

How to perform ssh connection

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1 Purpose

This article describes how to perform remote connection using the **ssh**^[1] tool.

1.1 Perform ssh connection

On host PC, one can type:

If it is a first connection:

```
PC $> ssh root@10.48.1.172
The authenticity of host '10.48.1.172 (10.48.1.172)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is a0:a2:a3:09:b4:99:b3:90:6a:d0:35:05:6e:37:d0:6e.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.48.1.172' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@(none):~#
```

Otherwise:

```
PC $>ssh root@10.48.1.172
root@(none):~#
```

If the below error message is showing, it means that sshd is not running on the target:

```
PC $>ssh root@10.48.1.172
ssh: connect to host 10.48.1.172 port 22: Connection refused
```

On stm32mp1, one can type:

```
Board $>mkdir /var/run/sshd
Board $>/etc/init.d/sshd restart
```

In the console, the following log should appear:

```
Board $>mkdir /var/run/sshd
Board $>/etc/init.d/sshd restart
generating ssh RSA key...
generating ssh ECDSA key...
generating ssh DSA key...
generating ssh ED25519 key...
Restarting OpenBSD Secure Shell server: sshdno /usr/sbin/sshd found; none killed
```

2 References

1. [↑](#) [\[1\]](#) ifconfig

Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm