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How do you log into the Private Server from MAC?

By now, you know how to log in to a public instance. Once I logged in, I saw that I could ping the internet.

```
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:sqnNkZSWjw5XO4G3Pic/FZs6xVwvYJZ7VolMhkCknqs.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-18-207-181-85.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known host
                     Amazon Linux 2023
       \_####\
                     https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
[[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-67 ~]$ ping google
ping: google: Name or service not known
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-67 ~]$ ping google.com
PING google.com (172.253.122.138) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=1 ttl=96 time=1.96 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=2 ttl=96 time=1.99 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=3 ttl=96 time=2.06 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=4 ttl=96 time=2.01 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=5 ttl=96 time=2.00 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=6 ttl=96 time=2.06 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=7 ttl=96 time=2.17 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=8 ttl=96 time=2.04 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=9 ttl=96 time=2.07 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=10 ttl=96 time=2.01 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=11 ttl=96 time=2.06 ms
64 bytes from bh-in-f138.1e100.net (172.253.122.138): icmp_seq=12 ttl=96 time=1.99 ms
    google.com ping statistics -
12 packets transmitted, 12 received, 0% packet loss, time 11019ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.962/2.035/2.174/0.053 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-67 ~]$
```

Now, we know we can't log in to the private server from our laptop. We can log in by bypassing the public server.

Adding the Identity. (ssh-add -K <private key>)

```
(base) venkatgirisasanapuri@Venkatgiris-Air Downloads % ssh-add -K devops_project.pem
WARNING: The -K and -A flags are deprecated and have been replaced
by the --apple-use-keychain and --apple-load-keychain
flags, respectively. To suppress this warning, set the
environment variable APPLE_SSH_ADD_BEHAVIOR as described in
the ssh-add(1) manual page.

Identity added: devops_project.pem (devops_project.pem)
```

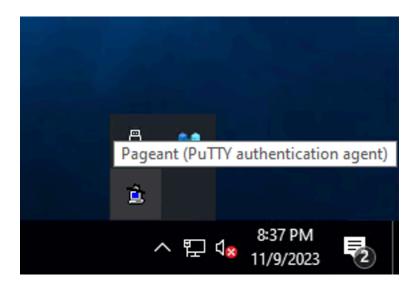
Adding my public server as an agent. (ssh -A ec2-user@< public-ip of public server>

Login to the private server. (ssh <private-ip of private server>

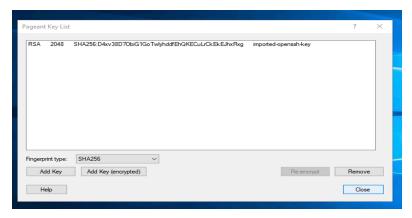
How do you log into the Private Server from Windows?

For Windows users,

 Open Pageant resided in the putty folder. Once you open it, you can't see the application on your taskbar. You can find it running, as shown in the below screenshot. Double-click on it.

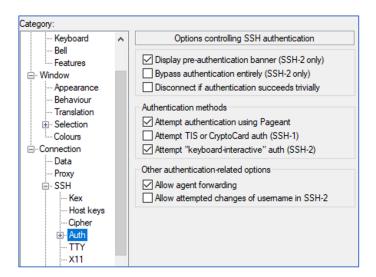


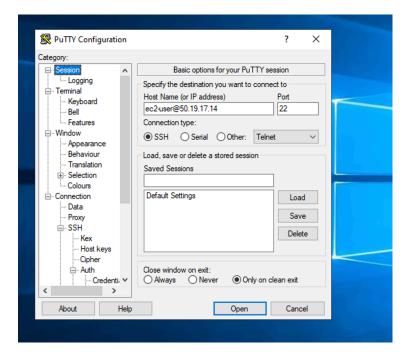
2. Once Pageant is opened, click on the **Add key** and add the ppk file stored in the computer.



- 3. Once the ppk is added to the pageant, open putty and log into the EC2 server A as usual, but note two points.
 - a) Once the putty is opened, allow agent forwarding.

b) Don't add the private file (ppk file) as you already added the key in the pageant.





- 4. Once done, click on Open. You are successfully logged into the ec2-serverA.
- 5. Now login to the server B in the private subnet; observe that you logged into the private server without using the private key (ppk or pem file). This is called Agent Forwarding.