Operating System
QUICK GUIDE

PERPETUAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

PERPETUAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
5649 LEE ROAD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46216
800-824-0393
www.PTI.net

TASK \ OS	AIX	HP-UX
administrative GUI	smit / smitty / wsm	sam
managing users	lsuser / mkuser / chuser / rmuser / usrck	useradd / userdel / usermod
list hardware configuration	prtconf / lscfg / lsattr / lsdev	ioscan / dmesg (if you're lucky) / adb / model / stm (from the SupportPlus CDROM) / bdf (like most vendors' df) / getconf / machinfo (11.23+)
read a disk label	lspv -l	diskinfo pvdisplay
label a disk	mkvg	pvcreate
partition a disk	mklv	lvcreate / sam
volume manipulation	smitty vg smitty lvm smitty jfs / mkvg; chvg; rmvg / mklv; chlv; rmlv / mkfs; crfs; rmfs	vg*; lv*; pv* / extendfs / fsadm
create filesystem	crfs	mkfs newfs
default syslog and messages	/var/adm/syslog / /var/adm/messages	/var/adm/syslog/syslog.log / /var/adm/sulog / /var/spool/mqueue/syslog

Common Unix Commands

File Commands

cd *directory*	changes current directory
cd	navigates to home directory
cd ../..	navigates up 2 levels
mkdir *filename*	creates a new directory
rmdir *filename*	removes a directory
cp *file1 file2*	copies file to another name
mv *file1 file2*	moves files to another name
ls	lists files in current directory
more *file1*	lists contents of a file
cat *file1*	scrolls a file on the screen
vi *filename*	opens file in vi editor
rm *filename*	removes a file

I/O Redirection

Command >file send output to file/overwrite
Command >>file append output to file
Command<file   redirect input to command
Examples:
date >date.fil
echo "Hello" >message.fil
echo "Good-Bye" >> message.fil
cat <names.fil

Pathname Expansion

*   wildcard representing zero to many chars
?   Represents exactly one unknown char
[]   specify numbers or letters or a range
~   reference user's home directory
Examples:
[A-Z]   capital alphabetic range
[ads]   match any of the chars listed
[1-9]   looking for a number between 1 and 9
ls -l *.txt   ls -l T*   ls -l T*.txt
ls -l log_[1-5].txt
cd ~

Operating System
QUICK GUIDE

PERPETUAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
5649 LEE ROAD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46216
800-824-0393
www.PTI.net

PERPETUAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

TASK \ OS	Linux	Solaris	Common Unix Commands
administrative GUI	(rh, FC2+, RHEL4+) system-config*	solstice admintool smc (8 01/01+)	**Filtering**
	(rh) redhat-config*		command1 | command2
	(mand) drakconf		grep [-v] *text* file1.txt
	(SuSE) yast2		ps -ef |grep *text*
	(deb) dpkg-reconfigure		cut -d '*delimiter*' -f[field_num] file1.txt
managing users	useradd	useradd	awk '{print $1}' file1.txt
	userdel	userdel	**Login**
	adduser	usermod	login user logs in as specified user
	chage	/usr/sadm/bin/smuser (9+)	su user switch user, retain environment
	usermod	groupadd	su - user switch user & inherit environment
list hardware configuration	dmesg (if you're lucky)	prtconf -v	telnet host logs in to another machine
	/proc/*	arch -k	rlogin host logins in to another machine
	lshw	psrinfo -v	ftp host transfers file to/from machine
	dmidecode	isainfo -v	passwd change password for user
	lspci	dmesg	**File Permissions**
	lspnp	iostat -En	r-read w-write x-execute
	lsusb	prtfru	Permissions Owner Group File Name
	lsmod	cfgadm -l	-rwxr-x-r user99 users names.txt
read a disk label	fdisk -l	prtvtoc	File names.txt owned by user99 and group
label a disk	cfdisk	format	users. Owner has rwx permissions, anyone
	fdisk	prtvtoc	in the users group has r-x and everyone else
	e2label	(x86) fdisk	read only.
partition a disk	parted (if you have it)	format	**chmod Command**
	fdisk	fmthard	chmod *grantee action mode file_name*
	pdisk (on a MAC)		*grantee* u=user(owner g=group o=other
	(deb) mac-fdisk (on a MAC)		*action* +(add) -(remove_ = (set permission)
	(mand) diskdrake		*mode* r=read w=write= x=execute
volume manipulation	e2fsadm (RHEL3)	meta*	chmod +x file1.txt add "x"
	lvcreate	(Solstice DiskSuite;	chmod u+x file1.txt add "x" to user only
	lvremove	Solaris Volume Mgr (9+))	chmod ug=rw file1.txt set "rw" to user/group
	lvextend	(7-, found in	**Miscellaneous Commands**
create filesystem	mke2fs mkreiserfs mkdosfs	mkfs newfs	kill -9 *process_id* kills process with given PID
default syslog and messages	/var/log/syslog	/var/adm/messages	find . -name file1.txt search root dir for file
	/var/log/messages	/var/log/syslog	man *command* shows documentation for
	/usr/adm/messages		given command