Share terminal screen with a remote PC

USING GNU SCREEN IN LINUX

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What is GNU Screen?

Screen is a full-screen window manager that multiplexes a physical terminal between several processes, typically interactive shells.

Basically, screen allows you to create virtual terminals which are not connected to your actual xterms or console screens. You can then disconnect from a screen session and reconnect from somewhere else while preserving your shell or other running processes.

Screen allows you to flawlessly resume lost sessions and share them with multiple users at the same time.

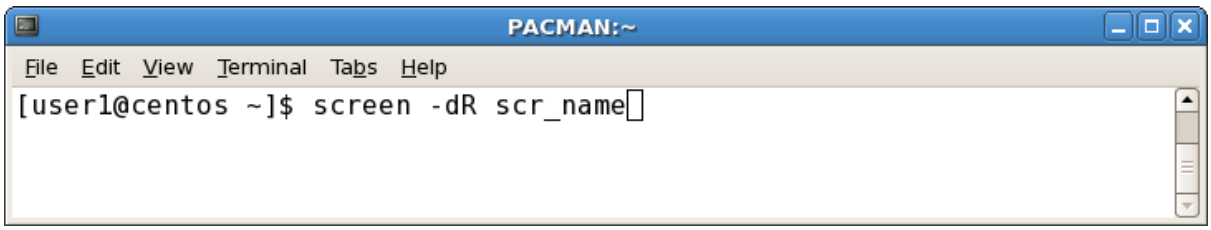
Let's get started.

For host user:

Creating a screen

This first step is for the user who wants to share his screen with others. Type the following command line in the terminal.

```
screen –d –R scr_name
```



You can type whatever you want instead of scr_name.

This command will create a new screen named "scr_name" on the host computer. Now wait for other users to connect to your screen.

Here, -dR option is used to tell screen to create a new screen named "scr_name" if it doesn't exist.

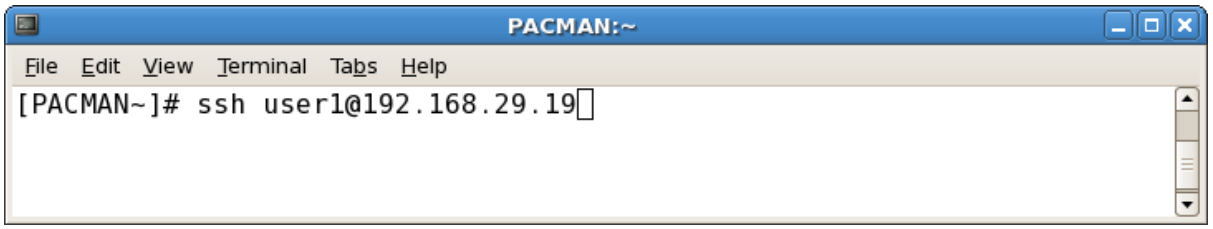
Read below for the steps for the client users.

For client users:

Logging in via SSH

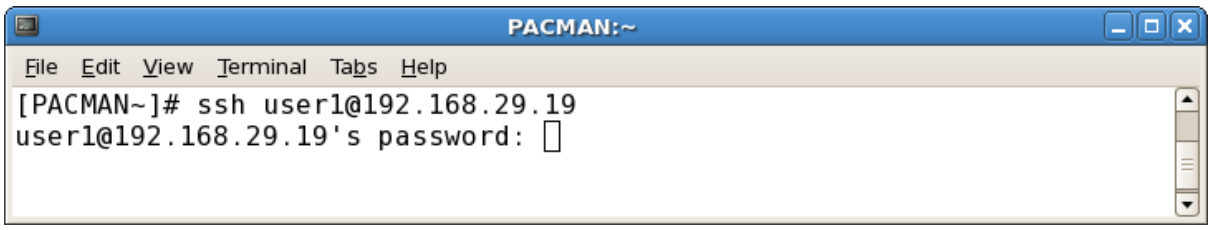
First you'll have to login to the remote computer using SSH. You'll need username and hostname/IP address of the remote computer. Once you have it, type the following command line in your terminal.

```
ssh user1@192.168.29.19
```



Here "user1" is username and "192.168.29.13" is the IP address of the host computer. *You can know IP of a computer by typing /sbin/ifconfig in the terminal.*

Enter password when prompted.

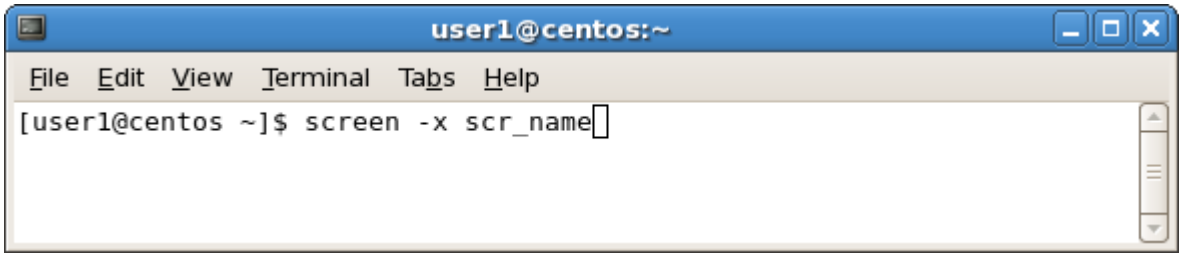


If you get logged in successfully, get to the next step.

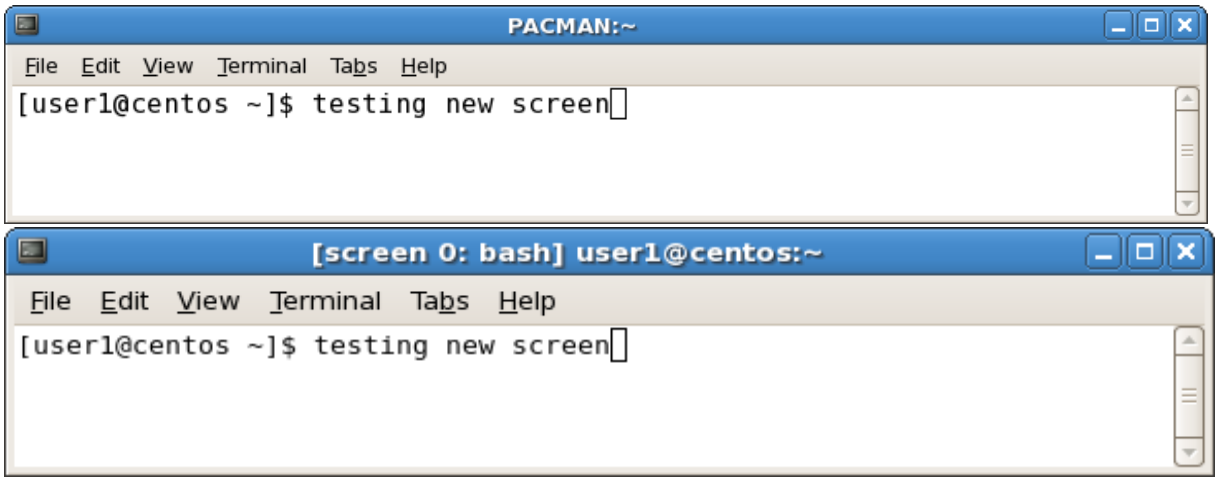
Entering the screen created by host

Once you login to remote user using SSH, type the following command to enter the screen created by your host.

```
screen -x scr_name
```



Voila! Now you are sharing the common terminal window between the two different computers. Multiple clients can also connect to a common screen and work on it simultaneously.



This can be used for explaining something on terminal to someone sitting on the other side of the world or to troubleshoot someone's problems on Linux OS. It can be very productive if used on right occasions.