

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

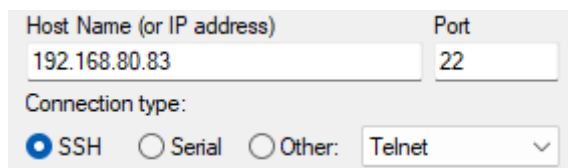
```
systemctl restart ssh
```

Etape 3 - Putty

Lancer Putty

Entrer l'adresse IP de la machine

Sélectionner SSH en port 22



The image shows the PuTTY connection configuration window. It has two input fields at the top: 'Host Name (or IP address)' containing '192.168.80.83' and 'Port' containing '22'. Below these is the 'Connection type:' section, which includes three radio buttons: 'SSH' (which is selected), 'Serial', and 'Other:'. To the right of the 'Other:' radio button is a dropdown menu currently showing 'Telnet'.