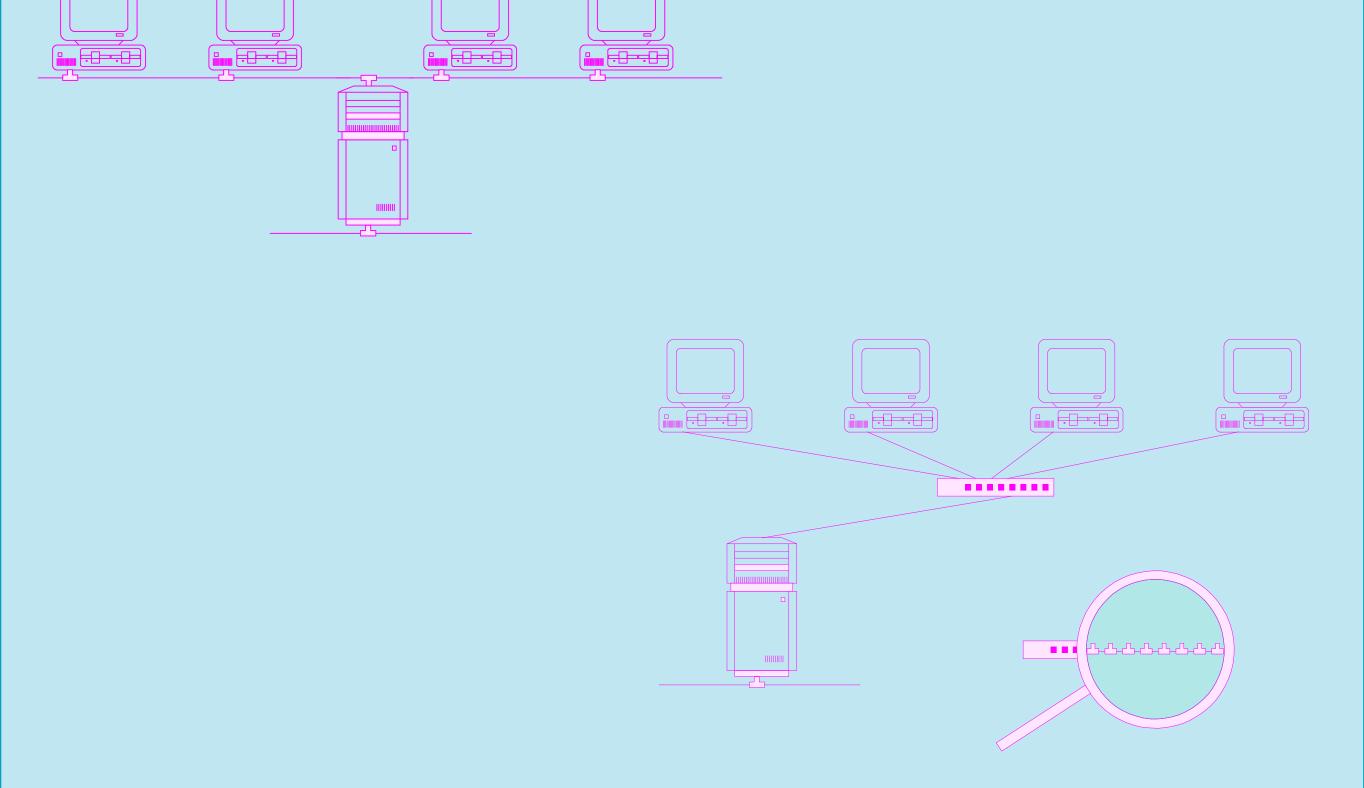
Connectivity between computers with different OS'es

... is it all about security, and why?

- 1. Some "frightening" background, which is well-known to everybody, but worth repeating three times a day...
- 2. Inter-computer communications from the user's viewpoint:
 - remote command execution exchange of terminal output;
 - "client-server tasks" exchange of specially formated information;
 - file transfers exchange of arbitrary files.
- 3. ssh what it provides and how is it configured?
- 4. ssh-tunneling and how can it help us in remote X-client execution.
- 5. "Client-server tasks" should we use ssh-tunneling and how, if we would?
- 6. File transfers
 - pecularities of ssh-tunneling with FTP;
 - netbios and samba is there netbios-over-ssl?
- 7. The wireless "nightmare" could we releave it using ssh?

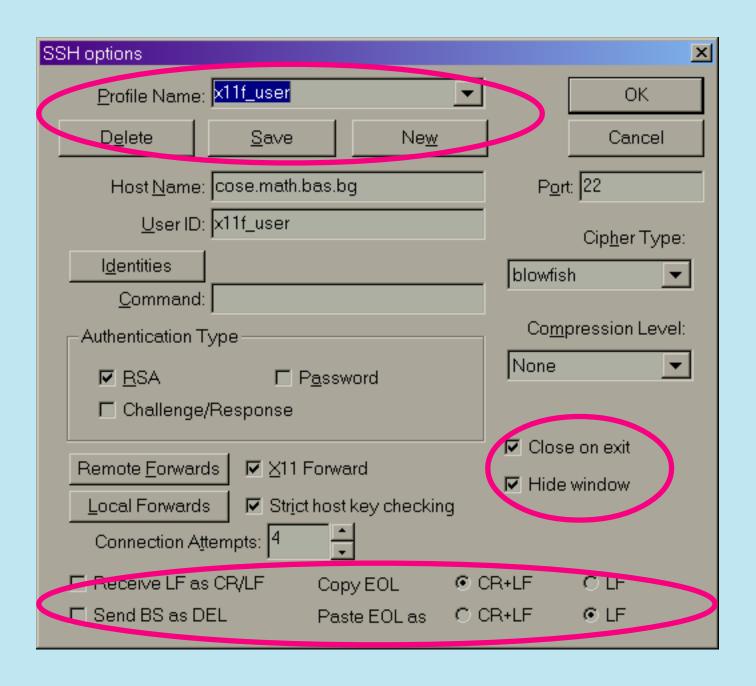


ssh (sshd server / ssh client pair) – what it provides?

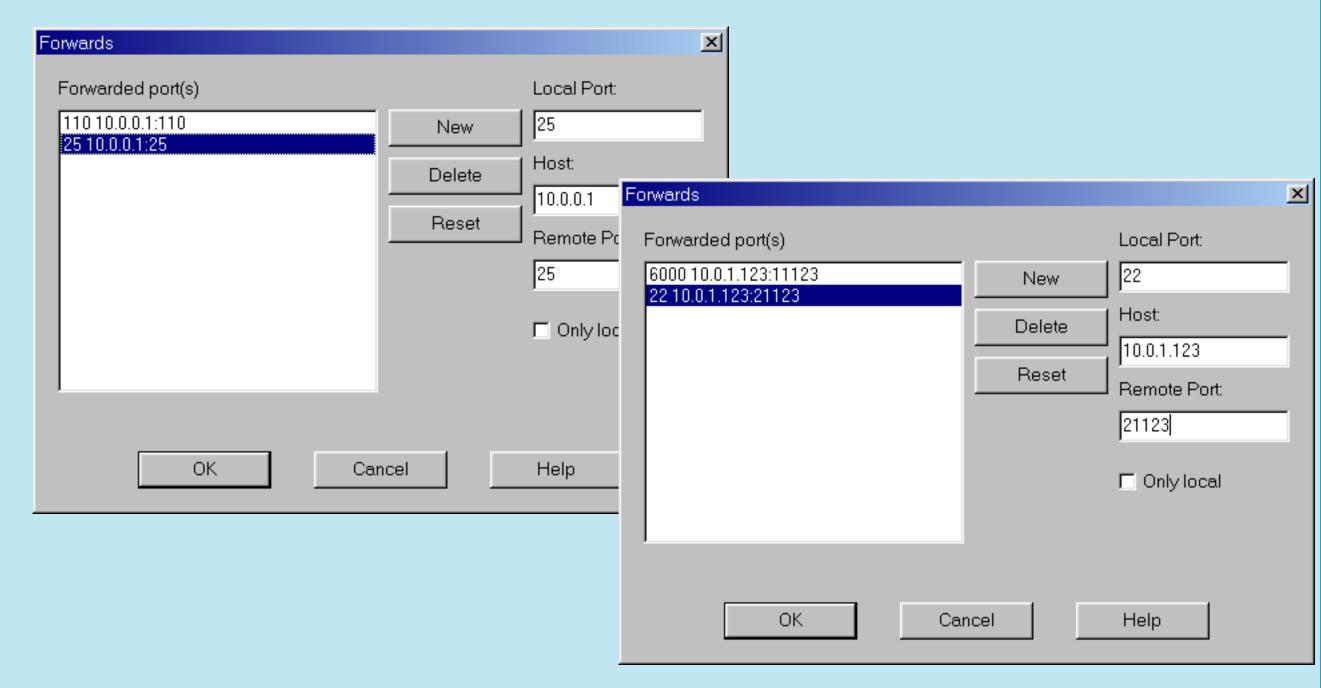
	ssh1	ssh2
server host identification by means of asymmetric encryption algorithm (private/public key pair)	+	+
negotiation of the session encryption algorithm and the sym- metric session key	+	+
session integrity verification (hashing, keep-alives over the encrypted channel)	_	+
user authentication on the server host (host-based, public key, TIS challenge/response, password)	+	+
port forwarding (local, remote, X11 session)	+	+
interactive or non-interactive command execution on the server host	+	+
auxiliary subsystems (key generator, authentication agent, file transfer subsystem)	+	+

ssh clients and client-side configuration

- ssh1-only clients: C. Igaly ssh16/ssh32; teraterm/ttssh
- ssh1/ssh2 clients: Putty; mindterm (Java-based); OpenSSH (command line only)



ssh local and remote port-forwarding



OpenSSH ssh-client and port-forwarding configuration

- ssh -L 110:10.0.0.1:110 -L 25:10.0.0.1:25 user@10.0.0.1
- ssh -R 11123:10.0.1.123:6000 -R 21123:10.0.1.123:22 user@10.0.0.1

ssh daemons and server-side configuration

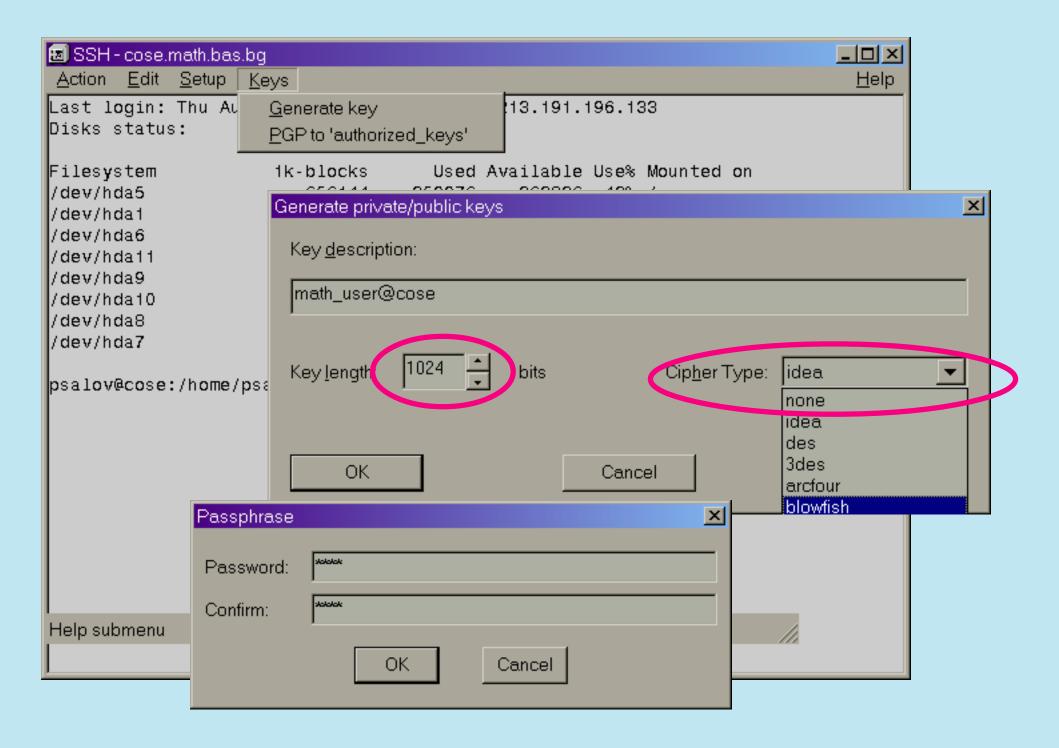
OpenSSH (UNIX and Win NT/2000/XP only)

sshd.conf and some useful settings there

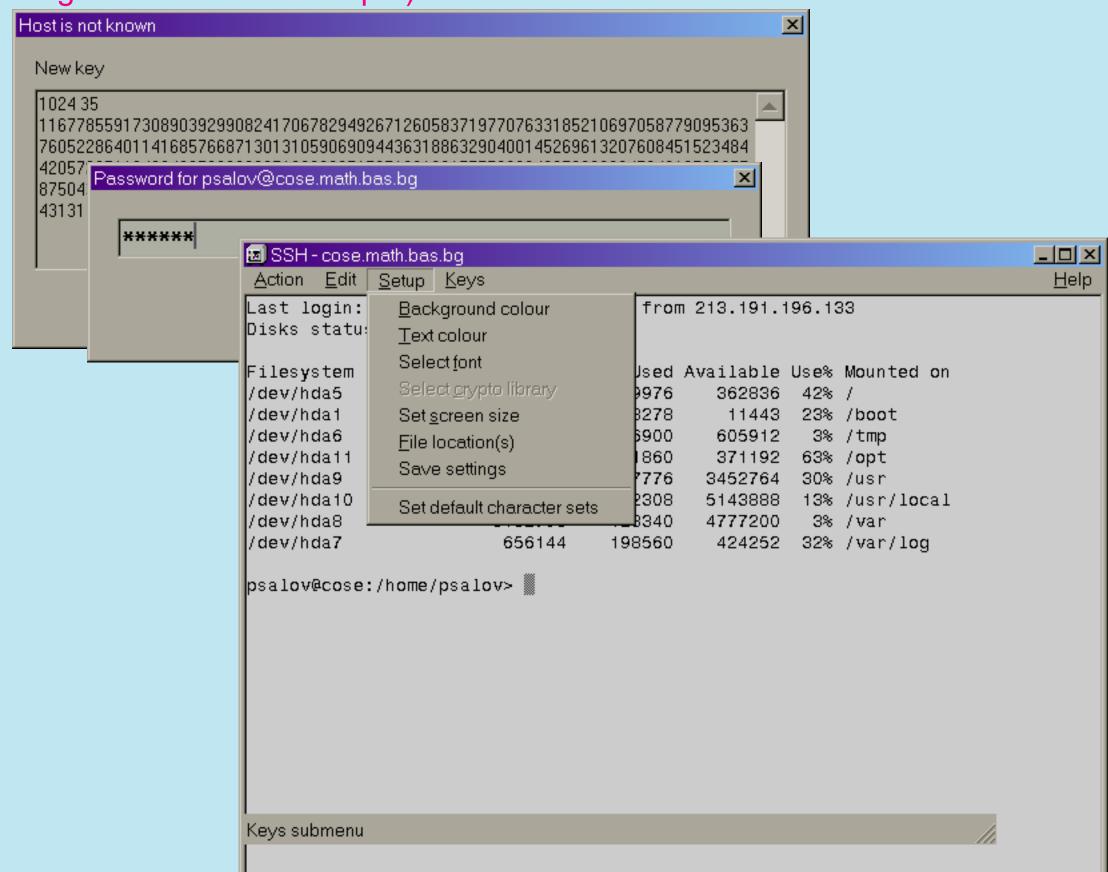
Port 22

```
Port 8022
  # PasswordAuthentication yes
  # PermitEmptyPasswords no
    X11Forwarding yes
  # AllowTcpForwarding yes
    GatewayPorts yes
  # X11DisplayOffset 10
  # X11UseLocalhost yes
  # KeepAlive yes
    ClientAliveInterval 15
    ClientAliveCountMax 3
     . . . . . . .
authorized keys(2) format and per-user (per-key) customization of sshd
   [ options ] { public key components } { comment }
  access-control options: from="pattern-list" permitopen="host:port"
  feature-limiting options: no-port-forwarding no-x11-forwarding no-agent-forwarding no-pty
  forced-command options: command="command" environment="NAME=value"
```

ssh key generation:



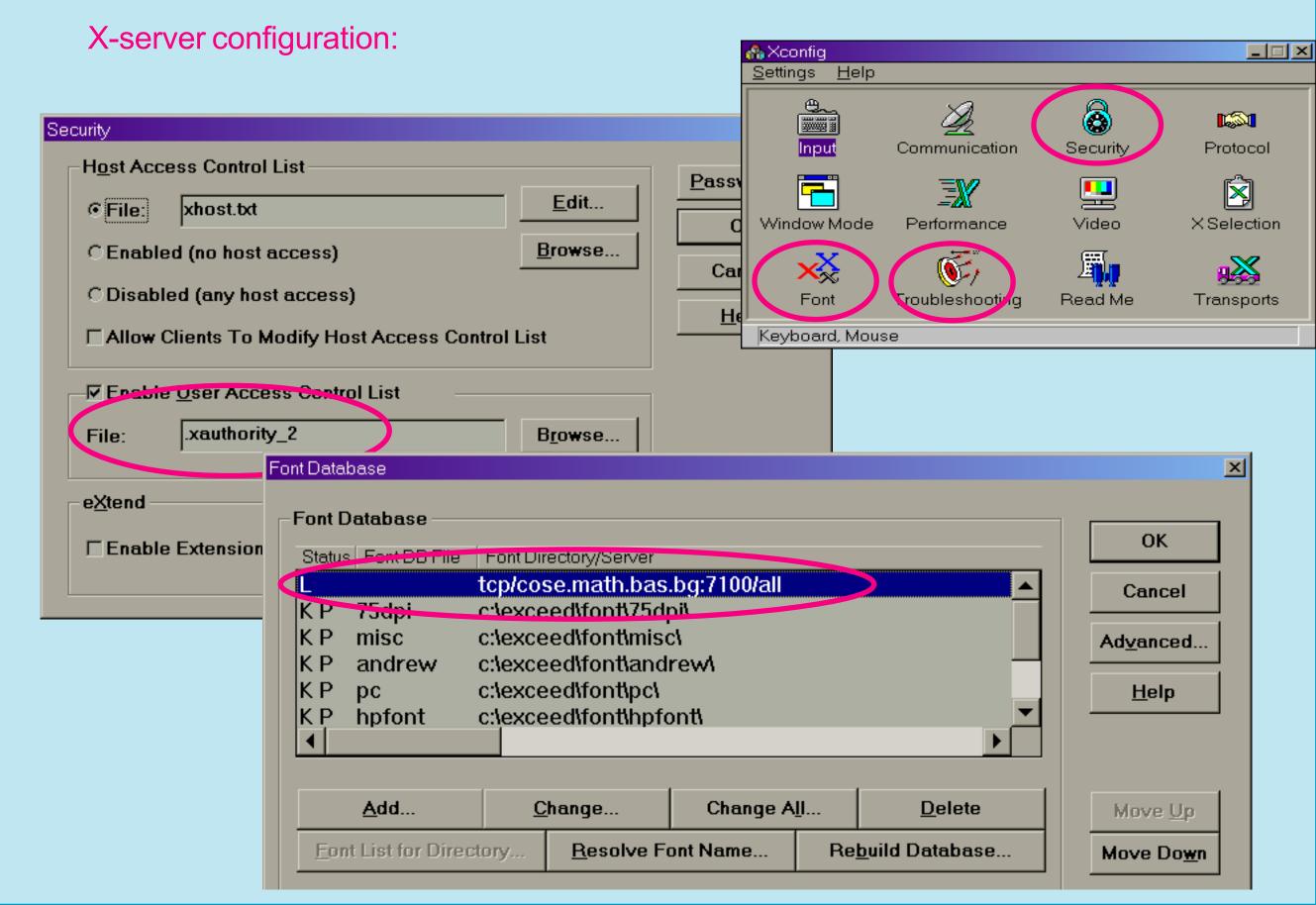
establishing an ssh connection and executing commands on the remote host (receiving character-based output):



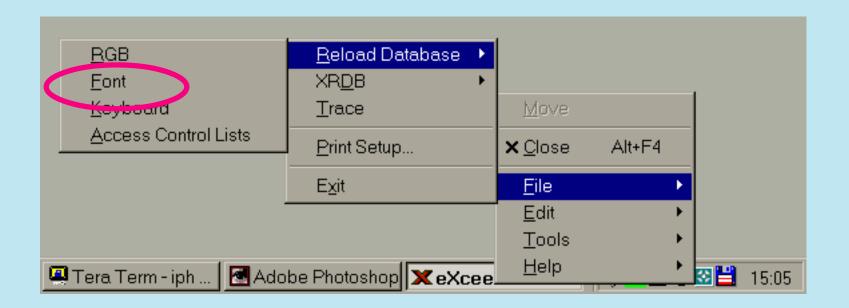
Programs with graphics output or GUI

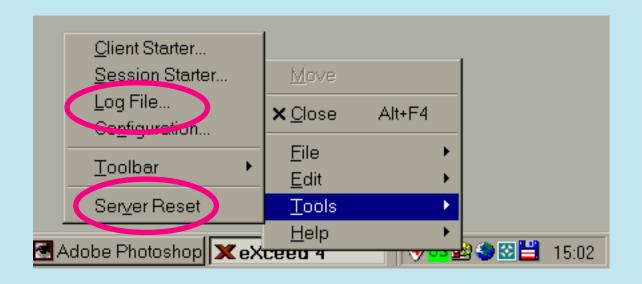
- UNIX graphical X-terminal;
- X-server, X-font server and X-clients;
- where does X-server reside?
- displays and how to connect to them?
- X-server access control (host-based via xhost and user-based via xauth);
- VNC servers / clients (Virtual Network Computing) as an extension of the idea of X-terminal.

X-servers for Windows: is there anything free except for OpenVNC?



X-server runtime reconfiguration and troubleshouting:

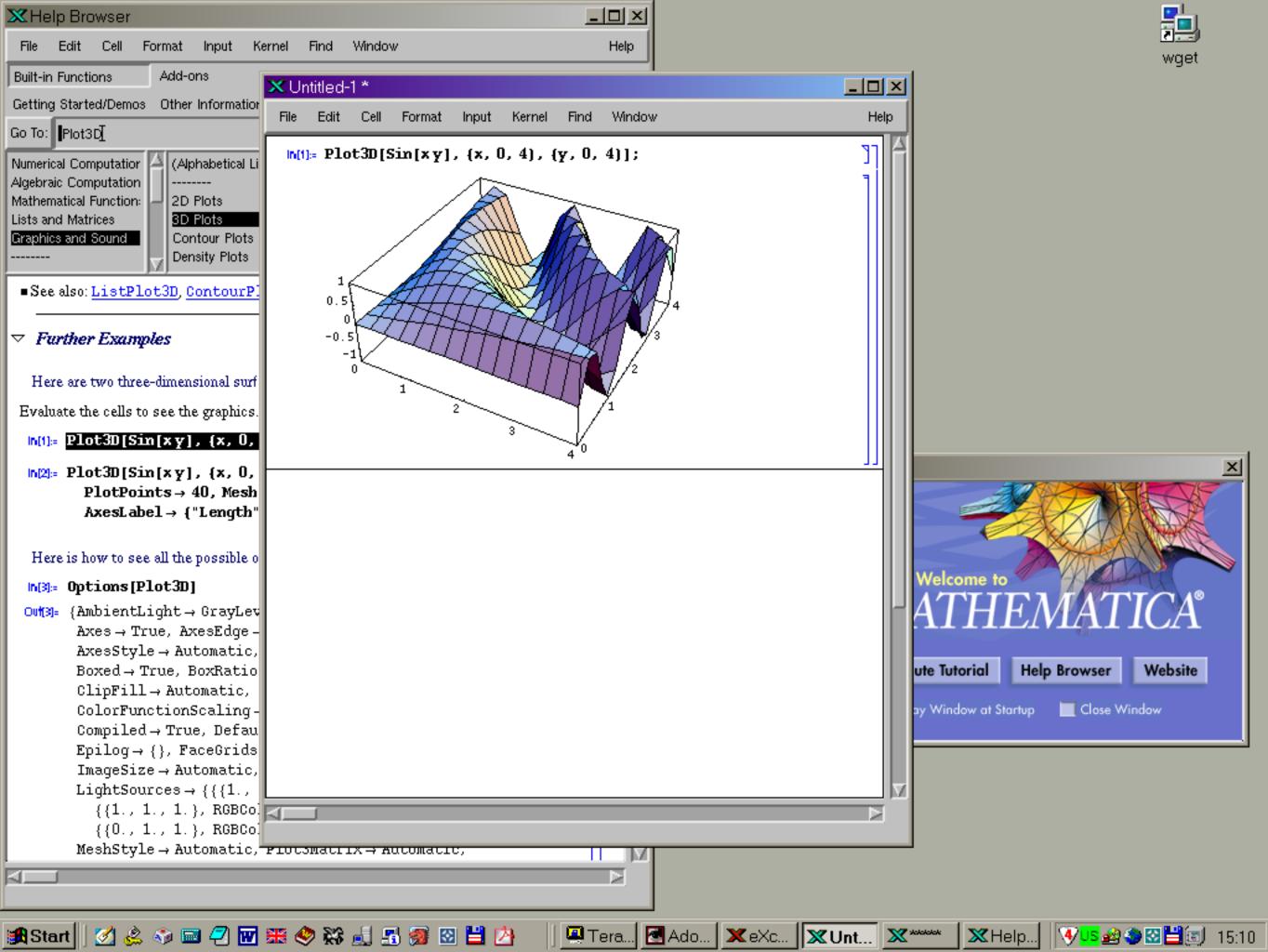




establishing an X-connection with the assistance of ssh in cases of:

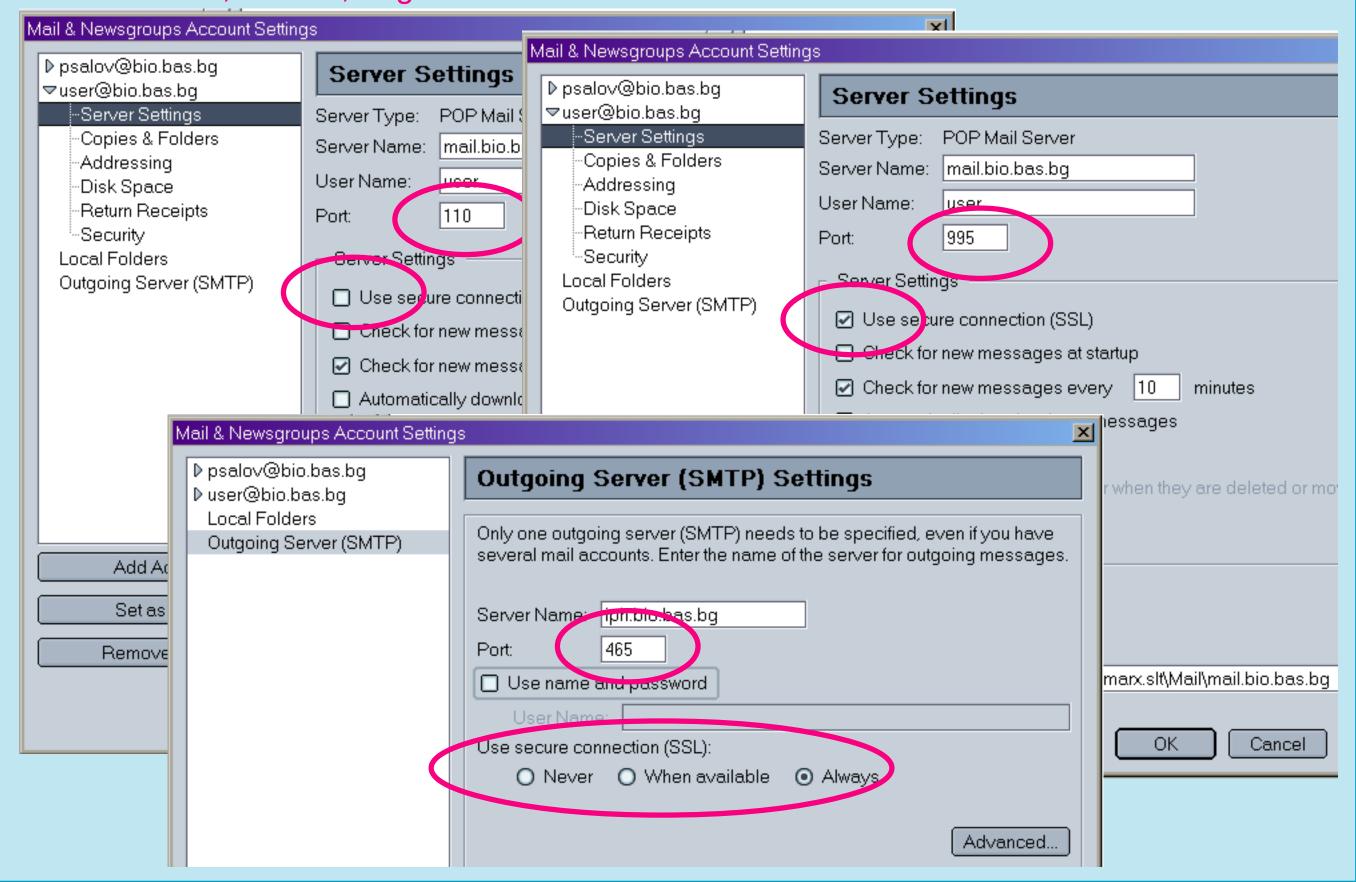
- 1. application server (host where X-clients are executed) is running sshd without X11-forwarding, X-server host has a real IP;
- 2. application server is running sshd without X11-forwarding, X-server host is positioned behind a NAT-firewall.
- 3. application server is running sshd with X11-forwarding allowed;

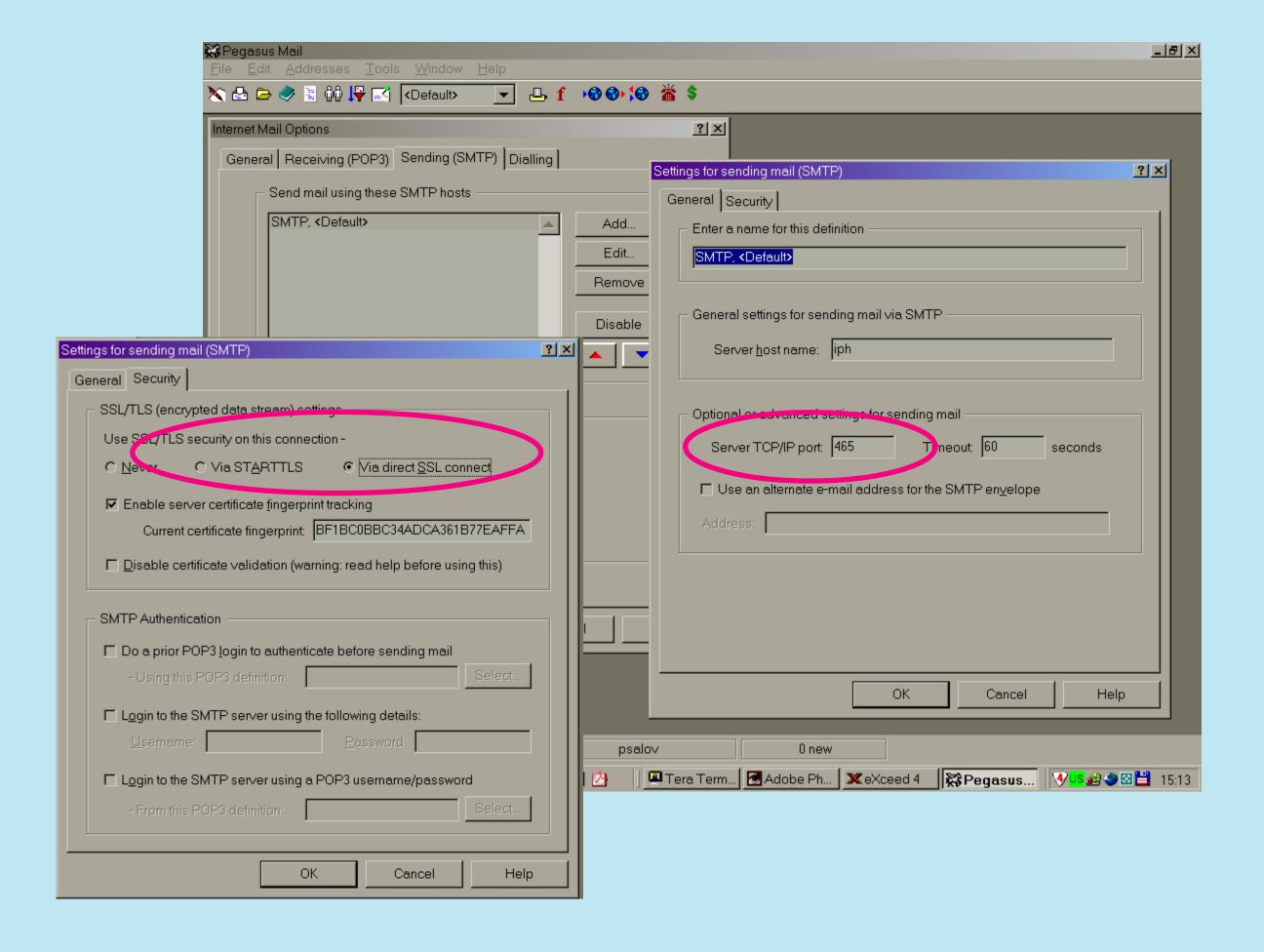
#	Security settings of the X-server	ssh connection to	type of forwarding used	additional requirements
1	user-based (MIT-cookie)	application server	none	firewall should allow transit of X-traffic
2	user-based (MIT-cookie)	<u>firewall</u> <u>host</u>	remote	firewall should accept inbound X-traffic and allow gateway ports
3	host-based (only localhost allowed)	application server	X-11	none



- "Client-server" tasks exchange of specially formated information (files). Should we use ssh-tunneling or the alternatives?
 - pop3 (post office protocol), smtp (simple mail transfer protocol), imap (internet mail access protocol) as examples;
 - SSL (secure socket layer) and pop3s, smtps, imaps;
 - TLS (transport layer security); pop3 (post office protocol), smtp (simple mail transfer protocol), imap (internet mail access protocol) as examples;
 - certificates vs. public keys (is it really "vs."?) and some common problems;
 - ssh local port forwarding and configuration of the clients.
 - server-side configuration; stunnel SSL "wrapper" for no-SSL servers.

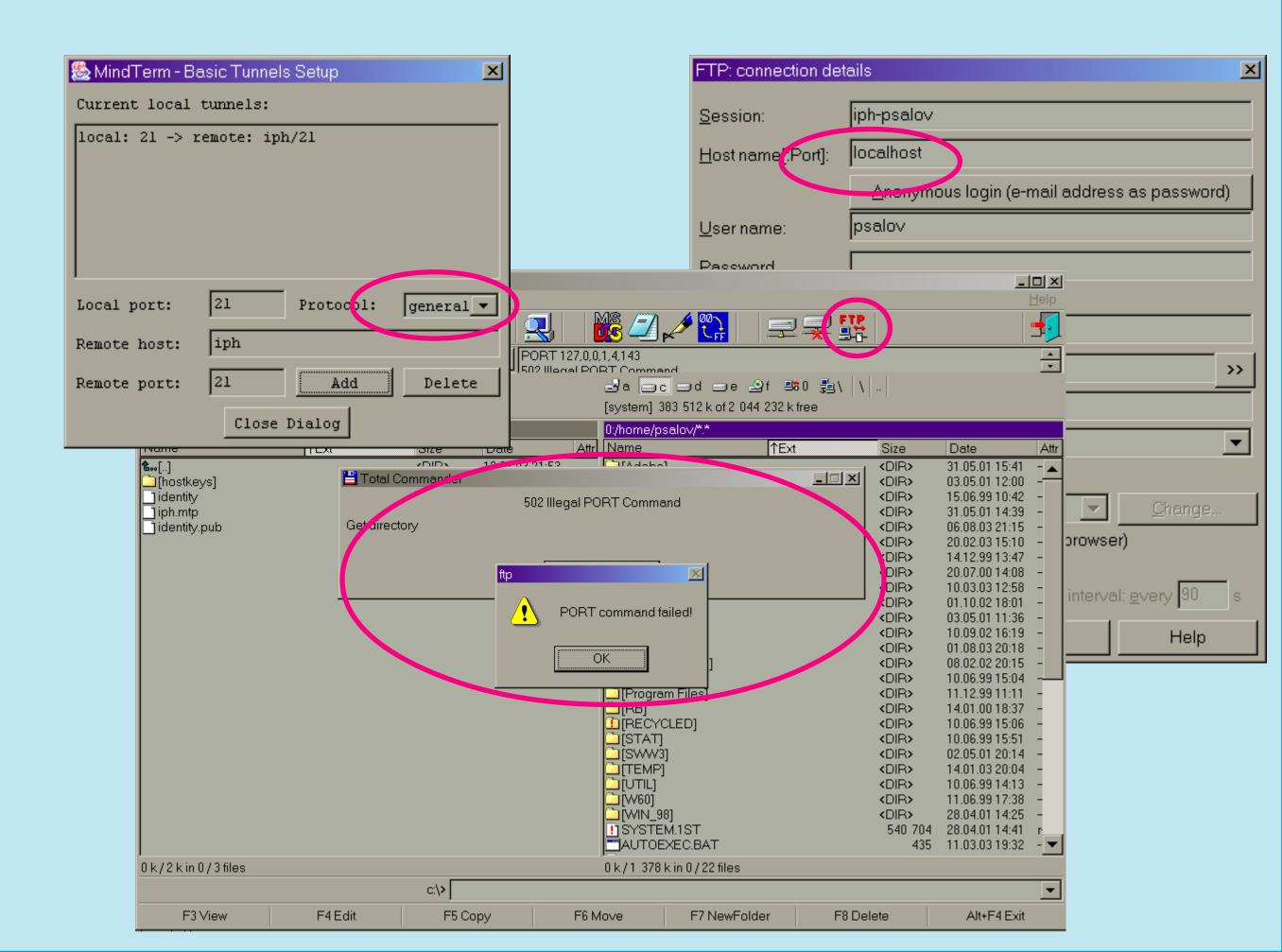
SSL (TLS)-enabled pop3, smtp , imap clients: Outlook Express, Netscape mail, Mozilla mail, Eudora, Pegassus mail ...

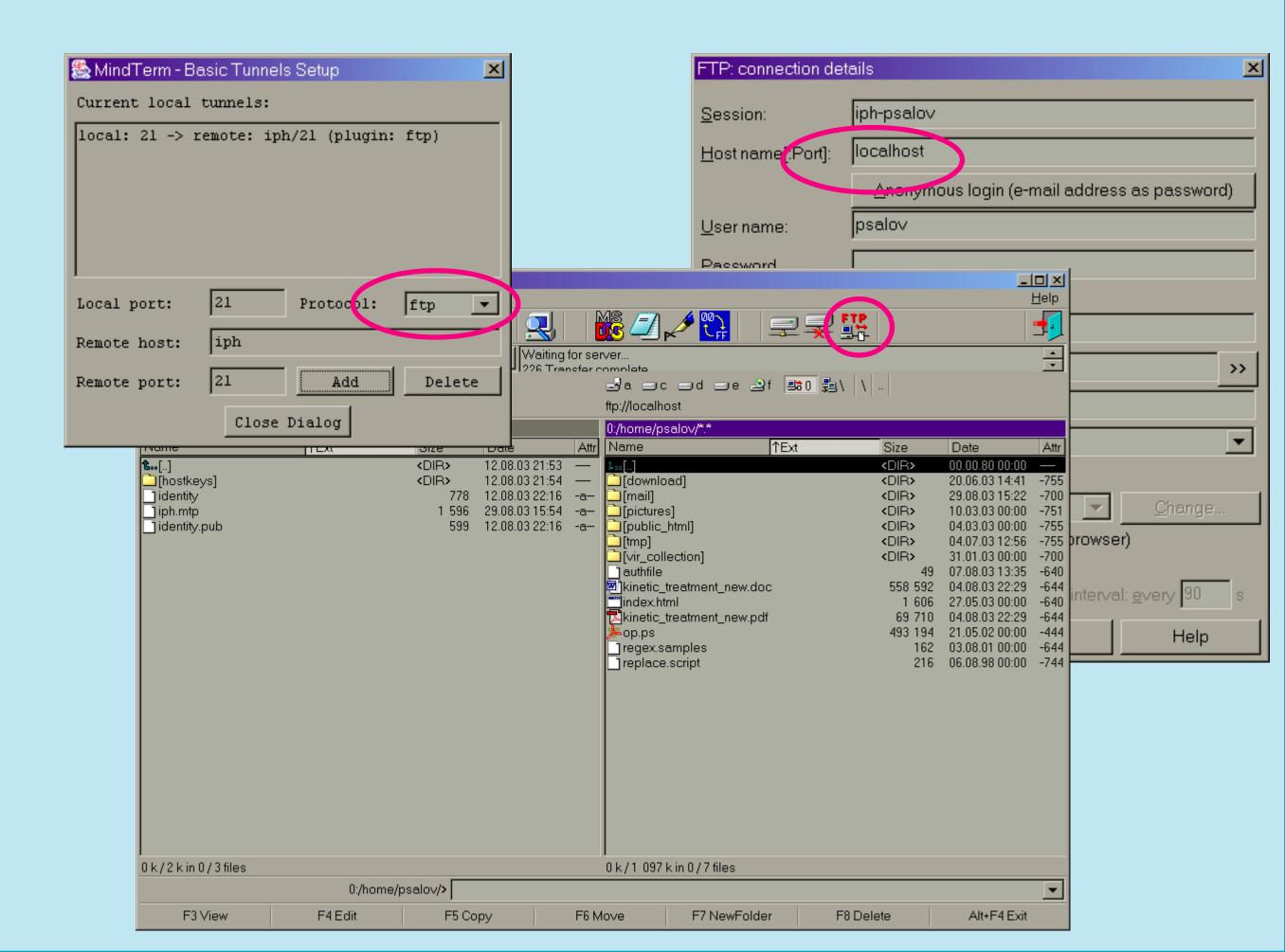




Arbitrary file transfers

- FTP pecularities and the pecularities of ssh-tunneling of FTP; TLS-enabled FTP-servers and clients;
- netbios, SMB, samba (access of Win-hosts to UNIX-resources);
- smb-client and smbfs samba inside-out (access of UNIX-hosts to Win-re-sources);
- SSL-enabled netbios clients?
- scp and sftp file transfer subsystems of ssh





samba server configuration (smb.conf)

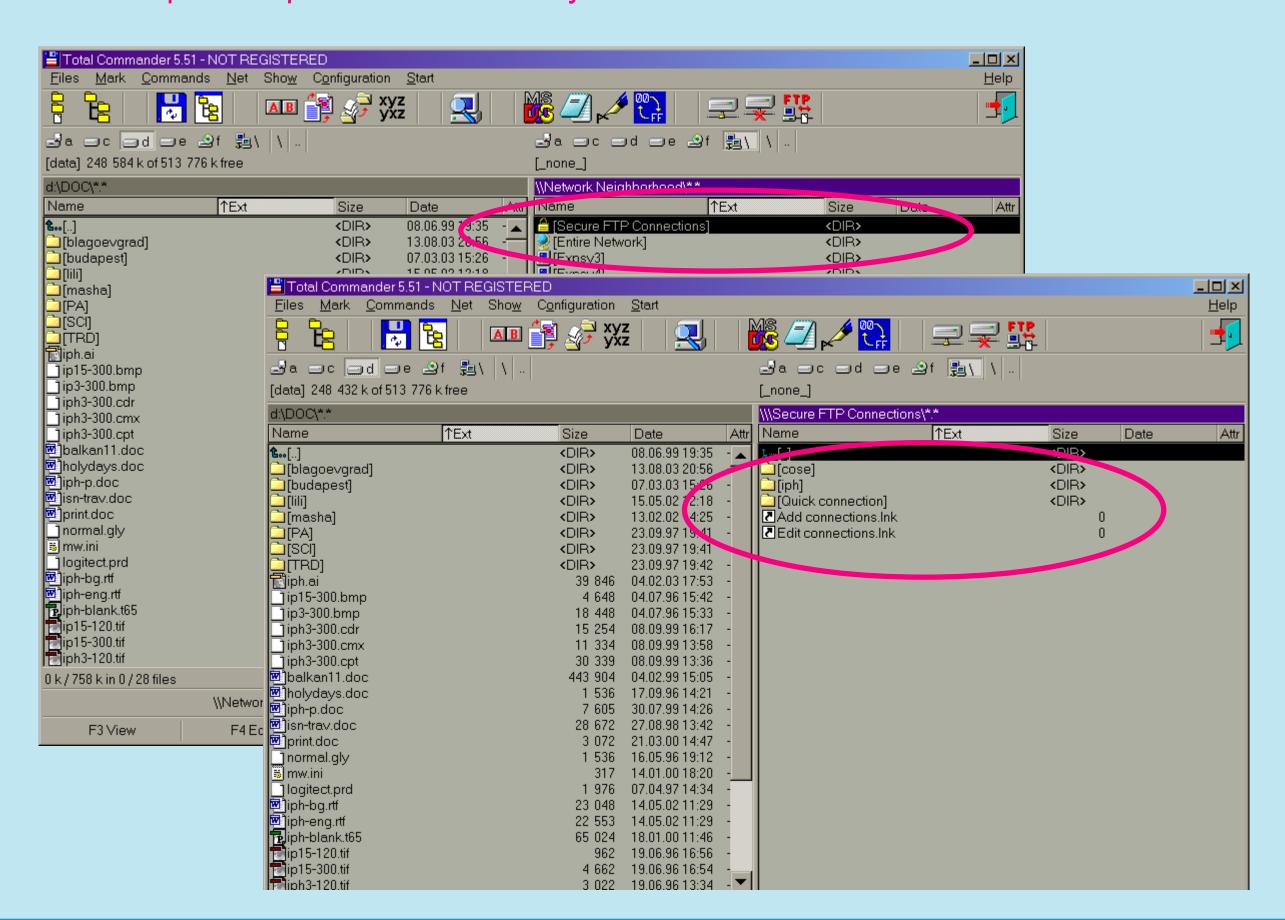
 $\max disk size = 1000$

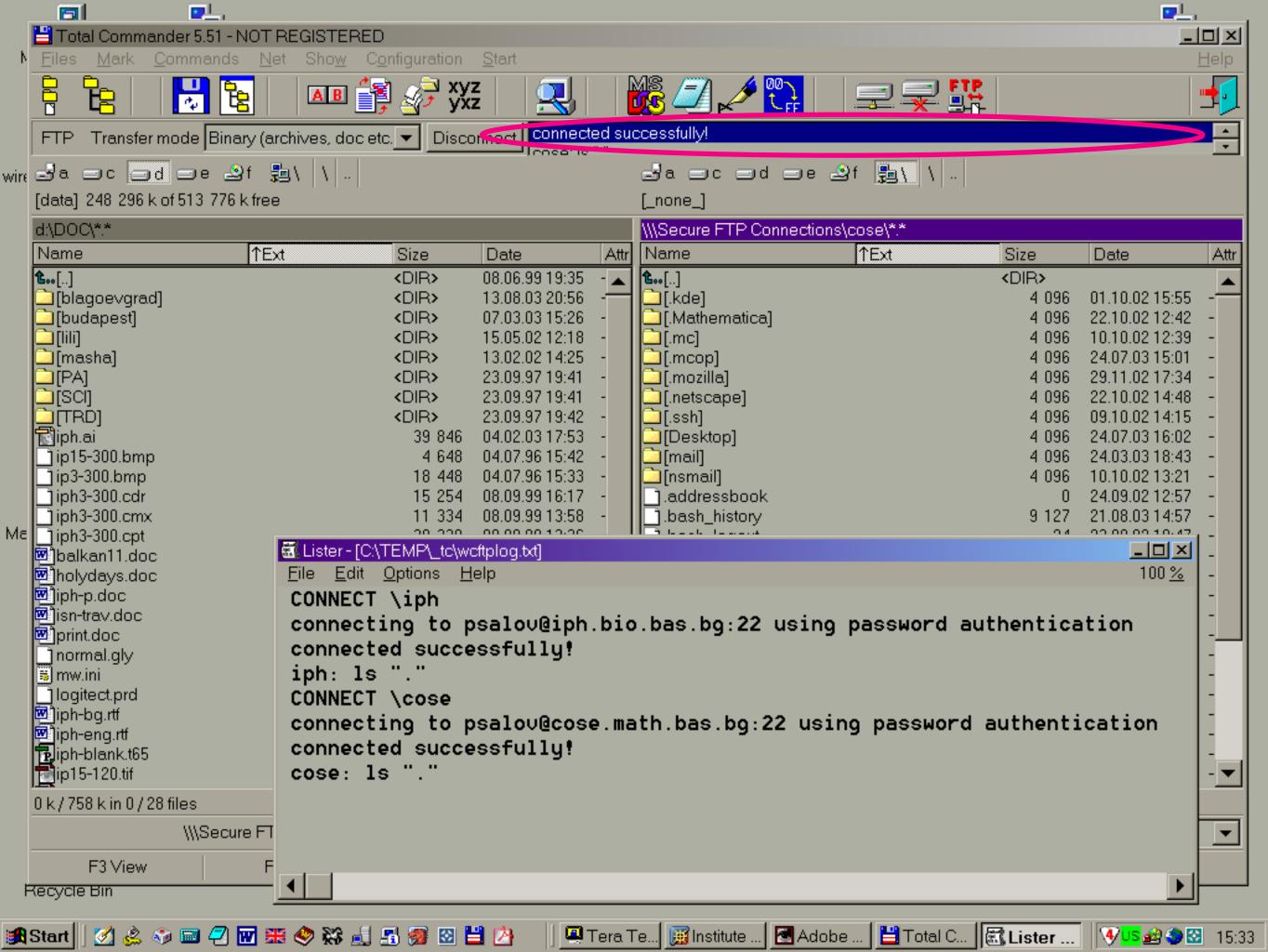
```
[global]
# workgroup = NT-Domain-Name or Workgroup-Name
   netbios name = TOX3
   workgroup = PHYSIOL
   browse list = yes
   browseable = yes
# Browser Control Options:
   local master = yes
# OS Level determines the precedence of this server in master browser elections. The default
   value should be reasonable
   os level = 65
# Security mode. Most people will want user level security. See security_level.txt for details.
   security = share
# Password Level allows matching of n characters of the password for all combinations of upper
   and lower case
   password level = 8
   username level = 8
# Case Preservation can be handy - system default is no NOTE: These can be set on a per share
   basis
   preserve case = yes
   short preserve case = no
# Default case is normally upper case for all DOS files
   default case = lower
# Be very careful with case sensitivity - it can break things!
  case sensitive = no
# How much free space to report to the clients (DOS connectivity)
```

samba server configuration (smb.conf)

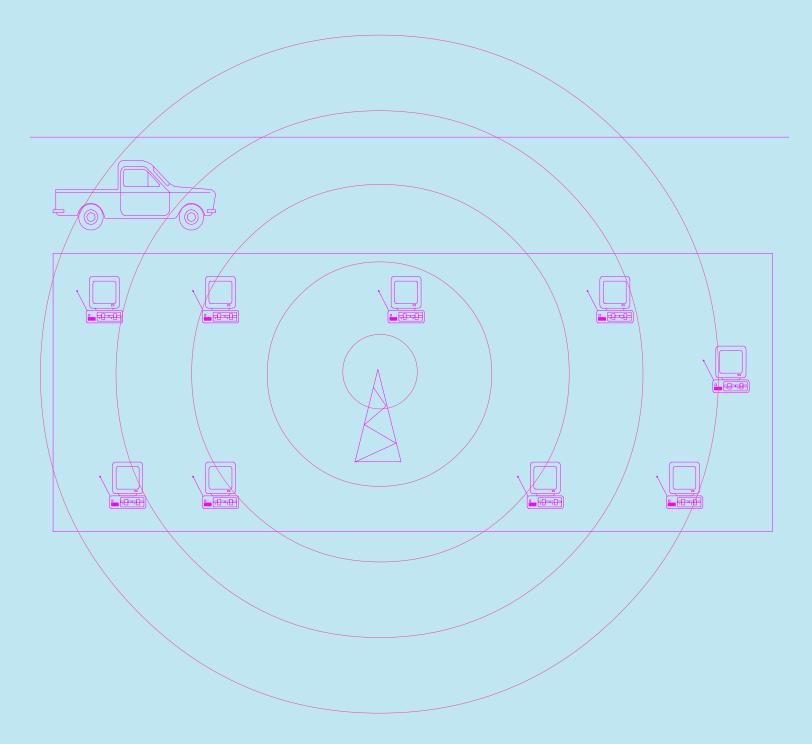
```
[e]
   comment = software archive
  browseable = yes
  path = /mnt/e
  only guest = yes
  writable = no
  printable = no
  veto files = /iso/recycled/*.swp/
  public = yes
[opt]
   comment = software archive
  browseable = yes
  path = /opt
  only guest = yes
  writable = no
  printable = no
  public = yes
[cd]
  comment = r cd
  browseable = yes
  path = /mnt/r cd
  only guest = yes
  writable = no
  printable = no
  public = yes
```

scp and sftp – file transfer subsystems of ssh





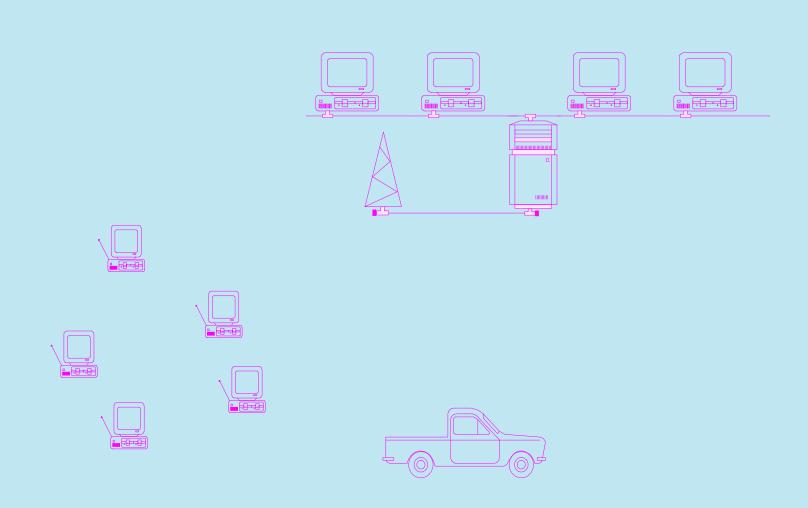
The wireless "nightmare" – could we releave it using ssh?



WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) – what is it and how secure is it?

Pecularities of the wireless ethernet communications.

- SSID, SSID broadcasts and WEP keys;
- arp (Address Resolution Protocol) problems with WEP;
- additional anti-eavesdropping features of WAPs (MAC-filters);
- DHCP servers on WAP to use or not to use?
- authentication gateways PAM-netfilter, NoCat, sshd



Building an authentication gateway with a "default" Linux installation.

- necessary components (what NOT to uninstall!): bash; iptables; OpenSSH; sudo;
- configuration:

```
/etc/ssh/sshd.conf:
PasswordAuthentication no || PermitEmptyPasswords no
ClientAliveInterval 15
ClientAliveCountMax 3
/etc/init.d/ipfw start:
iptables -t filter -N wrls login
/etc/sudoers:
%wireless ALL = NOPASSWD: \
/bin/iptables -t filter -[ID] wrls login -s [0-9]*.[0-9]*.[0-9]*.[0-9]* -j RETURN
~/.ssh/authorized keys2:
command="
   trap '. .bash logout ; exit' 2 ;
   trap '. .bash logout' 0 ;
   sudo iptables -t filter -I wrls login -s ${SSH CLIENT%% *} -j RETURN ;
   read -n 1 -p 'Press any key to logout:' 1 out ;
   sudo iptables -t filter -D wrls login -s ${SSH CLIENT%% *} -j RETURN
   " ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAKolq.....jOuTNWItVG4mkV39g= wireless test@tox3
~/.bash logout:
```

sudo iptables -t filter -D wrls login -s \${SSH CLIENT%% *} -j RETURN