

USING SSH TO RUN A COMMAND ON ANOTHER COMPUTER

The simplest thing you can do with SSH is use it to execute a single command on a remote computer. This can be done using the SSH command in the following way:

```
ssh username@remote_computer 'command'
```

For example, the following command returns a list of all running processes on my file server:

```
ssh bart@192.168.10.20 'ps -ef'
```

Note that when you are asked for a password, you should enter the password for the remote user, not your password on the local computer.

Note that if your username is the same on the machine you are SSHing from and the one you are SSHing to, you can leave out the username, so since I log in to both computers as the user **bart**, I could simplify the above command to:

```
ssh 192.168.10.20 'ps -ef'
```

Remote Command Shells

If you need to run more than one command on a remote computer, it's more convenient to get a full remote command shell, which you can easily do by leaving off the final argument (the command to execute remotely).

So, the general form would be:

```
ssh username@remote_computer
```

Again, the username can be omitted if it's the same on both computers, so for me I can get a remote shell on my file server with:

```
ssh 192.168.10.20
```

Once you ssh to a remote computer in this way you get a full remote shell, so it really is as if you were typing in a terminal window on that computer.

As mentioned previously, SSH defaults to using TCP port 22, but, an SSH service can in theory be run on any port number. Some hosting providers add a little extra security by running SSH on a non-standard port. This will not protect from targeted attacks, but it will stop automated scans of the internet from finding your SSH server. If the SSH server you are connecting to is not running on port 22, you need to use the **-p** flag to specify the port number, e.g. if I were to move the SSH service on my file store to port 2222 the two example commands above would become:

```
ssh -p 2222 192.168.10.20 'ps -ef'
```

```
ssh -p 2222 192.168.10.20
```

Source: <https://www.bartbusschots.ie/s/2015/02/14/taming-the-terminal-part-29-of-n-intro-to-ssh/>