

This version of GitHub Enterprise was discontinued on 2023-03-15. No patch releases will be made, even for critical security issues. For better performance, improved security, and new features, [upgrade to the latest version of GitHub Enterprise](#). For help with the upgrade, [contact GitHub Enterprise support](#).

About SSH

Using the SSH protocol, you can connect and authenticate to remote servers and services. With SSH keys, you can connect to GitHub Enterprise Server without supplying your username and personal access token at each visit.

You can access and write data in repositories on your GitHub Enterprise Server instance using SSH (Secure Shell Protocol). When you connect via SSH, you authenticate using a private key file on your local machine. For more information about SSH, see [Secure Shell](#) on Wikipedia.

When you set up SSH, you will need to generate a new private SSH key and add it to the SSH agent. You must also add the public SSH key to your account on GitHub Enterprise Server before you use the key to authenticate. For more information, see "[Generating a new SSH key and adding it to the ssh-agent](#)" and "[Adding a new SSH key to your GitHub account](#)."

You can further secure your SSH key by using a hardware security key, which requires the physical hardware security key to be attached to your computer when the key pair is used to authenticate with SSH. You can also secure your SSH key by adding your key to the ssh-agent and using a passphrase. For more information, see "[Working with SSH key passphrases](#)."

To maintain account security, you can regularly review your SSH keys list and revoke any keys that are invalid or have been compromised. For more information, see "[Reviewing your SSH keys](#)."

If you're a member of an organization that provides SSH certificates, you can use your certificate to access that organization's repositories without adding the certificate to your account on GitHub Enterprise Server. You cannot use your certificate to access forks of the organization's repositories, if the forks is owned by your personal account. For more information, see "[About SSH certificate authorities](#)."

Further reading

- "[Troubleshooting SSH](#)"

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