

How can I sign in to DSM/SRM with root privilege via SSH?

[https://kb.synology.com/en-uk/DSM/tutorial/How to login to DSM with root permission via SSH Telnet](https://kb.synology.com/en-uk/DSM/tutorial/How%20to%20login%20to%20DSM%20with%20root%20permission%20via%20SSH%20Telnet)

Purpose

This article guides you through how to sign in to DSM (DiskStation Manager) and SRM (Synology Router Manager) as root via SSH.

Warning:

- Enabling SSH service may bring security risks to your system. Please enable it only when necessary and avoid making changes to system configurations.

Contents

- [Enable SSH service](#)
- [Sign in from Windows 10, macOS, or Linux](#)
 - [For DSM 6.0 or later](#)
 - [For DSM 5.2 or earlier/SRM](#)
- [Sign in from earlier versions of Windows](#)
 - [For DSM 6.0 or later](#)
 - [For DSM 5.2 or earlier/SRM](#)

Resolution

Enable SSH service

1. Go to the terminal setting page on your Synology device:
 - **Synology NAS:** DSM Control Panel > Terminal & SNMP > Terminal
 - **Synology Router:** SRM Control Panel > Services > System Services > Terminal
2. Tick **Enable SSH service**.
3. Specify a port number for SSH connections and save the settings. To ensure system security, we suggest replacing the default port 22 with another one.¹

Sign in from Windows 10, macOS, or Linux

For DSM 6.0 or later

1. Launch the terminal application on your computer:
 - **Windows 10:** Windows PowerShell
 - **macOS:** Terminal.app
 - **Linux:** Terminal
2. Type the following command and press Enter:

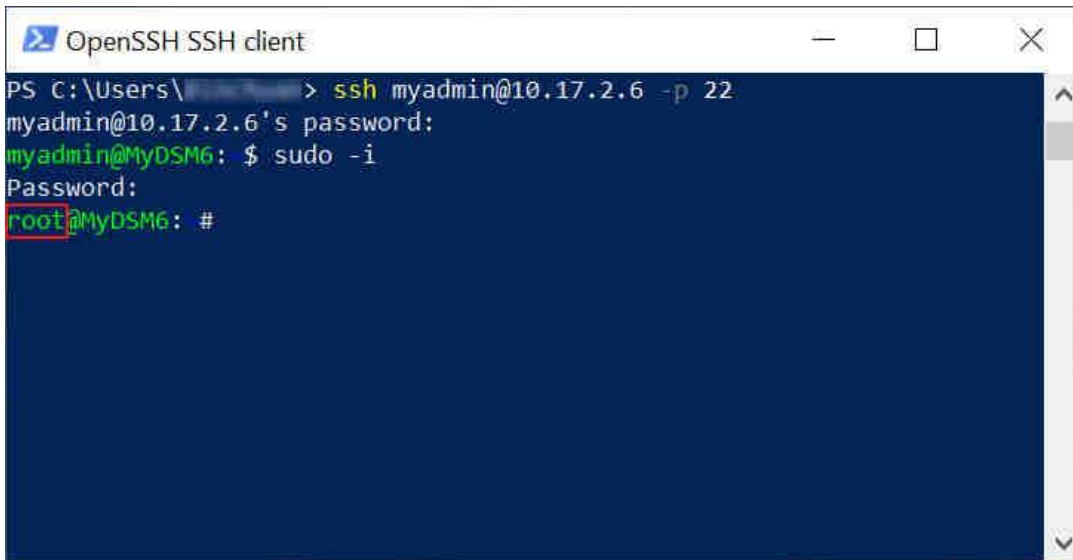
Command

```
ssh DSM admin account@DSM IP address -p SSH port number
```

Example

```
ssh myadmin@10.17.2.6 -p 22
```

3. Enter the password of your DSM's administrator account.²
4. Type `sudo -i` and press Enter.
5. Enter the password of your DSM's administrator account again, and press Enter.
6. You are now signed in to your DSM with root privilege via SSH.



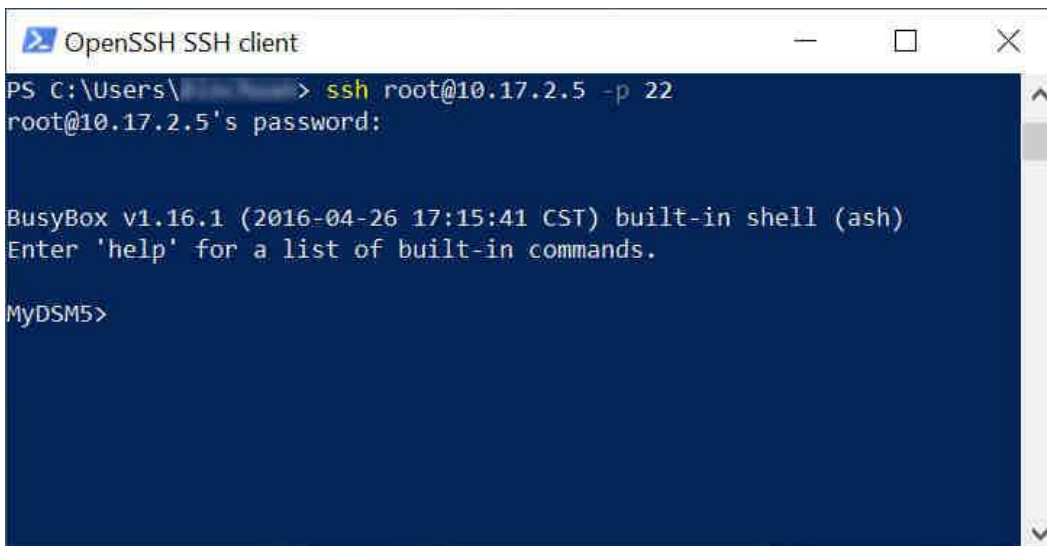
```
OpenSSH SSH client
PS C:\Users\ > ssh myadmin@10.17.2.6 -p 22
myadmin@10.17.2.6's password:
myadmin@MyDSM6: $ sudo -i
Password:
root@MyDSM6: #
```

For DSM 5.2 or earlier/SRM

1. Launch the terminal application on your computer:
 - o **Windows 10:** Windows PowerShell
 - o **macOS:** Terminal.app
 - o **Linux:** Terminal
2. Type the following command and press Enter:

Command	Example
<code>ssh root@DSM/SRM IP address -p SSH port number</code>	<code>ssh root@10.17.2.5 -p 22</code>

3. Enter the password of the default account "admin".
4. You are now signed in to DSM/SRM with root privilege via SSH.



```
OpenSSH SSH client
PS C:\Users\ > ssh root@10.17.2.5 -p 22
root@10.17.2.5's password:

BusyBox v1.16.1 (2016-04-26 17:15:41 CST) built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.

MyDSM5>
```

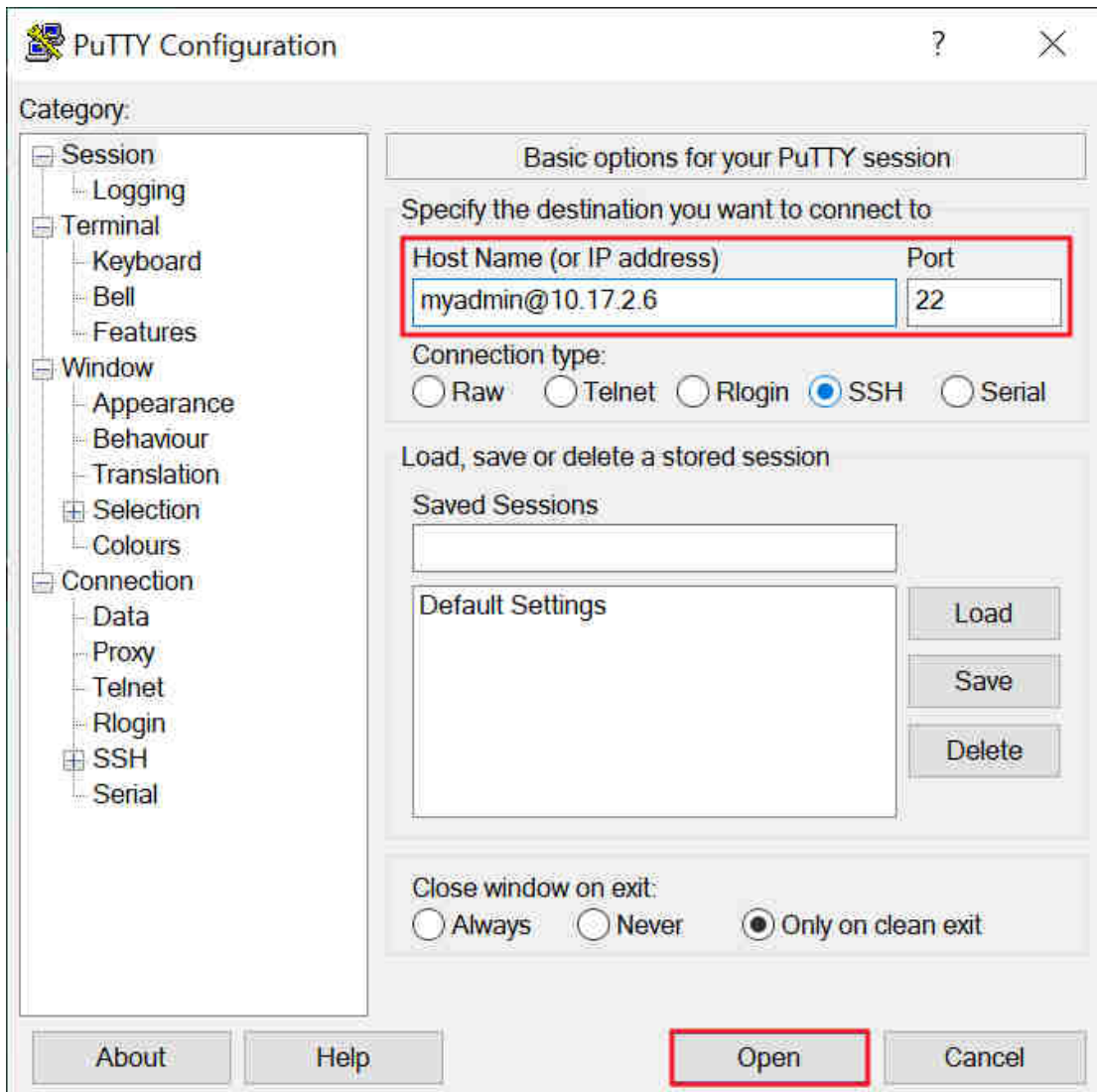
Sign in from earlier versions of Windows

Earlier versions of Windows (e.g., Windows 7) require a third-party software to establish SSH connections to Synology devices. We take the software [PuTTY](#) as an example in the following steps.

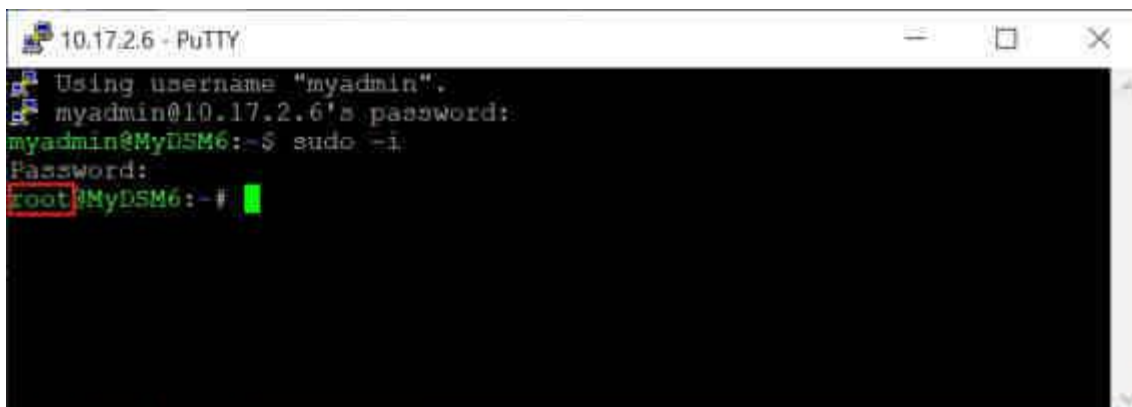
For DSM 6.0 or later

1. Launch PuTTY on your computer.
2. Enter "DSM admin account@DSM IP address" in the **Host Name (or IP address)** field, e.g., "myadmin@10.17.2.6".

3. Enter the SSH port of your DSM in the **Port** field, e.g., 22.
4. Click **Open**.



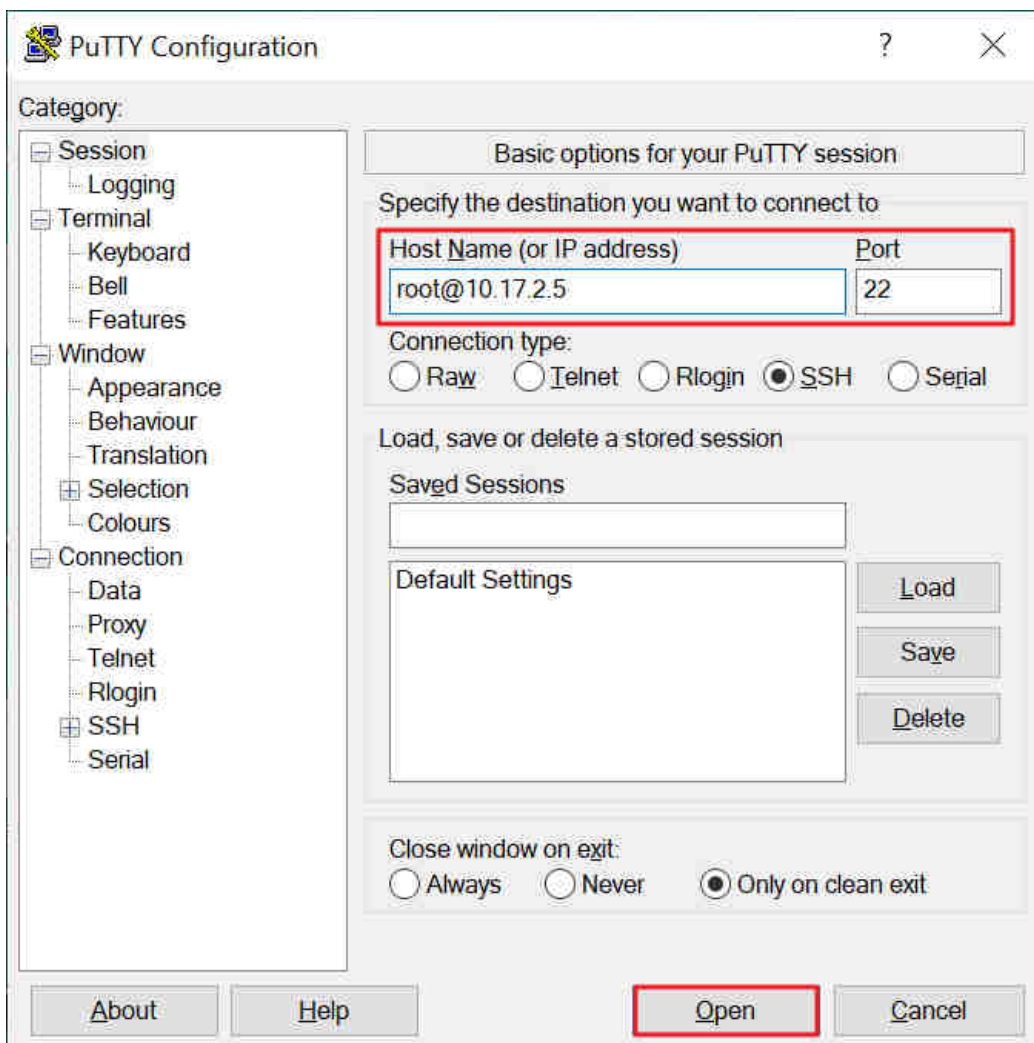
5. Enter the password of your DSM's administrator account.²
6. Type `sudo -i` and press Enter.
7. Enter the password of your DSM's administrator account again, and press Enter.
8. You are now signed in to your DSM with root privilege via SSH.



For DSM 5.2 or earlier/SRM

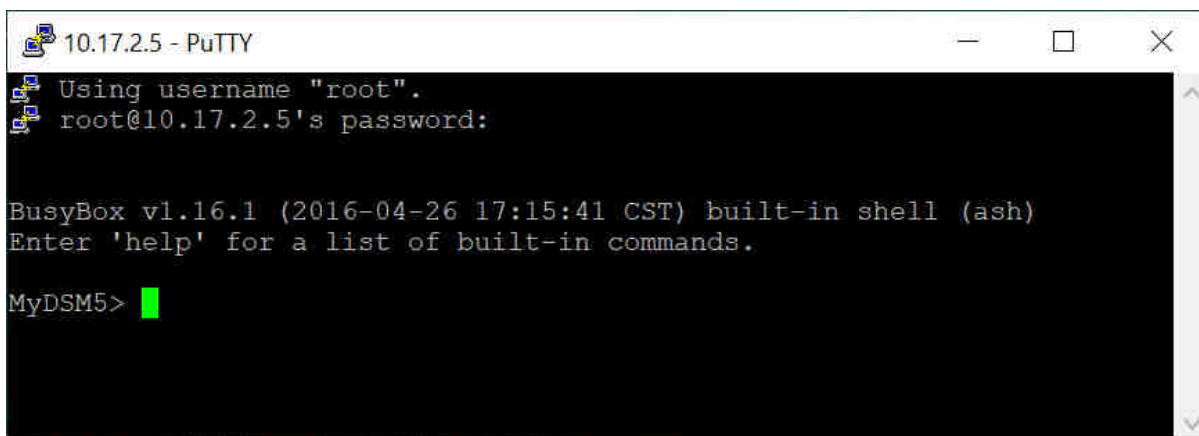
1. Launch PuTTY on your computer.
2. Enter "`root@DSM/SRM IP address`" in the **Host Name (or IP address)** field, e.g., "`root@10.17.2.5`".
3. Enter the SSH port of your Synology device in the **Port** field, e.g., 22.

4. Click **Open**.



5. Enter the password of the default account "admin".

6. You are now signed in to your Synology device with root privilege via SSH.



Note:

1. To enhance the security of SSH connections, you can also avoid the ports listed in [this article](#).
2. The following accounts are available for SSH logins with root privilege:
 - o DSM 6.0 and later: Users in the **administrators** group
 - o DSM 5.2 and earlier/SRM: **root**

Note: Do not use Midnight Commander to create folders and files, as well as to assign access rights. Everything is done through the console. But you can insert a Public Key already using Midnight Commander
If you changed the host, but left the previous IP address, then do not forget to clear the cache of the old key
[HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\SimonTatham\PuTTY\Ssh Host Keys]