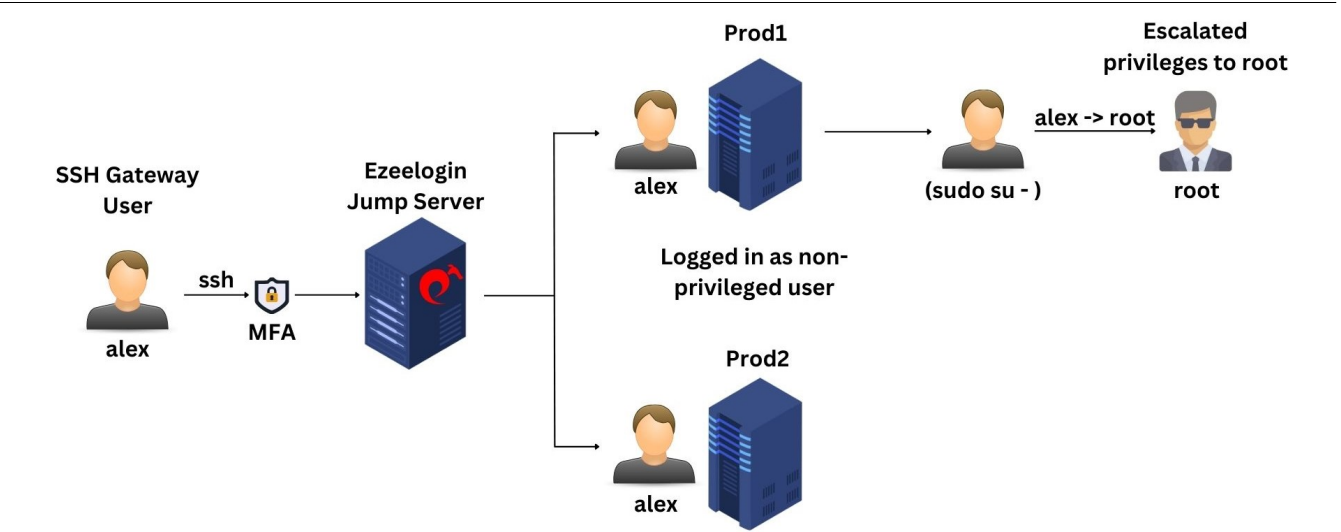


Privileged access management in Linux

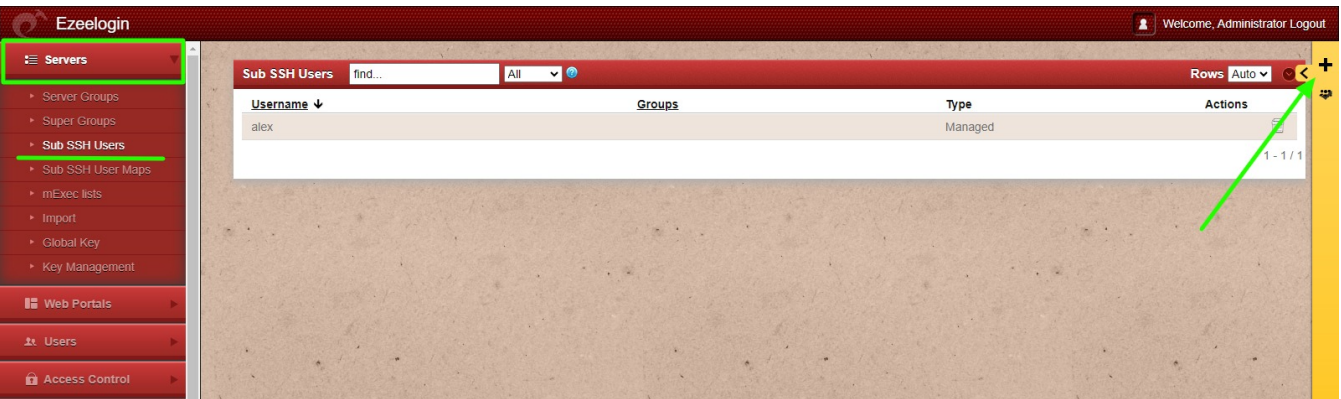
How to login to a remote server as a non-privileged user and escalate privileges in SSH?

Overview: This article helps to configure two methods methods that allow a gateway user to log in to a remote server as a non-privileged user and seamlessly switch to the root user without being prompted for a password.



Method 1: [SubSSH User](#)

Step 1(A): Login to the web GUI and **create a SubSSH user**. This will create a non-privileged user on the remote servers.



Step 1(B): Map the SubSSH user to the gateway user.

The screenshot shows the Ezeelogin web interface. On the left is a sidebar menu with options like Servers, Web Portals, Users, User Groups, Authentication Log, SSH Log, RDP Recording, SCP Log, Web Proxy Log, Web Proxy Activity, Web Activity, Shell Activity, Server Activity, Work Summary, Status, Access Control, Settings, Cluster, Command Guard, Account, Help, and License. The 'Users' option is highlighted. The main area is titled 'Edit User' and contains two columns of form fields. The left column includes First Name (alex), Username (alex), User Group (Dummy), Expire (Never), Limit IPs (disabled), Allowed IPs, SSH Private Key, Sub SSH User (alex, highlighted with a green arrow), and Force Password Change (disabled). The right column includes Last Name, Email (alex@us.com), Status (Active), Command Guard (None), Virtual Shell (disabled), Pass User Through (Inherit), SSH Key Passphrase, LDAP (None), and Authorization Password. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Step 1(C): Login to the remote server and add the created SubSSH user to the **sudoers** file. This will enable non-privileged user to switch to root without being prompted for a password.

```
root@remote_server ~]# visudo

alex ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

Step 1(D): Login to backend(ezsh), then access the remote server and switch to the root user.

```
alex@ubuntu22:~$
alex@ubuntu22:~$
alex@ubuntu22:~$
alex@ubuntu22:~$ sudo su -
root@ubuntu22:~#
root@ubuntu22:~#
root@ubuntu22:~# █
```

Method 2: [Pass User Through](#)

Step 2(A): Log in to the remote server and create a user with the same username as the gateway user. Then, either set the same password or configure [SSH key-based authentication](#).

```
root@remote_server ~]# adduser tony
```

Step 2(B): Edit the gateway user and change **Pass User Through** to **Yes**.

Step 2(C): Login to the remote server and add the Pass user to the **sudoers** file. This will enable the non-privileged user to switch to root without being prompted for a password.

```
root@remote_server ~]# visudo

tony ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

Step 2(D): Login to backend(ezsh), then access the remote server and switch to the root user.

```
tony@ubuntu20:~$
tony@ubuntu20:~$
tony@ubuntu20:~$ sudo su -
root@ubuntu20:~#
root@ubuntu20:~#
root@ubuntu20:~#
```

Related Articles:

[User identity and access management in SSH](#)

[SSH Connection to a Remote Server Using the Same Username as SSH Gateway User](#)

[Configure Automatic su or sudo](#)

[Access different servers with different subssh users](#)

[How to create sub SSH users on remote servers and restrict commands via sudoers file](#)

[How to change mapped sub ssh group](#)

[How to add a subssh user with non privileged remote ssh login user](#)

Online URL: <https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/privileged-access-management-in-linux-623.html>