

CS 279 - Exam 2 - Reference Packet

a selection of special characters for bash command prompts

Some of the special characters for customizing a bash command prompt include:

- \d the date, in "Wkday Mon Date" format (e.g., Tue May 26)
- \h the hostname, up to the first '.'
- \H the hostname
- \t the time, in 24-hour HH:MM:SS format
- \T the time, in 12-hour HH:MM:SS format
- \@ the time, in 12-hour am/pm format
- \A the time, in 24-hour HH:MM format
- \u the username of the current user
- \w the current working directory, with the home directory shown as a ~
- \W the basename of the present working directory, with the home directory shown as a ~

a selection of bash conditional expressions

Some of the bash conditional expressions include:

- d *file* true if *file* exists and is a directory
- e *file* true if *file* exists
- f *file* true if *file* exists and is a regular file
- h *file* true if *file* exists and is a symbolic link
- r *file* true if *file* exists and is readable
- s *file* true if *file* exists and has a size greater than zero
- w *file* true if *file* exists and is writable
- x *file* true if *file* exists and is executable
- v *varname* true if the shell variable *varname* is set (has been assigned a value)
- z *string* true if the length of *string* is zero
- n *string* true if the length of *string* is non-zero
- string1* == *string2* true if the strings are equal
- string1* != *string2* true if the strings are not equal
- arg1* OP *arg2* OP is one of -eq -ne -lt -le -gt -ge

These arithmetic binary operators return true if *arg1* is equal to, not equal to, less than, less than or equal to, greater than, or greater than or equal to *arg2*, respectively. *arg1* and *arg2* may be positive or negative integers.