

Etape 1 - Adresse IP

Il nous faut vérifier l'adresse IP de la machine

ip a

```
root@debian:~# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast
    link/ether 00:15:5d:c8:35:14 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.80.83/24 brd 192.168.80.255 scope eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::215:5dff:fec8:3514/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Etape 2 - Configuration du SSH

cd /etc/ssh

nano sshd_config

Décommenter "Port 22"

Décommenter "PermitRootLogin ..."

Réécrire cette ligne "PermitRootLogin yes"

```
Port 22
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::

#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key

# Ciphers and keying
#RekeyLimit default none

# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:

#LoginGraceTime 2m
PermitRootLogin yes
#StrictModes yes
```

CTRL + X pour sauvegarder les modifications

Entrer

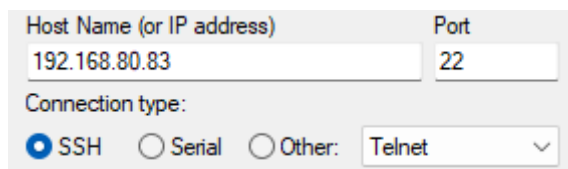
```
systemctl restart ssh
```

Etape 3 - Putty

Lancer Putty

Entrer l'adresse IP de la machine

Sélectionner SSH en port 22



The image shows the PuTTY configuration window. The 'Host Name (or IP address)' field contains '192.168.80.83'. The 'Port' field contains '22'. Under 'Connection type:', the 'SSH' radio button is selected. The 'Other:' dropdown menu is set to 'Telnet'.

Host Name (or IP address)	Port
192.168.80.83	22

Connection type:

☒ SSH ☐ Serial ☐ Other: Telnet