

## Configuration files

Grml's zsh configuration is located in `/etc/zsh/zshrc`. Please note that some functions/aliases are not active by default for user root (referred to as '...' for user (grml)' below) for of security reasons. If you want your root user to use the full setup on your box, put `GRML_ALWAYS_LOAD_ALL=1` into root's `~/zshrc.pre`. Some aliases/functions are not activated if the appropriate executable isn't present on your system, either.

You can adjust the grml setup globally to your systems via a file named `/etc/zsh/zshrc.local`, which is not under the control of Debian package management.

Put important commands which you need on a regular basis into a file named `~/important_commands`.

You can put personal configuration for a user into a file named `~/zshrc.local`. Changes you need to have sourced **before** the grml zsh setup is loaded can be put into `~/zshrc.pre`.

More information regarding configuration files and some environment variables to adjust runtime behaviour of grml's zsh can be accessed by running `zsh-help`.

## Using grml's zsh configuration on a non-grml system

You do not have to use grml/Debian to use grml's zsh configuration. Just retrieve and install the configuration files in your home directory. You can do this by running:

```
wget -O .zshrc http://git.grml.org/f/grml-etc-core/etc/zsh/zshrc
```

This is **different** from earlier versions of grml's zsh setup. You only use the `zshrc` file from `/etc/zsh/` **not** the `.zshrc` file from `/etc/skel/` these days. You can remove `~/zshrc.global` if it is still present in your home directory.

## Problems?

Please report any problems you encounter while using the grml zsh configuration to the grml team. The configuration has been tested on several Linux distributions (Debian, Gentoo, SuSE, etc) and non-Linux systems as well (FreeBSD, Solaris, AIX, etc), but there might be issues, anyway. [Report them, please!](#)

## Settings

If not already defined, these variables are set to the following values:

```
EDITOR      vim
HISTFILE    ${HOME}/.zsh_history
MAIL        /var/mail/$USER
PAGER       less
```

## Keybindings

Default keybinding mode is Emacs, i.e. you can use Emacs keybinds like `^A` or `^E` on the command line. However, you can switch to vi mode.

```
setopt emacs  Switch to Emacs mode (default)
setopt vi     Switch to vi mode
```

The following documents some important keybindings which are not defined in zsh's default configuration. Hint: press `<tab>` twice when completing a command you installed which is not yet known to zsh or run 'rehash' manually.

```
CTRL-e d      Insert a timestamp on the command line (yyyy-mm-dd)
CTRL-o s      prepend the current command with "sudo"
CTRL-x l      jump to after first word (for adding options)
CTRL-x A      Toggle abbreviation expansion on/off
CTRL-x M      mkdir -p <dir> from string under cursor or marked area
CTRL-x P      search history forward for entry beginning with typed text
CTRL-x b      Display list of abbreviations that expand when followed by ..
CTRL-x f      Insert files and test globbing
CTRL-x i      Insert Unicode character
CTRL-x p      search history backward for entry beginning with typed text
CTRL-x z      display help for keybindings and ZLE
CTRL-xCTRL-x complete word from history with menu
CTRL-x S      Complete word from GNU screen buffer
CTRL-z       A smart shortcut for fg<enter>
ESC-CTRL-?   Kill left-side word or everything up to next slash
ESC-CTRL-h   Kill left-side word or everything up to next slash
ESC-[ 5      search history backward for entry beginning with typed text
ESC-[ 6      search history forward for entry beginning with typed text
ESC-e        Edit the current line in $EDITOR
ESC-h        Call run-help for the 1st word on the command line
ESC-i        Trigger menu-complete
ESC-m        Insert last typed word
ESC-return   menu selection: pick item but stay in the menu
ESC-v        Kill left-side word or everything up to next slash
Shift-tab    Perform backwards menu completion
```

## Terminal Settings

There are 8 aliases designed to change the font size of terminal emulators (XTerm, Aterm, etc). They are: `hide`, `tiny`, `small`, `medium`, `default`, `large`, `huge`, `smartfont`, `semifont`.

## Hashes

Directory hashes are shortcuts for common directories. You can expand them by typing `~hash`. Usage: `'cd ~doc'`

```
deb    /var/cache/apt/archives
doc    /usr/share/doc
linux  /lib/modules/${command uname -r}/build/
log    /var/log
slog   /var/log/syslog
src    /usr/src
templ  /usr/share/doc/grml-templates
tt     /usr/share/doc/texttools-doc
www    /var/www
```

## System-Wide Aliases

```
grml-version  Output version of running grml
la           List all files, with colors (ls -la ...)
lh          List files with long colored list, human readable sizes (ls -hAl ...)
llog        Take a look at the syslog: $PAGER /var/log/syslog
ll          List files with long colored list, without dotfiles (ls -l ...)
ls         List files with colors (ls -b -CF ...)
l          List files with long colored list, append qualifier to filenames (ls -lF ...)
           (/ for directories, @ for symlinks ...)
tlog        Take a look at the syslog: tail -f /var/log/syslog
```

## Global Functions

```
H-Glob()     Provides useful information on globbing
edalias()    Edit an alias via zle
edfunc()     Edit a function via zle
freload()    Reload an autoloadable function
isgrml()     Checks whether or not you're running grml
isgrmlcd()   Checks whether or not you're running a grml cd
isgrmlsmall() Checks whether or not you're running grml-small
isutfenv()   are we running within an utf environment?
sll()        List symlinks in detail (more detailed version of 'readlink -f' and 'whence -s')
zsh-help()   Hints for the use of zsh on grml
Force-Reload() /etc/init.d/process force-reload
Reload()     /etc/init.d/process reload
Restart()    /etc/init.d/process restart
Start()      /etc/init.d/process start
Status()     /etc/init.d/process status
Stop()       /etc/init.d/process stop
```

## Debian commands

Please note: if not executed as root, these aliases try to run the command via `sudo`.

```
acp         Execute apt-cache policy
acsh        Execute apt-cache show
acs         Execute apt-cache search
adg         Execute apt-get dist-upgrade
agi         Execute apt-get install
ag          Execute apt-get upgrade
ati         Execute aptitude install
au          Execute apt-get update
dbp         Execute dpkg-buildpackage
debs-by-size List installed Debian-packages sorted by size
ge          Execute grep-excuses
up          Execute aptitude update ; aptitude safe-upgrade
dchange()   View Debian's changelog of a given package
dcopyright() View Debian's copyright of a given package
dnews()     View Debian's NEWS of a given package
uchange()   View upstream's changelog of a given package
```

**Aliases for user (grml)**

```

da      Execute du -sch
dir     Execute ls -lSrah
grep   Execute grep --color=auto
hbp    Alias for hg-buildpackage
insecscp scp with StrictHostKeyChecking=no
        and UserKnownHostsFile unset
insecssh ssh with StrictHostKeyChecking=no
        and UserKnownHostsFile unset
j      Execute jobs -l
lad    Only show dot-directories
lsa    Only show dot-files
lsbig  Display the ten biggest files
lsd    Only show directories
lse    Only show empty directories
lsl    Only show symlinks
lsnewdir Display the ten newest directories and ten newest .directories
lsnew  Display the ten newest files
lsolddir Display the ten oldest directories and ten oldest .directories
lsold  Display the ten oldest files
lssmall Display the ten smallest files
lss    Only files with setgid/setuid/sticky flag
lsw    Display world-readable,writable,executable files
lsx    Display only executables
rmcdir Remove current empty directory. Execute cd ..; rmdir $OLDPWD

```

**Abbreviation expansion for user (grml)**

As of version 0.9, grml does not enable global aliases anymore. Instead, a feature similar to vim's 'iab' was added. The default key-sequence to trigger the expansion is ',.'

Example:

```

co,• expands to: ./configure && make && sudo make install
The configuration of this feature and its implementation are described on the zsh wiki
<http://zshwiki.org/home/examples/zleiab>.

```

```

....  ./././..
...   ././..
BG    & exit
C     | wc -l
G     |& grep
HL    -help |& less -r (Display help in pager)
H     | head
LL    |& less -r
L     | less
M     | most
N     &>/dev/null (No Output)
R     | tr A-z N-za-m (ROT13)
SL    | sort | less
S     | sort -u
T     | tail
V     |& vim -

```

Most of the normal aliases are also added to this database, so you may expand them like this as well.

**Functions for user (grml)****Shortcuts**

```

accessed()      List files which have been accessed within the last n days, n defaults to 1
allulimit()    Set all ulimit parameters to unlimited
bk()           Backup file to file_timestamp
cdt()          Create temporary directory and cd to it
changed()      List files which have been changed within the last n days, n defaults to 1
cl()           cd to directory and list files
grml-wallpaper() Sets a wallpaper (try completion for possible values)
hgdi()        GNU like diff for mercurial
hgstat()      Diffstat for specific version of a mercurial repos
inplaceMkDirs() Create directory under cursor or the selected area
mkcd()        Create Directory and cd to it
modified()     List files which have been modified within the last n days, n defaults to 1
simple-extract() Smart archive extractor
trans()       Translates a word
xtrename()    Change the xterm title from within GNU-screen

```