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SSH key for connecting to equipment

Connection to the equipment through the graphical interface is performed via SSH. Authorization can occur either by password or by using a key — the latter method is more secure. In this section, we will cover the key-based authorization process.



Connection must be made under a user with sudo privileges or as root (not recommended).
Add a sudo user on the equipment: [Sudo user](#).

sshd configuration

The configuration file is located at `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`. We recommend checking the `PubkeyAuthentication` property — if it is missing, commented out, or set to no, change the property value to yes.

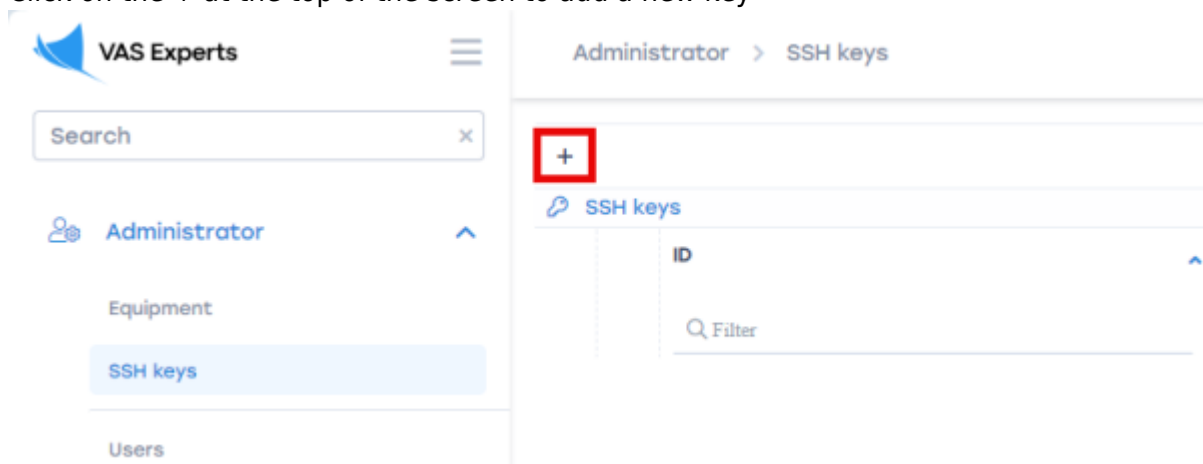


After any changes to the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file, the `sshd` service must be restarted with the command

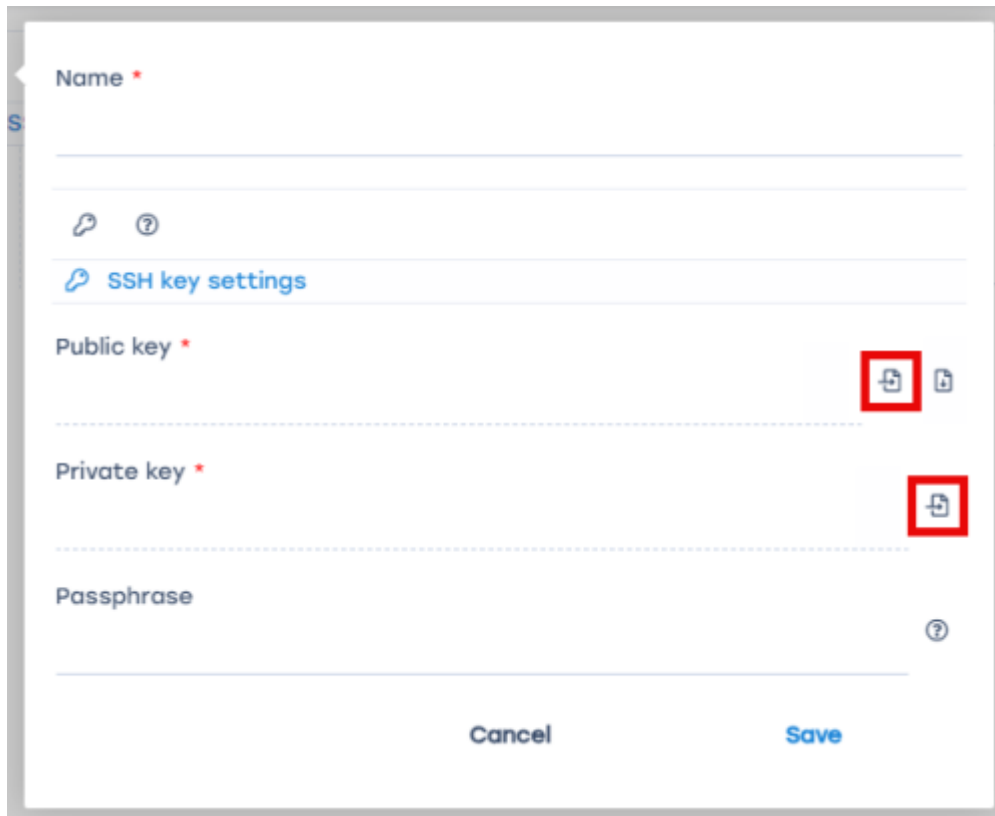
```
sudo systemctl restart sshd
```

Step 1. Creating a key

1. Navigate to the Administrator → SSH Keys section
2. Click on the + at the top of the screen to add a new key

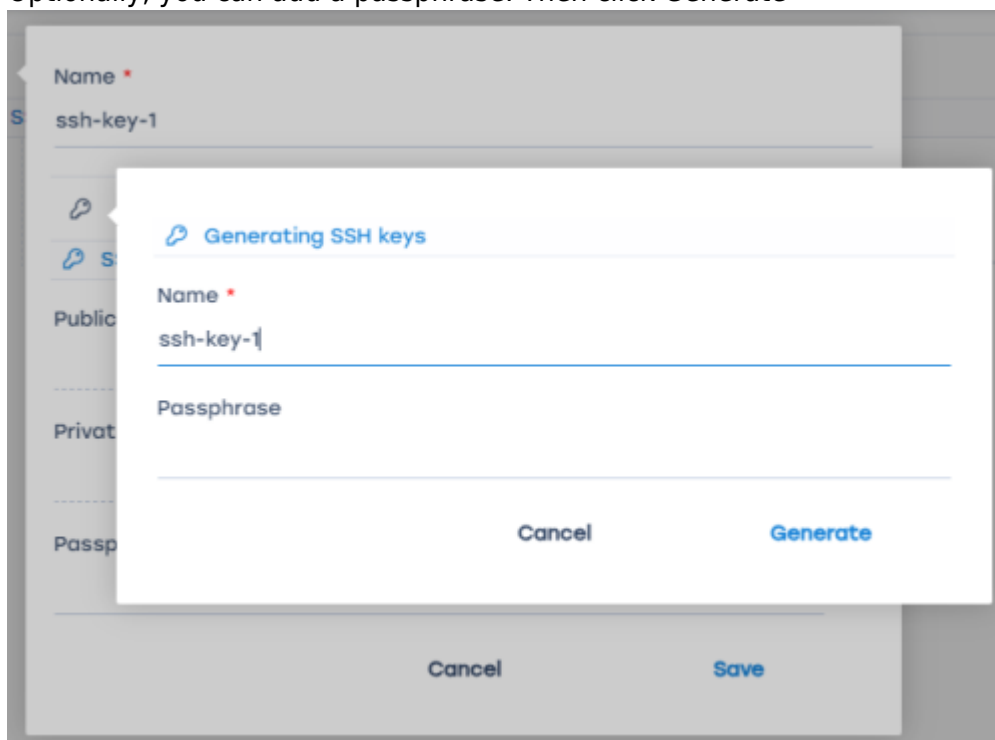


3. Enter the key name
4. Upload the public and private key files
 1. If you already have ready-made keys, you can upload them by clicking the appropriate buttons



The image shows a form titled "SSH key settings". It has a "Name" field with a red asterisk. Below it are two icons: a key and a question mark. There is a section for "Public key" with a red asterisk and a download icon (a square with a downward arrow) highlighted by a red box. Below that is a section for "Private key" with a red asterisk and a download icon (a square with a downward arrow) also highlighted by a red box. There is a "Passphrase" field with a question mark icon. At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

2. If the necessary ssh files are missing, they can be generated by clicking on the key icon. Optionally, you can add a passphrase. Then click Generate



The image shows a dialog box titled "Generating SSH keys". It has a "Name" field with a red asterisk, containing the text "ssh-key-1". Below it is a "Passphrase" field. At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Generate" buttons. The dialog is overlaid on a blurred background of the "SSH key settings" form.

After generating the ssh files, download the public key to add it to the server. If necessary, you can also download the private key — this is only possible at this stage.

Name *

ssh-key-1

SSH key settings

Public key *

ssh-key-1.pub

Private key *

ssh-key-1

Passphrase

Cancel Save

5. If the private key is encrypted, provide the passphrase set during key creation
If no passphrase was set, leave the field blank
6. Click Save

Step 2. Adding the ssh key to the equipment

1. Navigate to Administrator → Equipment
2. Open the equipment settings. The ssh key can be added to new or existing equipment.
 1. Create new equipment: click on the + at the top of the screen

VAS Experts

Administrator

Equipment

SSH keys

Users

Administrator > Equipment

+

Equipment

ID	Name	Ty
18		
25		

2. Edit existing equipment: click the edit icon to the left of the equipment

+			
Equipment			
		ID	Name
		Q Filter	Q Filter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		18	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		25	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		45	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		50	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		52	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		54	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		55	

- When creating new equipment, fill in all fields with the necessary information. More details in the [Equipment management](#) section.
- Select the Key-based authorization type

Hardware settings

Name *

equip-1

Hardware type

FastDPI server

Host *

192.168.1.184

Port *

22

Login *

root

Auth type

By key

SSH key

Sudo user

☒

Synchronization settings

Enable logs sync

☒

Enable CGNAT sync

☒

Enable subscribers sync

☒

Enable subscribers auth status sync

☐

IPFIX settings

Id on IPFIX collector

0

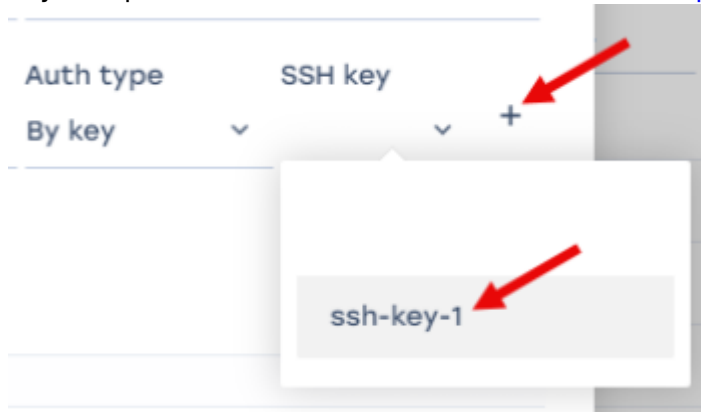
Cancel

Save

By password

By key

5. In the SSH Key field, select the previously created key. Or by clicking on the + create a new SSH key, the process is identical to that described in [Step 1. Creating a key](#) (starting from point 4)



6. Click Save

Step 3. Adding the ssh key to the server

1. Under the root user, navigate to the /root/ folder
Under a regular user, navigate to the /home/<username>/ folder
2. Go to the hidden directory /.ssh/
3. Open the authorized_keys file
4. Add the **public** key content to the file

After completing these steps, check the connection by clicking on the Hardware State button in the Administrator → Equipment section.

If all properties are in the “Ok” state, the connection was successful.

Hardware state

Property	State	
Ssh connection	<div><div></div>Ok</div>	<div></div>
Scp command	<div><div></div>Ok</div>	<div></div>
File sending	<div><div></div>Ok</div>	<div></div>
Internet connection	<div><div></div>Ok</div>	<div></div>

Close