

CONFIGSHELL

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CONFIGSHELL

ConfiShell is an open-source (MIT-based) project to support Linux/UNIX® interactive working environments. This work is not paid by an employer. It offers:

- Shell interactive support for bash, fish, zsh (partly)
- Linux support for proxied environments
- go lang development support
- TLS & SSH key and certificate creation and analysis
- bash scripting, markdown & LaTeX support
- git encryption and general git support
- k8s support

FEATURES

- can be installed (git clone) without password
- script included to automatically upgrade when logging in
- continuously be updated
- experience from 40 years of UNIX experience

THE INSTALLATION

1ST STEPS - PUT YOUR SHOES ON...

1. Use the default path if possible

```
mkdir /opt/ConfigShell
```

2. Install ConfigShell

```
git clone https://github.com/engelch/ConfigShell /opt/ConfigShell
```

3. Activate it for you (home directory of the current user)

```
/opt/ConfigShell/installDotFiles2home
```

4. Restart your shell



YOU ARE USING CONFIGSHELL, IF

with bash, your prompt looks like # EXTRA by ConfigShell

```
[0] 14:13:46|engelch@mac160|D? feature/vcs...bs/feature/vcs|pki-zz|~/x/cias-pki-svs-k8s
```

exit-code prompt-creation user@host git-repo aws-profile CWD

Here, a possible fish prompt # EXTRA by ConfigShell

```
engelch@mac160 ~/x/cias-pki-svs-k8s (D? feature/vcs...bs/feature/vcs) <AWS:pki-zz> > █
```

user@host PWD/CWD if in a git-repo if AWS_PROFILE

SHELL ENHANCEMENT

ABOUT

- abbreviations for often used programmes
- let's live the AKÜFI

ABOUT

- abbreviations for often used programmes
- let's live the AKÜFI (Abkürzfimmel /abbreviation madness)
- standard on all systems (@work, @home, @IoT, @srv)

BASH & FISH COMMANDS 1 - DIRECTORIES # EXTRA by ConfigShell

<code>ls</code>	multiple columns, colourised, showing file type
<code>la</code>	like <code>ls</code> above with <code>-a</code> option (showing dot files)
<code>ll</code>	like <code>ls</code> above with <code>-l</code> option (long listing, one file per line)
<code>lla</code>	like <code>ls</code> above with <code>-la</code> options
<code>lld</code>	like <code>ls</code> above with <code>-d</code> (show current and parent directory file)
<code>llad</code>	like <code>ls</code> above with <code>-adl</code>
<code>cd..</code>	same as <code>cd ..</code> (typoo saver)
<code>.27</code>	<code>cd ../.. ... cd ../../../../../../../..</code>
<code>mkcd <dir></code>	create directory and make it the CWD (current working directory)
<code>brmd</code>	go to the parent directory and try to delete the child directory (must be mt)

BASH & FISH COMMANDS 1 - DIRECTORIES

EXTRA by ConfigShell

ls	multiple columns, colourised, showing file type
la	like ls above with -a option (showing dot files)
ll	like ls above with -l option (long listing, one file per line)
lla	like ls above with -la options
lld	like ls above with -d (show current and parent directory)
llad	like ls above with -adl
cd ..	same as cd .. (typoo saver)
.27	cd ../.. ... cd ../../../../..
mkcd <dir>	create directory and make it the CWD (current working directory)
brmd	go to the parent directory and try to delete the child directory (must be mt)

cd -

change to previous CWD

BASH & FISH COMMANDS 2 # EXTRA by ConfigShell

cp / rm / mv	all mapped to include the -i option (confirm deletion, protect overwrite)
l	less (Δ to some Ubuntu default installations)
j	jobs
wh	which
rm~ rmtex	delete backup files or TeX intermediate files
a	alias (show aliases - depending on the shell there might be more)
pu	pushd .
po	popd

BASH LOADING FILES # EXTRA by ConfigShell

bash uses `~/.bashrc.d`

`*.rc` files are sourced into the current shell

`*.sh` files are executed (sub-shell)

When?

1. Done when starting the shell
2. Re-Done by executing `rl` or `rlFull` (bash)

BASH LOADING FILES - EXAMPLE

EXTRA by ConfigShell

bash uses `~/.bashrc.d`

`*.rc` files are source

`*.sh` files are execute



`~/.bashrc.d/aws.rc`

`export AWS_PROFILE=pki-zz`

When?

1. Done when starting the shell
2. Re-Done by executing `rl` or `rlFull` (bash)

FISH LOADING FILES

fish uses the default directory `~/.config/fish`

Most files here are s-linked to `/opt/ConfigShell`, but:

fish sources 2 files at start/end of loading if existing:

`~/.config/fish/pre.fish` # EXTRA by ConfigShell

`~/.config/fish/conf.d/*.fish`

`~/.config/fish/post.fish` # EXTRA by ConfigShell

EXTRA: `~/.config.fish/conf.d/*.sh` are executed with bash

FISH VS BASH VS ZSH

[comparison article on medium.com](#)

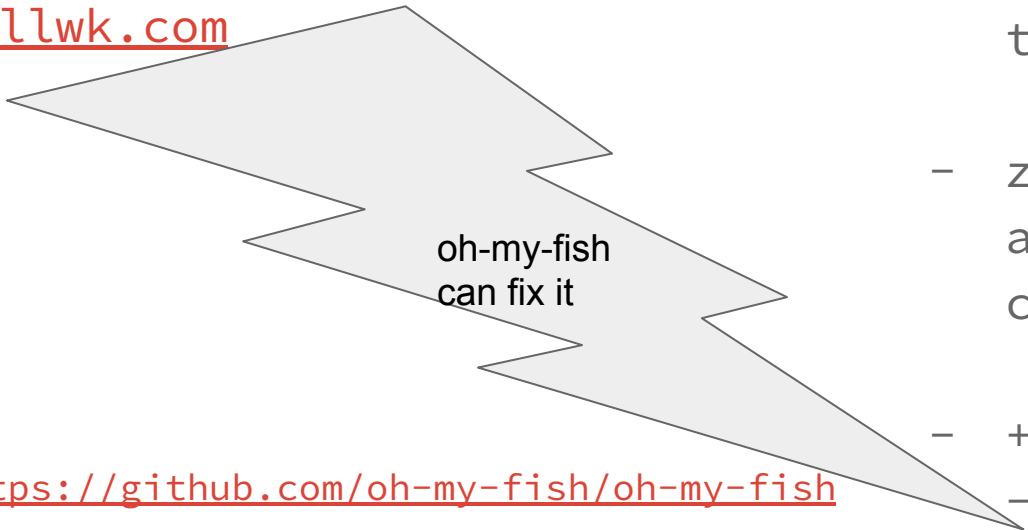
[zellwk.com](#)

- completion in bash can be a pain and was better before (good old tcsh times,...)
- zsh scripts and add-ones (oh-my-zsh) can become complex
- +good defaults: fish
-missing in fish: !! !\$

FISH VS BASH VS ZSH

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[zellwk.com](#)



oh-my-fish
can fix it

<https://github.com/oh-my-fish/oh-my-fish>

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TLS & SSH ENHANCEMENT

GIT & GEE ENHANCEMENT

KUBERNETES (K8S) ENHANCEMENT

DEVELOPMENT ENHANCEMENT

SCRIPT DEVELOPMENT

1. Usually, stay with bash as this is the most common shell on all systems these days.
2. Start a script with shebang
`#!/usr/bin/env bash`
3. Use shellcheck to check your shell
4. Easy start: copy
`/opt/ConfigShell/Template/bash.mini.skeleton.sh`

OS-SPECIFIC ENHANCEMENT — SUBMODULES

JOIN THE TEAM



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THE FUTURE OF CONFIGSHELL

Help us

Configshell is a work of enthusiastic persons, please join

Propose Ideas

Tell us the opinion about it, please help to improve it

Code with us

Even better, add functionality, streamline elements