

→ PS1 is the Primary Prompt variable which controls what your command line prompt looks like.

|u - User name

|h - Host name

|w - Current working directory

!! - History number of this command

|d - Date.

→ They must be surrounded in single quotes when they are used, for example

```
$ echo $PS1
```

```
$ export PS1='\u@|h:|w$'
```

```
student@example.com: ~$ ex ## new prompt
```

→ To revert the changes

```
student@example.com: ~$ export PS1='$'
```

* Recalling Previous commands

→ For this you can use history command.

→ and you can also use tail command with this

For example.

```
$ history | tail -20
```

→ This will list all previous 20 command you used before.

* using History Environment variables

→ Several associated environment variable can be used to get information about history file.

- HISTFILE.

- The location of history file.

- HISTFILESIZE

- The maximum number of lines in the history file.

- HISTSIZE

- The maximum number of command in the history file.

- HISTCONTROL

How commands are stored.

- HISTIGNORE

which command line can be unsaved.

- * File ownership

Command	usage
chown	used to change user ownership of file or directory.
chgrp	used to change group ownership.
chmod	used to change the permission on the file, which can be done separately for owner, group and the rest of the world.

* File Permission modes and chmod

→ Files have three kind of Permission, read(r)
write(w), execute(x).

→ These are generally represented in rwx.

→ ~~when you apply~~

* Example of chown

→ Let's see an example of changing file ownership using chown, as shown in scr. below.

→ First we create file using touch.

→ Then see their ownership after that write command.

chown root file1.

→ This will pass ownership to root