

openSUSE Basic Command Cheat Sheet

Accounts

To create a new user account

- # useradd <name>
 - -u specific UID
 - -q specific GID
 - -d create home dir
 - -c User full name
 - -s Assign a Default Shell

Example

useradd jsmith -u 1010 -g 501 -d /home/users/jsmith -c "Joe Smith" -s /bin/bash

To add/change a password

passwd <name>

To Modify a user account

- # usermod <name>
- -c Changes the user name
- # usermod -c "Joe Smith" jsmith
 - -G add a user to a group
- # usermod -G homeuser jsmith
- -L Lock the user account
- # usermod -L jsmith
 - -U Unlock the user account
- # usermod -U jsmith
 - -s Change or set a shell
- # usermod -s /bin/tcsh jsmith

Change a User Shell

chsh -s /bin/<shell> <name>

Deleting User Accounts

userdel <name>

RPM

Installing an RPM

rpm -ivh <package>

Upgrading an RPM

rpm -Uvh <package>

Removing an RPM *

rpm -e <package>

Detials about an install RPM

rpm -qi <package>

List the contents of an RPM

rpm -qlp <package>.rpm

List installed RPM'es

rpm -qal

Example to find an installed RPM

rpm -qal | grep <package>

To see what provides a command

rpm -q -whatprovides <name>

YaST

Run YaST in QT Graphical Frontend

yast --qt

Run YaST in gtk Graphical Frontend

yast --qtk

Run YaST in text-mode frontend

yast --ncurses

Install a Package with YaST

- # yast -i <package>.rpm
- Remove an Installed Package with YaST
- # yast --remove <package>.rpm

List all available Module

yast -l -or- yast --list

To obtain usage of a module

- # yast <module> help
- * Do recommend using the rpm -e. It can break other packages

Using the Shell

	-	
# echo \$SHELL	# whoami	

Display all of the settings

To see what current shell is set

- # set | less
- List Bash Settings
- # env
- To find a command you have ran
- # ctrl-r <start typing the command>

- To see who you are
- To see history
- # history
- Log in as Superuser
- # su -1
- Watch a file
- # tail -f <file>

Change directory

- # cd <directory>
- Go back the last directory
- # cd -
- To repeat the last command
- # !!
- To see the current time
- # date



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SaX

Set Graphics Card

SaX2

Using SaX to Config ATI Card

SaX2 -r -m 0=radeon

SaX2 -r -m 0=fglrx

Using SaX to Config Nvidia

SaX2 -r -m 0=nv

SaX2 -r -m 0=nvidia

Services*

List all Services

service -status-all

To get a status on a Service

service <name> status

To start a Service

service <name> start

To stop a Service

service <name> stop

To restart a Service

service <name> restart

To do a full-restart on a Service

service <name> --full-restart
service -full-start <name>

To do a reload

service <name> reload

File Systems

To list all disk and partitions

fdisk -1

To list for a specific disk

fdisk -l /dev/<h/s>d<a-z>

List mounted file systems

mount

cat /proc/mounts

List only specifics system type

mount -t <type>

List all mounted ext3 system type

mount -t ext3

Mount partition

mount -t <type> <device> <mount point>

Example Mount

mount -t ext3 /dev/sda1 /mnt

Mount CD/DVD ISO as a loopback Device

mount -t iso9960 -o loop name.iso <mount>

Example of mounting a saved iso as a loopback device

mount -t iso9960 -o loop /tmp/opensuse-11.2-x86 64.iso /mnt

See status of loopback devices

losetup -a

Unmount File Systems

umount /dev/<device>

umount /<mount point>

Process

Show Every Process Currently Running

Every running Process

ps -e

Every running Process, long listing
ps -el

Every running Process, full-format listing
ps -ef

Every running Process, Short BDS Style

Every running Process, Long BDS Style

Show Memory Use

free -o -m

Current open files and directories

lsof | less

View Ethernet Connection

ifconfig -a

View Wireless Interface

iwconfig

Show Routes

route

netstat -rn

Show all open ports

netstat -anp

* With openSUSE you can find most services under /usr/sbin with rc in front. So you can the replace service with rc<name> <action>, example # /usr/sbin/rcapache2 restart