

FreeBSD command reference

Command structure

Each line you type at the Unix shell consists of a **command** optionally followed by some **arguments**, e.g.

```
ls -l /etc/passwd
| |
cmd arg1 arg2
```

Almost all commands are just programs in the filesystem, e.g. "ls" is actually `/bin/ls`. A few are built-in to the shell. All commands and filenames are *case-sensitive*.

Unless told otherwise, the command will run in the "foreground" - that is, you won't be returned to the shell prompt until it has finished. You can press `Ctrl + C` to terminate it.

Colour code

<code>command [args.....]</code>	Command which <i>shows</i> information
<code>command [args.....]</code>	Command which <i>modifies</i> your current session or system settings, but changes will be lost when you exit your shell or reboot
<code>command [args.....]</code>	Command which <i>permanently affects</i> the state of your system

Getting out of trouble

<code>AC (Ctrl-C)</code>	Terminate the current command
<code>AU (Ctrl-U)</code>	Clear to start of line
<code>reset</code> <code>stty sane</code>	Reset terminal settings. If in xterm, try <code>Ctrl+Middle mouse button</code> and select "Do Full Reset"
<code>exit</code> <code>logout</code>	Exit from the shell
<code>ESC :q! ENTER</code>	Quit from <code>vi</code> without saving

Finding documentation

<code>man cmd</code> <code>man 5 cmd</code> <code>man -a cmd</code>	Show manual page for command "cmd". If a page with the same name exists in multiple sections, you can give the section number, or <code>-a</code> to show pages from all sections.
<code>man -k str</code>	Search for string "str" in the manual index
<code>man hier</code>	Description of directory structure
<code>cd /usr/share/doc; ls</code> <code>cd /usr/share/examples; ls</code>	Browse system documentation and examples. Note especially /usr/share/doc/en/books/handbook/index.html
<code>cd /usr/local/share/doc; ls</code> <code>cd /usr/local/share/examples</code>	Browse package documentation and examples
On the web: www.freebsd.org	Includes handbook, searchable mailing list archives

System status

<code>Alt-F1 ... Alt-F8</code>	Switch between virtual consoles
<code>date</code>	Show current date and time
<code>ntpddate -b serv1 serv2 ...</code>	Synchronise clock to given NTP server(s)
<code>uptime</code>	Display time since last reboot and load stats
<code>w</code>	Show who is currently logged in
<code>last -10</code>	Show last 10 logins

Directories

pwd	Show current directory ("print working directory")
cd <u>subdir</u>	Move into a subdirectory of the current directory
cd ..	Move up one level, to the parent directory
cd / cd <u>/absolute/path</u> cd <u>~username</u> cd	Change current directory: to the filesystem root, to an absolute location, to a particular user's home directory, or to your own home directory
ls ls <u>path</u>	List contents of current directory or given directory
ls -l	List directory in long form (<i>lowercase 'L', not number one</i>)
ls -a	List all files, including hidden files
ls -d	List directory itself, rather than its contents
ls -ld <u>path</u>	Example of combining flags
mkdir <u>path</u>	Create a directory
rmdir <u>path</u>	Delete an empty directory
rm -rf <u>subdir</u>	Recursively delete a directory and all its contents - <i>DANGEROUS!</i>

Files

file <u>filename</u>	Read first few bytes of file and guess its type
less <u>filename</u>	Read contents of file in pager. space = next page, b = previous page, q = quit /= search forward, ? = search backwards, n = repeat search
less -Mi <u>filename</u>	-M = show filename, -i = case-insensitive searching
grep [-i] <u>pattern filename</u>	Show all lines which contain the given pattern; -i = case-insensitive
wc -l <u>filename</u>	Count lines in file (<i>lowercase 'L', not one</i>)
head - <u>num filename</u> tail - <u>num filename</u>	Show first/last <i>num</i> lines of file; defaults to 10 lines
tail -f <u>filename</u>	Show last 10 lines of file then wait and show new lines as they are added (^C to exit). Especially useful for log files.
strings <u>filename</u> less	Extract printable text strings from a binary file
touch <u>filename</u>	Create file if it does not exist, or update its timestamp
rm <u>filename</u>	Delete (remove) file
cp <u>filename newname</u>	Copy one file
cp <u>file1 file2 ... subdir/</u>	Copy a file or files into another directory. (The trailing slash on the subdir is not essential, but prevents errors when you are copying one file and 'subdir' does not exist)
mv <u>oldname newname</u>	Rename one file or directory
mv <u>file1 file2 ... subdir/</u>	Move a file or files into another directory
ln <u>filename newname</u>	Make a <i>hard link</i> from file to newname (both names point to the same filesystem inode). Both names must be on same filesystem.
ln -s <u>path newname</u>	Make newname a <i>symbolic</i> or <i>soft link</i> pointing to <i>path</i> , which may be a file or directory and can be anywhere on the filesystem.

Other important files and directories

/boot/kernel/kernel /boot/kernel/*.so	The kernel itself, and its loadable modules
/boot/loader.conf	Kernel configuration at startup time. See /boot/defaults/loader.conf and /usr/src/sys/i386/conf/GENERIC.hints hint.acpi.0.disabled=1 # disable ACPI if_wi_load="YES" # load the 'wi' network driver snd_driver_load="YES" # load all sound drivers
/dev/null	The "bit bucket". To discard all output from a command (stdout and stderr): # somecommand >/dev/null 2>&1 [sh]
/rescue/...	Statically-linked binaries for use in emergencies
/root	Home directory for 'root' user (so it's still available when other filesystems are not mounted)
/stand/sysinstall	Run this to re-enter the installation menu
/usr/src/sys/i386/conf/MYKERNEL	Configuration file to build kernel "MYKERNEL" (see "GENERIC" for the default kernel which comes with FreeBSD)
/var/db/pkg/...	Where pkg_add records installed packages (don't alter them!)
/var/log/maillog	Mail log file
/var/log/messages	General system log file
/var/mail/username	Default location for user's mailbox
/var/run/inetd.pid	File containing process ID of running 'inetd' daemon
/var/spool/mqueue/...	Sendmail queued messages
/var/tmp	Temporary files; applications should write large files here rather than /tmp as it's usually on a larger filesystem

File permissions

ls -l <u>filename</u> ls -ld <u>directory</u>	Show permissions on file or directory. <pre> - - - - - type (=file, d=directory) / / / / / , - - - - - rwx perms for user (owner) / / / / / , - - - - - rwx perms for group / / / / / , - - - - - rwx perms for other -rwxrwxrwx </pre> <p>For a file: r allows read; w allows write/append; x allows execute. For a directory: r allows listing contents; w allows creation or deletion of files within directory; x allows directory to be entered</p>
chown <u>user path</u> chgrp <u>group path</u> chown <u>user:group path</u>	Change the owner, group, or both, of a file or directory.
chmod [ugoa]+[rwx] <u>path</u> chmod [ugoa]-[rwx] <u>path</u>	Add or remove permission mode bits. u = user (owner), g = group, o = other, a = all (ugo) e.g. "chmod go+r file" adds the 'r' permission to group and other.
chmod <u>nnn path</u>	Change all the mode bits at once to octal value <i>nnn</i> . e.g. "chmod 640 file" sets rw- for user, r-- for group, --- for other. <pre> 0 --- 1 --x 2 -w- 3 -wx 4 r-- 5 r-x 6 rw- 7 rwx </pre>
umask umask <u>nnn</u>	Show or set the file creation mask for this session; these are the permission bits which will <i>not</i> be set on newly-created files. For example, "umask 022" means that newly-created files have no more than rw-r-x permissions.

Searching for files

locate <u>str</u>	Search for filenames matching <i>str</i> in the locate database
/etc/periodic/weekly/310.locate	Rebuild the locate database
find <u>path</u> -type f	Find all files under the given path (use "." for current directory)
find <u>path</u> -type f -name 'foo*'	Find all files under the given path whose name begins "foo"
find <u>path</u> -type f xargs <u>cmd</u>	Find all files under path and apply <i>cmd</i> to each of them
find <u>path</u> -type f -print0 xargs -0 <u>cmd</u>	Safer version of above (works with filenames that contain spaces)

Compressed files and archives

gzip -dc <u>filename.gz</u> less bzip2 -dc <u>filename.bz2</u> less	Read compressed text file, without uncompressing it on disk
tar -tzf <u>filename.tgz</u> or <u>.tar.gz</u> tar -tjf <u>filename.tbz2</u> or <u>.tar.bz2</u>	Show contents of compressed tar archive. Add -v for more detail
tar -xvzf [-C <u>dir</u>] <u>filename.tgz</u> tar -xvjf [-C <u>dir</u>] <u>filename.tbz2</u>	Extract contents of compressed archive [into specified directory, otherwise into current directory]
nroff -mandoc <u>foo.1</u> less	Format a man page file

Processes

ps auxw	Show all processes
ps auxw grep <u>procname</u>	Show all processes matching pattern "procname" (note that "grep procname" itself may be shown)
top	Show continuously the most active processes (q to quit)
kill <u>pid</u> kill -TERM <u>pid</u>	Send a 'terminate' signal to the given process: requests process to clean up quickly and exit
kill -1 <u>pid</u> kill -HUP <u>pid</u>	Send a 'hangup' signal to the given process: some processes use this as a request to re-read their config files. (<i>one, not letter 'L'</i>)
kill -9 <u>pid</u> kill -KILL <u>pid</u>	Send a 'kill' signal to the given process: the process is killed immediately and cannot clean up first. Use only as a last resort.
killall [-1 -9] <u>procname</u>	Send signal to all processes whose name is "procname"

Account customisations

~/.profile	EDITOR=joe; export EDITOR PAGER=less; export PAGER	Change your default editor and pager
~/.bash_profile	. ~/.profile PS1='[\u@\h \W]\\$ '; export PS1	bash prompt which displays your current username, host, and directory
~/.netrc	default login ftp password <u>user@site</u>	Make ftp client login automatically
~/.xinitrc	exec startkde	Choose 'kde' desktop

X Window System

startx	Start graphical environment
Ctrl-Alt-F1 ... Alt-F9	Switch to text console while in X; return to X
Ctrl-Alt-Backspace	Emergency exit from X
xterm -sb -sl 500 -ls	Run xterm with 500 lines of scrollbar (much better than Konsole)
xset b off	Disable terminal beep in X environment

Shell facilities

which <u>foo</u>	Search for command <i>foo</i> in PATH and show where it was found
history 20	Display the 20 most recently entered commands
! <u>num</u>	Re-execute command <i>num</i> from history
<u>cmd1</u> ; <u>cmd2</u>	Run <i>cmd1</i> followed by <i>cmd2</i>
<u>cmd1</u> && <u>cmd2</u>	Run <i>cmd1</i> , then <i>cmd2</i> only if <i>cmd1</i> was successful (\$? = 0)

Argument expansion

~/file ~ <u>user</u> /file	Expands to /home/ <u>yourname</u> /file or /home/ <u>user</u> /file
/somepath/*.txt	Expands to all filenames matching that pattern. * matches any characters; ? matches any one char; [abc] matches only those characters; [a-z] matches any in that range.
<u>\$var</u>	Substitute value of environment variable 'var'

The special meaning of characters (including space which normally separates arguments) can be removed by preceding them with a backslash; or by "quoting" or 'quoting' the whole argument. See *man sh* or *man csh*.

Environment

printenv	Show all environment variables
printenv PATH echo \$PATH	Show single environment variable 'PATH'
foo="value"; export foo [sh] setenv foo "value" [csh]	Set environment variable 'foo'
unset foo [sh] unsetenv foo [csh]	Unset environment variable 'foo'

Environment variables can be set at login time in ~/.**profile** [sh], ~/.**bash_profile** [bash], or ~/.**cshrc** [csh]

File redirection

AD (Ctrl-D)	Send end-of-file on standard input
<u>cmd1</u> <u>cmd2</u>	Pipe output of <i>cmd1</i> to input of <i>cmd2</i>
<u>cmd</u> >out.txt	Redirect command standard output to file
<u>cmd</u> 2>err.txt [sh]	Redirect command error output to file
<u>cmd</u> >out.txt 2>&1 [sh]	Redirect both standard and error output to file
<u>cmd</u> >&out.txt [csh]	Redirect both standard and error output to file
<u>cmd</u> >>out.txt	Append to out.txt instead of replacing it
<u>cmd</u> <in.txt	Redirect command standard input from file

Job control

AC (Ctrl-C)	Terminate current foreground process
AZ (Ctrl-Z)	Suspend current foreground process (makes suspended job)
jobs	List jobs under this shell
kill % <u>n</u>	Terminate job number <i>n</i>
fg fg % <u>n</u>	Restart suspended process in foreground
bg bg % <u>n</u>	Restart suspended process in background
<u>cmd</u> &	Start command as background job

Important Configuration Files

Many of these are documented in section 5 of the manual. e.g. "man 5 crontab"

/etc/crontab	Regular scheduled tasks
/etc/group	Binds supplementary groups to users (won't take effect until they next login)
/etc/hosts	Local mappings between IP addresses and hostnames
/etc/inetd.conf	Controls services started from inet, but which don't have their own daemon processes. e.g. ftpd
/etc/localtime	(Binary file, not editable) describes the current time zone # cp /usr/share/zoneinfo/Africa/Maputo /etc/localtime
/etc/mail/mailler.conf	Configures which MTA is used when local processes generate mail
/etc/make.conf	Defaults for when building software applications/ports
/etc/motd	"Message of the day" displayed on login
/etc/newsyslog.conf	Configures automatic rotation of log files
/etc/periodic/...	Various scripts which are run at scheduled times
/etc/rc.conf	Master configuration file. See /etc/defaults/rc.conf for allowable settings (but don't edit them there, because changes will be lost on upgrade) # Network settings hostname="foo.example.com" ifconfig_fxp0="192.168.0.1/24" # or "DHCP" defaultrouter="192.168.0.254" # Set clock at bootup ntpdate_enable="YES" ntpdate_flags="-b ntp-1.example.net ntp-2.example.net" # Enable services inetd_enable="YES" sshd_enable="YES"
/etc/rc.d/...	Startup scripts, run as /etc/rc.d/foo start or /etc/rc.d/foo stop Will not work unless the relevant service_enable="YES" exists in /etc/rc.conf
/etc/rc.local	Create this script to perform additional commands at system startup
/etc/resolv.conf	Configure DNS client search example.com nameserver 192.0.2.1 nameserver 192.0.2.2
/etc/ssh/sshd_config	Configure ssh daemon (e.g. permit or refuse root logins)
/etc/sysctl.conf	Set run-time kernel variables at bootup, e.g. net.inet.ip.forwarding=1 # if this machine is a router
/etc/syslog.conf	Configure destinations of log messages. After changing: # killall -1 syslogd
/etc/ttys	Configure logins on serial lines or modems
/etc/X11/xorg.conf	X Window server (display) configuration. To create: # Xorg -configure # mv /root/xorg.conf.new /etc/X11/xorg.conf
/usr/local/etc/...	Configuration files for third-party programs (ports/packages)
/usr/share/skel/...	Skeleton files which populate a new user's home directory
~/.ssh/authorized_keys	Public keys corresponding to the private keys which are permitted to login to this account using SSH RSA/DSA authentication

Packages

pkg_info	Show summary list of installed packages
pkg_info foo-1.2.3 pkg_info foo*	Show detailed description of package "foo"
pkg_info -L foo*	Show list of files included in package "foo"
pkg_info -W /usr/local/bin/foo	Find which package contains file /usr/local/bin/foo
pkg_add foo-1.2.3.tbz	Install package from file
pkg_add -r foo	Install package from default FTP server
PACKAGEROOT="ftp://ftp.uk.freebsd.org" pkg_add -r foo	Install package from alternative FTP server
pkg_delete foo-1.2.3	Uninstall package
rehash <i>[csh]</i>	After installing a package, rescan PATH for new executables. <i>(Only needed if you are using csh)</i>

Kernel modules

kldstat	Show loaded modules
kldload <u>if_wi</u>	Load named module and any modules it depends on
kldunload <u>if_wi</u>	Unload module

Networking

ifconfig -a	Show all interfaces
ifconfig fxp0 192.168.0.1/24	Configure an interface
netstat -r -n	Show forwarding table (routes)
route add default 192.168.0.254	Add static default route
ping 1.2.3.4	Send test packets, display responses (^C to exit)
traceroute -n 1.2.3.4	Send test packets and display intermediate routers found
tcpdump -i fxp0 -n -s1500 -X tcpdump -i fxp0 -n tcp port 80	Show entire packets sent and received on given interface; second form shows only packet headers to/from TCP port 80
telnet 1.2.3.4 80	Open TCP connection to port 80 on host 1.2.3.4
vi /etc/rc.conf vi /etc/resolv.conf	Edit startup configuration file, DNS resolver configuration file (see "Important Configuration Files")
/etc/rc.d/netif start	Initialise network interfaces from settings in /etc/rc.conf
/etc/rc.d/routing start	Initialise static routes from settings in /etc/rc.conf
/etc/rc.d/dhclient start	Configure interfaces marked "DHCP" in /etc/rc.conf
netstat -finet -n	Show active network connections [add -a for listening sockets]
sockstat -4 -l	Show processes listening on IPv4 sockets

Shutdown

reboot	Reboot immediately
halt	Shutdown immediately
halt -p	Shutdown immediately and turn off power if possible
shutdown -h 5 "Sys maintenance"	Halt in 5 minutes, send warning message to logged-in users

'vi' editor

This is the standard Unix editor and is always available. You must be *extremely* careful though, because the effect of hitting a key will depend on what mode you are in at that time. If in any doubt, hit ESC to get back to command mode, then enter one of the commands shown here.

:q! <i>[Enter]</i>	Quit without saving
:wq <i>[Enter]</i>	Write and quit
:wq! <i>[Enter]</i>	Write and quit, forcing overwrite of read-only file
:w <u>filename</u> <i>[Enter]</i>	Write out to a different file
^L <i>(Ctrl-L)</i>	Redraw screen
^	Move to start of line
\$	Move to end of line
h j k l	Move cursor left / down / up / right (alternative to cursor keys)
:num <i>[Enter]</i>	Go to line number <i>num</i>
G	Go to last line
/ <u>pattern</u> <i>[Enter]</i>	Search forwards for pattern
? <u>pattern</u> <i>[Enter]</i>	Search backwards for pattern
n	Repeat last search
i <u>text</u> ESC	Insert text before cursor position
A <u>text</u> ESC	Append text after end of line
o <u>text</u> ESC	Open new line after current one and insert text
x	Delete character under cursor
r <u>char</u>	Replace character under cursor with another single character
dd	Delete entire line
YY	Copy current line ("yank")
num YY	Copy <i>num</i> lines, starting with the current line
p	Paste copy buffer <i>after</i> current line

'ee' editor

This is a simpler alternative to 'vi' and is installed as part of the FreeBSD base system. However it may not always be available (there is **/rescue/vi** for emergencies when /usr is not mounted, but no emergency 'ee').

You don't need to remember anything in this table; all commands are described on-screen.

ESC	Pop-up menu
^C	Command prompt
^C quit <i>[Enter]</i>	Quit without saving
^C exit <i>[Enter]</i>	Write and quit
^C write <i>[Enter]</i>	Write out to a different file
^A	Move to start of line
^E	Move to end of line
^C num <i>[Enter]</i>	Go to line number <i>num</i>
^Y <u>string</u> <i>[Enter]</i>	Search forwards for string
^X	Repeat last search
^K	Delete entire line

'joe' editor

'joe' is a powerful editor and a lot more forgiving than 'vi', but needs to be installed as a separate package and may not always be available. You can get away with knowing only ^K X, and even that is shown in the on-screen help!

^K H <i>(Ctrl-K, H)</i>	Toggle help on/off
^C	Quit without saving
^K X	Write and quit
^K D	Write (optionally to a different filename) without quitting
^R	Redraw screen
^T T	Toggle insert/overwrite mode
^A	Move to start of line (or use 'Home')
^E	Move to end of line (or use 'End')
^K L <i>num [Enter]</i>	Go to line number <i>num</i>
^K V	Got to last line
^K F <i>pattern [Enter]</i>	Search for pattern; gives options for backwards and replace
^L	Repeat last search
^Y	Delete entire line
^_	Undo (on some terminals, Ctrl-Shift-Underscore is required)
^K B	Mark start of block
^K K	Mark end of block
^K C	Copy block to current cursor position
^K M	Move block to current cursor position
^K Y	Delete block
^K W	Write block to a file
^K R	Insert file at current cursor position

You can get alternative key bindings by invoking as 'jmacs', 'jstar' or 'jpico' which correspond to emacs, WordStar and pico respectively.

System Administration

User accounts

id	Show current uid, gid and supplementary groups
whoami	Show current username only
su	Change uid to root (<i>note: user must be in "wheel" group</i>)
su <i>username</i>	Change uid to <i>username</i>
su - su - <i>username</i>	As above, but also reinitialise environment as per a full login
cat /etc/passwd	Show all accounts
cat /etc/group	Show all groups
pw useradd <i>username</i> -m	Create user; -m = make home directory
passwd passwd <i>username</i>	Set or change password for self or for another account (root only)
pw usermod <i>username</i> -G wheel	Add user to "wheel" group (or just edit /etc/group directly)
pw userdel <i>username</i> -r	Delete user; -r = remove home directory and all its contents
cat /etc/master.passwd	Show all accounts (including encrypted passwords)
vipw	Lock master.passwd, edit it, and rebuild password databases

Filesystems

mount	Show mounted filesystems
df df -h	Show used and free space in all mounted filesystems (-h = "human readable", e.g. shows 1G instead of 1048576)
du -c <i>[path]</i>	Add up space used by files/directories under <i>path</i> (or current dir)
mount -r -t cd9660 /dev/acd0 /cdrom	Mount device /dev/acd0 [IDE CD] on directory /cdrom; filesystem type is cd9660 ; -r = read-only.
umount /cdrom	Unmount device (must not be in use)
mount -t msdos /dev/fd0 /mnt umount /mnt	Similar for MS-DOS floppy disk
fstat	List processes with open files
cat /etc/fstab	Show filesystem table
mount /cdrom	Mount /cdrom using parameters from /etc/fstab
mount -a	Mount all filesystems in /etc/fstab except those labelled "noauto" (this is done at normal bootup, but is useful when booting into single-user mode)
fsck -y /dev/ad0s1d	Repair UFS filesystem on /dev/ad0s1d. <i>NOTE: must be unmounted or mounted read-only</i>

Slices and Partitions

fdisk /dev/ad0	Show slices ("partitions" in DOS terminology) on device
disklabel /dev/ad0s1	Show FreeBSD partitions within a slice
/stand/sysinstall	Has options for partitioning and slicing, should you need to add another disk to an already-installed FreeBSD system
iostat 2 gstat -I 2s	Show disk I/O statistics every 2 seconds