– General Linux 2 –
Customise and Use the Shell Environment []

(Linux Professional Institute Certification)

a


```
   .~.
   /V\      by: geoffrey robertson
  // \\         geoffrey@zip.com.au
  @._.@
```



```
$Id: gl2.109.1.slides.tex,v 1.2 2003/08/29 14:36:14 waratah Exp $
```

List of Slides

Shells, Scripting, Programming & Compiling

2.109.1 Customise and use the shell environment []

2.109.2 Customise or Write Simple Scrips []

Customise and Use the Shell Environment

Objective

Candidate should be able to customise shell environments to meet users' needs. This objective includes setting environment variables (e.g. PATH) at login or when spawning a new shell. It also includes writing bash functions for frequently used sequences of commands.

Customise and Use the Shell Environment

Key files, terms, and utilities

```
~/.bash_profile
~/.bash_login
~/.profile
~/.bashrc
~/.bash_logout
~/.inputrc
function (Bash built-in command)
export
env
set (Bash built-in command)
unset (Bash built-in command)
```

Bash Configuration Files

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  `/etc/profile` System wide profile, common to all users and shells

  `~/.bash_profile` Executed after `/etc/profile` at login

  `~/.bashrc` Executed after `/.bash_profile` at login

- Note `/.bashrc` is executed when any new `bash` shell is spawned

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-

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- Functions may be stored in `~/.bashrc`

Bash Functions

Function Example

- This simple function prints the current working directory and the list of files in it:

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$ function look() { pwd; ls;} ↩
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```

- This function would be used like this:

```
$ look ↩
/home/geoffrey/lpic/general-linux-2/notes
CVS     _whizzy_gl2.notes.fmt
_whizzy_gl2.notes.pag
```

Bash Functions

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  `> {`
  `> pwd;`
  `> ls;`
  `> }`

Bash Functions

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Example from Jeffrey Dean's Nutshell Book

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- A function that uses a command line argument:

```
$ laps () { ↩
> ls -l $1
> ps aux | grep '/usr/bin/basename $1'
> }
```

Bash Functions

Example from Jeffrey Dean's Nutshell Book

- A function that uses a command line argument:

```
$ laps () { ↩
> ls -l $1
> ps aux | grep '/usr/bin/basename $1'
> }
```

- Use the `laps()` function:

```
$ laps /usr/sbin/sshd ↩
-rwxr-xr-x    1 root     root       276200 Jun 29 01:28 /usr/sbin/sshd
root       255  0.0  0.3  2792 1216 ?        S    Aug31   0:00 /usr/sbin/sshd
geoffrey  1187  0.0  0.1  1332  424 pts/1    R    14:39   0:00 grep sshd
```

The End