

Qommander

User Guide

A keyboard-driven, dual-pane file manager for Linux
with verified copies and an audio quick view

qutrit LOGIC

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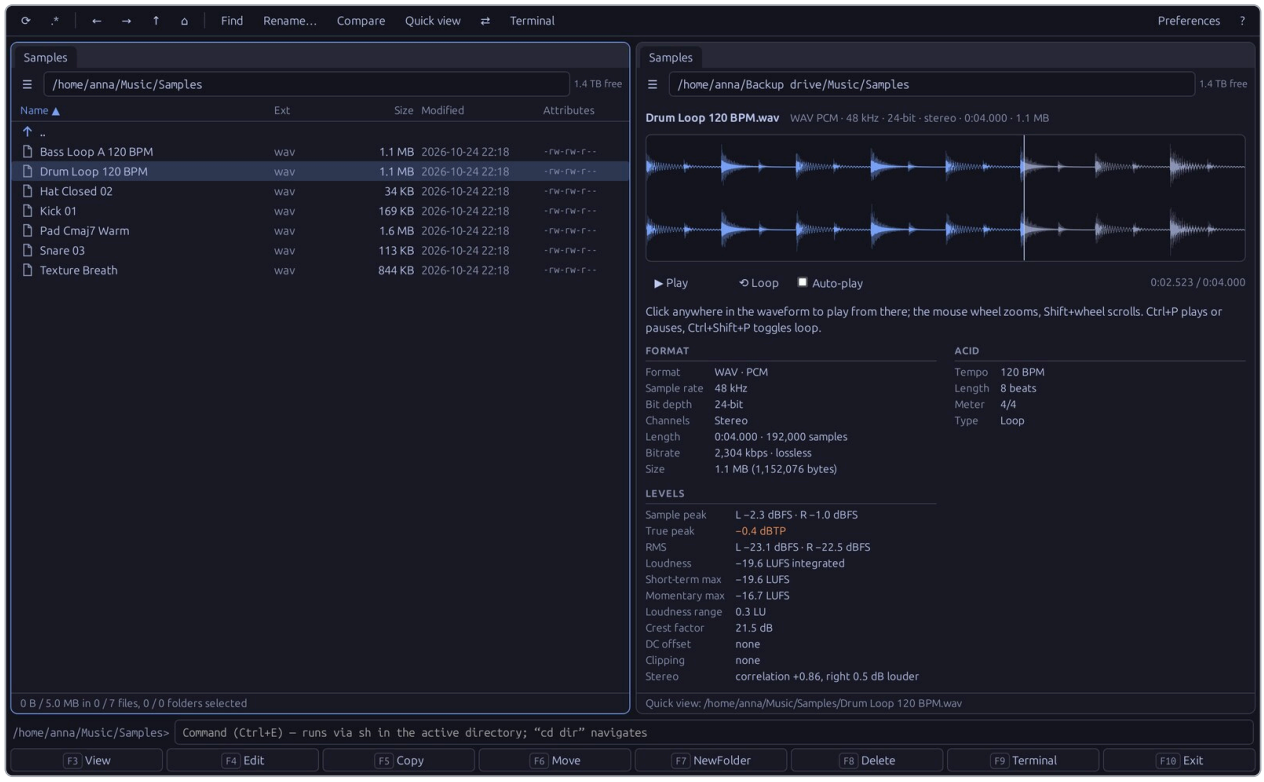
1 Introduction

Qommander is a file manager with two panels side by side: the folder you work in, and the folder you copy or move to. It is built on the ideas of the classic keyboard-driven, two-panel file managers that have been around for decades. Rather than copying any one of them, it brings together the features I use and like most from several, hand-picked, and adds a few of its own where I wanted more. Everything can be done from the keyboard, and the mouse works too.

What it adds to the classic recipe:

- **Verified copies.** A copy can be read back from the disk and compared with the source by checksum. Failing files are retried, then listed, and an interrupted copy can be resumed (Section 3.1).
- **Audio in quick view.** Move the cursor over a WAV, FLAC, MP3 or other audio file and the other panel shows its waveform, plays it from wherever you click, and measures it the way an audio engineer would: peak and true peak, loudness in LUFS, clipping, DC offset, stereo correlation, and the tempo, key and loop points that samplers and recorders write into the file. Select several files to compare them stacked (Section 5).
- **Archives as folders.** Open a zip, tar, 7z, RAR or ISO file with `Enter` and browse it like any folder (Section 6).
- **Small things that save time:** tabs that can be pinned, a list of the folders you visit most, filters by file type, colours by file name, a multi-rename tool, and a command palette that lists every command with its keys (`F1`).

> **Important**
> A file manager changes and deletes files, and some operations can't be undone. **Use Qommander at your own risk and keep your own backups.** It asks you to accept the disclaimer the first time it starts (Section 15).



The main window: the active panel on the left, quick view of an audio file on the right.

2 Getting started

2.1 Installing

Download Qommander from qutrit.se/qommander. Installing a newer version over an older one keeps your settings. Qommander was called xcommander up to version 0.15; installing Qommander replaces xcommander and keeps its settings.

Ubuntu, Linux Mint, Debian Ubuntu 24.04, Linux Mint 22, Debian 13 or newer, 64-bit. Install the `.deb` package from a terminal in the folder you downloaded it to, then start Qommander from the applications menu (under System):

```
sudo apt install ./qommander_<version>_amd64.deb
```

Other Linux Fedora 40, Arch, openSUSE Tumbleweed and other 64-bit distributions from 2024 on. Download the AppImage, make it executable and start it; nothing is installed. If it doesn't start, install FUSE 2 (`libfuse2`, on Ubuntu 24.04 `libfuse2t64`).

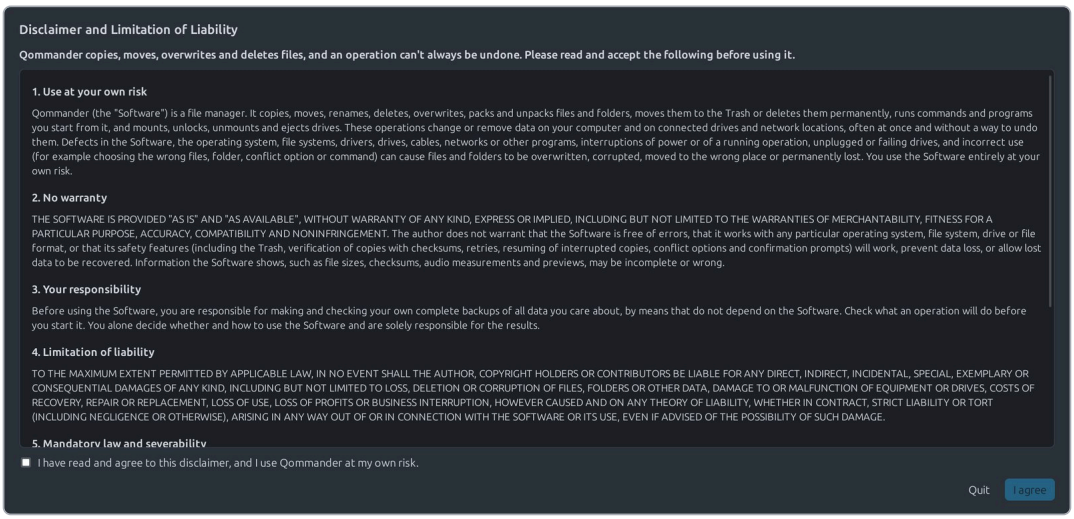
```
chmod +x qommander_<version>_x86_64.AppImage
./qommander_<version>_x86_64.AppImage
```

The `.deb` package also adds **Open in Qommander** to the right-click menu of folders in Nemo, the file manager of Linux Mint. If Qommander is already running, a folder you open this way, or with `qommander <folder>` in a terminal, opens as a new tab in the running window.

Some features use programs that are usually installed already, and are skipped if they aren't: `7z` (7-Zip) for 7z, RAR and ISO archives, `udisksctl` for mounting drives, `zoxide` for popular folders from the shell, and `xdg-open` to open files in their programs.

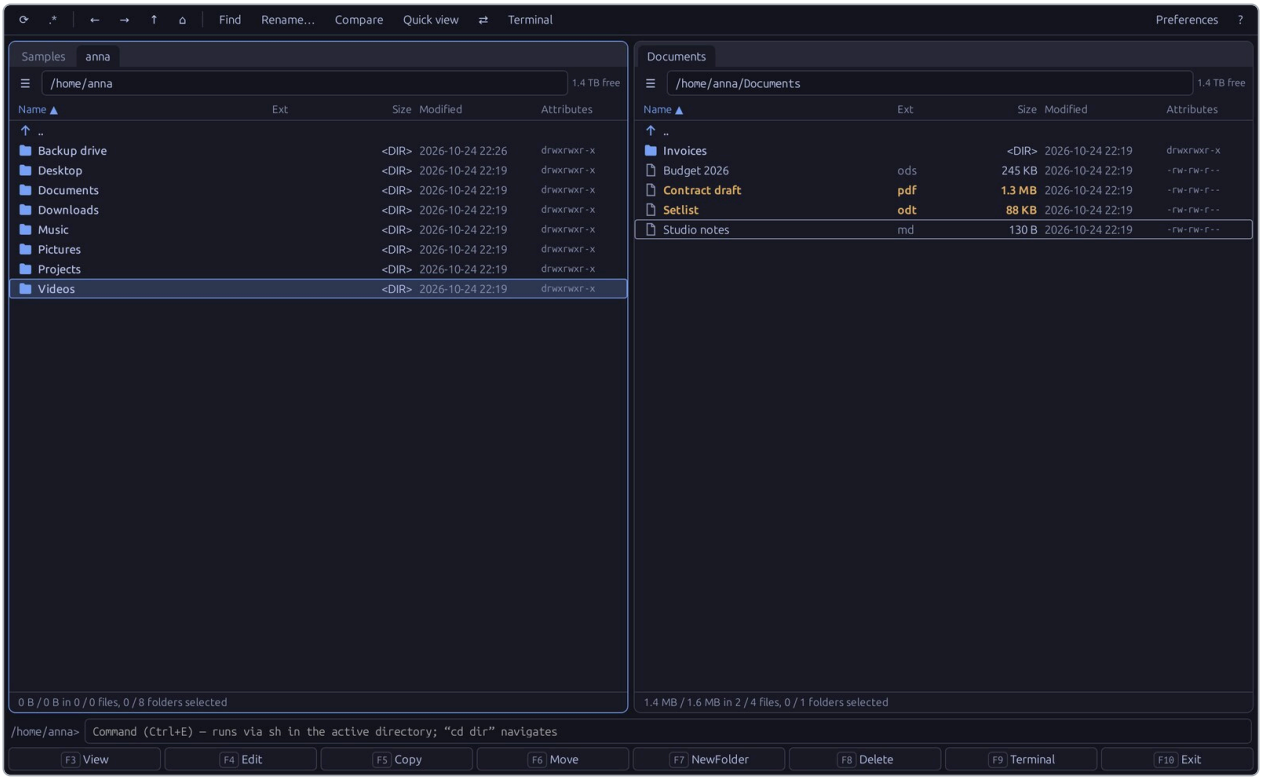
2.2 The first start

The first time Qommander starts, it shows the disclaimer. Read it, tick the box and click **I agree** or click **Quit** to close it without using it. You are asked again only if the disclaimer changes. You can read it again any time from the command palette (F1, then **Disclaimer**) or from **About Qommander**.



The disclaimer, shown once before first use.

2.3 The window



Two panels, the left one with two tabs. Two files are selected on the right (amber).

- **Toolbar** at the top: refresh, hidden files, back and forward, up, home, and the most used tools. **Preferences** and **?** (the command palette) are on the right.
- **Two panels**, each with its tabs, the folder's path (click it to type a path) and the free space on that drive. The active panel has a coloured frame; `Tab` switches panels.
- **Columns:** name, extension, size, date and attributes. Click a heading to sort by it, again for the other way round. Folders always come first.
- **Status line** under each panel: how many files and folders are selected, and their size.
- **Command line** at the bottom: type a command and press `Enter` to run it in the panel's folder. `cd folder` changes the panel's folder instead.
- **Function key bar:** the F-key commands, also clickable.

Drag the gap between the panels to resize them; double-click it to make them equal. The layout, tabs and settings are restored the next time you start Qommander.

2.4 Moving around

`↑` `↓` `PgUp` `PgDn` `Home` `End`	Move the cursor.
`Enter`	Open a folder or archive; open a file in its program.
`Backspace`	Go to the parent folder.
`Alt`+`←` `Alt`+`→`	Back and forward in the tab's history.
`Tab`	Switch to the other panel.
`Ctrl`+`L`	Type a path.
`Ctrl`+`` ` `` `Ctrl`+`\`	Home folder; root folder.
Typing letters	Quick search: jumps to the first name that starts with (or contains) what you type; `↑` `↓` go to the next match, `Esc` ends it.
`Ctrl`+`←` `Ctrl`+`→`	Open the folder under the cursor (or this one) in the left or right panel.
`Ctrl`+`U`	Swap the two panels.

Ctrl+R	Refresh. Panels also refresh by themselves when a folder changes.

2.5 Selecting

Most commands work on the **selected** files, or on the file under the cursor when nothing is selected. Selected names are shown in amber.

Insert	Select or deselect the file under the cursor, and move down.
Space	The same, and for a folder also calculate its size.
Shift+↑ Shift+↓	Extend the selection while moving; also with PgUp, PgDn, Home, End.
Ctrl+A	Select all.
+ -	Select or deselect by mask, e.g. `*.jpg;*.png`.
*	Invert the selection.
Esc	Clear the selection.
Click, Ctrl+click, Shift+click	Select with the mouse.

3 Working with files

3.1 Copying and moving

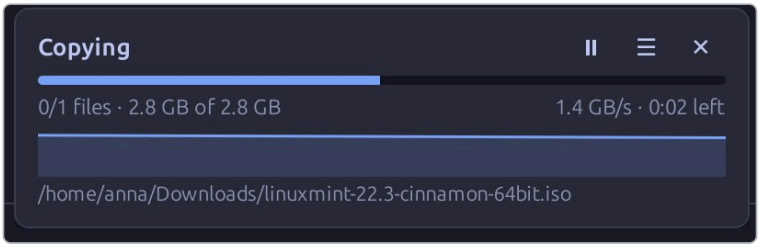
Select files and press F5 to copy them to the other panel's folder, or F6 to move them. The dialog shows where they go; you can type another folder or, for a single file, a new name. A name without a folder, such as `notes-old.txt`, stays in the file's own folder. Shift+F5 copies a file within the same folder, and F2 renames.



The copy dialog: where to, what to do with existing files, and verification.

When a file already exists **Overwrite older** replaces it only if the source is newer; **Skip existing** and **Overwrite all** do what they say; **Keep both** gives the new copy a numbered name. **Resume** skips files that are already complete and continues partial ones, for example after a crash or an unplugged drive; it first checks that the partial data matches the source.

Verify after copying **Off**, **xxHash3** (fast), **SHA-256** or **BLAKE3**. Each copy is flushed to the disk, dropped from the memory cache and read back, and its checksum is compared with the source's. The source is hashed while it's copied, so it's read only once.



A running copy: progress, speed graph and time left.

Copies run in the background, shown in the bottom right corner with a speed graph and the time left. You can keep working meanwhile.

- The pause button **pauses** a job. Pausing closes all its files, so the drive can be used or even unmounted; resume continues where it stopped.
- ☰ lists every file with its result, filterable by **Failed**, **Skipped** and **Verified**.
- ✕ cancels.
- Jobs that use the **same disk** run one at a time, in a queue you can reorder; jobs on different disks run in parallel.
- Read errors and checksum mismatches are retried three times. Files that still fail are listed at the end with the reason, and you can retry the ones you choose.
- A move to another drive copies first and deletes the source only when everything arrived.
- USB sticks with FAT or exFAT don't tell upper and lower case apart, so `Readme` and `README` would be one file there. The second is then not copied, and is listed with the reason, instead of replacing the first.
- Named pipes, sockets and device files are skipped: they aren't files with contents to copy.

Copy, cut and paste also work between folders and tabs: `Ctrl`+`C`, `Ctrl`+`X`, `Ctrl`+`V`. You can also drag files to the other panel; hold `Shift` to move instead of copy.

3.2 Deleting

`F8` or `Delete` moves the selected files to the **Trash**, the same Trash as the desktop's file manager uses, so you can restore them from there. `Shift`+`F8` or `Shift`+`Delete` deletes them **permanently** after asking.

> **Important**
> Permanent deletion can't be undone. Files deleted on some network drives and removable drives may also bypass the Trash. Check the selection before you confirm.

3.3 New folders and files

`F7` makes a new folder, `Shift`+`F4` a new empty file. `F4` opens the file under the cursor in a text editor: the one in the `QOMMANDER_EDITOR` environment variable if set (it may include options, such as `code --wait`), otherwise `xed`, `gnome-text-editor` or `gedit`, whichever is installed.

3.4 Folder sizes

Folders show `<DIR>` until you ask for their size: `Space` on a folder, or `Alt`+`Shift`+`Enter` for every folder in the panel. The status line then adds them up.

3.5 Right-click menu

Right-click a file or the selection for the most common commands, each with its key. Middle-click a folder to open it in a new tab.

4 Viewing files

4.1 Lister (F3)

`F3` shows the file under the cursor: text, a hex dump of binary files, or a picture. `T` and `H` switch between text and hex, `W` wraps long lines, `N` and `P` step to the next and previous file, the arrow keys, `PgUp`, `PgDn`, `Home` and `End` scroll, and `Esc` closes it.

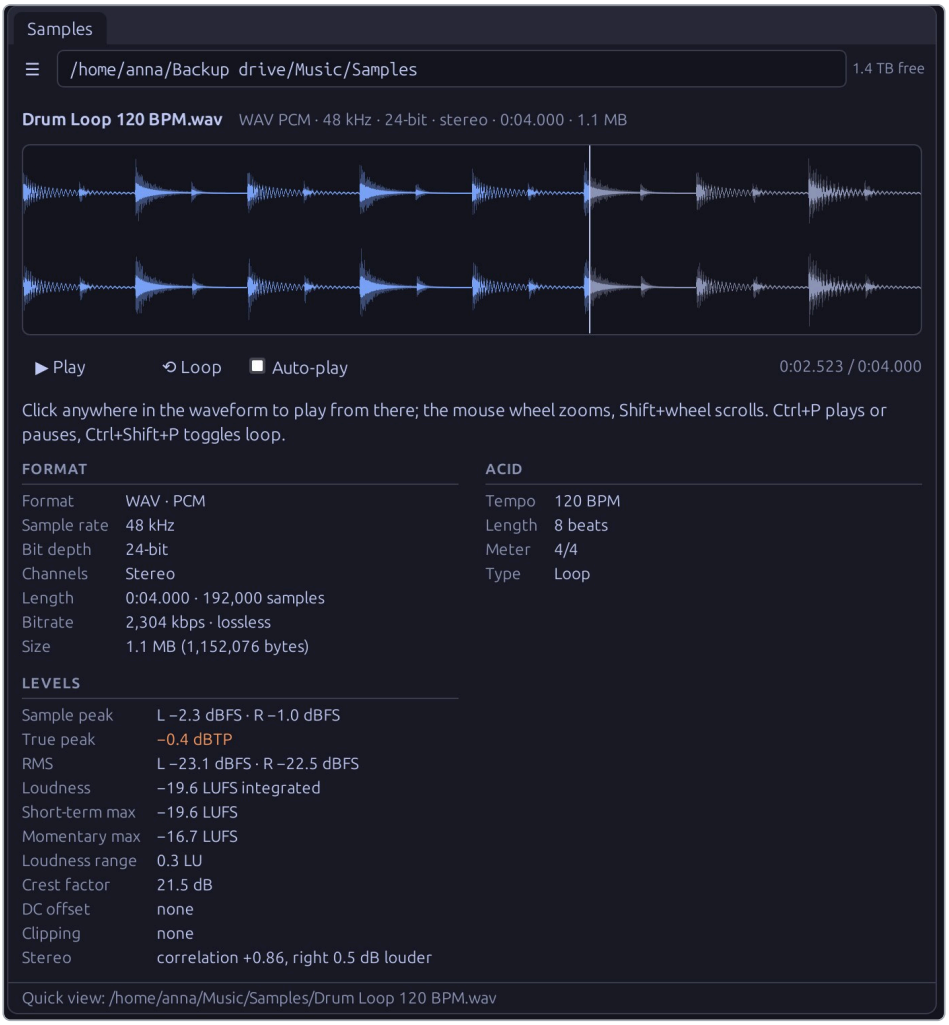
4.2 Quick view (Ctrl+Q)

`Ctrl`+`Q` turns the **other** panel into a preview of the file under the cursor, and follows the cursor as you move. It shows text, pictures, a folder's size and contents count, and audio files (Section 5). Press `Ctrl`+`Q` again to get the panel back.

5 Audio files

Quick view plays and measures WAV, AIFF, FLAC, MP3, Ogg Vorbis, Opus and M4A/AAC files. Audio inside an archive plays straight from the archive.

5.1 One file



Quick view of a drum loop: waveform, player, format, ACID tempo and levels.

Waveform one lane per channel. Faint peaks with a solid RMS core, grey until played and coloured once played. The mouse wheel zooms around the pointer, down to single samples; `Shift` +wheel scrolls; **Fit** shows the whole file again. While playing, the view follows the playhead.

Playing click anywhere in the waveform to play from there. `Ctrl`+`P` plays or pauses, `Ctrl`+`Shift`+`P` loops seamlessly. With **Auto-play** on, each audio file starts playing as soon as the cursor reaches it, which is handy for auditioning samples.

Format container and codec, the file's real sample rate and bit depth (not the sound card's), channels, exact length in samples, bitrate, and for MP3 files whether it's VBR or CBR, the encoder and the gapless delay.

Levels sample peak and true peak, RMS, integrated loudness (LUFS, as EBU R128 / ITU-R BS.1770), short-term and momentary maximum, loudness range, crest factor, DC offset, clipping (three or more samples in a row at full scale), stereo correlation and balance, silence at the start and end, and 16-bit content padded to 24 bits. Values that need attention are shown in orange or red.

Tags and chunks title, artist and other tags, and what samplers and recorders write: ACID tempo, beats and root note, sampler root note and loop points, and Broadcast WAV description, originator, date and timecode.

5.2 Several files at once

Select two or more audio files (for example with `Ctrl`+`A` or `Insert`) while quick view is on, and it stacks a waveform for each, up to 50. Under each waveform: format, sample rate, bit depth, channels, length in time and samples, size, sample peak and integrated loudness, plus tempo, key and loop type when the file carries them.



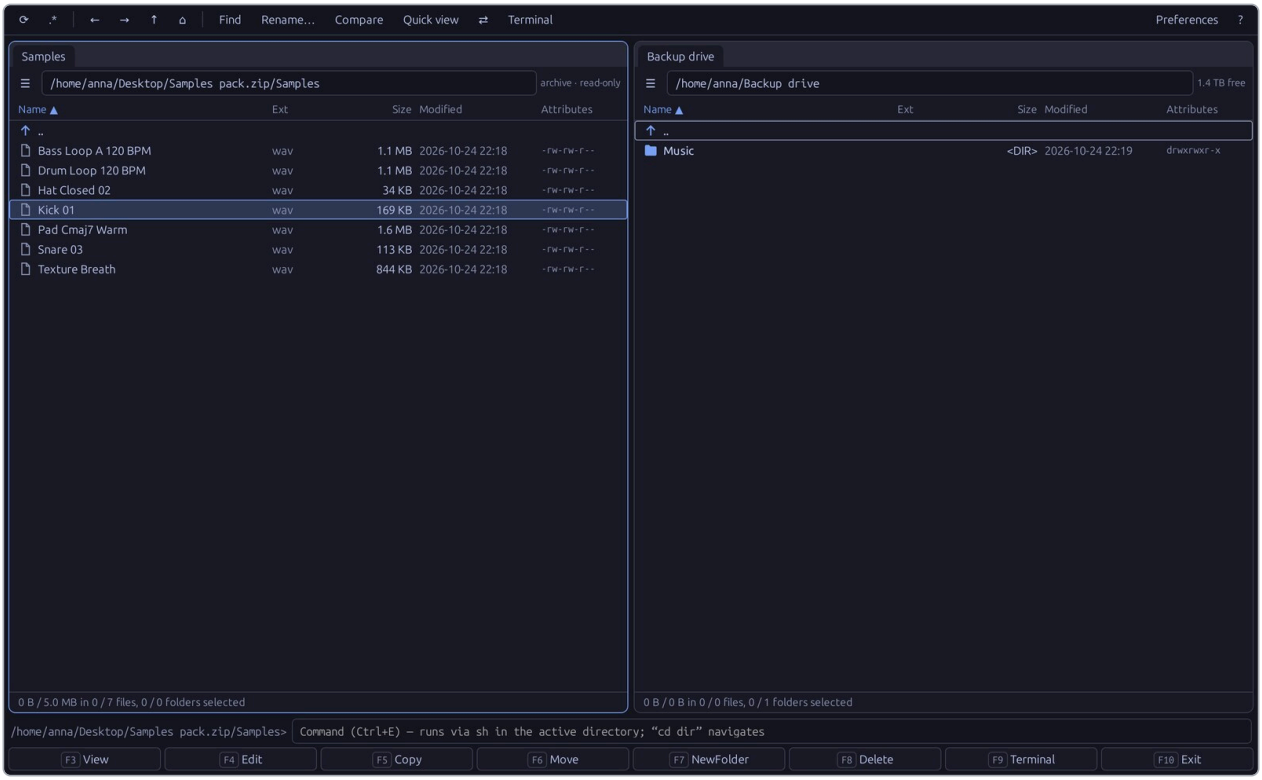
Several samples compared: one plays at a time.

Only one file plays at a time. Click a waveform to play that file from there, or its ▶ button. `Ctrl`+`P` plays the file under the cursor, or pauses the one playing. With **Auto-play** on, moving the cursor through the files plays each in turn. Deselect the files to go back to the single-file view.

6 Archives

Qommander opens archives as if they were folders. Press `Enter` on a `.zip`, `.tar`, `.tar.gz`, `.tar.bz2`, `.tar.xz`, `.tar.zst`, or on a single `.gz` or `.xz` file. With the `7z`

program installed, 7z, RAR and ISO files open the same way. The path shows the archive's name, and **archive · read-only** where the free space usually is.



Inside a zip file: browse, view, play and copy out.

Inside an archive, F3, quick view and Enter work as usual (Enter opens a temporary copy of the file in its program). F5 or dragging copies files out, with the usual choices for existing files. Archives are **read-only**: to change one, unpack it, change the files and pack it again.

Pack select files and press Alt+F5 (or Alt+P) to pack them into an archive in the other panel: zip, tar.gz, tar.xz, tar.zst or, with 7z installed, 7z.

Unpack Alt+F9 (or Alt+U) unpacks the archive under the cursor into the other panel, into a folder of its own when it holds several items.

7 Finding and organising

7.1 Find files (Ctrl+Shift+F)

Ctrl+Shift+F (or Alt+F7, if your desktop doesn't use it) searches the current folder and its subfolders. Give name masks such as `*.rs;*.toml` (a plain word means "contains"), and optionally text the files must contain. Results appear while it searches; Enter goes to the file, F3 views it.

7.2 Filters

By type Ctrl+F shows only some file types, typed (`iso deb`) or picked from the chips of the types in the folder. Folders stay visible.

By name Ctrl+I filters by part of the name, with * and ? wildcards; folders are filtered too.

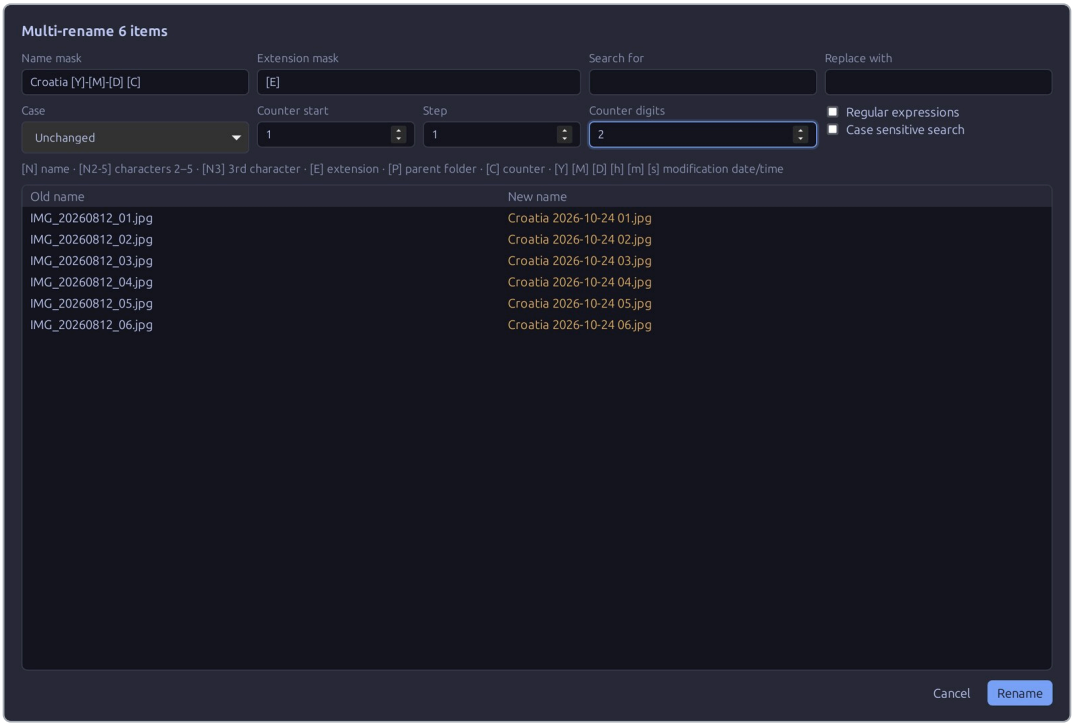
Click the filter bar's label to switch between the two; Esc clears the filter. Files hidden by a filter are left out of operations, and the status line says so.

7.3 Compare folders (Shift+F2)

`Shift`+`F2` compares the two panels and selects, on each side, the files that are newer than on the other side or missing there. Copy them over with `F5` to bring the two folders in line.

7.4 Multi-rename (Ctrl+M)

`Ctrl`+`M` renames all selected files by a pattern, with a live preview. Names that would collide are marked in red, and **Rename** stays blocked until they're fixed.



Renaming holiday photos by date with a two-digit counter.

Mask	Becomes
`[N]`	The old name, without extension.
`[N2-5]` `[N3]` `[N2-]`	Characters 2 to 5; the 3rd character; from the 2nd on.
`[E]`	The extension.
`[P]`	The parent folder's name.
`[C]`	A counter, with its start, step and number of digits set below.
`[Y]` `[M]` `[D]` `[h]` `[m]` `[s]`	The file's modification date and time.

Search for and **Replace with** change text in the names, plain or as regular expressions, and **Case** converts to lower case, upper case or First Letter Upper.

8 Tabs and places

8.1 Tabs

`Ctrl`+`T`	New tab, a copy of the current one (or double-click a tab).
`Ctrl`+`W`	Close the tab (or middle-click it).
`Ctrl`+`Shift`+`T`	Reopen the last closed tab.
`Ctrl`+`Tab` `Ctrl`+`Shift`+`Tab`	Next and previous tab.
Right-click a tab	Pin it, or close the others.

Ctrl+J	Jump back to where the tab started, its home base.
Ctrl+Shift+J	Make the current folder the tab's home base.

A **pinned** tab stays where it is: going to another folder from it opens a new tab instead.

8.2 Places (Ctrl+D)

Ctrl+D opens the places menu: your favourite folders, home, Documents, Downloads and the other standard folders, the Trash, the bookmarks of the desktop's file manager, and drives. Alt+1 and Alt+2 open it for the left or right panel.

- Ctrl+B adds the current folder to the favourites, or removes it. Delete removes the highlighted favourite in the menu.
- Drives that aren't mounted are listed too: choosing one mounts it and opens it, asking for the passphrase if it's encrypted.
- Mounted drives have **Eject** or **Unmount**. Ejecting also locks an encrypted drive and powers off a USB stick, so it can be unplugged safely. Wait until running copies to the drive have finished.

8.3 Popular folders (Alt+↓)

Alt+↓ lists the folders you go to most and most recently, in Qommander and, if `zoxide` is installed, in the shell. Type to narrow the list, Enter opens, Ctrl+Enter opens in a new tab.

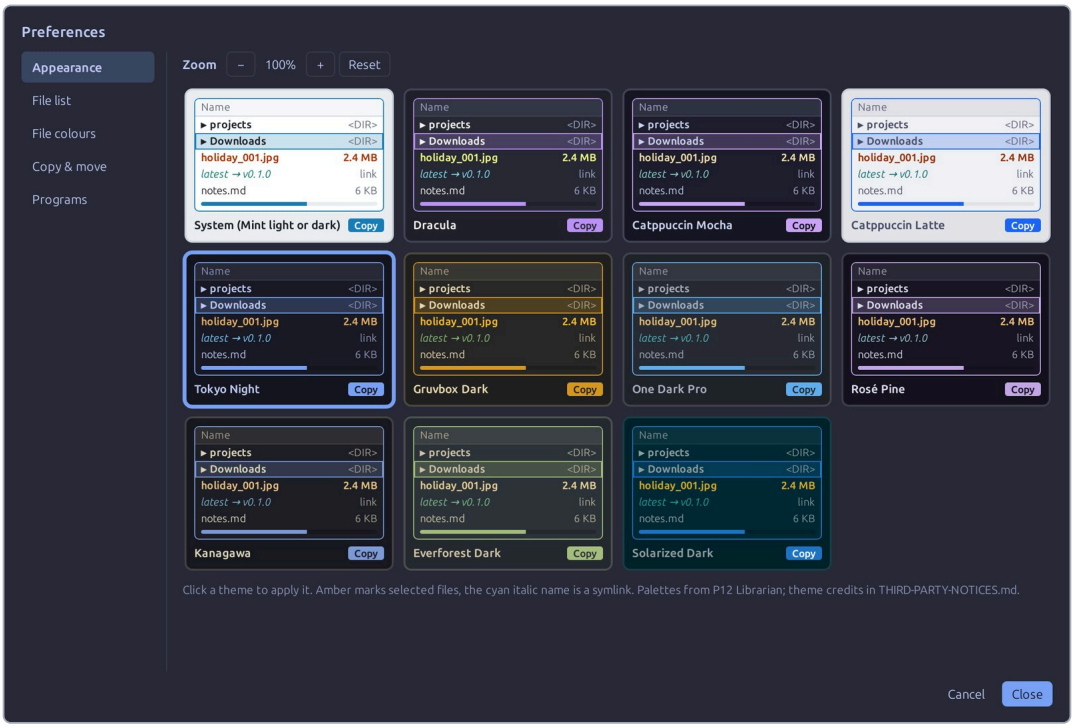
9 Terminal and commands

- F9 opens a terminal in the panel's folder: the one chosen in the system's preferred applications, or a command set in **Preferences → Programs**.
- The **command line** at the bottom (Ctrl+E) runs a command with `sh` in the panel's folder. Ctrl+Enter puts the name under the cursor on the command line, Ctrl+Shift+Enter its full path.
- Ctrl+Shift+C copies the full paths of the selected files to the clipboard.

> **Important**
> Commands you type run with your user's rights, exactly as in a terminal. A wrong command can delete or change files; Qommander doesn't check what a command does.

10 Settings

Ctrl+, or **Preferences** in the toolbar. Changes apply at once; **Cancel** puts back what was there when the dialog opened.



Preferences: eleven colour themes and zoom.

Appearance eleven colour themes, among them **System**, which follows the desktop's light or dark mode, and zoom from 67 to 250 %. Zoom also works with `Ctrl`+`+`, `Ctrl`+`-`, `Ctrl`+`0` and `Ctrl`+mouse wheel.

File list show extensions in the names instead of an Ext column, show hidden files (`Ctrl`+`H`), and the phasing cursor: its outline fades in and out, solid again after each move, at the speed and thickness you choose.

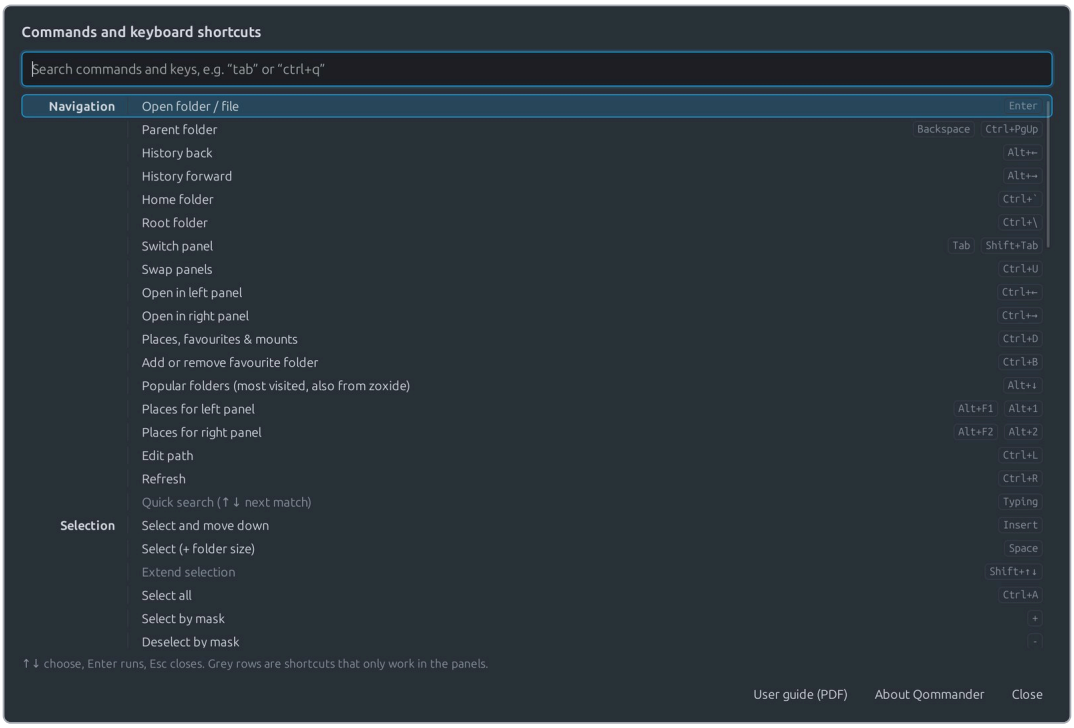
File colours colour files by name mask, e.g. `*.iso;*.img` in orange. Rules pick from seven colours of the current theme, so they stay readable when you change theme; **Presets…** fills in rules for common file types, downloads or media. The first matching rule wins.

Copy & move the default choices for existing files and for verification.

Programs the terminal command for `F9`.

11 Keyboard shortcuts

`F1` opens the **command palette**: every command with its keys. Type part of a name or a key (`tab`, `ctrl+q`) to find one, and `Enter` runs it.



The command palette lists every command with its keys.

Files

F2	Rename
F3	View
F4	Edit
Shift+F4	New file
F5	Copy to other panel
Shift+F5	Copy in same folder
F6	Move
F7	New folder
F8 Del	Move to Trash
Shift+Del	Delete permanently
Alt+F5	Pack
Alt+F9	Unpack
F9	Terminal here
F10	Exit

Tools

F1	Command palette
Shift+F1	This user guide
Ctrl+Q	Quick view
Ctrl+P	Play / pause audio
Ctrl+Shift+P	Loop audio
Ctrl+Shift+F	Find files
Ctrl+F	Filter by type
Ctrl+I	Filter by name
Shift+F2	Compare folders
Ctrl+M	Multi-rename

View

Ctrl+H	Hidden files
Ctrl+F3	Sort by name
Ctrl+F4	Sort by extension
Ctrl+F5	Sort by date
Ctrl+F6	Sort by size
Ctrl+,	Preferences
Ctrl++ Ctrl+-	Zoom

Places

Ctrl+D	Places menu
Alt+1 Alt+2	Places for left / right
Ctrl+B	Add / remove favourite
Alt+↓	Popular folders

Clipboard and command line

Ctrl+C Ctrl+X Ctrl+V	Copy, cut, paste files
Ctrl+Shift+C	Copy full paths
Ctrl+E	Command line
Ctrl+Enter	Name to command line

The desktop may reserve some keys for itself; on Cinnamon these are Alt+F1, Alt+F2 and Alt+F7. Those commands also have the alternatives listed above.

12 Safety

Qommander tries to make mistakes less likely and less costly, but it can't prevent them:

- F8 moves files to the Trash; only Shift+Del deletes permanently, after asking.
- Copies can be verified by checksum, read back from the disk rather than the memory cache.
- A move between drives removes the source only after everything has been copied.
- The default for existing files, **Overwrite older**, never replaces a newer file with an older one.
- Archives are opened read-only.
- Pausing a copy closes its files, so a drive isn't left in use.

> **Important**
> None of this replaces a backup. Keep your own copies of files you care about, made in a way that doesn't depend on Qommander, and check what an operation will do before you start it.

13 Troubleshooting

An archive type doesn't open 7z, RAR and ISO files need the `7z` program (`sudo apt install 7zip`, or `p7zip-full` on older systems).

An audio file says it can't be played the format or codec isn't supported by the system's audio libraries. The information that could be read is still shown.

A drive doesn't mount from Places mounting uses `udisksctl`; check that the drive mounts in the desktop's file manager.

F9 opens the wrong terminal set a terminal command under **Preferences → Programs**.

Keys like Alt+F7 do nothing the desktop uses them. Use the alternative listed in the command palette.

The panels look too small or too large zoom with Ctrl++ and Ctrl+-, or Ctrl+0 to reset.

Settings are stored in Qommander's data folder under `~/.local/share`, the acceptance of the disclaimer in `~/.config/qommander`, and temporary copies of files opened from archives in `~/.cache/qommander`.

14 About



Qommander is made by **Qutrit** and **Claude** (Opus 5.5), an AI model made by Anthropic. It's written in Rust with Tauri 2. Contact: qutritlogic@proton.me. Website, with new versions: qutrit.se/qommander.

Qommander is an independent project, not affiliated with the makers of any other file manager. Names of other products are trademarks of their owners.

Qommander is **freeware**: free to use, including for professional work, but not to redistribute or modify. Get it from the website. The full licence, and the licences of the libraries and colour themes

it includes, are in the command palette under **Licence** and **Third-party licences**, and in **About Qommander**.

15 Disclaimer

1. Use at your own risk

Qommander (the "Software") is a file manager. It copies, moves, renames, deletes, overwrites, packs and unpacks files and folders, moves them to the Trash or deletes them permanently, runs commands and programs you start from it, and mounts, unlocks, unmounts and ejects drives. These operations change or remove data on your computer and on connected drives and network locations, often at once and without a way to undo them. Defects in the Software, the operating system, file systems, drivers, drives, cables, networks or other programs, interruptions of power or of a running operation, unplugged or failing drives, and incorrect use (for example choosing the wrong files, folder, conflict option or command) can cause files and folders to be overwritten, corrupted, moved to the wrong place or permanently lost. You use the Software entirely at your own risk.

2. No warranty

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