

# Linux commandline tips 4

trap ctrl-c in terminal:

```
trap 'play -nq synth sin 1000 trim 0 0.35 vol 0.5 2>/dev/null' INT
```

watch if a website changes:

```
while :;do curl -  
Ls "X\.com"|md5sum;sleep 5m;done|awk '{if(NR>1&&l!=$1){system("echo the site changed|mail -  
s NOTIFY you@isp\.net");};l=$1}'
```

scan pdf to file. first extract the pages and ocr them, then make one doc

```
pdfimages -tiff input.pdf plaatje  
for i in *.tif; do tesseract $i tempje-$i; done  
cat tempje-plaatje-0*.txt >> docje.txt
```

ps ax -o state -o ppid | awk '\$1=="Z"{print \$2}' | xargs kill -9 # Kill all #zombies on the system.

ps aux |tail -n+2 |sort -nrk4 |head -\${((\$tput lines)-1)} |cut -c 1-\${tput cols} # Display top RAM using processes.

ethtool -p eth0 # Blink eth0's LED so you can find it in the rat's nest of server cables. Ctrl-C to stop.

find . -xdev -ls | sort -n -k 7 | tail -5 # Quickly find the largest 5 files in the CWD tree without crossing filesystem boundaries.

for f in \*; do b=\$(echo "\$f" | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'); mv "\$f" "\$b"; done # Lower case all files in a folder.

rpm -qf \$( which lspci ) # Pass the output of which (showing path to lspci) into rpm's -qf, which tells you the pkg.

rename -v 's/^(([0-9])\_)/0\1\_' \*.flac # Rename all single leading digit flac files so that they have a padding 0 for easier sorting.

ps aux | awk '{if (\$8=="Z") { print \$2 }}'# On Linux, print out a list of the process IDs that are in the zombie state.

exiv2 -k -F rename \*.jpg # Use the exiv2 EXIF program to rename your jpg files according to their exif date/time data.

curl <http://wttr.in/castricum> # see weatherforecast

finger amsterdam@graph.no

`rpm -qa --queryformat "%{NAME} %{INSTALLTIME:date}\n" | grep "Nov 2015" # In RPM, determine which packages were installed in Nov 2015.`

`echo "wall \"hallo\"" | at 11:48 2016-02-27 # execute a command at a certain time and date`

`ls -la "$(find . -type f -printf '%T@ %p\n' | sort -n | tail -1 | cut -f2- -d" ")" # show the most recent file in subtree`

`grep -Ev "((accept|drop|reject)log|ftpd)" /var/log/messages | less # Yes! You can do nested grouping in extended regexes.`

With Bash history, `^str1^str2^` will repeat the previous command replacing `str1` by `str2`, so`

```
echo 1223
```

```
^2^4^
```

The #Bash has the notion of "integer" variable:

```
declare A=1; declare -i B=2
A+=3; B+=4
echo $A $B
⇒ 13 6
```

`sort -t, -k5nr data.csv | less # Sort data.csv by the 5th column's numeric values in descending order.`

Play a sound if you get an unsuccessful return code from last command.

```
PROMPT_COMMAND='[ $? -ne 0 ] && play -qn synth sin G3 trim 0 0.1'
```

Command used by P2V process:

```
tar --one-file-system --sparse -C / -cf - .
```

Show error warn and criticals in color:

```
# tail -f "foo.log"|egrep --line-buffered --color=auto 'ERROR|WARN|CRITICAL$
```

Very good overview of open ports and their programs:

```
# lsof -Pan -i tcp -i udp
```

To remove the hashtag parameter in a file and add the line if not exist; thus making sure the parameter is always present and enabled:

```
# grep -qi 'ForwardToSyslog' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -
i 's/#ForwardToSyslog.*/ForwardToSyslog=Yes/' /etc/systemd/journald.conf || echo 'ForwardToSyslog=Y
es' >> /etc/systemd/journald.conf
```

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