

Introdução ao Sistema Gnu/Linux

Bem Vindos Calouros 2011

:D

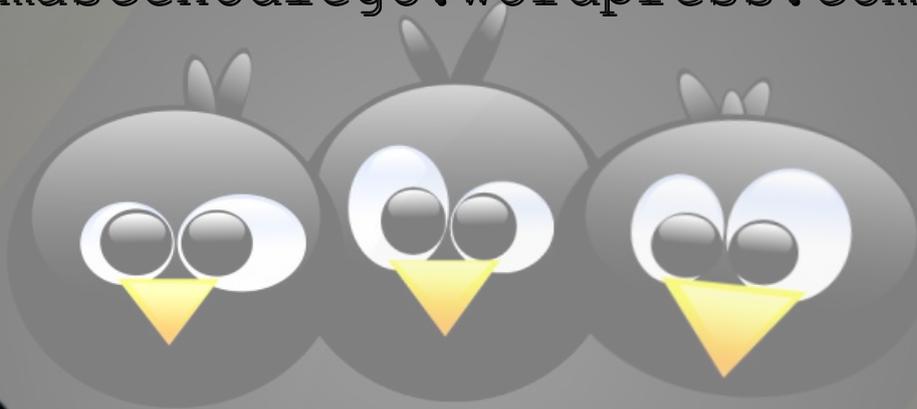
VERSÃO 2.0



Palestrantes

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- **Eduardo Costa de Carvalho**

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- `http://dudaloucos.blogspot.com/`

Agenda:

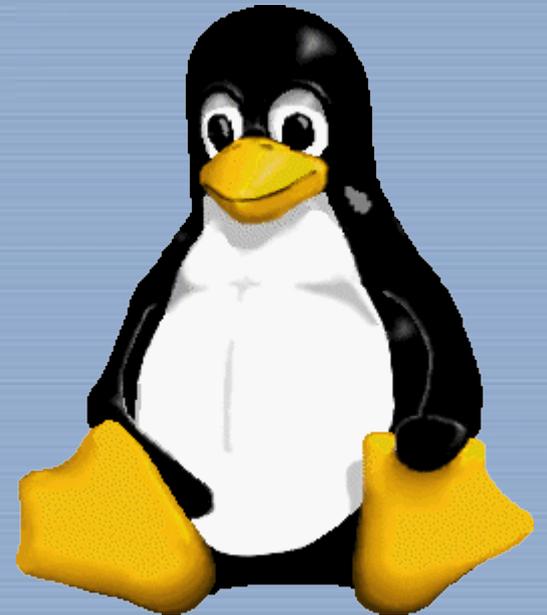
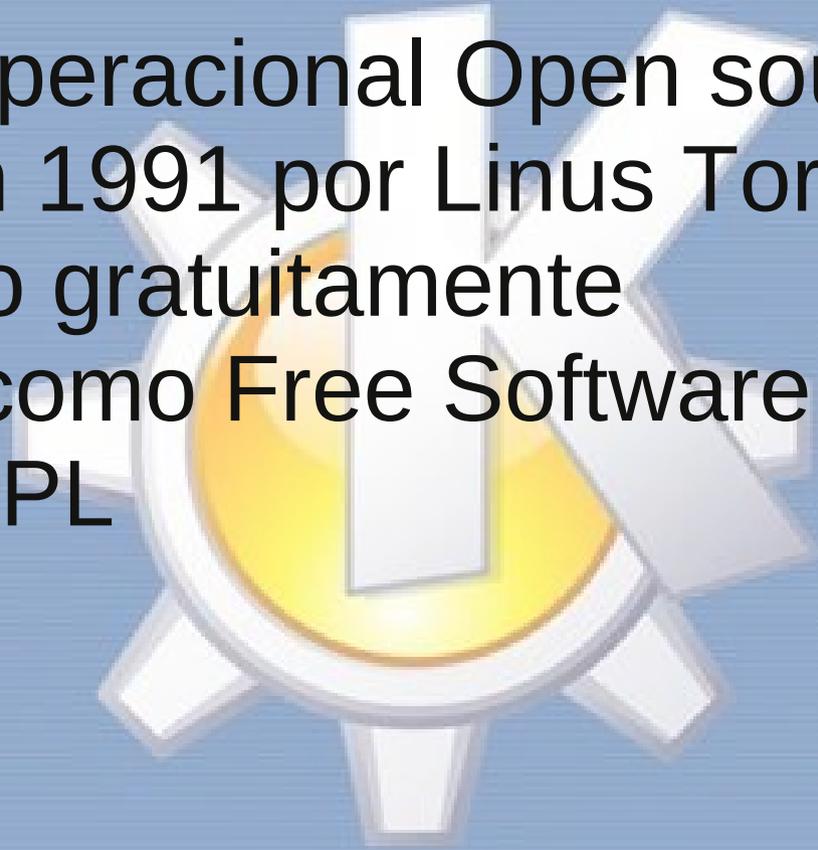
- História do Gnu/Linux
- Licença GPL
- “Distro” o que é isso?
- Motivação - Linux, Ser ou Não Ser?
- Instalação
- Alguns Conceitos - Survival Kit
- Referências - Pra onde eu corro?

O que é Linux ?



O que é Linux ?

- Sistema operacional Open source
- Criado em 1991 por Linus Torvalds
- Distribuído gratuitamente
- Liberado como Free Software
- Licença GPL

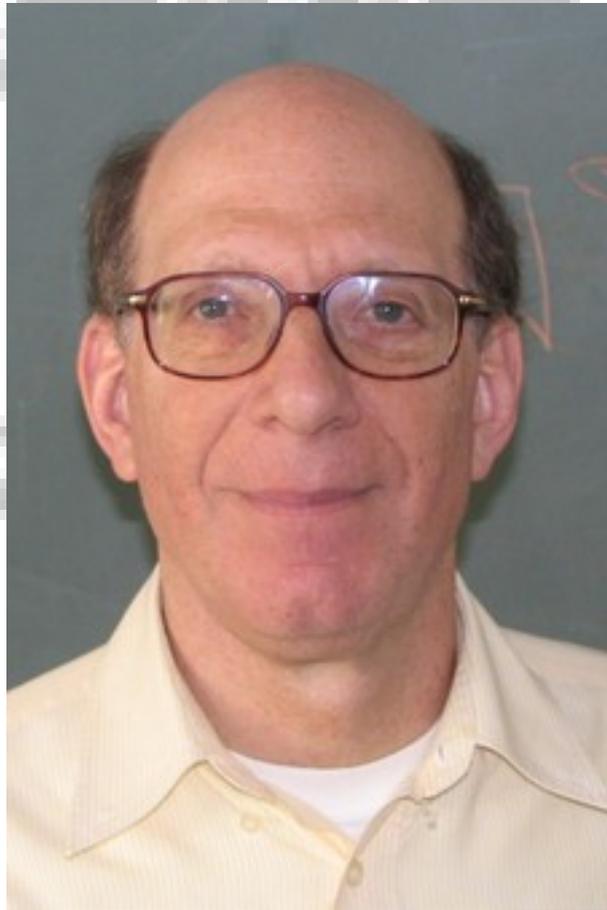


História do Gnu/Linux



Como tudo começou...

História do Gnu/Linux



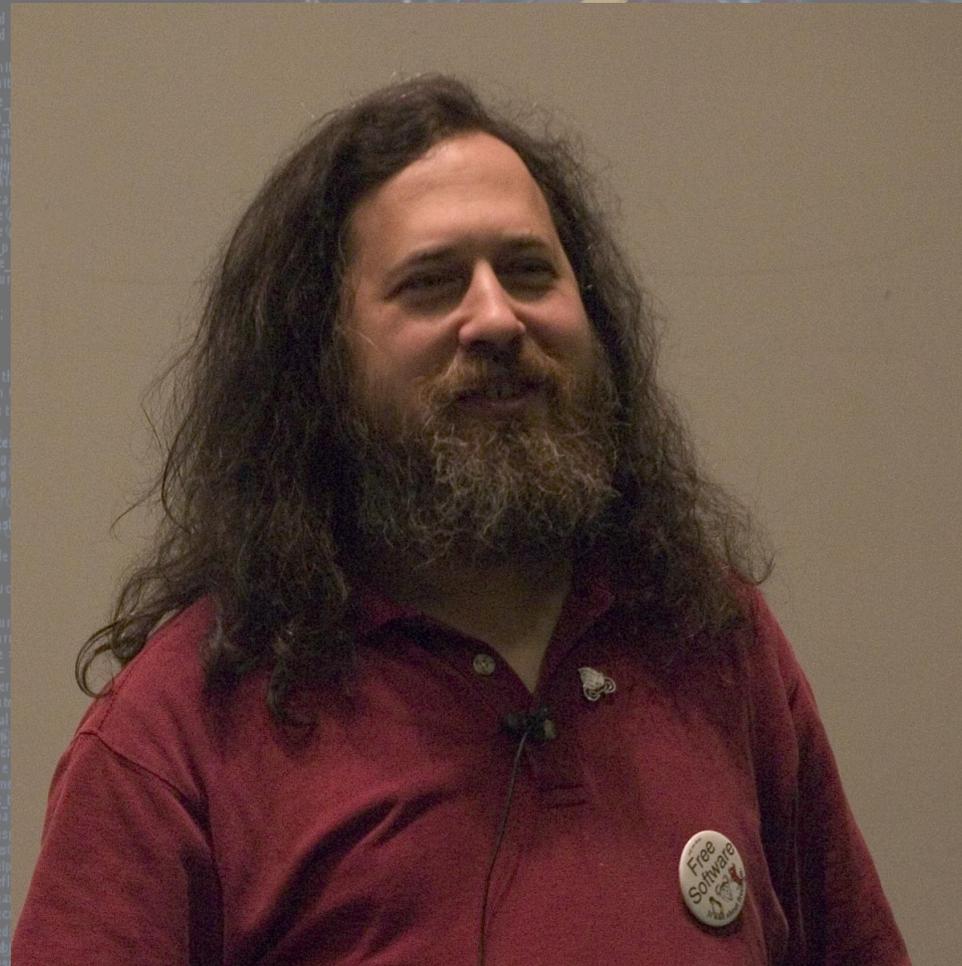
Andrew S. Tanenbaum

História do Gnu/Linux



Linus Torvalds

História do Gnu/Linux



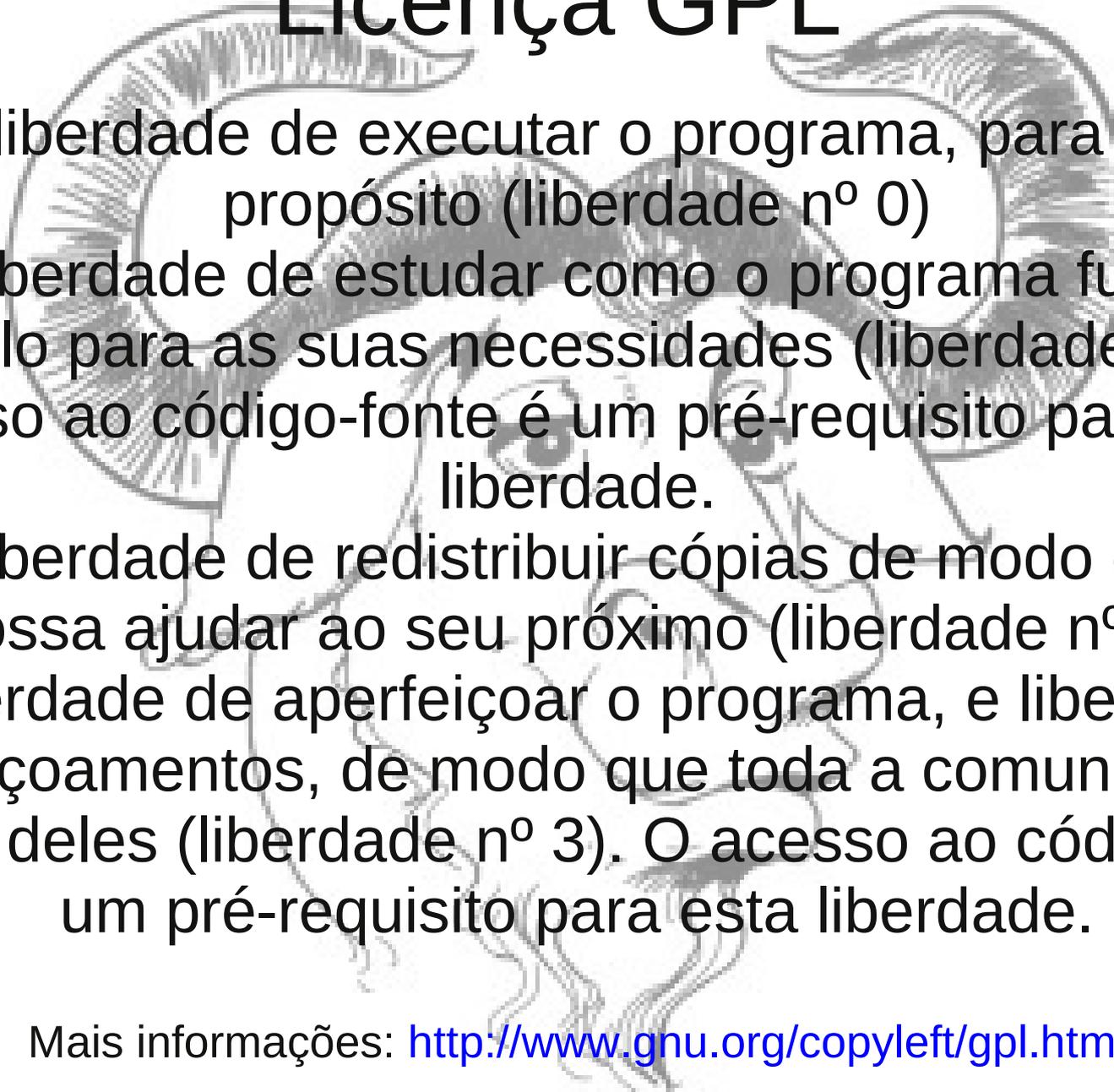
Richard Stallman

História do Gnu/Linux



Projeto GNU

Licença GPL



1. A liberdade de executar o programa, para qualquer propósito (liberdade nº 0)
2. A liberdade de estudar como o programa funciona e adaptá-lo para as suas necessidades (liberdade nº 1). O acesso ao código-fonte é um pré-requisito para esta liberdade.
3. A liberdade de redistribuir cópias de modo que você possa ajudar ao seu próximo (liberdade nº 2).
4. A liberdade de aperfeiçoar o programa, e liberar os seus aperfeiçoamentos, de modo que toda a comunidade se beneficie deles (liberdade nº 3). O acesso ao código-fonte é um pré-requisito para esta liberdade.

Mais informações: <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>

Empresas e Organizações



“Proteger e Padronizar o Linux”

- Mais de 70 membros: AMD, HP, IBM, Intel, Nokia, Sun Microsystems...;
- Linux Foundation emprega o próprio Linus Torvalds;
- Ajuda na colaboração entre as empresas de Linux
- Proteção da marca Linux.

The World is "Open Source"

Empresas e Organizações



- Associação mundial sem fins lucrativos de corporações e outros que trabalham rumo a promoção do crescimento do Linux e do FOSS

The World is "Open Source"

Empresas e Organizações



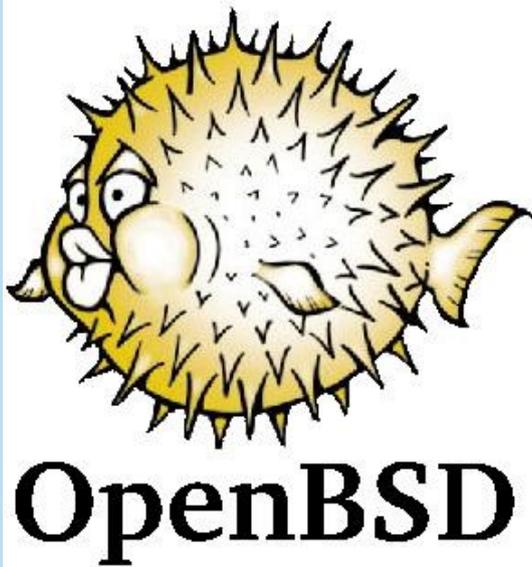
É chefiada por Jon "maddog" Hall.

The World is "Open Source"

Distro – O que é isso?



Existem outros?



Curso baseado no Ubuntu



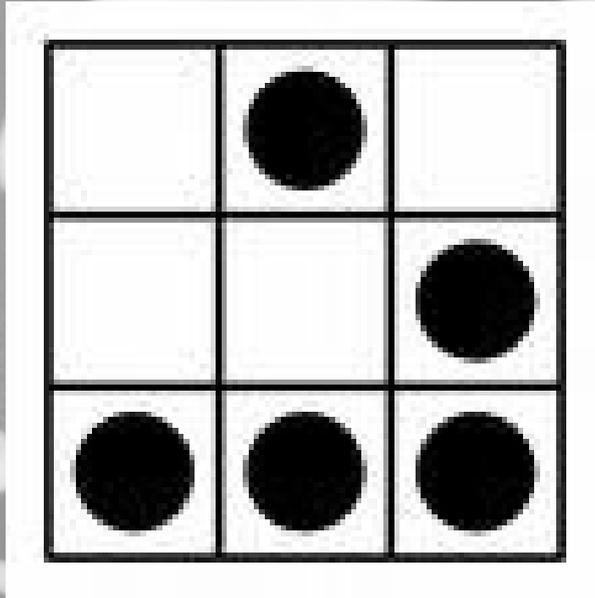
Ubuntu, safe, easy and beautiful.

Motivação - Linux, Ser ou Não Ser?



Linux vs. Windows

Hacking



- Liberdade para mexer no código

Transparência



open source

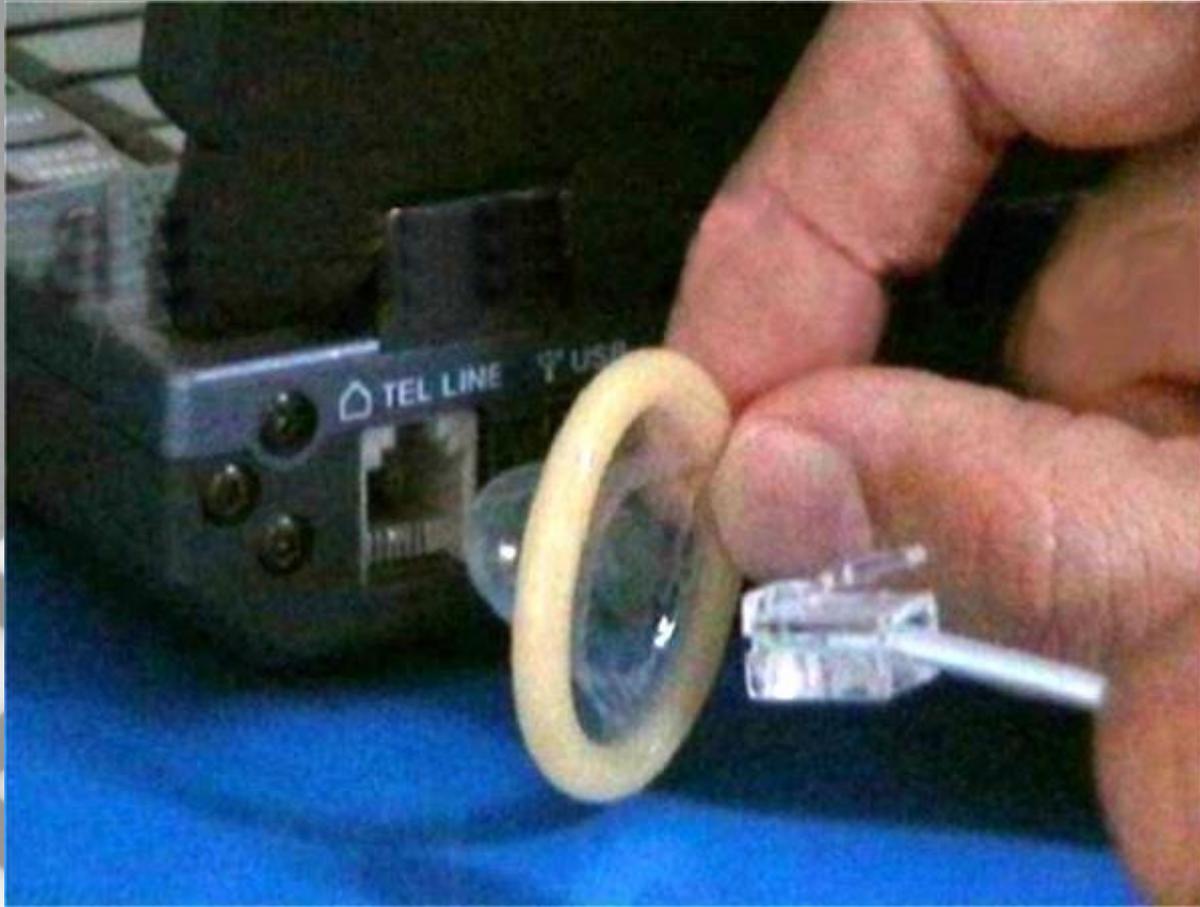
- Você sabe o que ocorre no seu S.O.

Segurança



- Políticas de Segurança

Virus



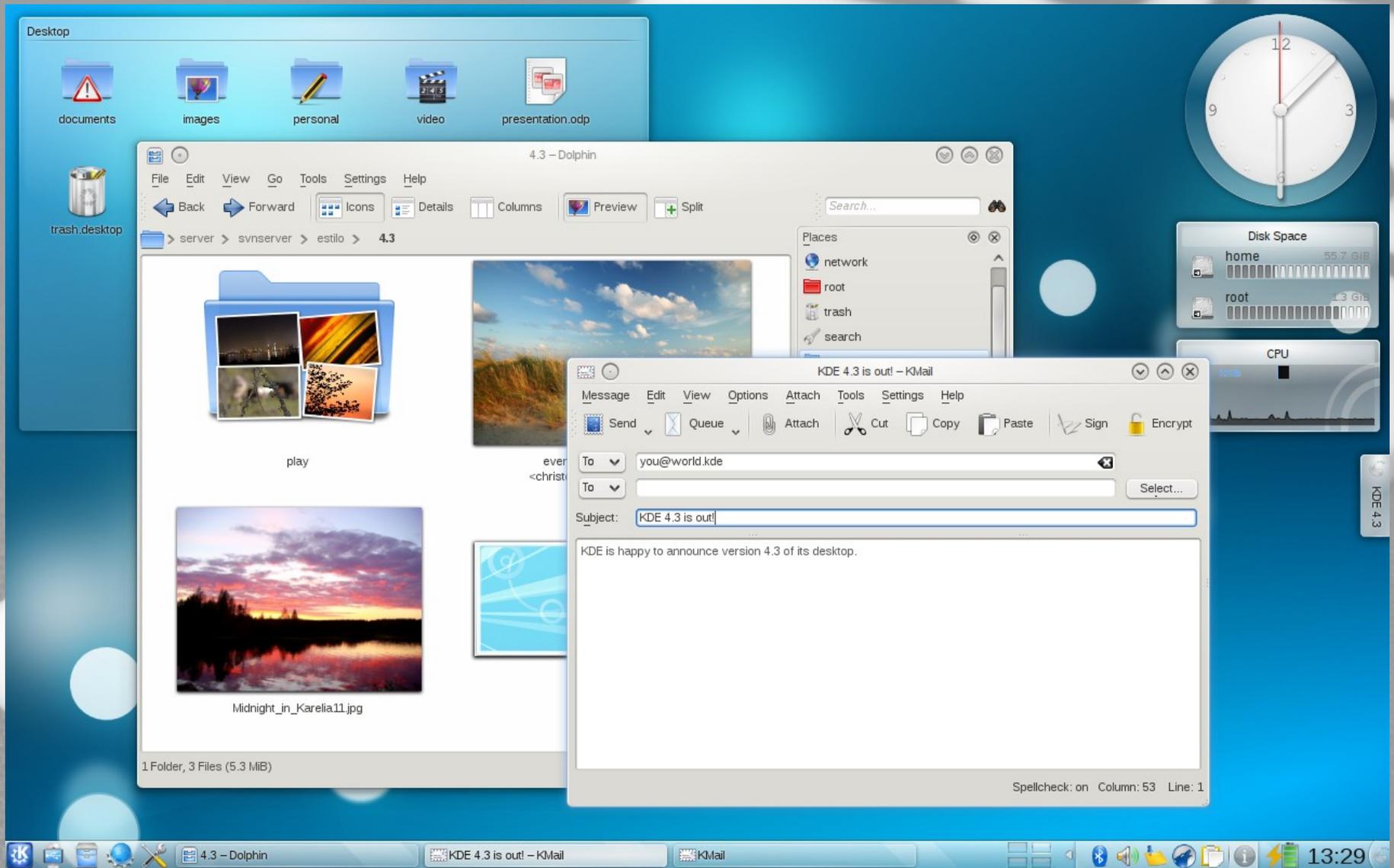
- Chances de contrair virus são mínimas...

Altamente Personalizável



- Diversas Interfaces...

Altamente Personalizável



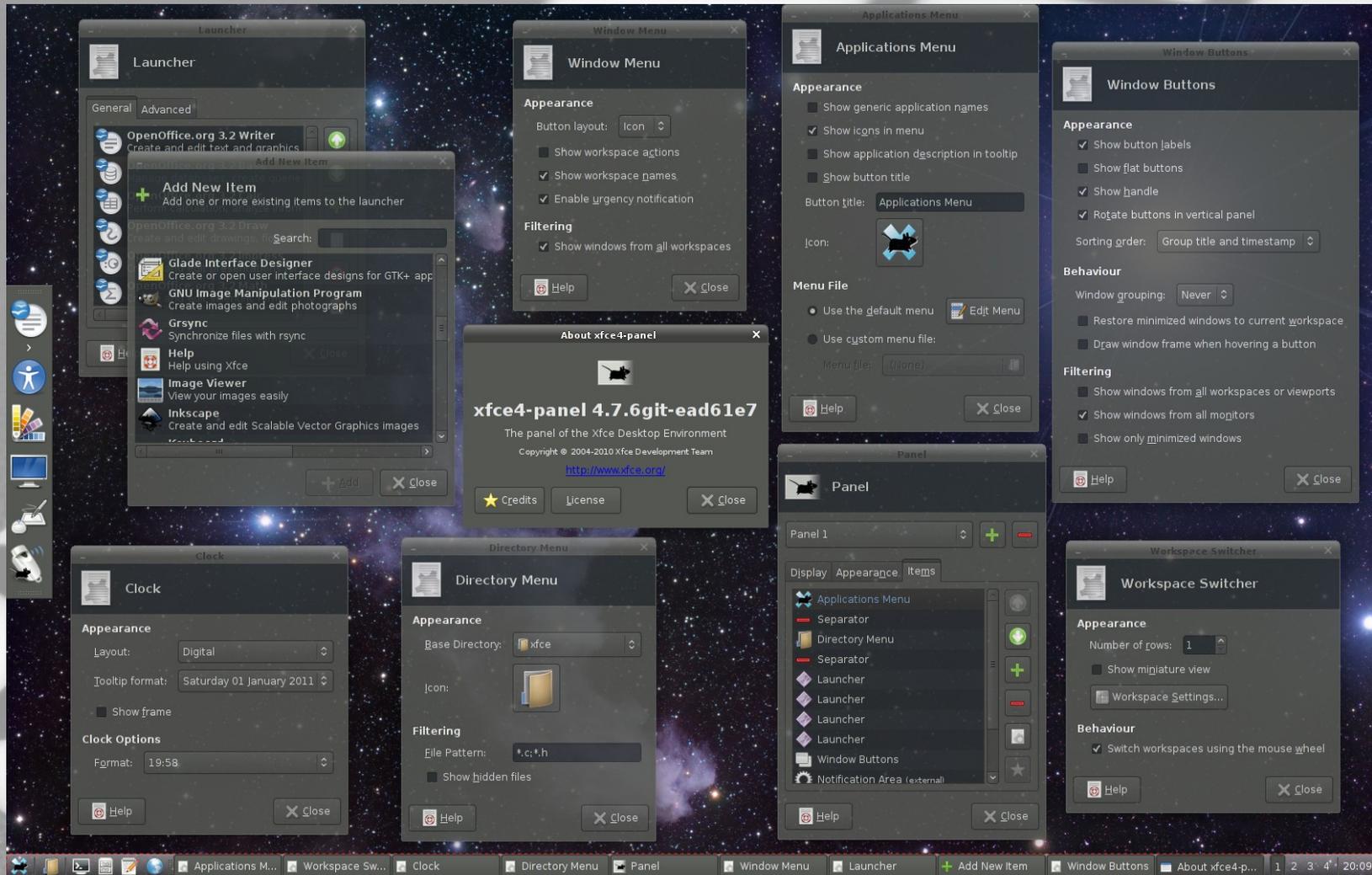
KDE

Altamente Personalizável



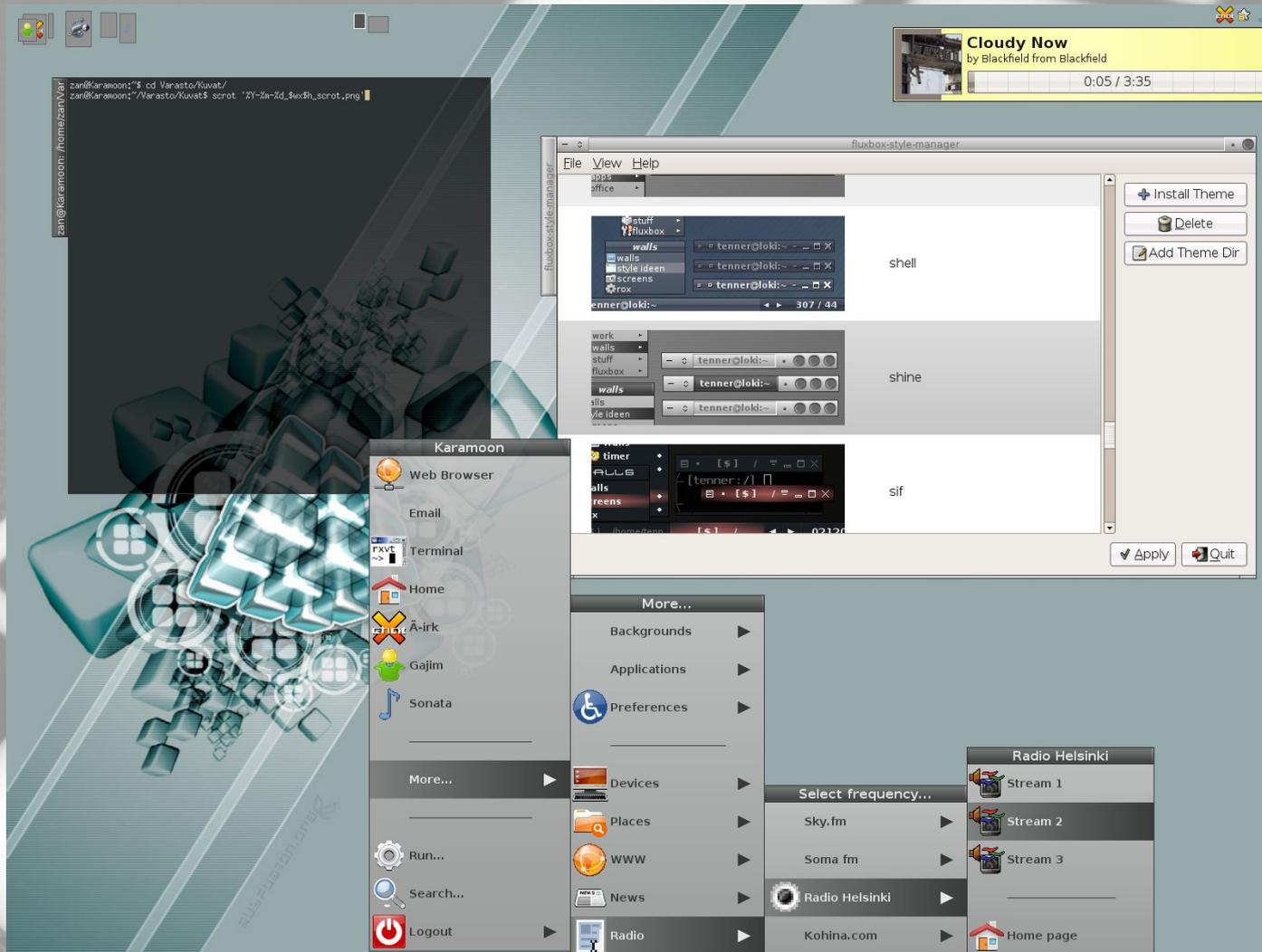
GNOME

Altamente Personalizável



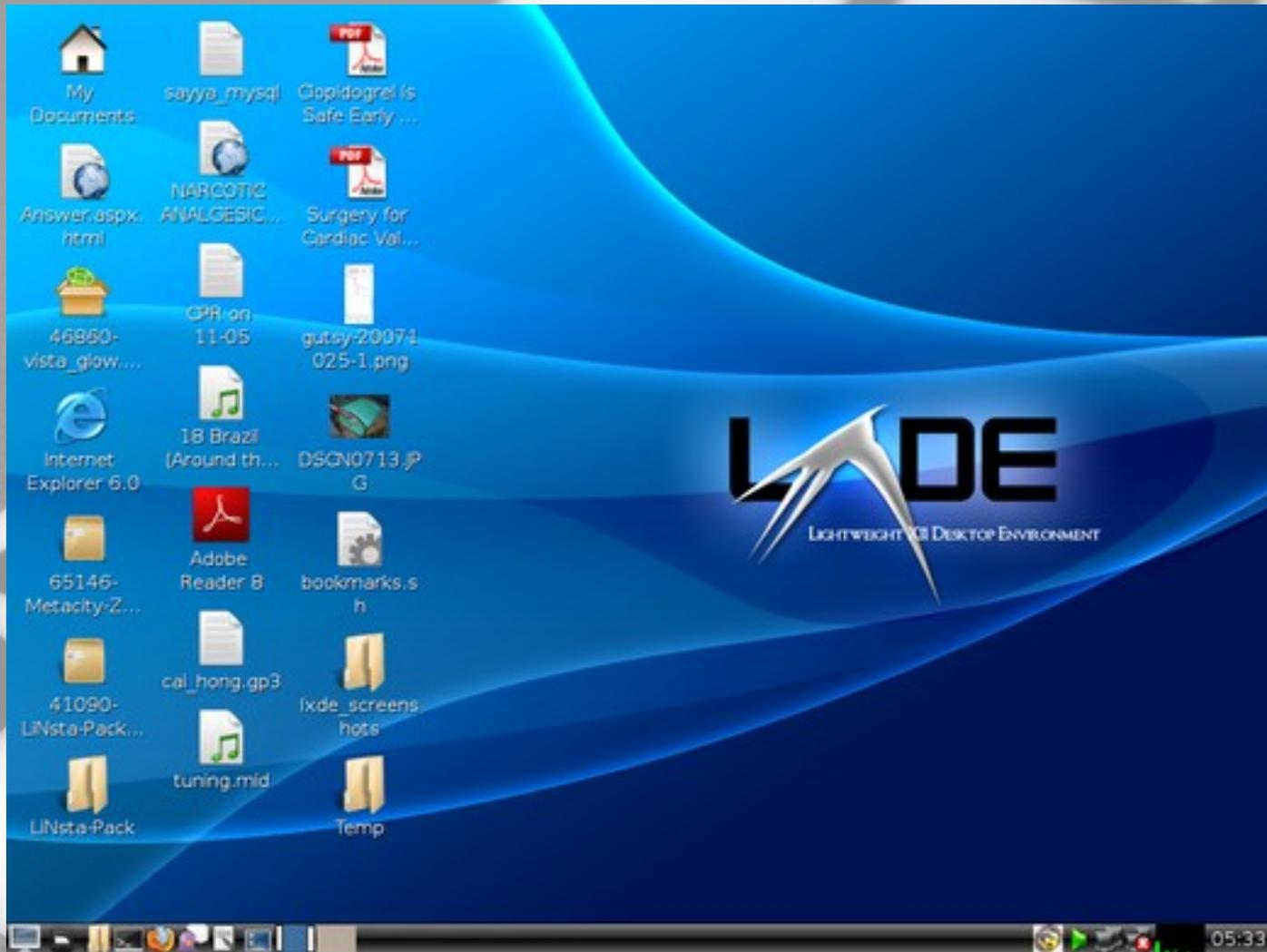
XFCE

Altamente Personalizável



FLUXBOX

Altamente Personalizável



LXDE

Projetos que usaram Linux



Projetos que usaram Linux



Projetos que Usam Linux



Projetos que Usam Linux



- Sony PS3 Cluster

Projetos que Usam Linux



- Meego

Projetos que Usam Linux



- Android

Instalação



Use Ubuntu

To use Ubuntu as a Live CD, put this CD in the CD drive and turn on or restart your computer. To install Ubuntu, run the Live CD and double click on the "Install" icon. The default installation will erase all existing software and data from your computer. If this is not what you want, follow the instructions carefully during installation.

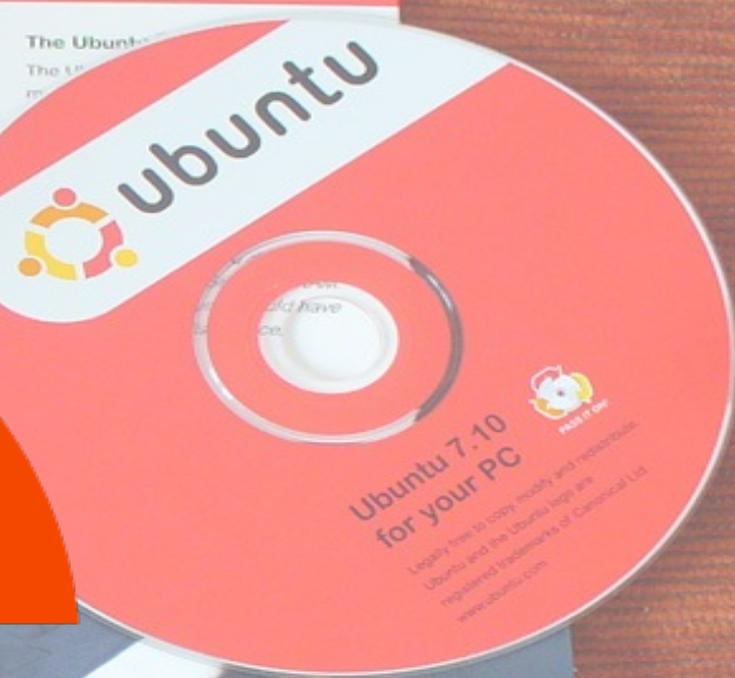
To try Windows versions of some of the programs included in Ubuntu, put the CD in the drive while Windows is running.

The Ubuntu Promise

- Ubuntu will always be free of charge, including enterprise releases and security updates.
- Ubuntu comes with full commercial support from Canonical and hundreds of companies around the world.
- Ubuntu includes the very best open source and accessibility infrastructure.

Pass it on!

This CD can be used to install Ubuntu on desktops and laptops. So install it, enjoy it, and pass it on!



ubuntu

Ubuntu 7.10
for your PC

Legally free to copy, modify and redistribute. Ubuntu and the Ubuntu logo are registered trademarks of Canonical Ltd. www.ubuntu.com



ubuntu
linux for human beings



ubuntu

Ubuntu 7.10 for your PC

Alguns Conceitos - Survival Kit

- Usuário normal \$
- Root : #
- Back Space ("~~←~~") apagar caracter à esquerda.
- Del: apagar o caracter acima do cursor.
- CTRL+A mover o cursor para o inicio da linha.
- CTRL+E mover o cursor para o fim da linha.
- CTRL+U apagar o que estiver à esquerda do cursor.
- CTRL+K apagar o que estiver à direita do cursor.
- CTRL+Y para colocar o texto que foi apagado.
- CTRL+L limpar a tela (clear).

```
FILE COMMANDS
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines

SEARCHING
grep pattern file... - search for pattern in the
output of command
locate file - find all instances of file

PROCESS MANAGEMENT
ps - display your currently active processes
top - display all running processes
kill pid - kill process id pid
killall prog - kill all processes named prog
fg - brings the most recent job to foreground
fg n - brings job n to the foreground

SHORTCUTS
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
Ctrl+Q - resume foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+W - erase one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session

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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default

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
compression
tar cjf file.tar.bz2 - create a tar with Bzip2
compression
tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
compression
gzip -d file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to
file

NETWORK
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

INSTALLATION
Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
dpkg - install a package (Debian)
rpm -ivh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)

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.
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Alguns Conceitos - Survival Kit

FILE COMMANDS

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directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first lines of file
tail file - output the last lines of file
tail -f file - follow file as it
grows,
```

SEARCH

```
grep file - search files
grep -r file - search recursively
grep -i file - ignore case
grep -l file - only the
names of files
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
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Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
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whois domain - get whois information for domain
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INSTALLATION

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Install from source:
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dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)
```

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grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
grep -r pattern dir search for pattern in the
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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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
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PROCESS MANAGEMENT

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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
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SHORTCUTS

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Ctrl+C - halts the current command
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Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

Comandos

- man - Mostra help do comando
help [opções] [comando]
- man -a mkdir

Cli

commands

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grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
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grep -r pattern - search for pattern in the
current directory and all sub-directories
find file - find all instances of file
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Comandos

- ls - Mostra arquivos de diretórios
ls [opções] [caminho]
- ls -lha

Cli

commands

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pwd - show current directory
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rm file - remove file
rm -r dir - force remove directory dir
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command | grep pattern - search for pattern in the
output of command
locate file - find all instances of file
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• 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.
```

Comandos

- cd - Para mudar de diretório

cd [caminho]

- cd .
- cd ..
- cd /
- cd ~

Cli
commands

FILE COMMANDS

- ls - directory listing
- ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
- cd dir - change directory to dir
- cd - change to home
- pwd - show current directory
- mkdir dir - create directory dir
- rm file - remove file
- rm -r dir - remove directory dir
- rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *
- cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
- cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist
- mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2; if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
- ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
- touch file - create or update file
- cat > file - places standard input into file
- more file - output the contents of file
- head file - output the first 10 lines of file
- tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
- tail -f file - output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines
- 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

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
- man command - show the manual for command
- df - show disk usage
- du - show directory space usage
- free - show memory and swap usage
- whereis app - show possible locations of app
- which app - show which app will be run by default

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 cf file.tar.bz2 files - create a tar with Bzip2 compression
- tar xzf 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

NETWORK

- 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

INSTALLATION

- Install from source:
 - ./configure
 - make
 - make install
- dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
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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.
```

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

SHORTCUTS

- Ctrl+C - halts the current command
- Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with fg in the foreground or bg in the background
- Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
- Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
- Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
- Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
- !! - repeats the last command
- exit - log out of current session

Comandos

- pwd - Mostra o nome e caminho do diretório atual.

pwd

Cli

commands

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory
rm file - remove file
rm -r dir - remove directory
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
grep -r pattern dir search for pattern in the
directory dir and all subdirectories, listing all
instances of file
```

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
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SYSTEM INFO

```
date - show the current date and time
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uname -a - show kernel information
cat /proc/cpuinfo - cpu information
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man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

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compression
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gzip file - compresses file and renames it to
file.gz
gzip -d file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to
file
```

NETWORK

```
ping host - ping host and output results
nslookup 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
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INSTALLATION

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```

Examples:

```
chmod 777 - read, write, execute for all
chmod 755 - rwx for owner, rx for group and world
For more options, see man chmod.
```

Comandos

- mkdir - Cria um diretório no sistema.
mkdir [opções] [caminho]
- mkdir -verbose /home/cbcc/minhaPasta

CLI commands

Comandos

- cat - Mostra o conteúdo de um arquivo binário ou texto.

cat [opções] [caminho/diretorio]

- cat -n /etc/resolv.conf

FILE COMMANDS

```
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rm -r dir - remove directory dir
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
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mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
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doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
```

SEARCH

```
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
grep -r pattern dir --exclude=pattern in the
dir
```

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
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```

SHORTCUTS

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Ctrl+C - halts the current command
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df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
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COMPRESSION

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tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
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NETWORK

```
ping host - ping host and output results
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FILE PERMISSIONS

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to octal, which can be found separately for user,
group, and world by adding:
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• 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.
```

Comandos

- rm - Remove um arquivo.
rm [opções] [caminho/diretorio]
- rm -rfv /home/cbcc/minhaPasta

CLI commands

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
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rm file - remove file
rm -r dir - remove directory dir
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2;
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
```

```
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
grep -r pattern dir --exclude=pattern - search for pattern in the
directory dir, excluding files and directories named
pattern
```

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
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man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

COMPRESSION

```
tar cf file.tar files - create a tar named
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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
```

NETWORK

```
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
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Install from source:
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make install

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FILE PERMISSIONS

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chmod octal file - change the permissions of file
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group, and world by adding:
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Examples:

```
chmod 777 - read, write, execute for all
chmod 755 - rwx for owner, rx for group and world
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```

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
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

Comandos

- cp - Cópia arquivos.

cp [opções] [origem] [destino]

- cp -iRv ./origem ./destino

Cli

commands

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory dir
rm file - remove file
rm -r dir - remove directory dir
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
```

```
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
find path -prune -depth -name pattern in the
current directory
```

SYSTEM INFO

```
date - show the current date and time
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whereis app - show possible locations of app
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tar cf file.tar files - create a tar named
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NETWORK

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Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

Comandos

- mv - Move ou renomeia arquivos e diretórios.

mv [opções] [origem] [destino]

- m -iRv ./arq01.txt ./destino/

Cli

commands

```
FILE COMMANDS
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory
rm file - remove file
rmdir dir - remove directory
rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
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output of command
locate file - find all instances of file
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SYSTEM INFO
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NETWORK
nslookup domain - get DNS information for domain
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• 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.
```

Comandos

- **chmod** – Modifica permissões de acesso a arquivos e diretórios

chmod [opções] [permissões][diretório/arquivo]

- [opções] -Rv
- [permissões] ugoa+-=rwx

Comandos

- `chgrp` - Muda o grupo de um arquivo/diretório.

`chgrp [opções] [grupo] [arquivo/diretório]`

- [opções] `-Rv`

- [grupo] grupos presentes no `/etc/group`

FILE COMMANDS

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directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
```

SEARCHING

```
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
grep -i pattern files - search for pattern
ignoring case
```

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
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

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 xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
gzip file - compresses file and renames it to
file.gz
gunzip file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to
file
```

NETWORK

```
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
```

INSTALLING

```
Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)
```

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 -al - formatted listing with hidden files
- cd dir - change directory to dir
- cd - change to home
- pwd - show current directory
- mkdir dir - create directory dir
- rm file - remove file
- rm -r dir - force remove directory dir *
- cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
- cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist
- mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2; if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
- ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
- touch file - create or update file
- cat > file - places standard input into file
- more file - output the contents of file
- head file - output the first 10 lines of file
- tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
- tail -f file - output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines

- grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
- grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for pattern in dir
- grep -r pattern dir - search for pattern in dir

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

SHORTCUTS

- Ctrl+C - halts the current command
- Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with fg in the foreground or bg in the background
- Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
- Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
- Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
- Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
- !! - repeats the last command
- exit - log out of current session

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
- man command - show the manual for command
- df - show disk usage
- du - show directory space usage
- free - show memory and swap usage
- whereis app - show possible locations of app
- which app - show which app will be run by default

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 cbf file.tar.bz2 files - create a tar with Bzip2 compression
- tar xbf 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

NETWORK

- 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

INSTALLATION

- Install from source:
 - ./configure
 - make
 - make install
- dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
- rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)

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.

Comandos

- chown - Muda dono de um arquivo/diretório.
chown [opções] [dono.grupo] [diretório/arquivo]
- [opções] -Rv
- [grupo] usuários presentes no /etc/passwd

Comandos

- top - Mostra os programas em execução ativos, parados, tempo usado na CPU, detalhes sobre o uso da memória RAM, Swap, disponibilidade para execução de programas no sistema, etc.

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory
rm file - remove file
rm -r dir - force remove directory dir *
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
```

SEARCHING

```
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir - search recursively
grep -n pattern files - search for pattern, the
output of command
locate file - find all instances of file
```

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
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

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 files using Bzip2
compression
tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
gzip file - compresses file and renames it to
file.gz
gunzip file.gz - decompresses file and links to
original file
ping host - ping host and output results
whois domain - get whois information for domain
dig domain - get DNS information for domain
lock file - lock file
wget -O file - download file
wget -O file - download file, contains a stopped download
```

INSTALLATION

```
Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)
```

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.
```

Comandos

- date - Permite ver/modificar a Data e Hora do Sistema.

Cli commands

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory
rm file - remove file
rm -d dir - remove directory
rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
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
```

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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

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 files using Gzip
tar czf file.tar.bz2 files - 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
```

NETWORK

```
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
```

INSTALLATION

```
Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
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```

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 - rxw for owner, rx for group and world
For more options, see man chmod.
```

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
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory dir
rm file - remove file
rmdir dir - remove directory dir
rm -rf file - force remove file
rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2;
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
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
```

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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

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 files - 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
```

NETWORK

```
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
```

INSTALLATION

```
Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)
```

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.
```

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
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

Comandos

- df - Mostra o espaço livre/ocupado de cada partição.

df [opções]

- df -h

Cli
commands

```

⇒ FILE COMMANDS
① ls - directory listing
① ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
① cd dir - change directory to dir
① cd - change to home
① pwd - show current directory
① mkdir dir - create directory dir
① rm file - remove file
① rmdir dir - remove directory dir
① rm -rf file - force remove file
① rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir
① cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
① cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
① mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
① ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
① cat > file - places standard input into file
① more file - output the contents of file
① head file - output the first 10 lines of file
① tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
① tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
① find path - search for files matching path
① grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
① grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in dir
① command | grep pattern - search for pattern in the
output of command
① locate file - find all instances of file

```

```

⇒ SYSTEM INFO
① date - show the current date and time
① cal - show this month's calendar
① uptime - show current uptime
① w - display who is online
① whoami - who you are logged in as
① finger user - display information about user
① uname -a - show kernel information
① cat /proc/cpuinfo - cpu information
① cat /proc/meminfo - memory information
① man command - show the manual for command
① df - show disk usage
① du - show directory space usage
① free - show memory and swap usage
① whereis app - show possible locations of app
① which app - show which app will be run by default

```

```

⇒ COMPRESSION
① tar cf file.tar files - create a tar named
file.tar containing files
① tar xf file.tar - extract the files from file.tar
① tar czf file.tar.gz files - create a tar with
Gzip compression
① tar xzf file.tar.gz - extract a tar using Gzip
① tar cjf file.tar.bz2 files - create a tar with Bzip2
compression
① tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
① gzip file - compresses file and renames it to
file.gz
① gzip -d file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to
file

```

```

⇒ NETWORK
① ping host - ping host and output results
① whois domain - get whois information for domain
① dig domain - get DNS information for domain
① dig -x host - reverse lookup host
① wget file - download file
① wget -c file - continue a stopped download

```

```

⇒ PROCESS MANAGEMENT
① ps - display your currently active processes
① top - display all running processes
① kill pid - kill process id pid
① killall proc - kill all processes named proc
(use with extreme caution)
① bg - lists stopped or background jobs; resume a
stopped job in the background
① fg - brings the most recent job to foreground
① fg n - brings job n to the foreground

```

```

⇒ INSTALLATION
① Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
① dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
① rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)

```

```

⇒ SHORTCUTS
① Ctrl+C - halts the current command
① Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
① Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
① Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
① Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
① Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
① !! - repeats the last command
① exit - log out of current session

```

```

⇒ FILE PERMISSIONS
① 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.

```

```

⇒ NETWORK
① ping host - ping host and output results
① whois domain - get whois information for domain
① dig domain - get DNS information for domain
① dig -x host - reverse lookup host
① wget file - download file
① wget -c file - continue a stopped download

```

```

⇒ INSTALLATION
① Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
① dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
① rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)

```

```

⇒ FILE PERMISSIONS
① 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.

```

- In - Cria links para arquivos e diretórios no sistema.

In [opções] [origem] [link]

Cli commands

Comandos

- du - Mostra o espaço ocupado por arquivos e sub-diretórios do diretório atual.

du [opções]

- du -hs

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls - directory listing
ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
cd dir - change directory to dir
cd - change to home
pwd - show current directory
mkdir dir - create directory dir
rm file - remove file
rm -r dir - force remove directory dir
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
grows, starting with the last 10 lines
grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern files - search recursively for
pattern in files
cat file | grep pattern - search for pattern in the
output of command
locate file - find all instances of file
```

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
```

SHORTCUTS

```
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

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
man command - show the manual for command
df - show disk usage
du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default
```

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 files from file.tar
using Gzip
tar xzf file.tar.bz2 - extract files from file.tar
with Bzip2
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
```

NETWORK

```
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
```

INSTALLATION

```
Install from source:
./configure
make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
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```

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.
```

Cli
commands

Comandos

- **grep** - Procura por um texto dentro de um arquivo(s) ou no dispositivo de entrada padrão.

`cat /home/cbc/arquivo.txt | grep padrao`

Cli commands

FILE COMMANDS

- ls - directory listing
- ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
- cd dir - change directory to dir
- cd - change to home
- pwd - show current directory
- mkdir dir - create directory dir
- rm file - remove file
- rm -r dir - remove directory dir
- rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *
- cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
- cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist
- mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2; if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
- ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
- touch file - create or update file
- cat > file - places standard input into file
- more file - output the contents of file
- head file - output the first 10 lines of file
- tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
- tail -f file - output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines

SEARCHING

- grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
- grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for pattern in dir
- grep -o pattern files - output only the parts of the files that match the pattern
- locate file - find all instances of file

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
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SHORTCUTS

- Ctrl+C - halts the current command
- Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with fg in the foreground or bg in the background
- Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
- Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
- Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
- Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
- !! - repeats the last command
- exit - log out of current session

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
- man command - show the manual for command
- df - show disk usage
- du - show directory space usage
- free - show memory and swap usage
- whereis app - show possible locations of app
- which app - show which app will be run by default

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 cbz file.tar.bz2 - create a tar with Bzip2 compression
- tar xbf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
- gzip file - compresses file and renames it to file.gz
- gunzip file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to file

NETWORK

- ping host - test network connectivity to host
- nslookup domain - get DNS 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

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- !! - repeats the last command
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Comandos

- more - Permite fazer a paginação de arquivos ou da entrada padrão.

Cli

commands

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cat filename | grep pattern - search for pattern in
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locate file - find all instances of file
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tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
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Comandos

- uptime - Mostra o tempo de execução do sistema desde que o computador foi ligado.

uptime

Cli

commands

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- man command - show the manual for command
- df - show disk usage
- du - show directory space usage
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- whereis app - show possible locations of app
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 - 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.

Comandos

- reboot - Reinicia o computador.
- reboot

Cli

commands

Comandos

- shutdown - Desliga/reinicia o computador imediatamente ou após determinado tempo (programável) de forma segura.

shutdown [opções] [hora] [mensagem]

- [opções] -hr
- [hora] HH:MM
- [mensagem] “chega de pc!!!”

```
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rm file - delete file file
rm -d dir - delete directory dir
rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
cp -x dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it
doesn't exist
mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into
directory file2
ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
touch file - create or update file
cat > file - places standard input into file
more file - output the contents of file
head file - output the first 10 lines of file
tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file - output the contents of file as it
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grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for
pattern in all files under dir
locate file - find all instances of file

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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
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man command - show the manual for command
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du - show directory space usage
free - show memory and swap usage
whereis app - show possible locations of app
which app - show which app will be run by default

COMPRESSION
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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 cfj file.tar.bz2 files - create a tar with Bzip2
tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
gzip file - compresses file and renames it to
file.gz
gunzip file.gz - decompress file.gz back to
file

NETWORK
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
curl -c file - continue a stopped download

INSTALLATION
Install from source:
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make install
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Examples:
chmod 777 - read, write, execute for all
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For more options, see man chmod.

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
job in the background
fg - bring a job to the foreground
Ctrl+Z - suspend a process to background

SHORTCUTS
Ctrl+C - halts the current command
Ctrl+Z - stops the current command, resume with
fg in the foreground or bg in the background
Ctrl+D - log out of current session, similar to exit
Ctrl+W - erases one word in the current line
Ctrl+U - erases the whole line
Ctrl+R - type to bring up a recent command
!! - repeats the last command
exit - log out of current session
```

FHS - Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

/bin/

Comandos binários essenciais para todos os usuários (ex: cat, ls, cp)

/boot/

Arquivos do **Boot loader** (ex: núcleo, initrd).

/dev/

Dispositivos (ex: /dev/null).

FILE COMMANDS

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- ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
- cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
- mkdir dir - create a directory dir
- rm file - delete file
- rm -r dir - delete directory dir
- rm -f file - force remove file
- cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2
- cp -i file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2 if file2 doesn't exist
- cp -u file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2 if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
- ln -s file link - create symbolic link link to file
- touch file - create or update file
- cat > file - places standard input into file
- more file - output the contents of file
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- chmod 755 - rxw for owner, rx for group and world

For more options, see man chmod.

FHS - Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

/etc/

Arquivos de configuração específicos do computador.

/etc/X11/

Arquivos de configuração para o X Window System, versão 11.

/home/

Diretórios de usuários.

/lib/

Diretório com as bibliotecas essenciais para os arquivos binários contidos nos diretórios /bin/ e /sbin/.

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make
make install
dpkg -i pkg.deb - install a package (Debian)
rpm -Uvh pkg.rpm - install a package (RPM)
```

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)
Example:
chmod 755 - rwx for owner, rx for group and world
For more options, see man chmod.
```

FHS - Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

/proc/

Sistemas de arquivo virtual, que possui o estado do núcleo e processos do sistema; a maioria dos arquivos é baseada no formato texto (ex: tempo de execução, rede).

/root/

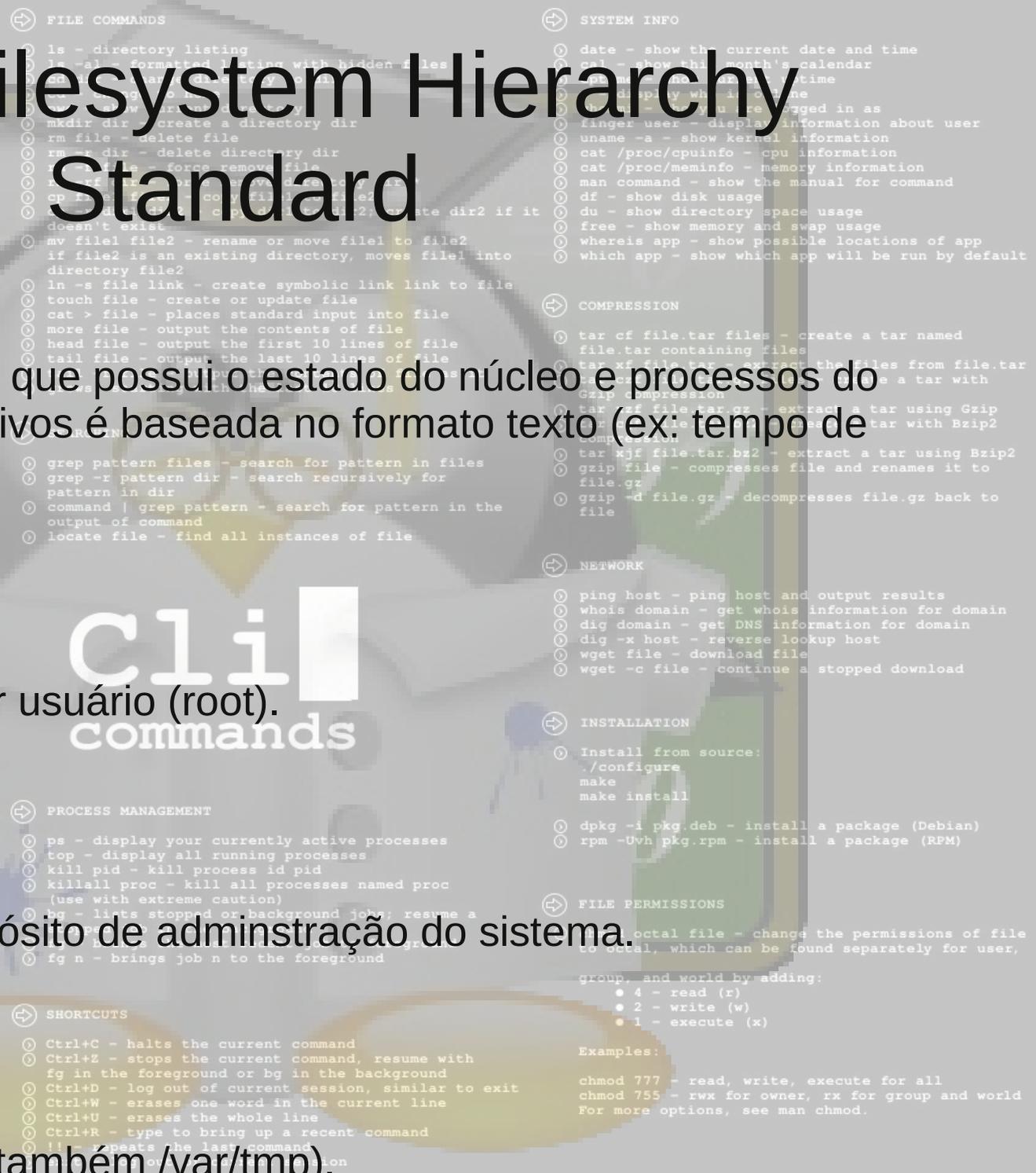
Diretório home para o super usuário (root).

/sbin/

Arquivos binários para propósito de administração do sistema.

/tmp/

Arquivos temporários. (Ver também /var/tmp).



FHS - Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

/usr/

Hierarquia secundária para dados compartilhados de usuários, cujo acesso é restrito apenas para leitura.

/usr/include/

Diretório padrão para arquivos do tipo header.

/usr/lib/

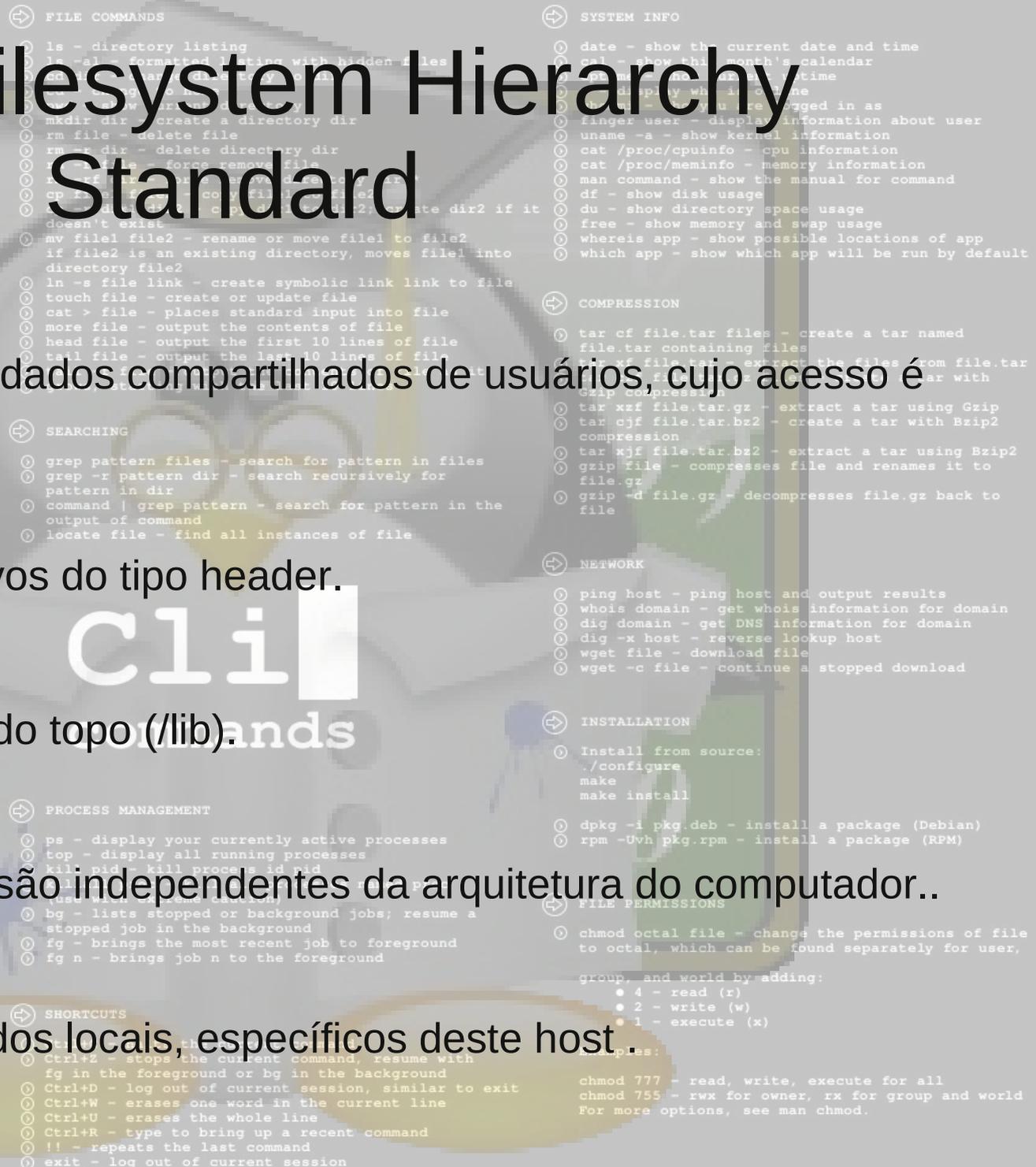
O mesmo que a hierarquia do topo (/lib).

/usr/share/

Dados compartilhados que são independentes da arquitetura do computador..

/usr/local/

Hierarquia terciária com dados locais, específicos deste host.



FHS - Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

/var/

Arquivos "variáveis", como logs, base de dados, páginas Web e arquivos de e-mail.

/var/lock/

Arquivos de lock. Utilizados para manter o controle sobre recursos em uso.

/var/log/

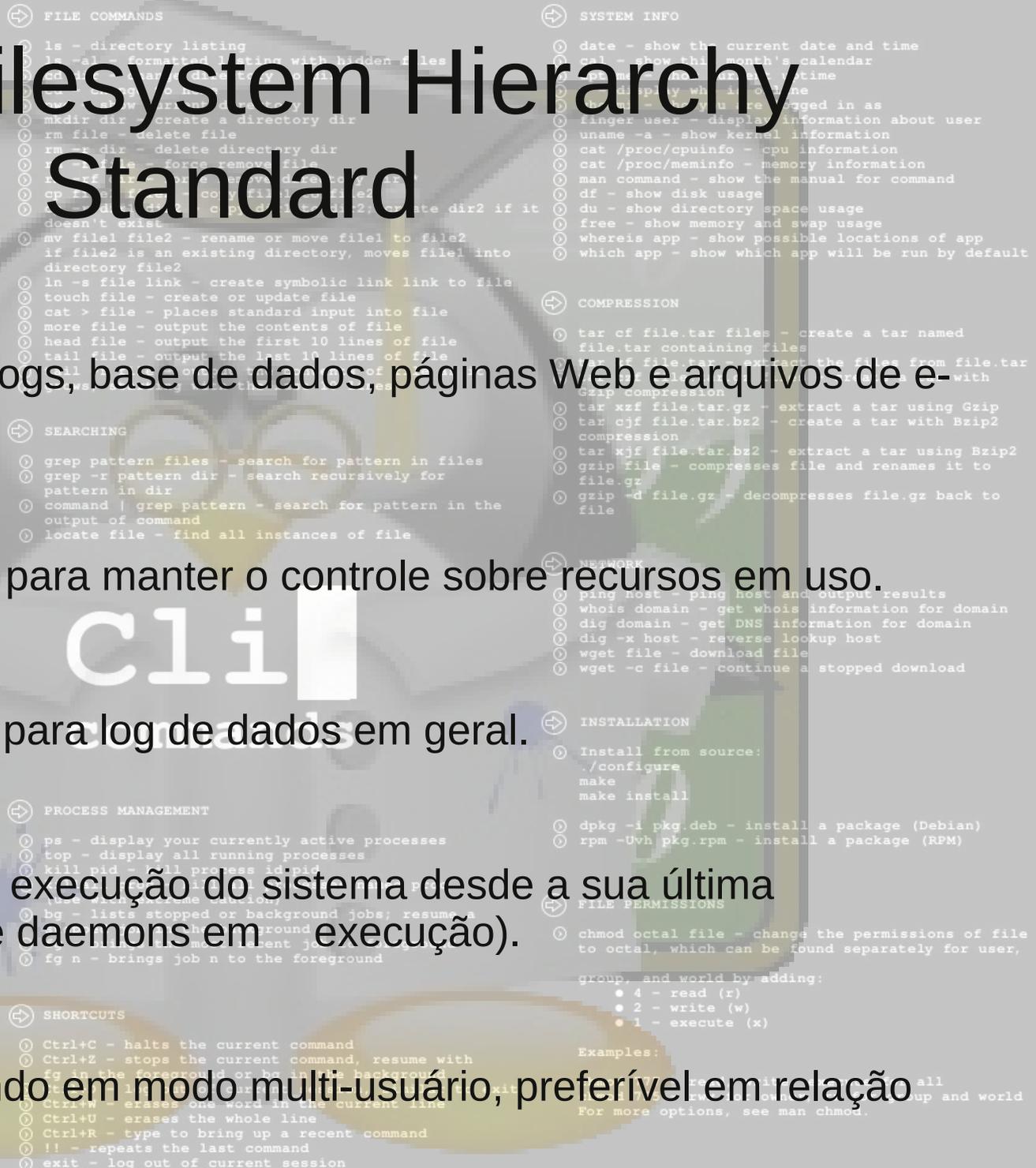
Arquivos para log. Utilizado para log de dados em geral.

/var/run/

Contém informação sobre a execução do sistema desde a sua última inicialização. (ex: usuários e daemons em execução).

/var/tmp/

Arquivos temporários. Quando em modo multi-usuário, preferível em relação ao /tmp.



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- man / info
- Google
- vivaolinux.com.br
- identi.ca
- newsletter
- Googlegroups
- irc.freenode.net

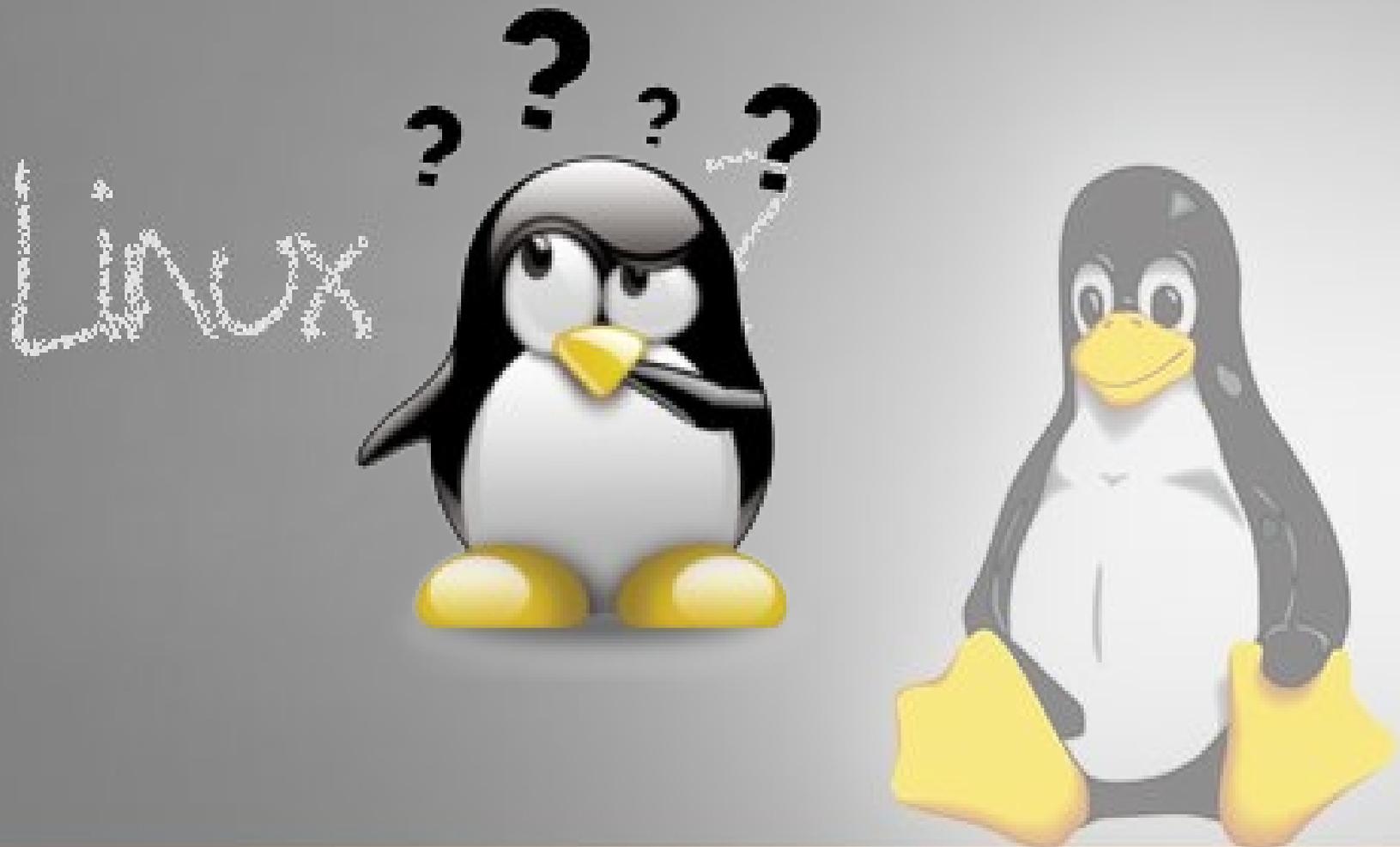
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Novidades

Iniciante - 4.11 Intermediário - 5.60 Avançado - 6.42

Adicione o guia Foca Linux no campo de pesquisas do Firefox ou Internet Explorer 7, **clcando aqui**.
Adicione a barra de pesquisa do guia Foca Linux no Firefox, **clcando aqui**.

BICAMPEÃO!!! O Foca Linux vence novamente o premio favoritos de 2007 do tradicional site de noticias br-linux (http://br-linux.org) com quase o triplo do percentual de votos do ano passado (26% e 10% em 2006). Veja o resultado final em **http://br-linux.org/linux/favoritos-2007-34-resultados-nas-categorias-da-comunidade**.

Spirit Linux (**http://www.spiritlinux.com.br**), empresa que apóia o guia Foca Linux é 5a colocada entre as empresas que apóiam a comunidade no premio favoritos de 2007 do site de noticias br-linux (**http://br-linux.org**).

18/11/2007 - Gleydson Mazili é primeiro colocado em certificação Linux internacional. Leia mais **clcando aqui**.

OBS.: Para receber um e-mail avisando sobre novas versões deste guia e lançamento de novos níveis de aprendizado, preencha o formulário localizado ao final desta página. Seu e-mail será usando somente para notificação de novas versões e de modo algum será passado a terceiros para prática de SPAM.

O *Foca GNU/Linux* é um guia que traz desde explicações básicas sobre computadores e o sistema *GNU/Linux* até a administração e segurança do sistema. Os assuntos do guia são explicados em linguagem clara e organizados de forma linear e didática, evitando termos técnicos nos níveis iniciais, até que o usuário se habitue com sua utilização de forma gradual. Isto faz o guia indispensável para o usuário *GNU/Linux* iniciante ou os mais curiosos. Todas as seções do guia *Foca GNU/Linux* tem exemplos para melhor compreensão do assunto explicado e links dinâmicos que te levam facilmente a assuntos relacionados (na versão HTML).

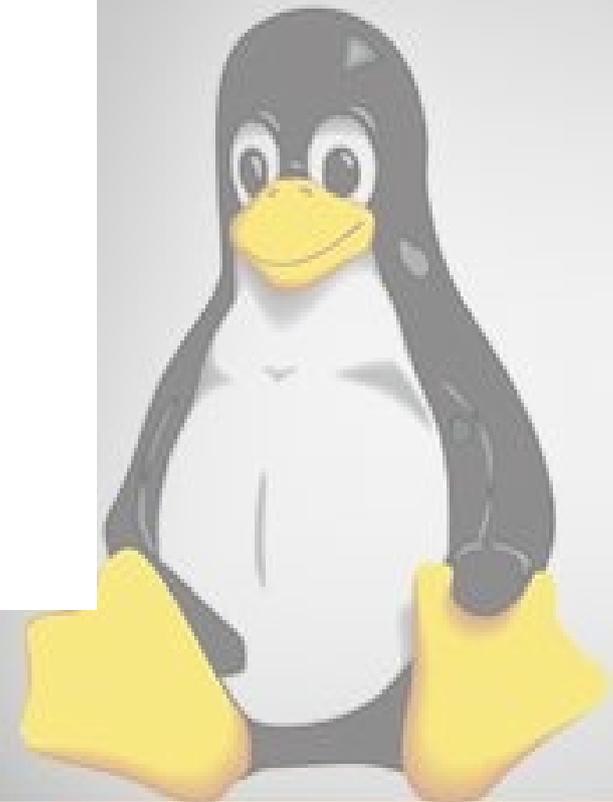
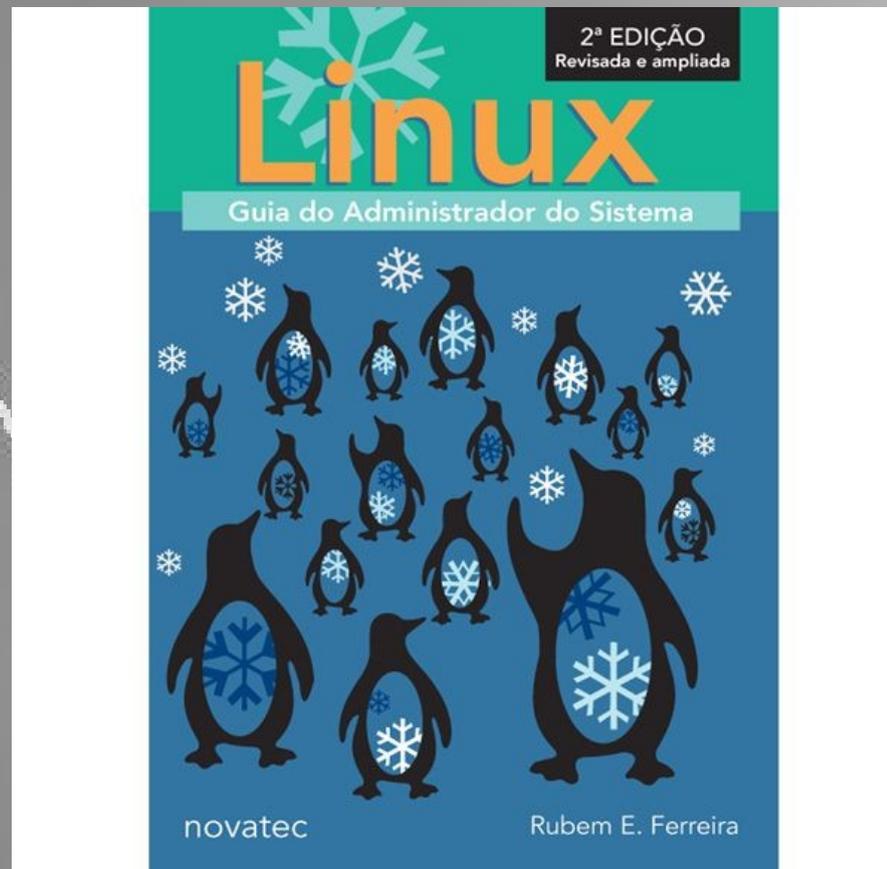
Para facilitar a leitura do guia, eu o dividi em três níveis de aprendizado: Iniciante, Intermediário e Avançado.

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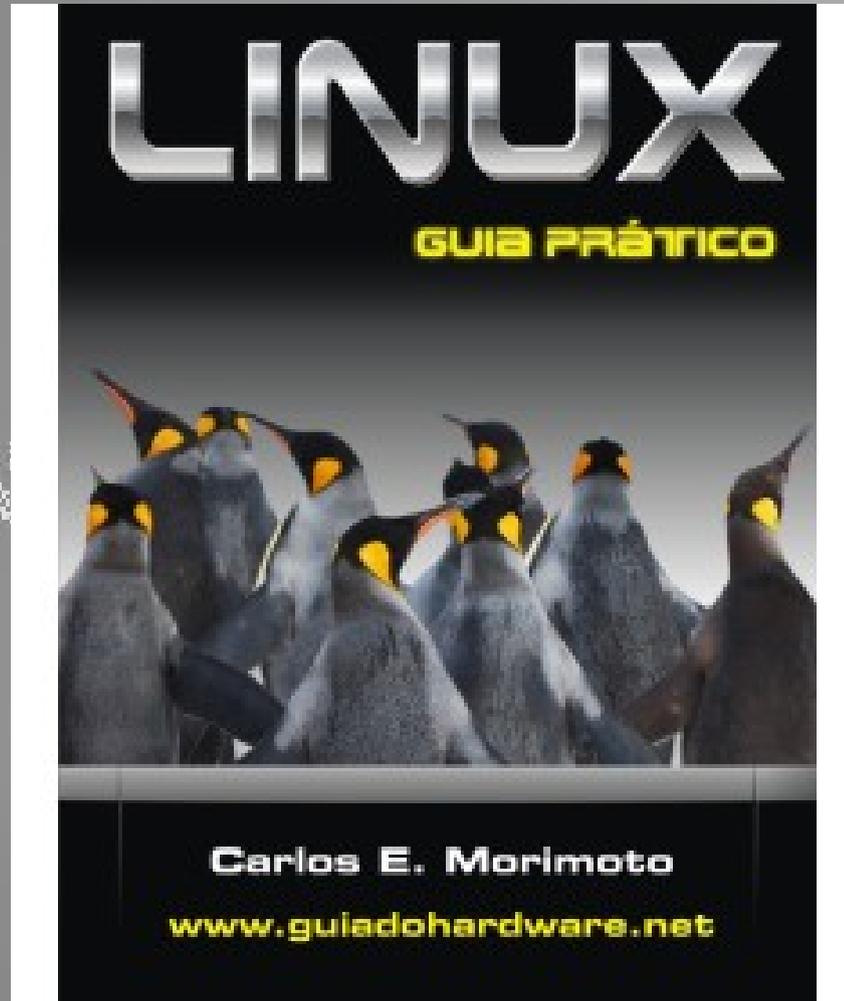
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Destaque

Dynamips + Dynagen - Emulando Vlans com router on stick no Linux
Por [Rodrigo Capelini](#)
Neste pequeno artigo, pretendo mostrar na prática como criar um ambiente no Dynamips/Dynagem onde trabalha-se com switches e vlans, fazendo com que o roteamento entre as vlans seja feito pelo hospedeiro Linux.

JOOMLA no openSUSE em 10 passos
Por [Leandro Gregory](#)
Esse artigo tem a função de auxiliar quem encontra dificuldades em instalar o Joomla no openSUSE. Ele não irá aprofundar na instalação do Joomla em si, pois citarei um artigo que o faça, mas trabalhará os pré-requisitos para a mesma. O Joomla está na sua versão 1.6 e o sistema operacional openSUSE em sua versão 11.3.
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Backup em fita DAT com multivolume (LTO3)
Por [Joca \(Altemir Braz Dantas Junior\)](#)
Backup em fita Dat com multivolume (LTO3) usando mt, mtx e tar num DELL PowerVault 124T.
[664 hits | 3 comentários] Conceito: 10.0

Wmap web scanner
Por [Luiz Vieira](#)
WMAP é um scanner de vulnerabilidades web que foi criado originalmente a partir de uma ferramenta chamada SQLMap. Esta

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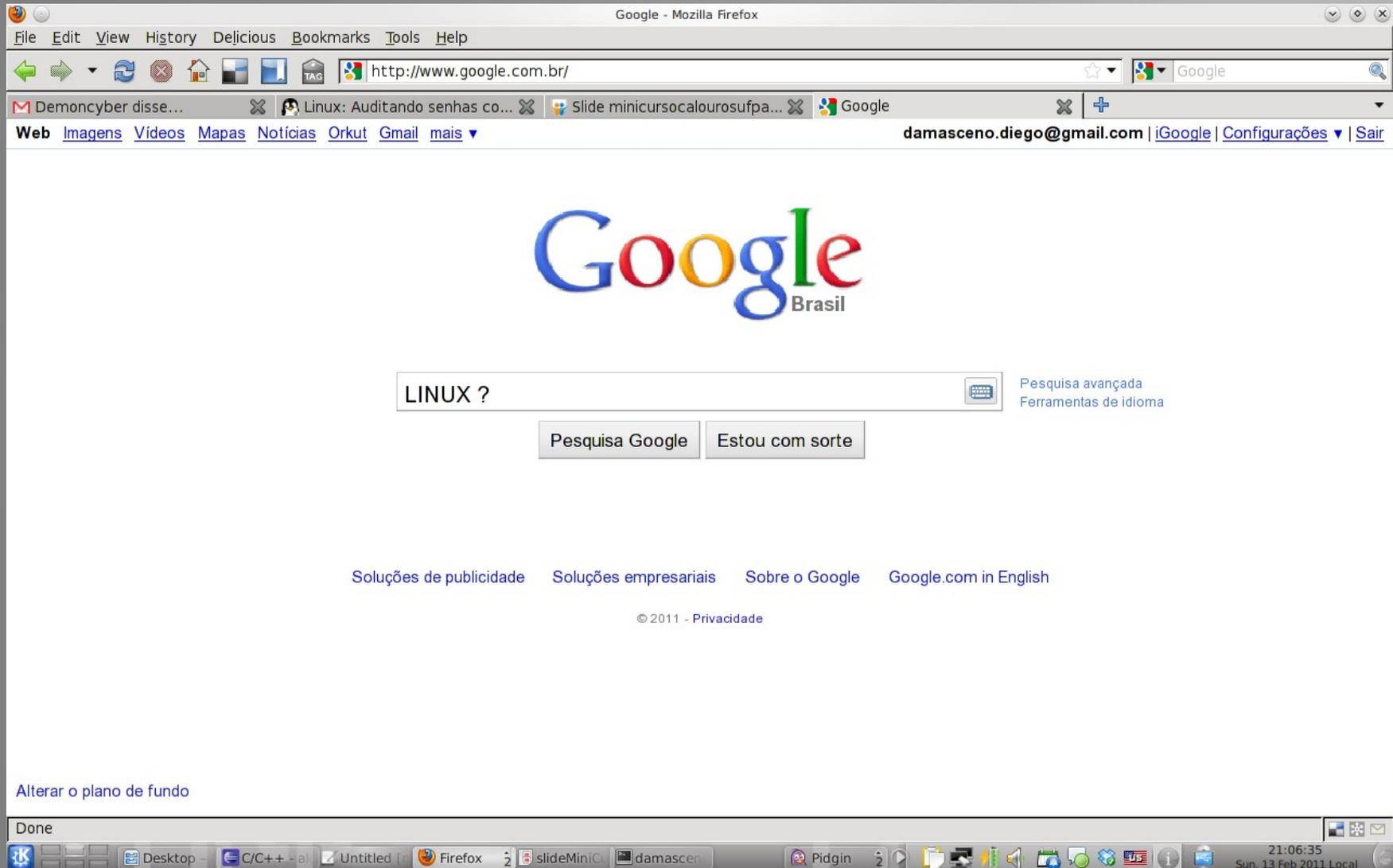
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