

.bashrc

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# ~/.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
    *i*) ;;
    *) 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) color_prompt=yes;;
esac

# uncomment for a colored prompt, if the terminal has the capability;
# turned
# off by default to not distract the user: the focus in a terminal
# window
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# should be on the output of commands, not on the prompt
force_color_prompt=yes

if [ -n "$force_color_prompt" ]; then
    if [ -x /usr/bin/tput ] && tput setaf 1 >&/dev/null; then
        # We have color support; assume it's compliant with Ecma-48
        # (ISO/IEC-6429). (Lack of such support is extremely rare, and such
        # a case would tend to support setf rather than setaf.)
        color_prompt=yes
    else
        color_prompt=
    fi
fi

function prompt {
    if [ $USER = 'root' ]
    then
        PS1=' # '
        echo -e "\n\033[01;31m$HOSTNAME\033[01;33m[$(date
+%T)]\033[01;34m$PWD \033[00m\033[00;37m"
    else
        PS1=' $ '
        echo -e "\n\033[01;32m$USER@$HOSTNAME\033[01;33m[$(date
+%T)]\033[01;34m$PWD \033[00m\033[00;37m"
    fi
}

function truc {
    PS1='>'
}

if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then
    PROMPT_COMMAND='prompt'
else
    PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h:\W$ '
fi

# if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then
#     if [ $USER = 'root' ]
#     then
#
#     PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;31m\]\h\[\033[00m\]:\[\
\033[01;34m\]\W\[\033[00m\]\# '
#     else
#
#     PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;32m\]\u@\h\[\033[00m\]
:\[\033[01;34m\]\W\[\033[00m\]\$ '
#     fi
# else
#     PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h:\W$ '
# fi

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unset color_prompt force_color_prompt

# If this is an xterm set the title to user@host:dir
case "$TERM" in
xterm*|rxvt*)
    PS1="\[\e]0;${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h: \W\a\]$PS1"
    ;;
*)
    ;;
esac

# enable color support of ls and also add handy aliases
if [ -x /usr/bin/dircolors ]; then
    test -r ~/.dircolors && eval "$(dircolors -b ~/.dircolors)" || eval
"$(dircolors -b)"
    alias ls='ls --color=auto'
    alias dir='dir --color=auto'
    alias vdir='vdir --color=auto'

    alias grep='grep --color=auto'
    alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
    alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
fi

# colored GCC warnings and errors
#export
GCC_COLORS='error=01;31:warning=01;35:note=01;36:caret=01;32:locus=01:q
uote=01'

# some more ls aliases
alias ll='ls -l'
alias la='ls -A'
alias l='ls -CF'
alias time='/usr/bin/time -f %Es'

# Alias definitions.
# You may want to put all your additions into a separate file like
# ~/.bash_aliases, instead of adding them here directly.
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.

if [ -f ~/.bash_aliases ]; then
    . ~/.bash_aliases
fi

# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
    if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
        . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
    elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
```

```
. /etc/bash_completion
fi
fi
#
#complete -cf sudo
```

From:

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Last update: **17/05/2016 23:36**