

2-1-1 ssh

Secure SHell

Using Public Key Cryptography

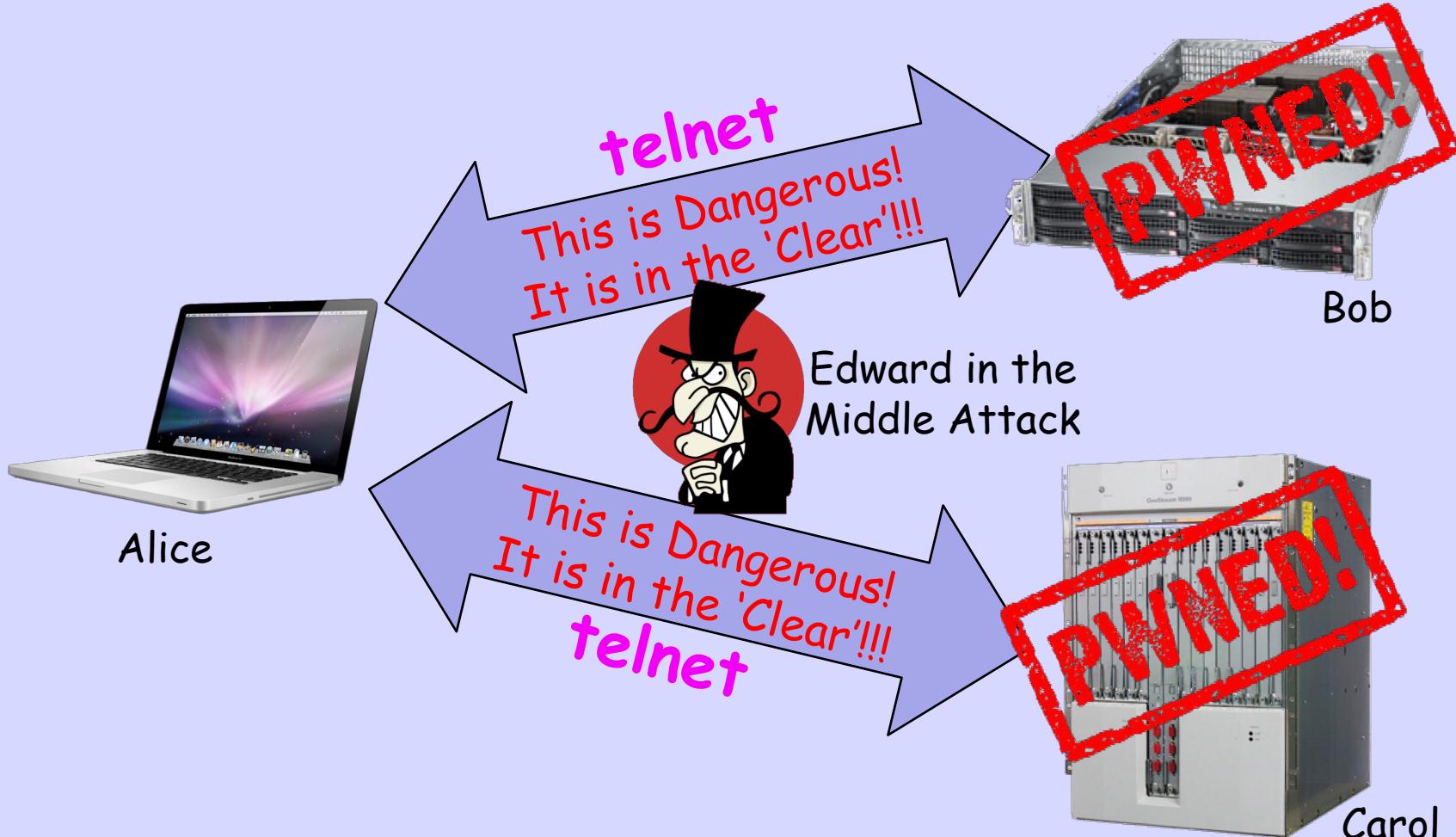
Keying, Key Exchange,
and Session Setup

Communicate
Safely with
Remote Systems

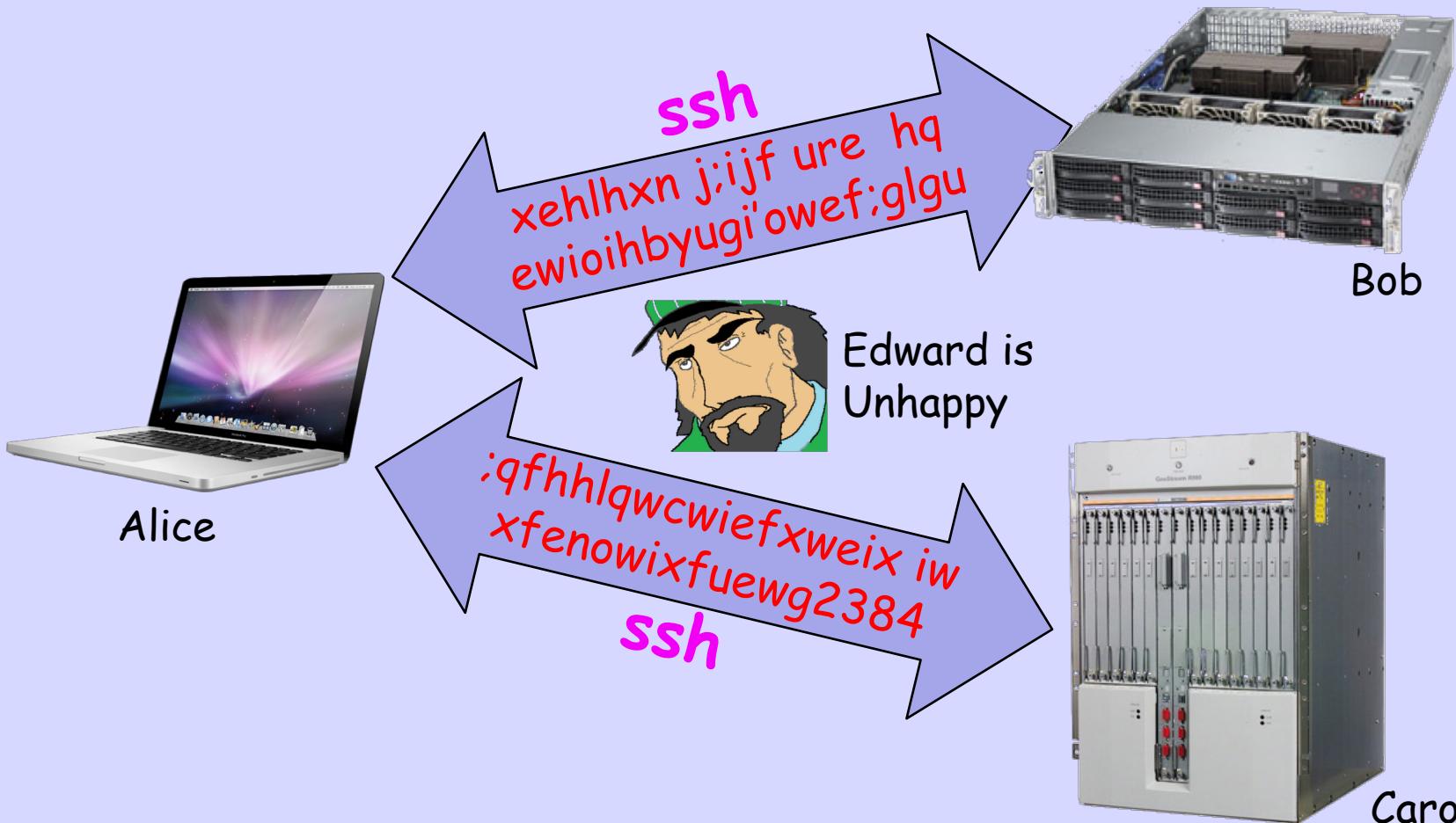
What is "Safely"

- **Authentication** - I am Assured of Which Host I am Talking With
- **Authentication** - The Host Knows Who I Am
- **Privacy** - The Traffic is Encrypted
- **Integrity** - The Traffic is Unmodified

Traditional



Encrypted



Secure SHell

- Provides authenticated and encrypted shell access to a remote host
- But it is much more
- It is used by other protocols, sftp, scp, rsync, ...
- You can use it to build custom tunnels

Think of SSH as
a Bit Like
PGP where the Other
End is a Computer,
Not a Human

But PGP is
Object Security

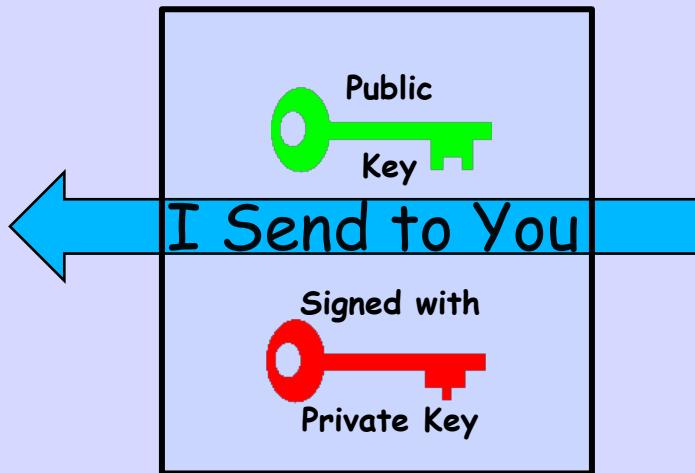
SSH is
Channel/Transport
Security

Proof of Possession

If I Have a Key Pair



How Do I Convince You
That I Have Both
Private and Public Keys
Over The Public Net?



You Verify Signature Using The Public Key

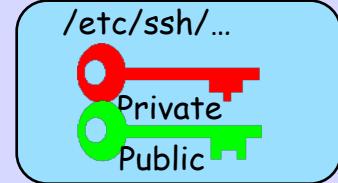
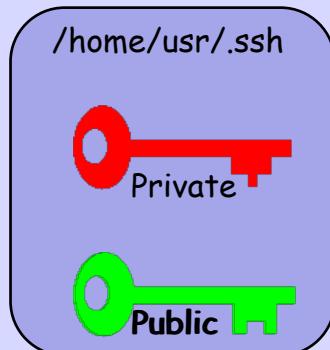
If It Verifies, Then You Know That
I Must Have The Private Key

And You Know You Have the
Corresponding Public Key

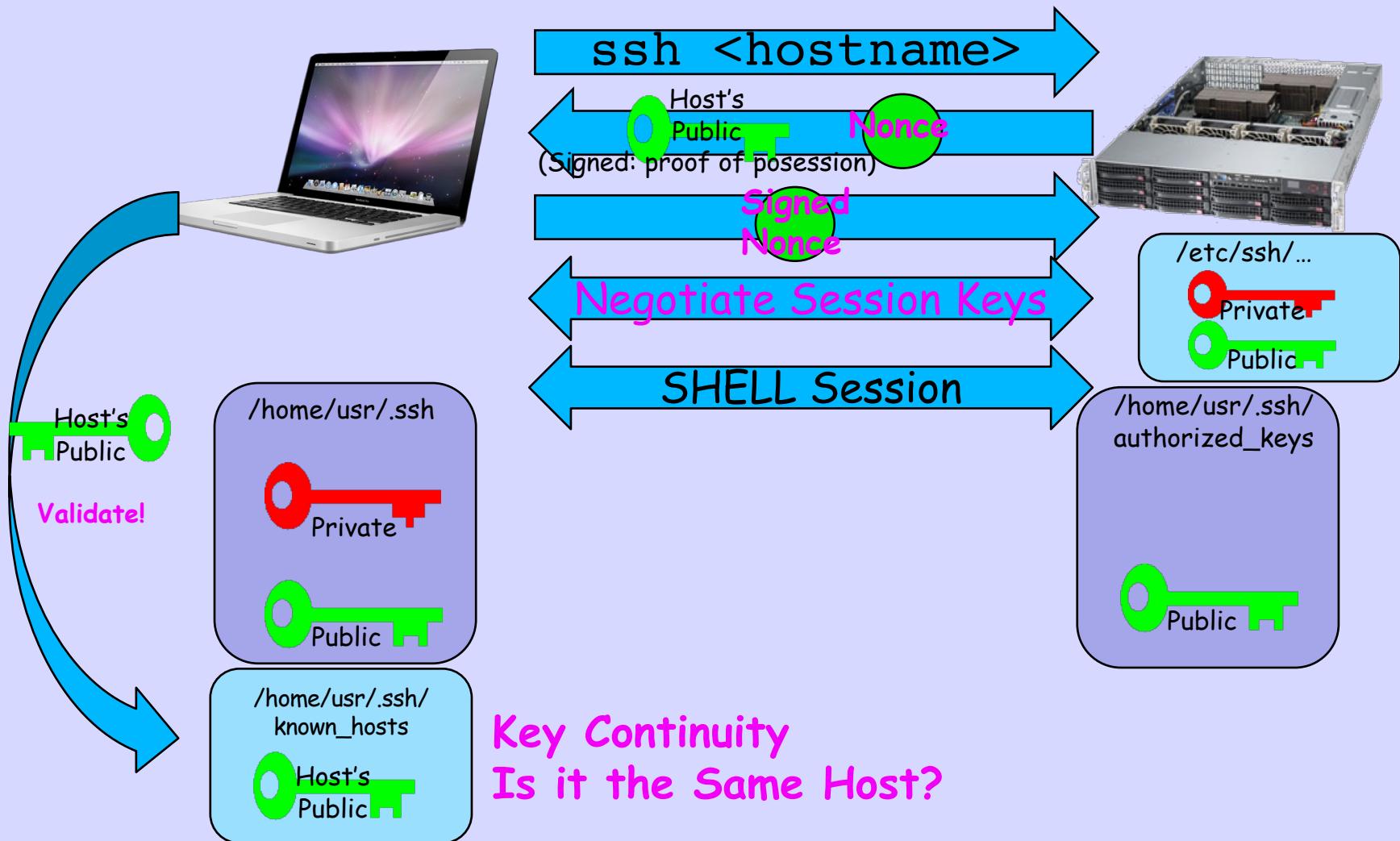
ssh - Keying Setup



`ssh-keygen -t rsa`



2-Way Authentication



Checking Host's Keys

```
$ ssh -o VisualHostKey=yes psg.com
Host key fingerprint is
d2:2b:f1:17:75:0d:c9:86:74:71:e2:00:62:0f:22:02
+--[ RSA 1024 ]----+
| E.. . . + .ooo=o. |
| . . o + .++=      |
|           . . .o .  |
|             . . .   |
|               o S .  |
|                 + . . |
|                   . o . |
|                     . . |
+-----+
```

And you check it against what you got out of band

ssh-keygen RSA Key

```
/usr/home/foo> ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

Generating public/private rsa key pair.

Enter file in which to save the key (/usr/home/foo/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/usr/home/foo/.ssh'.

Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):

Enter same passphrase again:

Your identification has been saved in /usr/home/foo/.ssh/id_rsa.

Your public key has been saved in /usr/home/foo/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.

The key fingerprint is:

27:99:35:e4:ab:9b:d8:50:6a:8b:27:08:2f:44:d4:20 foo@psg.com

The key's randomart image is:

```
+--[ RSA 2048 ]---
```

```
|E.o          .  
|... .        o  
|.           +  
|.           + o  
|.           S o  
|..          o +  
|.o . + .  
.o .o.=o  
.oo +
```

```
+-----+
```

Use Keys Not Passwords

- In `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`
`PermitRootLogin without-password`
`PasswordAuthentication no`
`UsePAM no`
- Never Store Private Key on a Multi-User Host
- Store Private Key ONLY on Your Laptop and Protect Your Laptop (Encrypt Disk!)
- It is OK to Use `SSH_AGENT` to Remember your Key ONLY if your Laptop Locks Very Quickly

The Only Compromise

I Have Had to My

Infrastructure was a

Researcher who Stored

Their Private Key on a

Shared University Host

Private Key Protection

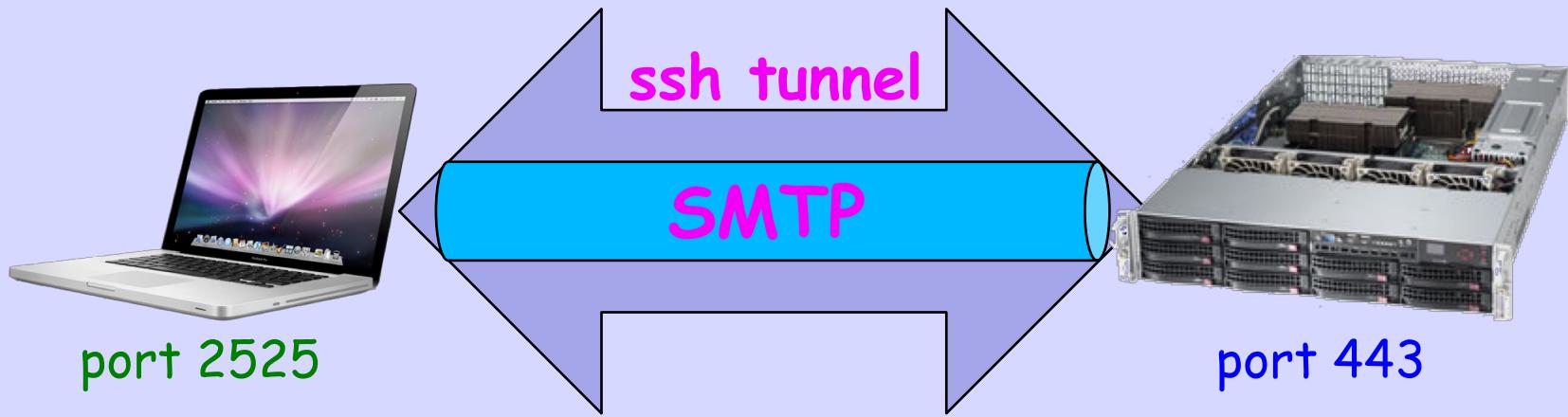
- FreeBSD Repository Compromise Six Years Ago

"The compromise is believed to have occurred due to the leak of an SSH key from a developer who legitimately had access to the machines in question, and was not due to any vulnerability or code exploit within FreeBSD."

General Purpose Tunnel

- I am in my hotel room and want to send mail from my laptop
- I do not want unencrypted mail going over the net
- So I want the SMTP traffic to be encrypted to my SMTP server
- I own the SMTP server

General Purpose Tunnel



```
$ ssh -N ssh.psg.com -p 443 -L 2525:127.0.0.1:25
```

Target
Host

Tunnel
Port

Port on
MacBook

Tunnel
EndPoint

SSH is Built In

UNIX

Linux

MacOS X

Windows 10