BIG DADDY'S For the Raspberry Pi

echo "Hello World" ☺

TB7 A Beginner's Raspian Toolbox

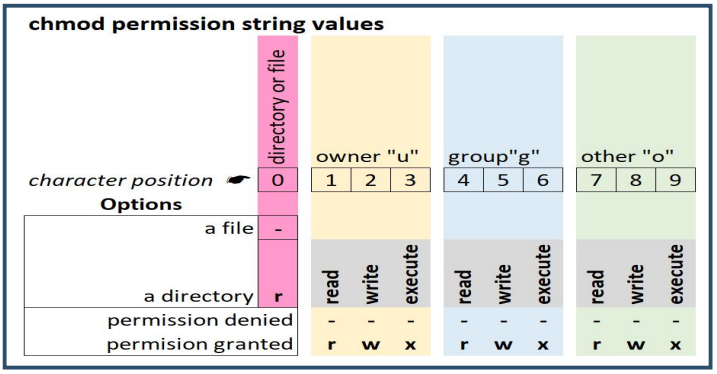
8 "Urgent" Pieces of Knowledge Before You Begin

- ◊ **Much** you will find on the web is not current.
- ◊ Raspian is case sensitive.
- ◊ Stuck? try **(ctl-c)**. **q** exits most listing.
- ◊ **sudo** gives you higher permissions that allow running many commands that an ordinary user level does not. You often must use it.
- ◊ From PIXEL, the 7 command-line environments can be entered with **<Ctl><Alt><F#>** where <F#> is a function key from <F1> to <F7>. Use **<Alt><F7>** to return to PIXEL.
- ◊ Raspian hates spaces and some capitals - enclose strings with spaces in quotes. Use underscores instead, and use lower case.
- ◊ 2 Sanity savers: #1 **<ctl>l** (lower case L) or **<clear>** clears the screen, and puts the prompt at the top; #2 up/down arrows scroll through previous commands.
- ◊ To get help: **help; help<command>; info; info<command>; "man -k man | less"; <command><spc><--help>[| more]**

Working with Files and Directories

(start with "3 Commands".... above)

cat<spc><file> lists contents of a file, for long files try **cat | less**
chmod<spc><options><spc><filename> changes file permissions.



On a file and directory list from a command, like **ls,** the first 10 characters are the "permissions string". Character 0 defines the entry as a directory (**r**) or a file (**-**). The next 9, in groups of 3, establish **read, write,** and **execute** permission for the owner (**u**) , the group (**g**), and others (**o**) respectively. One way to set them is to define the desired values in string equations for each set separately. **Ex:** **"chmod u=rwx,g=rw-,o=r-- *myfile*"** gives the owner all privileges, the group read or write, and other gets read only with respect to the file "myfile"

cp<spc><file><spc><path or path and file name> copy a file and put it in the directory as specified
curl download or upload a file to or from a server
diff<spc><file1><spc><file2> compares file1 to file2
dir displays a list of directories only, add -a to get everything
find<spc><options><spc><path-name */ for root*><spc><file name** *can use wildcards>* *note: <options> are for advanced users*
grep<spc><"string"><spc><filename> looks for a string pattern
mkdir<spc><new directory name> create a new directory in pwd
mkdir<spc><-p><spc><path/dir name> make a new directory on the path specified
mv<spc><file><spc><newfilename> **renames** or moves a file
mv<spc><file><spc><path or path and file name> moves a file to the directory specified (*mv works, **rename** usually does not*)
rename<spc><current file name><spc><new file name> renames
rm<spc><file> removes a file **Note: Danger Will Robinson - there is no way to recover a deleted file*
rm<spc><file list> removes a list of files
rm<spc><-r><spc><directory name> removes a directory. *Note: it is gone forever.*
rm<spc><-R><directory name> removes everything
rmdir<spc><directory name> removes an empty directory
touch<spc><newfile name> create a new empty file in pwd or change its time stamp
shred<spc><file> ultra secure file destruction (paranoid a little?)
tree show a tree structure of directories and files
vdir verbosely list directories *– editor's fav*
wget<spc><url of file location> download a file to Pi from the web
whereis finds a command file in standard program location
wc<enter> list the number of lines, words, and characters in a file

3 Commands You Need Immediately

- ♦ **pwd** will display your **p**resent **w**orking **d**irectory – this is the directory you are "in" at any given moment. (If you have not changed your default user from pi, you start out in /home/pi.)
- ♦ **cd<spc><some path modification string>** changes your working directory
- ♦ **ls** lists files and directories in your current directory location. **ls,** like almost all commands, can be modified with "flags" like **-l** or **-a** and these flags can be combined. Try "ls -lah"

7 Shortcuts You Really Need to Know Now

"." an alias for the current directory
".." an alias for the parent directory
"~" is an alias for the absolute path shortcut to the user's home directory. Type "cd ~" to return to your home directory
"/" alias for the root directory
"*" a wildcard character for one or more possible but unknown character(s), "?" is a wildcard for a single character
"|" constructs a "pipe" that joins commands output to input – frequently used with the commands less, more, and cat

The Most Important RPi Command Line Tools?

*Special Note: **apt** is an updated utility that replaces **apt-get**. The **aptitude** command suite combines the best of **apt-get** and **apt-cache**.*

According to the Raspberry Pi folks, the two most used command line functions are part of the **apt** utility:

(1) **apt update** - more likely you will call it with **sudo apt update.** Here is a problem; if you run **apt update**, and think you have updated anything, you have made a bad assumption. **apt update** only gives you a list of the packages that could be updated. You then need to call **apt upgrade** (if nothing has to be removed) or maybe **apt full-upgrade** (if packages need removal first) – and again you may need to start everything with **sudo** unless you have established root privileges (like with **sudo -i**).

(2) **apt install <a program or utility>** again you may require **sudo**.

Other important apt commands include: **install, remove, purge, autoremove, search, and show_information.**

BIG DADDY'S For the Raspberry Pi

www.wikipyton.com

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Get Information About

PEOPLE

groups displays a list
id current uid's group
logname user's name
users everybody logged in
who shows users by tty
whoami shows user logged in

NETWORK ENVIRONMENT

ifconfig network status info
hostname<spc><-I> *(capital eye)* the host ip will be first 4, dot separated, number series. It is also the "inet" in ifconfig listing
ping checks communication with another host
ssh the secure shell that makes your Pi into a command-line client - not enabled by default - can be activated in "interfacing options" using the **raspi-config** utility. For a non-permanent solution use: "**sudo systemctl enable ssh**" and then "**sudo systemctl start ssh**"
tty displays active terminal #

HARDWARE

arch you processor name/id
du<spc><"filename"> shows disk space usage of files and directories; *use "du | less"*
pinout – this is a fun one for Pi hardware users – a contrived graphic and gpio list of your Pi
uname<spc><-a> extensive critical info about your system
lscpu will present summary info on the cpu
vcgencmd - vast hardware info about RPi, NOT in help or info so Google it *Ex:* ***vcgencmd<spc><get_config><int>***

SYSTEM AND SOFTWARE

ps<>spc><aux><spc><|><spc><less> view all running processes
ps<spc><-u><spc><your user name> info on your processes, including id needed to **kill** one
df mounted partition usage
stat<spc><filename> get the status information on a file
stty print or change current terminal baud setting
top will list running processes showing real time activity

Find packages installed: (see Debian: https://wiki.debian.org/ListInstalledPackages)

dpkg-query<spc><-l> a very nice table with version and description; "-l" is lower case L.
dpkg-query<spc><-f><spc><'${binary:Package}\n'><spc><-W> one per line
dpkg-query<spc><-l><spc><'search pattern'> add search pattern to list command

NOTE: The Debian site is a good resource. A place to begin is : https://wiki.debian.org/WordIndex. Also, find a come-back-to-reality look at the Raspberry Pi and some of its problematic issues is at: https://wiki.debian.org/RaspberryPi

MULTIPLE INFORMATION TYPES

Accessing the **<proc>** information has more than a hundred status and environment attributes to be displayed. Try these four, displayed by adding them as options to the **<cat>** command, i.e., **cat<spc></proc/version>** RPi version
/proc/cpuinfo processor detail
/proc/meminfo memory use
/proc/partitions how your sd card is divvied up.

DEVICE SETTINGS - change from Pixel or at config.txt

file location: **/boot/config.txt**
see the Raspberry Pi Foundation's overview at: **https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/configuration/config-txt/**
option sections include: *Memory, Audio, Camera, License Keys/Codecs, Boot, Video/Display, GPIOs Ports and Device Tree, Overclocking, Conditional Filters, Miscellaneous*

Configuring bash (your command line environment)

a lot can be changed in the file ***.bashrc*** (in home directory - back it up first!) but a really good (and fun) place to begin is to open (or create, then open) ***.bash_aliases*** and create your own command. Try adding alias command ***alias up="cd .."***
more explaination at www.wikipython

Additional apt Options besides update, upgrade, full-upgrade

apt<spc><install><spc><a program or utility> install new package
apt<spc><remove> package removed - leaves configuration file
apt<spc><purge> removes all remnants that it can find
apt<spc><auto-remove> used to remove auto installed packages

Changing Your Command Line Environment

alias<'command equation'> -create your own command: For example: **alias 'lx=ls -lah'**
<ctl-d> logs a user out, presents log-in que
exit or **logout** terminates a session; sometimes **<ctl-D>** will work
kill<PID, i.e., a process id> stop a process
passwd lets you change your password
poweroff will do just that
reboot will also do just that if you have only one user active
shutdown<spc><-h><spc><now> the safest way to shutdown
shutdown<spc><-r> gives you 1 minute, then restarts computer
shutdown<spc><-c> cancel a shutdown command
su<spc><alternate user> change users – must have account
systemctl<spc><reboot><spc><-i> will restart the Pi

Helpful Things to Know

pip3<spc><command><[options]> is the command to install python packages. Commands include: help, install (some options are PyPI, VCS, and Local project directories), uninstall, list, show, search). Options are -h or –help, -v or –verbose, -V or --version

How to kill your PIXEL session: open terminal and type: **pkill<spc><lxsession>**

How to start a PIXEL session in the tty you have active: **startx**

You can open multiple terminals in multiple environments organized by tabs in PIXEL.

Put yourself in root mode: **sudo -i** *Tip: don't stay long.

How to give a user sudoer privileges: log in as a root user; type **sudo<spc><usermod><spc><-aG><spc><sudo><user name>**

**** escapes itself and other special characters
[ ] brackets pattern for matching a single character
***** matches any 0 to many characters
? matches any single character
; separates commands on a single line; terminates a pipe
" " contents in quotes treated as one argument
changes line to a comment
& runs a command in the background – the shell is then available in the foreground
< if followed by <spc><filename> means 'take input from this file'
> if followed by <spc><filename> means 'send output to this file'; cavaet: it overwrites the file.

Many new Pi owners have complained that the Raspberry Pi site makes it hard to find documentation. The best access is at: **https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/**

Text Editors and Other Utilities: From Pixel use Leaf Pad!

From bash (command line) recommend text editor is **nano**. Others include: ed, vi, **vim**, and emacs. See wikipython.com.
gzip (compress), **gunzip** (uncompress), dc (reverse polish calculator), elm (email), talk (chat), **ssh** (secure shell to make pi a client) SEND ERRORS/SUGGGESTIONS TO oakey.john@yahoo.com