This page explains the typical usage of .bashrc and .bash_profile.

### Not for Executing a Bash Script
Neither ~/.bashrc nor ~/.bash_profile are sourced when executing a bash script.

### .bashrc

This script is sourced (i.e. not run) every time a new interactive bash shell is launched.

- It runs when you log in
- It runs when you start a new shell "/bin/bash"

Use bashrc to:

- Set aliases (command shortcuts)
- Set functions which can be used within a bash shell

#### Typical ~/.bashrc: a "ps" function which shows processes matching a program name

```bash
# Source global definitions
if [ -f /etc/bashrc ]; then
  . /etc/bashrc
fi

# User specific aliases and functions

# Make prompt show "bash stack" (one ":" per bash)
export PS1="\$(PS1):";
# make "ll" run "ls -l"
alias ll="/bin/ls -l"
# create a function which shows processes matching a program name passed as argument
myps() {
  ps -f | awk "NR == 1 {print;exit}"
  ps -f | grep $1
}
```

### .bash_profile

Use bash_profile to set your environment for the entire session duration:

- Permanent environment variables, PATH, pager, etc (variables that will not change throughout your session)
- Execute short programs at login time
Typical ~/.bash_profile: this example display my disk quota

```bash
# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
  . ~/.bashrc
fi
# User specific environment and startup programs

# set initial prompt
export PS1="\`hostname\` ": 
# use "more" to display manual pages
export MANPAGER=/bin/more
# set path to include ~/bin
export PATH=$HOME/bin:$PATH:/usr/local/bin
# set my Matlab license manager
export MLM_LICENSE_FILE=27001@192.168.238.72
# show my disk quota when I login
myquota
```

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- Access Dalma
- Mount $WORK with SSHFS
- Python - Create Your Own Environment using Anaconda
- Enable X11 Forwarding on Mac OS X