

CONFIGURATION

<code>/etc/</code>	All system configuration files are under directory <code>/etc/</code> .
<code>nano files</code>	Default text editor. If not present, try emacs , vi , joe .
webmin at <code>https://hostname:10000</code>	Browser interface to system configuration, access is defined in <code>/etc/webmin/miniserv.conf</code> .
CUPS at <code>http://hostname:631</code>	Browser interface to printing system.
<code>dpkg-reconfigure package-name</code>	Reconfigure a package, e.g. console-common (keyboard), locales (localisation).
<code>update-alternatives options</code>	Manage command alternatives.
<code>update-grub</code>	After installing a new kernel.
<code>make-kpkg --initrd --revision=2:my.1.0 --rootcmd fakeroot --uc --us kernel_image</code>	Build a kernel packages from sources, if a customised kernel is really needed, needs kernel-package .
<code>m-a a-i module kernel_image</code>	Create and install third-party modules (nvidia, ...), needs module-assistant .

DAEMONS AND SYSTEM

<code>/etc/init.d/file restart</code>	Restart a service, system daemon.
<code>/etc/init.d/file stop</code>	Stop a service, system daemon.
<code>/etc/init.d/file start</code>	Start a service, system daemon.
<code>halt, reboot, poweroff</code>	Halts, reboots, shuts down system.
<code>/var/log/</code>	All log files are under this directory.
<code>/etc/default/</code>	Default values for many daemons and services.

IMPORTANT SHELL COMMANDS

<code>cat files</code>	Print files to screen.
<code>cd directory</code>	Change to directory.
<code>cp files dest</code>	Copy files and directories.
<code>echo string</code>	Echo string to screen.
<code>gzip, bzip2 [-d]files</code>	Compress, uncompress files.
<code>less files</code>	Show contents of files.
<code>ls [files]</code>	List files.
<code>mkdir directory-names</code>	Create directories.
<code>mv file1 file2</code>	Move, rename files.
<code>rm files</code>	Remove files.
<code>rmdir dirs</code>	Remove empty directories.
<code>tar [c][x][t][z][j] -f file.tar [files]</code>	Create, eXtract, list Table of archive file, <i>z, j</i> for <i>.gz, .bz2</i> .
<code>find directories expressions</code>	Find files like <code>-name name</code> or <code>-size +1000</code> , etc.
<code>grep search-string files</code>	Find search-string in files.
<code>kill [-9]number</code>	Send signal to process (e.g. terminate it).
<code>ln -s file link</code>	Create a symbolic link to a file.
<code>ps [options]</code>	Show current processes.
<code>su - [username]</code>	Become another user, e.g. root .
<code>sudo command</code>	Execute a command as root as normal user, see <code>/etc/sudoers</code>
<code>command >file</code>	Overwrite file with output of command.
<code>command >>file</code>	Append output of command to file.
<code>cmd1 cmd2</code>	Use output of command 1 as input of command 2.
<code>command <file</code>	Use file as input for command.

APT

<code>apt-get update</code>	Update packages listings from package repositories as listed in <code>/etc/apt/sources.list</code> . Run, if the contents of one of repositories, the file changed, or if unsure.
<code>apt-cache search search-string</code>	Search packages and descriptions for <i>search-string</i> .
<code>apt-cache policy package-names</code>	Show versions and priorities of available packages.
<code>apt-cache show package-names</code>	Show package information incl. description.
<code>apt-cache showpkg package-names</code>	Show package dependencies (needed packages).
<code>apt-get install package-names</code>	Install packages from repositories with all dependencies.
<code>apt-get upgrade</code>	Install newest versions of all packages currently installed.
<code>apt-get dist-upgrade</code>	Like apt-get upgrade , but with advanced conflict resolution.
<code>apt-get remove package-names</code>	Remove packages with all needed packages.
<code>apt-cache depends package-names</code>	List all packages needed by the given.
<code>apt-cache rdepends package-names</code>	List all packages that need the given.
<code>apt-file update</code>	Update content listings from package repositories, see apt-get update
<code>apt-file search file-name</code>	Search packages for file.
<code>apt-file list package-name</code>	List contents of a package.
<code>auto-apt</code>	Installs packages automatically if needed, can replace apt-file , needs auto-apt .
<code>aptitude</code>	Console interface to APT, needs aptitude .
<code>synaptic</code>	GUI interface to APT, needs synaptic .



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<http://www.debian.org/>

GETTING HELP

man <i>page</i> or man bash	Read online help for every command and many configuration files.
<i>command</i> [--help, -h]	Brief help for most commands.
/usr/share/doc/ <i>[package-name/]</i>	Find all documentation here, optional file README.Debian contains specifics.
Web documentation	Reference, manuals, FAQs, HOWTOs, etc. at http://www.debian.org/doc/
Mailing lists at http://lists.debian.org/	The community is always helpful, search for users .

INSTALLATION

Installer	All information about it at http://www.debian.org/devel/debian-installer/
CD images	Download from http://people.debian.org/cdimage/testing/
boot: expert	E.g. to set up the network w/o DHCP or using LILO instead of GRUB.
boot: linux26 or boot: expert26	Use Linux kernel 2.6 for installation.

BUGS

Bug Tracking at http://bugs.debian.org/	All about existing and fixed bugs.
Package specific	See http://bugs.debian.org/package-name/ , use <code>wpp</code> to ask for new packages.
reportbug	Report a bug by e-mail.
Reporting	Instructions at http://www.debian.org/Bugs/Reporting

DPKG

dpkg -l <i>[names]</i>	List packages.
dpkg -I <i>pkg.deb</i>	Show package information.
dpkg -c <i>pkg.deb</i>	List contents of package file.
dpkg -S <i>filename</i>	Show which package a file belongs to.
dpkg -i <i>pkg.deb</i>	Install package files.
deborphan	Show packages, on that no other packages depend (<i>orphans</i>), needs deborphan .
debsums	Audit check sums of installed packages, needs debsums .
dpkg-divert <i>[options]file</i>	Override a package's version of a file.
dpkg --compare-versions <i>v1</i> gt <i>v2</i>	Compare version numbers, check with echo \$? .
dpkg-query -W --showformat= <i>format</i>	Query installed packages, format e.g. <code>'\${Package} \${Version} \${Installed-Size}\n'</code> .
dpkg --get-selections > <i>file</i>	Write package selections to file.
dpkg --set-selections < <i>file</i>	Set package selections from file.

THE NETWORK

/sbin/ifconfig	Configure network interfaces.
/etc/network/	Network configuration files, most relevant are interfaces and options .
ifup, ifdown <i>[device]</i>	Start, stop network interfaces according to files above.
ssh -X <i>user@host</i>	Login at other machine.
scp <i>files user@host:path</i>	Copy files to other machine (and vice versa).

WEB SERVER (APACHE2)

/etc/apache2/	Configuration files.
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/default	Defines default virtual host.
/etc/apache2/mods-available/	Contains available modules files. To enable a module, create a symbolic link into <code>/etc/apache2/mods-enabled/</code> .

DATABASE (POSTGRESQL)

createdb	Create a new database.
dropdb	Remove a database.
createuser	Create a new database user.
dropuser	Remove a database user.
/etc/postgresql/ <i>pg_hba.conf</i>	Client access configuration.
ALTER USER name WITH PASSWORD 'password';	Change the password in the SQL console psql .
FILE AND PRINT SERVER (SAMBA)	
/etc/samba/smb.conf	Main configuration file.
smbclient	Browse SMB network resources, e.g. download, upload files.

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