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Troubleshooting Guide:

Error 1067 –

OpenSSH SSH Server Process Terminated Unexpectedly

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Error 1067 with the OpenSSH server in Windows typically indicates that the service has encountered an issue during startup. This document provides steps to troubleshoot and resolve this specific error.

Step 1: Verify Configuration File (sshd_config)

The OpenSSH server relies on a correctly configured sshd_config file. A misconfiguration in this file can cause the service to terminate.
1. Open the sshd_config file located at C:\ProgramData\ssh\sshd_config.
2. Check for any unusual entries or errors. Common issues include unsupported options or syntax errors.
3. Tip: If you're unsure about the configuration, rename sshd_config (for example, to sshd_config.bak) and try restarting the service, which will use default settings.

Step 2: Reinstall the OpenSSH Server

Uninstalling and reinstalling the OpenSSH server can resolve corruption-related issues.
1. Open PowerShell as Administrator and run:
```
# Uninstall OpenSSH Server
Remove-WindowsCapability -Online -Name OpenSSH.Server~~~~0.0.1.0

# Install OpenSSH Server again
Add-WindowsCapability -Online -Name OpenSSH.Server~~~~0.0.1.0
```
2. After reinstalling, restart your machine and attempt to start the OpenSSH server.

Step 3: Check Event Viewer for Detailed Errors

Event Viewer logs can provide insights into why the service is failing.
1. Press Win + R, type eventvwr, and hit Enter.
2. Go to Windows Logs > System or Application.
3. Look for recent error messages related to OpenSSH or sshd and note any specific details.

Step 4: Set Correct Permissions on Directories

Ensure that the OpenSSH directories have the appropriate permissions.
1. Right-click on C:\ProgramData\ssh and C:\Windows\System32\OpenSSH, select Properties > Security.
2. Confirm that the SYSTEM account has Full Control.

Step 5: Manually Register the SSH Server Service

If the service registration is incomplete or corrupted, you can manually reinstall it.

1. Open Command Prompt as Administrator.

2. Run:

```
sc.exe delete sshd
C:\Windows\System32\OpenSSH\sshd.exe install
```

3. This will remove and re-register the OpenSSH service.

Step 6: Run DISM and SFC to Fix System Corruptions

Running DISM and SFC can address system file corruption that may prevent OpenSSH from running:

```
dism.exe /online /cleanup-image /restorehealth
sfc /scannow
```

Step 7: Start the Service with Administrator Privileges

Make sure the OpenSSH SSH Server service is set to run under the Local System Account.

1. Go to Services (Run services.msc).

2. Locate OpenSSH SSH Server, right-click, select Properties > Log On tab.

3. Ensure Local System account is selected.

Step 8: Restart and Test

After following the above steps, restart the server, and attempt to start the OpenSSH SSH Server service.

If you still encounter issues, please refer to the Event Viewer for additional error details.