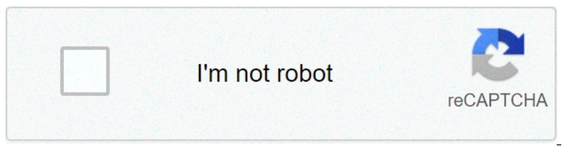

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Linux ssh and run command

ethereum hacker terminal — youtube what is the point? the execution of the commands is one of the main tenants of calculation. Sometimes, the desire to execute a command on a removal machine arises. think ‘Hey remote computer, run updates’ or ‘wake office computer, I need a file’. remote connection to, and the execution of commands on, remote machines is imperative for processing. even more so internet activities network. in this article we detect how to connect via ssh (fowl) to a remote linux machine (or unix) and run a command. Side note, this article does not cover how to configure public/private key couples, shell account creation, etc. central focus as passing a command via ssh to a remote machine. requirements or base terminal linux local machine (or wsl for you Windows people)SSH client on local machine, ssh server on remote machine (openssh is a popular)ProcessOpen aType the ssh connection command to ensure that we have accessO, it seems that we can connect us connectLet's go out now in preparation for the next step. We now enact an “Hello World” eco command within the SSH execution. Look! The command performed on the remote machine. To prove it press the arrow on the keyboard. You will notice that the most recent command is not ‘echo “Hello World”, rather the parent SSH command just executed. To double-check, we create a file on the remote machine, then login to see if it is actually present....and it is present! Nice.ConclusionYes, it's really so simple. Being so simple, and knowing that there is capacity, what are some of the possible uses that you can think of? Do you know about a process that requires manual steps on a remote machine to complete? If so, here you the key to making a time consuming process a command of a row. Additional resources Originally published in David J Eddy. This site uses cookies to improve your experience. We'll assume you're okay, but you can opt for it.Your flight, if you want. Accept More IntroductionRemotely machines became a necessity long ago and we can barely imagine how it would be if we could not control computers from remote locations. There are many ways to establish a connection with a remote machine depending on the operating system running, but the two most used protocols are: Secure Shell (SSH) for Linux-based RD Protocol (RDP) machines for Windows-based machines The two protocols use client and server applications to establish a remote connection. These tools allow you to get access and remotely manage other computers, transfer files and do virtually anything you can do while physically sitting in front of the machine. Prerequisites Before you can establish a secure remote desktop protocol with a remote machine, there are some basic requirements to meet: The remote computer must be turned on at any time and have a network connection. Client applications andmust be installed and enabled. You need the IP address or address of the addressof the remote machine you want to connect to. You must have the necessary permissions to access the remote computer. firewall settings need to allow remote connection. Secure Shell, sometimes referred to as Secure Socket Shell, is a protocol that allows you to securely connect to a remote computer or server using a text-based interface. When a secure SSH connection is established, a shell session will start, and you will be able to manipulate the server by typing the commands inside the client on the local computer. System and network administrators use this protocol more, as well as anyone who needs to remotely manage a computer in a highly secure way. In order to establish a SSH connection, two components are required: a client and the corresponding server side component. A SSH client is an application that you install on your computer that you will use to connect to another computerto a server. The client uses the information provided for the remote host to start theand if the credentials are verified, establish the encrypted connection. On the server side, there is a component called a SSH demon that is constantly listening to a specific TCP/IP port for any client connection requests. Once a client initiates a connection, the SSH demon will respond with the software and protocol versions it supports and the two will change their identification data. If the credentials provided are correct, SSH creates a new session for the appropriate environment. The default version of the SSH protocol for the SSH server and SSH client communication is version 2. Since creating a SSH connection requires both a client and a server component, you need to make sure they are installed on the premises and on the remote machine respectively. An open source SSH tool, widely used for Linux distributions, is OpenSSH. Installing OpenSSH is relatively easy. Requires access to the terminalserver and computer used for connection. Note: Note:does not have SSH servers installed by default. Before installing a SSH client, make sure it is not already installed. Many Linux distributions already have a SSH client. For Windows machines, you can install PuTTY or any other client of your choice to access a server. To see if the client is available on your Linux-based system, you will need: Charge an SSH terminal. You can search “terminal” or press CTRL + ALT + T on the keyboard. Type in ssh and press enter the terminal. If the client is installed, you will receive an answer that seems to you: [Chuckles] [Chuckles][comand] username@host:~$ This means you are ready to connect to a physical or virtual machine remotely. Otherwise, you will need to install the OpenSSH client: Run the following command to install the OpenSSH client on your computer:sudo apt-get install openssh-client Enter your user's password when required. Press Enter to complete the installation. Now you are able to SSH in any machine with the server side application on it, provided you have the necessary privileges to get access, as well as host name or IP address. To accept SSH connections, a machine must have the server side part of the SSH toolkit software. If you want to check if the OpenSSH server is available on the Ubuntu system of the remote computer that needs to accept SSH connections, you can try to connect to the local host: Open the terminal on the server machine. You can search “terminal” or press CTRL + ALT + T on the keyboard. Type inlocalhost and hit in. for thesystems without the SSH server installed the answer will look like this: username@host:~$ ssh localhost ssh: connect to localhost host port 22: Username@host rejected connection:~$ If the case is above, you need to install the OpenSSH server. Leave the terminal open and: Run the following command to install the SSH server: sudo apt-get install openssh-server ii. Type your user's password when required. Insert and Y to allow installation to continue after the disk space prompt. The required support files will be installed and then you can check if the SSH server is running on the machine by typing this command: sudo service ssh status The answer in the terminal should look similar to this if the SSH service is now running correctly: username@host:~$ sudo service ssh status • ssh. service - OpenBSD Server Secure Shell Uploaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; preset of the SSH serviceenab Active: active (in operation) from P 2018-03-12 10:53:44 CET; 1min 22s 22sProcess: 1174 ExecReload=/bin/kill -HUP $MAINPID (code=exited, status=0/SUCCES PID main: 3165 (sshd) Another way to test if the OpenSSH server is installed correctly and will accept connections is to try again running the ssh localhost command in the terminal prompt. The answer will be similar to this screen when you run the command for the first time: username@host:~$ ssh localhost The authenticity of the host 'localhost (127.0.0.1)' cannot be established. The ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:9jqmhko9Yo1EQAS1QeNy9xKceHFG5F8W6kp7EX9U3Rs. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? Yes. Permanently added 'localhost' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. username@host:~$ Insert yes or y to continue. Congratulations! You set the server to accept SSH connection requests from a different computer using a SSH client. TIP You can now edit the SSH demon configuration file, for example, ischange the default port for ssh connections. in the terminal prompt, run thisSouth nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config The configuration file will open in the editor of your choice. In this case, we used Nano. If you need to install Nano, run this command: sudo apt-get install nano Please note that you need to restart the SSH service every time you make changes to the sshd_config file by performing this command: sudo service ssh restart Now that you have installed the OpenSSH client and server on every machine you need, you can establish a secure remote connection with your servers. To do so: Open the SSH terminal on your machine and run the following command: ssh your_username@host_ip_address If your local machine username matches the one on the server you are trying to connect to, you can simply type: ssh host_ip_address And hit Enter. Type the password and press Enter. Note that you will not get any feedback on the screen while typing. If you paste the password, make sure it issecurely and not in a text file. When connecting to a server forThe first time, he'll ask you if you want to keep connecting. Just type yes and hit Enter. This message is only displayed this time since the remote server is not identified on the local machine. Now an ECDSA key footprint is added and connected to the remote server. If the computer you are trying to remotely connect is on the same network, then it is better to use the private IP address instead of the public IP address. Otherwise, you will only need to use the public IP address. Also, make sure you know that the correct OpenSSH TCP port is listening to for connection requests and that the port forwarding settings are correct. The default port is 22 if no one has modified the configuration in the sshd_config file. You can also just add the port number after the host's IP address. Here is the example of a connection request using the OpenSSH client. We also specify the port number:ssh phoenixnap@185.53.222 –p7654 phoenixnap@185.53.222 phoenixnap@185.53.222The authenticity of the guest '185.52.53.222 (185.52.53.222) cannot be established. The ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:9lyrpzo5Yo1EQAS2QeHy9xKceHF8F8W6kp7EX2O3 Ps. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? Yes. Permanently added ' 185.52.53.222' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. username@host:~$ Now you can manage and control a remote machine using the terminal. If you're having trouble connecting to a remote server, make sure: The remote machine IP address is correct. The door SSH demon is not blocked by a firewall or incorrectly forwarded. The username and password are correct. The SSH software is installed correctly. Now that you are able to establish a connection to the server using SSH, we highly recommend some additional steps to improve SSH security. When you leave the configuration with the default values, it is more likely to be hacked and the server can easilya target of script attacks. Some of the suggestions for hardening SSH SSHediting sshd configuration file includes: Change the default TCP port where the SSH demon is listening. Change it from 22 to something much higher, for example 24596. Make sure you do not use a port number which is easy to guess, like 222, 2222 or 22222. Use SSH key pairs for login authentication SSH without password. They are both safer and also allow access without the need to use the password (which is faster and more convenient). Disable password-based logins on the server. If the password is decrypted, this eliminates the possibility of using it to access the servers. Before disabling the access option using passwords, it is important to make sure that authentication using key couples functions properly. Disable root access to the server and use a regular account with the command on to switch to a root user. You can also use TCP wrappers foraccess to certain IP addresses or hostname. Configure the host that can connect using TCP wrappers by changing/etc/hosts.allow and etc/hosts.deny files. Note that the allowed hosts replace the denied hosts. For example, to allow SSH access to a single host, all hosts are denied first by adding these two lines in etc/hosts.deny: sshd: ALLALL : ALLALL : ALLALL : ALL Then, etc/hosts. allow you to add a line with the hosts allowed for the SSH service. This can be a single IP address, an IP range or host name: sshd: 10.10.0.5, LOCAL. Make sure you keep the log in secure information at all times and apply security to multiple layers. Use different methods to restrict SSH access to servers, or use services that block anyone trying to use the brute force to gain access to servers. Fail2ban is an example of this service. For users who are used to working in a graphic desktop environment with Virtual Network Computing (VNC), you can fully encrypt connections using theSSH. In order to tunnel VNC connections on SSH, you need to run this command in the terminal on your owno UNIX machine: $ ssh -L 5901:localhost:5901 -N -f -l username hostname_or_IP Here is the command breakdown above: ssh: This begins the SSH client program on the local machine and allows secure connection to the SSH server on a remote computer.-L 5901:localhost:5901: states that the local port for the client on the local machine must be forwarded to the specified host and remote machine door. In this case, the local port 5901 on the local client is forwarded to the same port as the remote server given. -N: Door instructions only forward, and do not run a remote command.-f: sends SSH to background after the password is provided, just before the command is executed. Then, you can freely use the terminal to type commands on the local machine. -the username: the username you enter here will be used to access the specified remote server. hostname_or_IP: This is the remote system with a VNC server. An example ofIP would be 172.16.0.5 andexample of a host name would be myserver.somedomain.com you can also connect to a remote server via ssh tunnel from a windows machine using putty. in the putty configuration window: go to the connection -> ssh -> tunnel in the source field type in 5901in the destination field type in localhost:5901 start the ssh session as you would normally do. connected to the server with a vnc client of your choice. remote desktop protocol (rdp) is a protocol developed by microsoft. is used to control and manage machines with a windows operating system remotely. Unlike secure shell, the connections established using a rdp client provide the user with a graphical interface through which they can access a remote computer and control it the same way as their local computer. using remote desktop services, previously known as terminal services, allows network and system engineers to manipulateremote computers connected to a local network or the Internet. This is a price. If you dousing a virtual private network (vpn,) connecting via rdp is much less secure than ssh because you are directly exposed to the internet. There are many automated scripts constantly looking for weaknesses in your connection, especially for open doors that remote desktop connections of windows use. In this case, it is highly recommended to have strong and secure passwords and change them regularly. This does not make rdp connections safe, but less vulnerable. Windows Remote Desktop Connection is based on a pretty simple client-server model using remote desktop protocol (rdp.) after activation, the Windows remote desktop server side service starts listening to connection requests on port 3389. whenever you try to connect to a windows server, you must provide a valid username for the account you are using to remotely access. Once you have access to the server, you will be able toapplications, transfer files between the two computers, and virtually perform any task that you canlocally with the account in question. No matter what version of the Windows operating system you have, you will be able to establish a secure remote connection to another computer as the RD client is available by default. On the other hand, a computer can be remotely accessible only if it runs on a Pro, Enterprise or Server edition of a Windows operating system. So, we can conclude that RDP connections are only possible between computers with a Windows operating system on them. Creating a Remote Desktop Connection to another computer on the network requires you to enable the Windows Remote Desktop Server Service. The Remote Desktop client is integrated into Windows systems, ready out of the box, and does not need any special configuration before you can connect to another Windows-based machine. However, acceptance of remote Desktop connections from another machine is disabled by settingon all versions of Windows OS. If you want to remotely connect to a server on the Internet and notthe local network, you need to consider some things before you activate this service: Port forwarding. If you don’t use a VPN, you need to make sure the ports are properly forwarded to the remote host’s IP address. Check router settings to see if the default TCP port traffic for Remote Desktop Protocol (port 3389) is going to the server IP you want to establish a remote Desktop connection with. Note that the Windows server is in this case directly exposed to the Internet and vulnerable. Use a VPN. This is a much safer option for RD connection. When you create a virtual private network on a client computer, you can access all available services only when using the local connection. Firewall settings. Make sure that the firewall you are using for the remote machine does not block the RD connection. It is necessary to open the local door for RDP, if it isdefault or customized port number. procedureRemote desktop and allow secure remote connections to a server or PC from a different computer is similar to all versions of Windows operating systems. I will embed the basic steps to allow remote access to a desired machine. Before you start, make sure you have taken into consideration the above-mentioned notes regarding port forwarding, VPN and firewall settings. Go to computer information on the machine where you want to allow remote connections: Click Computer or This PC depending on the version of Windows OS. Click on Properties. Click Remote Settings on the left side of the window. Click Allow Remote Connections to this computer. This should automatically add the Remote Desktop Firewall exception. In addition, you can check the box that says "Add connections only from computers running RD with network-level authentication (recommended)" for a greaterof RDP sessions. Click Apply if you want to remain in the tab or OK forIt is. You need to run this step only if you want to allow users other than administrators to access the car in question. If you are an administrator, your account is automatically included in the list of allowed users but you will not see it. To select multiple users: In the above Remote Settings screen, click Select Users... Click Add in the Remote Desktop Users box. The Select Users box is displayed. You can select the location you want to search by clicking Location. In the Enter the object names to select field, type a user name and click the check names. When you find a match, select the user account and click OK. Close the System Properties window by clicking OK again. There are not many other options to change to configure RD. Provided that other settings do not interfere withRemote desktop, now you are able to remotely connect and control this computer. using the remote desktop client is simple and you do not needconfigure remote desktop on the local computer. the steps below will work for all versions of windows starting from windows 7. on the local computer of windows, locate the remote desktop connection application. you can find it in a couple of different ways: for windows 7, click Start -> all programs, go to the accessory folder and click Remote Desktop Connection. for windows 10, click Start and locate the 'Windows Access' folder where you can also find the remote desktop connection app. click Start and type Remote Desktop Connection in the search bar. you will receive search results as soon as you start typing. Click on the application when it appears in the list. press the windows + r keys on the keyboard to get the “Run” box. type in mstsc and press enter the open field: to run the remote desktop client. once launched the remote desktop connection application, you will get awhere you can enter the name or IP address of a remote controlYou want access. In the Computer field, type the corresponding name or IP address and click Connect. Note: If the default listening port for Remote Desktop Connection (port 3389) has been modified on the remote host to a different value, you will have to specify it after the IP address. Example: 174.163.152.141:6200 Depending on the circumstances, you will need to enter the private or public IP address of the remote host. Here are the possible scenarios: If the client computer and the remote host connect to the same local network, you will use the host's private IP address for remote desktop connection. If you use a virtual private network (VPN) on the client computer to access the remote host, you use the host’s private IP address for RD connection. If the client computer connects to the remote host from another network on the Internet without a VPN, you will use the public IP address. There are many ways to identify the name, public orip address of a computer where you want to configure the remote desktop service. here are the fastest and easiest methods: to determine the private ip address of the computer: search cmd from the start menu or press windows + r on the keyboard, type cmd and press Enter to run the command prompt. type ipconfig in the command prompt and press Enter. The private ip address of your computer will be displayed in the ipv4 address line. to determine which address public ip a computer uses: from your web browser, go to com or oa its search bar. type in “what is my IP” or simply “my IP” and hit sending. at the top of the page, google will show you the public ip address your computer uses. if this does not work for your region, you can visit the first web page in search results and will show you the ip address. some websites like www.whatismyip.com will also show you your ip address(local). To find the name of a computer: Right-click the computer, or this PC, depending on theOS version you're using. Click on your computer's full name under the "Computer Names, Domain and Workgroup Settings" section. After hitting connect, the loading bar will appear. When you end up starting and configuring the remote session you will get a pop-up window that will look like this: Enter the password for the selected username. You can use another account if necessary, and provide a different username and password. Click OK when ready and you will get the security certificate alert. Click Yes to continue. Note: Only one user can be connected simultaneously on a Windows computer. If someone else is using the machine you are trying to access remotely, that user must disconnect. The logon warning message will appear in such cases. You won't see the remote machine desktop. Depending on the user account permission settings, you can now runoperation that is possible while working directly in front of it. Remote Desktop ProtocolWhen setting up the remote server or machine to accept remote desktop connections, it is important to take precautions to ensure RDP. The server is particularly vulnerable if you access the Internet. Here are some tips to keep in mind if you use the remote desktop protocol to connect remotely to machines: Use the built VPN server on your Windows machine to further protect traffic. This will provide secure access to the Windows server and services. Set the encryption level of the client connection. This option is set to “Unconfigured” by default. You can enable it and force high-encryption level settings for all communication between client and RD Session Host server. We do not recommend using the encryption level setting "Client Compatible". Leaving the default encryption level "High" force strong encryption tobits for data sent from the client to the server and vice versa. You can change thisusing the Local Group Policy editor. Employ two-factor authentication using a third-party tool, such as Duo Security. Installing Duo Authentication for Windows Logon, you can add two-factor authentication to all Windows login attempts, or just for RDP sessions. Apply firewall rules to limit the exposure of open RDP ports to the Internet, especially if you use the default TCP RDP port 3389. Windows has an integrated firewall that you can access from the Control Panel and configure it further to limit traffic to specific ports and IP addresses These best practices to further ensure RDP will help you narrow remote desktop access. You will avoid most unauthorized login attempts without spending too much time making configuration changes to your machines. Note: Learn how to use SSHFS to mount remote file systems on SSH. Conclusions Steps andprocesses listed in this guide will work for most users and most versions of Linux and Windows operating systems. You are sixnow be able to connect to a remote server with Linux or Windows. There are of course many other methods to establish a connection between two remote computers, but those covered here are more common. common. powershell ssh to linux and run command. linux script to ssh and run commands. linux ssh run command and exit. powershell ssh to linux server and run command. python script to connect to ssh and run commands in linux. linux ssh to another server and run command. linux ssh to multiple servers and run commands. linux bash ssh and run command

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