Network Lab

Lec 4:SSH Configuration

By: MSc Rajaa Mahmood

SSH Configuration

SSH (Secure Shell) is one of the most used protocols in network World. As a secured alternative of Telnet, SSH is always in the life of a network engineer. It helps us to connect our routers, swithces and any other network equipments. Especially because of **SSH** is more secure, it is always prefered more than **Telnet**.

1) IP Configurations

Before **configuring SSH**, firstly, we will configure IP addresses of router interface and the PC. We will use the below IP addresses:

- **Router fa0/0 Interface**

    IP : 10.0.0.1

    Subnet : 255.255.255.0

- **PC**

    IP : 10.0.0.2

    Subnet : 255.255.255.0

    Gateway : 10.0.0.1

```
Router  # configure terminal
Router (config) # interface fa0/0
Router (config-if) # ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
Router (config-if) # no shutdown
```

2) Router Name Change

We need to **change the default router name** to generate rsa key. Here, the default name is Router, let's change this name to **ABC**

```
Router (config) # hostname ABC
```

3) Domain Name and Data Encryption

e will set the **domain name.** Our domain name will be **SSHabc**. And after that, we will encrypt the data in it with "**crypto key generate rsa**" command.

```
ABC (config) # ip domain-name SSHabc
ABC (config)# crypto key generate rsa g
```

4) Router User Config

We will do it with username, password and the priviledge level. Our user is **gokhan**, password is **abc123** and the priviledge mode is **15**.

```
ABC (config) # username gokhan privilege 15 password abc123
```

We will use this **username** and **password** for **SSH connection**.

5) SSH Config

```
ABC (config) # line vty 0 15
ABC (config-line) # transport input ssh
ABC (config-line) # login local
ABC (config-line) # ip ssh version 2
ABC (config-line) # end
ABC # write
```

Thank you