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Ubuntu 6.10's default shell was changed from bash to dash. If we want to bash the default shell for Ubuntu then after the commands reset it back to bash the shell safely. # sudo dpkg-reconfigure dash Generally well known method to boot mac recovery mode is by keeping Command + R on the keyboard while the mac is on. However, you can force the mac to load into recovery mode after the next reboot by changing the nvram setting. To do this, Run under the command. sudo nvram recovery-boot-mode=unused sudo reboot OS X boot arguments are useful to troubleshoot problems with the system startup and how the system behaves when driving. sudo nvram boot-args =-v : This command will set the system to always boot to verbose mode, so we don't need to hold Command + V at system startup. sudo nvram boot-args=-x: It's definitely the system will always boot into Safe Mode. sudo nvram boot-args=-s : This command will boot the system into single-user mode without the need to hold command-s at system startup. sudo nvram boot-args =iog=0x0: When you close the display but connect the system to an external monitor and keyboard, the system will stay awake. After you run this command, adding an external monitor will disable the internal display, which can be beneficial in some situations, such as those where you mirror your desktop, but you want to run an external display at a higher resolution than your laptop can run. sudo nvram b firmware and boot ROM version of your mac can be found in two ways. Way 1: 1. From the Apple menu, choose About this Mac menu. 2. Click More Information to open System Profiler. 3. Under Contents - &gt; Select Hardware Tree item. On the right side of the panel under the hardware overview section, we can see the Boot ROM version and the SMC (firmware) version. Way 2: Run below command terminal to get boot ROM version and SMC (firmware) version: \$system\_profiler SPHardwareDataType | grep-i Version | awk -F : '{print \$1 \$2}' In Ubuntu, /bin/sh points to /bin/dash by default. I want to use /bin/bash as my system-wide shell/bin/sh. What is the best way to do this? Learn to change dash icons in Ubuntu. How to change the Unity Dash icon in Ubuntu 16.04. You can change the Unity Dash icon by replacing launcher\_bfb.png file. On Ubuntu 16.04, change the launch icon using the method explained below: Unity Launcher Icon - BFB Icon BFB icon or Ubuntu logo (Unity Dash icon) is a launcher\_bfb.png file. It is located in the /usr/share/unity/icon folder theme and can be easily replaced with a new one. To see where the launcher\_bfb.png is located, open the terminal (Ctrl + Alt + T), run the command below: cd /usr/share/unity/icons/ ls When you run the ls command you can see launcher\_bfb.png. This is the default launcher BFB icon, which we want to change with a new one. BFB Ubuntu Launcher Icon Before you change the default BFB launch icon, make a copy so that if you want to return in the future it can be used. Download the new Unity BFB icon from the Internet or create a new one on your own. The recommended size is 128 x128 pixels. It can also be used at 256 x 256 pixels. If you want to change the default launcher icon, go to /usr/share/unity/icons and launcher\_bfb.png image. For any other theme, copy the newly created launcher icons /usr/share/theme/THEME-NAME/unity. Please note that THEME-NAME is the Ubuntu Theme you want to use and replace its BFB launch icon. Finally, log off and log on again to see the changes. To restore the original unity Dash icon, simply move the original icon file. Hi I tried to setup CI on one of my project. It is based on yocto and is located on github. I plan to use travis as a CI tool. Now I'm facing a problem with the shell travis server. yocto requires a bash coat, but vm travis is a dash. I've faced difficulties in setting the shell dash because it's not an interactive environment. Can you please give a way to fix it for a bash. my .travis.yml language: bash os: - linux sudo: required install: sudo apt-get install -y gawk wget git-core diffstat unzip tex gcc-multilib build-essential chrpath libsdl1.2-dev xterm git python expect script: - sudo expect./change\_dash\_to\_bash.sh; - sh./build\_using\_travis.sh./change\_dash\_to\_bash.sh #!/usr/bin/expect spawn dpkg-reconfigure dash-freadline expect Use dash as default system shell (/bin/sh)? send n/r # done wait eOF Project is I have ubuntu server vps and I want to use /bin/bash/like my shell. How do I change my shell? I have root access but I do not work as root. So dash is my default shell now. I've read How Do I Do Bash my default shell on Ubuntu? and chsh seems are the preferred way to go. But when I type chsh/bin/bash me this post: chsh: unknown user/bin/bash And if I just type/bin/bash bash stitches work fine. How do I change it? For a better view, you can change gtk and icon themes in Ubuntu Desktop. But most iconic themes don't change dash's icon in The Unity Launcher. Accurately, the Ubuntu logo (Unity Dash icon) is launcher\_bfb.png located in /usr/share/unity/icons. Just replace this 128x128 pixel png file with a custom icon file, the Dash icon will be changed the next time you log in. Goals: Change the unity dash icon by replacing launcher\_bfb.png file. Enjoy! To get started: 1. Create a backup of the original icon first. This behavior is optional because the changes can be easily restored by reinstalling the libunity-core-6.0-9 package that includes the icon. Open the terminal (Ctrl + Alt + T), paste the command below and hit cd /usr/share/unity/ikonas / & & sudo mv launcher\_bfb.png launcher\_bfb.orig.png You You enter the password when prompted because the icon belongs to the root. 2. Grab a new square Unity icon from the Internet. In my case, this is a 256x256 pixels png file: This size works in my case, but it might be better to change it to 128x128 pixels (original file size) using the command: mogrify -resize 128 /PATH / TO / ICON In my case the command is mogrify -128 - /resizes /ubuntu-logo.png: 3. Finally move the icon /usr/share/unity/icons/ and rename to launcher\_bfb.png using one command: sudo mv /PATCH/TO/ICON/usr/share/unity/icons/launcher\_bfb.png It's sudo mv ->/downloads/ubuntu-logo.png/usr/share/unity/icons/launcher\_bfb.png in my case. Finally log out and back. And the Dash icon changes. 4. To be better, change the ownership of the new launcher\_bfb.png file because it belonged to the root: sudo chown root: root /usr/share/unity/ icons / launcher\_bfb.png Restore the original Unity Dash icon: To undo the change, simply move back the original icon file using the command: cd/usr/share/unity/icons/& & sudo mv launcher\_bfb.orig.png launcher\_bfb.png Or simply reinstall libunity-core-6.0-9 via command: sudo apt install --reinstall libunity-core-6.0-9 There are several programs that implement language/bin/sh. For Ubuntu, /bin/sh is a dash that is supposed to be quick to use a small amount of memory and does not support much more than the minimum expected from /bin/sh. For RHEL, /bin/sh is a bash that is slower and uses more memory but has more features. One of these features is the [conditional syntax] operator == . Dash supports [which is a basic sh feature, but it's not == operator that has bash (and ksh and zsh) extension. You can switch your system using bash. For Ubuntu, /bin/sh is a symbolic link to dash. You can make it a symbolic link bash site. The current versions of Debian and Ubuntu (and derivatives) make this installation a dash. To change it, run sudo dpkg-reconfigure dash and answer yes to keep dash as /bin/sh or no to switch to bash. You can keep the bash as /bin/sh, but it'll make your system a bit slower. It's even possible that some system script is not compatible with bash, although it's unlikely because the bash is mostly a superset of dash. For distributions that don't have interfaces to select between implementations/bin/sh, here's how to switch to bash. sudo ln-s bash /bin/sh.bash sudo mv/bin/sh.bash/bin/sh keep the terminal open and check that you can still run some sh scripts afterwards. If you mess up this command, it'll make your system unusable. (By the way, the reason why I made several commands above instead of simply looking for sudo ln-sf bash/bin/sh is that ln-sf is not an atom. Of course, unlikely if your computer During this operation, you need to boot from the lifeline to restore it. MV is an atom in contrast.) To restore a dash, as sudo ln-s dash /bin/sh.dash sudo mv /bin/sh.dash /bin/sh Note that if sh is /bin/bash by default in your distribution, switching to a dash can cause scripts to fail because bash has a lot more features than a dash. Bash scripts should start with #!/bin/bash, and scripts starting with #!/bin/sh should not use bash-specific features, but sharing that ship with bash as /bin/sh can use bash-specific features #!/bin/sh scripts that are inherent in that distribution (it's ok as long as there is no expectation that users can switch to dash as /bin/sh and there's no expectation that these scripts will work in another release). Your Ubuntu system is used as the default Terminal application to bash or dash. You type commands against a default prompt that typically lists your user name, host name, and current directory in some predefined color themes. Bash provides many customization options quickly that you can use not only to incorporate different features quickly, but also to distinguish them in different colors. In this article, we will use various examples to customize and repaint our terminal application prompt, which will allow you to do the same depending on your needs. We operate the commands and procedures described in this article on ubuntu 18.04 LTS system. See Current Bash Prompt ConfigurationWhen you open your terminal using the Dash or Ctrl + Alt + T shortcut, you see a prompt as follows: [email protected]:d irectory\$This default format lists the username, host name and then the current user directory. Bash picks up this configuration from a bashrc file that is created individually for each user in your home directory. Here's how you can open this file: \$nano -/bashrc.Location:/home/username/.bashrcYou can also use any other text editor to open this file. This is how this configuration file looks. We will show you the relevant portion of the file here. The PS1 variable that you see in the above figure has all the necessary configurations to bash quickly. Let's explain first what the characters in this variable indicate. This variable can be clearly viewed in the PS1 variable specified by another statement.\u-it specifies the current user's user name:\h It specifies the host name of the current user derived from a fully qualified domain name:\w This indicates the current working directory. Your home directory is labeled with the tilde ~ symbol:\\$ This indicates if you are a normal user (\$) or a root user (#). You can also view the configuration of the PS1 variable by echoing its value as follows: Customize Shell PromptAfter seeing where the fast information is stored and what the PS1 variable describes, let us see how it can be edited to customize our bash quickly. Before you edit a PS1 variable, it's important to keep its default content in a new variable. help us restore the prompt in the original configuration if something goes wrong. Enter the following command in your Terminal: \$DEFAULT = \$PS1Now the DEFAULT variable is all the information we need to recover our default prompt settings. Let us now experiment some with our PS1 variable. Enter the following command: \$PS1=\u\$ This new value for PS1 has the following effect on your prompt: Now you can only see your username and root user information without colors because no color information has been set yet. Let us enter the following command so that our quick well lists in our work directory \$PS1=\u:\w\$ This new value for PS1 has the following effect on your quick: Since my work directory was at home, I could only see the ~symbol. In another directory, say bin, my prompt will display the following information: Set Prompt Back DefaultSince we had stored in the original configuration of the PS1 variable default variable, we can set the value of PS1 back to default by feeding it the value of our DEFAULT variable. What else can you customize? If you want the prompt to contain specific custom text, you can use the following syntax:\$ PS1=[custom text] \[email protected]\h:\w\$ Example:I You have set up my prompt to include a custom message as follows:You can include the following key-track characters at the prompt:CharacterPurpose\dDa g day month date format.\le Call character.\laThe following characters are left.\hThe host name of the current user is to . \HThe current user host name.\Wartsa\$ina device name.\jOr number of jobs running by the shell.\rKarriage return. New queue.\Current user uUsername.\vBash version.!! Print the history number of the command to run. You can include the current system time in your prompt by using the following command: \$PS1 = \Alu: \w\$ This new value for PS1 has the following effect on your prompt: You can also adjust your prompt to include the output command; it gives you unlimited options to include your fast. Syntax: \$PS1=[email protected]\h on [command]\w\$ Example: In this example, I definitely prompt you to include the name of the primary group the current user belongs to.\$PS1=[email protected]\h for id-gn\w\$ Colorize PromptAftering prompt, you will realize that things might look a little messed up. The simple reason is that it is not too easy to distinguish one function from another if they are all listed in the same color. Now let us know how to colorize quickly to make it pleasing to the eyes. To add colors to one or more feature, the PS1 variable includes color tags. The highlighted text in this picture is a color tag. The following is the color tag format:\{033[COLOR]m}For example, the default user name and host name that we see at our default terminal prompt are green because of the following color you can change this color value to bash quick function to give it a new color or add a new color tag function that doesn't. Here are some common colors and their values:ColorValueGreen32Red31Black30Blue34Cyan36Purple35Yellow33White37Example:This command will turn the prompt red, as we specify 31 (red color) in color tag: \$PS1 = \{033 [31m] \[email protected] \h:\w Use text styles PromptYou can add styles to your quick text by assigning attribute value to color tag. Here is the format of the color tag with attribute: \{033[ATTRIBUTE; Colorm}You can use the following attribute values for prompt text:ValuePurpose0Normal Text attribute (this is the default value even if attribute is not set)1 in the Ubuntu terminal, this value indicates bold text2Dim text4Text underline5Discretion text7Sapen text and background colors8Spread textValue:4 indicates that we want to delete text. Make constant changes to PromptE the commands that you have executed so far only to change the prompt for the current bash session. After you've experimented with text customization and colorization of your fast, and reached the end you want to set permanently for all your bash sessions, you need to edit your bashrc file. Open the .bashrc file and copy the PS1 value that you have completed in the PS1 row below if; then line. In this picture, I just changed the color of my bash to quickly red: Save the file by pressing Ctrl + X and then pressing Y. Your bash quick changes will now be permanent. Exit the terminal and reopen to see that your bash prompt will still be the same as you've set up. After practicing along with this tutorial, you can excel customize your bash quickly. You can then set colors to distinguish between the different features that are included in the prompt. This way you will be able to view and use this useful information every time you use bash quickly. How to Customize your Ubuntu Terminal Prompt Prompt

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