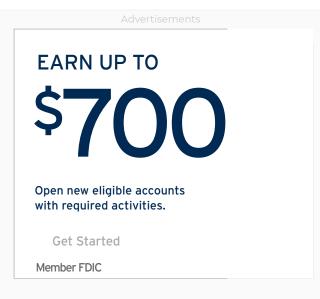


# **Ubuntu Linux install OpenSSH server**

last updated October 14, 2019 in OpenBSD, Ubuntu Linux

ow do I install OpenSSH server on Ubuntu Linux?

Introduction: sshd (OpenSSH Daemon or server) is the daemon program for ssh client. It is a free and open source ssh server. ssh replaces insecure rlogin and rsh, and provide secure encrypted communications between two untrusted hosts over an insecure network such as the Internet. Ubuntu Desktop and minimal Ubuntu server do not come with sshd installed. However, you can easily install SSH server in Ubuntu using the following steps.



# How to install SSH server in Ubuntu

The procedure to install a ssh server in Ubuntu Linux is as follows:

- 1. Open the terminal application for Ubuntu desktop.
- 2. For remote Ubuntu server you must use BMC or KVM or IPMI tool to get console access
- 3. Type sudo apt-get install openssh-server
- 4. Enable the ssh service by typing sudo systemctl enable ssh

- 5. Start the ssh service by typing sudo systemctl start ssh
- 6. Test it by login into the system using ssh user@server-name

Let us see all Ubuntu OpenSSH server installation steps in details.

# 1. Login to remote server using bmc/ipmi/kvm over IP (optional)

I am using OpenPOWER based system called Talos II from Raptor Computing Systems. It is a PowerPC (ppc/ppc64le) based architecture. After a fresh installation of Ubuntu Linux (ppc64le), I found does not come with SSH server installed by default. So here is how to login to bmc server to gain access to the serial console:

```
$ ssh root@power9-bmc
```

Run obmc-console-client to get console access to the Ubuntu server console:

```
# obmc-console-client
```

```
ivek@nixcraft-asus:~$ ssh root@power9-bmc
oot@talos:~#
cot@talos:-#
oot@talos:-# obmc-console-client
Ubuntu Cosmic Cuttlefish (development branch) nixcraft-power9 hvc0
nixcraft-power9 login: vivek
Password:
Last login: Fri Aug 17 12:12:58 CDT 2018 on hvc0
Welcome to Ubuntu Cosmic Cuttlefish (development branch) (GNU/Linux 4.17.0-7-generic ppc64le)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
  Management:
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
  Support:
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
vivek@nixcraft-power9:-$
rivek@nixcraft-power9:~$ type -a sshd
bash: type: sshd: not found
 ivek@nixcraft-power9:~$
rivek@nixcraft-power9:~$ sudo systemctl status ssh
sudo] password for vivek:
                                                                 www.cyberciti.biz
Init ssh.service could no<u>t</u> be found.
 lvek@nixcraft-power9:-$
```

# 2. Ubuntu Linux install OpenSSH server

First update the system using the apt command or apt-get command:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt upgrade
```

To install openssh-server package, run:

```
$ sudo apt install openssh-server
```

```
wivelgamicraft-powerD:-6 sodo apt install opensah-server
reading package Lists... Obse
liberage normal-serve momental-offs-package python-locatifi python-observed
python-initials main-uport-off-package python-observed
python-initials main-uport-observed
reading-package main-package python-observed
reading-package main-package python-observed
reading-package main-package python-observed
reading-package main-package python-observed
reading-package python-observed
reading-package
reading-pack
```

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# 3. Verify that ssh service running

Type the following systemctl command:

```
$ sudo systemctl status ssh
```

If not running enable the ssh server and start it as follows by typing the systemctl command:

```
$ sudo systemctl enable ssh
$ sudo systemctl start ssh
```

```
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sy Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sshd.service ? /lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
```

# 4. Configure firewall and open port 22

You must configure the Ubuntu Linux firewall called ufw. Here is <u>how open or allow port 22 when</u> <u>using ufw on Ubuntu</u>:

```
$ sudo ufw allow ssh
$ sudo ufw enable
$ sudo ufw status
```

#### 5. Test it

Now you can login from your desktop computer powered by Linux, \*BSD, macOS, MS-Windows (putty client) or Unix-like system using the ssh command:

```
$ ssh vivek@server-ip
$ ssh vivek@power9
```

```
rivek@nixcraft-asus:~$ ssh vivek@power9
varning: Permanently added the ECDSA host key for IP address '108.178.208.112' to the list of known hosts.
/ivek@power9's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu Cosmic Cuttlefish (development branch) (GNU/Linux 4.17.0-7-generic ppc64le)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  Management:
* Support:
ast login: Fri Aug 17 12:28:07 2018.
/ivek@nixcraft-power9:~$
/ivek@nixcraft-power9:~$ lscpu
Architecture:
                      ppc64le
                      Little Endian
Byte Order:
CPU(s):
                      144
On-line CPU(s) list: 0-143
hread(s) per core:
Core(s) per socket:
Socket(s):
                      18
NUMA node(s):
nodel:
                      2.2 (pvr 004e 1202)
                      POWER9, altivec supported 4200.0000
Model name:
CPU max MHz:
CPU min MHz:
                      2371.0000
.1d cache:
.11 cache:
                      32K
.2 cache:
                      512K
L3 cache:
                      10240K
NUMA node0 CPU(s):
                      0-71
NUMA node8 CPU(s):
                     72-143
/ivek@nixcraft-power9:~$ arch
ppc64le
vivek@nixcraft-power9:~$ date
ri Aug 17 12:52:23 CDT 2018
/ivek@nixcraft-power9:~$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
escription:
                Ubuntu Cosmic Cuttlefish (development branch)
Release:
                 18.10
Codename:
                 cosmic
vivek@nixcraft-power9:~$
```

You can install copy and install the public key using ssh-copy-id command for password less login:

```
$ ssh-copy-id vivek@power9
```

See "SSH Public Key Based Authentication on a Linux/Unix server" for more info.

# Ssh config file

One can create shortcuts for ssh login / client options. For example create a file named ~/.ssh/config as follows:

```
$ nano ~/.ssh/config
```

OR

```
$ vi $HOME/.ssh/config
```

Append the following to login into my EC2 Ubuntu server at AWS cloud:

```
Host web01

HostName aws-ec2-www-server1.cyberciti.biz

Port 22

IdentityFile ~/.ssh/AWS_EC2_Virginia_US_East_Ubuntu_Boxes.pem

User ubuntu
```

To log in simply type:

```
ssh web01
```

See "OpenSSH Config File Examples" for more info.

# Conclusion

In this tutorial, you learn how to install the OpenSSH server application at a terminal prompt. Although instructions tested for Power9 (ppc64le) architecture, they should work on Intel AMD64 or ARAM64 server as well. For more info see OpenSSH home page <a href="here">here</a> and <a href="here">how to secure</a> OpenSSH server tutorial here.



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Vivek Gite October 14, 2019 at 4:03 pm

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