CLI Basic Commands

File Management

To edit a text file (using vi)

For info on how to use vi see Basic commands for Linux vi Editor

```
vi /location_of_file/file_name
```

To go to a directory

```
cd /directoryName
```

Make a directory

```
mkdir /directoryName
```

List contents of Directory

```
dir
```

Count the number of files in the current Directory and its sub-directories

```
find . -type f | wc -l
```

Check size of Directory and sub-directories

```
du -ah /path/to/dir
```

Find a file

```
find / -name fileName
```

Delete a file

```
rm fileName
```

Delete a directory and its content

```
rm -r directoryName
```

*Note: Use this command with great care

Move or Rename a file

```
mv /sourceDirectory/sourceFile /destination
```

Copy a file

```
cp /sourceDirectory/sourceFile /destination
```

Copy groups of file s

```
cp /sourceDirectory/*.* /destination
```

Copy a directory and any sub directories

```
cp -r -p /sourceDirectory /destinationpath
```

Create a uncompressed tar (.tar) archive

To create a uncompressed (.tar) archive of all files directories and subdirectories in the current directory:

```
tar -cvf archivefilename.tar *
```

Create a compressed tar (.tgz) archive

To create a compressed (.tgz) archive of all files directories and subdirectories in the current directory:

```
tar -cvzf archivefilename.tgz *
```

Unpack .tar archives

For uncompressed .tar archives:

```
tar xvf file.tar
```

Unpack .tar.gz archives

For gzip compressed .tar.gz archives:

```
tar xvzf file.tar.gz
```

System Management

Reboot the Synology box=

```
reboot
```

Shutdown the Synology box

```
poweroff
```

Stop a process

```
kill processID
```

Stop a program

```
killall programName
```

Display most current processes running

```
top
```

Report disk space usage

```
df
```

Show all current processes

```
ps
```

Show currently open ports and their status

```
netstat -an
```

Change Logged in user

If you are logged in as root you can open a new shell as if you just logged in as another user, substitute xxx with the user name. To return to root session use "exit"

```
su — xxx
```

Install a ipkg program package

Note: This assumes you have already installed ipkg itself.

```
ipkg install fileName
```

Uninstall a ipkg program package

```
ipkg remove filename
```

Restart Services

apache

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S97apache-user.sh restart
```

appletalk

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S81atalk.sh restart
```

cron

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S04crond.sh stop
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S04crond.sh start
```

ftp

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S99ftpd.sh restart
```

index

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S66synoindexd.sh restart
```

itunes

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S99itunes.sh restart
```

mysql

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S21mysql.sh restart
```

nfs

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S83nfsd.sh restart
```

postgresql

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S20pgsql.sh restart
```

samba

```
/usr/syno/etc/rc.d/S80samba.sh restart
```

SSH

```
/usr/syno/etc.defaults/rc.d/S95sshd.sh restart
```

System Information

Check system memory info

```
cat /proc/meminfo
```

Check CPU Info

```
cat /proc/cpuinfo
```

Check Interrupts in use

```
cat /proc/interrupts
```

Check File Systems in use

```
cat /proc/filesystems
```

Comprehensive information on the file system format

```
tune2fs -l /dev/hda3
```

Check Linux Version

```
cat /proc/version
```

Check RAID Devices

```
cat /proc/mdstat
```

Check Enviroment Variables

```
env
```

Check what physical and logical disks/partitions you have

For multibay NASs and more info

```
cat /proc/diskstats
```

or for all NAS types

```
cat /proc/partitions
```

or for similar but different info

```
fdisk -l
```

Miscellaneous

Clear terminal screen

```
clear
```

DSM Version 4.0 uses 1.16.1 with linux kernel 2.6.32.12

- kernel version: `uname -r`
- busy box version: `cat /etc/* -release`
- `vi /etc/passwd`, then replace: `/sbin/nologin -> /bin/ash`

Credits

This howto was taken from [Basic commands to get around the Synology Box using the CLI](#)

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