

# CS1K Rel 6 - Linux Command Line Notes

## Directories

### Home directory

When you login as nortel your home directory is **/home/nortel**  
When you login as root your home directory is **/root**: beware this is different to /  
You can use the **\$HOME** variable to reference your home directory : **cd \$HOME**

### Locating Files

Patch files need to be located in **/var/opt/nortel/patch**  
Application Log files are located in **/var/log/nortel**  
CPPM-Cores file system (/p /u /e) is located at **/var/opt/nortel/cs/fs**  
CS RPT log files are located in **/var/opt/nortel/cs/fs/e/rpt/** (use **rdopen/rdtail** in pdt to view)  
DCH trace logs are located in **/var/opt/nortel/cs/fs/u/trace/dch.log**  
Deployment backup files **/var/opt/nortel/deployment/deployed/"sys name"/backup**

To change directories you use the **cd** command but to make life easier and save typing, you can use the **<TAB>** key to automatically add the directory. Try this :-  
Type "**cd /v**" then hit the **<TAB>** key. Because there is only one directory beginning with a "v" the system will automatically change the line to "**cd /var/**" if you want to go further you can add the first letter of the next directory e.g. "**cd /var/o**" and again hit the **<TAB>** key. The line will now be updated to "**cd /var/opt/**" you can keep going till you have the full directory path. If there are two options, the system will BEEP and you will need to add another character and **<TAB>** again. This technique can also be used with commands such as **copy (cp)**.

## Call Server

<b>clihelp</b>	Uses <b>more</b> to list all cli commands for Nortel Applications
<b>cslogin</b>	Switch from linux to Call Server overlays using a PTY (~. to return)
<b>csconsole</b> (CoRes)	Switch from linux to Call Server console (Control AD to return)
<b>cspdt</b> (CoRes)	Switch from linux to Call Server PDT shell (exit to return)
<b>appstart status/restart</b>	Check status of/restart application processes eg pbxlink
<b>ntpconfig</b>	Setup/Print Network Time Protocol Server details
<b>swVersionShow</b>	Displays linux base and application software version.

## Sig Server

<b>SIPOutput</b>	Sets output for SIP call Trace 1=TTY
<b>SIPCallTrace tSSG on</b>	Turns on Sip call tracing ( tSSG refers to VTRK rather than SIPL)

## Linux Stuff

<b>sysbackup -b</b>	Creates a one time backup of the UCM & application settings for recovering a system.
<b>logout/exit/&lt;ctrl&gt;d</b>	To exit the session
<b>&lt;ctrl&gt;c</b>	To break out if locked
<b>su "uname"</b>	Switch User if no name specified logs in to root. Add -l to use login dir
<b>pwd</b>	Prints working directory (the directory you are currently accessing)
<b>cd /dir/dir</b>	Change directory to the fully qualified path
<b>cd dir/dir</b>	Change directory to the path relative to the current working directory
<b>cd ..</b>	Change directory to the parent directory
<b>ls</b>	List the contents of the current working directory in short format
<b>ll</b>	List the contents of the current working directory in long format
<b>man &lt;cmd&gt;</b>	Obtain help on the specified command from the online manual
<b>cat &lt;filename&gt;</b>	Print entire contents of a file from start to finish
<b>find / -name *.log</b>	Print the pathname to any file ending in .log (works best when logged in as root and cd / before trying command)
<b>Up arrow</b>	Recalls previous commands
<b>Tab key</b>	Will auto complete filenames eg cd /tm <tabkey> will change directory to /tmp as there is no other directories or files under root beginning with tm.
<b>mkdir &lt;dir name&gt;</b>	Create a directory
<b>rmdir &lt;dir name&gt;</b>	Delete a directory
<b>more &lt;filename&gt;</b>	Print the contents of a file (advance a line at a time with CR key or a page at a time with SPACE key)
<b>df</b>	Disk space on devices.
<b>cp</b>	Copy a file or files
<b>halt</b>	Stops Linux in a controlled manner better than just turning off power

<b>tail &lt;logfile&gt;</b>	Display 10 (default) most recent entries in a log file
<b>tail -100 &lt;logfile&gt;</b>	Display 100 most recent entries in a log file
<b>tail -f &lt;logfile&gt;</b>	Live monitor events as they are written to the log file
<b>tail -f &lt;logfile&gt;   grep &lt;string&gt;</b>	Live monitor events as they are written to the log file and only display lines that contain <string>
<b>tail -f &lt;logfile&gt;   grep -v &lt;string&gt;</b>	Live monitor events as they are written to the log file and do not display lines that contain <string> ie filter out lines that you do not want to see.

<b>mount /dev/sda1 /&lt;temp dir name&gt; -t vfat</b>	Mounts a usb stick onto a temporary directory for general purpose use
<b>umount /dev/sda1</b>	Unmount the usb stick before removing

**Stop LINUX passwords ageing after 90 days. For UCM passwords use Policies in UCM**

Login as root

>passwd "Username" -x -1

e.g. >passwd root -x -1

passwd nortel -x -1