CHEETSHEET FOR WINDOWS ADMINS

Basics

Comparing the Windows and SUSE Linux graphical interfaces there are plenty of similarities. There are a couple of commands, short codes to make your daily job easier.

SUSE Linux	Windows
Alt+F2	⊞+R
gnome-terminal or xterm	cmd

Users

Manage users

User management can be reached from YaST:

Applications → System Tools → YaST → User and Group Management

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2 → User and Group Management

Using the appropriate panels, users can be added by the button Add , can be modified by Edit ,or can be removed by Delete . These actions can be also performed for groups on the next panel.

Special privileges

Administrator privileges can be assigned in Linux to add users to the sudoers' list:

Applications → System Tools → YaST → Sudo

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2 → Sudo

System services

Manage

To approach system services launch YaST

Applications → System Tools → YaST

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2

Choose Services Manager in System section. The selected service can be controlled by Start/Stop button. To be the service enabled or disable by default, the default system target must be selected.

Default System Target

Firewall

Launch firewall settings in

Applications → System Tools → YaST → Firewall

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2 → Firewall

Unlike the Windows Firewall, in SUSE you can set rules for each interface independently. You can also set masquarade, port forward and broadcast in firewall configuration.

Windows Domain

Open domain setting in YaST by:

Applications → System Tools → YaST → Windows Domain Membership

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2 → Windows Domain Membership

Mange partitions and hard disks

Open Partitioner in YaST by:

Applications → System Tools → YaST → Partitioner

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2 → Partitioner

Mounted partitions could not be altered of modified while they are mounted. Before any actions they need to unmount by one of the following:

Applications → Utilities → XTerm

In the given terminal session make sure the user is root by issuing command 'whoami'. If you are not root, please check the section “Special privileges” of this document Issuing command 'mount' will return with the list of mounted partitions. Pick the appropriate entry and issue command 'umount <mount point>'.

Sharing

Sharing in Linux is handled by Samba. Samba can be set in:

Applications → System Tools → YaST → Samba Server

or

Alt+F2 → /sbin/yast2 → Samba Server