How to Install gcloud on RockyLinux?

written by sysadmin | 15 January 2025

If you use GCP in daily operations, it is recommended to use the commands in the CLI known as gcloud. This is because many commands can only be executed using gcloud rather than using the Console in the browser.

Problem

How to install gcloud on RockyLinux?

Solution

Before you access GCP and run GCP commands through your server, you must first install gcloud on your server.

A. Install gcloud

As far as I know, there are 2 methods to install gcloud on RockyLinux/AlmaLinux/CentOS, and both methods recommend using a user other than root.

1. Using the script

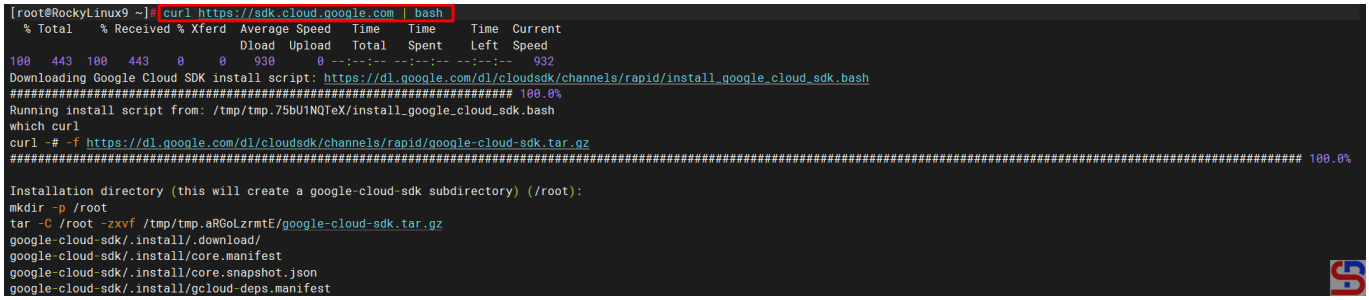
Before you download the script, install the packages using the command below:

```
yum install tar curl
```

Use the command below to download and install the script:

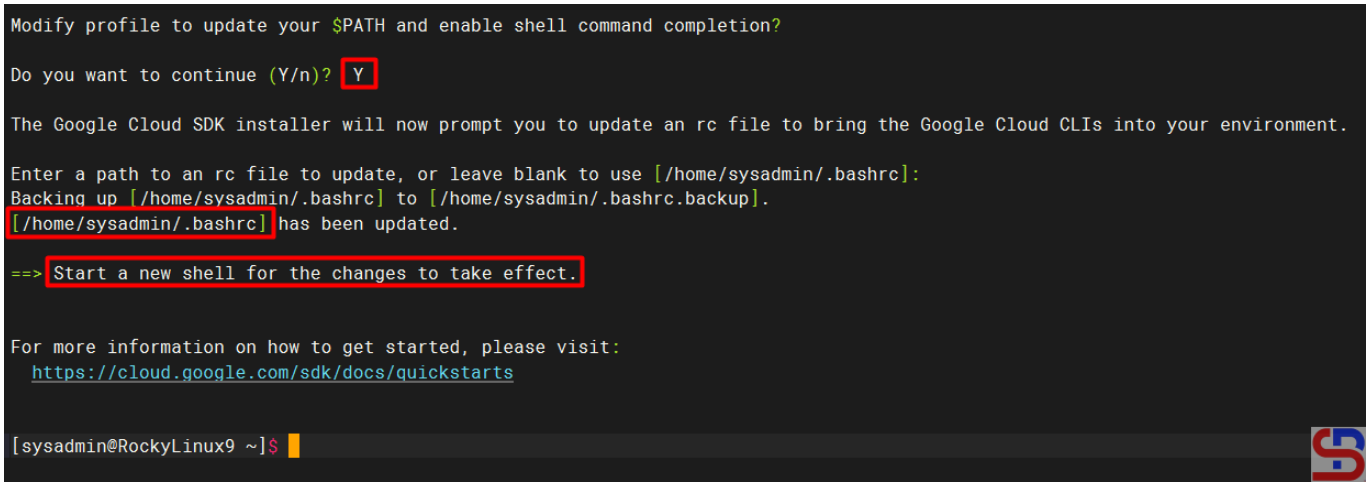
```
curl https://sdk.cloud.google.com | bash
```

Then you will see a display like the one below:



Install gcloud using the script

Wait until it’s finished, and you will see a display like the one below:



Installation complete

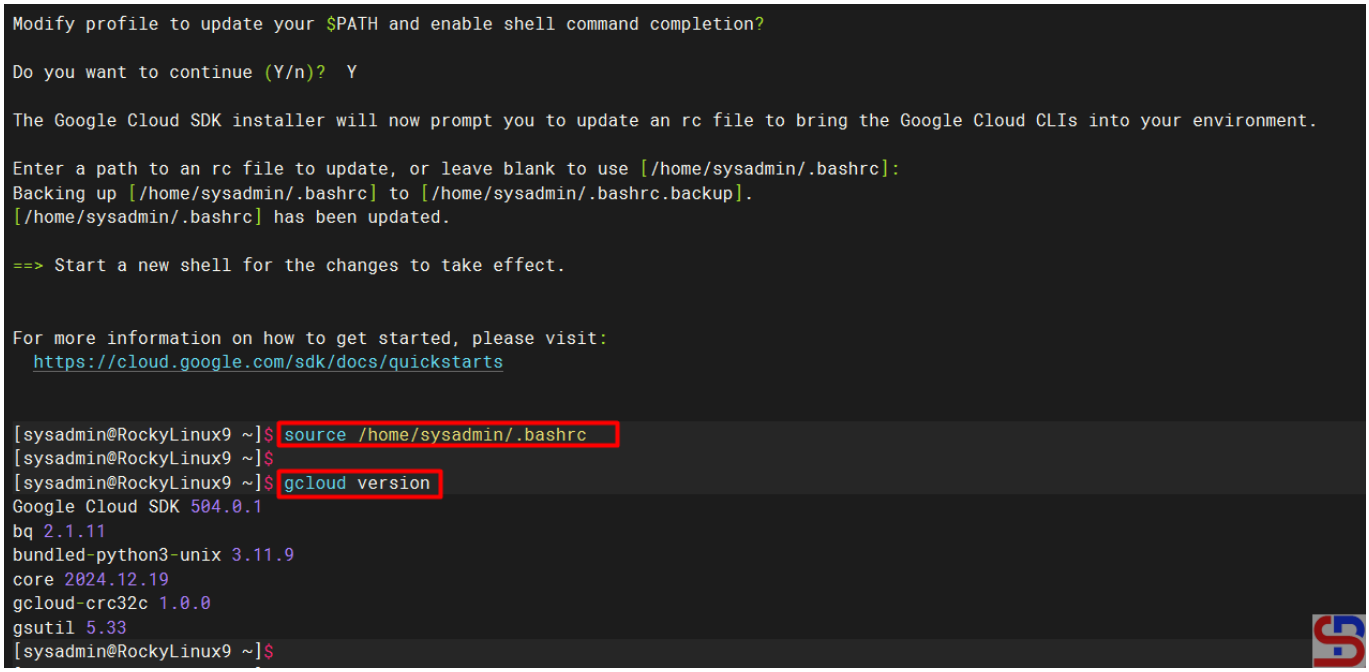
From the image above, you are asked to create a new SSH connection so that the effect can be seen, and type the command below:

```
gcloud version
```

However, you can use the command below:

```
source /home/sysadmin/.bashrc
```

So you don’t need to create a new SSH connection to run the gcloud version command, which results in the image below:



Check the result of the installation

2. Using the Repository

You have to add the Google Cloud SDK repository to your server using the following command:

```
sudo tee -a /etc/yum.repos.d/google-cloud-sdk.repo << EOM
[google-cloud-cli]
name=Google Cloud CLI
baseurl=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/repos/cloud-sdk-el9-x86_64
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
repo_gpgcheck=0
gpgkey=https://packages.cloud.google.com/yum/doc/rpm-package-key.gpg
EOM
```

After that, install gcloud using the command below:

```
yum install google-cloud-sdk
```

After the installation finishes, run the following command to test the gcloud command:

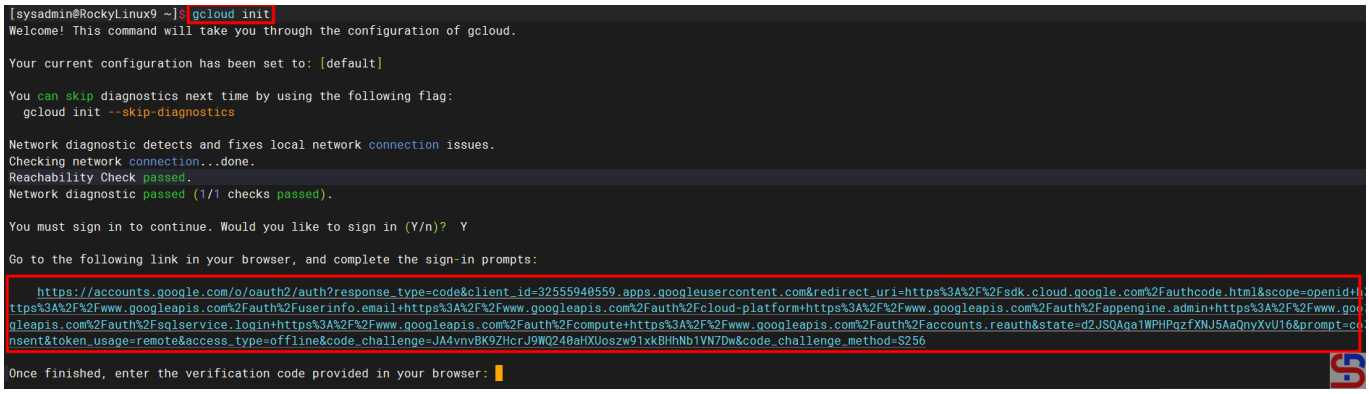
```
gcloud version
```

B. Connect to GCP

After you install gcloud on your server, type the command below:

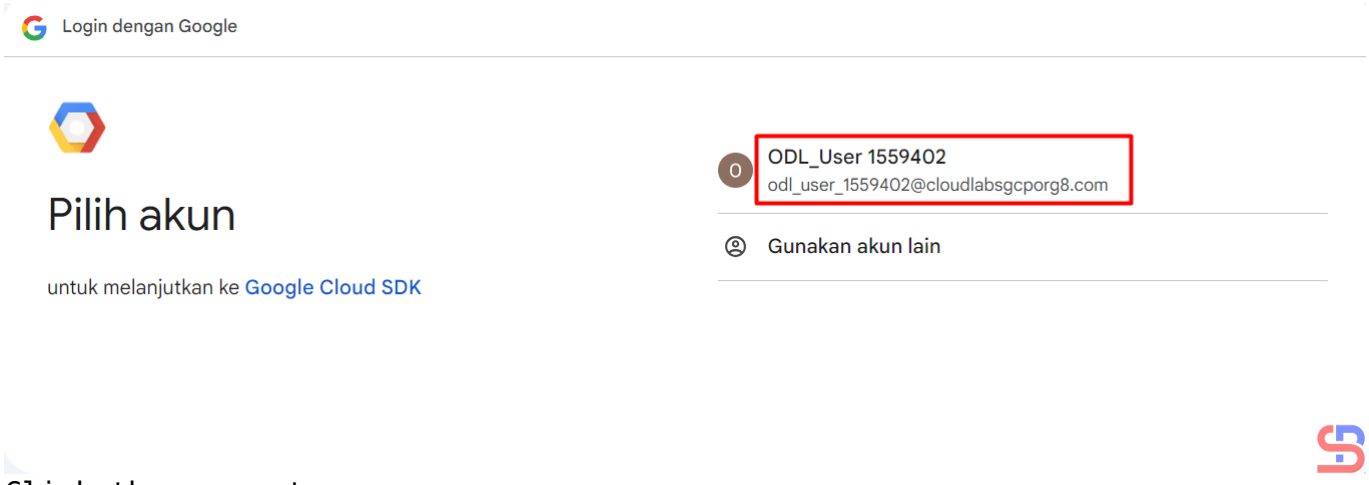
```
gcloud init
```

Then there will be a display like the image below:



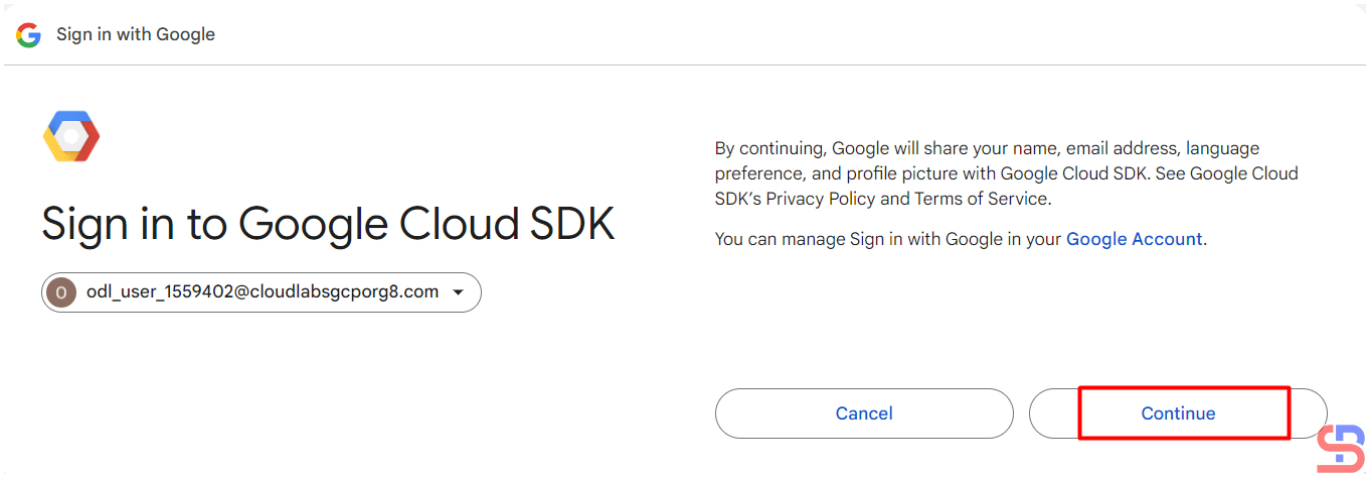
Click the link

Click the **Ctrl+Click** button in the red box to open the link in a browser, or if you have difficulty, copy what is in the red box and place it in your browser so you will see a display like the one below:



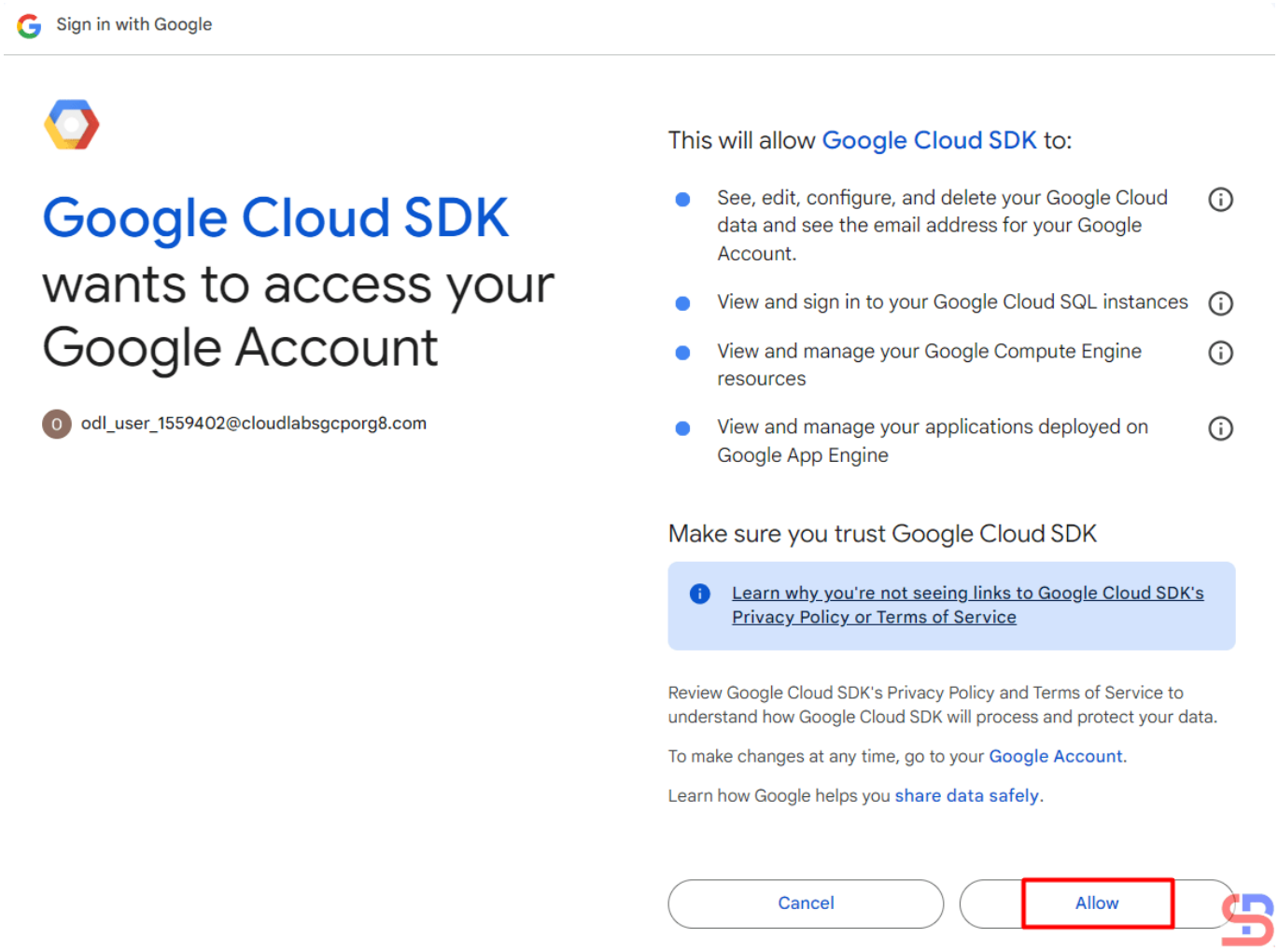
Click the account

Click on the Google account that will access GCP, then there will be a display like the image below:



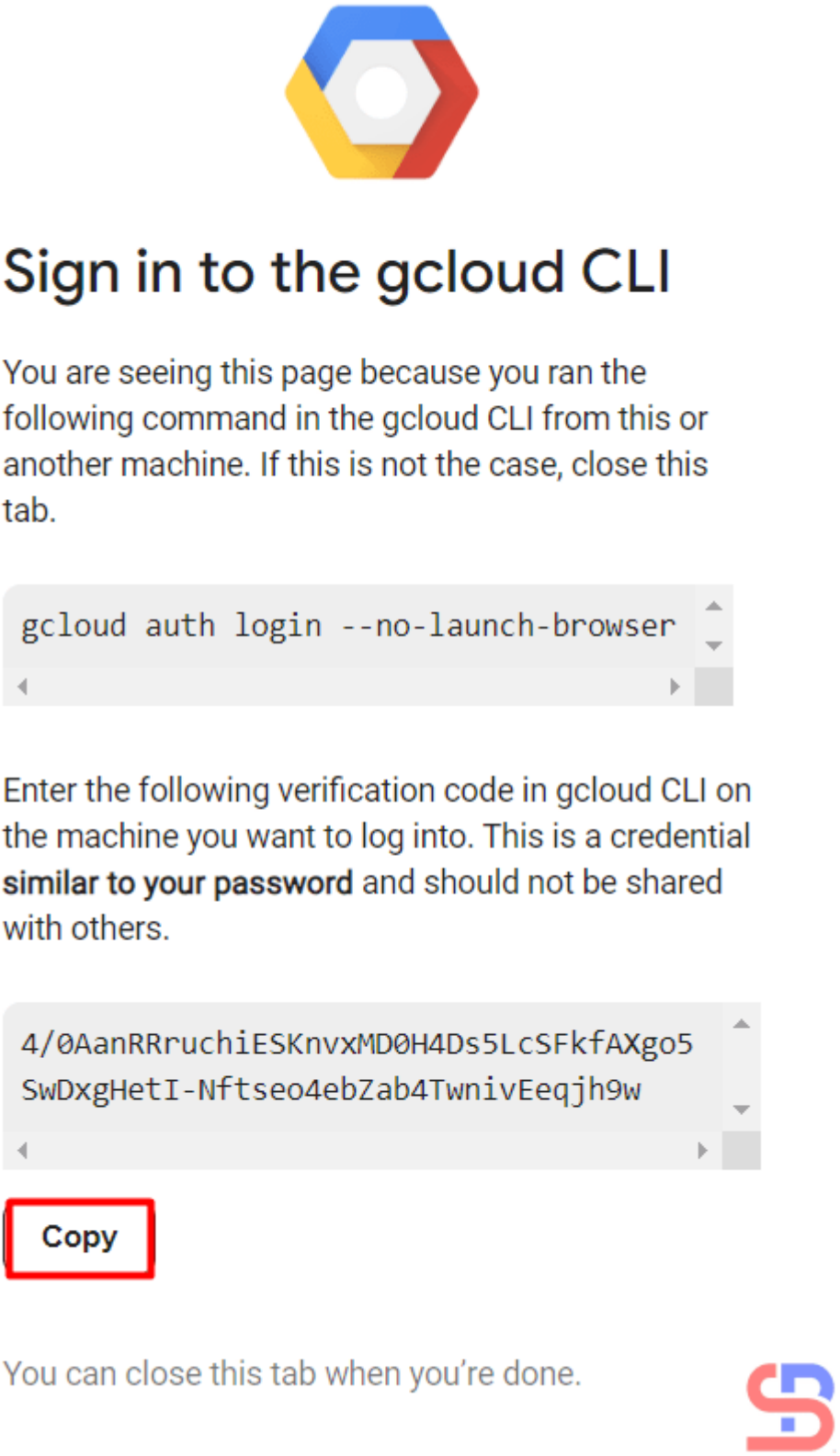
Click the Continue button

Click the **Continue** button, then the display below will appear:



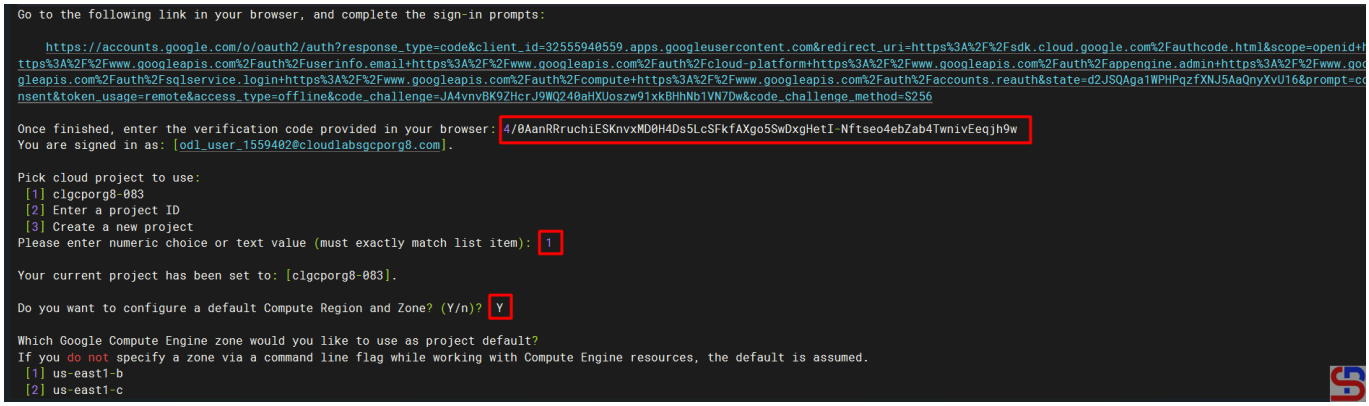
Click the Allow button

Click the **Allow** button, then the display below will appear:



Click the Copy button

Click the **Copy** button, and paste it into the CLI on your server as in the image below:



Paste the code

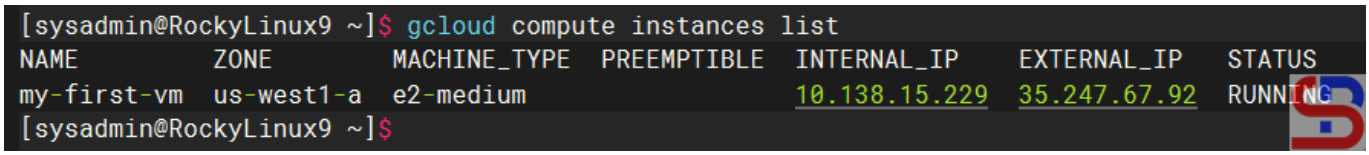
Select the project and configure the zone as in the image above. After that, the gcloud configuration is complete.

C. Test gcloud

Now, try gcloud to access your GCP. I try to list my virtual machine in GCP using the below command:

```
gcloud compute instances list
```

Then the display below will appear:



Display virtual machine in GCP using gcloud

If you get a display like the image above, you have successfully used your gcloud to access your GCP.

Note

If you have many projects on your GCP, you can choose one of these projects as the starting point for your gcloud on GCP. You can switch projects using the command:

```
gcloud config set project PROJECT_ID
```

Change **PROJECT_ID** to the project ID you want to switch to.

References

liquidweb.com
cloud.google.com
bacancytechnology.com

How to Create a Virtual Machine in GCP?

written by sysadmin | 15 January 2025

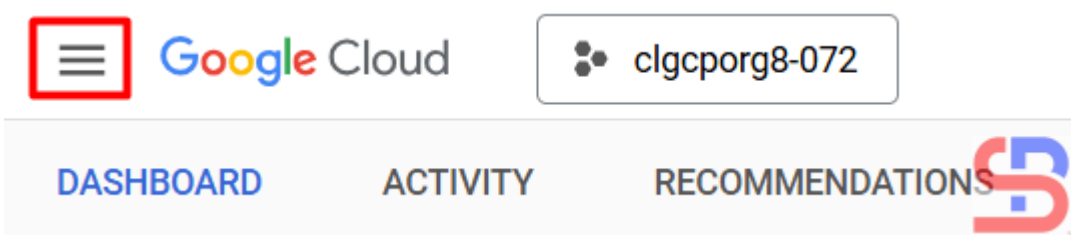
Many people use cloud technology provided by cloud providers such as AWS, GCP, and Azure to support their business operations. One of the features of this technology is the use of a virtual machine, or VM.

Problem

How to create a virtual machine in GCP?

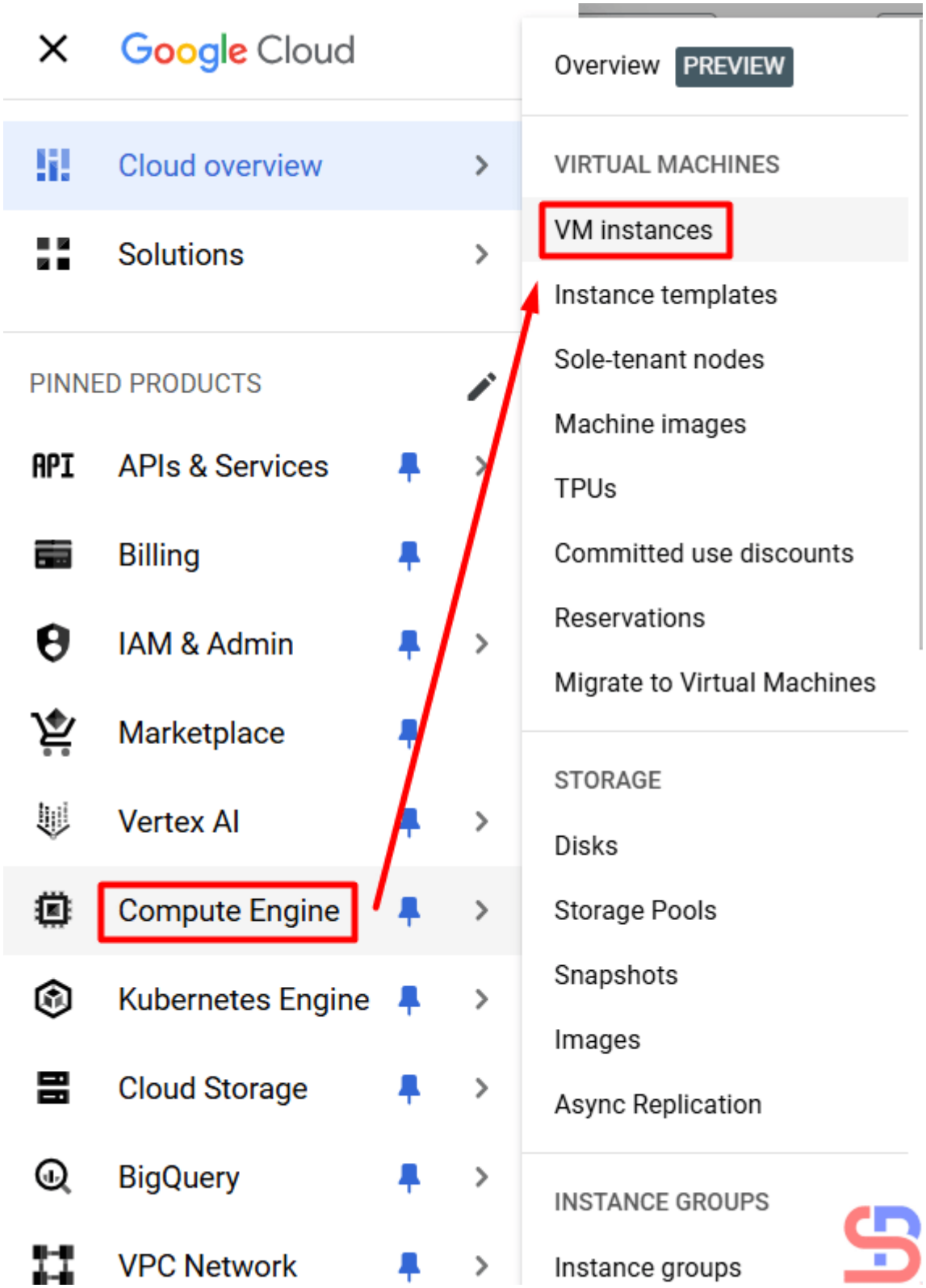
Solution

There are several ways to create a virtual machine or a VM in GCP, but this article will explain how to create a virtual machine in the GCP console. In the GCP Console, at the top left corner, click the Navigation menu, which is symbolized by three lines as in the image below:



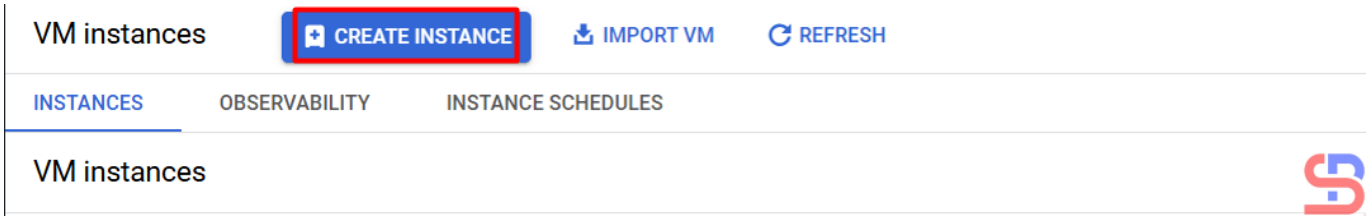
Click the icon

Then click **Compute Engine** > **VM Instances** as in the image below:



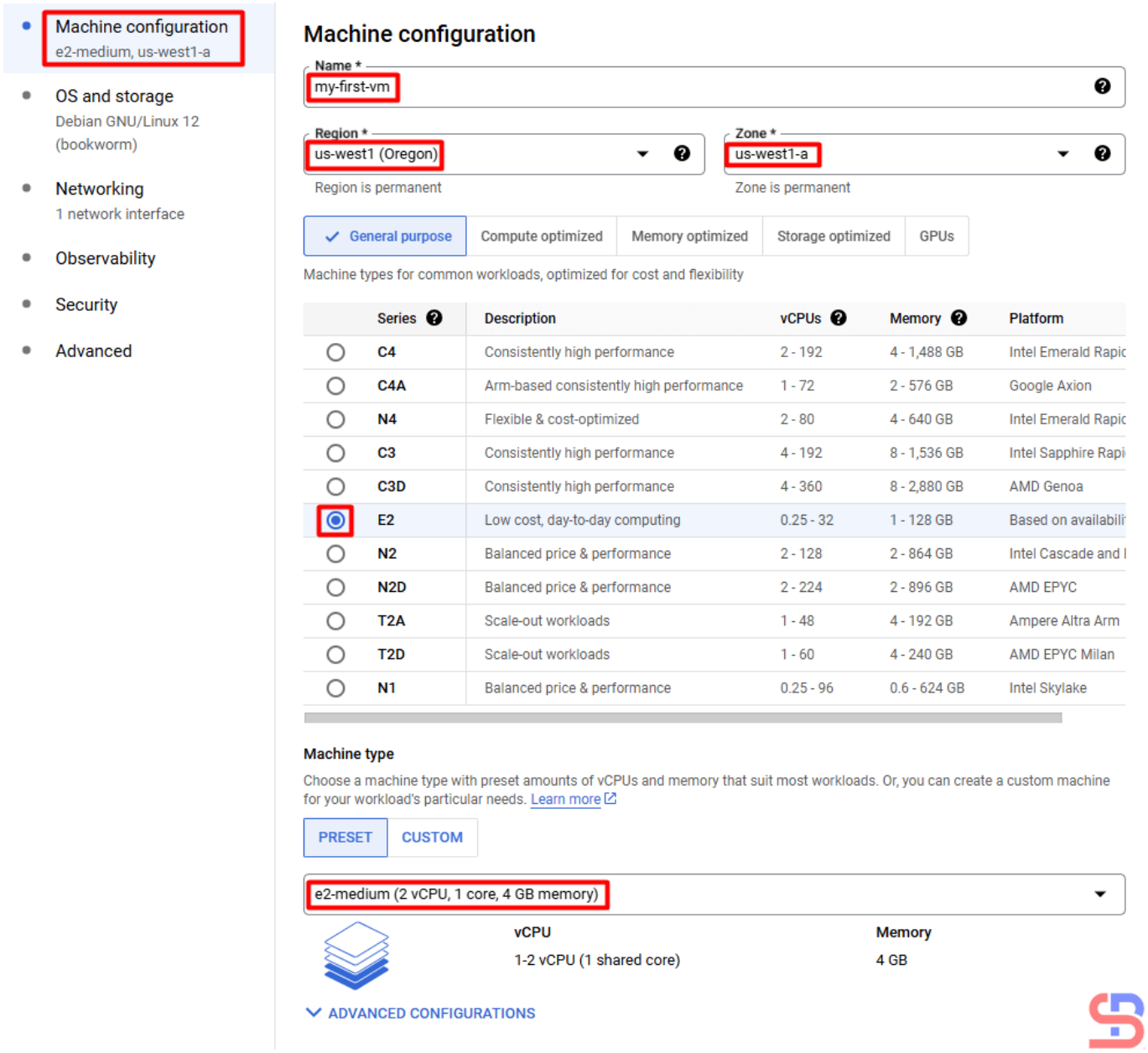
Click the VM instance

After that, click the **CREATE INSTANCE** button, then a display will appear as below:



Click the button

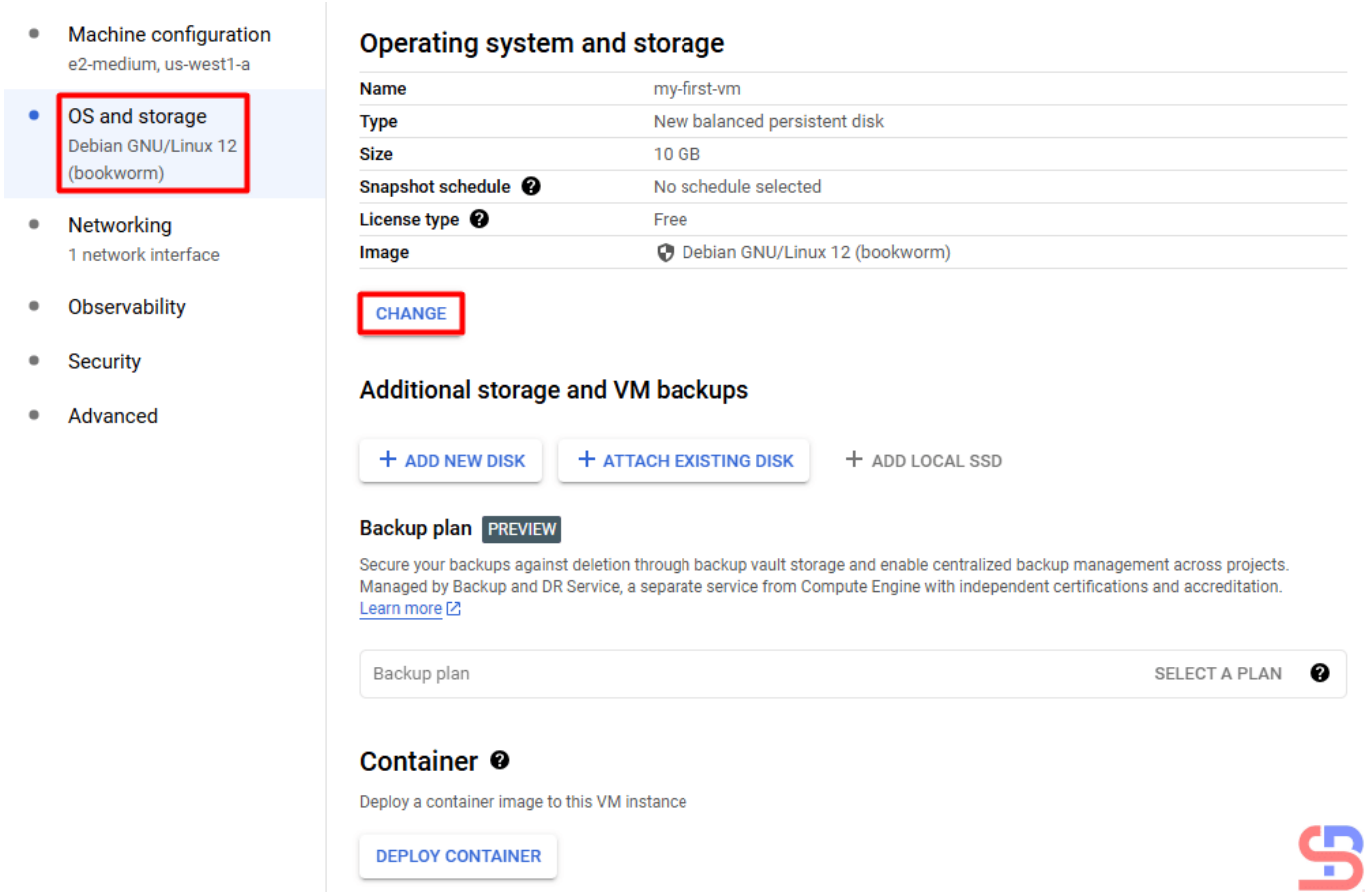
You will see a display like the image below:



Fill in the columns in the machine configuration section

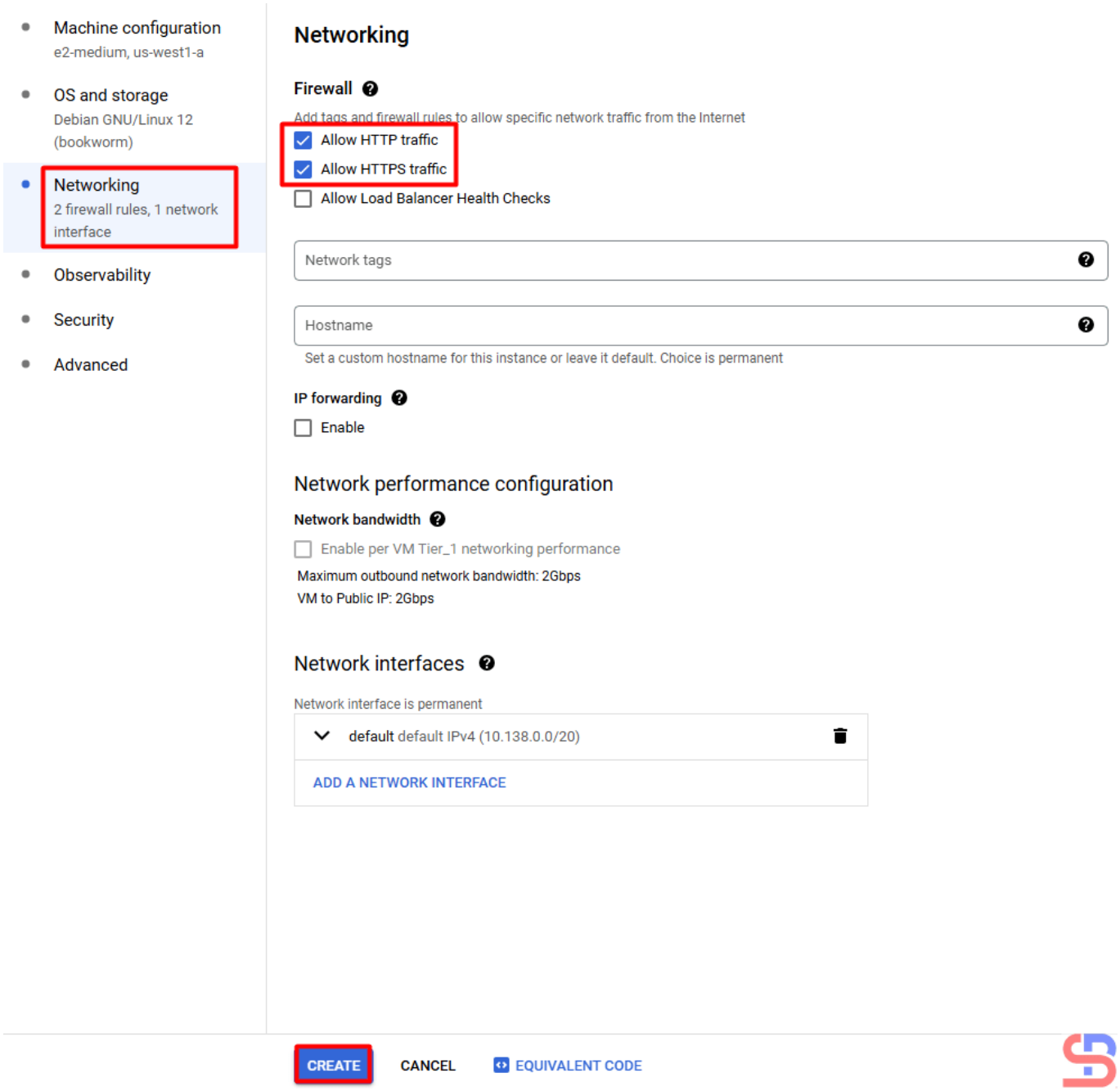
In the **Machine Configuration** section, you have to write the name of the VM, the location of the VM, the CPU, the RAM, and the type of machine that will be used in your VM. I

wrote down my VM requirements as in the picture above. After filling in this section, click the **OS and storage** section. Here you can choose the OS you use and how many hard disk sizes you want in the VM using the **CHANGE** button:



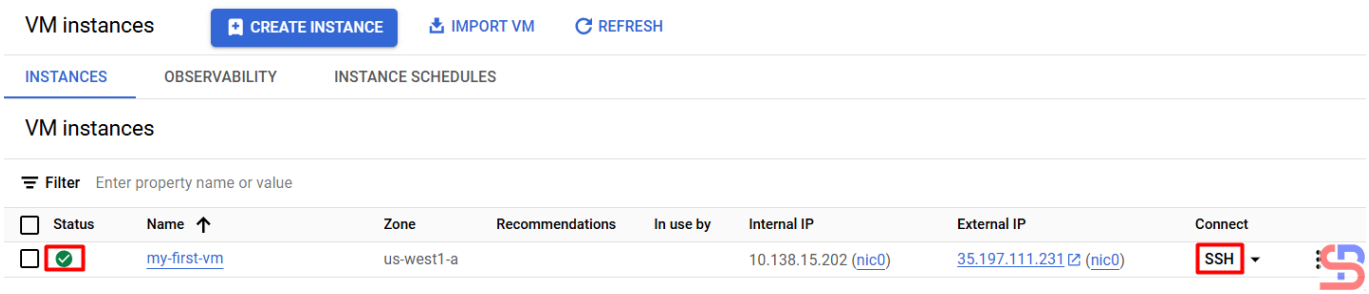
Fill in the OS and storage section

After that, in the Networking section, you have to fill in the network requirements for the VM. I filled it in as shown in the image below. I don’t fill in the **Observability**, **Security**, and **Advanced** sections because I don’t need them for my virtual machine.



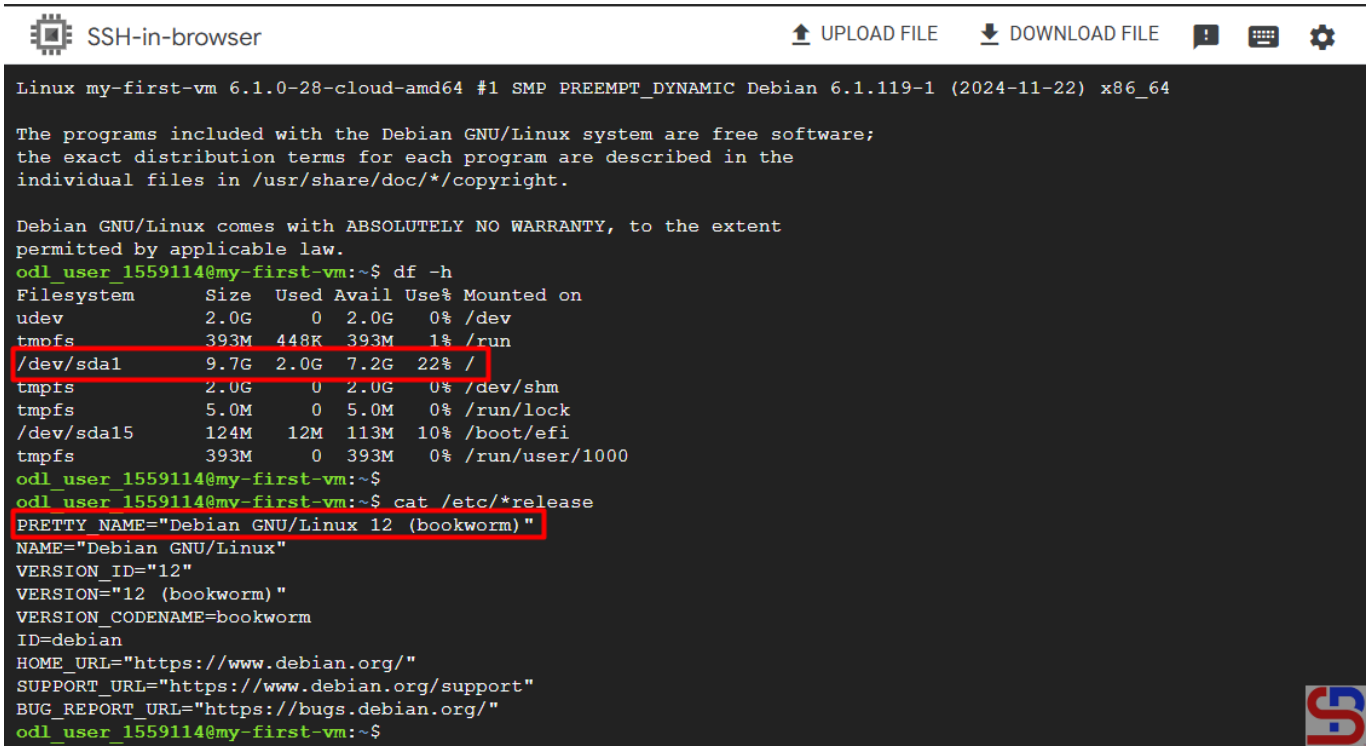
Fill in the Networking section

After that, I press the **CREATE** button and wait until the virtual machine creation process completes:



The new VM has been created

If you want to access your VM, then press the **SSH** button, and you can see the OS and HDD size on your VM in the image below:



Access to the VM using the SSH button

Note

At first glance, it seems easy to create a virtual machine in GCP. However, if you work in real conditions, there will be many options that must be filled in when creating your virtual machine.

References

[diana-moraa.medium.com]
[techrepublic.com]

How to Set Up Passwordless SSH in

Putty?

written by sysadmin | 15 January 2025

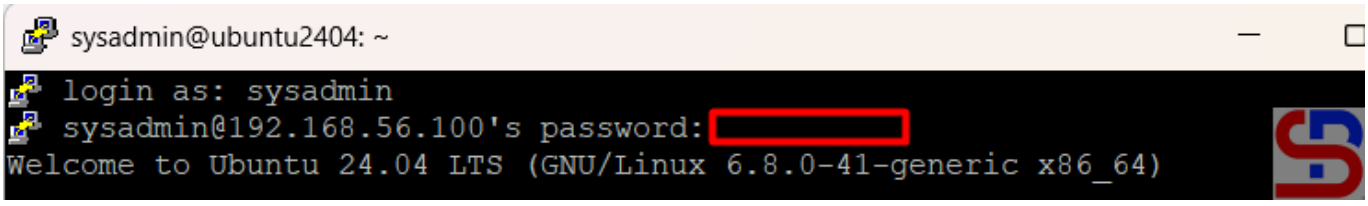
The previous article explained how to create a passwordless SSH login. However, the article is useful if a sysadmin accesses a Linux server through another Linux server. In general, many sysadmins use PuTTY to access their Linux servers.

Problem

How to set up passwordless SSH in Putty?

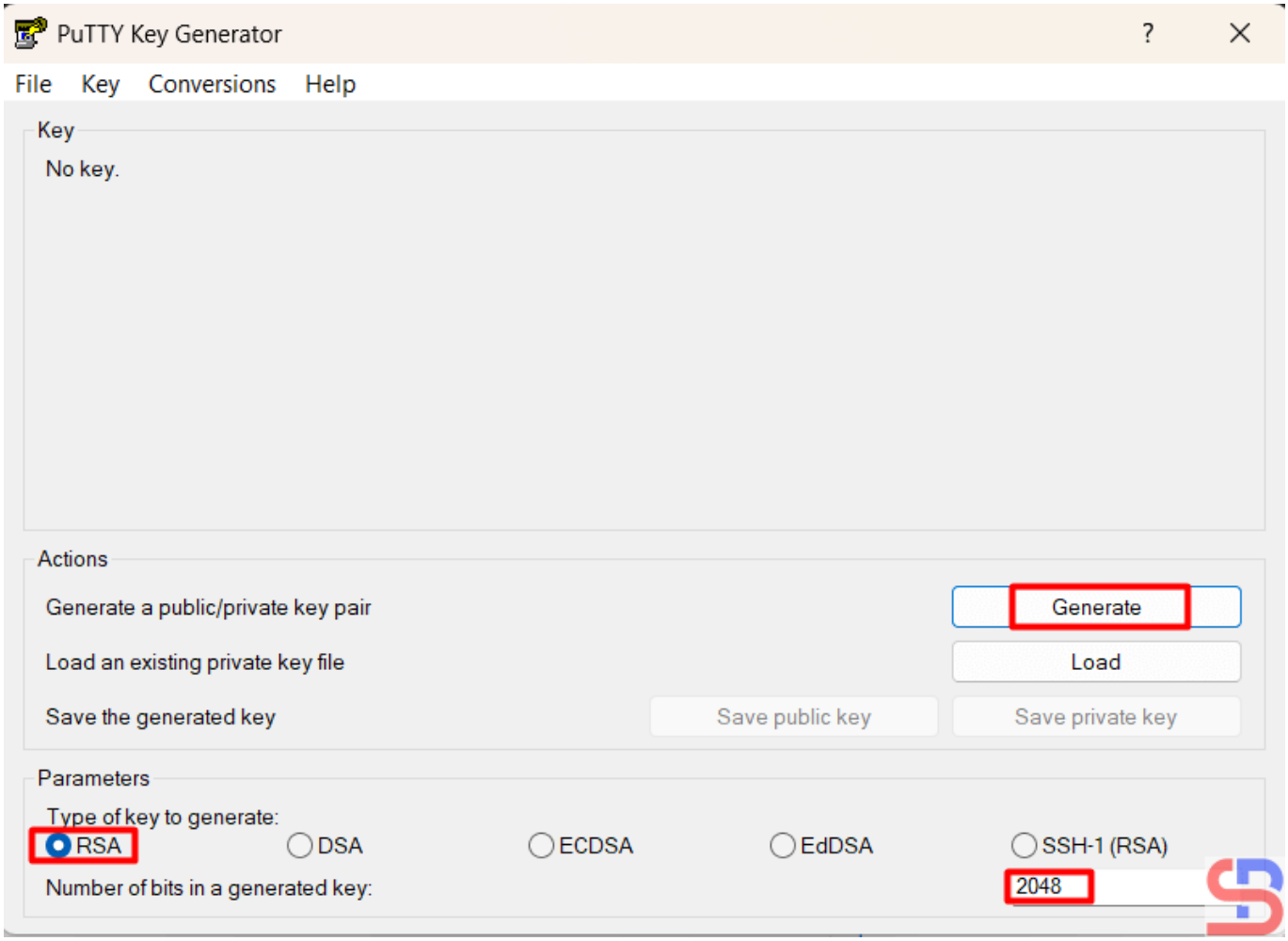
Solution

Putty is a tool created by Simon Tatham to access a device using SSH, Telnet, rlogin, and serial protocols. As of January 2025, the stable version of PuTTY is 0.82. You can visit this page to see the latest version and download PuTTY. Just like accessing a Linux server via SSH from another server, if you access a Linux server using PuTTY, you will be asked to enter a username and password, as in the image below:



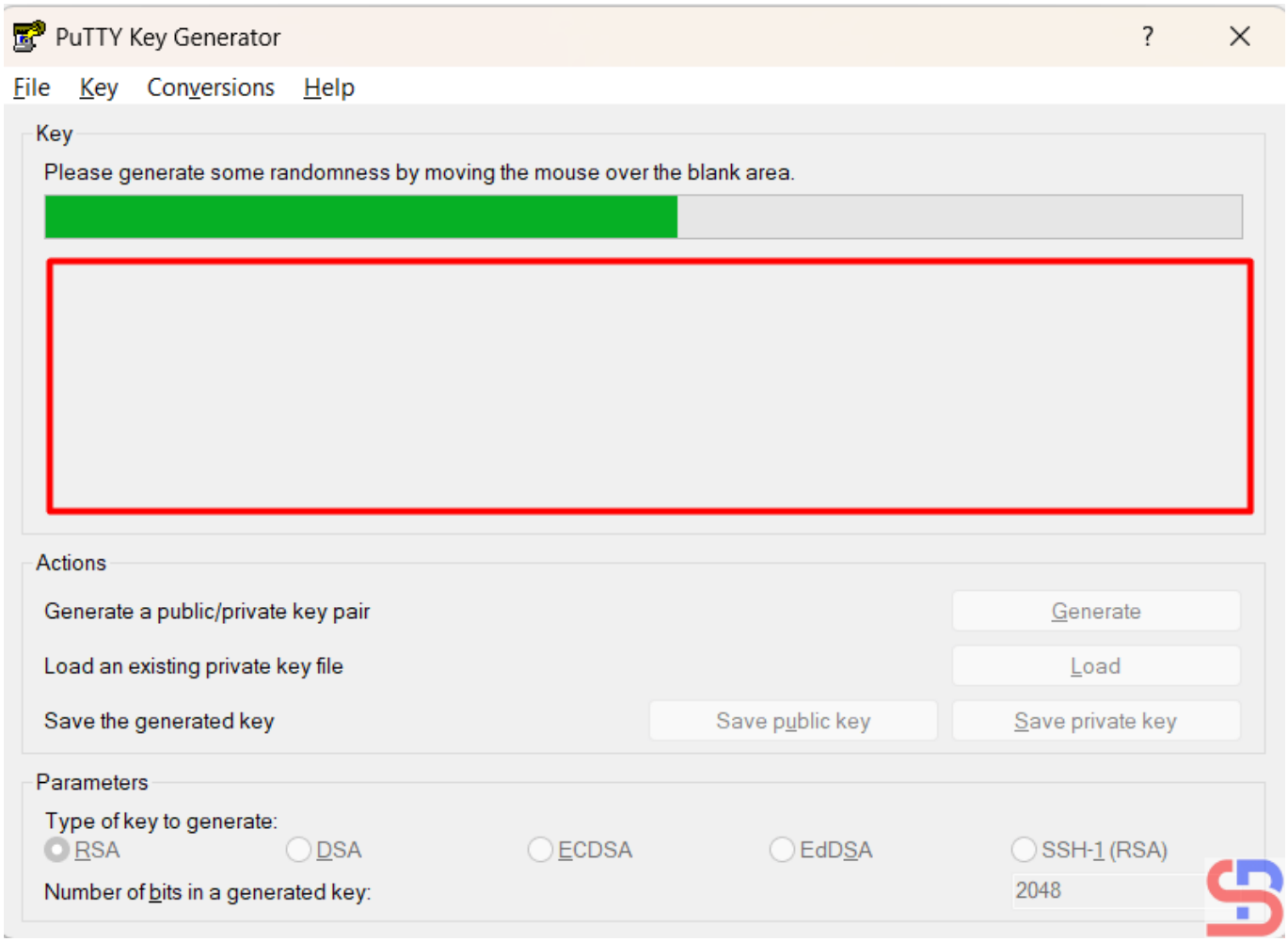
Access to the Linux server using PuTTY

To set up passwordless SSH in Putty, download the Puttygen application here to create your private/public keypair. After that, run the Puttygen application and you can choose the key according to your wishes, but in this article, we use an RSA key with 2048 bits.



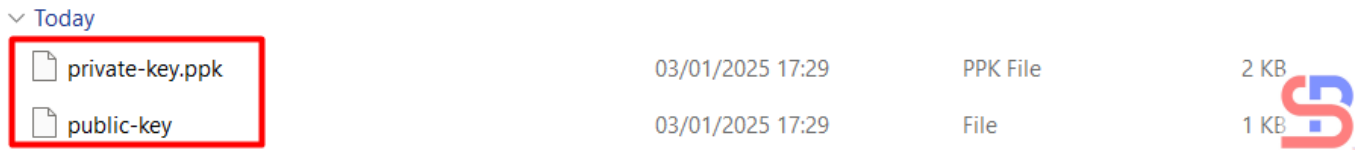
Choose the RSA key and click the Generate button

Press the **Generate** button and move your mouse randomly in the blank area of □□this application until the key is generated. Please see the image below for more details:



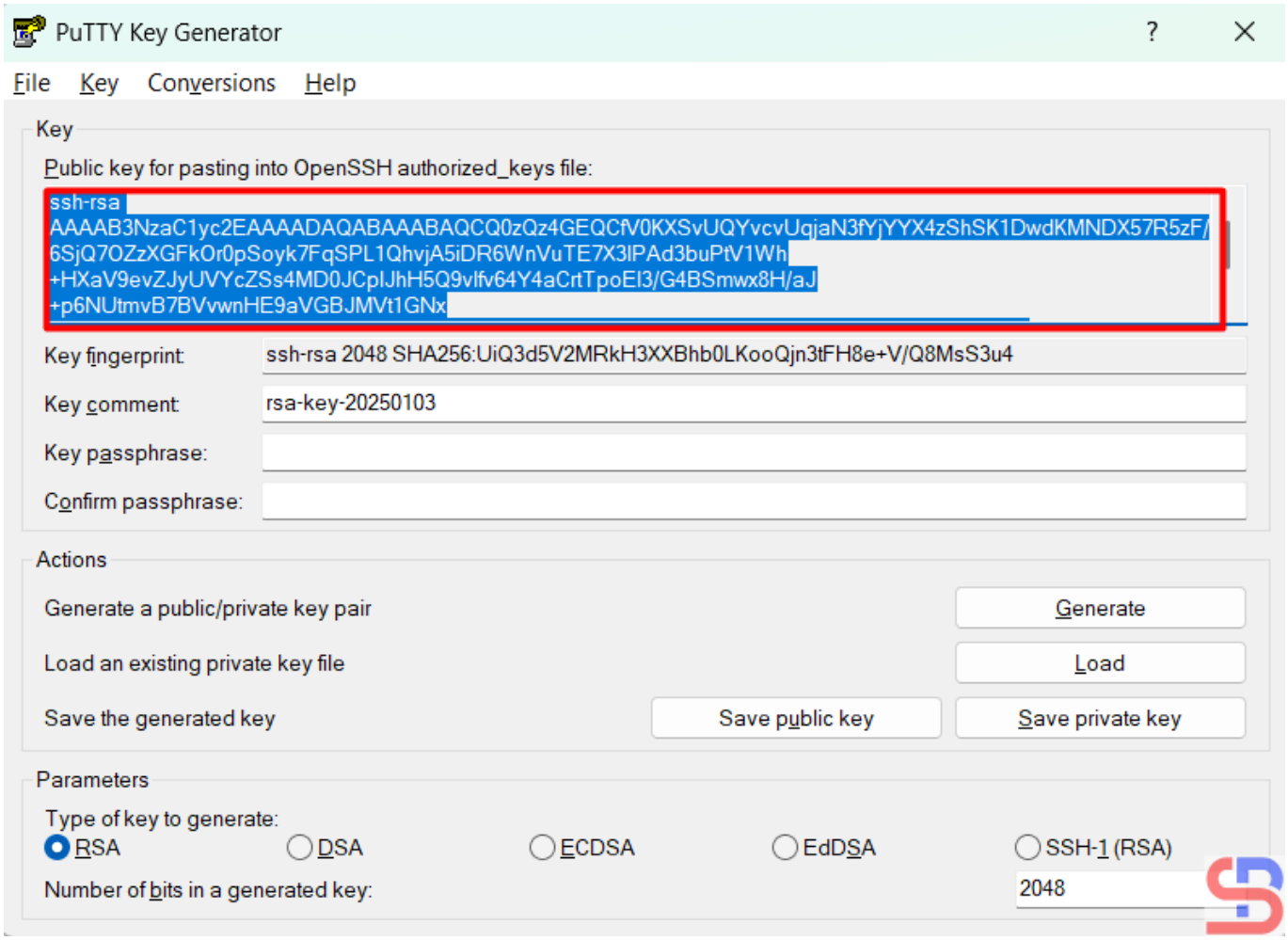
Move your mouse randomly on the blank area

After that, press the save **public key** and **save private key** buttons to save the two keys on your computer. Press the **Yes** button if you are asked a question when you click the Save Private Key button. On your computer, there should be 2 keys as in the image below:



Two key files from puttygen

Then copy the public key by opening the public key file or copying it directly from Puttygen, as in the image below:



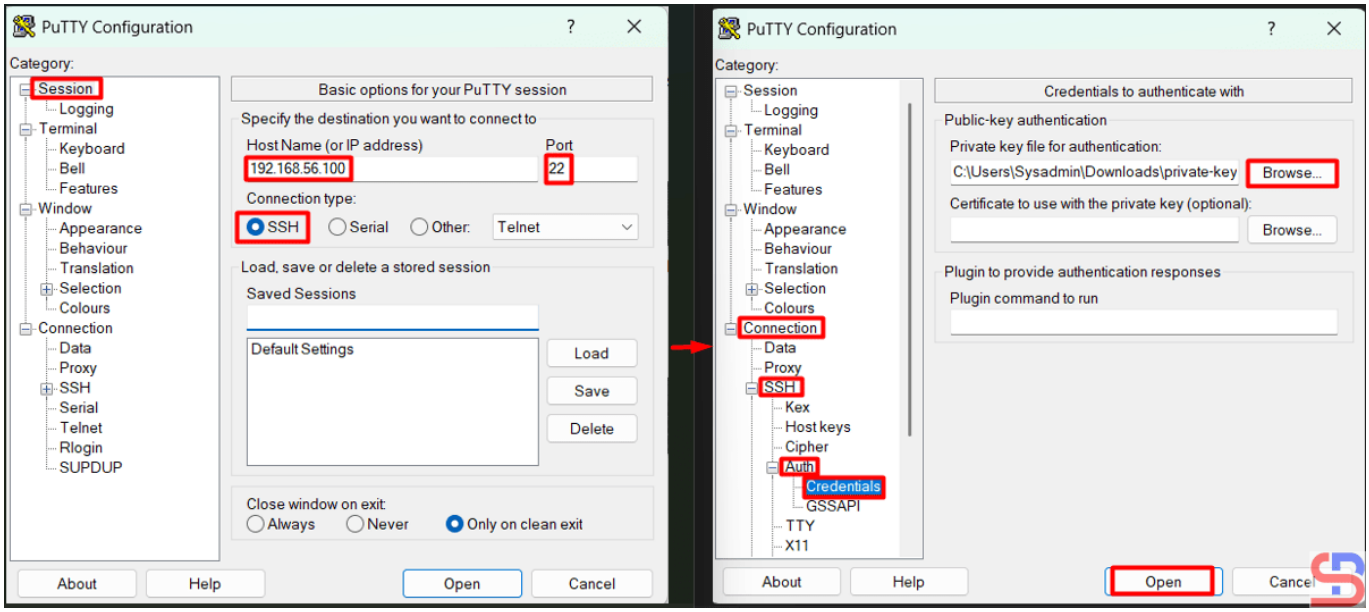
Copy the public key

After that, go to the remote server, open the **.ssh/authorized_keys** file, and enter the public key from Puttygen into that file:

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ cat .ssh/authorized_keys
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ vi .ssh/authorized_keys
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ cat .ssh/authorized_keys
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCQ0zQz4GEQCfV0KXSvUQYvcvUqjaN3fYjYYX4zShSK
1DwdKMNDX57R5zF/6SjQ7OZzXGFkOr0pSoyk7FqSPL1QhvjA5iDR6WnVuTE7X3lPAd3buPtV1Wh+HXaV
9evZJyUVYcZSs4MD0JCplJhH5Q9vIfv64Y4aCrtTpoEI3/G4BSmwx8H/aJ+p6NUtmvB7BVvwnHE9aVGB
JMVt1GNx+snUY7SLCsBcDwRtcol6oX9hBRUqj2ARki/sbS7WP4ysSSwC4GWmO8l/XgxtUorbWUsNV52x
YTEizZ+i0p54CqrLo/dOOzutAaEjFCCF4vHKqzEQ584GMKNS3Z0c1sDtk/IH rsa-key-20250103
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
```
Put the public key into the remote server

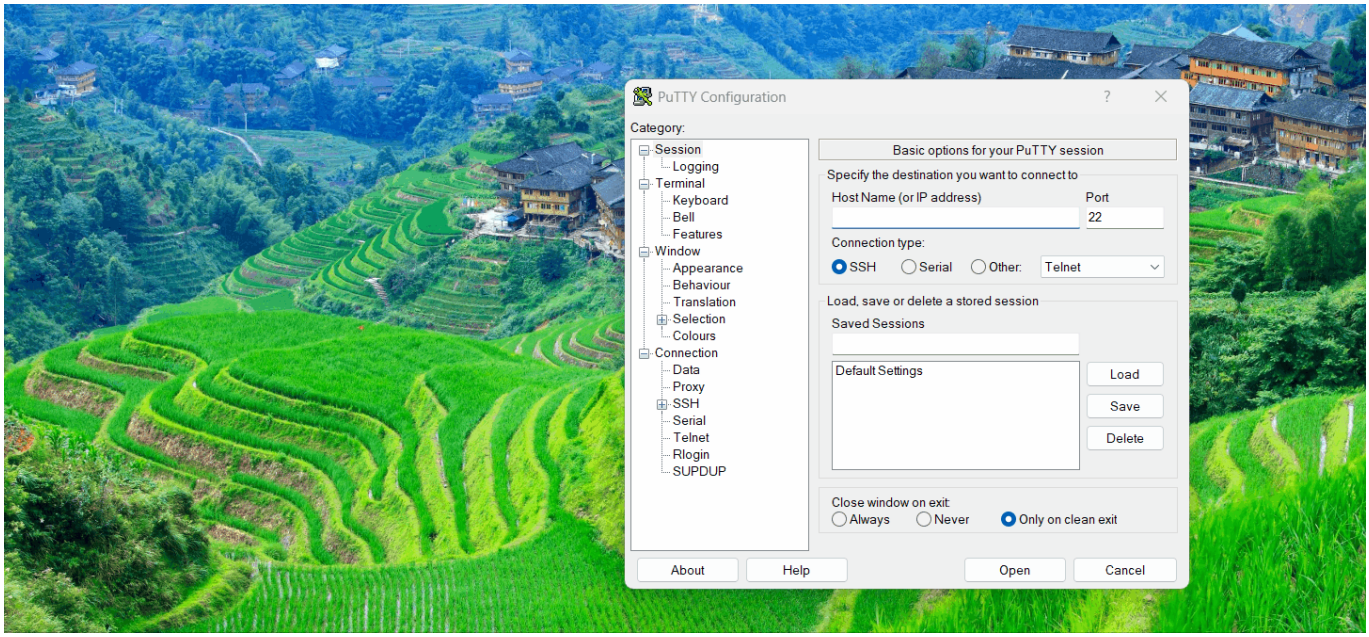
After that, try the remote server to test the SSH Passwordless login. Open Putty, then go to the **Session** and enter the IP of the remote server in the HostName section.

After that, go to the **Connection** > **Auth** > **Credentials** > **Browse** section in the Private key file for the authentication section as in the image below:



Configure PuTTY to access the Linux server without a password

Press the **Enter** or **Open** button, and you should be able to access the server without having to enter a password as in the image below:

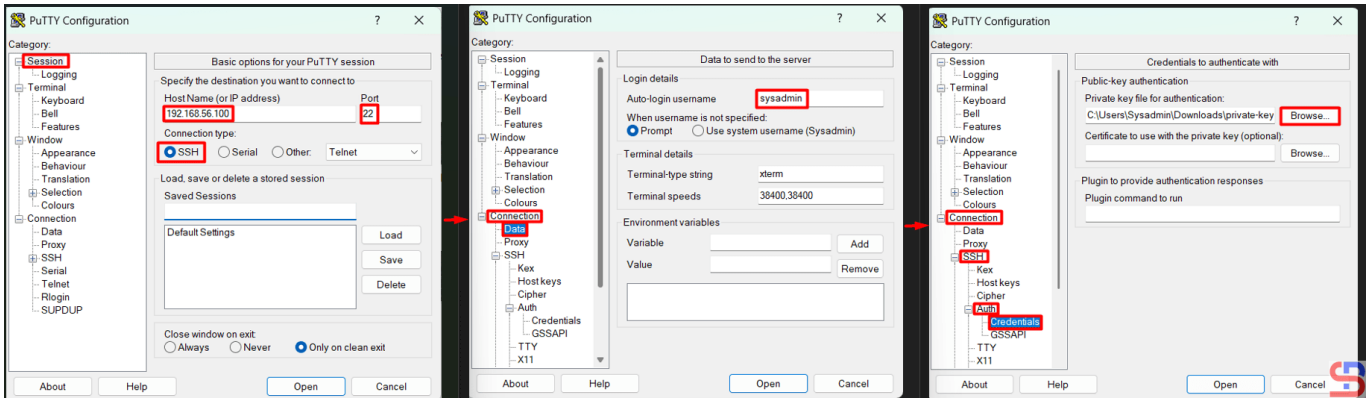


Steps to access the Linux server without a password using PuTTY

Note

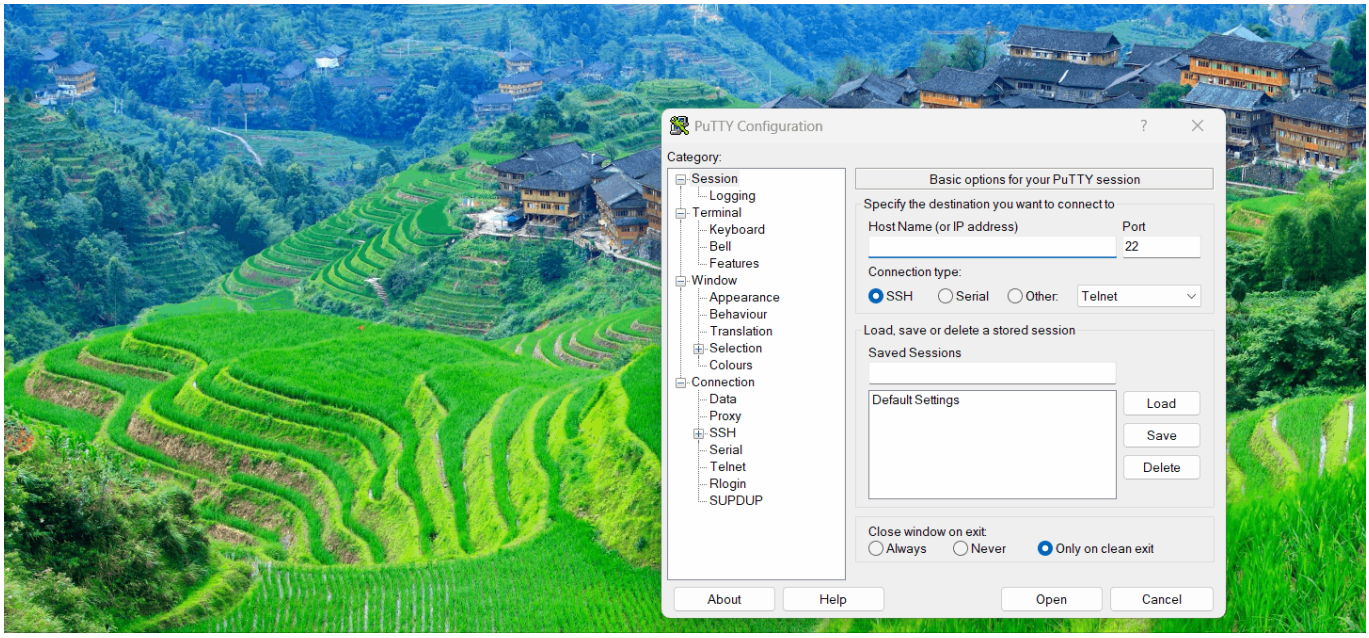
To speed up access to the Linux server, you can also not

write your username to Putty by configuring it in **Connection** > **Data** > Enter your username in the **Auto-login username** column, as in the image below:



Steps to not write your username in Putty

Press the **Enter** or **Open** button, and you should be able to access the server without having to enter the username and password, as in the image below:



Steps to access the Linux server without a username and password using Putty

References

en.wikipedia.org
portal.nutanix.com
help.dreamhost.com
tecmint.com
filecloud.com

How to Allow Access to the Linux Server Only Using SSH Key Authentication?

written by sysadmin | 15 January 2025

By default, the Linux server will ask to enter a username and a password if someone accesses the server via SSH. However, the previous article explained that you can access the Linux server using the passwordless SSH login method. Now I want my Linux servers to only allow access via SSH key authentication or SSH passwordless login.

Problem

How to allow access to the Linux server only using SSH key authentication?

Solution

You can make the security of your Linux server stronger by restricting access to the Linux server using SSH key authentication. It means the remote server can only being able to accessed the server for those who already use SSH passwordless login, so that if another user wants to access the server, it will be rejected. To allow access to the Linux server only using SSH key authentication, change the configuration in the **/etc/ssh/sshd_config** file by looking for the line containing **PasswordAuthentication** and setting it to **no**, as in the script below:

```
PasswordAuthentication no
```

After that, restart the SSH service using the command below:

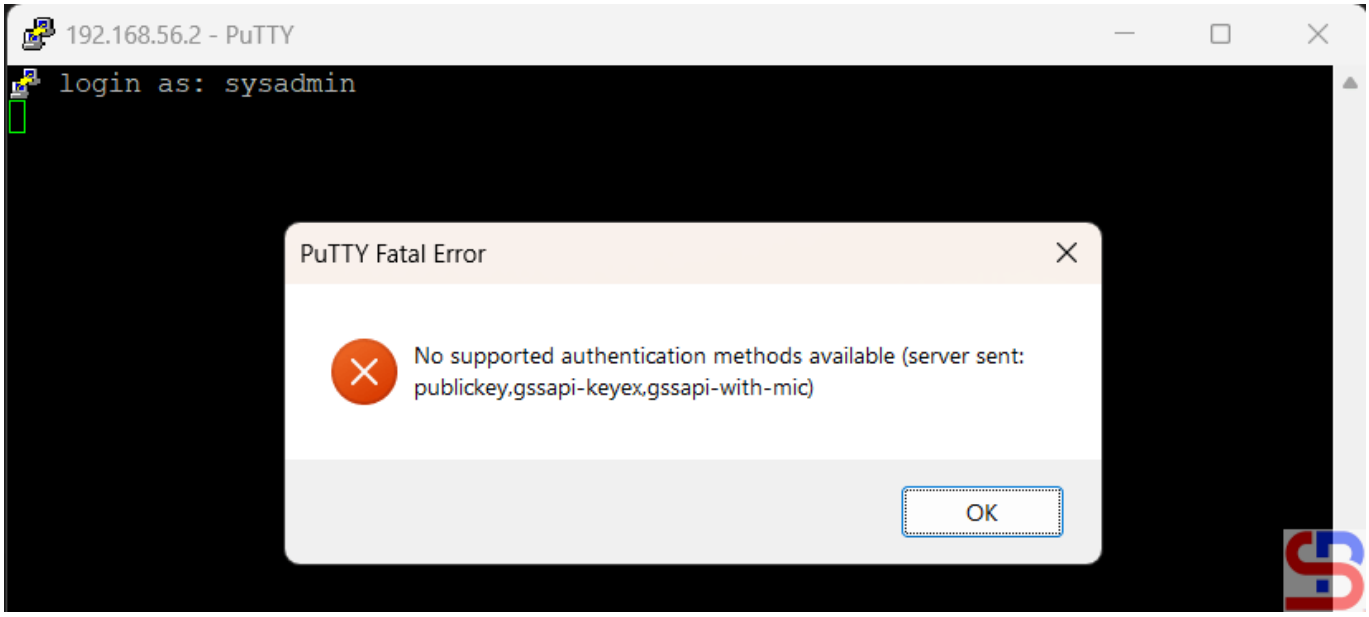
Ubuntu/Debian

```
systemctl restart ssh
```

RockyLinux/AlmaLinux/CentOS

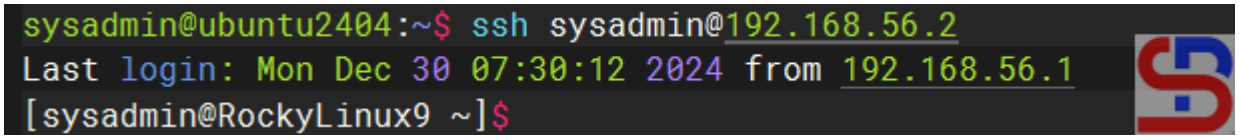
```
systemctl restart sshd
```

You should not be able to access the server when you try to connect to it using SSH. This means your SSH configuration is correct. Below is an example of an error that occurs when accessing via Putty:



Can not access the server from Putty

For example, in the previous article, the sysadmin user on the Ubuntu server could access the RockyLinux server because he had used SSH Passwordless Login as in the image below:



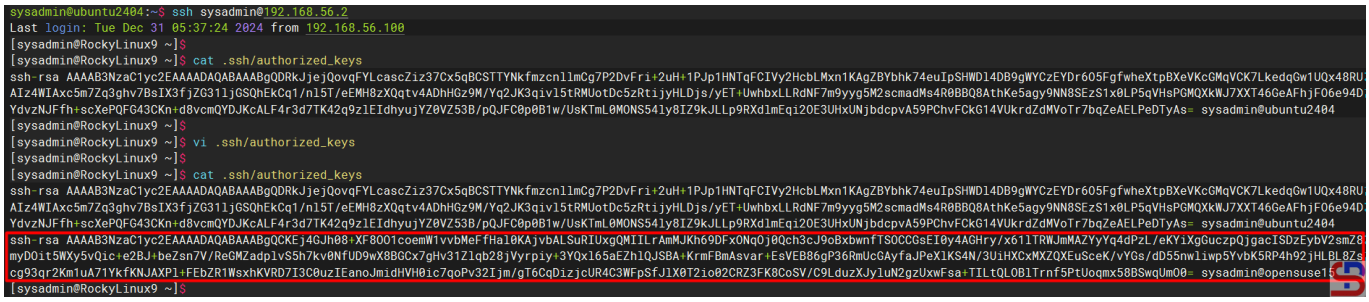
Can access the server from the Ubuntu server

I can not access the RockyLinux server if I access it via the OpenSUSE server, as in the image:

```
sysadmin@opensuse15:~> ssh sysadmin@192.168.56.2
sysadmin@192.168.56.2: Permission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).
sysadmin@opensuse15:~>
```

Can not access the server from the OpenSUSE server

If you want to add another user to be able to access the server, you have to copy the **.ssh/id_rsa.pub** file and put it into the remote server in the **.ssh/authorized_keys** file. You can use the help of a user who can access the server to put the file. Look at the image below, where I have included the id_rsa.pub file for the sysadmin user on the OpenSUSE server on the RockyLinux server:



Put the id_rsa.pub into the remote server

I tried to connect again to the RockyLinux server using the sysadmin user on the OpenSUSE server. I can access the server as shown in the image below:

```
sysadmin@opensuse15:~> ssh sysadmin@192.168.56.2
sysadmin@192.168.56.2: Permission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).
sysadmin@opensuse15:~>
sysadmin@opensuse15:~>
sysadmin@opensuse15:~> ssh sysadmin@192.168.56.2
Last login: Tue Dec 31 05:38:37 2024 from 192.168.56.100
[sysadmin@RockyLinux9 ~]$
```

Can access the server from the OpenSUSE server

Note

Make sure the remote server already contains **authorized_keys** files from other servers so that it doesn’t make things difficult for you in the future.

References

strongdm.com
tecmint.com
linuxize.com

How to Set Up Passwordless SSH Login?

written by sysadmin | 15 January 2025

As a sysadmin, remote to a Linux server is a daily job to perform various checks on a Linux server. By default, if a sysadmin accesses a server, the sysadmin must enter a username and password. However, when the sysadmin has many servers, it is sometimes difficult for the sysadmin to enter the password for each server, especially if each server has a different password. Therefore, it needs to be made so that SSH does not need to enter a password when accessing a Linux server via SSH.

Problem

How to set up passwordless SSH Login?

Solution

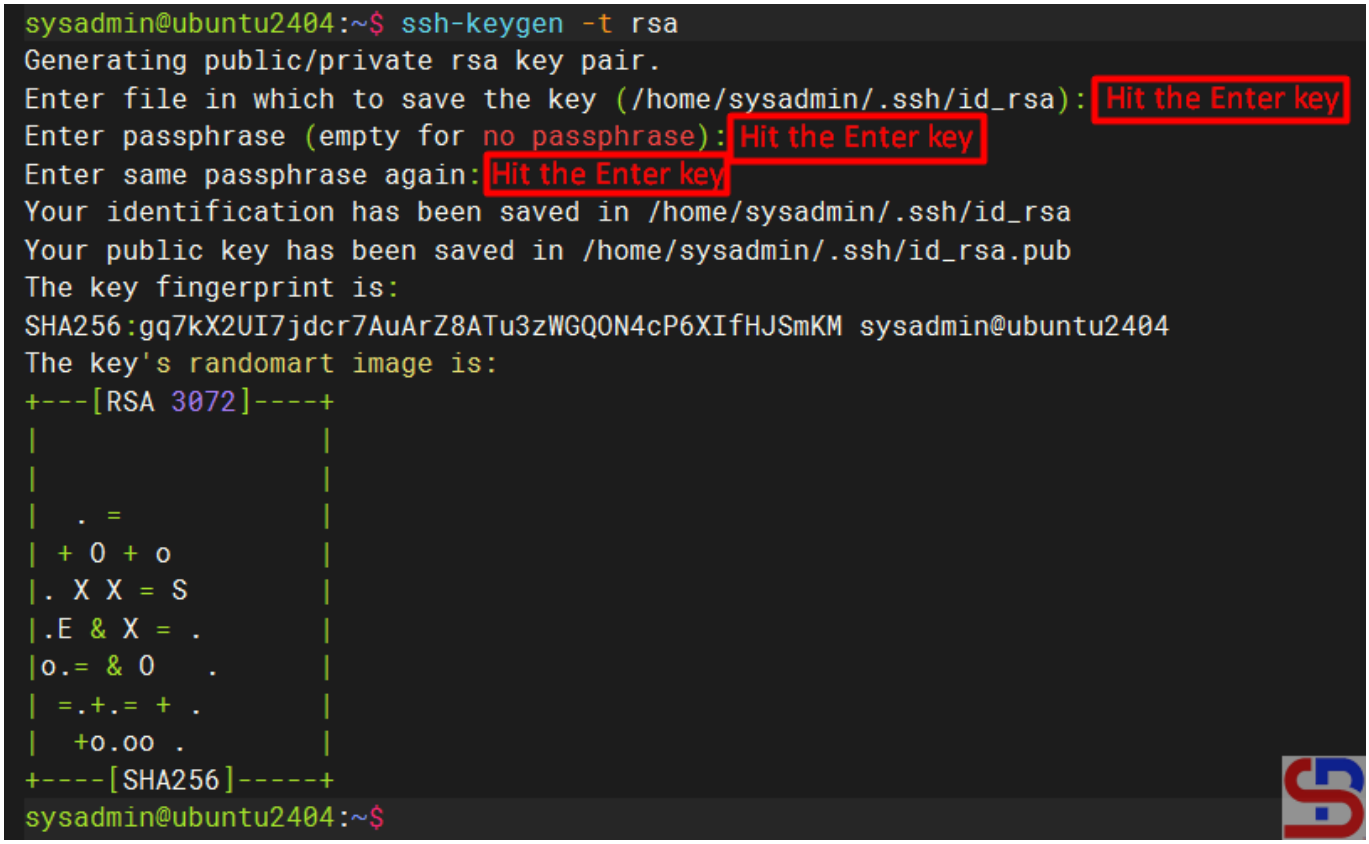
There are 3 steps to setting up passwordless SSH:

1. Generate a key pair

Use ssh-keygen to generate a key pair consisting of a public key and a private key on the client computer:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

The **-t rsa** option specifies that the type of the key should be the RSA algorithm. Hit **Enter** to accept the default.



Running the ssh-keygen command

2. Upload the public key to the remote server

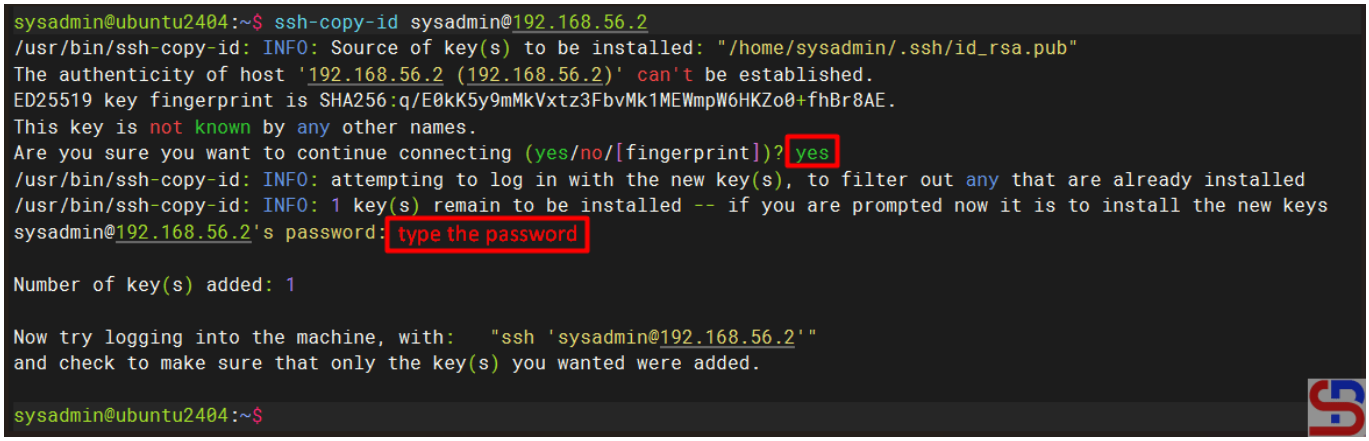
Use **ssh-copy-id** to propagate the public key to the server:

```
ssh-copy-id remote_username@remote_server_ip_address
```

For example, if you want to upload it to the server 192.168.56.2 with the username sysadmin, then use the command below:

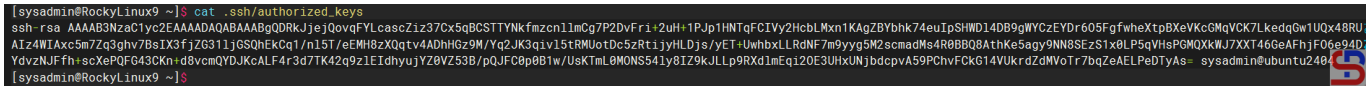
```
ssh-copy-id sysadmin@192.168.56.2
```

Type **yes** when prompted and type the password for the remote server.



Running the ssh-copy-id command

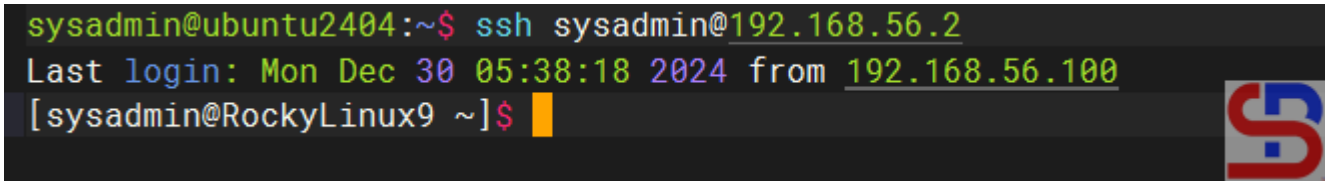
For your information, the **id_rsa.pub** file will be saved in the **.ssh/authorized_keys** file on the remote server, like in the image below:



The authorized_keys file

3. Test login via SSH

Try to connect to the server using SSH, you should be able to directly access the server without entering the password first. For example, I have 2 Linux servers, each of which uses Ubuntu OS with IP 192.168.56.100 and RockyLinux OS with IP 192.168.56.2. I want to access the RockyLinux server from the Ubuntu server without entering a password. I ran the three steps above to set up passwordless SSH on an Ubuntu server, and the results are as in the image below:



Access the server without entering a username and password

From the image above, you can see that I can directly access the server without entering the server password.

Note

By default, the system will generate a 2048-bit key in the first step when you run the ssh-keygen command. However, if you want to be more secure, you can use 4096-bit encryption by using the command below:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096
```

Besides RSA, you can also use several other public key algorithms, such as ECDSA or ED25519. Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm, or ECDSA, is one of the more complex public key cryptography encryption algorithms that supports three key sizes: 256, 384, and 521 bits. You can use the command below when using ECDSA:

```
ssh-keygen -t ecdsa -b 521
```

Ed25519 is an elliptic curve signing algorithm using EdDSA and Curve25519, and this is a new algorithm added in OpenSSH. You can use the command below when using ed25519:

```
ssh-keygen -t ed25519
```

Unfortunately, support for this among clients is not yet universal. Therefore, its use in general-purpose applications may not be advisable.

References

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phoenixnap.com
ssh.com
encryptionconsulting.com
cryptography.io