

# The ssh command 🚧

Operation						
The SSH commands ⚠️	The suite of SSH commands is ubiquitously useful whenever you need to work on remote hosts. This table provides some useful information. It is a WIP, as more info will be added. ⚠️					
Last updated on:	2025-09-16					
Setting up remote host	On the remote host, do the following:					
• Allowing SSH password-less connections to that host.	• Make sure ssh is installed:	ssh -V		This common will print the version of SSH and TLS/SSL used.		
	• Ensure that the ~/.ssh directory exists and has the correct permission (700), otherwise create it:	cd mkdir .ssh chmod 700 .ssh		The permission of the ~/.ssh directory is important. An invalid permission may cause issue with several operations. Use the command ls -lda ~/.ssh to confirm the permission should show: drwx-----		
	• From the client host, where you will use the ssh client, establish a SSH trust relationship with the remote host. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use the ssh-copy-id command for this:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>specify the username@REMOTE-HOST-IP-ADDRESS in the commands</li></ul></li></ul>	ssh-copy-id REMOTE-HOST-USERNAME@REMOTE-HOST-IP-ADDRESS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The REMOTE-HOST-USERNAME is the username you use on the remote host.</li><li>The REMOTE-HOST-IP-ADDRESS is the IP address or recognized DNS name of the remote host. If the IP address of the remote host is statically allocated, then using the IP address is often the best choice, otherwise use the DNS name.</li></ul>		
	• From the server host, the remote host you will connect to:	Edit the file ~/.ssh/authorized_keys : remove any public key in excess and leave only the keys that are necessary.				

## SSH References

SSH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">ssh (secure shell protocol) @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ssh-file transfer protocol @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ssh-agent @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ssh-keygen @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">sshfs @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">ssh-copy-id @ ssh.com</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Web-based SSH @ Wikipedia</a></li></ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Comparison of SSH clients @ Wikipedia</a><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">OpenSSH @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DropBear @ Wikipedia</a></li></ul></li><li>• <a href="#">Comparison of SSH Servers @ Wikipedia</a><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">OpenSSH @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DropBear @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GNU Ish @ Wikipedia</a></li></ul></li></ul>		
SSL & TLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">SSL @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">TLS @ Wikipedia</a></li></ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Comparison of TLS implementations @ Wikipedia</a><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">OpenSSL @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">LibreSSL @ Wikipedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">GnuTLS @ Wikipedia</a></li></ul></li></ul>		
Using SSH with <a href="#">Gitlab</a>	• <a href="#">SSH keys @ Gitlab</a> provides a good overview of SSH keys and how to set up a SSH connection with your Gitlab account.					