ezLinux command card

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Tips: [a-z] TAB TAB
List all the Linux commands
For that particular letter.

Help: [command] --help
Or: man[command]

Function	Syntax
Active User	who am i
Add User	useradd –m<username> ; passwd<username>
Add User Group	group –g <group ID> <groupname>
Add Path	PATH=$PATH:<dirname> ; export PATH Ex. PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin ; export PATH
Call Another System	cu <systemname>
Change File Attributes	chattr -/+/= [AacdisSu] <filename> Ex. chattr +u myfile makes file undeletable
Change File Permissions	chmod [a/u/g/o] +/-/= [rwx] <filename> Ex. chmod u+x myfile adds user execute
Change Directory	cd <dirname>
Change Group	chgrp -R(recursive) <groupname> <filename>
Change Ownership	chown -R(recursive) <username> <filename>
Change Password	passwd <username>
Change User	For Root: su then enter password Other User: su <username>
Change Finger Info	chfn <username>
Check/Repair Filesystem	fsck -AVRTNP (use with caution)
Clear Terminal Screen	clear
Compress FileImage	cjpeg <inputfile> > <outputfile>.jpg
Compress .gz file	gzip -c <filename> > <filename>.gz
Uncompress .gz file	gzip -d <filename>.gz
Concatenate / Read Files	cat <filename>
Copy Files	cp <filename> <destination>
Create New File	touch <filename>
Create Alias for a Command	alias <aliasname>='<command>'
Delete an Alias	unalias <aliasname>
Date / Time	date
Decompress .tar File	tar –xvf <filename>
Delete a Directory	rm –r (recursive) –i (interactive) <dirname>
Delete File	rm –i (interactive) <filename>
Delete Group	groupdel <groupname>
Delete User	userdel –r (remove home dir) <username>
Determine File Type	file <filename>
Dial Program	dip –t ; DIP> help
Find Files (from root only)	find / -name <filename> -print
Free Memory	free
Free Space on Drives	df
Format 2SHD Floppy	fdformat /dev/fd0H1440 (use with caution)
History	history
Hostname	hostname or hostname <hostname>

Function	Syntax
Identify a Program	whatis <programname>
Identify an Entire Directory	whatis *
Identify System Information	uname -a
Information on Users	finger <username>
Kill Process	kill -9 <PID> (ps -axwuf to get process ID#) (use with caution)
Link Between Files	ln -s <existingfile> <newfile>
List Files / Directories	ls [-l] for full info, or ls --color for color
List Files/Directories Single Pages	ls | more or ls | less
List Hidden Files	ls –a
List All Environment Variables	env or printenv
List Variables Available to Shell	set
List Mounted Devices	mount or df
List Currently Defined Aliases	alias
List Jobs Running	jobs
List Print Jobs (in queue)	lpq
Locate File	locate <filename>
Locate (Update Locate Database)	updatedb
Make Directory	mkdir <dirname>
Modify User	usermod -c<comment> /-d<homedir> /-l<loginname> /-g<group><username>
Mount Device	mount /dev/<devicename> /mnt/<subdirname>
Network Status	netstat -a
Package (install or update)	rpm –i(install) or –U(update) <packagename>
Print a File	lpr <filename>
Remove Print Job From Queue	lprm <jobnumber> (use with caution)
Rename File	mv <source> <destination>
Quit Xwindows (if hung)	<Ctrl> <Alt> <BackSpace>
Search Files for Strings	grep <string> <filename>
Show All System Processes	ps -axwuf
Show Process Information	top
Show Current Directory	pwd
Show Search Path	echo $PATH
Show Full Path	which <filename>
Show File Attributes	lsattr <filename>
Show Processes on current term	ps
Shutdown / Reboot	shutdown –h(halt) or –r(reboot) now
Space Used by Files	du
Super User Access	su then enter root password
Talk to Other Users	talk <username>
Text Editors	vim or gvim
User information	id <username>
Who is on my Computer	who or rwho for all network users

Networking Functions

Add Virtual IP	ifconfig inet <ip-address> <netmask 255.255.255.x> alias
Network Connection/Status	netstat -a
Network Interface	ifconfig
Set Hostname - hostname	hostname <yourhostname>

Mounting Filesystems

mount –t <filesystem> <device name> <directory to be mounted>
Example: mount –t ext2 /dev/fd0 /mnt/floppy

umount –t <filesystem> <device name> <directory already mounted>
Example: umount /mnt/floppy

Legend

Green	Commands you type
Red	Alert or Caution
Black	Instructions or Comments
;	Separates two commands
<Key>	Press the indicated key
<Text>	Replace with your text

Download the ezTerm GNU/Linux Helpware demo from
www.apiva.com

LINUX command reference

FILES TO EDIT

/etc/aliases
/etc/ftpaccess
/etc/hosts.allow
/etc/hosts.deny
/etc/inetd.conf
/etc/login.defs
/etc/profile
/etc/motd
/etc/fstab
/etc/lilo.conf
/var/log/messages
/var/log/secure
/home/.bash_profile

USEFUL LOCATIONS

/dev/fd0	Floppy Drive
/dev/cua0	Com 1
/dev/cua1	Com 2
/dev/audio	Audio Device
/dev/eth0	Ethernet Device

* For your network card or modem to work properly, you may be required to provide information for your internet provider's Gateway, Domain Name Servers, IP address, etc. Type "netconf" for a simple graphical way of entering this information. You may need to contact your ISP for this information.

Network Card Setup

With the Driver as a Module: Most linux distributions use modular drivers now (as opposed to having the driver built into the kernel). In the case of PCI drivers, the module will typically detect all of the installed cards of that brand model automatically. However, for ISA cards, probing for a card is not a safe operation, and hence you typically need to supply the I/O base address of the card so the module knows where to look. This information is typically stored in the file /etc/conf.modules.

As an example, consider a user who has two ISA NE2000 cards, one at 0x300 and one at 0x240 and what lines they would have in there /atc/conf.modules file:

```
alias eth0 ne
alias eth1 ne
options ne io=0x240,0x300
```

For PCI cards, you typically only need the alias lines to correlate the ethN interfaces with the appropiate driver name, since the I/O base of a PCI card can be safely detected.

The available modules are typically stored in /lib/module/' uname -r' /net where the uname -r command gives the kernel version (ex. 2.0.34). You can look in there to see which one matches your card. Once you have the correct settings in your conf.modules file you can test things out with:

```
modprobe ethN
dmesg | tall
```

where 'N' is the number of the ethernet interface you are testing.

PPP Dialup Setup

Run "netconf" as root
Use tab key to navigate to "PPP/SLIP/PLIP"
Navigate to "add"
Select PPP. SLIP or PLIP, depending on your provider (PPP if unknown)
Accept Changes
Enter Internet Provider Phone number in space provided
Select Modem Device
    Com 1 = /dev/cua0
    Com 2 = /dev/cua1
Enter Login Name and Password
PAP = Password Authentication Protocol (some NT ISPs require it, select if necessary)
Click Customize for further login options (if necessary)

What this does: This says that if the administrator (or the kernel) does a modprobe eth0 or a modprobe eth1 then the ne.0 driver should be loaded for either eth0 or eth1. Furthermore, when the ne.0 module is loaded, it should be loaded with the options io=0x240,0x300 so that the driver knows where to look for the cards. Note that the 0x is important – things like 300h is commonly in the DOS world will not work. Switching the order of the 0x240 and the 0x300 will switch which physical card ends up as eth0 and eth1.

Most of the ISA module drivers can take multiple comma separated I/O values like this example to handle multiple cards. However, some older drivers, such as the 3c501.o module, are currently only able to handle one card per module load. In this case, you can load the module twice to get both cards detected. The /etc/conf.modules file in this case would look like:

```
alias eth0 3c501
alias eth1.3c501
options eth0 –o 3c501–0 io=0x240 Irq=5
options eth1 –o 3c501–1 io=0x300 Irq=7
```

internet setup