
SSH: uso quotidiano

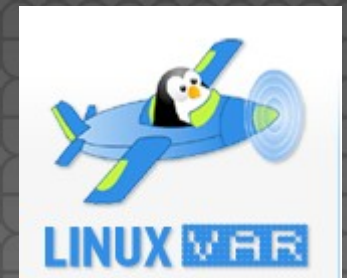
LinuxDay 2k12

<mailto:johnnyrun@linuxvar.it>



Cosa??

- intro supersonica su ssh
- non posso vivere senza....
- Troppi host e poca memoria (dell'op)
- networking e ssh
- il mio ambiente sull'host remoto
- comodità vs sicurezza
- velocità
- tool esterni



Intro



Storia

- In 1995, Tatu Ylönen, a researcher at Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
- 1998 - SSH Communications Security
- 1999 Björn Grönvall's torna alla 1.2.12 e sviluppa OSSH
- 1999 OpenBSD (2.6) forka OSSH in OpenSsh
- 2006 ssh-2 viene adottato come standard



Non posso vivere
senza ...



Autocompletamento

- Bash completion
- zsh



CHIAVI SSH

- LATO CLIENT

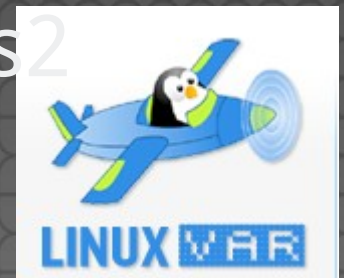
```
ssh-keygen
```

```
~/.ssh/id_rsa ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

- LATO SERVER

```
mkdir ~/.ssh; chmod 600 ~/.ssh;
```

```
cat id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys2
```



Anatomia di una chiave pubblica

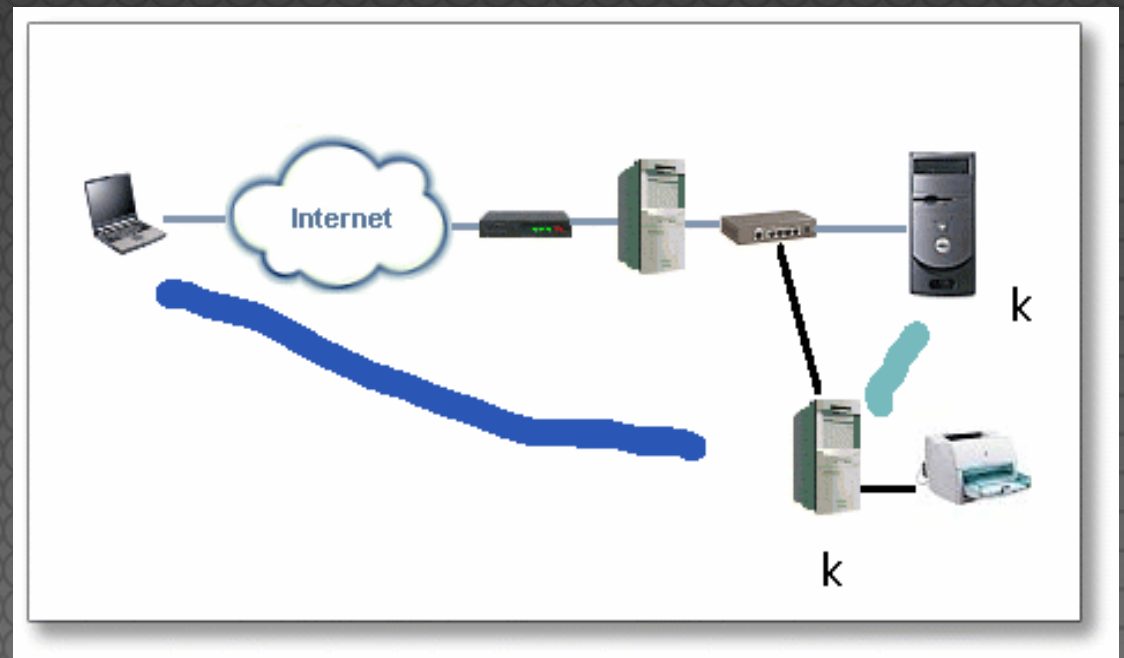


```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAveE4Q/QlWmQY
1z56U5i8jqvjZgCPEd+631rIfMKr91nx8Te4bXdC990jqXdzxNSXc
OzVkTtj/OAoYeXiUi39DxsIULc+Yjbk9jEuVv694Bxq7VwC6F7ofLE
905CaQFDaRlfDX7HhPms/29H/jbkBOgSyllE//oPuN2qxe2NRTKT
Dty5zcxo26J+nVV3DQGbtDU+Yzm6igcRdB41WjMYDAG623Z586
g6KhyrCG4Rsefspw64wNcxWYCSHe0IEFMI6SEC/jghosDiwfaqjlin
FqFp2PZeY4cz4f3QKjkmsu3f/Z18gDARwLcbj0Ofj3XNNlu4McEd
AaDQrS0NYxmna/I0w== gianni@penombra
```



SSH AGENT

- Compreso in openssh-client
- Versioni grafiche (gnome-keyring / kde??)
- Ssh-agent
- opzione -t TEMPOinSecondi
- Forward dell'agent
`ssh -A user@host`



Confusione del gnome keyring

```
$ ssh-add -D
```

All identities removed.

```
$ ssh-add -l
```

```
2048
```

```
84:62:12:4c:a3:33:a2:c8:1f:22:3a:63:3b:ab:b3:f4  
gianni@gianni-laptop (RSA)
```

- WTF!!



WTF!!



From: "C. Scott Ananian" <cscott@xxx>

To: 472477@bugs.debian.org

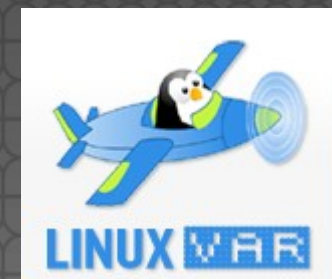
Subject: Bug still present

Date: Fri, 27 Jan 2012 11:41:02 -0500

Ping? It's been almost four years now, and this bug is still present.

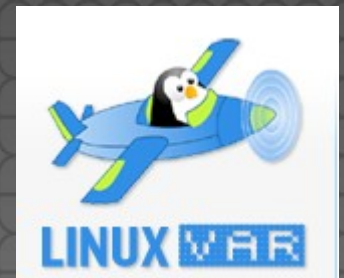
It's causing me troubles with github ssh.

--scott



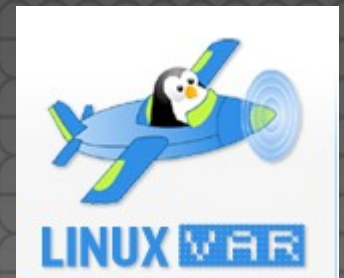
Ma io volevo usare..

- ssh-add -D (delete all)
- ssh-add -x (lock!!)
- ssh-add -d



Sinonimi

- Ssh **user@host**
- Ssh -l user host
opzione
- Ssh -o User=user host
opzione in formato config file



Sinonimi



-C	Compression=yes
-p 2222	Port=2222
-l username	User=username
-D 4128	DynamicForward=4128
-X	ForwardX11=yes
-A	ForwardAgent=yes
-N	VerifyHostKeyDNS=yes

Troppi host e poca
memoria (dell'op)



~/.ssh/known_hosts

- HashKnownHosts=yes ## DEFAULT

- HASHED:

```
o | 1 | QKgw7OseDqXWKGkk5eqxOLF5w10= |
```

```
+puenNkNRnqIOXZRK8HvlzcKiEI= ssh-rsa
```

```
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEA1HwEZNDh6fHqx+Q4I1Rw/u0dOxqzhVvupYHUfHBA1zz5ArWM4i  
SRcRkETAyjc5tmgXYNII7U2bXskiyNIerzhHtGK01UOv/ct30s7TaASbuAg+KI9h24xXCkmacPEtWKIBsz8eCl  
Pvm+adVoO8nVOZzt7DzaElpCoP3I1xHhXt2WPt/Yxd0W0tQobR2RRYJHBYyzEqgnGSvM2pV9HpU8czMX  
IqpXvCXB4ZC8vmmQ7cXqSozblkOPFII7V30QCDzOa6h/qVdRI7mYiSHqKFhH1tzhdZrunn/vv5QQGv1N  
e7h89TK6EaiPrrgVgP+aBG+ss8cirxOWeBDo5sj9nVAwQ==
```

- HashKnownHosts=no ## autocomplete :D

```
127.0.0.1 ssh-rsa
```

```
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEA1HwEZNDh6fHqx+Q4I1Rw/u0dOxqzhVvupYHUfHBA1zz5ArWM4i  
SRcRkETAyjc5tmgXYNII7U2bXskiyNIerzhHtGK01UOv/ct30s7TaASbuAg+KI9h24xXCkmacPEtWKIBsz8eCl  
Pvm+adVoO8nVOZzt7DzaElpCoP3I1xHhXt2WPt/Yxd0W0tQobR2RRYJHBYyzEqgnGSvM2pV9HpU8czMX  
IqpXvCXB4ZC8vmmQ7cXqSozblkOPFII7V30QCDzOa6h/qVdRI7mYiSHqKFhH1tzhdZrunn/vv5QQGv1N  
e7h89TK6EaiPrrgVgP+aBG+ss8cirxOWeBDo5sj9nVAwQ==
```



~/.ssh/config



Host ILMioAliasPerLaMacchina

 Hostname 192.168.8.2

 User johnnyrun

 ForwardAgent=yes

Host *linuxvar.it

 User johnnyrun

Host *

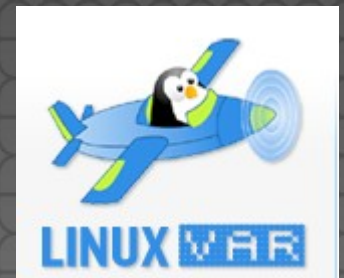
 User root



my2c

- Convenzione nella nomenclatura degli host
- Dividere gli host per cliente
 - Non si può fare
include "config_miocliente"
 - Ma posso fare:

```
cat ~/.ssh/config_* > ~/.ssh/config
```



Velocità (e sicurezza?)





Ciphers=arcfour

#connessioni brevi, performance ottime :
siamo over VPN?? siamo in LAN?



Multiplexing TCP

- Perfetto per l'autocompletamento scp
ControlMaster auto
ControlPath /tmp/ssh-%r@%h:%p
ControlPersist=yes #permani alla chiusura
muori quando riceverai un:

```
$ ssh -O exit penombra
```

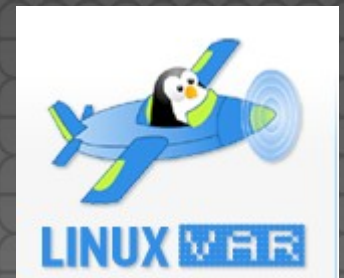


(in)Sicurezza

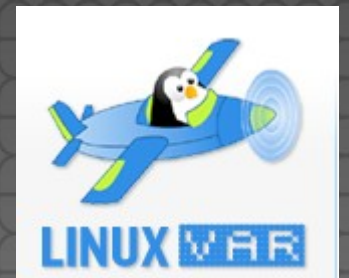
- cambiamenti di ip o identità molto frequenti?

UserKnownHostsFile /dev/null

StrictHostKeyChecking no



Il mio ambiente



Workaround

- Lato server ci sarebbe

`AcceptEnv='EDITOR MIAVAR2 MIAVAR3'`

ma di default accetta solo `LC_*`

- `ssh host 'EDITOR=vim bash'`

- Nel config:

`Command='EDITOR=vim bash'`



Networking, rimbalzi, portForward



Rimbalzi



```
ssh root@hostuno -t ssh fuffa@192.168.0.1
```

- Più “evoluto”:

Host due

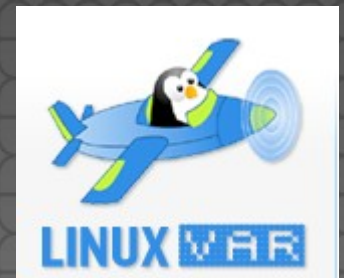
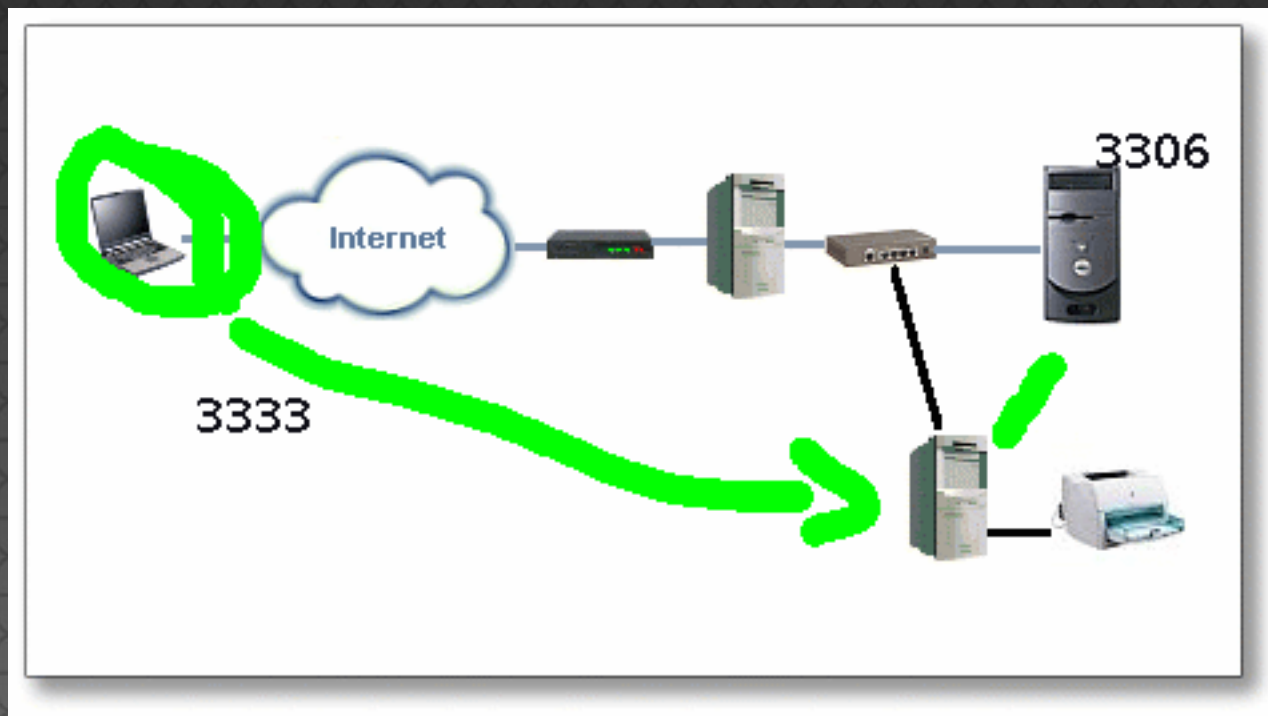
Hostname 192.168.0.1

ProxyCommand ssh -q hostuno nc -q0 %h 22



Foward porte locali

- `ssh -L 3333:192.168.0.12:3306 username@host`
- Abilitato di default in sshd



Nel config



Host nome

Hostname 192.168.0.10

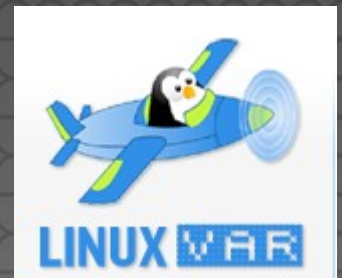
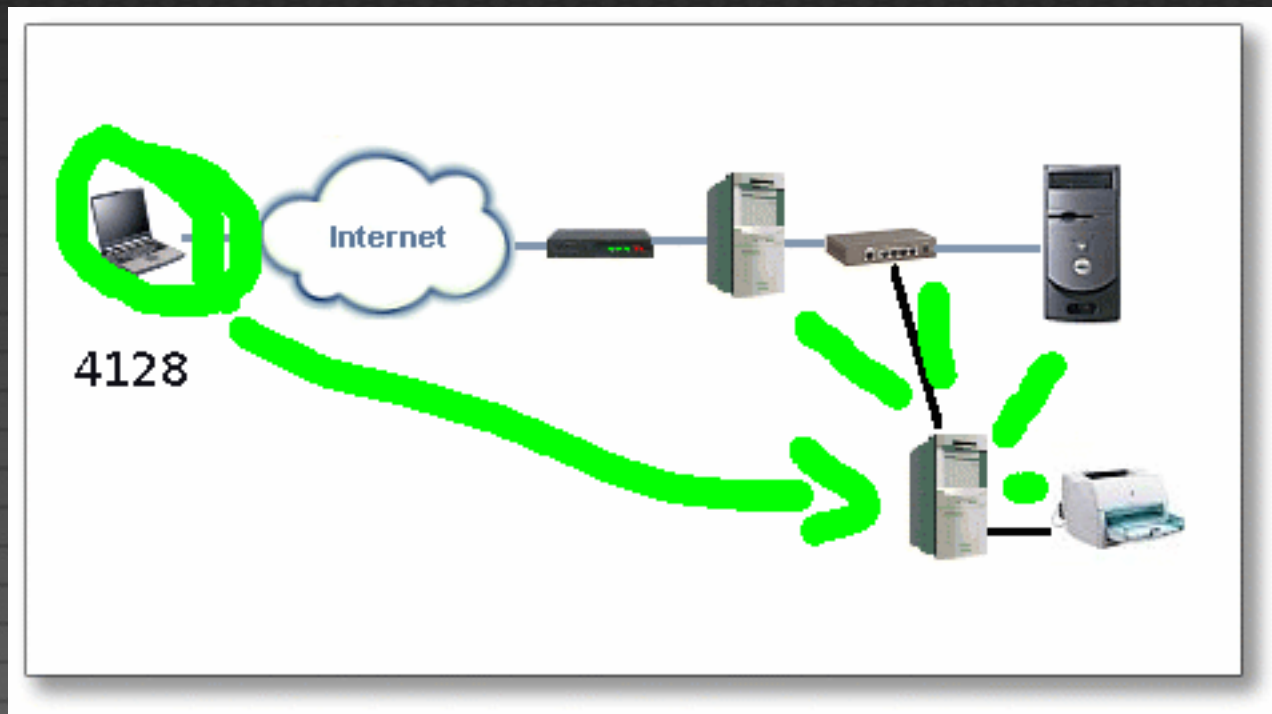
LocalForward 3333:192.168.0.12:3306

User root



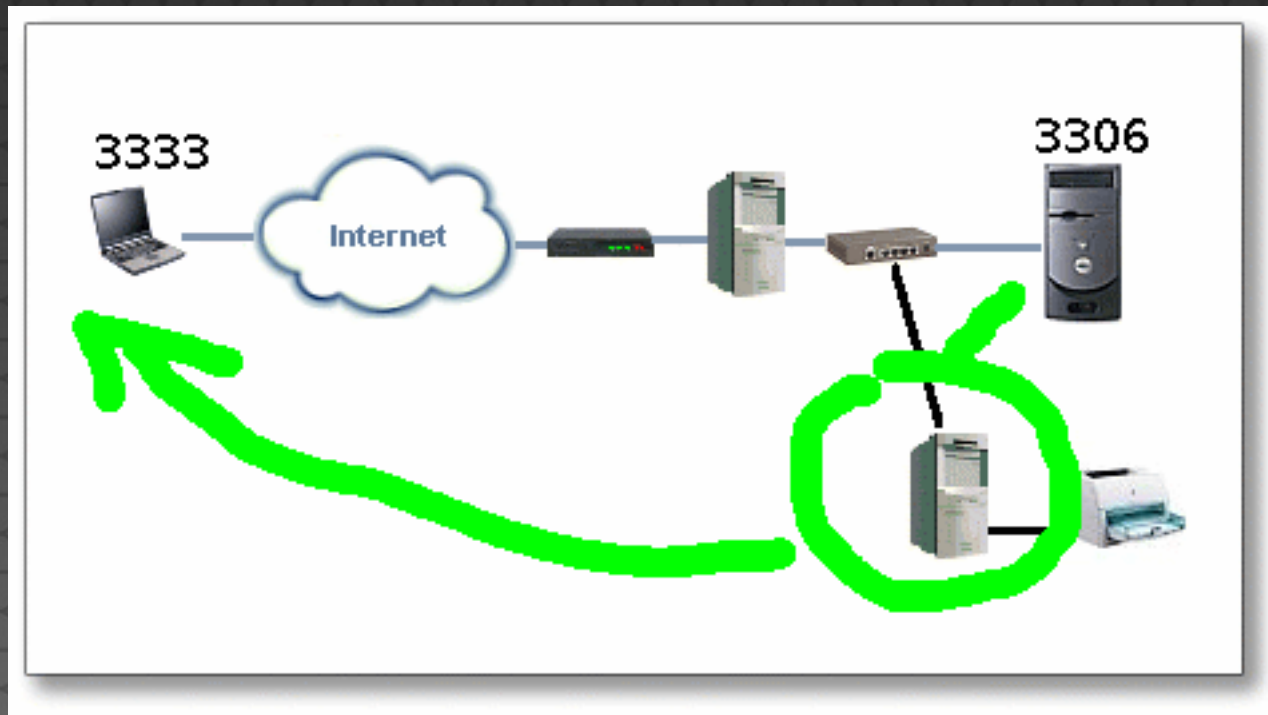
Socks server

```
Ssh -D 4128 -N root@host
```



Foward porte remote

- `ssh -R 3333:192.168.0.12:3306 username@host`
- Abilitato di default in sshd



VPN oneline

```
#ssh -w 0:1 root@HOST
```

- LOCALE

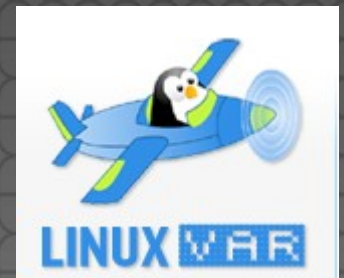
```
ifconfig tun4 10.0.0.1 up
```

```
route add -net 10.0.0.0/24 tun4
```

- REMOTO

```
ifconfig tun4 10.0.0.2 up
```

```
route add -net 10.0.0.0/24 tun4
```



Tool esterni



sshfs

- sshfs **user@host**:/var/www ./mountpoint
- fusermount -u ./mountpoint



Cluster ssh

- `cssh host1 host2 host3`



Cssh: my2c



```
mcssh lvwww
```

```
mcssh www
```

```
mcssh '.*www[1-5]'
```

- `#!/bin/bash`

```
STR=$1
```

```
cssh $(cat ~/.ssh/config | awk '/Host\ .*'$STR'/ {print $2}' | sort | uniq);
```

