

Persistent Remote Shells with screen

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Connecting with ssh

Connect to the remote host computer using ssh:

```
$ ssh username@hostname.url:port
```

Evoking screen

Screen sockets and screen sessions are one and the same thing. By default, screen sessions are named according to the scheme pid.tty.hostname. Here are a number of commands to evoke screen from a normal shell.

Table 1: Commands to evoke screen from a terminal

command	function
<pre>\$ screen -S sessionname</pre>	Start a new screen session with a given name and attach to it.
\$ screen -ls	Lists all existing screen sessions.
\$ screen -r	Reattach [*] this terminal to the only existing screen session.
\$ screen -r -S sessionname	Reattach [*] this terminal to an existing screen session by name.
\$ screen -r ttynumber	Reattach [*] this terminal to an existing screen session by tty number.
<pre>\$ screen -S oldsessionname -X newsessionname</pre>	Rename a screen session.
<pre>\$ screen -S sessionname -X quit</pre>	Kill the specified screen session by executing quit.

Note:

* If there exists only one screen session, it is not necessary to specify any name; just type screen -r at the command line.

Within a session

All commands that can be issued within a screen session start by hitting the Ctrl + A key combination, followed by another keystroke.

keystroke sequence	function
Ctrl + A ?	Show the help screen.
Ctrl + A d	Detach [*] the current screen session from this terminal. The screen session and its processes remain in existence.
Ctrl + A c	Create a new window and switch to it.
Ctrl + A C	Clear the screen.
Ctrl + A K	Kill the current window.
Ctrl + A p	Go to the previous screen.
Ctrl + A n	Go to the next screen.
Ctrl + A #	Go to a specific screen number .
Ctrl + A "	Select a screen from a list using the arrow keys.
Ctrl + A S	Split the current window in half horizontally.
Ctrl + A	Split the current window in half vertically.
Ctrl + A Tab	Cycle through window regions.
Ctrl + A X	Eliminate a window split.
Ctrl + A H	Log the current screen sessions in logfiles called screenlog.n where n is the number of the screen session.
Ctrl + A h	Create a screenshot of the current window in a file called hardcopy.n.
Ctrl + A x	Lock the screen session with the password of the current user.
Ctrl + A Esc	Enter the copy and scrollback mode.
Esc	Leave the copy and scrollback mode.

Table 2: Keystroke commands for use within a screen session

Note: * Closing the ssh connection also results in a detachment of the screen session.

Typing exit at the command line of a screen session will destroy that screen session.

Where am I?

Experiencing an *Inception* moment? Of course, you can always hit Ctrl + A ? and see if you get the screen help information. Another way is to let the environment variable \$TERM tell you what terminal type you are currently employing.

Inside a screen session:

```
$ echo $TERM
screen.xterm-256color
```

Inside a normal terminal:

\$ echo \$TERM
xterm-256color



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