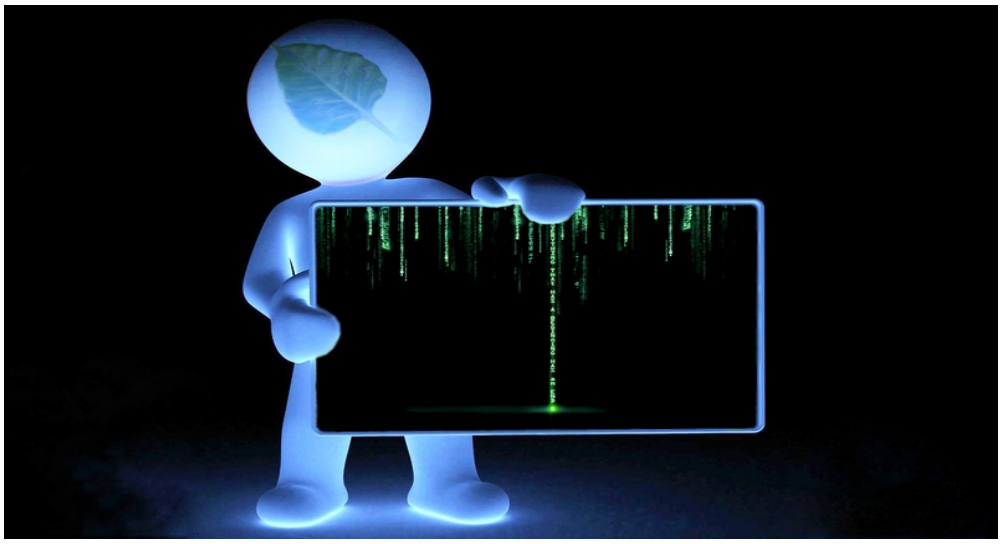
BASIC TERMINAL COMMANDS



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From the contributor

Task like *shutdown, changing file permission, hiding the file,updating starting a new service and many more* are fascinating to control through the terminal with cool commands.
So I started listing every new command that helped me to ease my task.But once the task is completed I forget is after a week, so now it is a pile of commands that I love to see repeatedly and revise them to get used to it.

I thought of sharing with all the linux users so that the commands I used would help others to solve their problems. Also I can also learn even short ways to perform the task after getting your suggesting.

I request more contributor to get involved for this documentation.Please email me the commands that have made your task easier.All the Linux enthusiast can learn them.If you wish to be added as a contributor keep mailing me the command that you used, so that I can update the command as well as your contribution in the contribution list.

All credit for the content of this pdf goes to the ***LINUX TERMINAL*** since I have tested all commands in terminal and read their manual through ***man*** command.I am not a linux geek so that I can make my own command. I am just an enthusiast who finds the terminal geeky and cool to use.No revision of the terminal commands in this pdf will be necessary since all the commands are compatible in your terminal.But every time I add the commands I will revise it.

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You are free to do anything with this command but don't destroy yours or anybody's hard drive it troubles you more not me.You can edit the contributor's name and put yours and upload anywhere you like.I would feel free to contribute even in your documentation.

Revision:
Not revised yet.

Reference:
Source or reference for this documentation are

1. Linux Terminal
2. Ofline manual that you can get by typing ***man*** command
3. http://askubuntu.com/
4. And many online source found after googling.

//Command listed below are not sorted but listed haphazardly every time I found the new one.

1) To get the manual of any defined command

man command

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2) Root privilege for editing in the terminal

sudo nautilus

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3) Display all the PCI drivers or external drivers used

lspci

****

****4) Admin Privilege**

sudo

sudo su

nautilus

****

5) Unlock the file or folder or getting file privilege

sudo chmod 777 www -R

****

****6) Creating a Directory**

cd nameod directory

****

****7) going to main directory**

cd ./

cd .//

cd .?

****

****8) Listing the files**

ls

****

****9) Knowing the file hierarchy of Linus OS architecture**

mah hier

****

****10) Viewing the recent process**

sudo dpkg --configure -a

"This will show which process/packages is currently using the dpkg folder"

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11) Shutdown restart or Hibernate the computer

There is a command ***telinit*** this changes the system run level

i.e you can see in the man telinit page it says 0 to halt ,6 to reboot

sudo telinit 0 // or 1 or 6 as your wish

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12) run command or interactive shell with special root directory

chroot -

****

****13)Opening any folder**

sudo xdg-open [folder name]

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****14) Searching in linux or to Locate**

sudo locate yourwordtobesearched

****

****15)Copy/Paste the text written in terminal line**

Ctrl+Shift+C Ctrl+Shift+V

****

****16) MOUNTing a drive**

Mounting mwans including the directory in the hierarchy of th elinux file system

use the command man mount for knowing about mount.

You can mount those folder which are unomounted and written insde the directory /etc/fstab

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****17) UNMOUNT a drive**

for unmounting a drive

umount /media/drive_name

for more see

man umount

****

****18) to see the list of the directories that are mounted**

mount -l

****

****19) to mount a directory without writing in /etc/fstab**

mount -n /dir_to_mount

****

****20)to display the battery status in terminal**

acpi

****

21) Disabling the WiFi through terminal

sudo nmcli nm wifi off

****
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22) Holding an app update

sudo apt-mark hold appname

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23) Restarting the network manager service

sudo service network-manager restart

****
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24) Changing your password

sudo passwd

first enter the recent password and you will be asked to enter new password

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25) You can remove sudo for asking for a password;

just type: visudo

and you will be editing a file, modify the line %sudo with

%sudo ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

and all sudo members won't be asked for a password.

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26) View the active process and application running in your system

ps or

ps -e or

top

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Case Specific:

These are the commands that helped me to get rid of below listed problems

1) E: Could not get lock /var/lib/dpkg/lock - open (11: Resource temporarily unavailable)
E: Unable to lock the administration directory (/var/lib/dpkg/), is another process using it?

Type the following in the terminal
sudo rm -f /var/lib/dpkg/lock
"This locks the folder dpkg"

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2) Mysql errors

PHPMYADMIN
username and password mismatch
in terminal
i) *locate config.default.php*
ii) *sudo gedit config.default.php file with its address located above*
Go through the each command i.e. default settings written as default there
iii) *$cfg['Servers'][$i]['user'] = 'root'; replace as*
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['user'] = '';
iv) replace $cfg['Servers'][$i]['passwd'] = 'root'; as
replace $cfg['Servers'][$i]['passwd'] = '';
v) Finally *$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = true;*
this allows login without a password

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3) In the case your keyboard donot work and you need to reconfigure it.

sudo dpkg-reconfigure keyboard-configuration

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4) Editing the scroll bar in the terminal

gsettings set com.canonical.desktop.interface scrollbar-mode normal
Reseting the above command in no 24.
settings reset com.canonical.desktop.interface scrollbar-mode

****
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5) USING HOTSPOT

i) algosig@algosig:~$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:nilarimogard/webupd8^C
ii) algosig@algosig:~$ sudo apt-get update
iii) algosig@algosig:~$ sudo apt-get install ap-hotspot

iv) *algosig@algosig:~$ sudo ap-hotspot*
v) *algosig@algosig:~$ sudo ap-hotspot configure*
vi) *algosig@algosig:~$ sudo ap-hotspot start*

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