Linux Mint 13 Installation and Configuration (no PAE)

Install from LiveCD ISO

Perform Updates

Add Users

Screen Resolution not persistent

- xorg.conf was missing but xorg.conf.failsafe was present
- Copied the failsafe text and added more sections to the file.
- Created **/etc/X11/xorg.conf**

Start X-Server

1. become root (su / password) and then type "/etc/init.d/xdm restart" - That's one way.
2. As a normal user, type "startx", and that will do the same thing.

PROBLEM: Cyrillic Doesn't Exist

If you get this message "(WW) The directory "/usr/share/fonts/X11/cyrillic" does not exist" in your Xorg log file, install the following package :

root@localhost:~#apt-get install xfonts-cyrillic

PROBLEM: 100dpi Doesn't Exist

sudo apt-get install xfonts-base

PROBLEM: Software Manager Not Working

apt-get upgrade

Clean DPKG

sudo dpkg --configure -a

Cleanup

apt-get autoremove

Samba: Folder Shares

apt-get install samba4
apt-get install system-config-samba
testparm -s
smbtree

```
sudo service nmbd restart
sudo service smbd restart
```

PROBLEM: Decrypt Home Folder

apt-get install ecryptfs-utils

name resolve order = bcast host lmhosts wins

```
sudo service nmbd restart
sudo service smbd restart
```

i'm still getting the mount.cifs: permission denied: no match for /media/My Passport/LINUXMINT/My Passport found in /etc/fstab error.

And I still don't know what application or command you are running that's giving you that error and on what system.
also the file explorer gives these errors when i go to network drives and try to access the external hdd
Failed to mount Windows share

If you are getting that error from a samba client when accessing this share:
[My Passport]
path = /media/My Passport
read only = No
guest ok = Yes

It's because the remote samba client is not you. If "My Passport" is an external USB drive then when inserted or turned on it will mount to your user name and with permissions of 700 - only you can access it regardless of how you set up your share (guest of = yes). So go into smb.conf and add a line to the share:
[My Passport]
path = /media/My Passport
read only = No
force user = altair
guest ok = Yes
Change altiar to you own login user name
Then restart samba:
CODE: SELECT ALL
sudo service smbd restart
The remote guest user will be converted to you and will then have access to the target of the share.

Desktop Sharing

Start Vino
/usr/lib/vino/vino-server
netstat -nl | grep 5900

Note:

As is often the case, I am posting this here just as much for myself as I am for others Googling this problem…
Sometimes Vino-Server on Ubuntu can be flaky, preventing me from logging in, even though it is showing as running. I recently stumbled onto a helpful thread at UbuntuForums that assisted me…
Using the following, you should be able to get Vino back to behaving…
you@machine-name:~$ export DISPLAY=:0.0
you@machine-name:~$ /usr/lib/vino/vino-server &
I find this particularly useful when I am able to SSH in, but can't VNC…

NOTE: At long last here's the updated method. This was tested between two Ubuntu 10.10 Maverick hosts.
Thanks to all the contributors to this thread, especially the posts by frafu
(http://ubuntuforums.org/showpost.php?p=2333655&postcount=16) and InkyDinky
(http://ubuntuforums.org/showpost.php?p=8308582&postcount=37)

user@localbox:~$ ssh -Y user@remotebox
user@remotebox:~$ vino-preferences
http://img69.imageshack.us/img69/6493/vinopreferences.png
(http://img69.imageshack.us/i/vinopreferences.png/)
check settings and hit close button
user@remotebox:~$ sudo -s
root@remotebox:~# export DISPLAY=:0.0
root@remotebox:~# xhost +
root@remotebox:~# /usr/lib/vino/vino-server &
to start the vino server
root@remotebox:~# netstat -nl | grep 5900
check to make sure vino server is listening on port 5900
exit or CTRL-D twice to close SSH session to remotebox

user@localbox:~$ ssh -L 5900:localhost:5900 user@remotebox
establish a new SSH connection to remotebox w/forwarded VNC port
launch Remote Desktop Viewer (vinagre) under Applications => Internet and connect to localhost
http://img341.imageshack.us/img341/9817/remotedesktopviewer.png
(http://img341.imageshack.us/i/remotedesktopviewer.png/)

Install Utilities
- gparted
- wine
- filezilla
- xbmc
- inkscape

- picasa
- minitube
- virtualbox-nonfree (get directly)
- recordmydesktop
- phatch - batch photo processor
- agave - color scheme
- gimp-plugin-repository
- gimp-data-extras
- xaralx
- dvdstyler
- blender
- samba4
- system-config-samba

Linux Terminal Command Reference

System Info
date – Show the current date and time
cal – Show this month's calendar
uptime – Show current uptime
w – Display who is online
whoami – Who you are logged in as
finger user – Display information about user
uname -a – Show kernel information
cat /proc/cpuinfo – CPU information
cat /proc/meminfo – Memory information
df – Show disk usage
du – Show directory space usage
free – Show memory and swap usage

Keyboard Shortcuts
Enter – Run the command
Up Arrow – Show the previous command
Ctrl + R – Allows you to type a part of the command you're looking for and finds it
Ctrl + Z – Stops the current command, resume with fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl + C – Halts the current command, cancel the current operation and/or start with a fresh new line
Ctrl + L – Clear the screen
command | less – Allows the scrolling of the bash command window using Shift + Up Arrow and Shift + Down Arrow
!! – Repeats the last command
command !$ – Repeats the last argument of the previous command
Esc + . (a period) – Insert the last argument of the previous command on the fly, which enables you to edit it before executing the command
Ctrl + A – Return to the start of the command you're typing
Ctrl + E – Go to the end of the command you're typing
Ctrl + U – Cut everything before the cursor to a special clipboard, erases the whole line
Ctrl + K – Cut everything after the cursor to a special clipboard
Ctrl + Y – Paste from the special clipboard that Ctrl + U and Ctrl + K save their data to
Ctrl + T – Swap the two characters before the cursor (you can actually use this to transport a character from the left to the right, try it!)
Ctrl + W – Delete the word / argument left of the cursor in the current line
Ctrl + D – Log out of current session, similar to exit

Learn the Commands
apropos subject – List manual pages for subject
man -k keyword – Display man pages containing keyword
man command – Show the manual for command
man -t man | ps2pdf - > man.pdf – Make a pdf of a manual page
which command – Show full path name of command
time command – See how long a command takes
whereis app – Show possible locations of app
which app – Show which app will be run by default; it shows the full path

Searching
grep pattern files – Search for pattern in files

grep -r pattern dir – Search recursively for pattern in dir

command | grep pattern – Search for pattern in the output of command

locate file – Find all instances of file

find / -name filename – Starting with the root directory, look for the file called filename

find / -name "*filename*" – Starting with the root directory, look for the file containing the stringfilename

locate filename – Find a file called filename using the locate command; this assumes you have already used the command updatedb (see next)

updatedb – Create or update the database of files on all file systems attached to the Linux root directory

which filename – Show the subdirectory containing the executable file called filename

grep TextStringToFind /dir – Starting with the directory called dir, look for and list all files containingTextStringToFind

File Permissions

chmod octal file – Change the permissions of file to octal, which can be found separately for user, group, and world by adding: 4 – read (r), 2 – write (w), 1 – execute (x)

Examples:

chmod 777 – read, write, execute for all

chmod 755 – rwx for owner, rx for group and world

For more options, see man chmod.

File Commands

ls – Directory listing

ls -l – List files in current directory using long format

ls -laC – List all files in current directory in long format and display in columns

ls -F – List files in current directory and indicate the file type

ls -al – Formatted listing with hidden files

cd dir – Change directory to dir

cd – Change to home

mkdir dir – Create a directory dir

pwd – Show current directory

rm name – Remove a file or directory called name

rm -r dir – Delete directory dir

rm -f file – Force remove file

rm -rf dir – Force remove an entire directory dir and all it's included files and subdirectories (use with extreme caution)

cp file1 file2 – Copy file1 to file2

cp -r dir1 dir2 – Copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist

cp file /home/dirname – Copy the file called filename to the /home/dirname directory

mv file /home/dirname – Move the file called filename to the /home/dirname directory

mv file1 file2 – Rename or move file1 to file2; if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directoryfile2

ln -s file link – Create symbolic link link to file

touch file – Create or update file

cat > file – Places standard input into file

cat file – Display the file called file

more file – Display the file called file one page at a time, proceed to next page using the spacebar

head file – Output the first 10 lines of file

head -20 file – Display the first 20 lines of the file called file

tail file – Output the last 10 lines of file

tail -20 file – Display the last 20 lines of the file called file

tail -f file – Output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines

Compression
tar cf file.tar files – Create a tar named file.tar containing files
tar xf file.tar – Extract the files from file.tar
tar czf file.tar.gz files – Create a tar with Gzip compression
tar xzf file.tar.gz – Extract a tar using Gzip
tar cjf file.tar.bz2 – Create a tar with Bzip2 compression
tar xjf file.tar.bz2 – Extract a tar using Bzip2
gzip file – Compresses file and renames it to file.gz
gzip -d file.gz – Decompresses file.gz back to file

Printing
/etc/rc.d/init.d/lpd start – Start the print daemon
/etc/rc.d/init.d/lpd stop – Stop the print daemon
/etc/rc.d/init.d/lpd status – Display status of the print daemon
lpq – Display jobs in print queue
lprm – Remove jobs from queue
lpr – Print a file
lpc – Printer control tool
man subject | lpr – Print the manual page called subject as plain text
man -t subject | lpr – Print the manual page called subject as Postscript output
printtool – Start X printer setup interface

Network
ifconfig – List IP addresses for all devices on the local machine
ping host – Ping host and output results
whois domain – Get whois information for domain
dig domain – Get DNS information for domain
dig -x host – Reverse lookup host
wget file – Download file
wget -c file – Continue a stopped download

SSH
ssh user@host – Connect to host as user
ssh -p port user@host – Connect to host on port port as user
ssh-copy-id user@host – Add your key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login

User Administration
adduser accountname – Create a new user call accountname
passwd accountname – Give accountname a new password
su – Log in as superuser from current login
exit – Stop being superuser and revert to normal user

Process Management
ps – Display your currently active processes
top – Display all running processes
kill pid – Kill process id pid
killall proc – Kill all processes named proc (use with extreme caution)
bg – Lists stopped or background jobs; resume a stopped job in the background
fg – Brings the most recent job to foreground
fg n – Brings job n to the foreground

Installation from source
./configure
make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb – install a DEB package (Debian / Ubuntu / Linux Mint)
rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm – install a RPM package (Red Hat / Fedora)

Stopping & Starting
shutdown -h now – Shutdown the system now and do not reboot
halt – Stop all processes - same as above
shutdown -r 5 – Shutdown the system in 5 minutes and reboot
shutdown -r now – Shutdown the system now and reboot
reboot – Stop all processes and then reboot - same as above
startx – Start the X system
Recommended reading:
Cheat-Sheets.org – All cheat sheets, round-ups, quick reference cards, quick reference guides and quick reference sheets in one page. The only one you need.
Tutorial: The best tips & tricks for bash, explained – Linux Tutorial Blog / Quality Linux tutorials without clutter
LinuxCommand.org – Learning the shell, Writing shell scripts, Script library, SuperMan pages, Who, What, Where, Why
LinuxManPages.com – General commands, System calls, Subroutines, Special files, File formats, Games, Macros and conventions, Maintenence commands, Most Popular Man Pages
Linux Newbie Guide: Shorcuts and Commands - Linux essential shortcuts and sanity commands; Common Linux commands - system info; Basic operations, network apps, file (de)compression; Process control; Basic administration commands, accessing drives/partitions; Network administration tools, music-related commands, graphics-related commands.