SCP

Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) is a protocol used to securely transfer files between a local and a remote host over a network. SCP commands are typically used in Unix-like operating systems. Here are some essential SCP commands

Copying from local to remote:

scp /path/to/local/file user@remote:/path/on/remote

This command copies a file from your local machine to a remote server. Replace /path/to/local/file with the actual path to your local file, user with the remote server's username, remote with the server's IP address or hostname, and /path/on/remote with the destination path on the remote server.

Copying from remote to local:

scp user@remote:/path/on/remote /path/to/local/directory

This command copies a file from a remote server to your local machine. Replace the placeholders as mentioned above.

Copying entire directories:

To copy directories, you can use the -r (recursive) flag:

scp -r /path/to/local/directory user@remote:/path/on/remote

scp -r user@remote:/path/on/remote /path/to/local/directory

Specifying a different port:

If the SSH server on the remote host uses a non-standard port (not 22), you can specify it using the -P flag:

scp -P port_number /path/to/local/file user@remote:/path/on/remote

Preserving file attributes:

To preserve file attributes (such as permissions and timestamps), use the -p flag:

scp -p /path/to/local/file user@remote:/path/on/remote

Verbose mode:

If you want to see detailed information about the copying process, use the -v flag:

scp -v /path/to/local/file user@remote:/path/on/remote