



# SSH - Bad Habits and Their Solutions

- **mag. Sergej Rožman**; Abakus plus d.o.o.
- The latest version of this document is available at:  
<http://www.abakus.si/>





# ЦУВЕРЦRIME





# SSH - Bad habits and their solutions

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**Make IT**

**2025**



# Abakus plus d.o.o.

## History

- since 1992, ~20 employees

## Applications:

- ARBITER – the ultimate tool in audit trailing
- APPM – Abakus Plus Performance Monitoring Tool
- DejaVu - High Performance Architecture for Virtual Databases

## Services:

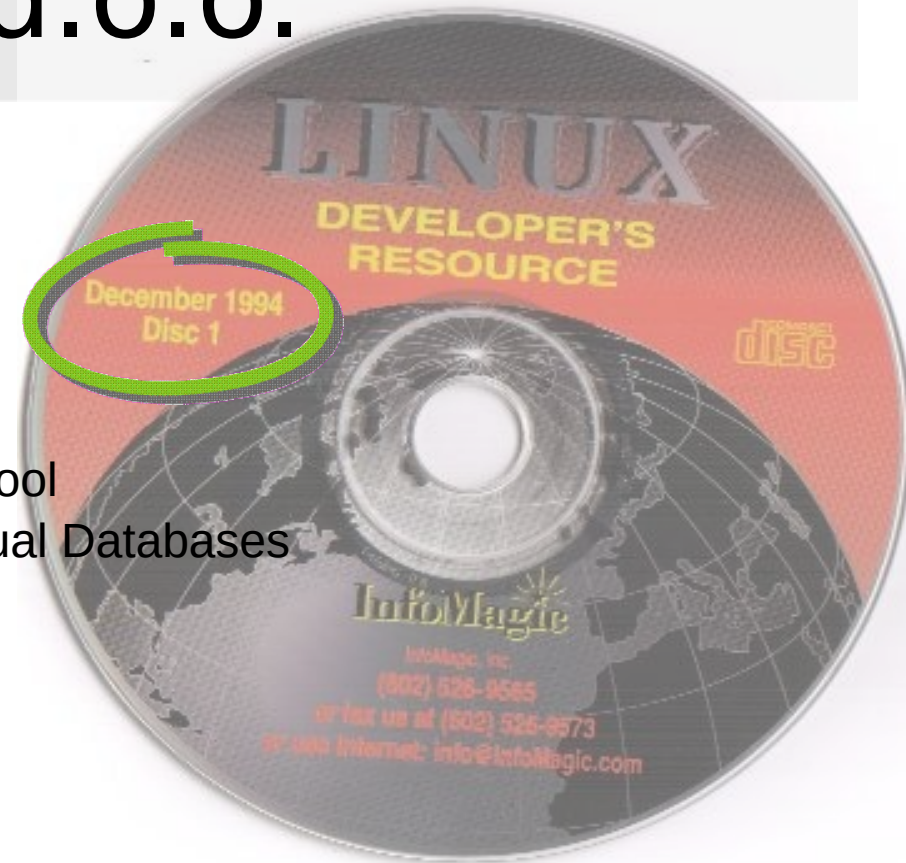
- DBA, OS administration , programming (Oracle)

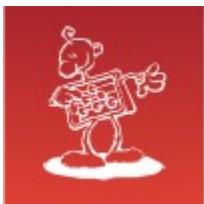
## Infrastructure:

- servers, SAN storage, UPS, firewalls, backup servers, virtualization

## Skills & Experience:

- from 1995 GNU/Linux (**~30 years of experience !**)
- Oracle on GNU/Linux: since RDBMS 7.1.5 & Forms 3.0 (**before Oracle !**)
- **~35 years of experience with High-Availability !**





# Customers

Gorenjska Banka

GENERALI  
Zavarovalnica

Ljubljana Airport

Iskra

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO

NOVA  
BANKA



MILENIJUM<sup>®</sup>  
OSIGURANJE

DRINA  
OSIGURANJE

MM  
KARTON



KONTROLA  
ZRAČNEGA  
PROMETA  
SLOVENIJE

Hitra



Mestna občina  
Ljubljana

skbbanka  
otp group

PH



triglav

GOODYEAR

TRELLEBORG



UNIVERZITETNA PSIHIATRIČNA  
KLINIKA LJUBLJANA  
University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana

BANKA  
SLOVENIJE

Blubit



SAVA  
INFOND



PRVA

ELES



Фонд  
здравственог осигурања  
Републике Српске

NLB Vita  
Življenjska zavarovalnica

G96



EKDIS

CENTROSINERGIJA

SAVA  
HOTELS & RESORTS

terme čatež

NLB Skladi



Mercator

MAGNETIK

MERKUR

SPL d.d.



ZAVOD ZA  
ŠPORT RS  
PLANICA

editel

NFOTRANS

LASERLINE



PRONET  
CHOOSE THE FUTURE

hit alpinea  
Kranjska Gora

ORACLE

ROS d.o.o.

sij acroni

ANDRITZ

jata emona  
LJUBLJANA

ADRIA ANKARAN  
HOTEL & RESORT



# What do we want to achieve?

## **We manage 1000+ Physical and Virtual Servers Across Multiple Client Environments**

- Security hardening at scale
- Efficient user lifecycle management *(the server must be self-sufficient)*
- Audit trail and session logging *(optional but desirable)*





# SSH – Secure Shell

## **The ubiquitous de facto standard**

- Traditionally included on Linux (Unix) systems

### Windows

- SSH client included since Windows 10 version 1803 and Windows Server 2019
- SSH server as an Optional feature
- Mostly included in embedded systems (routers, switches, firewalls, NAS, SAN, ...)





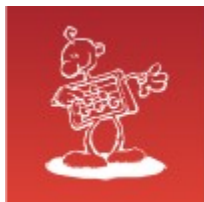
# Password Authentication

## Problems:

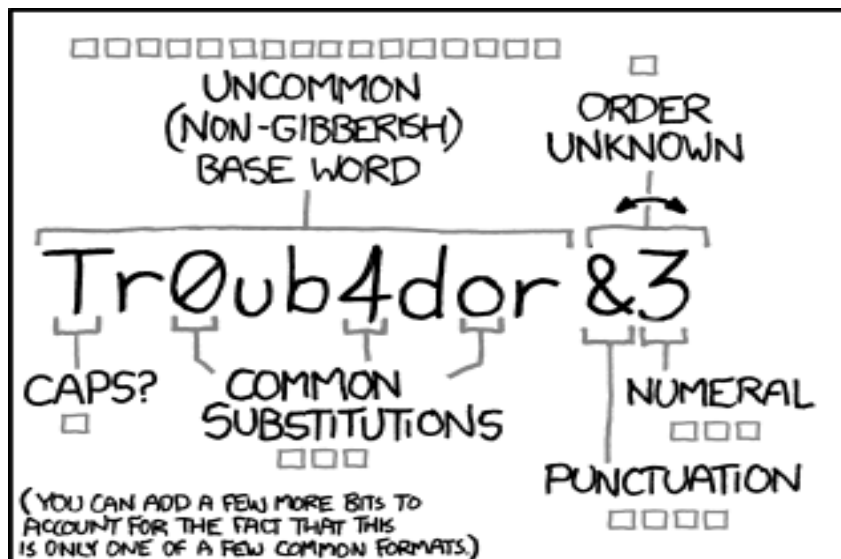
- Weaker security
  - Brute force attack
  - Password transfers over the line *(although encrypted)*
  - Reusing/sharing passwords
- No MFA
- Difficult to enforce policies
- Less automation friendly *(scripts)*
- No user management







# Password Threats



~ 28 BITS OF ENTROPY

$2^{28} = 3 \text{ DAYS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

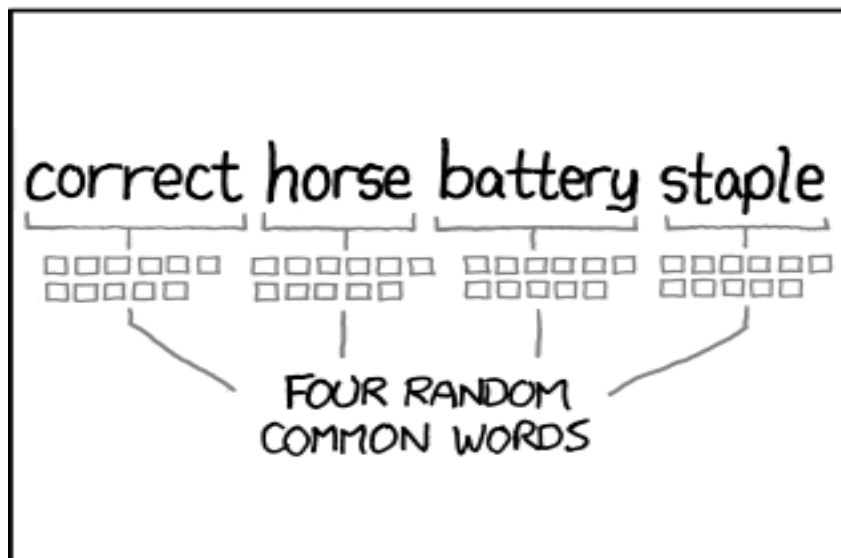
(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)

DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **EASY**

WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE 0s WAS A ZERO?

AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...

DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: **HARD**



~ 44 BITS OF ENTROPY

$2^{44} = 550 \text{ YEARS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **HARD**

THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.

CORRECT!

DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT

THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.



# SSH Public-key Authentication

## Pros:

- Simplicity
- Familiarity
- **Private key never leaves the client**

## Cons:

- Difficult to enforce policies
- No user management
- No MFA





# SSH Public Keys

- Generating a user keypair

```
ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "user@example"
```

- Produces two files:

```
# private key  
~/.ssh/id_ed25519  
  
# public key  
~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

- Appending the public key to the remote site into the users's authorized\_keys

```
cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```



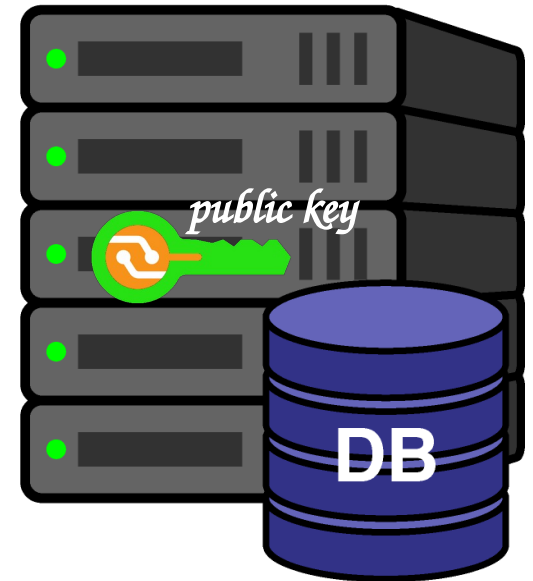


# SSH Public-key User Authentication

**client**



**server**



initiate SSH connection

send some challenge

ssh-agent signs the challenge

server verifies the signature

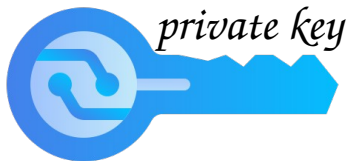
if the signature is valid, the client is authenticated





# Digital Certificate

- CA guarantees the authenticity of the public key.
- Contains attributes





# X.509 vs SSH Certificate





# SSH Certificate Config

- Enter the CA public key

```
/etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/ssh_user_ca_key.pub:
```

```
ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBNwHkLXc  
QJATh0bgJlYSEhkQ1jtU0MaTs7gnwMAMnxYGznaDt5F/YKzScWvZ/UgjhD4HCSFo+tVFBhek7QoA2I4=
```

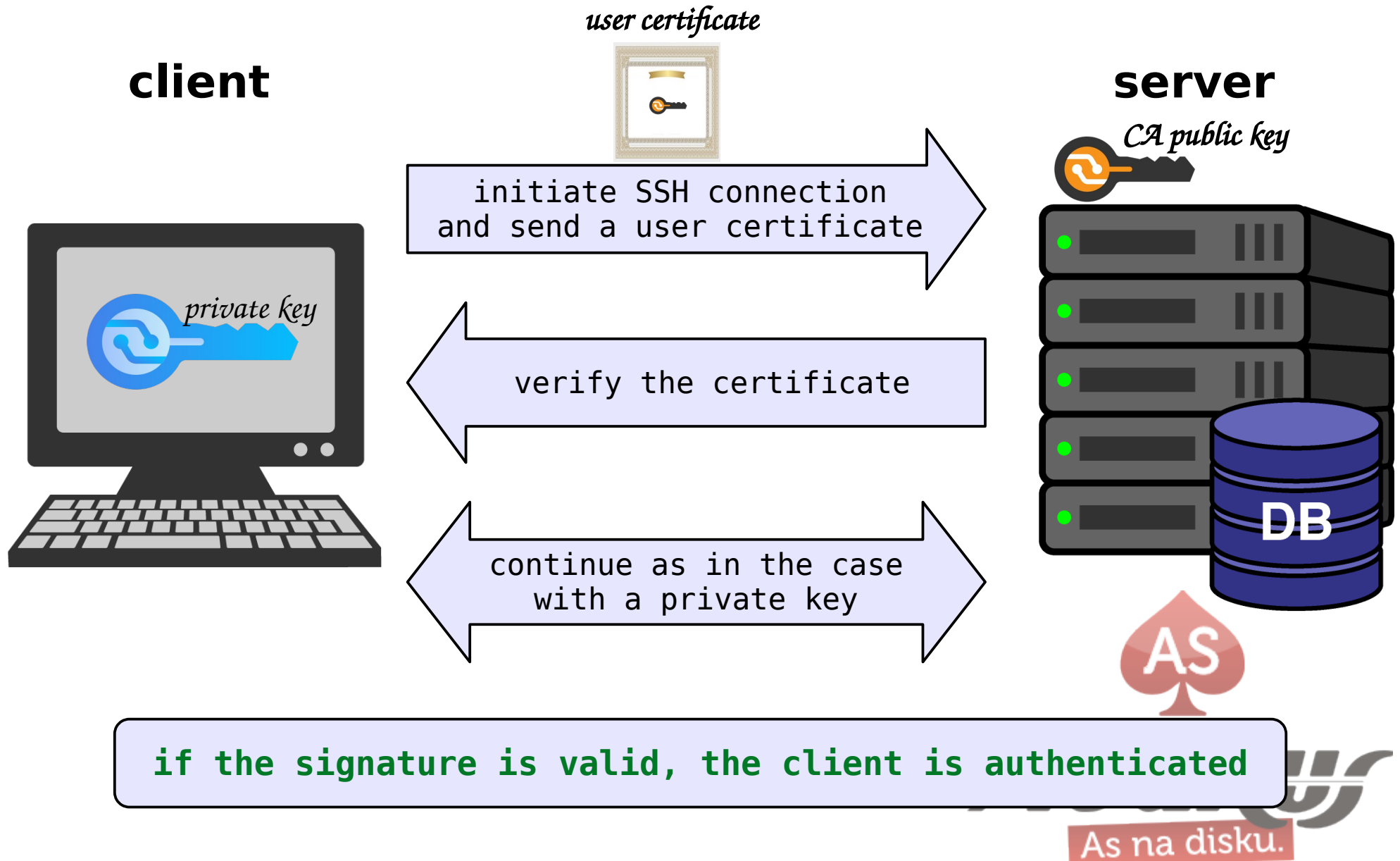
- into the sshd configuration

```
/etc/ssh/sshd_config:
```

```
# This is the CA's public key for authenticating user certificates:  
TrustedUserCAKeys /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/ssh_user_ca_key.pub
```



# SSH User Certificate Authentication Sequence







# SSH Certificates Using SSH Tools

- Generate CA keypair

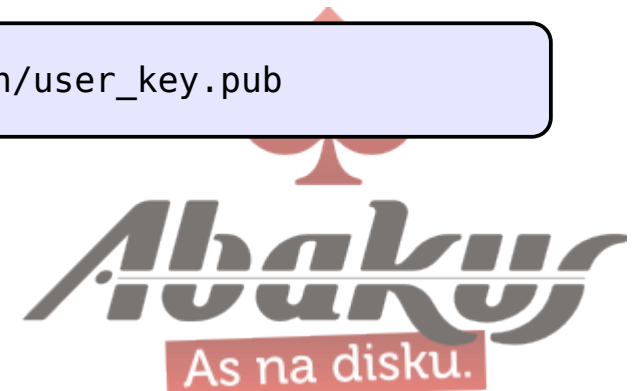
```
ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/ssh_ca -t rsa -b 4096 -C "SSH CA"
```

- Generate a user keypair

```
ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/user_key -t ed25519 -C "user@example"
```

- Sign the user's public key with the CA

```
ssh-keygen -s ~/.ssh/ssh_ca -I ID -n username -V +52w ~/.ssh/user_key.pub
```





# SSH Certificate

- Inspect the user certificate

```
ssh-keygen -L -f ~/.ssh/user_key-cert.pub
/root/.ssh/test/user_key-cert.pub:
  Type: ssh-ed25519-cert-v01@openssh.com user certificate
  Public key: ED25519-CERT SHA256:K16ar6fqhPvxjdxsQaXSk49JKN4+4sgbUZ/DILkzHBg
  Signing CA: RSA SHA256:fMazeIL5G3La8vRy///Hz7zMj+Zmyhhv7VPwzSYt0Gk
    (using rsa-sha2-512)
  Key ID: "ID"
  Serial: 0
  Valid: from 2025-05-08T14:53:00 to 2026-05-07T14:54:22
  Principals:
    janez
  Critical Options: (none)
  Extensions:
    permit-X11-forwarding
    permit-agent-forwarding
    permit-port-forwarding
    permit-pty
    permit-user-rc
```



# Introducing Smallstep

**<https://smallstep.com/product/ssh/>**

- Open-source CA (SSH and X.509 certificates)

## **Server - step-ca**

- On-premises or
- CA as a service from the cloud

## **Client - step-cli**

- Linux
- Windows
- MacOS





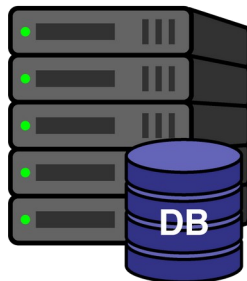
# SSH log in

**client**



1. cert

**server**



2. SSH

*authenticators*



*provisioners*

OIDC

X5C

JWK

...

**step-ca**

**ibakus**  
As na disku.





# SSH Certificates Using step-cli

- Generate a user keypair and certificate

```
step ssh certificate ID ~/.ssh/user_key
```

- Generate a private key, certificate and add them to the ssh-agent

```
step ssh login username@host.si
```

- Automatic integration into the SSH client

```
~/.ssh/config:
```

```
Match exec "step ssh check-host %h"
```

```
    User $USER
```

```
    ProxyCommand step ssh proxycommand %r %h %p --provisioner "Google"
```



# SSH Certificate

- Inspect the user certificate using »step ssh inspect«

```
step ssh inspect ~/.ssh/user_key-cert.pub
/root/.ssh/test/user_key-cert.pub:
  Type: ecdsa-sha2-nistp256-cert-v01@openssh.com user certificate
  Public key: ECDSA-CERT SHA256:wEKh31hlxfhlJIhzVsLmdWVXJTtnvtAonRiJ/veCUmI
  Signing CA: ECDSA SHA256:urGP2m5XN080Qu1z1a8G2TwkYFUekhcJUi5ZoSKhBpM
    (using ecdsa-sha2-nistp256)
  Key ID: "sergej@abakus.si"
  Serial: 1005835596821517067
  Valid: from 2025-05-26T13:50:58 to 2025-05-26T21:50:58
  Principals:
    sergej
    sergej@abakus.si
  Critical Options: (none)
  Extensions:
    permit-X11-forwarding
    permit-agent-forwarding
    permit-port-forwarding
    permit-pty
    permit-user-rc
```



# Certificate vs Public Key Authentication

## Pros:

- Simplicity ?
- Familiarity X
- **Private key never leaves the client** ✓



## Cons:

- Difficult to enforce policies X
- No user management ?
- No MFA X





# User Management

## First idea

- A user who has never been seen before but **has a valid certificate** wants to log in.



```
/etc/ssh/sshd_config:
```

```
# Script to be executed upon certificate authentication  
AuthorizedPrincipalsCommand <script.name>
```





# Access Denied

## Authorisation denied for non-existent user

- The server does not run  
AuthorizedPrincipalsCommand  
if a user does not exist





# Creating a User Account

## First access to the system in two steps

- Log in to a proxy account using the user certificate to create a user account
- Log in to a user account





# Improvements?

## Ideas

- Patch ssh-server
  - Contribute to the improvement to the community
  - Asking ssh authors for improvement
- Something else



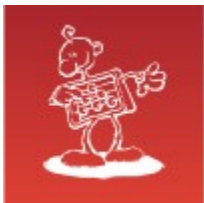


# For the end – work in progress

## Audit Trail – **sshlog.com**

- Monitor SSH access to servers and detect suspicious activity
- Send real-time alerts to the system administrator for immediate action
- Record SSH session activity logs for improved security and audit compliance





# SSH – Bad Habits and Their Solutions

## Thank You

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