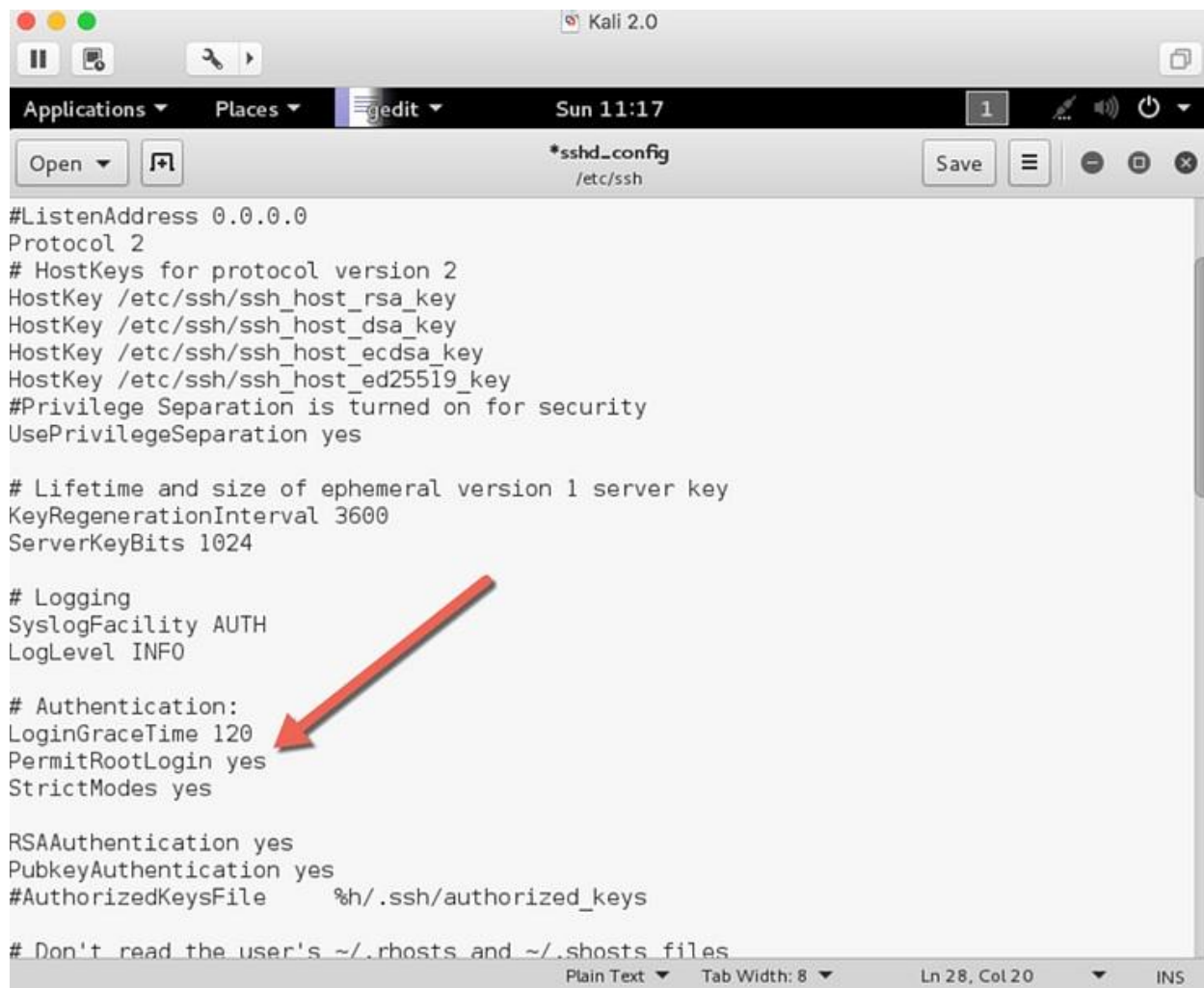
to

PermitRootLogin yes

Applications ▾   Places ▾   📄gedit ▾   Sun 11:17   1

Open ▾   ⊞   *sshd_config   Save   ≡   ⊝ ⊡ ⊗
/etc/ssh

```
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
Protocol 2
# HostKeys for protocol version 2
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
#Privilege Separation is turned on for security
UsePrivilegeSeparation yes

# Lifetime and size of ephemeral version 1 server key
KeyRegenerationInterval 3600
ServerKeyBits 1024

# Logging
SyslogFacility AUTH
LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin yes
StrictModes yes

RSAAuthentication yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
#AuthorizedKeysFile     %h/.ssh/authorized_keys

# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
```

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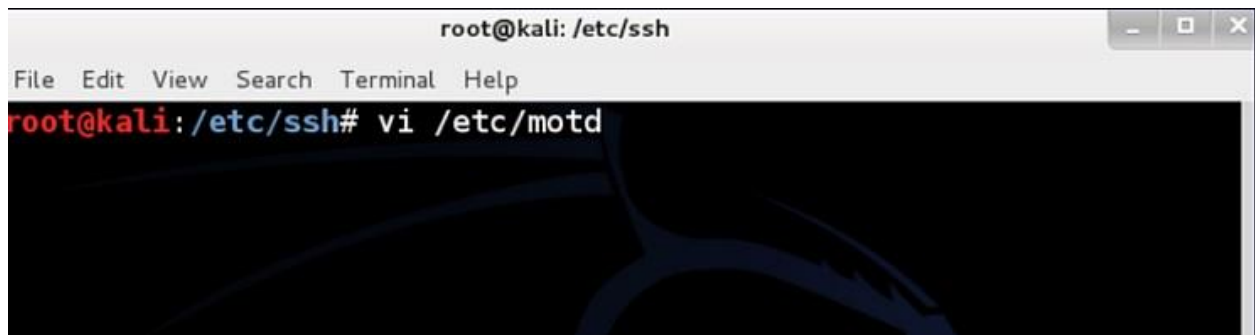
c) restart SSH:

sudo service ssh restart

d) Make sure SSH service always restarts on reboot in Kali Linux

update-rc.d -f ssh enable 2 3 4 5

5) MOTD – Message of the Day banner

root@kali:~# vi /etc/motd

root@kali:~# service ssh restart

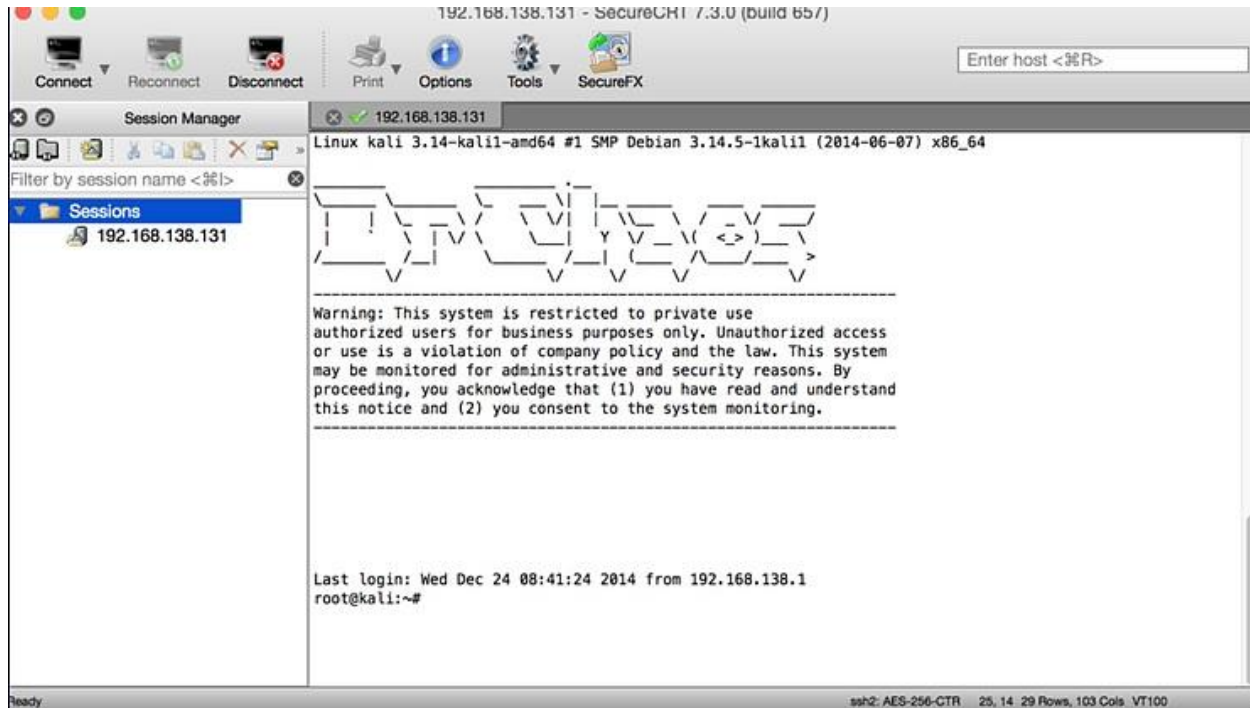**a) MOTD – Message of the Day bannerI personally like combining some ASCII art with my message of the day. Go to http://patorjk.com/software/taag to create some of your own ASCII art**

5) Enjoy remote access via SSH to your Kali Linux

3. Allow bob to login into kali from git bash without a password using keys.

- First you'll want to cd into your .ssh directory. Open up the terminal and run:

```
cd ~/.ssh && ssh-keygen
```

- Next you need to copy this to your clipboard.
    - On OS X run: `cat id_rsa.pub | pbcopy`
    - On Linux run: `cat id_rsa.pub | xclip`
    - On Windows (via Cygwin/Git Bash) run: `cat id_rsa.pub | clip`
- Add your key to your account via the website.
- Finally setup your .gitconfig.
    - `git config --global user.name "bob"`
    - `git config --global user.email bob@...` (don't forget to restart your command line to make sure the config is reloaded)