

Migration

Daten Migration SCP Data Migration with SCP

Basic Syntax

```
scp [options] source destination
```

Examples for Source and Destination

Copy a file from the local machine to a server

```
scp local_file user@server:/path/to/file
```

Example:

```
scp file.txt user@server:/home/user/
```

This copies file.txt into the user's home directory on the server.

Copy a file from a server to the local machine

```
scp user@server:/home/user/file.txt .
```

The dot (.) means: **current directory**.

Copy an Entire Directory (Recursive)

From local machine to server

```
scp -r my_folder user@server:/var/www/
```

From server to local machine

```
scp -r user@server:/var/www/my_folder .
```

Important:

The -r option is **mandatory when copying directories**.

Using a Different SSH Port

If the server does not use port 22:

```
scp -P 2222 file.txt user@server:/destination/
```

Note: Use an uppercase -P.

Using a Specific SSH Key

```
scp -i ~/.ssh/my_key file.txt user@server:/destination/
```

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Progress Output and Compression

Verbose output (detailed progress)

```
scp -v file.txt user@server:/destination/
```

Enable compression (useful for text files)

```
scp -r -C my_folder user@server:/destination/
```

Common Practical Examples

Copy multiple files at once

```
scp file1.txt file2.txt user@server:/destination/
```

Copy only the contents of a directory

```
scp -r my_folder/* user@server:/destination/
```

Save a file under a different name

```
scp file.txt user@server:/destination/new_name.txt
```

Common Errors

Permission denied

Possible causes:

- The user does not have write permissions
- Wrong user account
- Missing or incorrect SSH key

Tip:

Test login first:

```
ssh user@server
```

No such file or directory

Possible causes:

- Destination path does not exist
- Typo in the path

Create the destination directory:

```
ssh user@server "mkdir -p /destination/"
```

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