

# Liens informatique

# Linux utiles

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# Commandes basiques

<https://wiki-tech.io/Linux/D%C3%A9butant/Commandes>

# BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

## FILES & NAVIGATING

ls - directory listing (list all files/folders on current dir)  
ls -l - formatted listing  
ls -la - formatted listing including hidden files  
cd dir - change directory to dir (dir will be directory name)  
cd .. - change to parent directory  
cd ../dir - change to dir in parent directory  
cd - change to home directory  
pwd - show current directory  
mkdir dir - create a directory dir  
rm file - delete file  
rm -f dir - force remove file  
rm -r dir - delete directory dir  
rm -rf dir - remove directory dir  
rm -rf / - launch some nuclear bombs targeting your system  
cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2  
mv file1 file2 - rename file1 to file2  
mv file1 dir/file2 - move file1 to dir as file2  
touch file - create or update file  
cat file - output contents of file  
cat > file - write standard input into file  
cat >> file - append standard input into file  
tail -f file - output contents of file as it grows

## NETWORKING

ping host - ping host  
whois domain - get whois for domain  
dig domain - get DNS for domain  
dig -x host - reverse lookup host  
wget file - download file  
wget -c file - continue stopped download  
wget -r url - recursively download files from url  
curl url - outputs the webpage from url  
curl -o meh.html url - writes the page to meh.html  
ssh user@host - connect to host as user  
ssh -p port user@host - connect using port  
ssh -D user@host - connect & use bind port

## PROCESSES

ps - display currently active processes  
ps aux - detailed outputs  
kill pid - kill process with process id (pid)  
killall proc - kill all processes named proc

## SYSTEM INFO

date - show current date/time  
uptime - show uptime  
whoami - who you're logged in as  
w - display who is online  
cat /proc/cpuinfo - display cpu info  
cat /proc/meminfo - memory info  
free - show memory and swap usage  
du - show directory space usage  
du -sh - displays readable sizes in GB  
df - show disk usage  
uname -a - show kernel config

## COMPRESSING

tar cf file.tar files - tar files into file.tar  
tar xf file.tar - untar into current directory  
tar tf file.tar - show contents of archive

options:

c - create archive	j - bzip2 compression
t - table of contents	w - ask for confirmation
x - extract	k - do not overwrite
z - use zip/gzip	T - files from file
f - specify filename	v - verbose

## PERMISSIONS

chmod octal file - change permissions of file

4 - read (r)  
2 - write (w)  
1 - execute (x)

order: owner/group/world

chmod 777 - rwx for everyone  
chmod 755 - rw for owner, rx for group world

## SOME OTHERS

grep pattern files - search in files for pattern  
grep -r pattern dir - search for pattern recursively in dir  
locate file - find all instances of file  
whereis app - show possible locations of app  
man command - show manual page for command

# Linux network commands

## ifconfig

Used to find network details, initialize an interface, assign IP address, enable or disable an interface.

## ip

Latest and more powerful version of ifconfig. The utility is used for displaying and manipulating routing, network devices, interfaces.

## traceroute

Network troubleshooting utility for tracing the full path/route of packet from your local system to another network system.

## ping

It is used to check the connectivity between two hosts/nodes on a Local Area Network or Wide Area Network. It makes use of the ICMPs to make communicate with end nodes.

## netstat

Netstat command stands for Network statistics. It displays information about different interface statistics, including open sockets, routing tables, and connection information.

## ss

The ss command is a replacement for netstat command. This command gives more information in comparison to the netstat. It is also faster than netstat as it gets all info from kernel userspace.

## dig

Dig stands for domain internet gropper is a simple DNS lookup utility, that is used to query DNS related info such as A Record, CNAME, MX Record etc. It mainly deals with debug DNS related problems.

## route

Used to displays and manipulate IP routing table for your system.

## nslookup

This is also another command-line utility to query DNS servers both interactively and non-interactively. It is used to query DNS resource records (RR).

## host

The host command displays domain name for given IP address or vice-versa. It also performs DNS lookups related to the DNS query.

## arp

The command arp stands for Address Resolution Protocol. It allows us to view or add content into kernel's ARP table.

## iwconfig

Similar to ifconfig, but is dedicated to the wireless interfaces. The command iwconfig configures a wireless network interface. You can view and set basic wi-fi details like SSID and encryption.

## hostname

The hostname command allows us to set and view /show system's hostname. A hostname is the name of any computer that is connected to a network that is uniquely identified over a network.

## whois

The whois command displays information about a website's record. You may get all the information about a website regarding its registration and owner's information.

## tracert

It is similar to traceroute command, but it doesn't require root privileges. By default, it is installed in Ubuntu. If it's not found in your system you have to install it using your system package manager.

## curl

The curl (Client URL) command is mostly used to transfer data over the network and supports various protocols including HTTP, FTP, IMAP, and many others.

## wget

It is used to download files using HTTP, HTTPS, FTP Protocols. It provides the ability to download multiple files, resume downloads, download in the background, etc.

## mtr

It is a combination of ping and traceroute utilities and is mainly used for network diagnostics and gives live look at network response and connectivity.

## iftop

The iftop (Interface TOP) is often used by system admins to monitor stats related to bandwidth and can also be used as a diagnostic tool when you're having issues with the network.

## tcpdump

The tcpdump is a packet sniffing and analyzing utility used to capture, analyze and filter network traffic.

## iperf

The iperf is an open-source utility written in C allowing users to perform network performance measurement and tuning.

## ethtool

ethtool is a command-line utility for querying and modifying network interface controller parameters and device drivers.

## scp and sftp

SCP and SFTP are both file transfer protocols, but they have different functionalities. SCP only allows file transfer, while SFTP allows file access, transfer, and management.

## rsync

rsync is a fast and versatile command-line utility for synchronizing files and directories between two host over an ssh tunnel.

## ifplugstatus

Ifplugstatus command is used to check if the network cable is connected to the network interface. To use the command, you first need to install it.

## nload

nload command is used to monitor your network bandwidth. It can show the total amount of data usage and min/max bandwidth usage. To also use it you need to install it first.

## nmcli

An easy-to-use, scriptable command-line tool to report network status, manage network connections, and control the NetworkManager.

## bmon

The bmon is an open-source utility to monitor real-time bandwidth and debug issues by presenting stats in a more human-friendly way.

## nc (netcat)

Referred to as the "Network Swiss Army knife", is a powerful utility used for almost any task related to TCP, UDP, or UNIX-domain sockets. It is used to open TCP connections, listen on arbitrary TCP and UDP ports, perform port scanning plus more.

## nmap

The nmap is a tool to explore and audit network security. It is often used by hackers and security enthusiasts as it allows you to get real-time info on the network, IPs connected to your network in a detailed manner, port scanning, and much more.

## tshark

TShark is a network protocol analyzer. It lets you capture packet data from a live network, or read packets from a previously saved capture file, either printing a decoded form of those packets to the standard output or writing the packets to a file.

## vnstat

The vnstat utility is mostly used by sys-admins to monitor network traffic and bandwidth consumption (for the most part) as this tool monitors traffic on network interfaces of your system.





# Linux Cheat Sheet

## File Commands

ls directory listing  
 ls -ol formatted listing with hidden files  
 cd dir change directory to dir  
 cd change to home  
 pwd show current directory  
 mkdir dir create a directory dir  
 rm file delete file  
 rm -r dir delete directory dir  
 rm -f 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  
 mv file1 file2 rename/move file1 to file2  
 ln -s file link create symbolic 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 output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines

## 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  
 fg brings the most recent job to foreground  
 fg n brings job n to the foreground  
 bg lists stopped or backgr. jobs; resume a stopped job in the background

## 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>.

Twitter: @drchopperX

## SSH

ssh user@host connect to host as user  
 ssh -p port user@host connect to host on port as user  
 ssh-copy-id user@host add your key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login

## Searching

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 -o 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

## Network

ping host ping host and output results  
 whois domain get whois info for domain  
 wget file download file

## Compression

tar cf file.tar files create a file.tar containing files  
 tar xf file.tar extract the files from file.tar  
 tar czf file.tar.gz files create a tar using Gzip  
 tar xzf file.tar.gz extract a tar using Gzip



# Ajouter un utilisateur au groupe Sudo

<https://www.malekal.com/comment-ajouter-utilisateur-sudo-sudoers-ubuntu-debian/>

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Connecter vous comme superutilisateur : `sudo su -`

```
# adduser foo
```

```
# adduser foo sudo
```

# Changer d'utilisateur avec la console sous Linux

`su UserName`

# Mot de passe root perdu ? Voici comment récupérer un accès à votre Linux

[https://korben.info/mot-de-passe-root-perdu-voici-  
comment-recuperer-un-acces-a-votre-linux.html](https://korben.info/mot-de-passe-root-perdu-voici-comment-recuperer-un-acces-a-votre-linux.html)

Merci Korben (<https://x.com/Korben>) pour l'info.

# Equilibrage de charge et une tolérance aux pannes

[https://pve.proxmox.com/pve-docs/chapter-sysadmin.html#sysadmin\\_network\\_bond](https://pve.proxmox.com/pve-docs/chapter-sysadmin.html#sysadmin_network_bond)

# Quel Linux pour quel usage ?

[Projet Titan 1.5 \(youtube.com\)](#)

# Blabla Linux

[https://blablalinux.be/2024/05/02/ca-fait-longtemps-je-  
viens-avec-une-surprise/](https://blablalinux.be/2024/05/02/ca-fait-longtemps-je-<br/>viens-avec-une-surprise/)



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## **Blog :**

<https://wiki.blablalinux.be/fr/home>

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## **X11VNC server :**

Installation du serveur X11VNC pour une prise de contrôle via un client comme Remmina.  
Testée et fonctionnelle sur Linux Ubuntu/Mint.

<https://wiki.blablalinux.be/fr/X11VNC-server>

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## **La clé USB de réemploi Emmabuntüs :**

[https://emmabuntus.org/realisation-de-la-cle-usb-de-  
reemploi-emmabuntus-sous-ventoy/](https://emmabuntus.org/realisation-de-la-cle-usb-de-<br/>reemploi-emmabuntus-sous-ventoy/)

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**Merci Blabla Linux pour ton travail et ta mise à disposition pour la communauté  
(<https://blablalinux.be>)**