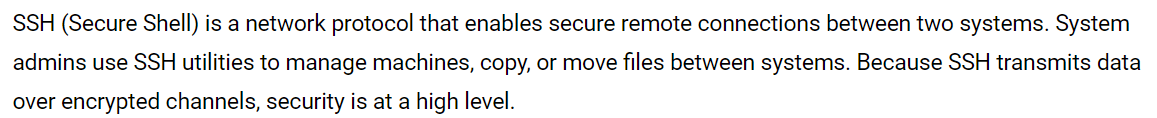
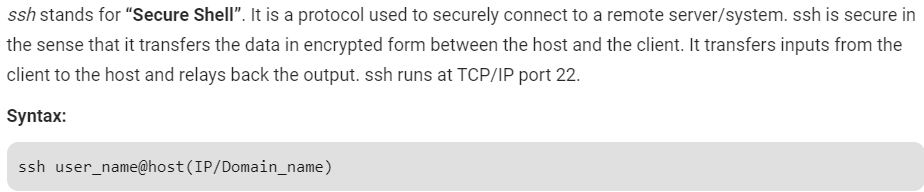
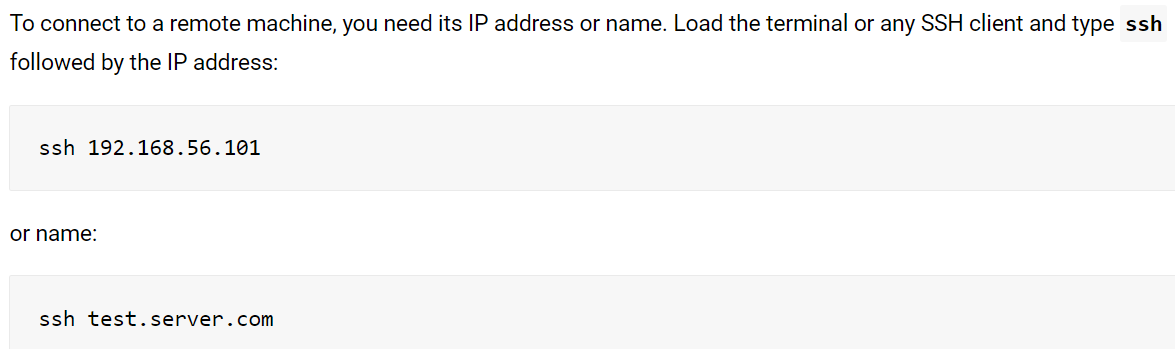
**SSH:**

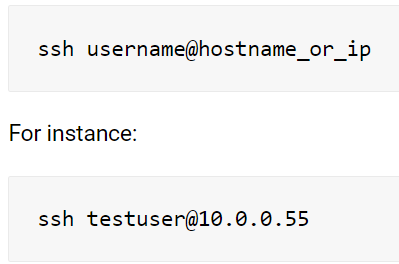


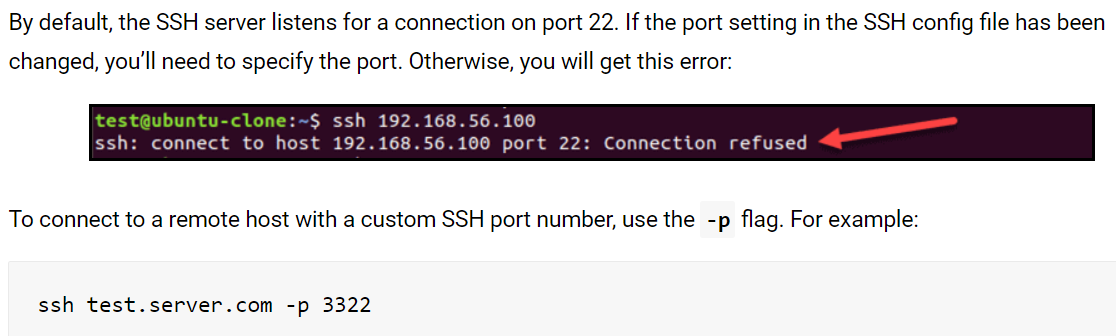


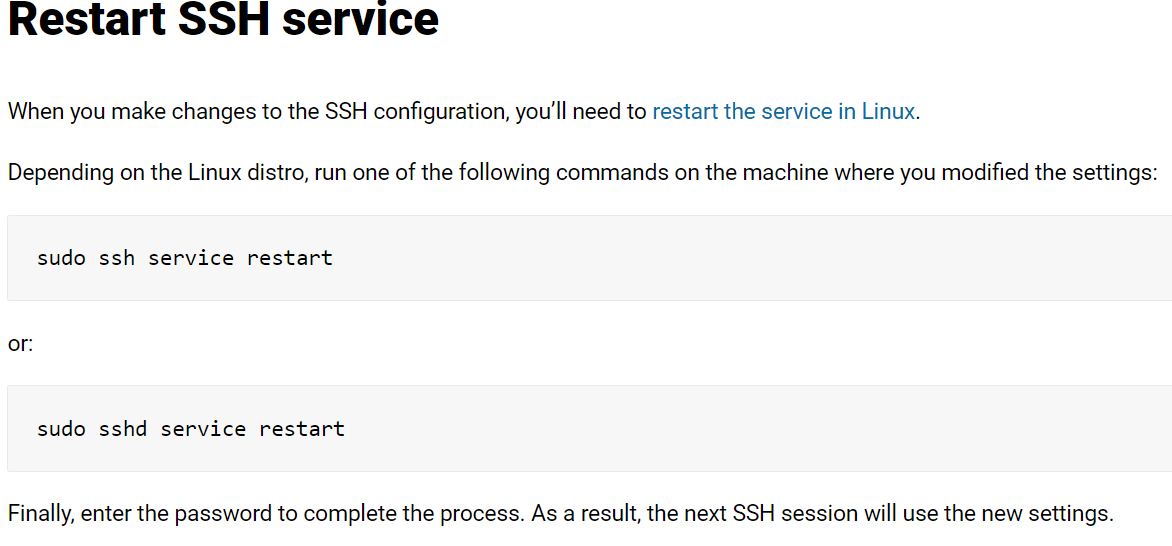
**How to access remote server:**



* We can also specify username as below. If we don’t specify, it will by default takes the current user of current machine from which we are using SSH.





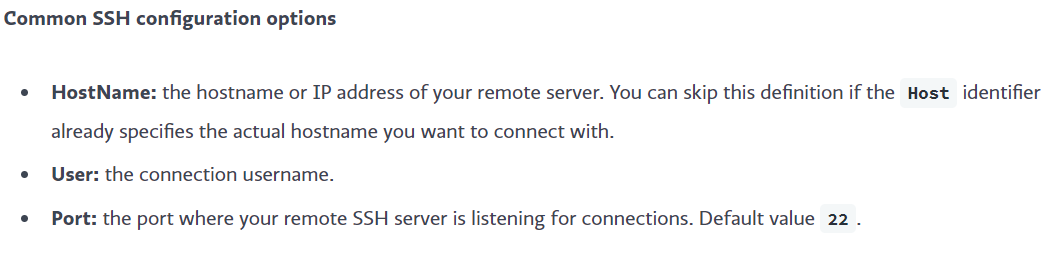


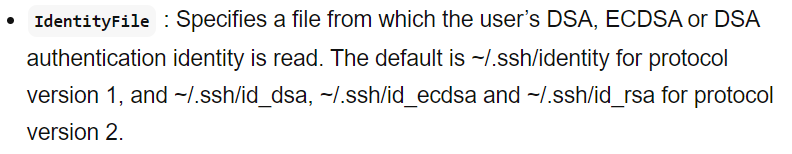
**SSH config file:**

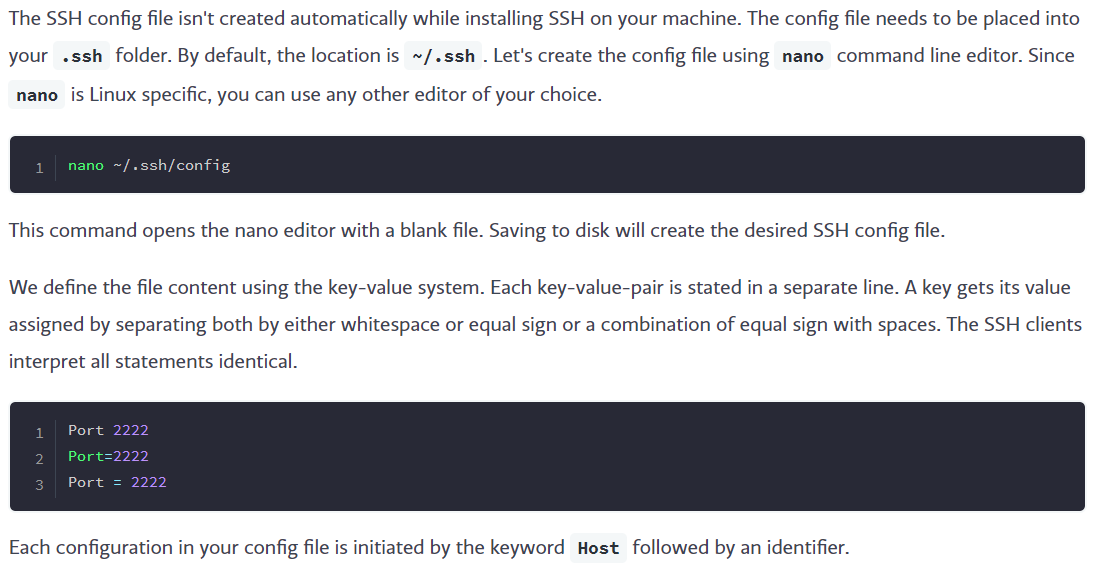
* We can set ssh configuration on system level at **“/etc/ssh/ssh\_config”** or on user level at **“~/.ssh/config”**



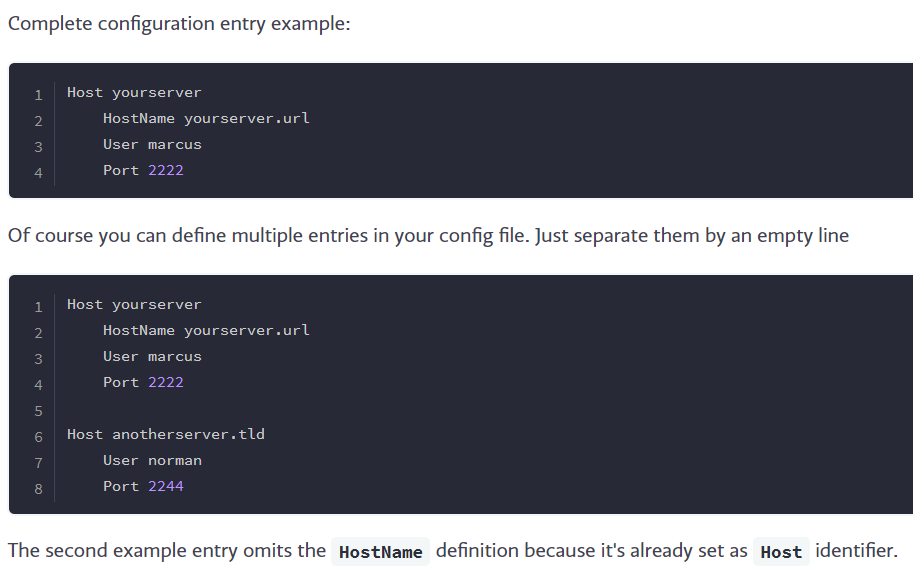
**Commonly used options:**



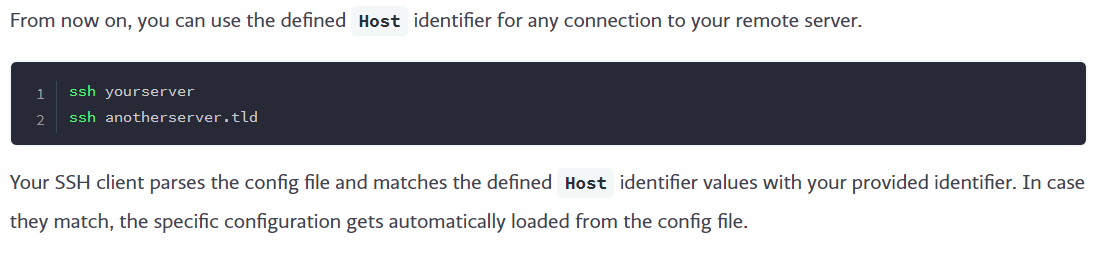




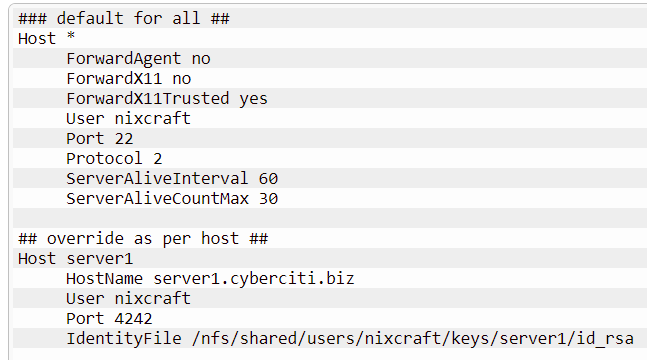
* Now, we can add the hosts in config file as below.



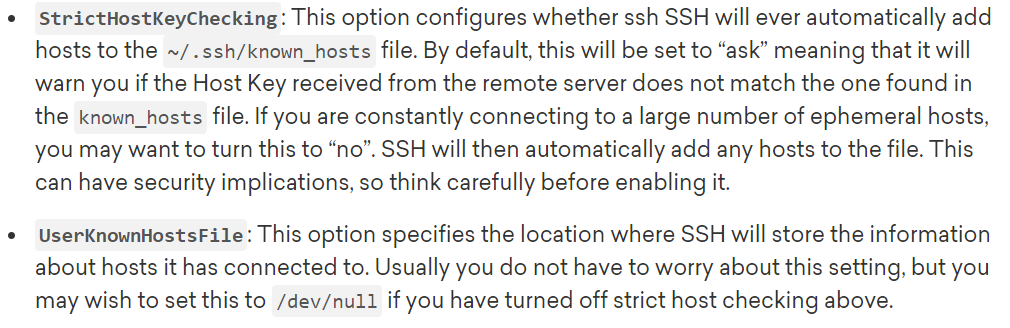
* After this, we can just connect to the machine by giving “Host” name instead of giving the IP or hostname every time as below.



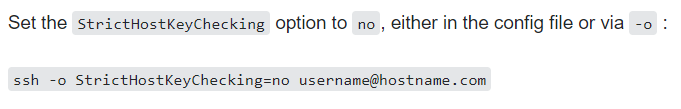
* We can also use “IdentityFile” options to give the path of key for the authentication.



**Known\_hosts file:**

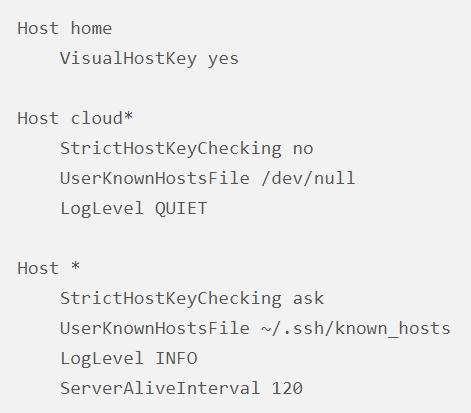


* We can also use the above options to disable storing the hostnames into known\_Hosts file and also, we can specify any different file to store the host details.
* We can even pass this in command as below.



**Wildcard entries:**

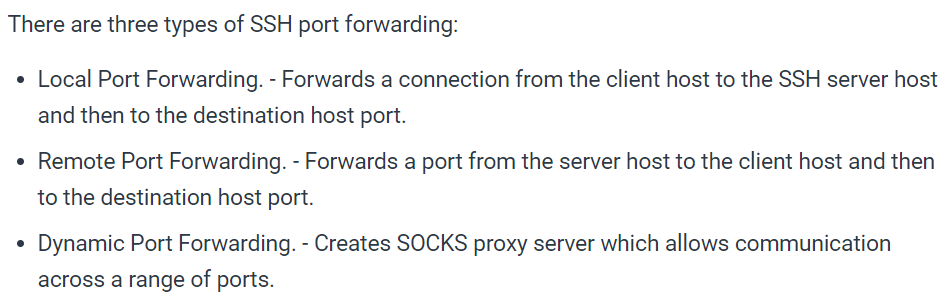
* We can also do entries in config file as below.

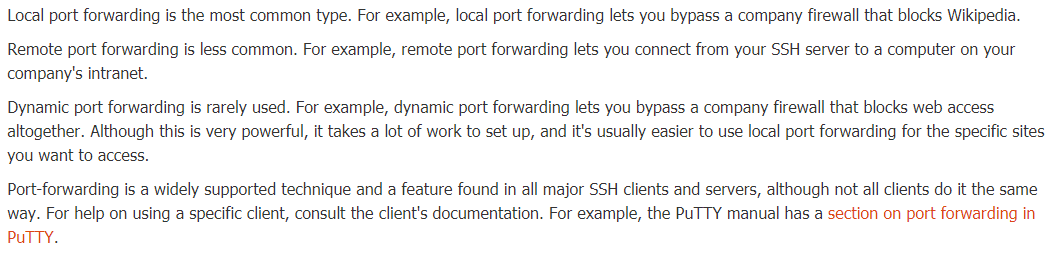




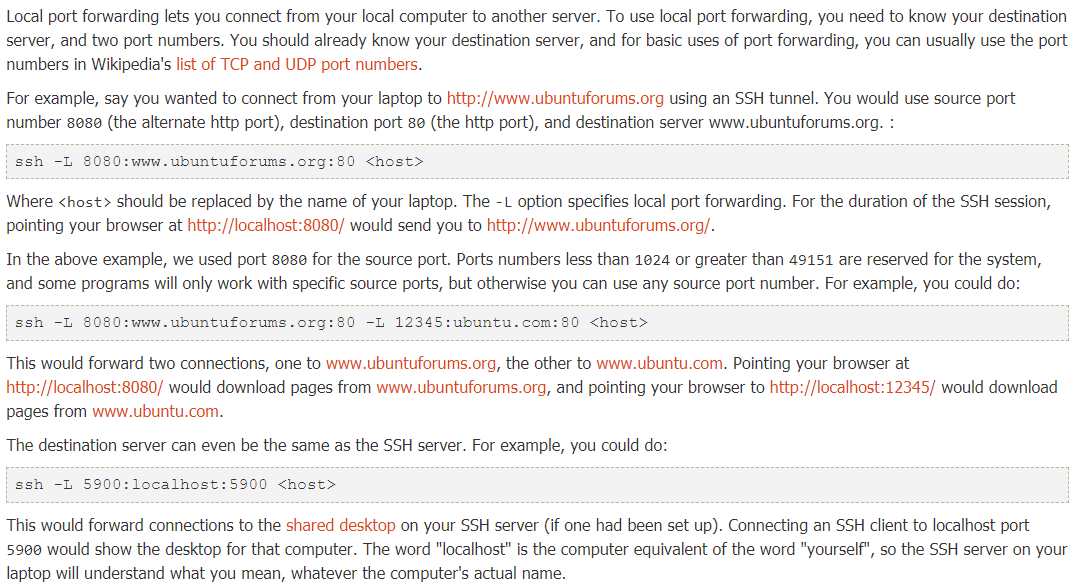
**SSH Tunnelling/Port Forwarding:**

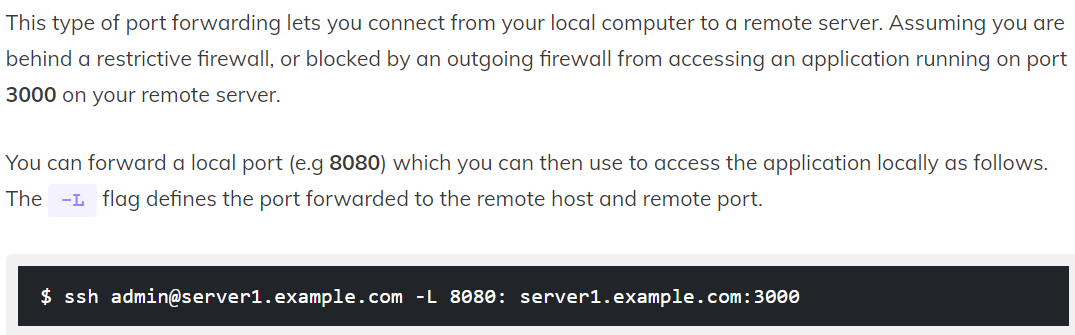
* SSH tunneling or SSH port forwarding is a method of creating an encrypted SSH connection between a client and a server machine through which services ports can be relayed.
* SSH forwarding is useful for transporting network data of services that uses an unencrypted protocol, such as VNC or FTP , accessing geo-restricted content or bypassing intermediate firewalls. Basically, you can forward any TCP port and tunnel the traffic over a secure SSH connection.

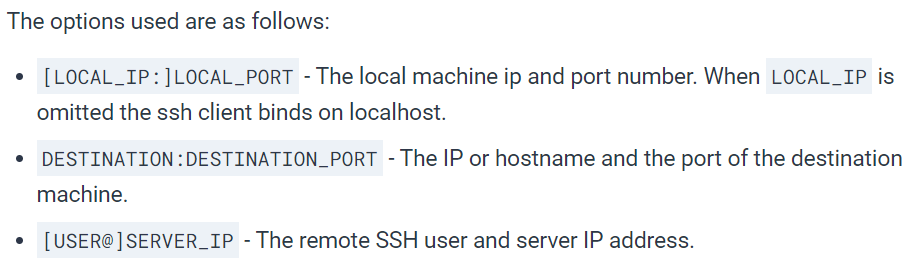


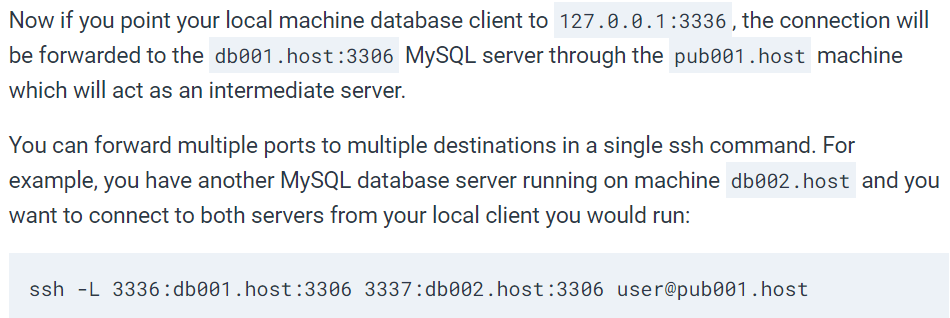


**Local port forwarding:**

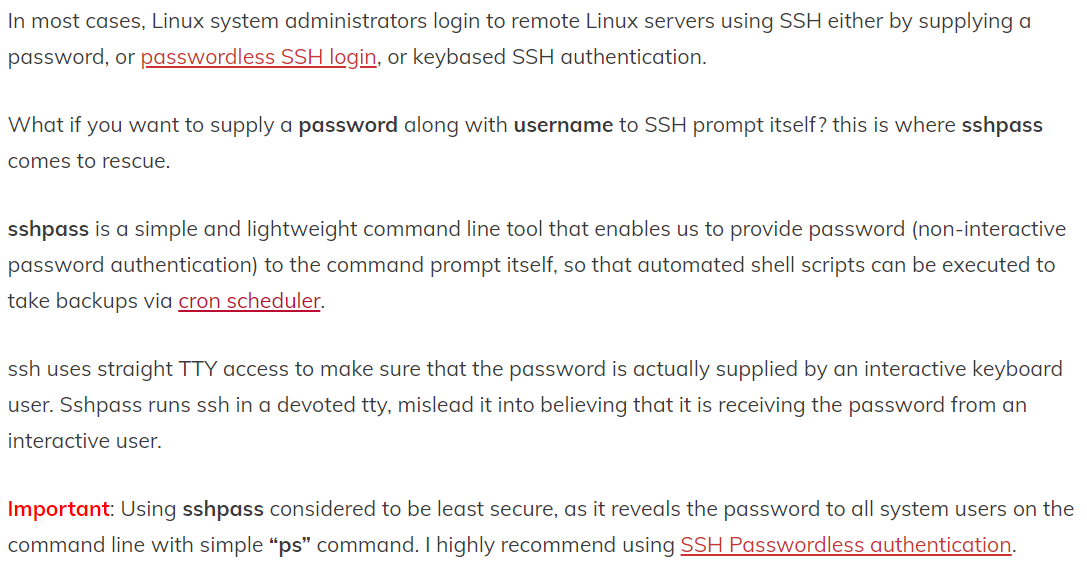




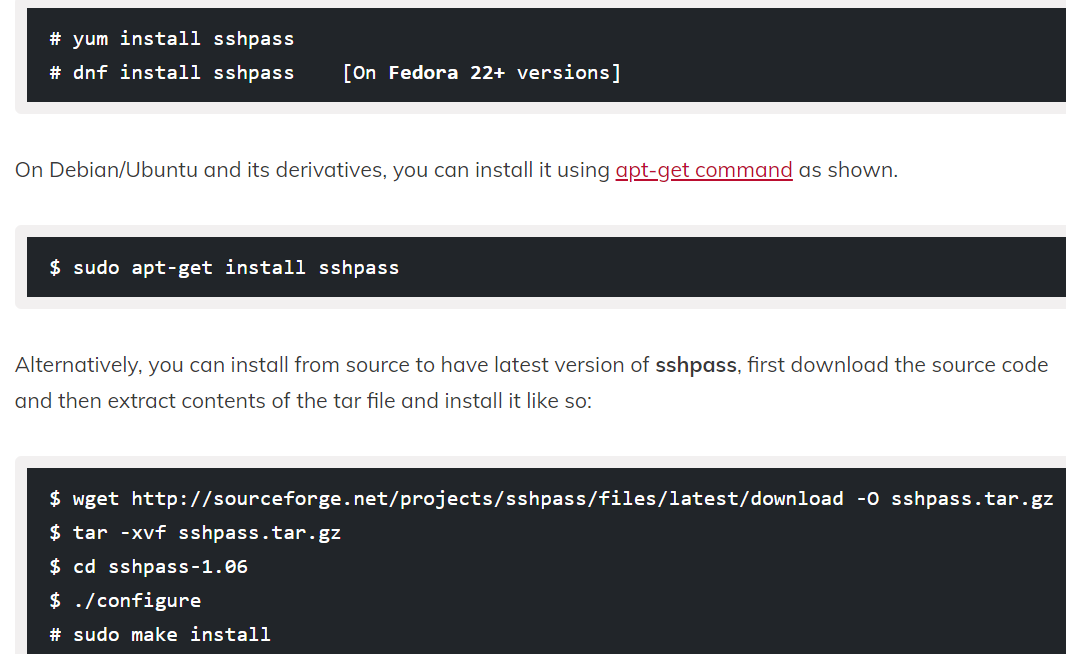




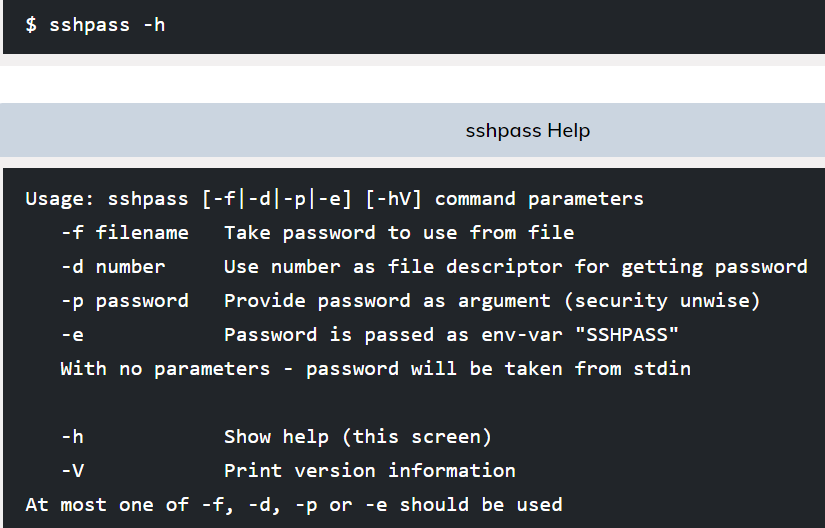
**sshpass command:**



**Installation:**

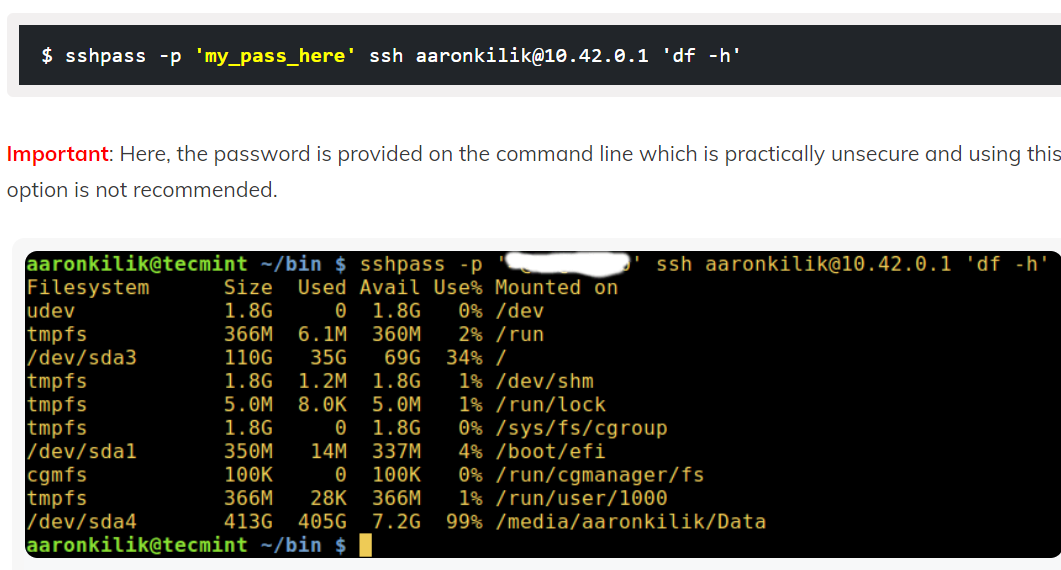


**Options:**

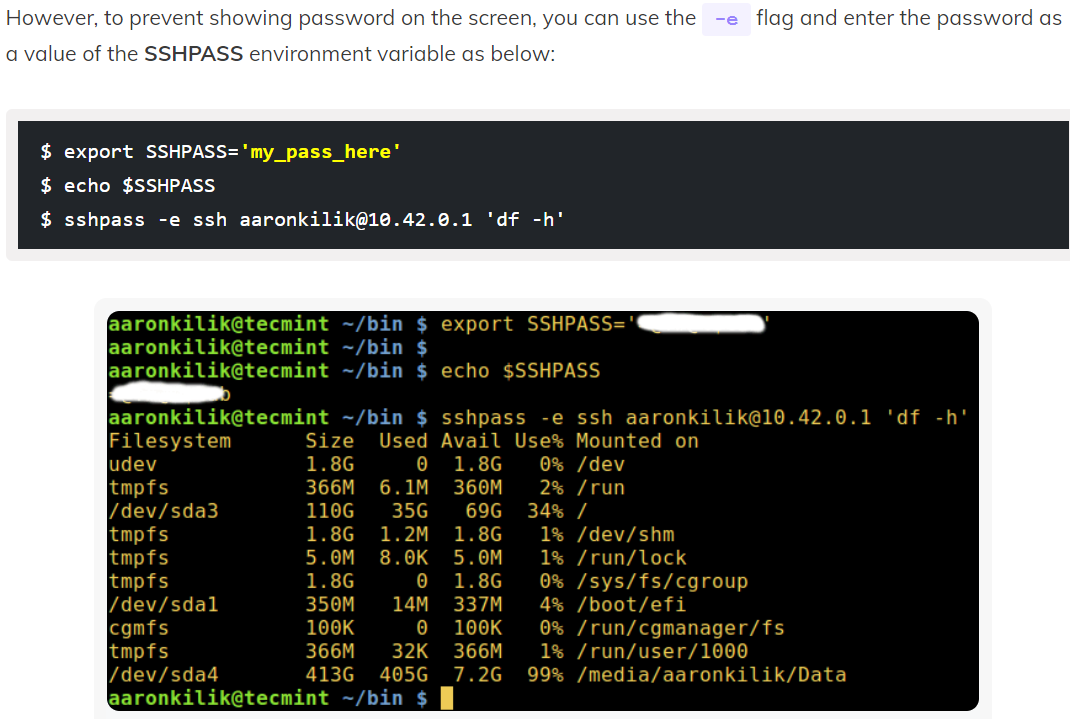


**Examples:**

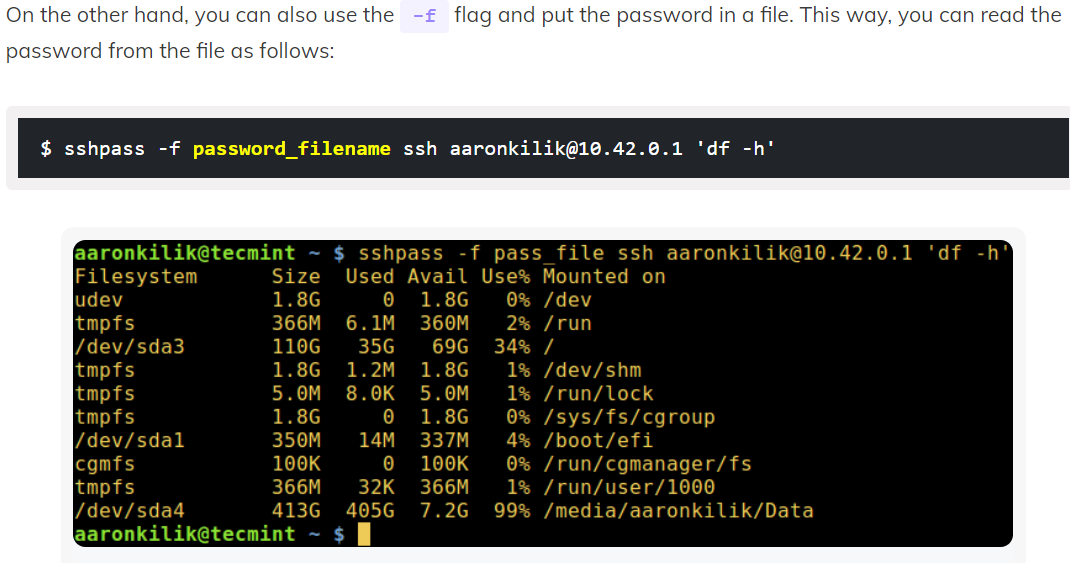
* We can pass the password in command line as below. Also, we can execute any command if we want. We executed “df -h” in below example.



* We can also pass the password in environment variable as below. Below is the example to pass the variable temporarily. We can also add it permanently in bash\_profile.



* We can even provide the password in file as below example.



Below is the example to use scp command in sshpass.

* **sshpass -p 9xbUyCNkatYA7yvf scp 19479.zip 10.8.6.6:/tmp**

and the command to use rsync below.

* **sshpass -p "password" rsync root@1.2.3.4:/abc /def**