Configure ssh certificate based authentication

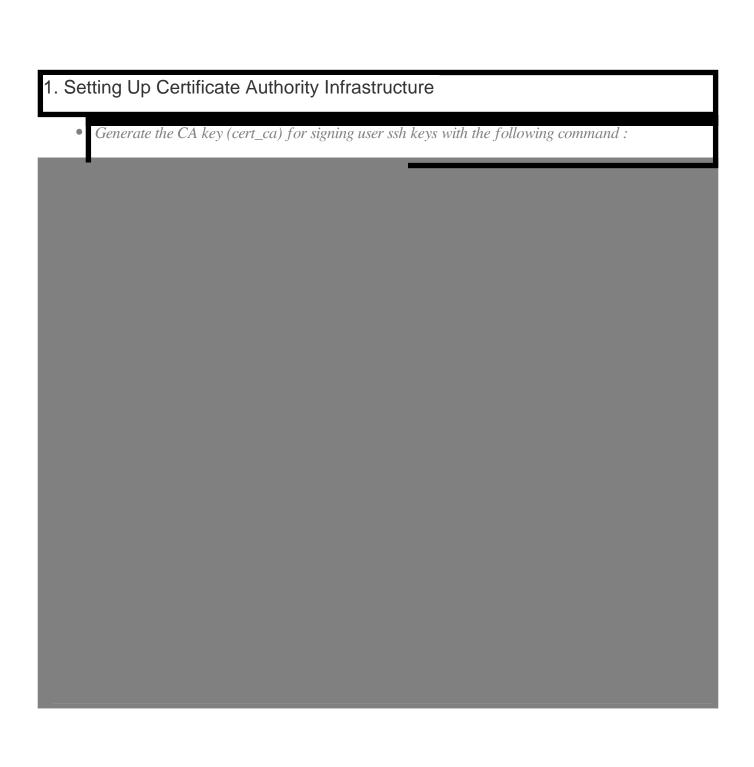
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Configure Certificate-Based SSH User Authentication

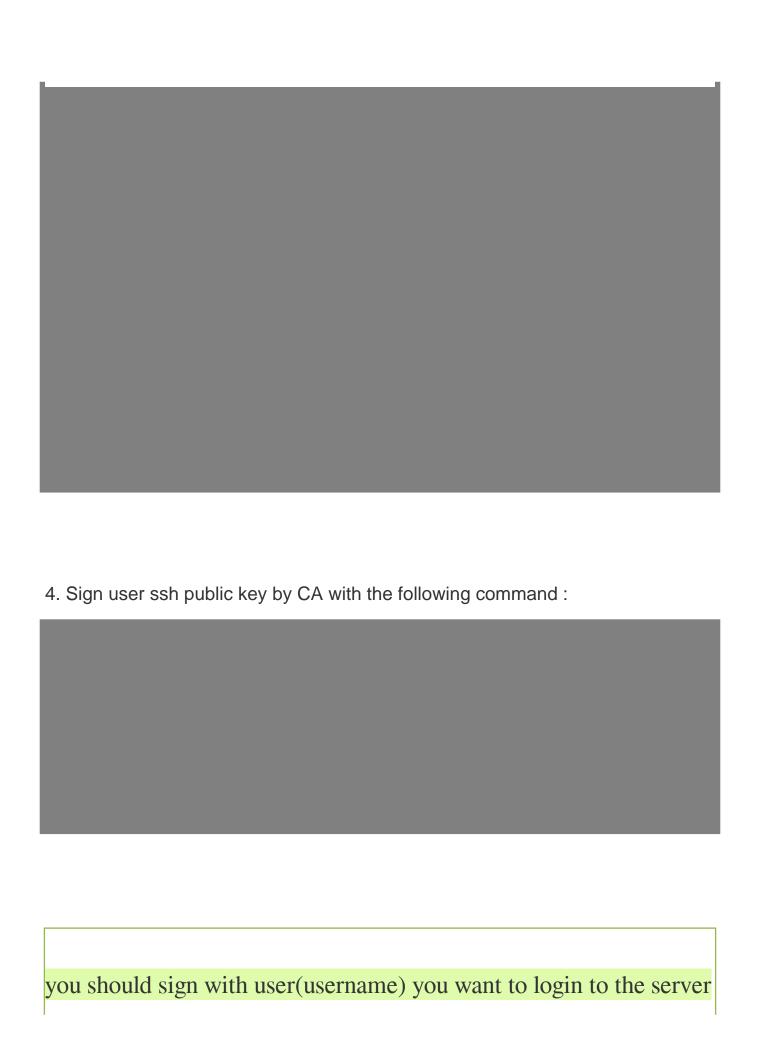
Support for certificate authentication of users and hosts using the new OpenSSH certificate format was introduced in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.5, in the openssh-5.3p1-94.el6 package. If required, to ensure the latest OpenSSH package is installed, enter the following command as root:

root@server:~#



Copy the keys to /etc/ssh/

cert_ca* /etc/ssh/
2. Add CA public key (cert_ca.pub) as Trusted Key in the ssh server machines
Restart SSH service
3. Generate SSH key for the user



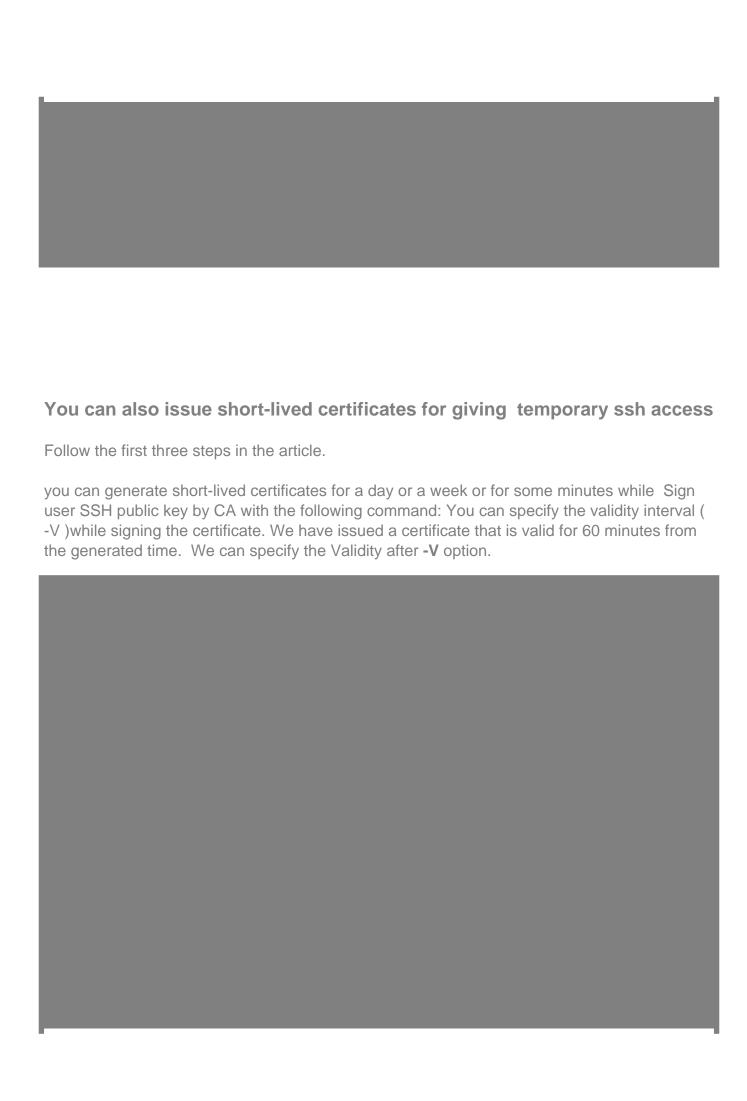
machine. For example, If you want to login as user "TED" to the server, You should sign the with the user "TED". Example: sshkeygen -s cert_ca -I user_ted -n ted -V +52w id_rsa.pub

Copy the ssh keys to the client machine .ssh directory

@client1

Once you copied the ssh keys to the client machine, the user will be able to login into the server with ssh certificate authentication without any password.

admin@client1







you should sign with the user(username) you want to log in to the server machine. For example, If you want to login as user "TED" to the server, You should sign the with the user "TED". Example: ssh-keygen -s cert_ca -I user_ted -n ted -V +60m id_rsa.pub

Copy the ssh keys to the client machine .ssh directory



Once you copied the ssh keys to the client machine, the user will be able to login into the server with ssh certificate authentication without any password till 60 minutes from the certificated generated time. The certificate will expire after 60 minutes, so the user will not be able to ssh to that server with that certificate after 60 minutes.



Online URL:

https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/configure-ssh-certificate-based-authentication-298.html