# **Linux Commands Playbook**

Here, I'll keep adding the necessary linux terminal commands you need to use with your preferred Linux Distribution regularly.

## **OpenRGB libi2c and i2c Error fix commands**

Yeah I know controlling the RGB components in your Linux PC can be pain in the ar\*\* :/ . Because all the motherboard manufacturer are not comfortable with providing their system controlling software in the linux environment. What an ASS choice :)

You can install OpenRGB software in your system and control all the components in your system including RAMs, aRGB fans and strips. I have tested below methods/commands in my Asus ROG Strix motherboard. It works fine for my system, which has four RGB RAMs, six 12v RGB and 5v aRGB fans and 12v RGB strips.

Like I said I will be keep updating if I counter any kind of problem in the future.

=> sudo usermod -a -G video USER

=> sudo dnf copr enable name/OpenRGB

=> sudo dnf install openrgb libi2c

=> sudo modprobe i2c\_dev

=> sudo openrgb

Use apt for debian based system instead of dnf.

=> sudo dnf search bengali

You will get multiple options for bengali font. Install your preferred one by running below command.

=> sudo dnf install [...language package name...]

## **Fix for broken Bangla Font in Fedora and Debian based system**

### **Fedora**

First install your preferred Bengali font, I use Kalpurush. Then change the font from the browser and system settings.

You can install Bengali font using Terminal by running this command.

### **Debian based System**

=> sudo apt install fonts-noto-core

=> sudo apt install fonts-noto-ui-core

After running above command, remove free-sans and free-serif fonts by running below commands.

=> sudo rm -f /usr/share/fonts/truetype/freefont/FreeSans\*

=> sudo rm -f /usr/share/fonts/truetype/freefont/FreeSerif\*

Then clear the font caches and load new fonts.

=> fc-cache -f -v

In some cases you may still find broken bengali fonts on Youtube or some other websites. To fix this, just change the font from the browser settings.

## Arch Linux Commands

## Arch Linux Based System Commands

=> <strong> paccache -r </strong>

Removes the cache of uninstalled packages

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Sy </strong>

Checks for repositories update

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Syu </strong>

Full system update/upgrade command. This command downloads a fresh list for all the installed packages that are out of date. The -y flag forces pacman to download a fresh copy of the package list from the repositories.

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Sc </strong>

Cleans all system wide and old package cache

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Rns </strong>

Removes a package its dependencies and config file backups

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Qtdq </strong>

Checks and lists all the unused and synced dependencies in the system.

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Rns <package-name> </strong>

Removes specific package

=> <strong> sudo pacman -R $(pacman -Qtdq) </strong>

Removes all the unused and synced dependencies from the system.

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Ss <package-name> </strong>

Search for a specific package

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Qs </strong>

Search for installed package in the system

=> <strong> sudo pacman -S pacman-contrib </strong>

=> <strong> sudo pacman verbose </strong>

**### Manual installation of AUR packages**

First update the system and all repositories

=> <strong> sudo pacman -Syu </strong>

grab the package

$ curl -O <url> (e.g. https://aur.archlinux.org/packages/ya/yaourt/yaourt.tar.gz)

untar package

$ tar xzvf <package.tar.gz>

change into package directory

$ cd <package>

build and install

$ makepkg -si

**### JAVA Environments**

check status

$ archlinux-java status

set default version

archlinux-java set <version>