Besides remote login access, SSH includes a file-copying command too: scp. This command  
works much like the cp command for copying files locally. However, you must specify the  
target computer, and optionally the username, just before the target filename. For instance,  
to copy the file masterpiece.c to the lisa account on leonardo.example.com, you would  
type this:  
$ **scp masterpiece.c lisa@leonardo.example.com:**  
$  
The colon (:) that terminates this command is extremely important! If you omit it, you’ll  
find that scp works like cp, and you’ll end up with a file called lisa@leonardo.example  
.com on the original system.  
If you want to rename the file, you can do so by including the new name following the  
colon. Likewise, you can place the file in a particular directory in the same way, as follows:  
$ **scp masterpiece.c lisa@leonardo.example.com:~/art/mona.c**  
$  
This example copies masterpiece.c to the ~/art directory on the target computer and  
renames it mona.c. If the specified directory doesn’t exist, an error results and the file is not  
transferred. If you specify a directory *without* a trailing slash or filename and you mistype  
the directory name, scp will copy the file and rename it to your mistyped directory name.  
(scp works just like cp in this respect.)