openSUSE:Cheat sheet 13.1

openSUSE Cheat Sheet

YaST Administration Tool

Run YaST using Qt GUI

```
# yast --qt
```

Run YaST using Gtk GUI

```
# yast --gtk
```

Run YaST in text-mode

```
# yast --ncurses
```

List available YaST modules

```
# yast -l
```

Use modules

```
# yast <modulename>
```

ZYpp Package Management

List repositories

```
# zypper lr
```

Add repository

```
# zypper ar -f <URL> <alias>
```

Refresh repositories

```
# zypper ref
```

Update installed packages

```
# zypper up
```

Perform a distribution upgrade

```
# zypper dup
```

Package information

```
# zypper if <package name>
```

Package search

```
# zypper se <package, pattern or dependancy name>
```

Which package owns a file

```
# zypper se --provides <file path>
```

List files in package

```
$ rpm -ql <package name>
```

Network

View network interfaces

```
$ ip a
$ iwconfig
```

Show routes

```
$ ip ru; ip route show table all
```

Show open TCP/UDP ports

```
# ss -anptu
```

Show all open ports

```
# ss -anp
```

Test host availability

```
$ ping hostname
```

Change host name

```
# hostnamectl set-hostname machine.network.name
```

Services

List all services

```
# systemctl list-units --type service
```

Service status

```
# systemctl status <service name>
```

Start/Stop/Restart service

```
# systemctl start <service name>
# systemctl stop <service name>
# systemctl restart <service name>
```

Show overriden config files

```
# systemd-delta
```

Anaylze boot times

```
# systemd-analyze blame
# systemd-analyze plot >filename.svg
```

Show the journal information

```
# journalctl -u <service name>
# journalctl -f (follow the output of the journal, similar to 'old' tail -f
/var/log/messages)
# journalctl -b (only show messages since last boot)
```

Manage Time and Date

```
# timedatectl
```

CPU & Memory information

View CPU details

```
$ lscpu
$ less /proc/cpuinfo
$ uname -a
```

Show running processes

```
$ ps -ef
$ pstree
$ top -c
```

Show memory use

```
$ less /proc/meminfo
$ free
```

Enable/disable swap

```
$ swapon -a
$ swapoff -a
```

Show all open files & directories

```
# lsof | less
# lsof | grep -i filename
```

File Systems

List disks & partitions

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

List mounted file systems

```
$ lsblk
$ findmnt
$ less /proc/self/mountinfo
```

Mount a partition

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

Mount a CD/DVD iso image

```
# mount -t iso9660 -o loop dvd-image.iso <mount point>
```

Unmount file systems

```
# umount /dev/<device>
# umount /<mount point>
```

Inode and disk space usage combined, or output per field type

```
# df --o -h
# df --output=target,fstype,pcent
```

space occupied by a file or directory

```
# du -h
```

Show all directories occupying more space than 10M

```
# du -h -t10M
```

Accounts

Create user account

```
# useradd <name>
```

-u UID
-g GID
-d home directory
-c full user name
-s default shell
Delete user account

```
# userdel <name>
```

Change user password

```
# passwd <name>
```

Modify user account

```
# usermod <options> <name>
```

Build Service

Branch & Checkout a Package

```
$ osc bco <source project> <source package>
```

Commit changes to package

```
$ osc commit -m "<comment>"
```

Submit changed package

```
$ osc sr
```

Filesystem layout

- /bin – Contains useful commands that are used both user and administrators.
- /boot – This directory contains the boot loader and the Linux kernel.
- /dev – Contains the special device files for all the devices.
- /etc – This directory contains the host-specific configuration files for your system.

- /home – Linux is a multi-user environment so each user is also assigned a specific directory which is accessible only to them and the system administrator.
- /lib* – Contains shared libraries that are required by system programs.
- /mnt – A generic mount point.
- /opt – Contains third-party software that is not part of openSUSE.
- /proc – Pseudo-file system containing files related to processes and kernel configuration
- /root – Home directory of the user root.
- /run – Files the system creates during the course of its operation, and which do not persist across reboots.
- /sbin – Contains binaries that are essential to the working of the system.
- /srv – Contains site-specific data which is served by this system.
- /sys – Pseudo filesystem containing files pertaining to kernel configuration and system state
- /tmp – Directory to hold temporary files.
- /usr – Directory contains system files and directories shared by all users.
- /var – Contains files to which the system writes data during the course of its operation.