

Remotely logging on to a LINUX system

Using a local LINUX computer

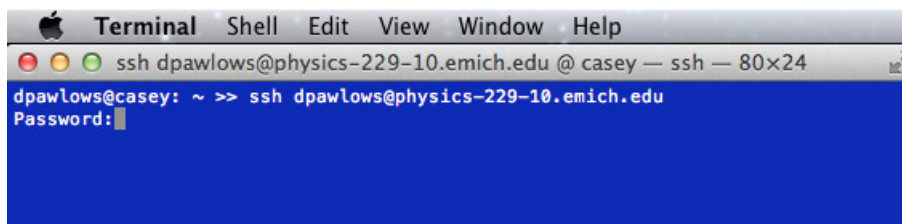
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Introduction

The UNIX (and by extension, LINUX) operating system was built for remote computing, so logging into a remote LINUX computer from a different LINUX computer (such as a Mac) is very easy. You simply need to open up a terminal window, which on a Mac can be found in the finder in the Utilities folder, and use the **ssh** command, such as:

```
% ssh dpawlows@mal.emich.edu
```

Note the two pieces of information that you need to have to be able to remotely login: a **username** (on the remote computer) and a **hostname**. My username on the remote computer is dpawlows and the hostname of the remote computer is mal.emich.edu. This is the physics cluster. Entering the above command and hitting enter will start a SSH session and you should get prompted for your password.



It is possible to include a number of different options with **ssh** command (these are called flags, in general). The only one that I use regularly is the flag to enable X11 forwarding (this allows you to view and interact with graphics remotely; see <https://help.unc.edu/help/research-computing-what-is-x11-forwarding/>). You do this using:

```
% ssh -Y username@hostname
```

or

```
% ssh -X username@hostname
```

Finally, the username in the ssh command is optional. If your username on the local and remote systems is the same, then you do not need to use it. Simply typing:

```
% ssh mal.emich.edu
```

will log you in.