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Getting Started with Oracle Cloud at Customer

Add an SSH-Enabled User

If you've created your instance using an Oracle-provided Oracle Linux image, then you can use SSH to access your Oracle-provided Oracle Linux instance from a remote host as the `opc` user. After logging in, you can add users on your instance.

1. Generate an SSH key pair for the new user. See [Generate an SSH Key Pair \(generate-ssh-key-pair.html\)](#).
2. Copy the public key value to a text file. You'll use this key later in this procedure.
3. Log in to your instance. See [Log In to a VM Using SSH \(log-vm-using-ssh.html\)](#).
4. Become the `root` user.

```
sudo su
```

5. Create the new user:

```
useradd new_user
```

6. Create a `.ssh` directory in the new user's home directory.

```
mkdir /home/new_user/.ssh
```

7. Copy the SSH public key that you noted earlier to the `/home/new_user/.ssh/authorized_keys` file.

```
echo "key" > /home/new_user/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

Here, `key` is the SSH public key value from the key pair that you generated earlier, enclosed in double quotation marks.

8. Add the new user to the list of allowed users in the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file on your instance, by editing the `AllowUsers` parameter, as shown in the following example:

```
AllowUsers opc myadmin
```

In this example, the `AllowUsers` parameter already had the `opc` user. The `myadmin` user has now been added.

9. Change the owner and group of the `/home/username/.ssh` directory to the new user:

```
chown -R new_user:group /home/new_user/.ssh
```

10. Restart the SSH daemon on your instance.

```
/sbin/service sshd restart
```

11. To enable `sudo` privileges for the new user, edit the `/etc/sudoers` file by running the `visudo` command.

In `/etc/sudoers`, look for the following line:

```
%opc ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

Add the following line right after the preceding line:

```
%group_of_new_user ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

You can now log in as the new user:

```
ssh new_user@ip_address -i private_key
```

In this command, `ip_address` is the public IP address of the instance, and `private_key` is the full path and name of the file that contains the private key corresponding to the public key that you added to the `authorized_keys` file earlier in this procedure.

If an error occurs, see [Can't connect to an instance using SSH \(https://docs.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=en/cloud/cloud-at-customer/occ-get-started&id=STCSG-GUID-4490C42F-5E51-45FB-B7F8-4C3C5D74FF40\)](#) in *Using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute Classic*.

Use the `sudo` command to run administrative tasks.

