**DESCRIPTION**

ssh (SSH client) is a program for logging into a remote machine and for executing commands on a remote machine. It is intended to replace rlogin and rsh, and provide secure encrypted communications between two untrusted hosts over an insecure network. X11 connections and arbitrary TCP ports can also be forwarded over the secure channel.

**Some tips:**

The NAME will summarize what the command is doing. As it is usually super short, you might want to look at DESCRIPTION (bellow) if ever it does not gives clear enough information

The SYNOPSIS will help you to understand the structure of the command:

A shell command usually have this format: command options parameters

Options inside [] are optional

The string without [] are mandatory

ssh [-1246AaCfgKkMNnqsTtVvXxYy] [-D [bind\_address:]port]

ssh is mandatory

-1246AaCfgKkMNnqsTtVvXxYy is optional

-D [bind\_address:]port is optional (with bind\_address: being itself optional within -D [bind\_address:]port

Commands

**Here is the (non-exhaustive) list of commands & concepts you should master to be verbose with Unix systems:**

**awk** # pattern scanning and processing language

**basename** # strip directory and suffix from filenames

bg # resumes suspended jobs without bringing them to the foreground

cat # print files

cd # change the shell working directory.

chmod # change file mode

chown # change file owner and group

crontab # maintain crontab files

curl # transfer a URL

cut # remove sections from each line of files

date # display or set date and time

dig # DNS lookup utility

df # report file system disk space usage

diff # compare files line by line

du # estimate file space usage

echo # display a line of text

find # search for files in a directory hierarchy

fg # resumes suspended jobs and bring them to the foreground

grep # print lines matching a pattern

kill # send a signal to a process

less # read file with pagination

ln # create links

ls # list directory contents

lsb\_release # print distribution-specific information

lsof # list open files

mkdir # create

mv # move files

nc # arbitrary TCP and UDP connections and listens

netstat # print network connections, routing tables, interface statistics...

nice # execute a utility with an altered scheduling priority

nproc # print the number of processing units available

passwd # change user password

pgrep # look up processes based on name and other attributes

pkill # send signal to processes based on name and other attributes

printenv # print all or part of environment

pwd # print name of current/working directory

top # display Linux processes

tr # translate or delete characters

ps # report a snapshot of the current processes

rm # remove files or directories

rmdir # remove directories

rsync # remote file copy

scp # secure copy (remote file copy program)

sed # stream editor for filtering and transforming text

sleep # suspend execution for an interval of time

sort # sort lines of text file

ssh # OpenSSH SSH client (remote login program)

ssh-keygen # SSH key generation, management and conversion

su # substitute user identity

sudo # execute a command as another user

tail # output the last part of files

tar # manipulate archives files

tr # translate or delete characters

uname # Print operating system name

uniq # report or omit repeated lines

uptime # show how long system has been running

w # Show who is logged on and what they are doing

whereis # locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command

which # locate a command

wc # print newline, word, and byte counts for each file

xargs # build and execute command lines from standard input

| # redirect standard output to another command

> # redirect standard output

< # redirect standard input

& # send process to background

Shortcuts

***Some handy shortcuts:***

**CTRL+A** # go to beginning of line

**CTRL+B** # moves backward one character

**CTRL+C** # stops the current command

**CTRL+D** # deletes one character backward or logs out of current session

**CTRL+E** # go to end of line

**CTRL+F** # moves forward one character

**CTRL+G** # aborts the current editing command and ring the terminal bell

**CTRL+K** # deletes (kill) forward to end of line

**CTRL+L** # clears screen and redisplay the line

**CTRL+N** # next line in command history

**CTRL+R** # searches in your command history

**CTRL+**T # transposes two characters

**CTRL+U** # kills backward to the beginning of line

**CTRL+W** # kills the word behind the cursor

**CTRL+Y** # retrieves last deleted string

**CTRL+Z** # stops the current command, resume with fg in the foreground or bg in the background