

# openSUSE Community Resources

### Main Website

<http://opensuse.org>

### Download openSUSE

<http://software.opensuse.org/>

### Support

**Help** <http://en.opensuse.org/Portal:Support>  
**Documents** <http://doc.opensuse.org/>  
**Wiki** [http://en.opensuse.org/Main\\_Page](http://en.opensuse.org/Main_Page)  
**Video** <http://opensuse.blip.tv/>  
**Forums** <http://forums.opensuse.org/>  
**Mail List** [http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Mailing\\_lists](http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Mailing_lists)  
**IRC Chats** [http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:IRC\\_lists](http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:IRC_lists)  
The chat rooms are on **FreeNode Network...**

### Facebook

<http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=2256834487>

### Twitter/FriendFeed/identi.ca

@openSUSE

### Community Pages

**Users** <https://users.opensuse.org/>  
**Planet** <http://planet.opensuse.org/global/>  
**News** <http://news.opensuse.org/>  
**Lizards** <http://lizards.opensuse.org/>  
**OpenSUSE-Community** <http://www.opensuse-community.org>

### Development

**Developer Documentations** <http://en.opensuse.org/Portal:Development>  
**Features** <https://features.opensuse.org/>  
**Build Service** <https://build.opensuse.org/>  
**Bugs** [http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Submitting\\_bug\\_reports](http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Submitting_bug_reports)  
**SUSE Studio** <http://susestudio.com/>

## Accounts

### To create a new user account

```
# useradd <name>
-u specific UID
-g specific GID
-d create home dir
-c User full name
-s -s Assign a Default Shell
```

### Example

```
# useradd jsmith -u 1010 -g 501\
-d /home/users/jsmith\
-c "Joe Smith" -s /bin/bash
```

### To add/change a password

```
# passwd <name>
```

### To Modify a user account

```
-c Changes the user name
# usermod -c "Joe Smith" jsmith
-G add a user to a group
# usermod -G homeuser jsmith
-L Lock the user account
# usermod -L jsmith
-U Unlock the user account
# usermod -U jsmith
-s Change or set a shell
# usermod -s /bin/tcsh jsmith
```

### Change a user's shell

```
# chsh -s /bin/<shell> <name>
```

### Delete a user account

```
# userdel <name>
```

## Networking

### View hostname

```
# hostname -f
```

### List all Network Devices

```
# ifconfig -a
# ip link
```

### List all Network Devices

```
# ifconfig -a
# ip link
```

### Stop a network device

```
# ifconfig ethx down
# ifdown ethx
```

### List all Network Devices

```
# ifconfig -a
# ifup ethx
```

### Show the routes

```
# netstat -rn
# ip route
# route
```

### List all TCP Connections

```
# netstat -tanp
# ss --tcp --ipv4
```

### Search Host

```
# Dig <hostname>
# host <hostname>
# nslookup <hostname>
```

### See if a host is a live

```
# ping <hostname-ip>
```

## Zypper

```
# zypper [--global-options] <command> [--command-options]
[arguments]
```

### Install packages

```
# zypper in <packages>
```

### Verify packages integrity

```
# zypper ve <packages>
```

### List available packages

```
# zypper lu
# zypper list-update
```

### List patches needed

```
# zypper lp
# zypper list-patches
```

### Information on packages

```
# zypper if <packages>
# zypper info <packages>
```

### Managing Zypper Repositories

```
# zypper flag options
```

```
lr -- list all defined repositories
ar -- adds a new repo
rr -- removes a repo
nr -- rename a repo
mr -- modify a repo
ref -- refresh all repo
clean -- clean local cache
```

### Remove packages

```
# zypper rm <package>
```

### Patch packages

```
# zypper patch <package>
```

### Update packages

```
# zypper up
# zypper update
```

### Perform a distro upgrade

```
# zypper dup
# zypper dist-upgrade
```

### What provides packages

```
# zypper wp <package>
# zypper what-provides <packs>
```

## Boot Prompt Options

**boot: linux**  
**boot: linux ssh=1**  
**boot: linux vnc=1**  
**boot: linux rescue**  
**boot: memtest**  
**boot: single**  
**boot: vga=0x317**

**start a install normally**  
**installer starts ssh server\***  
**installer starts a vnc server\***  
**boot rescue mode**  
**starts the Memtest86+ program**  
**boots into single mode**  
**Set the video 1024x768**

\* Used when Installing

## Services

### List all services

```
# service --status-all
```

### Get a status on a services

```
# service <name> status
```

### Start a service

```
# service <name> start
```

### Stop a service

```
# service <name> stop
```

### Restart a service

```
# service <name> restart
```

### Do a full-restart on a service

```
# service <name> --full-restart
```

### Do a reload of a service

```
# service <name> reload
```

\* With openSUSE you can find most services under /usr/sbin with rc in front. So you can the replace service with rc<name> <action>  
example  
# /usr/sbin/rcapache2 restart

## File System

### To list all disk and partitions

```
# fdisk -l
```

### To list for a specific disk

```
# fdisk -l /dev/ch/s>d<a-z>
```

### List mounted file systems

```
# mount
# cat /proc/mounts
```

### Mount Partition

```
# mount -t <type> <device> <mountpoint>
```

### Unmount Partition

```
# umount /dev/<device>
```

### Unmount a busy filesystem

```
# umount -l /<mount_point>
```

### Mount Partition

```
# sshfs user@host:<directory> \
<mountpoint>
```

## Remote Access

### SSH

```
# ssh user @ <host-or-ip>
```

### SSH X Forwarding

```
# ssh -X user @ <host-or-ip>
```

### Remote Desktop to Windows Desktop

### VNC Client

```
# vncviewer <host-or-ip>:<port>
```

### VNC Client with SSH

```
# ssh -L <port>:localhost:<port> hostname
```

```
# rdesktop <hostname> -u <username>-p <password>
```

## RPM

### Installing a RPM

```
# rpm -ivh <package>.rpm
```

### Upgrade a RPM

```
# rpm -Uvh <package>.rpm
```

### Removing a package

```
# rpm -e <package>.rpm
```

### Detials about an RPM

```
# rpm -qi <package>.rpm
```

### List the contents of RPM

```
# rpm -qlp <package>.rpm
```

### List installed RPM'es

```
# rpm -qal
```

### Example to find an installed RPM

```
# rpm -qal | grep <package>
```

### To see what provides a command

```
# rpm -q -whatprovides <name>
```

## Using the shell

### To See what the current shell

```
# echo $SHELL
```

### Display all settings

```
# set | less
```

### List Bash Setting

```
# env
```

### To find a command you have ran

```
# tail -f <file>
```

### Log in as Superuser

```
# su -l
```

### To see history

```
# history
```

### Watch a file or log

```
# tail -f <file>
```

### Go back to the las directory

```
# cd -
```

### To repeat the last directory

```
# !!
```

### To see the current time and date

```
# date
```

### Display a calendar

```
# cal
```

### Update System Time

```
# ntpdate pool.ntp.org
```

### What kernel is running...

```
# uname -a
```

### See that release is install

```
# cat /etc/SuSE-release
```

### To see who you are

```
# whoami
```

```
# id
```

### Current Directory

```
pwd
```

Remember when using  
openSUSE

"Have a lot of fun"

## YaST

### Run YaST in QT Graphical frontend

```
# yast --qt
```

### Run YaST in gtk Graphical frontend

```
# yast --gtk
```

### Run YaST in text-mode frontend

```
# yast --ncurses
```

### Install packaging with YaST

```
# yast -i <packages>
```

### Remove an installed packages with YaST

```
# yast --remove <packages>
```

### List all available modules

```
# yast -l
```

```
# yast --list
```

### To obtain usage of a module

```
# yast <module> help
```

bin  
boot  
dev  
etc  
home  
lib  
media  
mnt  
opt  
proc  
root  
sbin  
selinux  
srv  
sys  
tmp  
usr  
var

## File System Layout

**Bin** -- Contains useful commands that are used both user and administrators.

**Boot** -- This directory contains the system.map file as well as the Linux kernel.

**Dev** -- Contains the special device files for all the devices.

**Etc** -- This directory contains all the configuration files for your system.

**Home** -- Linux is a multi-user environment so each user is also assigned a specific directory which is accessible only to them and the system administrator.

**Lib** -- Contains all the shared libraries that are required by system programs.

**Media** -- Mount point for removeable media.

**Mnt** -- A generic mount point.

**Opt** -- Contains all the software and add-on packages that are not part of the default installation.

**Proc** -- Filesystem is the de-facto standard Linux method for handling process and system information.

**Root** -- Home directory of the user root.

**Sbin** -- Contains all the binaries that are essential to the working of the system.

**Selinux** -- Pseudo-file system contains commands that are most commonly used by the kernel subsystem.

**Srv** -- Contains site-specific data which is served by this system.

**Tmp** -- Temp Directory.

**Usr** -- Directory contains system files and directories that is shared by all users.

**Var** -- Contains files to which the system writes data during the course of its operation.