

Sticky Linux notes

This page keeps all Linux related quick commands and shortcuts, as well as useful other information.

Get OS information

Get OS information from `/etc/os-release`.

Example: Debian:

```
PRETTY_NAME="Debian GNU/Linux 11 (bullseye)"
NAME="Debian GNU/Linux"
VERSION_ID="11"
VERSION="11 (bullseye)"
VERSION_CODENAME=bullseye
ID=debian
HOME_URL="https://www.debian.org/"
SUPPORT_URL="https://www.debian.org/support"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.debian.org/"
```

Import this to a bash script via:

The var ID is then debian:

```
if [ -f /etc/os-release ]; then
  . /etc/os-release
  ID=$ID
fi
```

Or use neofetch:

```
neofetch
```

installed via: `apt install neofetch`

Sourced from: [stackoverflow.org](https://stackoverflow.com)

View CPU information

To view information about the CPU use

```
cat /proc/cpuinfo
```

Create .img on Linux CLI

It's quite simple to create an image of a disk, for example an SD card, therefore use the following command:

```
dd if=/path/to/device of=image.img
```

The /path/to/device can be found out with:

```
lsblk
```

For example it can be /dev/sda. Remind that using this method will include also empty parts. An image of a 32 GB SD card will later have a size of 32 GB although for example 16 GB are unused.

Allow users to write to specific directory

To allow any user to read/write a directory adjust permissions with:

```
chmod -R 0777 /path/to/dir
```

-R sets the permissions recursively.

Sourced from superuser.com - [Chmod to allow read and write permissions/](#)

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