Shell configuration files of Juhapekka Tolvanen

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http://iki.fi/juhtolv

http://iki.fi/juhtolv/configs/shellrc/

Contents

1 1   Licensing

MIT/X11-licence AKA "BSD-type licence without advertising clause":

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These files that are used for generation and conversion of this documentation, are public domain, as is said in the beginning of them:

- `cleanall.sh`

- `compileall.sh`

- `docutils.conf`

- `docutils.landscape.conf`

- `RST_landscape.sty`

- `RST_Palatino_MPlus.sty`

This configuration also uses some stuff from other people and it may have different licencing:

A file called `home/juhtolv/dot.logout.dir/amigashell.guru.txt` was originally in a software called Amigashell (by Gürkan Sengün). I got it here:

http://www.linuks.mine.nu/amigashell/

IIRC author told me that file is under GNU GPL.

A file called `home/juhtolv/dot.logout.dir/dopefish.txt` is from this page and after that very much edited:

http://www.dopefish.com/

I got original `debian-issue.sh` this way:

http://lists.debian.org/debian-devel/2001/debian-devel-200107/msg00861.html

http://people.debian.org/~arthur/debian-issue.sh

After that I created two different versions of that. I still don't know licence of them.

2 2   Some features

- Mostly for Zsh. Zsh rules the universe!

- Remorselessly exploits the similarities of different Bourne-syntax shells via sourcing of configuration files of other shells. All configurations, that work fine on "inferior" shells, are put to their configuration files and then those files are sourced by "superior" shells. For example configurations of plain Bourne Shell (sh) are well understood by bash,

ksh and zsh, so they can source them without problems.

- Shamelessly neglects configuring of csh and tcsh and fscking proud of it. csh and tcsh are b0rken. Period.

    - http://www.grymoire.com/Unix/CshTop10.txt

    - http://www.shlomifish.org/open-source/anti/csh/

    - http://gonzo.tamu.edu/csh.whynot.html

    - http://www.faqs.org/faqs/unix-faq/shell/csh-whynot/

    - http://www.perl.com/pub/language/versus/csh.html

    - http://www.perl.com/CPAN-local/authors/Tom_Christiansen/scripts/csh/info/csh.whynot.gz

    - ftp://ftp.funet.fi/pub/CPAN/authors/Tom_Christiansen/scripts/csh/info/csh.whynot.gz

- Uses many good configurations from other peoples configuration files, for example:

    - Risto J. Laitinen

    - Sven Guckes

    - Contributors of www.dotfiles.com

- Many useful aliases and functions. Check out these at `/etc/profile` :

- **cddoc**

- **myx** (My X)

- **wtfsck** (What The Fsck?) (Originally name of that alias was **wtf**, but then I realised I have /usr/games/wtf)

- **ash, bash** and **ksh**

- **lstar** and **untar**

- **mvcd** and **cpcd**

- **mdmvcd** and **mdcpcd**

- Chart of sourcing different configuration files included in Gnome Dia and other formats.

- Cool colors in prompts. Can be switched off easily.

- Colorfull and informative default prompt called **threelinetimeprompt** .

  - The 1st line:

    * username

    * short hostname

    * Date and time

* current history event number

* current tty

* current window of `screen` if it exist

    – The 2nd line:

* present working directory without tilde (easy to copy-paste)

    – The 3rd line:

* Just % (or # if you are root), so there are lots of space for your command.

- Many functions for changing prompts. When I use Midnight Commander, I normally use function `publicprompt`, because prompts that take two or more lines are not good for it. Most prompt-changing functions are commented away.

- Cool title bars with relevant information. No need to think, whether prompt or titlebar should be looked, when information about such issues like present working directory is needed. Both of them can be used.

- Text of titlebars for different terminal types is defined in one place (not yet for bash).

- Good dircolors-file. No problems with blue text on black background or white text on white background. Does not use dircolors when output does not go to tty.

- If terminal has enough rows, then you are greeted with output of `linux_logo` or `Welcome2L`, when you invoke your shell. Whenever possible, ANSI colors are used.

- Good `.screenrc` -files are provided, too.

- Documentation you are reading already is written in light-weight markup-language called reStructuredText. Even original markup is very human-readable. It can be converted to many formats. If you want also some more exotic formats, edit that file called `compileall.sh` near that FIXME and then (re)run it. All software needed for generation and conversion of this documentation is mentioned in its comment lines. Fonts needed for running XeLaTeX are mentioned in comment lines of these files:

  - `RST_Palatino_MPlus.sty`

  - `RST_landscape.sty`

  And last but not least:

- Prompt and titlebars of root and lusers look so different, that you should not accidentally type commands that should go to normal luser shell in your root prompt.

3 3 Tips

Do not copy these configuration files over your original configuration files blindly. Just copy-paste things you really understand to your current configuration files. Or read all files very carefully until you understand every line, edit them where needed and and then copy them to right places.

Make some key-binding, menu entry, button of Gnome Panel etc. to invoke command like this, if you want to use Zsh as root, but do not dare to use Zsh as login shell of root:

```
rxvt -sb -ls -fg black -fg Yellow -geometry 80x70 -e su -c '/bin/zsh -l'
```

But nowadays my FVWM has this kind of command bound to some key binding:

```
uxterm -geometry 174x57+0+0 -e ${HOME}/scripts/mysu.sh &
```

Get `linux_logo` and `Welcome2L` here:

- http://www.glue.umd.edu/~weave/vmwprod/linux_logo/

- http://www.littleigloo.org/

- http://www.littleigloo.org/software_003.php3

(But I do not use Welcome2L, anymore, because it looks ugly in Unicode-terminals.)

At least rxvt, Eterm and gnome-terminal can load background pixmaps. Cool background and icons for terminal running your root shell are available here: http://iki.fi/juhtolv/wmpix/root/

Here are some good configuration files for shells (and other programs, too):

- http://www.dotfiles.com/

- http://www.zsh.org/

- http://web.mit.edu/olh/Dotfiles/

There has been threads about shell prompts in Slashdot and Kuro5hin:

- http://slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=01/07/06/122259

- http://www.kuro5hin.org/?op=displaystory;sid=2001/5/1/215312/2648

Folding is used in these files. `folding.el` is part of latest versions of XEmacs. If you are using GNU emacs or you do not have it because of some other reason, you can get it also here: http://www.csd.uu.se/~andersl/emacs.shtml . To use that kind of folding under Vim put this to your `~/.vimrc`

```
set foldmethod=marker
set foldcolumn=2
```

If there is a risk, that some old version of Vim can read that file, then use this instead:

```
if v:version >= 600
    set foldmethod=marker
    set foldcolumn=2
endif
```

4 4   Note

I converted some shellfunctions to stand-alone scripts, recently. They are available here:

http://iki.fi/juhtolv/hacks/sh/

Check out these directories:

- galeon
- latex
- musicplaying
- netscape
- pv

- `systemmonitoring`

5 5   Todo

- There are still many other people's configuration files, that I should exploit in my configurations.