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10 SCP Commands to Transfer Files/Folders in Linux

Pungki Arianto Last Updated: July 14, 2023 Read Time: 10 mins Linux Commands 58 Comments

Linux administrators should be familiar with the command-line environment. Since GUI (Graphical User Interface) mode in Linux servers is not common to be installed.

<u>SSH</u> may be the <u>most popular protocol</u> to enable Linux administrators to manage the servers in a remote secure way. Built in with SSH command there is SCP command, which is used to <u>copy file(s) between servers</u> in a secure way.

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- How to Secure and Harden SSH Server
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Basic Syntax of SCP Command

The below command will read as copy "source_file_name" into "destination_folder" at "destination_host" using the "username" account.

scp source_file_name username@destination_host:destination_folder

There are many parameters in the SCP command that you can use. Here are the parameters that may use on daily basis usage.

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Securely Transfer Files in Linux

The basic SCP command without parameters will copy the files in the background. Users will see nothing unless the process is done or some error appears.

You can use the "-v" parameter to print debug information into the screen. It can help you debug connection, authentication, and configuration problems.

Copy File From Local Host to Remote Server

The following command copies a file "scp-cheatsheet.pdf" from a local to a remote Linux system under /home/tecmint directory.

```
$ scp -v scp-cheatsheet.pdf tecmint@192.168.0.183:/home/tecmint/.
```

Sample Output:

SCP - Copy File to Remote Linux Server

```
Executing: program /usr/bin/ssh host 192.168.0.183, user tecmint, command OpenSSH_8.2p1 Ubuntu-4ubuntu0.5, OpenSSL 1.1.1f 31 Mar 2020 debug1: Reading configuration data /etc/ssh/ssh_config
```

```
debug1: /etc/ssh/ssh config line 19: include /etc/ssh/ssh config.d/*.conf m
debug1: /etc/ssh/ssh config line 21: Applying options for *
debug1: Connecting to 192.168.0.183 [192.168.0.183] port 22.
debug1: Connection established.
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id rsa type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id rsa-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id dsa type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id dsa-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ecdsa type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ecdsa-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ecdsa sk type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ecdsa sk-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ed25519 type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ed25519-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ed25519 sk type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id ed25519 sk-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id xmss type -1
```

Copy File From Remote Host to Local Host

The following command copies a file "ssh-cheatsheet.pdf" from a remote host to a local system under /home/tecmint directory.

```
$ scp -v tecmint@192.168.0.183:/home/ravi/ssh-cheatsheet.pdf /home/tecmint/
```

Sample Output:

SCP - Copy File to Local System

```
Executing: program /usr/bin/ssh host 192.168.0.183, user tecmint, command so OpenSSH_8.2p1 Ubuntu-4ubuntu0.5, OpenSSL 1.1.1f 31 Mar 2020 debug1: Reading configuration data /etc/ssh/ssh_config debug1: /etc/ssh/ssh_config line 19: include /etc/ssh/ssh_config.d/*.conf modebug1: /etc/ssh/ssh_config line 21: Applying options for * debug1: Connecting to 192.168.0.183 [192.168.0.183] port 22. debug1: Connection established.
```

```
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_rsa type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_rsa-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_dsa type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_dsa-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ecdsa type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ecdsa-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ecdsa_sk type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ecdsa_sk-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ed25519 type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ed25519-cert type -1
debug1: identity file /home/tecmint/.ssh/id_ed25519_sk type -1
...
```

Copy File From Remote Host to Another Host

The following command copies a file "ssh-cheatsheet.pdf" from a remote host to another remote host system under /home/tecmint directory.

```
$ scp -v tecmint@192.168.0.183:/home/ravi/ssh-cheatsheet.pdf tecmint@192.16
```

Copy Files with Original Creation Date and Time

The "-p" parameter will preserve files' original modification and access times while copying files along with the estimated time and the connection speed will appear on the screen.

```
$ scp -p scp-cheatsheet.pdf tecmint@192.168.0.183:/home/tecmint/.
```

Sample Output:

SCP - Preserve File Timestamps

```
tecmint@192.168.0.183's password:
scp-cheatsheet.pdf
```

Scp Compression While Copying Files

One of the parameters that can faster your file transfer is the "-c" parameter, which is used to <u>compress your files</u> on the go. The unique thing is that compression only happens in the network. When the file has arrived at the destination server, it will be returning to the original size as before the compression happened.

Take a look at these commands. It is using a single file of 93 Mb.

```
$ scp -pv messages.log mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.
```

Sample Output:

SCP Transfers File Without Compression

```
Executing: program /usr/bin/ssh host 202.x.x.x, user mrarianto, command scp
OpenSSH 6.0p1 Debian-3, OpenSSL 1.0.1c 10 May 2012
debug1: Reading configuration data /etc/ssh/ssh config
debug1: /etc/ssh/ssh config line 19: Applying options for *
debug1: Connecting to 202.x.x.x [202.x.x.x] port 22.
debug1: Connection established.
debug1: identity file /home/pungki/.ssh/id rsa type -1
debug1: Found key in /home/pungki/.ssh/known_hosts:1
debug1: ssh_rsa_verify: signature correct
debug1: Trying private key: /home/pungki/.ssh/id_rsa
debug1: Next authentication method: password
mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
debug1: Authentication succeeded (password).
Authenticated to 202.x.x.x ([202.x.x.x]:22).
debug1: Sending command: scp -v -p -t.
File mtime 1323853868 atime 1380425711
Sending file timestamps: T1323853868 0 1380425711 0
messages.log 100% 93MB 58.6KB/s 27:05
Transferred: sent 97614832, received 25976 bytes, in 1661.3 seconds
Bytes per second: sent 58758.4, received 15.6
debug1: Exit status 0
```

Copying files without the "-c" parameter will result in 1661.3 seconds. You may compare the result to the command below using the "-c" parameter.

```
$ scp -Cpv messages.log mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.
```

Sample Output:

SCP - Transfers File with Compression

```
Executing: program /usr/bin/ssh host 202.x.x.x, user mrarianto, command scp
OpenSSH 6.0p1 Debian-3, OpenSSL 1.0.1c 10 May 2012
debug1: Reading configuration data /etc/ssh/ssh config
debug1: /etc/ssh/ssh config line 19: Applying options for *
debug1: Connecting to 202.x.x.x [202.x.x.x] port 22.
debug1: Connection established.
debug1: identity file /home/pungki/.ssh/id rsa type -1
debug1: Host '202.x.x.x' is known and matches the RSA host key.
debug1: Found key in /home/pungki/.ssh/known hosts:1
debug1: ssh rsa verify: signature correct
debug1: Next authentication method: publickey
debug1: Trying private key: /home/pungki/.ssh/id rsa
debug1: Next authentication method: password
mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
debug1: Enabling compression at level 6.
debug1: Authentication succeeded (password).
Authenticated to 202.x.x.x ([202.x.x.x]:22).
debug1: channel 0: new [client-session]
debug1: Sending command: scp -v -p -t .
File mtime 1323853868 atime 1380428748
Sending file timestamps: T1323853868 0 1380428748 0
Sink: T1323853868 0 1380428748 0
Sending file modes: C0600 97517300 messages.log
messages.log 100% 93MB 602.7KB/s 02:38
Transferred: sent 8905840, received 15768 bytes, in 162.5 seconds
Bytes per second: sent 54813.9, received 97.0
debug1: Exit status 0
debug1: compress outgoing: raw data 97571111, compressed 8806191, factor 0.
debug1: compress incoming: raw data 7885, compressed 3821, factor 0.48
```

As you can see, when you are using compression, the transfer process is done in 162.5 seconds. It is 10 times faster than not using the "-c" parameter. If you are copying a lot of files across the network, the "-c" parameter would help you to decrease the total time you need.

The thing that we should notice is that the compression method will not work on any files. When the source file is already compressed, you will not find any improvement there. Files such as .zip, .rar, pictures, and .iso files will not be affected by the "-c" parameter.

Change SCP Cipher to Encrypt Files

By default, SCP uses "AES-128" to encrypt files. If you want to change to another cipher to encrypt it, you can use the "-c" parameter.

Take a look at this command.

```
$ scp -c 3des Label.pdf mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
Label.pdf 100% 3672KB 282.5KB/s 00:13
```

The above command tells SCP to use the 3des algorithm to encrypt the file. Please be careful that this parameter using "-c" not "-c".

Limiting Bandwidth Usage with SCP Command

Another parameter that may be useful is the "-1" parameter. The "-I" parameter will <u>limit</u> the bandwidth to use. It will be useful if you do an automation script to copy a lot of files, but you don't want the bandwidth to be drained by the SCP process.

```
$ scp -1 400 Label.pdf mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
Label.pdf 100% 3672KB 50.3KB/s 01:13
```

The 400 value behind the "-1" parameter is mean that we limit the bandwidth for the SCP process to only 50 KB/sec.

One thing to remember is that bandwidth is specified in Kilobits/sec (kbps). It means that 8 bits are equal to 1 byte.

While SCP counts in Kilobyte/sec (KB/s). So if you want to limit your bandwidth to an SCP maximum of only 50 KB/s, you need to set it to $50 \times 8 = 400$.

SCP with a Different Port

Usually, SCP is using port 22 as a default port, but for security reasons, you may <u>change the</u> <u>port to another port</u>. For example, we are using port 2249.

Then the command should be like this.

```
$ scp -P 2249 Label.pdf mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
Label.pdf 100% 3672KB 262.3KB/s 00:14
```

Make sure that it uses a capital "P" not "p" since "p" is already used for preserved times and modes.

SCP – Copy Files and Directories Recursively

Sometimes we need to copy the directory and all files/directories inside it. It will be better if we can do it in a single command using the "-r" parameter, which copies the entire directory recursively.

```
$ scp -r documents mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
Label.pdf 100% 3672KB 282.5KB/s 00:13
scp.txt 100% 10KB 9.8KB/s 00:00
```

When the copy process is done, at the destination server you will find a directory named "documents" with all its files. The folder "documents" is automatically created.

SCP - Disable Progress Messages

If you choose not to see the progress meter and warning / diagnostic messages from SCP, you may disable it using the "-q" parameter. Here's an example.

```
$ scp -q Label.pdf mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
pungki@mint ~/Documents $
```

As you can see, after you enter the password, there is no information about the SCP process. After the process is complete, you will see a prompt again.

SCP - Copy Files Using Proxy

The proxy server is usually used in the office environment. Natively, SCP is not a proxy configured. When your environment using a proxy, you have to "tell" SCP to communicate with the proxy.

Here's the scenario. The proxy address is 10.0.96.6 and the proxy port is 8080. The proxy also implemented user authentication. First, you need to create the "~/.ssh/config" file. Second, you put this command inside it.

```
ProxyCommand /usr/bin/corkscrew 10.0.96.6 8080 %h %p ~/.ssh/proxyauth
```

Then you need to create the file "~/.ssh/proxyauth" which contains.

```
myusername: mypassword
```

After that, you can do SCP transparently as usual.

Please notice that the **corkscrew** is might not be installed yet on your system. On my **Linux Mint**, I need to install it first, using the standard Linux Mint installation procedure.

```
$ apt-get install corkscrew
```

For other <u>yum-based systems</u>, users can install corkscrew using the following <u>yum</u> <u>command</u>.

```
# yum install corkscrew
```

Another thing is that since the "~/.ssh/proxyauth" file contains your "username" and "password" in clear-text format, please make sure that the file can be accessed by you only.

Choose a Different ssh_config File

For mobile users who often switch between the company networks and public networks, it will be suffering to always change settings in SCP. It is better if we can put a different ssh_config file to match our needs.

Proxy is used in the company network but not in the public network and you regularly switch networks.

```
$ scp -F /home/pungki/proxy_ssh_config Label.pdf

mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

mrarianto@202.x.x.x's password:
Label.pdf 100% 3672KB 282.5KB/s 00:13
```

By default "ssh_config" file per user will be placed in "~/.ssh/config". Creating a specific "ssh_config" file with proxy compatibility will make it easier to switch between networks.

When you are on the company network, you can use the "-F" parameter. When you are on a public network, you can skip the "-F" parameter.

You might also like:

- <u>Pscp Transfer Files to Multiple Linux Servers</u>
- How to Copy Files and Directories in Linux [14 cp Command Examples]
- <u>10 sFTP Command Examples to Transfer Files in Linux</u>

That's all about SCP. You can see man pages of SCP for more detail. Please feel free to leave comments and suggestions.

linux file transfer, scp commands

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```
tecmint@tecmint ~/testing $ find . -type f \( -name "*.txt" -o - name "*.sh" -o -name "*.c" \) ./emails.txt ./script-1.sh ./header.c ./examples.txt ./script.sh ./expenses.txt

Find Multiple Filenames (File Extensions) Using 'find' Command in Linux
```

How to Search Files by Name or Extension Using find Command



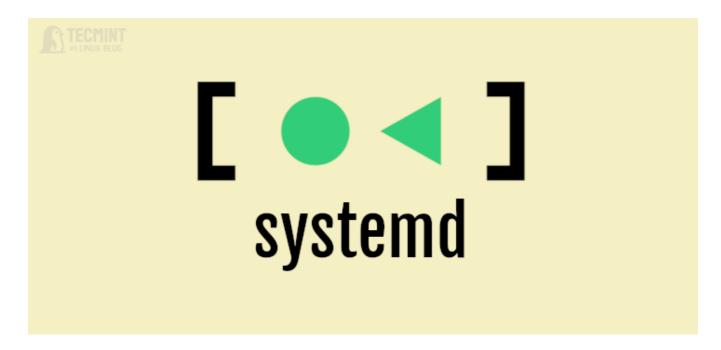
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```
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                                                                                          Q
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$ ../configure --prefix=/usr/local/glibc-2.39
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to enable C11 features... none needed
checking for g++... g++
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C++... yes
checking whether g++ accepts -g... yes checking for g++ option to enable C++11 features... none needed
checking whether g++ can link programs... yes
checking for sysdeps preconfigure fragments... aarch64 alpha arc arm csky hppa i386 loong
arch m68k microblaze checking for grep that handles long lines and -e... /usr/bin/grep
checking for egrep... /usr/bin/grep -E
mips nios2 or1k powerpc riscv s390 sh checking for grep that handles long lines and -e...
 (cached) /usr/bin/grep
```

How to Install and Run Multiple glibc Libraries in Linux

58 Comments

Leave a Reply

alessandro

August 25, 2022 at 8:02 pm

I mistakenly closed the putty window after launching the copy with scp on VMWare Host. How can I view the progressive percentage by reconnecting?

Reply

Madhuresh

December 10, 2021 at 10:43 pm

Brilliant Post on Linux SCP command and usage...

Reply

Brad

September 15, 2021 at 6:15 am

Use zmodem for small files, much easier but a bit slower.

To copy a file to a Linux SSH terminal, just drag and drop it onto the terminal shell window (make sure you are in the right directory where you want the file to be.)

And to copy a file from Linux, back to your ssh terminal, just type "sz filename.ext", and you will get a popup asking where to save it. This works at least with ZenTerm and Putty.

<u>Reply</u>

saisujith

August 16, 2020 at 8:38 am

Hi Team,

I am having some log files with different timestamps. What is the command for scp to get the files between two timestamps? Thanks in advance.

<u>Reply</u>

shrav

May 8, 2020 at 10:08 am

Hi, I'm sending a directory of size 13G to other servers using the SCP command. it is copying more than 36G and get No Space left on device error.

can you please let me know how that is possible

<u>Reply</u>



Sridhar

July 15, 2019 at 5:50 pm

I liked the -C option. Saves time!

<u>Reply</u>

Shakti

April 22, 2019 at 7:30 pm

More then one option i.e. -r and -v can be used.

<u>Reply</u>

Hemant Sethia

November 15, 2018 at 6:46 pm

Hi Pungki Arianto,

We've two servers, but how can we execute a file from another environment without providing passwords.

<u>Reply</u>

Admin



Ravi Saive

November 16, 2018 at 11:10 am

@Hemant,

For passwordless authentication, try to <u>setup SSH Passwordless login</u> and then try to execute the file without entering password.

<u>Reply</u>



kundan singh

June 14, 2018 at 12:51 am

Hi,

Is there any way to copy a file using scp without entering a password except sshkeygen? I want to put my credentials in a file and the scp script read this.

<u>Reply</u>

Admin



Ravi Saive

June 14, 2018 at 11:38 am

@Kundan,

Sorry there isn't any way, the only option is SSH-Keygen i.e. <u>SSH Passwordless</u> <u>login</u>.

<u>Reply</u>

urwah

May 6, 2018 at 3:22 pm

There are two Linux server, if i want to send 2 GB file from one to another, so from which command i can send? more importantly, i should get an email on my account that your file has been sent.

Please help me..

<u>Reply</u>

Admin



Ravi Saive

May 7, 2018 at 10:16 am

@Urwah,

To send file or directory from one Linux server to other Linux server use:

scp source_file_name
username@destination_host:destination_folder

<u>Reply</u>

Ramsheed MP

March 2, 2018 at 4:06 pm

Thank you!very helpful

<u>Reply</u>

Aka

March 28, 2017 at 9:32 pm

While copying files from server to client using scp from server system RAM decreasing constantly how to limit it? Size of the file 90gb RAM 15gb in server machine...

Reply

Fasih Uddin

September 29, 2016 at 9:33 am

I used the below scp command to transfer files, but I don't find the destination location where all the files copied successfully. I didn't mention the destination location and put a dot in the end. Please help me to locate the files copied.

scp sourcefile/*.fmb root@destination-host:.

Reply

Admin



Ravi Saive

September 29, 2016 at 10:47 am

@Fasih,

You can find all your files under root home directory, dot (.) means it will copy root current directory i.e. /root ..

<u>Reply</u>

Fasih Uddin

September 29, 2016 at 5:51 pm

Thanks buddy. I got them.

thanks again:)

Fish

Reply

Sam Smith

June 9, 2016 at 7:13 am

Thanks for this very useful post. I see nowadays many universities are encouraging students to use SFTP and SSH instead of FTP, which I think is a good practice. I'm curious what you think about Web RTC and if you think it will be widely implement by individuals and companies.

_

Sam Smith

<u>Reply</u>



Adam Haworth

May 22, 2016 at 7:59 pm

Why do files often get missed when doing a transfer? We have a 400mb on server A and when finished transferring the folder size is 130mb on server B?

<u>Reply</u>





Ravi Saive

May 23, 2016 at 12:40 pm

@Adam,

No that's not possible, it should be same size on server B, may be you're doing some mistake while transferring data from server A, please check carefully and do a transfer over scp..

Reply



subhan subhan

March 14, 2018 at 6:54 am

Probably you did SCP recursively, that is copy all files and folders inside a folder being copied.

Use SCP -r commnad, see "Copy files inside directory recursively section above"

Reply



Dan Putra

March 29, 2016 at 1:53 pm

I love it when looking around for linux tutorial and found a good one written by old friend. Hi Pungki!

Reply



Pungki Arianto

May 5, 2016 at 5:05 am

Hi Dan, it's nice to know that you read my article!

<u>Reply</u>

Prasad

July 2, 2015 at 5:11 pm

It is useful article. But you may mention how to copy local to remote, remote to local, remote to remote and all. Anyway it's good.

Reply

Satya

June 7, 2015 at 7:04 pm

Nice Article. After reading entire article– Very impressive.. Most of the time I was used general scp -pr, now I understand the importance of this scp command with detailed info. New thing is learned scp -C... Good to hear all and very good article. (DBA)

Reply

Naagabaabu

March 13, 2015 at 11:33 pm

Nice article. Covers more useful SCP options in a detailed manner..... Helps me alot to learn about SCP command. thank you for your information..

Reply

Johns

March 11, 2015 at 1:45 am

Great article. I had an issue with a password-less login via ssh and rsync. There was a Linux ftp server that had a mounted CIFS (Win2003) share on the back end. For the life of me I couldn't get rsync to copy. So...my wild guess was the CIFS mount was under a windows security contact where as rsync had no access to.

I tried scp and now I can copy file (flawless).

Just my two cents. Again great article!

<u>Reply</u>

Andrés

January 20, 2015 at 10:14 pm

Hi, thanks for sharing. One question: I try copy a folder in Linux to Windows... by command line in Linux. Exactly through .sh file (Is a automatic backup). Both PC are in same LAN. This is my instruccion:

scp /srv/zimbra_mail/ admin@192.168.0.201:/arbokdsp-dd/ARBOKSVR-COL/Cuentas/

But it doesn't work. ¿Can you help me? Thanks

<u>Reply</u>

Admin



Ravi Saive

January 21, 2015 at 11:47 am

@Andres,

You can't just scp from Linux to Windows..it would not work..to use scp both machines must be Linux..

<u>Reply</u>

Namick

February 24, 2015 at 1:37 am

SCP is part of SSH protocol. If you are copying between two machines then both needs to support SSH.

So if you need to copy from linux(by default ssh is included) to windows you will have to install SSH server on windows PC.

Any machine can support scp to any machine just note that both must have ssh server installed.

Thanks.

Reply

Admin



Ravi Saive

February 24, 2015 at 11:24 am

@Namick,

I completely agree with your point..ssh is must on both end to communicate...

Reply



danang

November 24, 2014 at 7:38 am

How to send file from selected file (Is command)?

Reply



Pungki Arianto

November 24, 2014 at 1:13 pm

I am not really understanding what you meant.

If you can get the filename from Is command, then you can put the file name after the scp command.

Example: \$ scp file_name destination

<u>Reply</u>

Gaurav Gupta

September 22, 2014 at 7:36 pm

Helpful blog

Reply

Mr Genki

August 25, 2014 at 11:08 am

I SSHed into my iphone, and attempted to copy a file onto localhost. When asked for a password, i entered my password i use to log into the localhost, however i get a password incorrect error. any suggestions?

Reply

Guilherme

August 1, 2014 at 12:59 pm

I also want to let you know how this was helpful for me!

<u>Reply</u>

Jagdish kumar

July 31, 2014 at 2:38 pm

Hi,

I just want to say you All guys for sharing helpful information . Please keep it up so we can learn a lot :) :)

<u>Reply</u>

Tony Keller

July 23, 2014 at 12:59 am

What is the path syntax for copying a file from a Linux box to a Windows box? I will have a key so my command would like:

scp \$FILE_HOME/\${CSV1} svc_usercopy@\$job_server:"D:\Kronos Master File
Directory\Employees\Employees Import.csv"

I don't know if the Linux server cares what the Windows directory looks like or not. Any ideas on how this should look?

Reply

Admin



Ravi Saive

July 23, 2014 at 3:26 pm

No idea, never ever tried this.

Reply

Mark Chambers

April 14, 2014 at 1:29 pm

Excellent write up. Very helpful. Thank you! But the local user directory on Mac OS X wasn't being recognized for me. It kept throwing me a 'no such directory' error. I could only get it to find a folder in my root directory, but the transfer broke off and nothing was actually copied, possilby due to permissions accessing a root directory, for which I needed a password just to create a new folder. Any suggestions?

My command was as follows, for copying remote to local: scp -prC root@lvps178-77-101-202:/var/www/vhosts ~/Downloads/ppcom-backup

<u>Reply</u>

Will

April 10, 2014 at 12:30 am

Incredibly useful stuff. Thank so much for publishing. -C is a life saver!

<u>Reply</u>

Adán

March 31, 2014 at 12:56 am

This is a terrific post! It helped me to backup all of my data from my previous computer to my new one. The "scp -r" and you just saved me a lot of money! Haha

Thank you so much and keep going on sharing all of this helpful stuff to all the Linux community.

<u>Reply</u>



Nitin

February 26, 2014 at 3:35 pm

Hi,

Thanks for sharing important information, but however it does not solve my problem.

I have one backup server and one main ftp server. I have to execute a script from backup server to move the files from a path1 on main ftp server to another path2 on the same main ftp server. I can not use ssh for this.

Can you suggest me how can i perform this??

Any information and guidance will be appreciable.

Thanks again for the information.

<u>Reply</u>

Aktar

January 27, 2014 at 11:03 am

Just wanted to know in detail how we can use different config file.

Would be really great if you provide the detailed description.

<u>Reply</u>

Aktar

January 27, 2014 at 10:59 am

Thanks a lot for the info ...

Its very useful.

<u>Reply</u>

mario

November 16, 2013 at 5:39 am

Thanks a lot – very useful! Keep writing, please!

Reply



Pungki Arianto

November 19, 2013 at 12:02 am

Thank you very much.

<u>Reply</u>



Håkon N

October 6, 2013 at 4:52 pm

SCP displays the speed in KB/s would be better to say. You should clearify it more that the parameter expects bits, but it displays in bytes..

<u>Reply</u>



Håkon N

October 6, 2013 at 4:50 pm

"While SCP counts in Kilobyte/sec (KB/s). So if you want to limit your bandwidth for SCP maximum only 50 KB/s, you need to set it into $50 \times 8 = 400$."

SCP counts in kilobits, you mean. Kb/s. Otherwise you wouldn't have to multiply..

<u>Reply</u>



Pungki Arianto

October 8, 2013 at 2:10 pm

Yes. It was my mistake.

I mean SCP count in kilobits. I cross checked with SCP manual pages. Thank you

<u>Reply</u>



John

October 6, 2013 at 11:03 am

It's worth noting that rsync will happily copy over ssh and will therefore do all of the above with the same security but with much more powerful copying options.

<u>Reply</u>



mark

November 20, 2014 at 1:36 am

And rsync will also copy hidden files while scp does not

<u>Reply</u>

Rahul

October 6, 2013 at 7:48 am

scp -Cpv messages.log mrarianto@202.x.x.x:.

compress option most useful to me as i transfer lot of files that could be compressed.

<u>Reply</u>



Pungki Arianto

October 8, 2013 at 1:22 pm

Thank you. Nice to see this article can be useful

<u>Reply</u>

RoseHosting.com

October 5, 2013 at 6:27 pm

nice write up on most common scp usage examples. it will surely be useful to anyone looking on how to use scp.

to add to it, one can also use scp to edit/create files remotely using vim+scp. for example, to edit /etc/hosts on a remote server where ssh is listening on port 8822 one can do:

vim scp://root@:8822//etc/hosts

if ssh is on its default port 22 then the :8822 part can be omitted

it comes handy sometimes so I thought will share it with you;)

Reply



Pungki Arianto

October 8, 2013 at 2:12 pm

Thank you for your share. It is handy:)

Reply

Kami

October 5, 2013 at 3:04 am

Thanks, great and valuable summary.

Reply

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