

## INCHICODE PI COMMANDS

### General Commands

`apt-get update`: Updates your version of Raspbian.

`apt-get upgrade`: Upgrades all of the software packages you have installed.

`clear`: Clears the terminal screen of previously run commands and text.

`date`: Prints the current date.

`find / -name example.txt`: Searches the whole system for the file `example.txt` and outputs a list of all directories that contain the file.

`nano example.txt`: Opens the file `example.txt` in “Nano”, the Linux text editor.

`poweroff`: To shutdown immediately.

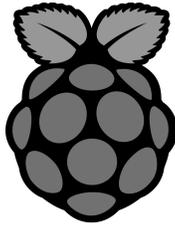
`raspi-config`: Opens the configuration settings menu.

`reboot`: To reboot immediately.

`shutdown -h now`: To shutdown immediately.

`shutdown -h 01:22`: To shutdown at 1:22 AM.

`startx`: Opens the GUI (Graphical User Interface).



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### File/Directory Commands

`cat example.txt`: Displays the contents of the file `example.txt`.

`cd /abc/xyz`: Changes the current directory to the `/abc/xyz` directory.

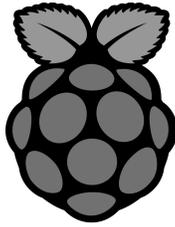
`cp XXX`: Copies the file or directory `XXX` and pastes it to a specified location; i.e.

`cp examplefile.txt /home/pi/office/` copies `examplefile.txt` in the current directory and pastes it into the `/home/pi/` directory. If the file is not in the current directory, add the path of the file's location (i.e. `cp /home/pi/documents/examplefile.txt /home/pi/office/` copies the file from the documents directory to the office directory).

`ls -l`: Lists files in the current directory, along with file size, date modified, and permissions.

`mkdir example_directory`: Creates a new directory named `example_directory` inside the current directory.

`mv XXX`: Moves the file or directory named `XXX` to a specified location. For example, `mv examplefile.txt /home/pi/office/` moves `examplefile.txt` in the current directory to the `/home/pi/office` directory.



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### Networking/Internet Commands

`ifconfig`: To check the status of the wireless connection you are using (to see if `wlan0` has acquired an IP address).

`iwconfig`: To check which network the wireless adapter is using.

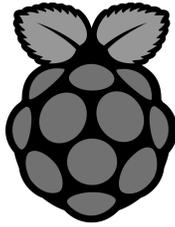
`iwlist wlan0 scan`: Prints a list of the currently available wireless networks.

`iwlist wlan0 scan | grep ESSID`: Use `grep` along with the name of a field to list only the fields you need (for example to just list the ESSIDs).

`nmap`: Scans your network and lists connected devices, port number, protocol, state (open or closed) operating system, MAC addresses, and other information.

`ping`: Tests connectivity between two devices connected on a network. For example, `ping 10.0.0.32` will send a packet to the device at IP `10.0.0.32` and wait for a response. It also works with website addresses.

`wget http://www.website.com/example.txt`: Downloads the file `example.txt` from the web and saves it to the current directory.



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### System Information Commands

`cat /proc/meminfo`: Shows details about your memory.

`cat /proc/partitions`: Shows the size and number of partitions on your SD card or hard drive.

`cat /proc/version`: Shows you which version of the Raspberry Pi you are using.

`df -h`: Shows information about the available disk space.

`df /`: Shows how much free disk space is available.

`free`: Shows how much free memory is available.

`hostname -I`: Shows the IP address of your Raspberry Pi.

`lsusb`: Lists USB hardware connected to your Raspberry Pi.

`UP` key: Pressing the UP key will enter the last command entered into the command prompt. This is a quick way to correct commands that were made in error.

`vcgencmd measure_temp`: Shows the temperature of the CPU.

`vcgencmd get_mem arm` && `vcgencmd get_mem gpu`: Shows the memory split between the CPU and GPU.