



# Novell® Customer Communities

# Linux Quick Reference Guide

v1.5

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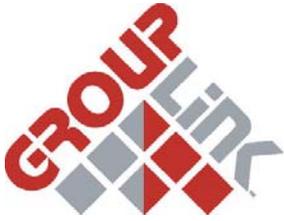
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CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT SOLUTIONS  
FOR NOVELL AND LINUX

# LINUX IS FINALLY GETTING THE RESPECT IT DESERVES...

## NOW WHAT?

### STEP 1

Quickly and economically deploy your first Linux based\*† **production system** within your own I.T. Department ... a **Help Desk**.

(Powerful, web and Linux based I.T. HelpDesk™ from GroupLink®)

### STEP 2

Then impress your users with a **high-impact, web based field application** as your next Linux based\* production system.

(Customer Satisfaction™ and eReferrals™ from GroupLink)

### STEP 3

Then ... astound your CEO with revenue generating, profit enhancing **CRM solutions** running from your Linux server\*.

(ContactWise® and Collaborative Customer Engagement™ from GroupLink)

\* also compatible with NetWare, GroupWise and/or eDirectory

† also compatible with ZENworks

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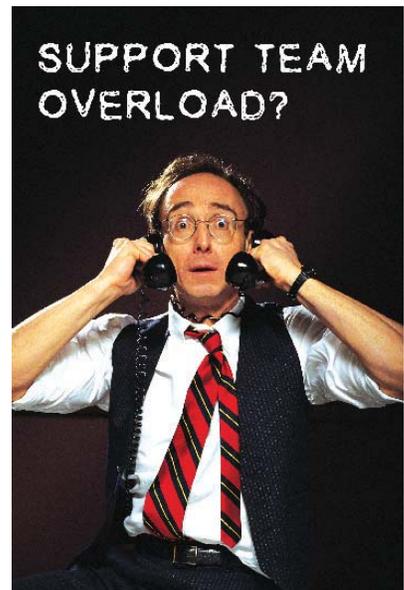
## #1 – I.T. HelpDesk™

### NetWare & Linux Enabled

Use GroupLink I.T. HelpDesk to leverage your existing Novell and Linux infrastructure.

#### Some of the benefits of I.T. HelpDesk are:

- ✦ Calendar and e-mail integration that allow you to manage appointments, tasks and e-mails
- ✦ Reduction in call volumes, by enabling tickets and requests to be submitted online
- ✦ Reporting and management capabilities to allow you to monitor progress and track productivity
- ✦ ZENworks, eDirectory, NetWare, GroupWise and/or LINUX compatible
- ✦ Track Service Levels with Customer Surveys
- ✦ KnowledgeBase



## #2 – GroupLink eReferrals™

### For NetWare & Linux (Also options for GroupWise or other) Drive – Motivate – Compensate

GroupLink's eReferral product is a web-based end-to-end referral management system. It is designed for banks and other financial service institutions to facilitate initiation and management of qualified leads/prospects. It empowers management to track and improve the referral process from beginning to end — from increasing profitable referrals to managing and rewarding successful closures. GroupLink's eReferral product uses a web-interface to provide comprehensive account and interaction history. Use of this web technology allows institutions to leverage their existing I.T. investments.

## #3 – ContactWise®

### For NetWare & Linux

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and Sales Force Automation (SFA) for Novell eDirectory & GroupWise (or other)

ContactWise allows an organization to maintain a detailed history of all customer interaction. The history tab gives a complete view of everything happening with a specific contact or account, from referral to sales to customer service. Salespeople and customer service personnel can add attachments, notes, and other annotations, and view such information in context with everything that has transpired with a particular individual.

- ✦ See all organization history, categorized by each contact in one window.
- ✦ Provide a single view of your organization to your customer: whenever your customer calls, each and every employee will know what the customer's past interactions have been with your organization, in order to better enable your organization to meet the customer's specific needs.
- ✦ Ensure all customer commitments are met by having appointments & tasks posted to the appropriate person or department's calendar (GroupWise or other).
- ✦ Secure your contact information by assigning rights on who can read, write and delete information.
- ✦ Mass Mail with automatic mail personalization.
- ✦ Opportunities Management

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CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT SOLUTIONS  
FOR NOVELL AND LINUX

# Linux Quick Reference Guide

Key Commands, Files and Directories

Novell Customer Communities

## Console Usage Tips

**\$0** Command name  
**' '** Full quote (no expansion)  
**" "** Partial quote (allows variable and command expansion)  
**\$\$** Process id  
**\$\*** All arguments as a simple word  
**\$n** nth argument (n from 0 to 9)  
**\$var** Use value for variable  
**&** Run process in background.  
**( )** Execute in subshell; output from multiple lines can be directed to one file by using this option.  
**\*** wildcard - represents everything. eg. 'cp from/\* to' will copy all files in the from directory to the to directory  
**.** Single Period '.' - The current directory, used in './<command>' to execute the file 'command'  
**..** Double Period '..' - Parent Directory  
**./configure**  
Execute the script preparing the installed files for compiling  
**;** Separate commands on same line  
**?** Single character wildcard. eg. cp config.? /configs will copy all files beginning with the name config. In the current directory to the directory named configs.  
**[ ]** Match any characters enclosed  
**[xyz]**  
Choice of character wildcards. eg. ls [xyz]\* will list all files in the current directory starting with the letter x, y, or z.  
**\** Quote the following character. Also used to enter text that is not normally available on keyboard. Also used to break a command line into multiple lines.  
**` `** ( back ticks ) Substitute output of enclosed command  
**|** ( pipe ) - Takes the stdout and it becomes the stdin for the command after the pipe  
**<** Redirect input  
**<<** Uses a delimiter with text to pass as input to a command. Helpful for scripting programs such as ftp/telnet for cron jobs.  
**>** Redirect output  
**>>** Used to append data to another file. Example:  
ls >> ls\_weekly.out  
This example will append the results of ls to the end of the file ls\_weekly.out

## Boot Information:

### GRUB

**grub** GRUB is the GRand Unified Bootloader. This newer bootloader provides filesystem support where it can use filenames as opposed to sector locations for the kernel, initrd, etc. This allows you to leave a configuration file untouched and still be able to boot from a new kernel, change geometry on the drive, and change filesystems without problems. The GRUB boot loader gives you either a menu to choose predefined boot options from, or a command line interface for custom boot options.

### grub-install

Installs grub onto the hard disk

### LILO

#### lilo

LILO is Linux's older boot loader. LILO is typically in the MBR, but can be installed in the ROOT ( / ) partition. LILO cannot look beyond the first 1024 cylinders (8 GB) of the boot drive to find the boot loader UNLESS LBA mode is enabled."

#### lilo -D dos

set LILO default OS (default=dos in lilo.conf)

#### lilo.conf

LILO boot loader configuration file

## Linux Kernel Boot Options

**<linux boot option> init=/bin/sh rw**  
Gain root access during boot prompt without password, can be used to fix some problems.

**<linux boot option> single**  
At the lilo prompt, start in single user mode. This is useful if you have forgotten your password. Boot in single user mode, then run the passwd command.

## Mount – Options and Examples

**mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom mnt/cdrom**  
Mount the device cdrom and call it cdrom under the /mnt/ directory.

**mount -t msdos /dev/hdd /mnt/d drive**  
Mount hard disk "d" as a msdos file system and call it ddrive under the /mnt/ directory.

**mount -t vfat /dev/hda1 /mnt/c drive**  
Mount hard disk "a" as a VFAT file system and call it cdrive under the /mnt/ directory.

## Important Linux Directories, Configuration Files and Block Devices

- \$HOME/.bash\_profile**  
bash system wide and per user init files
- \$HOME/.bashrc**  
bash system wide and per user init files
- /**  
The root of the filesystem, all other files and directories use this as a starting point.
- /bin/**  
Binaries Directory--contains common executables for system operation, and cannot contain subdirectories in order to comply with HFS conventions. This is a STANDARD directory.
- /boot/**  
Directory containing pertinent boot information and executables, such as the kernel, and initrd, grub.conf. Must be within 1024 cylinders from the start of the physical disk.
- /dev/**  
Devices Directory. This is a STANDARD Directory.
- /dev/fd0**  
Block device that refers to the first floppy drive.
- /dev/lp0**  
Block device that refers to the first parallel port (ie LPT1 in DOS/Windows).
- /etc/**  
Configuration Files Directory. This is a STANDARD Directory.
- /etc/auto.master**  
auto mount master file.
- /etc/bash.bashrc**  
Shell variables.  
Executes right after /etc/profile and /etc/profile.local on login.  
Executes upon opening every new shell.  
/etc/bash.bashrc contains:  
- \$PS1 - User command prompt  
- ALIAS - Aliases  
- Link to /etc/bash.bashrc.local  
NOTE: Any changes should NOT be done in this file, but rather in the /etc/bash.bashrc.local file.
- /etc/bash.bashrc.local**  
Overrides /etc/bash.bashrc  
Changes should ONLY be made in THIS file instead of in the /etc/bash.bashrc file.
- /etc/bashrc**  
bash system wide and per user init files.
- /etc/cron.\***  
There are 4 directories that automatically execute all scriptes within the directory at intervals of hour, day, week or month
- /etc/default**  
Default for certain commands.
- /etc/exports**  
NFS server export list.
- /etc/fstab**  
List of block devices and their associated mount points and mount options
- /etc/ftpusers**  
User names excluded from the default operational mode of the ftp server. Ie. If all users are denied then these are all of the users who are allowed, and if all users are allowed then these are those who are disallowed.
- /etc/group**  
Group listing, passwords, and member lists.
- /etc/host.allow**  
TCP wrapper host control files, allows these systems to connect.
- /etc/host.conf**  
host name information look up order
- /etc/host.deny**  
TCP wrapper host control file denies listed systems from connecting.
- /etc/HOSTNAME**  
Full hostname including domain
- /etc/hosts**  
A list of all known host names and IP addresses
- /etc/hosts.equiv**  
Host list of computers that are trusted to use rsh (remote shell).
- /etc/hosts.lpd**  
Host list of computers that are trusted to send lpr commands to this system.
- /etc/httpd/conf/**  
Directory for Apache Web Server configuration
- /etc/init.d/**  
Directory containing runlevel scripts for system startup
- /etc/inittab**  
Control file that determines how the system boots
- /etc/lilo.conf**  
Linux LOader configuration that specifies boot options, kernels, and other boot parameters.  
NOTE: Lilo must be re-run after changes are made to lilo.conf
- /etc/lpd.conf**  
Line Printer Daemon configuration file
- /etc/lpd.perms**  
Line Printer Daemon permissions configuration file
- /etc/motd**  
Message of the Day broadcast to all users on login
- /etc/networks**  
File that contains network ranges and their associated names
- /etc/nsswitch.conf**  
Configuration file that defines the order in which lookup of hostnames/dns names occurs
- /etc/passwd**  
File that has information that defines user accounts on the server, their shell, UID, default group, home directory, and either a hash for their password or a marker indicating that it is in the shadow password file.

## Important Linux Directories, Configuration Files and Block Devices - continued

### `/etc/printcap.local`

Printer database, changes should be made here as `/etc/printcap` is regenerated each time the daemon loads. This file is not used nor referenced with a CUPS solution.

### `/etc/profile`

Sets up shell variables that are global for everyone. Loaded right after login. Executes once only at login.

### `/etc/profile.local`

Changes to your global variables should be made here.

### `/etc/protocols`

This file contains protocol IDs and their names. Useful for determining network traffic problems.

### `/etc/rc.d/init.d/lpd [option]`

[option] should be replaced with:  
`start` - Starts the print daemon  
`status` - Displays the status of the print daemon  
`stop` - Stops the print daemon

### `/etc/rc.d/rc.inet1`

IP address, Network mask, Default gateway are in these files. May edit manually to modify network parameters.

### `/etc/rc.d/rc.local`

Bash script that is executed at the end of login process - like `autoexec.bat` in DOS

### `/etc/resolv.conf`

Defines IP addresses of DNS servers

### `/etc/rpc`

RPC service name to their program numbers mapping.

### `/etc/services`

TCP/IP services and ports mapping.

### `/etc/shadow`

Read-only to Root access processes, used to avoid theft of user passwords.

### `/etc/shells`

The `/etc/shells` file serves as the list of valid shells that may be loaded.

### `/etc/skel/`

Template folder that contains files for new users.

### `/etc/smb.conf`

Configuration for the SAMBA server to allow file and print sharing with Windows clients

### `/etc/sysconfig/`

A directory containing system configuration files.

### `/etc/sysconfig/network`

The networking configuration file, specifies network interfaces, IP addresses, and other protocols.

### `/etc/X11/XF86Config`

Configuration file for XFree86's X Server

### `/home/`

The mountpoint or directory where user's personal data is stored. This is an OPTIONAL directory.

### `/lib/`

Library Files Directory. This is a STANDARD Directory.

### `/mnt/`

Mount Point Directory. This is a STANDARD Directory.

### `/opt/`

Optional Directory. This is a STANDARD Directory.

### `/proc/`

Kernel Process Information Directory. This is an OPTIONAL Directory.

### `/proc/interrupts`

Contains which interrupts are in use and which are available.

### `/proc/ioports`

Contains which I/O addresses are in use and which are available.

### `/proc/pci`

Lists which PCI devices are already installed and their I/O addresses and interrupts.

### `/root/`

Root User's Home Directory. This is an OPTIONAL Directory.

### `/sbin/`

System Binaries Directory. This is a STANDARD Directory.

### `/srv/`

This directory is used for services' runtimes and working files. This is an OPTIONAL Directory.

### `/tmp/`

Temporary Director. This is a STANDARD Directory.

### `/usr/`

This directory is used as a system resource. Many times, libraries, applications, and source code are installed in this folder. Kernel compiling usually takes place in the `/usr/src/linux/` subdirectory. This is a STANDARD directory.

### `/var/`

Logfiles are generally stored in the `/var` directory or log subdirectory. Variable data from applications and some binaries are installed here. This is a STANDARD directory.

### `~/.Xdefaults`

Defines some parameters for X-Windows (- refers to user's Home Directory)

### `~/.xinitrc`

Defines windows manager loaded by X-Windows (- refers to user's Home Directory)

## X Window Keystrokes

### `ctrl+alt+backspace`

Stop X server (some systems use `ctrl+alt+esc`)

### `ctrl+alt+F1`

Switch to text mode console 1

### `ctrl+alt+F7`

Switch back to graphic mode

## Linux Commands

(DOS/Windows in red)

- adduser**  
Script to create a new user interactively
- alias**  
This command is used to create an alias to a command, can be used to simplify or automate long tasks
- apropos [subject]**  
List manual pages for subject
- aspell**  
Check spelling interactively
- at** Schedule a job
- awk** Interpreter for awk scripts
- bash**  
([command.com](#)) Advanced command interpreter
- bg** Move a job to the background
- break**  
([break](#)) Break from loop statements
- bzip2**  
Compress files (BZip2)
- cat [file]**  
([type](#)) Display the contents of a file; output can be redirected
- cd** ([cd](#)) Change the current directory.
- cdparanoia**  
Rip audio
- cdrecord**  
Burn a CD
- chfn**  
Modify finger information (full name, phone number etc.)
- chage**  
Modify account policy (password length, expire data etc.)
- chattr**  
Change advanced file attributes
- chgrp**  
Change group ownership of a file
- chmod**  
([attrib](#)) Change file or directory attributes or (permissions). Note that file attributes on DOS are completely different from permissions on Linux.
- chown**  
Change ownership of a file
- chsh**  
Change default login shell
- clear**  
([cls](#)) Clear the terminal screen
- cmp** ([fc](#)) Compare files byte by byte
- comm**  
Compare sorted files
- compress**  
Lempel-Ziv compression program
- continue**  
Resume a program loop
- cp** ([copy](#)) The cp command simply copies a file or multiple files to a target consisting of a file name or directory.cp -L - Will prompt if a file exists at destination with the same file name.cp -r or cp -R - Copy a whole directory structure (recursively)
- cpio**  
Copy files to and from archives
- cron**  
A program that executes commands at scheduled times. The file that specifies what this schedule and commands are is /var/spool/cron.
- crontab**  
Show or edit cron jobs.
- cut** Extract columns
- date**  
([date/time](#)) Set/display date and time
- dd** ([rawrite](#)) Write directly to a device
- df** ([chkdsk](#)) View amount of disk space available
- diff**  
([fc](#)) Compare files line by line
- dnsdomainname**  
Show DNS domain name.
- dos2unix**  
Convert text file from/to linux format
- du** ([dir /a /s; chkdsk](#)) View amount of disk space used by a directory recursively
- dump**  
Back up a disk
- e2fsck**  
([chkdsk/scandisk](#)) Test a filesystem for errors (see also fsck)
- echo**  
([echo](#)) Display output
- e1m** E-mail reader
- emacs**  
Programming environment and editor
- env** ([set](#)) Much like the set command in that without arguments it displays current environment variables for the current shell, except env DOES NOT display the functions and they are not displayed in alphabetical order. With arguments(as in env \$VARIABLE), env can be used to change or add environment variables to the current shell.
- eval**  
Evaluate arguments
- exec**  
([call](#)) Execute a new shell
- exit**  
([exit](#)) logs out of a SU session or shell
- exportfs**  
export file system listed in exports
- fdformat**  
([format](#)) Format a floppy disk
- fdisk**  
([fdisk](#)) Modify the partition table
- fg** Move a job to the foreground
- file**  
Identify file types

## Linux Commands - continued (DOS/windows in red)

- find** (dir /s) Search for a file
- free** (mem) Display a summary of current memory usage and availability.
- fsck** (chkdsk/scandisk) Check a disk for errors (see e2fsck)
- ftp** (ftp) Get/send remote files
- fuser filename**  
Show processes using the file: filename
- gaim**  
Instant messaging/IRC
- gpm** (mouse) Mouse server
- grep** (find) Used to find information in a file  
Format:  
grep [options] pattern [files]  
grep -v Print only the lines that do not match  
grep -c Print only the count (or number) of matching lines  
grep -l Print only names of files with matches  
grep -n Print matching lines with line numbers  
grep -i Ignore case in letters (uppercase and lowercase ignored)  
grep -w Whole word search  
grep -s Suppress all error messages
- grip**  
Play CDs and rip MP3s
- groupadd**  
Add group
- groupdel**  
Delete group
- groupmod**  
Modify group
- grpck**  
Verify integrity of group files.
- grpconv**  
Convert to shadow groups.
- grpquota**  
Manage disk space quota per group
- grpuncov**  
Convert from shadow groups.
- gv** View Postscript/PDF files
- gzip**  
Program used to compress a file. After it compresses the file, it gives the files the extension .gz to show that it has been compressed.
- halt**  
Stop all processes
- head**  
Displays the first 10 lines of a file  
head -n filename  
Display first n number of lines of file filename
- host** (nslookup) lookup host name or IP
- hostname**  
Print the system's hostname
- ifconfig** (ipconfig) Configures network interfaces and displays hardware and IP addresses for each interface.
- ifdown**  
Bring down a network interface
- ifup**  
Bring up a network interface
- inn**  
News sever
- ipchains**  
FFirewall and NAT (/etc/sysconfig/ipchains on Redhat)
- iptables**  
Firewall and NAT (/etc/sysconfig/iptables on Redhat)
- irc** Internet Relay Chat client
- jobs**  
Display current jobs
- joe** Wordstar compatible editor
- kbd\_mode** (mode) Set or query the keyboard mode
- kbdrate** (mode) Set the keyboard repeat rate
- kill** (taskkill) Sends signals to process ID's/Signals:  
01 Hangup; if you logout before process is done, then process will hang  
09 Kill signal  
15 Terminate (default)
- killall** (taskkill /t) Kill processes by name
- ldd <application>**  
An ldd is a Dynamically Linked System Library (much like a .dll file in MS Windows). Displays the shared libraries required by each of the applications listed on it's command line.
- less** (more) Page forward and backward through files
- ln** (mountvol) Create a link to a file or directory
- locate**  
Search for a file via a database
- look**  
Look up spelling
- lpc** Printer control tool
- lpq** Display jobs in print queue
- lpr** (print) Print a file
- lprm**  
Remove jobs from queue
- ls** (dir) The list command.  
ls -a List all files, including any hidden files (files that begin with a period, as in .bash\_history)  
ls -l Long format listing (includes permissions, owner, size, modification time, etc.)  
ls -R List directories and their contents recursively

**Linux Commands** - continued  
(DOS/Windows in red)

- lsattr**  
List advanced file attributes
- lsdf**  
List opened files
- lspci**  
Lists PCI configuration information for currently installed PCI buses and devices connected to them
- lynx/links**  
Text-only web browser
- mail**  
Minimal email client
- makewhatis**  
Make the whatis database
- man <command>**  
(<command> /? ) Get help on a command
- md5sum**  
Compute checksums
- mkdir**  
(md) Create a new subdirectory. Similar syntax
- mke2fs**  
(format) Create a filesystem on a partition
- more**  
(more) Display the contents of a file one page/screen at a time. The less utility allows scrolling back and forth.
- mount**  
(mountvol/net use) Attach a filesystem to the root filesystem, uses /etc/fstab to define default options for drives and mount points
- mozilla**  
(mozilla) Web browser
- mt** Control a tape drive
- mutt**  
Text-based email client
- mv** (move/ren) Move/rename a file
- ncftp**  
Fancier version of ftp
- netstat**  
Show networking statistics
- newgrp**  
Change to a new group
- newusers**  
Update and create new users (batch mode)
- nice**  
Run a program with modified scheduling priority
- n1** Returns the number of lines in a text file
- nmap**  
Scan a host for opened ports
- od**  
Octal Dump; dumps the specified file to standard output.  
od -c filename ASCII Characters  
od -o filename Octal Characters (the default)  
od -x filename Hexadecimal Characters
- passwd [accountname]**  
Give accountname a new password
- paste**  
Appends columns
- perl**  
Interpreter for perl scripts
- persist**  
Reestablishes a terminated PPP connection
- pico**  
(edit) Easy to use text editor
- pine**  
E-mail and news reader
- ping**  
(ping) Check if host is reachable
- pppd**  
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) Daemon; Required to establish a dial-up connection. pppd does NOT start up at boot time, and usually needs to be activated in the modem "chat" script.
- pppsetup**  
Setup PPP connection (Slackware).
- printtool**  
Start X printer setup interface
- ps** (tasklist) Display list of running processes
- pstree**  
(tasklist) Displays a list of processes in hierarchal order from parent to child
- pwck**  
Verify integrity of password files
- pwconv**  
Convert to shadow passwords
- pwd** Print current directory name
- pwunconv**  
Convert from shadow passwords
- Quota**  
Manage disk quota
- rd (rmdir)**  
(rd) Remove a directory
- rdate**  
Query a remote host for the date
- reboot**  
Stop all processes and then reboot - same as above
- renice**  
Change process priorities
- reset**  
Reset the keyboard and screen to default modes
- restore**  
Restore a dump
- rlogin**  
Remote login
- rm** Delete files  
-R (del) Delete a directory and all its contents, including subdirectories.  
-rf (deltree) Recursively delete a directory tree
- rmdir (rd)**  
(rmdir) Delete an empty subdirectory (with -rf it will function like deltree)
- route**  
Show routing information

## Linux Commands - continued (DOS/Windows in red)

- rpm** Red Hat package manager  
-i INSTALL a package  
-e UNINSTALL a package  
-q QUERY a package  
-u UPDATE a package  
-e *package* DELETE the rpm package called *package*  
-i --force *name* REINSTALL the rpm package called *name* having deleted parts of it (not deleting using rpm -e)  
-ihv *name.rpm* INSTAL the rpm package called *name*  
-l *package* LIST the files in the package called *package*  
-ql *package* LIST the files and state the installed version of the package called *package*  
-Uhv *name.rpm* UPGRADE the rpm package called *name*
- rsync**  
Mirror a set of files
- scp** Securely copy files between hosts
- screen**  
Allows you to use advanced functions in a console, such as multiple virtual consoles, copy and paste text, and disconnect while leaving the processes and programs active while being able to reconnect later.
- sed** Stream editor
- set** (**set**) With no arguments, set displays all the variables and all the functions for a current shell. With arguments (as in set *\$VARIABLE*), set is used to change or add variables to the current shell alphabetically.  
NOTE: This only shows variables for this shell only. Any child shells will need to have these variables exported to them by using the export command.
- setserial**  
Used to set baud rate on a serial device
- sftp**  
Securely copy files between hosts
- sh** (**command.com**) Simplistic command interpreter
- Shadowconfig**  
Toggle shadow passwords on and off
- shift**  
(**shift**) Shift positional parameters
- showmount -e hostname**  
Show file systems exported
- shutdown**  
-h now Shutdown the system now and do not reboot  
-r 5 Shutdown the system in 5 minutes and reboot  
-r now Shutdown the system now and reboot
- sleep**  
Wait for some time
- slocate**  
Locate files via index
- slrn**  
Threaded news reader with macro support
- socklist**  
List opened sockets
- soffice**  
Edit Word/Excel/PowerPoint docs
- sort**  
(**sort**) Sort a file
- spell**  
Check spelling in batch
- ssh** Securely log into remote hosts
- startx**  
Start X window system
- stat**  
Display file attributes
- stderr**  
stderr - Standard Error 2>
- stdin**  
Standard Input; <0 ( or 0< )
- stdout**  
Standard Output >1 ( or 1> )
- stop**  
Suspend a background job
- stty**  
Set/display terminal settings
- su** Log in as superuser from current login
- SuperProbe**  
Detect graphic hardware
- suspend**  
Suspend a foreground job
- SVGATextMode**  
Set the screen to a different resolution
- swapoff**  
Turn off a swap partition
- swapon**  
Turn on a swap partition
- sync**  
Flush disk caches
- sys-unconfig**  
Unconfigure system
- tail**  
Displays the last 10 lines of a file  
**tail -n filename**  
Display last n number of lines of file *filename*
- talk**  
Linux/Unix chat
- tar**  
This program takes many files and groups them all into one file archive with the extension *.tar*. Tar is often used with compressed files from gzip.  
Common tar Commands:  
-z GZip; uncompress file using gzip while reading data.  
-x Extract; Extract files from archive.  
-v Verbose; Display the files being extracted.  
-f File; Read the archive from the file given (if you don't specify a file, tar assumes a tape drive)."
- tee**  
Take stdin and sends it to two different files
- telnet**  
Interact with another host
- time**  
Time a command
- tin**  
News reader

**Linux Commands** - continued  
(DOS/windows in red)

- top**  
Display top CPU processes
- touc**  
Set the timestamp on a file
- tr**  
Translate characters
- traceroute**  
Display the route to a remotest system
- trn**  
Threaded news reader
- umask**  
Set default file permissions
- umount**  
Detach a filesystem from the root filesystem
- uname**  
(ver) Displays information about the kernel and system
- uncompress**  
Uncompress compressed files
- uniq**  
Locate identical lines
- unix2dos**  
Convert text file from/to linux format
- unset**  
Used to remove a variable from the current shell
- unzip**  
(pkunzip) Extract files from a zip file
- updatedb**  
Create searchable database of files
- uptime**  
View the system load
- useradd**  
Create an new user or update default new user information
- userdel**  
Delete an new user or update Default new user information
- usermod**  
Modify an new user or update default new user information
- usermount**  
Executes graphical application for mounting and unmounting file systems
- vi** (edit) Text editor program: To begin the editor type in vi and the file name ( vi filename )  
vi commands:  
:x Quits and saves  
i Enters the insert mode  
ESC (ESC key) - quit the insert mode  
: Enter a command  
:! Enter an external command line command  
:w Saves the changes without exiting
- vim** (edit) Vi IMproved text editor
- w**  
List users' processes
- wait**  
Wait for a background job to finish
- watch**  
Run programs at set intervals
- wc**  
Count bytes/words/lines
- wget**  
Retrieve web pages to disk
- whatis**  
Search the whatis database
- whereis**  
Locate standard files
- which**  
Locate commands
- which missingfilename**  
Show the subdirectory containing the executable file called missingfilename
- whois**  
Look up domain registrants
- write**  
Send messages to a terminal
- xargs**  
Causes a command to take as stdin a file with many arguments and yet runs the command only once
- Xconfigurator**  
Run another X configuration menu with automatic probing of graphics cards
- xdm**  
X Display Manager; may be stopped with [Ctrl-Alt-Backspace], or killall xdm.
- xdvi**  
View TeX DVI files
- xf86config**  
Setup X server and generate XF86config
- XF86Setup**  
Run the X configuration menu with automatic probing of graphics cards
- XFree86 -configure**  
XFree86 auto configuration (Plug-n-Play), generate a template named "XF86Config.new"
- xhost**  
Server access control program for X
- xload**  
Monitor system load
- xlsfonts**  
Server font list displayer for X
- xmms**  
(winamp) Play audio files
- xmodmap**  
Modifying key map and mouse button map.
- xset**  
Server preference utility for X
- xsetroot**  
Root window parameter setting utility for X
- xvidtune**  
Run the X graphics tuning utility
- xxd**  
View binary data
- zip** (pkzip) Create a zip file

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  - *Linux Quick Reference Guide*
  - HOT Labs *Linux Flash Cards* document for Study/Exam Preparation
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  - Book (Que): *ExamCram 2 - LPIC 1* by Ross Brunson
  - CD Course (Laura Chappell): *TCP/IP Analysis/Troubleshooting*
  - SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 9 evaluation software
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Linux Flash Cards

## Linux Certification Boot Camp – page two

*“Thanks for everything. I attended the boot camp Nov 29-Dec 3 in Atlanta and I have to say you guys run a tight ship! I was very impressed with the instructor, the process and even the proctor.”*



### BOOT CAMP DETAILS:

<http://www.HOTlabs.org/lpi/details-bootcamp.htm>

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#### \*Note:

*Taking this Linux course will provide a solid foundation should you pursue Novell's Certified Linux Professional© curriculum featuring SUSE LINUX. Novell's CLP Roadmap includes:*

- Linux Fundamentals (Course 3036)
- Linux Administration (Course 3037)
- Advanced Linux Administration (Course 3038)
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