

# 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 Environment 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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