

Configure Automatic su or sudo

73 admin July 2, 2024 [Common Errors & Troubleshooting](#) 13513

How to configure Automatic su or sudo /switch user CentOS/Freebsd/Ubuntu servers?

synopsis: This article provides step-by-step instructions for adding a server to Ezeelogin, detailing the necessary configurations for remote SSH login using either sudo or su commands to switch to the root user.

Check out the following video to ensure that you have configured the auto login correctly.

Add a server by providing Hostname, IP Address , Remote SSH login user and Password of the Remote SSH login user.

The screenshot displays the Ezeelogin web interface for editing a server. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Servers, Server Groups, Super Groups, Sub SSH Users, Sub SSH User Maps, mExec, Import, Global Key, Key Management, Web Portals, Users, Access Control, Settings, Cluster, Command Guard, Account, Help, and License. The main area is titled 'Edit Server' and contains the following fields:

- Hostname:** Ubuntu production server
- IP Address(es):** 192.168.56.110
- Remote SSH / RDP Login User:** Alex
- SSH Private Key:** (empty field)
- SSH Port:** 22
- Password Management:** keep server password
- RDP Port:** 3389
- Windows Domain:** (empty field)
- Control Panel:** -- None --
- Description:** (empty field)
- SSH / RDP Password:** (masked with dots)
- SSH Key Passphrase:** (empty field)
- SSH:** enabled
- Server Group:** SPysnetProductionLinux
- RDP:** (disabled)
- Datcenter:** -- None --
- First Prompt:** --#
- Saved SSH Private Key:** -- None --
- Buttons:** Cancel and Save

METHOD 1

step1. Ensure that the remote ssh user has the bash shell enabled.

The finger command would let you know the currently assigned shell for the remote ssh user.

finger devops

Login: devops Name: devops

Directory: /home/devops Shell: /usr/local/bin/tsh

You may assigned bash shell to the user using the command

```
chsh -s /usr/local/bin/bash devops
```

step 2. You would now need to identify the '**First Prompt**'. To find it, login as the ssh user and you will get the prompts

```
devops@ec2:~$%
```

In this case the '**first prompt**' would be '\$% '.

Important Note: There is the space character included above, so totally 3 characters are required.

step 3. Now if you are switching to root user using **sudo**, then you would need to '**enable sudo**' under **Servers->Edit->Advanced** section and enter the '**root prompt**' field.

```
[root@ec2~]#
```

In this case the 'Root Prompt' would be ']'# '

step 4. Once you fill in the '**first prompt**' and '**root prompt**' then you need to take a look at the '**Password Prompt**' variable.

```
root@ec2:~$% sudo su -  
[sudo] password for devops:
```

The '**Password Prompt**' would be '[sudo] password for devops:'

Once you have filled in all the three variables click on **save** button.

The screenshot shows the Ezeelogin configuration interface. The 'First Prompt' field is highlighted with a green box and contains '~\$'. The 'Password Prompt' field is highlighted with a green box and contains 'Alex:'. The 'Switch User Password' field is highlighted with a green box and contains '*****'. The 'Root Prompt' field is highlighted with a green box and contains '~#'. The 'Save' button is highlighted with a green box.

After saving login to the **Ezsh shell**. Upon successful login to the **Ezsh shell**, you will initially be logged in as the **Remote SSH login user** to the **remote server** and then automatically switched to the **root user**.

```
Alex@ubuntu22:~$ sudo su - ; exit  
[sudo] password for Alex:  
root@ubuntu22:~#
```

Important Note: Enable sudo only if you want sudo command to switch privilege. If you are using

'su' command to escalate privileges, then leave the Privilege Escalation field as "None"

METHOD 2

```
Alex@ubuntu22:~$ su - root ; exit
Password:
root@ubuntu22:~#
```

If you are using **su** instead of **sudo** to switch to **root user** then you need **not enter** the '**root prompt**' and should **disable sudo**. Also you would need to enter the field '[Switch User](#)' and '**Switch User Password**'. '**Switch User**' would be '**root**' and the '**Switch User Password**' would be the **root password**.

The screenshot shows the Ezeelogin configuration interface. The left sidebar contains a menu with options like Servers, Server Groups, Sub SSH Users, mExec lists, Import, Global Key, Key Management, Web Portals, Users, Access Control, Settings, Cluster, Command Guard, Account, Help, and License. The main content area is divided into sections: RDP Port (3389), Windows Domain, Control Panel (set to None), Description, RDP (checked), Datacenter (None), First Prompt (~\$), Saved SSH Private Key (None), Cancel, Save, Advanced, Control Panel User, Control Panel Host, Switch User Password (masked), Privilege Escalation (None), Tunnel Host, Control Panel Password, Switch User (root), Password Prompt (Password), Root Prompt (~#), and Remote Console Host.

Login to the **Ezsh shell**. Upon successful login to the **Ezsh shell**, you will initially be logged in as the **Remote SSH login user** to the **remote server** and then automatically switched to the **root user** using su.

```
Alex@ubuntu22:~$ su - root ; exit
Password:
root@ubuntu22:~#
```

Related Articles

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

[Enable root privilege for the group in the sudoers file](#)

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

[How to allow the user to switch when the command guard is enabled](#)

Online URL: <https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/configure-automatic-su-or-sudo-73.html>