

sudo: command not found when I ssh into server

Asked 7 years, 9 months ago Modified 3 months ago Viewed 88k times



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I am a newbie with server handling and Linux. I am trying to install composer on my server so that i can host my Laravel project onto it as mentioned in the tutorial in [Ultimate Guide: Deploy Laravel 5.3 App on LEMP Stack](#). I **ssh** into the server and after installation of composer when I run `sudo mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer` I am getting a message in the terminal:

```
-bash: sudo: command not found
```

I desperately need some deliberate help

linux ssh server laravel-5 sudo

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edited May 2, 2019 at 18:09



jww

103k ● 103 ● 443 ● 945

asked Jun 8, 2017 at 18:35



Suraj Jeswara

466 ● 2 ● 10 ● 23

Are you sshing into the server as `root` per chance? – Gillespie Jun 8, 2017 at 18:37

If not, have you tried googling it? Seems like this is a very common problem. – Gillespie Jun 8, 2017 at 18:39

no i am not sshin into the server as root.. I tried googling but not able to figure out a correct solution – Suraj Jeswara Jun 8, 2017 at 18:48

It looks like `sudo` is just not installed or not in your path. – nsilent22 Jun 8, 2017 at 19:05

what shal i do @nsilent22 ?? – Suraj Jeswara Jun 8, 2017 at 19:10

4 Answers

Sorted by: Highest score (default)



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Sudo is probably not installed or not in your path

1. check to see if you are `root` in this case sudo is not needed unless you are trying to impersonate another user. just run your command without sudo `mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer`
2. See if sudo is your path by running `which sudo` or `echo $PATH`. If sudo is not in your path, your path variable might be broken. You can try testing this by executing a common location for sudo `/usr/bin/sudo` or running `locate sudo | grep bin` to attempt to find its location.



3. If you know that sudo was installed, or your path looks broken, try fixing your path. Check your distribution's env file (/etc/environment in ubuntu) to make sure that it is formatted correctly (script commands are illegal in this file)
4. If you are not `root` and you want to run a command with root privileges then you must install sudo. But if you don't have sudo and you are not root then you can't install it. In this case I recommend switching to the root user with `su`
5. If you do not have the root password and you own the machine, you can reset the root password with a tutorial such as <https://askubuntu.com/questions/24006/how-do-i-reset-a-lost-administrative-password>
6. After you manage to login as root install sudo with `apt-get update; apt-get install sudo` since you are using Ubuntu.
7. Verify the the name of your sudoers group with `visudo` and modify your sudoers file if you need to. <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-edit-the-sudoers-file-on-ubuntu-and-centos>
8. if you have an existing sudoers group or you create one you can add yourself to the group. For example if your sudoers group is called sudo run `usermod -aG sudo myuser`. The sudoers group by default in Ubuntu based Linux is sudo. A sudoers group entry looks like this: `%sudo ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL`

If you are trying to impersonate another user and cannot install sudo, you can still use `su` if it is installed and you have permission / password for the other user.

e.g. `su someuser`

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edited Aug 14, 2019 at 13:12

answered Jun 8, 2017 at 23:20



yosefrow

2,268 ● 23 ● 31

when i am using `mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer` without sudo i get a message as permission not available – [Suraj Jeswara](#) Jun 9, 2017 at 12:05

@SurajJeswara what is the exact comand you are using to connect with ssh? which login are you using? – [yosefrow](#) Jun 9, 2017 at 14:28



As suggested in this [post](#), you may have to install sudo in your server.

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To do that, log in as root with the following command: `su -`. Then install `sudo` with your package manager (if you're in Ubuntu: `apt-get install sudo`).



Then add your user to the `sudo` group: `usermod -aG sudo <username>`.



Finally type `exit` to log out of the root account and go back to your user.



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answered Jun 8, 2017 at 21:32



Jose Haro Peralta

999 ● 7 ● 14



try to install your sudo using by first logging in as a root(su -) and then try to install **apt-get** or **yum sudo** **. Make sure your path variable is set so that you would be able to get binary.

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which sudo**echo \$PATH**

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answered Jun 9, 2017 at 1:14



Sunil

84 ● 3



If you already have root privileges and need sudo only to run existing code using sudo, then alias can be used as below:

0

```
alias sudo="$($@)"
```



Other option is to create a file with name sudo having below content and save it at system/user path:



```
#!/bin/bash
$@
```

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edited Dec 18, 2024 at 9:53

answered Dec 18, 2024 at 8:56



Abhishek Kumar

297 ● 3 ● 16

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