

CAMBIAR EL PROMPT

Accedemos desde el terminal al fichero `.bashrc` con el comando `~/.bashrc`

```
GNU nano 6.2
~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples

# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
  *) ;;
  *) return;;
esac

# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth

# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
shopt -s histappend

# For setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
HISTSIZE=1000
HISTFILESIZE=2000

# check the window size after each command and, if necessary,
# update the values of LINES and COLUMNS.
shopt -s checkwinsize

# If set, the pattern "*" used in a pathname expansion context will
# match all files and zero or more directories and subdirectories.
#shopt -s globstar

# make less more friendly for non-text input files, see lesspipe(1)
[ -x /usr/bin/lesspipe ] && eval "$(SHELL=/bin/sh lesspipe)"

# set variable identifying the chroot you work in (used in the prompt below)
if [ -z "${debian_chroot:-}" ] && [ -r /etc/debian_chroot ]; then
  debian_chroot=$(cat /etc/debian_chroot)
fi

# set a fancy prompt (non-color, unless we know we "want" color)
case "$TERM" in
  xterm-color|*-256color) color_prompt=yes;;
esac
```

Una vez dentro añadimos las órdenes que cambiarán el prompt

```
PROMPT_COMMAND='PS1_CMD1=$(ip route get 1.1.1.1 | awk -F"src " '""'"NR == 1{ split($2, a, " ");print a[1]}'"'"'); PS1='${PS1_CMD1} <>'
```

Por último reiniciamos el terminal

```
Archivo  Editar  Ver  Buscar  Terminal  Ayuda
10.0.2.15 <>
```