

Common Linux commands

Command	Exempel	Anteckning
hosts hostname	/etc/hosts /etc/hostname	holds a list of local hostnames/ip-addresses server name
a2enmod a2dismod	a2enmod	enable userdir se sökningar på nätet.
a2ensite a2dissite	a2ensite oursites.conf a2dissite oursites.conf	enables – disables virtual site defined by file oursites.conf in sites-available
apt-get	apt-get install proftpd apt-get update apt-get upgrade	install proftpd (ftp-server) update upgrade
cat	cat /proc/cpuinfo	print the contents of a file in the terminal
cd	cd /etc/apache2	change directory
change root password	Log on as root. This can be achieved by typing "su" or "su root" at the terminal prompt. Enter the current root password. Don't be alarmed if nothing is displayed at the prompt. This is intentional for security reasons. Type the command "passwd" at the root prompt. Enter your new password and repeat it at the confirmation prompt. Logout using the "exit" command.	
chgrp	chgrp group file	alters the owner group
chmod	chmod -R 755 /var/www chmod +rwx chmod g+rwx chmod o+rwx	change permissions for directory, recursive, to 755 current user group users other users
chown	chown -R \$USER:\$USER /var/www/example.com/public_html	alter user ownership of the directory or file
cp	cp default djmadjack.com	copy file
filename -l	sudo /dev/fdisk -l	list file (eg information about disks)
id usermod	id username usermod -u UID username	cat /etc/passwd lists the UID-numbers
ifconfig		shows ip-addresses etc
ln -s	ln -s /usr/share/phpmyadmin	create symbolic link in the current directory
ls	ls ls -a ls -l	list files list all files, incl hidden list files and permissions
mkdir	mkdir -p	create new directory (- including parents)
nano	nano hostname	texteditor In command window. Creates the file if not already existing
passwd	The passwd command allows you to change your password for the currently logged in user	Old passwd, new passwd twice
permit root to login via FTP remotely	.Open PuTTY and login to your Pi as root. Then open the ProFTPd configuration file in the nano editor: nano /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf St the ServerName directive to your own host name for your Pi : ServerName "yourPiHostname" Change RootLogin directive to "On", or create the line at the end of the file: RootLogin On Then save the file . Change to the ftpusers file, which contains a list of usernames prohibited from logging in via an FTP client: nano /etc/ftpusers The root user is commonly at the top of the file. Insert a hash symbol (#) at the very beginning of that line to remove the root user from the prohibited list. Then save the file .	

restart reload	/etc/init.d/apache2 restart /etc/init.d/apache2 reload	restart / reload apache2
servername.conf	<ServerName> ServerName raspbianwheezy97 </ServerName>	create file defining the name of the server. in directory /etc/apache2/conf.d
service	service apache2 start service apache2 stop service apache2 reload	start/stop program
sudo		temporary superuser rights
sudo passwd		give password for root
sudo su		superuser until exit
useradd	useradd [-c <i>comment</i>] [-d <i>home_dir</i>] useradd -D [-g <i>default_group</i>] [-b <i>default_home</i>]	add a user
userdel	userdel vivek userdel -r vivek	remove user remove user and users home directory
usermod	usermod -l login-name old-name	The name of the user will be changed from old-name to login_name. Nothing else is changed. In particular, the user's home directory name should probably be changed to reflect the new login name.
wget	wget http://www.webmin.com/jcameron- key.asc apt-key add jcameron-key.asc	get key program from internet
date	date gives current date date mmddhhmm sets date	date, also as string date -s"xxxx"
startx	load GUI	graphical user interface
free		show available memmory
df	df -h show human readable df -h -T ditto with file system type	show disk space
du	du -h	show used diskpace per directory
hostname -l		show IPaddress
lsusb		show what's plugged in USB port