AIX Command Crib Sheet

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OS LEVEL : AIX
DATE     : 29/01/2001
VERSION  : 1.8
```

Latest version can be found at http://mort.level5.net/johnr/index.html
http://www.rs6000.ibm.com/cgi-bin/ds_form Web based man pages

MISCELLENEOUS

oslevel	***Returns operating system level***
whence (program)	***Returns full path of program***
whereis (program)	***Returns full path of program***
what (program)	***Displays identifying info from the executable like version number, when compiled.***
lslpp -L all	***list all installed software***
lslpp -L (program set name)	***Check if software installed***
lslpp -f	***Lists filesets vs packages***
lslpp -ha	***Lists installation history of filesets***
instfix -ik (fix number eg IX66617)	***Checks id fix is installed*** • ***Examples :*** ***instfix -ik 4330-02_AIX_ML***
compress -c file.txt > file.Z	***Create a compressed file.***

uuencode (infile) (extract-file-name) > (output file)	*Converts a binary file to an ASCII file for transfer by modem or email* • *Examples :* *uuencode maymap maymap > maymap.enc*
uudecode (encoded file)	*Extracts a binary file from encoded file and calls it the extract-file-name* • *examples :* *uuencode maymap.enc*
od -c /tmp	*Displays contents of the /tmp directory file*
ls -i	*Lists files with their inode numbers*
*echo **	*Lists files, can be used if ls is corrupt/missing*
alog -o -t boot	*View the boot log*
chtz (timezone eg GMT0BST)	*Changes the timezone in /etc/environment file*
chlang (language eg En_GB)	*Changes the language in /etc/environment file*
ar -v -t (archive file)	*List contents of an archive*
ar -v -x (archive file)	*Extracts the archive*
ar -v -t /usr/lib/libC-r.a	*Lists contents of the libC_r.a library*
find /source -print | cpio -pdm /target	*Copying directories using cpio, creates /target/source directory.*
dump -nTv (binary executable)	*Displays the contents of an executable file*
dump –c	*Displays string information*

dump –o	*Displays object file headers*
dump –l	*Displays line numbers*
dump –s	*Displays the text section*
snap -ao /dev/rmt0	*Create a snapshot onto tape*
snap -ad (directory)	*Create a snapshot into a named directory other than the default (/tmp/ibmsupt)*
/usr/dt/bin/dtconfig –d	*Disables desktop logins*
/usr/dt/bin/dtconfig –e	*Enables desktop logins*
/var/dt/Xpid	*PID of the dtlogin process*

TERMINALS

tty	*Displays what the tty/pty number of the terminal is.*
termdef	*reports the termtype setup in smit for the tty port that termdef is run on.*
chdev -l (device eg tty1) -a term=vt100	*Sets tty to a vt100 terminal type*
penable tty0	*adds getty line into /etc/inittab for tty0 and starts getty*
pdisable tty0	*disables the getty line and disables getty*
penable / pdisable -a option is for all	
stty erase ^?	*Set backspace key for vt100 terminals*
stty erase ^H	*Set backspace key for wyse50 terminals*

lscons	*Displays the console device*
chcons -a login=enable (device eg /dev/tty1) Changes the console device	
for i in 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 *do* *mkdev -c tty1 -t tty -s rs232 -p sa2 -w$i -a login=enable -a term=vt100* *done*	*Create ttys on ports 0 to 7 on adapter sa2 :-*
portmir -t /dev/tty0	*Mirror current terminal onto /dev/tty0*
portmir –o	*Turns off port mirroring*

NETWORK

host (ip or hostname)	*Resolves a hostname / ip address*
hostname	*Displays hostname*
hostname (hostname)	*Sets the hostname until next reboot*
chdev -l (device name) -a hostname=(hostname)	*Changes hostname permanently Examples :chdev -l inet0 -a hostname=thomas*
ifconfig (device name)	*Displays network card settings*
ifconfig (device name) up	*Turns on network card* • *Examples :* *ifconfig en0 inet 194.35.52.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 up*
ifconfig (device name) down	*Turns off network card*
ifconfig (device name) detach	*Removes the network card from the network interface list*

ifconfig lo0 alias 195.60.60.1	*Create alias ip address for loopback*
route (add/delete) (-net/-host) (destination) (gateway)	*Adds or deletes routes to other networks or hosts, does not update the ODM database and will be lost at reboot.* • *Exemple :* *route add -net 194.60.89.0 194.60.90.4*
lsattr -EHl inet0	*Displays routes set in ODM and hostname*
odmget -q "name=inet0" CuAt	*Displays routes set in ODM and hostname*
refresh -s inetd	*Refresh inetd after changes to inetd.conf*
kill -1 (inetd PID)	*Refresh inetd after changes to inted.conf*
netstat –i	*Displays interface statistics*
entstat -d (ethernet adapter eg en0)	*Displays ethernet statistics*
arp –a	*Displays ip to mac address table from arp cache*
no –a	*Displays network options use -o to set individual options or* • *-d to set individual options to default* • *examples : to reset the maximum size of the mbuf pool to its default size, enter:* *no -d thewall* *no -o option=value (this value is reset at reboot)* • *Examples : to change the maximum size of the mbuf pool to 3MB, enter:* *no -o thewall=3072* *no -o "ipforwarding=1"*

traceroute (name or ipaddress)	*Displays all the hops from source to destination supplied.*
ping -R (name or ipaddress)	*Same as traceroute except repeats.*

N.F.S.

Exportfs	*Lists all exported filesystems*
exportfs –a	*Exports all fs's in /etc/exports file*
exportfs -u (filesystem)	*Un-exports a filesystem*
mknfs	*Configures and starts NFS services*
rmnfs	*Stops and un-configures NFS services*
mknfsexp -d /directory	*Creates an NFS export directory*
mknfsmnt	*Creates an NFS mount directory*
mount hostname:/filesystem /mount-point	*Mount an NFS filesystem*
nfso –a	*Display NFS Options*
nfso -o option=value	*Set an NFS Option* • *Examples :* *nfso -o nfs_use_reserved_port=1*

BACKUPS

MKSYSB	
mkszfile –f	***Creates /image.data file (4.x onwards)***
mkszfile –X	***Creates /fs.size file (3.x)***
mksysb (device eg /dev/rmt0)	
CPIO ARCHIVE	
find (filesystem) -print | cpio -ocv > (filename or device)	
eg find ./usr/ -print | cpio -ocv > /dev/rmt0	
CPIO RESTORE	
cpio -ict < (filename or device) | more	***Lists archive***
cpio -icdv < (filename or device) ***cpio -icdv < (filename or device) ("files or directories to restore")***	***Examples :*** • ***Restore directory and contents*** ***cpio -icdv < /dev/rmt0 "tcpip/*"*** • ***Restore a named file*** ***cpio -icdv < /dev/rmt0 "*resolve.conf"***
TAR ARCHIVE	
tar -cvf (filename or device) ("files or directories to archive")	***tar -cvf /dev/rmt0 "/usr/*"***
TAR RESTORE	
tar -tvf (filename or device)	***Lists archive***

tar -xvf (filename or device)	*Restore all*
tar -xvf (filename or device) ("files or directories to restore")	*use -p option for restoring with orginal permissions* *examples:* • *Restore directory and contents* *tar -xvf /dev/rmt0 "tcpip"* • *Restore a named file* *tar -xvf /dev/rmt0 "tcpip/resolve.conf"*
AIX ARCHIVE	
find (filesystem) -print | backup -iqvf (filename or device)	*Backup by filename. (-u option updates /etc/dumpdates file)* *Example :* *find /usr/ -print | backup -iqvf /dev/rmt0*
backup -(backup level 0 to 9) -f (filename or device) ("filesystem")	*Backup by inode. (-u option updates /etc/dumpdates file)* *Example :* *backup -0 -f /dev/rmt0 "/usr"*
AIX RESTORE	
restore -qTvf (filename or device)	*Lists archiv*
restore -qvxf (filename or device)	*Restores all*
restore -qvxf (filename or device) ("files or directories to restore")	*use -d for restore directories)* • *Restore /etc/passwd file* *restore -qvxf /dev/rmt0.1 "./etc/passwd"* • *Lists contents of a mksysb tape* *restore -s4 -qTvf /dev/rmt0.1*

BACKUPS ACROSS A NETWORK	
find /data -print | cpio -ocv | dd obs=32k | rsh remhost "dd ibs=32k obs=64k of=/dev/rmt0"	To run the backup on a local machine (cpio) and backup on the remote machine's (remhost) tape drive (/dev/rmt0)
dd ibs=64k if=/dev/rmt0 | cpio -icvt	To restore/read the backup (cpio) on the remote machine
rsh remhost "dd ibs=64k obs=32k if=/dev/rmt0" | dd ibs=32k | cpio -icvt	To restore/read the backup (cpio) on the local machine from the remote machine's (remhost) tape drive (/dev/rmt0)
rsh remhost "find /data -print | cpio -icv | dd ibs=32k" | dd ibs=32k obs=64k of=/dev/rmt0	To run the backup (cpio) on a remote machine (remhost) and backup to the local machines tape drive (/dev/rmt0)

Copying diskettes and tape

COPYING DISKETTES	
dd if=/dev/fd0 of=(filename) bs=36b	
dd if=(filename) of=/dev/fd0 bs=36b conv=sync	or flcopy
COPYING TAPES	
dd if=/dev/rmt0 of=(filename)	
dd if=(filename) of=/dev/rmt0	tcopy

Editor

editor Commands	
:g/xxx/s//yyy/	VI global change where xxx is to be changed by yyy (ctrl V to enter any character)

sed 's(ctrl v ctrl m)g//g' old.filename > new.filename	*Strips out ^M characters from ascii files that have been transferred as binary.To enter crontrol characters type ctrl v then ctrl ? where ? is whatever ctrl character you need.*

DEVICES

lscfg	*lists all installed devices*
lscfg –v	*lists all installed devices in detail*
lscfg -vl (device name)	*lists device details*
bootinfo –b	*reports last device the system booted from*
bootinfo –k	*reports keyswitch position 1=secure, 2=service, 3=normal*
bootinfo –r	*reports amount of memory (/ by 1024)*
bootinfo -s (disk device)	*reports size of disk drive*
bootinfo –T	*reports type of machine ie rspc*
lsattr -El sys0 -a realmem	*reports amount of useable memory*
mknod (device) c (major no) (minor no)	*Creates a /dev/ device file.*
mknod /dev/null1 c 2 3	
lsdev –C	*lists all customised devices ie installed*
lsdev –P	*lists all pre-defined devices ie supported*
lsdev -(C or P) -c (class) -t (type) -s (subtype)	

chdev -l (device) -a (attribute)=(new value)	*Change a device attribute*
chdev -l sys0 -a maxuproc=80	
lsattr -EH -l (device) –D	*Lists the defaults in the pre-defined db*
lsattr -EH -l sys0 -a modelname	
rmdev -l (device)	*Change device state from available to defined*
rmdev -l (device) –d	*Delete the device*
rmdev -l (device) –SR	*S stops device, R unconfigures child devices*
lsresource -l (device)	*Displays bus resource attributes of a device.*

Power Management (PCI machines)

pmctrl –a	*Displays the Power Management state*
rmdev -l pmc0	*Unconfigure Power Management*
mkdev -l pmc0	*Configure Power Management*

TAPE DRIVES

rmt0.x where x = A + B + C	*A = density 0 = high 4 = low* *B = retension 0 = no 2 = yes* *C = rewind 0 = no 1 = yes*
tctl -f (tape device) fsf (No)	*Skips forward (No) tape markers*

tctl -f (tape device) bsf (No)	*Skips back (No) tape markers*
tctl -f (tape device) rewind	*Rewind the tape*
tctl -f (tape device) offline	*Eject the tape*
tctl -f (tape device) status	*Show status of tape drive*
chdev -l rmt0 -a block_size=512	*changes block size to 512 bytes* *(4mm = 1024, 8mm = variable but 1024 recommended)*
bootinfo –e	*answer of 1 = machine can boot from a tape drive* *answer of 0 = machine CANNOT boot from tape drive*
diag -c -d (tape device)	*Hardware reset a tape drive.*
tapechk (No of files)	*Checks Number of files on tape.*
< /dev/rmt0	*Rewinds the tape !!!*

PRINTERS / PRINT QUEUES

splp (device)	*Displays/changes printer driver settings* • *example:* *splp /dev/lp0*
export $LPDEST="pqname"	*Set default printer queue for login session*
lsvirprt	*Lists/changes virtual printer attributes.*
rmvirprt -q queuename -d queuedevice	*Removes a virtual printer*
qpri -#(job No) -a(new priority)	*Change a queue job priority.*

qhld -#(job No)	*Put a hold on hold*
qhld -r #(job No)	*Release a held job*
qchk –A	*Status of jobs in queues*
lpstat	
lpstat -p(queue)	*Status of jobs in a named queue*
qcan -x (job No)	*Cancel a job from a queue*
cancel (job No	
enq -U -P(queue)	*Enable a queue*
enable (queue)	
enq -D -P(queue)	*Disable a queue*
disable (queue)	
qmov -m(new queue) -#(job No)	*Move a job to another queue*
startsrc -s qdaemon	*Start qdaemon sub-system*
lssrc -s qdaemon	*List status of qdaemon sub-system*
stop -s qdaemon	*Stop qdaemon sub-system*

FILE SYSTEMS

Physical Volumes (PV's)	

root / */home* */tmp* */usr* */var*	*/dev/hd4* */dev/hd1* */dev/hd3* */dev/hd2* */dev/hd9var*
Lspv	*Lists all physical volumes (hard disks)*
lspv (pv)	*Lists the physical volume details*
lspv -l (pv)	*Lists the logical volumes on the physical volume*
lspv -p (pv)	*Lists the physical partition usage for that PV*
chdev -l (pv) -a pv=yes	*Makes a new hdisk a pysical volume.*
chpv -v r (pv)	*Removes a disk from the system.*
chpv -v a (pv)	*Adds the removed disk back into the system.*
chpv -a y (pv)	*Changes pv allocatable state to YES*
chpv -a n (pv)	*Changes pv allocatable state to NO*
migratepv (old pv) (new pv)	*Moves all LV's from one PV to another PV, both PV's must be in the same volume group.*
Volume Groups (VG's)	
Lsvg	*Lists all volume groups*
lsvg (vg)	*Lists the volume group details*
lsvg -l (vg)	*Lists all logical volumes in the volume group*

lsvg -p (vg)	*Lists all physical volumes in the volume group*
lsvg –o	*Lists all varied on volume groups*
varyonvg (vg)	*Vary On a volume group*
varyonvg -f (vg)	*Forces the varyon process*
varyonvg -s (vg)	*Vary on a VG in maintenance mode.* *LV commands can be used on VG, but LV,s cannot be opened for I/O.*
varyoffvg (vg)	*Vary Off a volume group*
synclvodm (vg)	*Tries to resync VGDA, LV control blocks and ODM.*
mkvg -y(vg) -s(PP size) (pv)	*Create a volume group example:mkvg -y datavg -s 4 hdisk1*
reducevg -d (vg) (pv)	*Removes a volume group*
reducevg (vg) (PVID)	*Removes the PVID disk reference from the VGDA when a disk has vanished without the reducevg (vg) (pv) command being run first.*
extendvg (vg) (new pv)	*Adds another PV into a VG.*
exportvg (vg)	*Exports the volume group eg deletes it!* ***Note:*** • *Cannot export a VG if it has active paging space, turn off paging, reboot before exporting VG.* • *Exporting removes entries from filesystems file but does not remove the mount points.*
chvg -a y (vg)	*Auto Vary On a volume group at system start.*
lqueryvg -Atp (pv)	*Details volume group info for the hard disk.*

importvg -y (vg name) (pv)	*Import a volume group from a disk.*
importvg (pv)	*Same as above but VG will be called vg00 etc.*
chvg -Q (y/n) (vg name)	*Turns on/off Quorum checking on a vg.*
Logical Volumes (LV's)	
lslv (lv)	*Lists the logical volume details*
lslv -l (lv)	*Lists the physical volume which the LV is on*
mklv (vg) (No of PP's) (pv Name optional)	*Create a logical volume*
mklv -y (lv) (PP's) (pv name optional)	*Creates a named logical volume*
chlv -n (new lv) (old lv)	*Rename a logical volume*
extendlv (lv) (extra No of PP's)	*Increase the size of an LV*
rmlv (lv)	*Remove a logical volume*
	mklv/extendlv -a = PP alocation policy : • *-am = middle* • *-ac = center* • *-ae = edge* • *-aie = inner edge* • *-aim = inner middle*
migratepv -l (lv) (old pv) (new pv)	*Move a logical volume between physical volumes.* ***Both physical volumes must be in the same volume group** !*

mklv -y (lv) -t jfslog (vg) (No of PP's) (pv Name optional)	*Creates a JFSlog logical volume.*
logform (/dev/lv)	*Initialises an LV for use as an JFSlog*
getlvcb -AT (lv)	*Displays Logical Volume Control Block information*
File Systems (FS's)	
Lsfs	*Lists all filesystems*
lsfs -q (fs)	*Lists the file system details*
mount	*Lists all the mounted filesystems*
mount (fs or lv)	*Mounts a named filesystem*
mount –a	*Mounts all filesystems*
mount all	
mount -r -v cdrfs /dev/cd0 /cdrom	*mounts cd0 drive over /cdrom*
crfs -v jfs -d(lv) -m(mount point) -A yes	*Will create a file system on the whole of the logical volume, adds entry into /etc/filesystems and will create mount point directory if it does not exist.*
crfs -v jfs -g(vg) -m(mount point) -a size=(size of fs) -A yes	*Will create a logical volume on the volume group and create the file system on the logical volume. All at the size stated. Will add entry into /etc/filesystems and will create the mount point directory if it does not exist.*
chfs -A yes (fs)	*Change file system to Auto mount in /etc/filesystems*
chfs -a size=(new fs size)(fs)	*Change file system size*

rmfs (fs)	*Removes the file system and will also remove the LV if there are no onther file systems on it.*
defrag -q (fs)	*Reports the fragment status of the file system.*
defragfs -r (fs)	*Runs in report only defrag mode (no action).*
defragfs (fs)	*Defragments a file system.*
fsck (fs)	*Verify a file system, the file system must be unmounted!*
fsck (-y or -n) (fs)	*Pre-answer questions either yes or no !*
fsck -p (fs)	*Will restore primary superblock from backup copy if the superblock is corrupt.*
Mirroring	
mklv -y (lv) -c(copies 2 or 3) (vg) (No of PP's) (PV Name optional)	*Creates a mirrored named logical volume.*
mklvcopy -s n (lv) (copies 2 or 3) (pv)	*Creates a copy of a logical volume onto another physical volume. The physical volume MUST be in the same volume group as the orginal logical volume !*
rmlvcopy (lv) (copies 1 or 2)	*Removes logical volume copies.*
rmlvcopy (lv) (copies 1 or 2) (pv)	*From this pv only!*
syncvg -p (pv)	*Synchronize logical partion copies*
syncvg -l (lv)	
syncvg -v (vg)	
mirrorvg (vg) (pv)	*Mirrors the all the logical volumes in a volume group onto a new physical*

	volume. New physical volume must already be part of the volume group.

BOOT LOGICAL VOLUME (BLV)

bootlist -m (normal or service) –o	***displays bootlist***
bootlist -m (normal or service) (list of devices)	***change bootlist***
bootinfo –b	***Identifies the bootable disk***
bootinfo –t	***Specifies type of boot***
bosboot -a -d (/dev/pv)	***Creates a complete boot image on a physical volume.***
mkboot -c -d (/dev/pv)	***Zero's out the boot records on the physical volume.***
savebase -d (/dev/pv)	***Saves customised ODM info onto the boot device.***

SYSTEM DUMP

sysdumpdev –l	***Lists current dump destination.***
sysdumpdev –e	***Estimates dumpsize of the current system in bytes.***
sysdumpdev –L	***Displays information about the previous dump.***
sysdumpstart –p	***Starts a dump and writes to the primary dump device.***
sysdumpstart –s	***Starts a dump and writes to the secondary dump device.***
	Note : ***(MCA machine can also dump if key is in service position and the reset button is***

	pressed)
sysdumpdev -p (dump device) -P Sets the default dump device, permanently	
Analyse dump file	*echo "stat\n status\n t -m" | crash \ /var/adm/ras/vmcore.0*

PAGING SPACE (PS's)

lsps –a	*Lists out all paging space*
lsps –s	*Displays total paging and total useage*
lsps (ps)	
mkps -s(No of 4M blocks) -n -a (vg)	
mkps -s(No of 4M blocks) -n -a (vg) (pv)	*-n = don't activate/swapon now -a = activate/swapon at reboot*
chps -a n (ps)	*Turns off paging space.*
chps -s(No of 4M blocks) (ps)	*Increases paging space.*
chlv -n (new name) (old name)	*Change paging space name*
rmps (ps)	*Remove paging space. PS must have been turned off and then the system rebooted before it can be removed.*
	Note: • *Need to change the swapon entry in /sbin/rc.boot script if you are changing the default paging space from /dev/hd6.* • *You also need to do a "bosboot -a -d /dev/hdiskx" before the reboot.*
/etc/swapspaces	*File that lists all paging space devices that are activated/swapon during reboot.*

SCHEDULING

crontab –l	***List out crontab entrys***
crontab –e	***Edit crontab entrys***
crontab -l > (filename)	***Output crontab entrys to a file***
crontab (filename)	***Enter a crontab from a file***
crontab –r	***Removes all crontab entrys***
crontab –v	***Displays crontab submission time.***
/var/adm/cron/cron.allow	***File containing users allowed crontab use.***
/var/adm/cron/cron.deny	***File containing users denied crontab use.***
/var/adm/cron/crontab	***Directory containing users crontab entries.***
at (now + 2 minutes, 13:05, etc) {return}	***Schedule a job using at Command or schell script {return} {CTRL D}***
at -l	
atq	***Lists out jobs scheduled to run via at command***
at -r (at job No)	
atrm (at job No)	***Removes an at job scheduled to run.***

/var/adm/cron/at.allow	*File containing users allowed at use.*
/var/adm/cron/at.deny	*File containing users denied at use.*
/var/adm/cron/atjobs	*Directory containing users at entries.*

SECURITY

Groups	*Lists out the groups that the user is a member of*
Setgroups	*Shows user and process groups*
chmod abcd (filename)	*Changes files/directory permissions* *Where :* • *a is (4 SUID) + (2 SGID) + (1 SVTX)* • *b is (4 read) + (2 write) + (1 execute) permissions for owner* • *c is (4 read) + (2 write) + (1 execute) permissions for group* • *d is (4 read) + (2 write) + (1 execute) permissions for others* *rwSrwxrwx = SUID -rwxrwSrwx = SGID drwxrwxrwt = SVTX*
chown (new owner) (filename)	*Changes file/directory owners*
chgrp (new group) (filename)	*Changes file/directory groups*
chown (new owner).(new group) (filename)	*Do both !!!*
umask	*Displays umask settings*
umask abc	*Changes users umask settings*
	Where : • *(7 - a = new file read permissions)* • *(7 - b = new file write permissions)*

	• *(7 - c = new file execute permissions)* *examples :* *umask 022 =* • *new file permissions of 755* • *read write and execute for owner* • *read and execute for group* • *read and execute for other* •
mrgpwd > file.txt	*Creates a standard password file in file.txt*
passwd	*Change current user password*
pwdadm (username)	*Change a users password*
pwdck -t ALL	*Verifies the correctness of local authentication*
lsgroup ALL	*Lists all groups on the system*
mkgroup (new group)	*Creates a group*
chgroup (attribute) (group)	*Change a group attribute*
rmgroup (group)	*Removes a group*

USERS

passwd –f	*Change current users gecos (user description)*
passwd –s	*Change current users shell*
chfn (username)	*Changes users gecos*

chsh (username) (shell)	***Changes users shell***
env	***Displays values of environment variables***
printenv	
id	***Displays current user's uid and gid details***
id (user)	***Displays user uid and gid details***
whoami	***Displays current user details***
who am i	***(or who -m)***
who	***Displays details of all users currently logged in.***
w	
who –b	***Displays system reboot time***
uptime	***Displays number of users logged in, time since last reboot, and the machine load averages.***
Lslicense	***Displays number of current user licensese***
chlicense -u (number)	***hanges the number of user licenses***
lsuser ALL	***Lists all users details***
lsuser (username)	***Lists details for user***
lsuser -a(attribute) (username or ALL)	***Lists user attributes***
lsuser -a home ALL	

mkuser -a(attributes) (newuser)	*Add a new user*
chuser (attributes) (user)	*Change a user*
chuser login=false (user)	*Lock a user account*
rmuser -p (user)	*Removes a user and all entries in security files*
usrck -t ALL	*Checks all the user entires are okay.*
fuser -u (logical volume)	*Displays processes using the files in that LV*
lsattr -D -l sys0 -a maxuproc	*Displays max number of processes per user*
chdev -l sys0 -a maxuproc=(number)	*Changes max number of processes per user*

REMOTE USERS

ruser -a -f (user)	*Adds entry into /etc/ftpusers file*
ruser -a -p (host)	*Adds entry into /etc/host.lpd file*
ruser -a -r (host)	*Adds entry into /etc/hosts.equiv file*
ruser -d -f (user)	*Deletes entry in /etc/ftpusers file*
ruser -d -p (host)	*Deletes entry in /etc/host.lpd file*
ruser -d -r (host)	*Deletes entry in /etc/hosts.equiv file*
ruser -s –F	*Shows all entries in /etc/ftpusers file*

ruser -s –P	***Shows all entries in /etc/host.lpd file***
ruser -s –R	***Shows all entries in /etc/hosts.equiv file***
ruser -X –F	***Deletes all entries in /etc/ftpusers file***
ruser -X –P	***Deletes all entries in /etc/host.lpd file***
ruser -X –R	***Deletes all entries in /etc/hosts.equiv file***

INITTAB

telinit S	***Switches to single user mode.***
telinit 2	***Switches to multi user mode.***
telinit q	***Re-examines /etc/inittab***
lsitab –a	***Lists all entries in inittab***
lsitab (ident eg tty1)	***Lists the tty1 entry in inittab***
mkitab ("details")	***Creates a new inittab entry***
chitab ("details")	***Ammends an existing inittab entry*** • ***Example :*** ***chitab "tty1:2:respawn:/usr/bin/getty /dev/tty1"***
rmitab (ident eg tty1)	***Removes an inittab entry.***

ODM

odmget -q "name=lp1" CuDv |more	*Gets lp1 info from pre-defined database.*
odmget -q "name-lp1" CuAt |more	*Gets lp1 info from customised database.*
odmdelete -o CuAt -q "name=lp1"	*Deletes lp1 info from customised db.*
odmget -q "name=lp1" CuAt > lp1.CuAt	*Export ODM info to text file.*
odmadd < lp1.CuAt	*Import ODM info from text file.*

ERROR LOGGING

/usr/lib/errdemon –l	*Displays errorlog attributes.*
/usr/lib/errdemon	*Starts error logging.*
/usr/lib/errstop	*Stops error logging.*
Errpt	*Displays summary errorlog report.*
errpt –a	*Displays detailed errorlog report.*
errpt -j (identifier)	*Displays singe errorlog report.*
	Note : errorlog classes are • *H=Hardware* • *S=Software* • *O=Information* • *V=Undetermined*
errclear (days)	*Deletes all error classes in the errorlog.*

errclear -d (class) (days)	*Deletes all error class entries in errlog.*
	Note : • *The errclear command will delete all entries older than the numbers of days specified in the days paramenter.* • *To delete ALL entries used 0.*
errlogger "message up to 1024 chrs"	*Enters an operator notifaction message into the errorlog.*

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

vmstat (drive) (interval) (count)	*Reports virtual memory statistics.example: vmstat hdisk0 5 20*
vmstat -s	*Diplays number of paging events since system start.*
vmstat –f	*Diplays number of forks since system start.*
vmstat –i	*Diplays number of interupts by device since system start.*
iostat (drive) (interval) (count)	*Reports i/o and cpu statistics.* • *Example :* *iostat hdisk0 5 20*
iostat -d (drive) (interval) (count)	*Limits report to drive statistics.*
iostat -t (interval) (count)	*Limits report to tty statistics.*
sar -u -P ALL 10 10	*Displays %usr %sys %wio %idle for all processors*

DOS DISKETTES

Dosdir	*Reads directory listing of a diskette*

dosdir (directory)	***Reads directory listing of a named directory***
dosread -D/dev/fd0 C41.TXT c41.txt	***Gets C41.TXT from diskette drive fd0***
dosread -D/dev/fd0 DIRECTORY/C41.TXT c41.txt	***(-D option can be dropped if using fd0)***
doswrite -D/dev/fd0 (unixfile) (dosfile)	***Writes a file to diskette***
dosdel (dosfile)	***Deletes a dos file on diskette***
dosformat	***Formats the diskette***

SENDMAIL

sendmail –bi	**Creates new aliase db from /etc/aliase file.newaliases**
sendmail –bp	**Displays the contents of the mail queue mailq**
sendmail –q	**Processe the sendmail queue NOW**
sendmail -bt -d0.4 < /dev/null	
refresh -s sendmail	**Prints out sendmail version, compile defines and system information**
kill -l (sendmail PID)	**Restart sendmail**