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Thread: [Could i get some help? Linux SSH Tunnels](#)

CorrosiveBlueberry - January 26, 2016, 9:48 am

This is relating to Ubuntu 14.04 however I'm currently in the process of learning all linux OS's very new to linux, my college class for linux at the moment is based on CentOS / Server based linux Distros. Anyways, I have a Seedbox with Feralhosting, no huge complaints, it runs on Ubuntu 14.04, I was originally using CentOS7 for a few days but then switched to Ubuntu for my desktop, because the lack of available support for mainstream software because it is a server based distro, although since my class is only based on it I still plan on learning it.

Anyways I'm pretty horrid with networking issues, I was told I need to set up a ssh tunnel in order to connect to plex on my server because it's hosted somewhere else, then I can setup the remote access / ports from the GUI. However no matter what I try to setup SSH tunnels I cannot get it to work, I tried following multiple guides. Does it require key authentication or something and that is why I'm getting connection refused messages?

The script they setup bound plex to port 32400, so I've been trying to setup the ssh tunnel on the public ip of the remote server of my feralhosting seedbox.

I've done `ssh -D 32400 -l "my user" "the server".feralhosting.com`, in cli, it connects in cli so the tunnel starts, however if I add the proxy in my web browser (SocksV5) with literally any slew of combinations of options (127.0.0.1), (127.0.1.1) <-- ubuntu's local host is different for some reason (Remote IP of server), (IP of My Machine)

And I cannot connect to any websites, and in the CLI I can tell the tunnel is running somehow because it says connection refused, error code 2, 3 or 5 everytime I click something in the web browser.

I've also tried `ssh -L 32400:"localhost or my local ip":"32400 or 443" "user"@"remote server"`

I tried a GUI ssh tunnel program I found via apt search called gSTM, with no luck, it says connected but same issues.

What am I doing wrong? what would be the proper syntax? Do ssh tunnels require me to setup like key authentication pairs just for this?

Pwn_star_60 - January 27, 2016, 4:08 am

try this? `ssh ip.address.of.server -L 8888:localhost:32400`

then type this in your browser (without the brackets). `http()://localhost:8888/web`

From the plex docs (without the brackets).
`https()://support.plex.tv/hc/en-us/articles/200288586-Installation`

CorrosiveBlueberry - January 27, 2016, 10:39 am

Nah that didn't help however I figured it out; I had to do `ssh -D 8080 username@remote IP`
It prompted for my pass, I let cli run in background then I also had to set foxyproxy to run on localhost port 8080

I was completely hungup on it because i kept thinking i had to setup the tunnel on port 32400 because 32400 was the port plex was on, but i guess no wonder i couldn't connect to the web. Weird that 32400 wasn't involved in either end of my process, yet all the guides made it seem like it would be.

seyt - January 27, 2016, 10:57 am

have you tried netcat ? (for tunneling)

CorrosiveBlueberry - January 27, 2016, 11:34 am

No i haven't ill have to look into it; as i said i'm fairly new to linux however i've been watching videos on LinuxAcademy.com everyday, I got a college class for linux atm, as well as working with linux on my home pc and a VPS . I got the tunneling to work for what i needed, just needed it for a second in order to change the port on plex web UI so i could connect via my connect without tunnel.

I'm all set when it regards this.

Preddy - February 1, 2016, 7:28 am

ssh -g -qfnNT -D PortNumber <SSH_SERVER>

Ex: ssh -g -qfnNT -D 1337 0.0.0.0

Options :

- q Quiet mode.
- T Disable pseudo-tty allocation.
- f Requests ssh to go to background just before command execution. This is useful if ssh is going to ask for passwords or passphrases, but the user wants it in the background.
- n Redirects stdin from /dev/null (actually, prevents reading from stdin). This MUST be used when ssh is running in the background.
- N Do not execute remote command
- D Specifies a local "dynamic" application level port forwarding.
- g Allows remote hosts to connect to local forwarded ports (share the socks5 proxy within the LAN/network).