Displaying the Prompt

- `echo $PS1`

Here are some common escape codes used:

- \d displays current date
- \h displays the hostname
- \u displays the username
- \w displays the current working directory

Backing up the current prompt

We create a new variable, then copy the PS1 variable to it

```bash
ps1_old="$PS1"
```

Creating a new prompt

```bash
PS1=\u@\h:\w\$
```

This will make more sense after you have read the chapter, but to change your PS1 prompt using an alias contains no spaces outside of the quotes and requires alternating quotation marks:

```bash
alias prompt1="PS1='\u@\h:\w\$'"
```

You can even nest a command inside the prompt

```bash
alias prompt2="PS1='$(date) \u@\h:\w\$'"
```

Adding Color to Prompts

Refer to Table 13-2 for color schemes and their associated escape codes.

For example, \033[0;30m is black

\033[0;34m is blue

Shortcut: instead of using \033 we can simply use \e

Adding Color to Prompts

As an example, a simple prompt like:

```bash
PS1='\[\033[1;32m\] [\u@\h \W]\$\[\033[0m\]'
```

is the same as

```bash
PS1='\[\e[1;32m\] [\u@\h \W]\$\[\e[0m\]'
```

Can be broken down into these elements:

```bash
\\e[1;32m  - an opening square bracket printed in green (1;32m
[\u@\h \W]  - username@hostname and the basename of the current working directory
```
\$ - the prompt (a # if the UID is 0)
\[\text{\text{[e[0m\]} - the text reset escape signalling the end of the colour sequence.