Introduction to the Bash shell on Linux and Mac OS

Customization

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Overview

- Aliases
- Saving your customization
- Environment variables
 - Prompt
 - Path
 - Editor
- Changing your default shell
- Escape with \ to run non-aliased command
 - □ \ls

Aliases

Command: alias

- alias gerp=grep
- □ alias ls='ls -F'
- □ Don't use whitespace around =
- Alias works only on the start of the command line!
- Without arguments: lists current aliases

Bash Startup Files

- .profile
 - Loaded for login shell
- .bashrc
 - Loaded for non-login shell
- Mac OS Terminal.app starts bash as a login shell!
 - So make sure you have a .profile
- Tip: read .bashrc from .profile
 - source ~/.bashrc
- There are other names for startup files:
 - .bash_login, .bash_profile, .login
 - If needed, read: http://goo.gl/ewJW6
 - (http://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Bash-Startup-Files.html)

Environment Variables

- List with env
- Get value: prefix with \$
 - echo \$PATH
- Set value:
 - no prefix
 - □ no whitespace around =
 - VAR="some value"
- PS1: prompt
- PATH: where bash looks for executables
 - Always append at end
 - □ PATH="\$PATH:~/bin"
- EDITOR
 - Your preferred editor
- Export variables that are needed in subprocesses
 - export EDITOR="nano"

Summary

- Aliases
- Saving your customization
 - □ .profile
 - □ .bashrc
- Environment variables
 - □ Prompt: PS1
 - PATH
 - □ EDITOR
- Changing your default shell
 - □ chsh