

Enigma2 tuner Telnet: common Unix/Linux Commands used via Telnet (hopefully Enigma2 image compatible)

Use a telnet client configure Enigma2 tuner ip address in settings. Login with user **root**, hit enter button, and type the used password (default= dreambox , on a Dreambox tuner)

See all compatible commands

Login with telnet client, when telnet client is logged in, press **Tab Tab** (so 2x TAB button)

Change Enigma2 tuner root password

passwd

Minimal 5 and maximal 8 characters long, and can consist of UPPERCASE/lowercase letters and numbers.

Solving a jammed Enigma2 tuner

killall enigma2 (and hit enter)

Reboot a Enigma2 tuner

reboot (and hit enter)

Change powerstate of a Enigma2 tuner

Note: Change **password** in your used root password!

Standby:

wget -O /dev/null -q http://root:password@localhost/web/powerstate?newstate=0 (and hit enter)

DeepStandby:

wget -O /dev/null -q http://root:password@localhost/web/powerstate?newstate=1 (and hit enter)

Reboot:

wget -O /dev/null -q http://root:password@localhost/web/powerstate?newstate=2 (and hit enter)

Restart Enigma2:

wget -O /dev/null -q http://root:password@localhost/web/powerstate?newstate=3 (and hit enter)

Wakeup from Standby:

wget -O /dev/null -q http://root:password@localhost/web/remotecontrol?command=116 (and hit enter)

Basic navigation

cd

When typed by itself, **cd** ("change directory"), will take you back to your \$HOME directory

cd /path/to/directory

To change to a specific directory, type **cd** followed by the path to the directory. If it is a subdirectory of the current directory, you can just type the directory name.

cd ..

Typing **cd ..** moves you up one directory from your current location.

pwd

To see which directory you are in, type **pwd** ("print (display) working directory").

exit

Just as it sounds, use **exit** to log out. Alternatively, you can type **logout**.

Creating and deleting directories

mkdir *directoryname*

To create a new directory, type **mkdir** ("make directory") and specify the new directory's name.

rmdir *directoryname*

To delete an empty directory, type **rmdir** ("remove directory") and the directory's name.

Install & remove & list packages

To get a package to /tmp directory on Enigma2 tuner and unzip it:

cd /tmp

wget exact-package-name.ipk.zip

upzip exact-package-name.ipk.zip

Installation:

ipkg install exact-package-name.ipk

or

ipkg packagename (no extension & serial, ipkg will download package itselfes)

Uninstall:

ipkg remove exact-package-name.ipk

List installed packages:

ipkg list_installed

List all packages:

ipkg list

To filter the list, added the filtered word after the command between two stars ** example:

ipkg list *plugin*

Update Open-Pli Enigma2 tuner

init 4

ipkg update && ipkg upgrade

init 3

exit

Create Enigma log (see what Enigma does)

```
init 4  
enigma2
```

or

```
init 4  
/bin/sh /usr/bin/enigma2.sh
```

Telnet will output Enigma2 activity. *To stop press **CTRL-C***

Create Enigma screenshot

```
grab /tmp/screenshot.bmp
```

After that go with ftp client or network browser to /tmp/ directory of Enigma2 tuner/pvr and download the screenshot.bmp file(or delete it after download).

Listing files

ls

To display a list of files and subdirectories in your current directory, type **ls** ("list")

ls -a

To see a more complete list which includes hidden files or files that begin with a "." (dot), type **ls -a**.

ls -la

To list all files and directories in long format which will provide details about each file and directory, type **ls -la**.

ls -lS

To list all directories and files, sorted by size, in long format, type **ls -lS**.

ls -lta

To list all files and directories in long format by time modified, type **ls -lta**.

Copying files

```
cp oldfilename newfilename
```

Will copy the contents of one file to another file, resulting in two copies of the same file on your account.

```
cp directory/* destinationdirectory
```

Will copy the contents of one directory to another directory. **Make sure you have created the destination directory before trying to copy files to it - see mkdir above.** Results in two copies of the files on your account; one copy in the existing directory and another in the destination directory.

Searching files and directories

find -name `n*`

The **find** command can be used to locate files or a group of files. It can also be used to display directories. The example given will find all file and directory names within the current directory and subdirectories of it that begin with the letter n. (You can also explore using the **locate** command - type **info locate** and/or **man locate** for usage information.)

grep -inw text filename

Can be used to locate text in a specific file or directory of files (use * in place of filename to search all of the files in the current directory). The -i argument indicates the search is to disregard cAsE, the -n instructs to show the corresponding line number, and -w tells it to match only based on the whole word. (This doesn't even begin to touch on the power of grep and its many uses. In addition to its searching capability, the grep command can be used in combination with other commands to act as a filter. It also allows the use of "wildcards". Two other variations of grep are also available, egrep and fgrep. To begin your quest for more information, type **man grep** and/or **info grep**.)

Displaying / comparing file content

wc filename

Counts and displays the number of lines, number of words, and number of characters of the given file.

cat filename

Displays the entire contents of a file.

nl filename

Shows the content of the file, including line numbers (nl=number lines).

more filename

Displays the contents of a file one screen at a time. Press the SPACEBAR to display the next screen of text.

cmp filename1 filename2

Compares the contents of the two named files and reports the first different character found and the line number.

diff filename1 filename2

Compares the contents of the two named files and reports all of the differences found. (Can also be used for comparing the contents of two directories.)

Moving, renaming, and deleting files

mv oldfilename newfilename

Can be used to rename a file (mv fileA fileB), move a file (mv fileA /dirA/), or both (mv fileA /dirB/fileB).

rm -i filename

Removes (deletes) the specified file. (The -i is not necessary, but is recommended as it will prompt you to confirm the action first. When prompted, type y to confirm or type n if you changed your mind.)

Changing permissions

chmod permissions filename

Changes the permissions on a filename or directory as specified. For example, **chmod 755 startup.sh**.

Archives and compression

tar -cfv filename.tar directoryname

To archive a directory and all of its contents including subdirectories, navigate to where the directory is located and type the above command, replacing filename.tar with the name you wish to give the archive file and directoryname with the name of the directory you wish to archive. Alternatively, you can archive a select group of individual files (or directories) by specifying each file name in place of directoryname separated by spaces, like **tar -cvf filename.tar fileA fileB fileC**. **Note: When creating a tar file (aka "tarball") be sure to specify the name you wish to give the tar file!** (TAR indicates Tape ARchive, as it was originally a tape archiving program. The **-c** means "create", **v** means "verbose" (which basically says tell me what you're doing), and the **f** indicates that a filename will follow (filename.tar)).

tar -tvf filename.tar

Typing this command will result in a list of the contents of the tar file. This is generally a good thing to do before unpacking the tar file to be sure there are no matching filenames which will result in files being unintentionally overwritten.

tar -xvf filename.tar

You can see the similarities to the command used to tar the file. This time, though, you use **-x** to "extract" instead of the **-c** used to create. You can also extract only certain select files (or directories) by specifying the individual names, separated by spaces, after the tar filename, such as **tar -xvf filename.tar fileA fileC**

gzip filename.tar

This utility, gzip (gnu zip), is used for compression. Normally, when you wish to compress a set of files, you willtar them first then compress them using this command. In doing so, the filename will automatically change from filename.tar to filename.tar.gz (appending .gz to the file extension).

gunzip filename.tar.gz

This command (g"unzip") is used to uncompress a .tar.gz file, which will also result in the filename being changed back to filename.tar. Once it has been uncompressed, you can then untar it using the tar command above. (Alternatively, you can use **gzip -d** (for "decompress") in place of gunzip.)

tar -czvf filename.tgz directoryname

This command, which uses a z switch ("zip"), allows you to take a bit of a shortcut instead of using the tar and gzip commands separately. The example will result in a compressed archive named filename.tgz.

tar -xzvf filename.tgz

This command is used to uncompress and extract the files from a .tgz archive.

To reboot and stop the Enigma2 tuner to upload & install a image by computer browser

Be shure you only do this if you want to reflash the Enigma2 tuner. Because your Enigma2 tuner will boot with DHCP active so that you can upload a new image by browser on a

computer.

```
mount /boot -o remount,rw  
rm /boot/*  
reboot
```

To flash an image using telnet

This method will only work with a .img image file.

- Rename the image file to backup.img
- FTP the image file to the /tmp folder on the Enigma2 tuner
- Telnet to your box and paste the following command:

```
cd /tmp && eraseall /dev/mtd/3 && cp backup.img /dev/mtd/3 && reboot
```

To backup an image using telnet

- Telnet to the box and paste the following command:

```
cat /dev/mtd/3 > /tmp/backup.img
```

- FTP to the box and navigate to the /tmp
- Here you will find the backup.img file.

How to copy an image from your PC to the Enigma2 tuner via telnet

First of all, you need to have a mounted directory from your PC. Make sure you have the image.img file in your mounted directory on your PC. Telnet to the Enigma2 tuner and paste this command:

```
cp /hdd/movie/image.img /tmp/image.img
```

The img will be copied from your mounted directory to the /tmp folder on the Enigma2 tuner ready to be flashed.

Dreambox DM8000: Changing Oled display brightness

Check brightness setting:

```
cat /proc/stb/lcd/oled_brightness
```

Configure brightness setting (between 0-255, as example 30)

```
echo 30 > /proc/stb/lcd/oled_brightness
```

Busybox telnet reference <http://busybox.net/downloads/BusyBox.html>



These commands are collected by **Jeroensky TeRrItOrY**. All credits goes to the creators, and not to me ;-)