

7 - (1) Der Prompt aufbau (bei SuSE)

als Benutzer: *benutzer@RECHNER: Pfad* >

als Administrator root: *RECHNER:Pfad* #

oder *bash-2.03* # (unter KDE)

Prompt codes:

The prompt is stored in the Variable **PS1** To see it do : `echo $PS1`

Codes:

<code>\a</code>	ASCII bell character (07)
<code>\d</code>	The date in "Weekday Month Date" format (e.g., "Tue May 26")
<code>\e</code>	ASCII escape character (033)
<code>\h</code>	The hostname up to the first '.'
<code>\H</code>	the hostname
<code>\j</code>	the number of jobs currently managed by the shell
<code>\l</code>	the basename of the shell's terminal device name
<code>\n</code>	newline
<code>\r</code>	carriage return
<code>\s</code>	the name of the shell, the basename of \$0 (the portion following the final slash)
<code>\t</code>	the current time in 24-hour HH:MM:SS format
<code>\T</code>	the current time in 12-hour HH:MM:SS format
<code>\@</code>	the current time in 12-hour am/pm format
<code>\u</code>	the username of the current user
<code>\v</code>	the version of bash (e.g., 2.00)
<code>\V</code>	the release of bash, version + patchlevel (e.g., 2.00.0)
<code>\w</code>	the current working directory
<code>\W</code>	the basename of the current working directory
<code>\!</code>	the history number of this command
<code>\#</code>	the command number of this command
<code>\\$</code>	if the effective UID is 0, a #, otherwise a \$
<code>\nnn</code>	the character corresponding to the octal number <i>nnn</i>
<code>\\</code>	a backslash '\'
<code>\[</code>	begin a sequence of non-printing characters, which could be used to embed a terminal control sequence into the prompt
<code>\]</code>	end a sequence of non-printing characters

All characters are literal except the one preceded by "\"

eg.> `PS1="\W"`

changes the prompt to the present working Directory (no path)

PS2 Variable is the secondary prompt shown only when a command has not been completed and bash waits for the rest: