



WELCOME TO CIALUG

- ▶ Website: <http://cialug.org>
- ▶ Email list
- ▶ IRC/Slack
- ▶ Meetings the third Wednesday of the month at place TBA
(watch list server, website, and IRC/Slack)



**WE ARE LOOKING
FOR PRESENTERS
AND TOPICS**

ABOUT ME

- ▶ By day a Sr Software Developer at a large Agriscience company (formerly green colored, now blue)
- ▶ By night linux nerd with a networking issue
- ▶ Twitter @adenner
- ▶ Email: denner@gmail.com
- ▶ Slides posted to <https://denner.co>





TOR/SSH JUMP SERVER

RASPBERRY PI

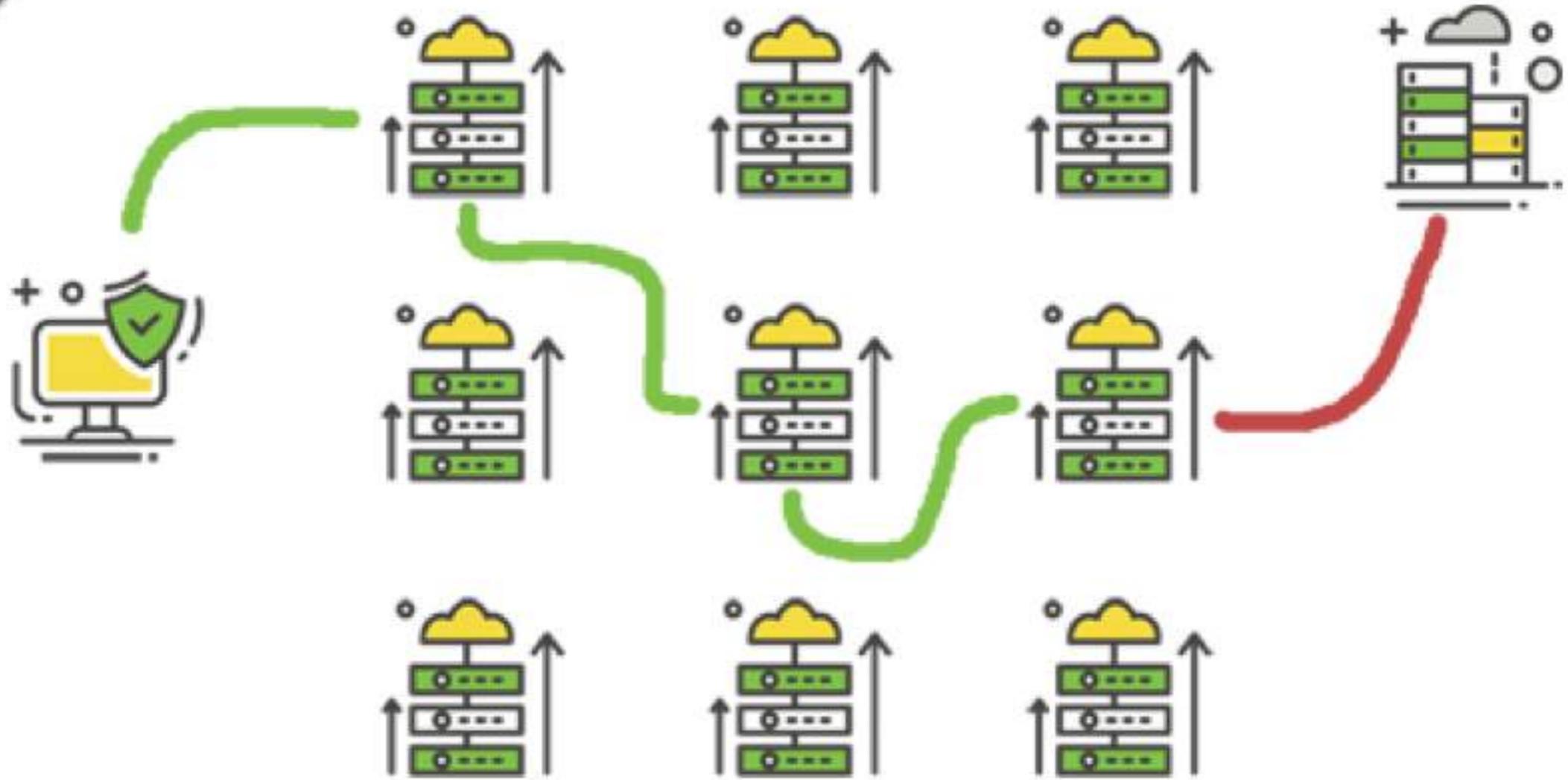


FIRST A COUPLE OF
THINGS...

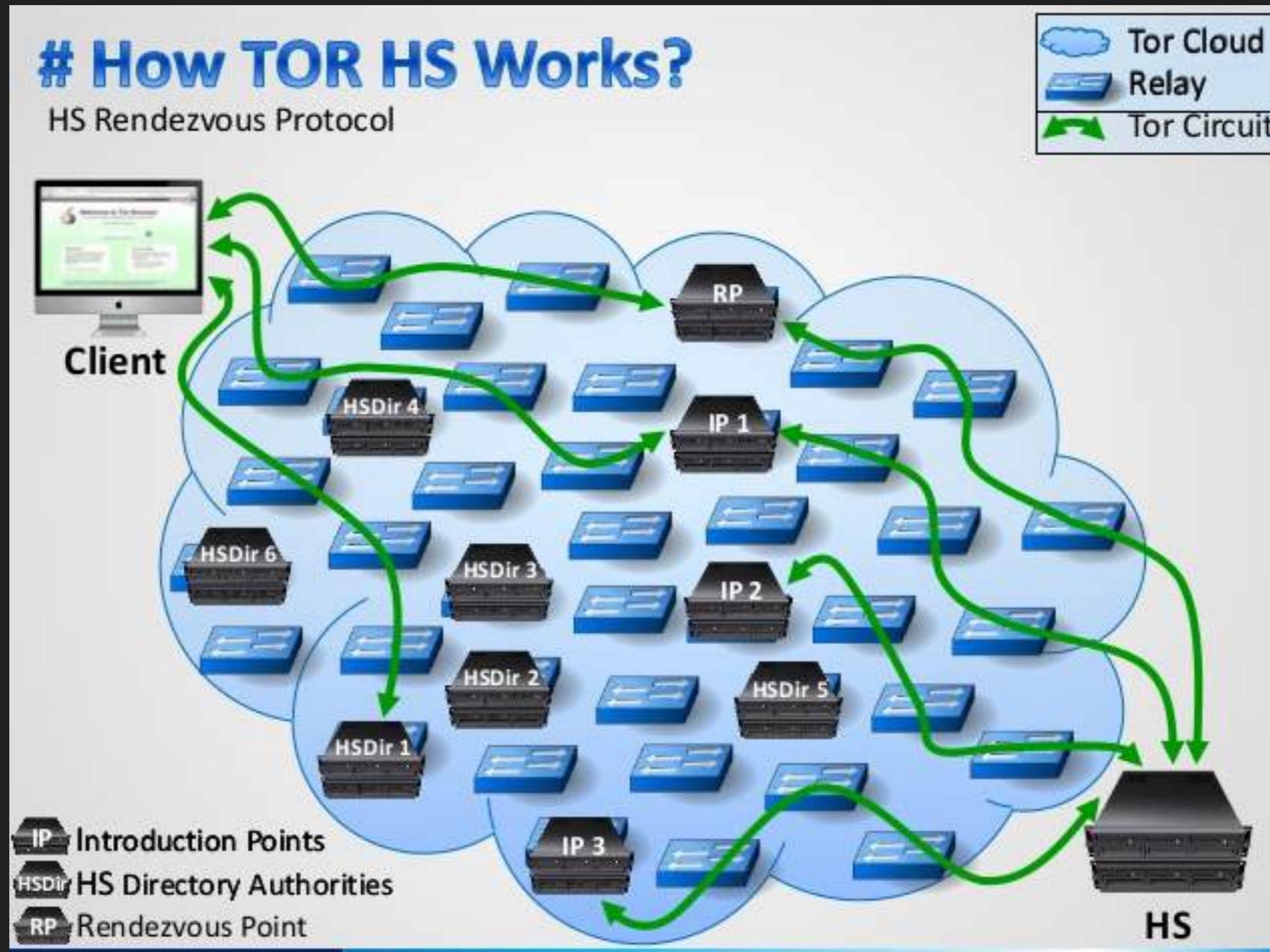
INTRO

TOR IN A NUTSHELL

- ▶ “Tor is free software and an open network that helps you defend against traffic analysis, a form of network surveillance that threatens personal freedom and privacy, confidential business activities and relationships, and state security.”

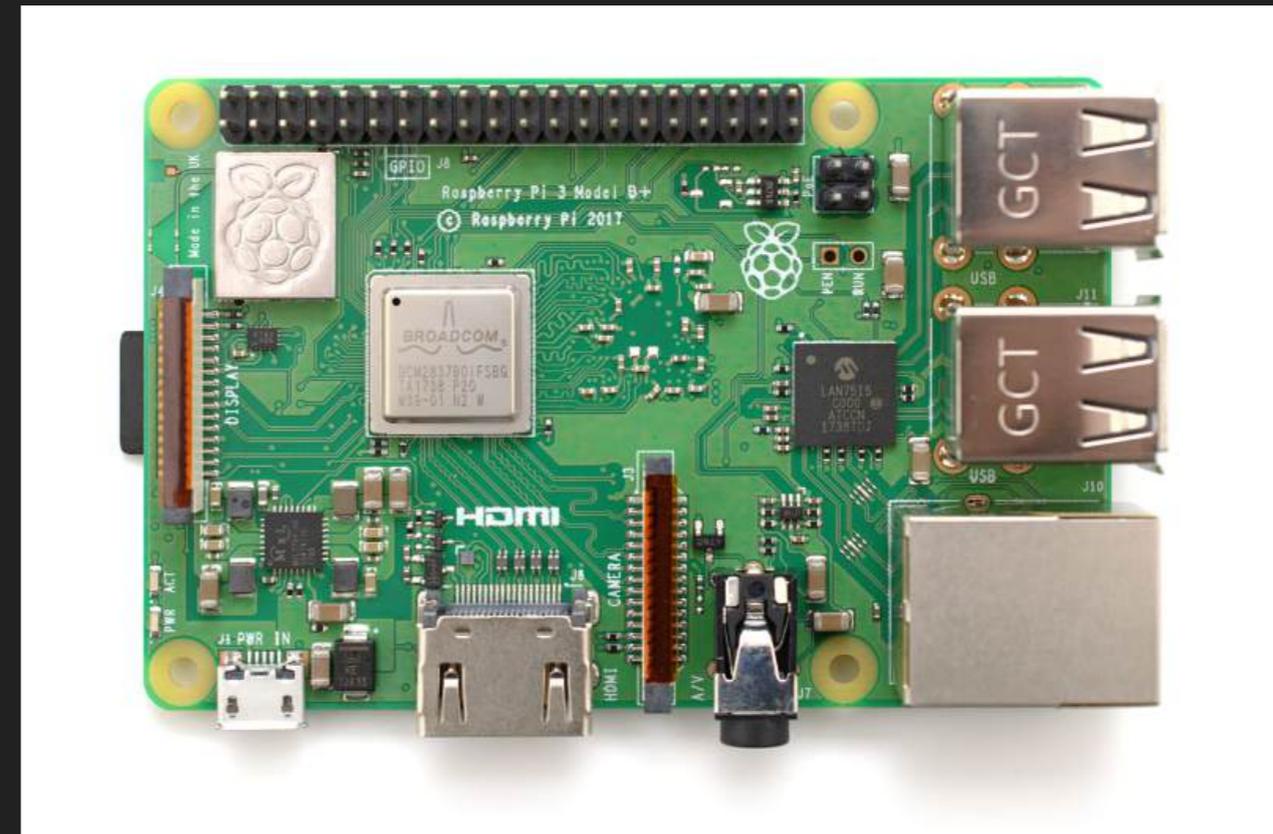


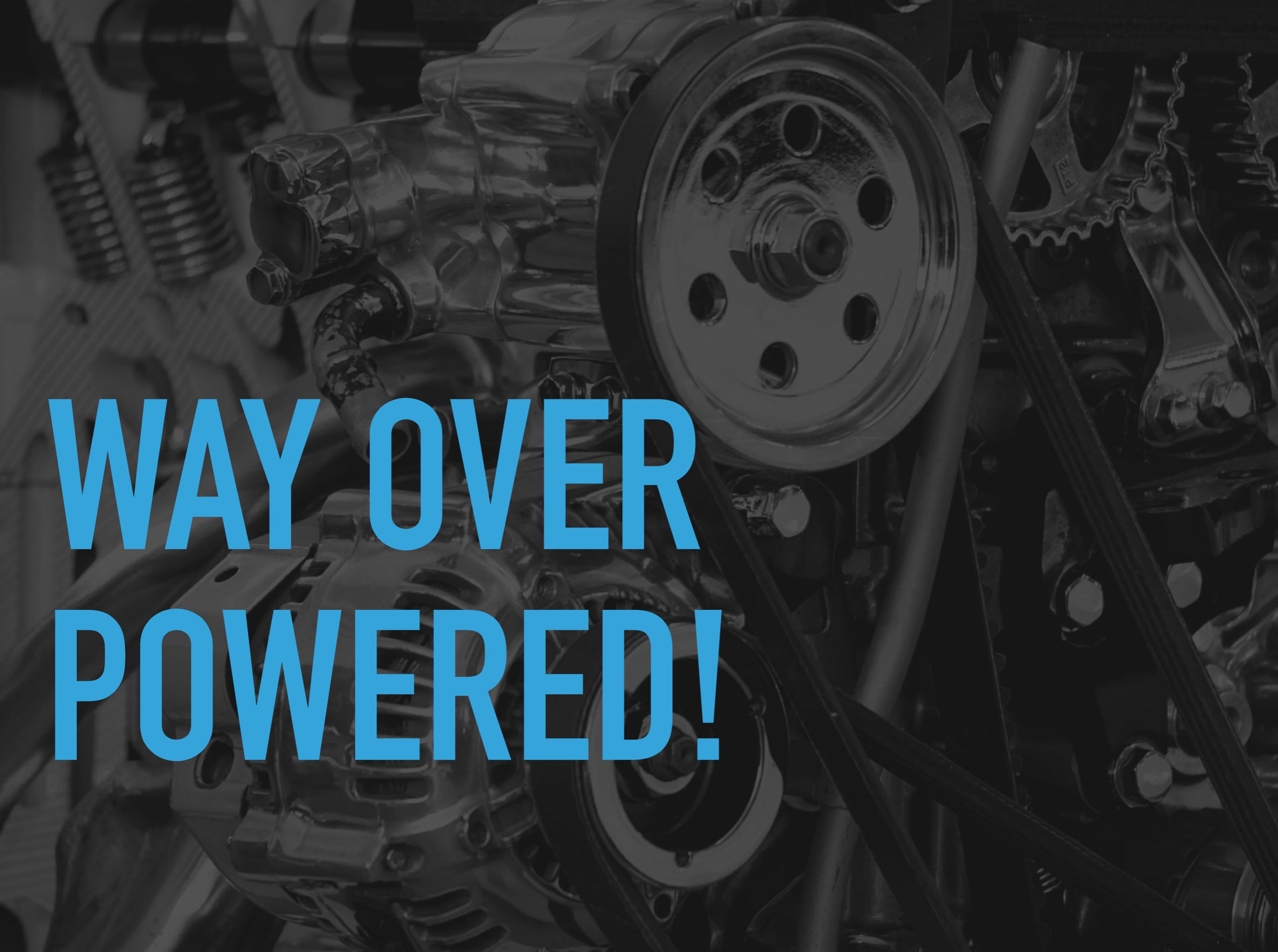
USING ONION SERVICES



PI B VERSION 3+

- ▶ Released March 14 2018
- ▶ ArmV8-A (32/64 bit)
- ▶ Broadcom BCM2837B0 SOC
- ▶ VFPv4 +NEON FPU
- ▶ 4x Cortex A53 @ 1.4 GHZ CPU
- ▶ 1gb of RAM (Shared with GPU)
- ▶ 10/100/1000 Mbit/s Ethernet[68] (real speed max 300 Mbit/s[80]), 802.11b/g/n/ac dual band 2.4/5 GHz wireless, Bluetooth 4.2 LS BLE





**WAY OVER
POWERED!**

I HAVE MY PI, NOW WHAT?

- ▶ Download Rasberian from <https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/raspbian/>
- ▶ Use etcher to flash the micro-sd card



SO I SCREWED UP AND NOW EVERYTHING IS BROKEN!

- ▶ Don't worry, it is easy to do, keep notes of what you did and you can always just re-flash the memory card over again!
- ▶ I somehow accidentally removed apt from the machine trying to install gpg2 (the second time around it worked just fine)

UPDATE OS

```
[pi@onionjump:~] $ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian stretch InRelease
Get:2 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian stretch InRelease [15.0 kB]
Hit:3 https://deb.torproject.org/torproject.org stretch InRelease
Fetched 15.0 kB in 9s (1,630 B/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
pi@onionjump:~$
```

```
[pi@onionjump:~] $ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
pi@onionjump:~$
```

ADD TOR TO THE APT-SOURCE

- ▶ Note: "**Raspbian is not Debian.** Tor might run fine on the Raspberry Pi 2 / 3 but not the first generation Pi. These packages might be confusingly broken for Raspbian users, since Raspbian called their architecture armhf but Debian already has an armhf."
- ▶ Use directions on <https://www.torproject.org/docs/debian.html.en>

```
pi@onionjump:/etc/apt/sources.list.d $ cat tor.list
```

- ▶

```
deb https://deb.torproject.org/torproject.org stretch main
deb-src https://deb.torproject.org/torproject.org stretch main
```

FINISH INSTALLING TOR

```
# apt install gnupg2
```

```
# gpg2 --recv A3C4F0F979CAA22CDBA8F512EE8CBC9E886DDD89
```

```
# gpg2 --export A3C4F0F979CAA22CDBA8F512EE8CBC9E886DDD89 | apt-key add -
```

```
# apt update
```

```
# apt install tor deb.torproject.org-keyring
```

```
# apt install vim
```

CONFIGURE TOR

▶ vim /etc/tor/torrc

```
##### This section is just for location-hidden services ###
```

```
## Once you have configured a hidden service, you can look at the  
## contents of the file ".../hidden_service/hostname" for the address  
## to tell people.
```

```
##
```

```
## HiddenServicePort x y:z says to redirect requests on port x to the  
## address y:z.
```

```
HiddenServiceDir /var/lib/tor/hidden_service/
```

```
HiddenServicePort 22 127.0.0.1:22
```

```
#####
```

```
root@onionjump:/var/lib/tor/hidden_service# service tor restart
```

```
[root@onionjump:/var/lib/tor/hidden_service# cat hostname  
ywfgyuubabz3gxdj.onion
```

SET TOR TO RUN AT STARTUP

```
[pi@onionjump:~ $ sudo systemctl enable tor
Synchronizing state of tor.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable tor
pi@onionjump:~ $ █
```

ENABLE SSH

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B Plus Rev 1.3

```
| Raspberry Pi Software Configuration Tool (raspi-config) |
1 Change User Password Change password for the current user
2 Network Options      Configure network settings
3 Boot Options         Configure options for start-up
4 Localisation Options Set up language and regional settings to match your location
5 Interfacing Options  Configure connections to peripherals
6 Overclock            Configure overclocking for your Pi
7 Advanced Options     Configure advanced settings
8 Update               Update this tool to the latest version
9 About raspi-config   Information about this configuration tool

<Select>                                <Finish>
```

```
| Raspberry Pi Software Configuration Tool (raspi-config) |
P1 Camera             Enable/Disable connection to the Raspberry Pi Camera
P2 SSH                Enable/Disable remote command line access to your Pi using SSH
P3 VNC                Enable/Disable graphical remote access to your Pi using RealVNC
P4 SPI                Enable/Disable automatic loading of SPI kernel module
P5 I2C                Enable/Disable automatic loading of I2C kernel module
P6 Serial             Enable/Disable shell and kernel messages on the serial connection
P7 1-Wire             Enable/Disable one-wire interface
P8 Remote GPIO        Enable/Disable remote access to GPIO pins
```

Would you like the SSH server to be enabled?

<Yes>

<No>

The SSH server is enabled

<Ok>

REGENERATE SSH KEYS

- ▶ Since this is all from a disk image, we need to regenerate ssh keys

```
pi@onionjump:~$ rm /etc/ssh/ssh_host_* && dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server
```

```
/home/pi# service ssh restart  
/home/pi#
```




SO SLOW!

REVERSE SSH

- ▶ <https://blog.devolutions.net/2017/3/what-is-reverse-ssh-port-forwarding>

ssh -f -N -T -R 2210:localhost:22 username@yourMachine.com

- **-f:** tells the SSH to background itself after it authenticates, saving you time by not having to run something on the remote server for the tunnel to remain alive.
- **-N:** if all you need is to create a tunnel without running any remote commands then include this option to save resources.
- **-T:** useful to disable pseudo-tty allocation, which is fitting if you are not trying to create an interactive shell.

Ssh -p 2210 localhost



LIVE DEMO