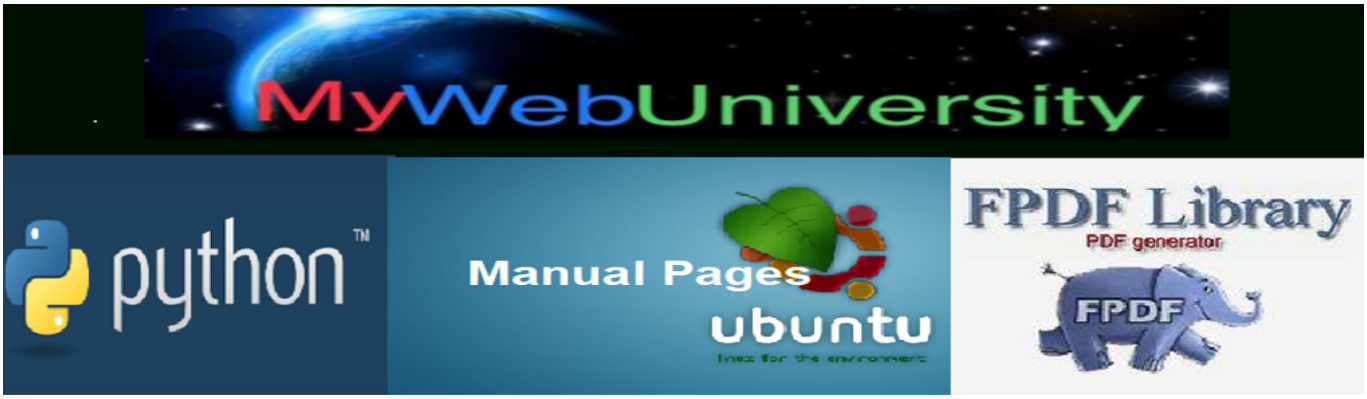

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'dir_colors.5'

$ man dir_colors.5

DIR_COLORS(5) Linux User Manual DIR_COLORS(5)

NAME

dir_colors - configuration file for dircolors(1)

DESCRIPTION

The program ls(1) uses the environment variable LS_COLORS to determine the colors in which the filenames are to be displayed. This environment variable is usually set by a command like

eval `dircolors some_path/dir_colors`

found in a system default shell initialization file, like /etc/profile or /etc/csh.cshrc. (See also dircolors(1).) Usually, the file used here is /etc/DIR_COLORS and can be over? ridden by a .dir_colors file in one's home directory.

This configuration file consists of several statements, one per line. Anything right of a hash mark (#) is treated as a comment, if the hash mark is at the beginning of a line or is preceded by at least one whitespace. Blank lines are ignored.

The global section of the file consists of any statement before the first TERM statement. Any statement in the global section of the file is considered valid for all terminal types. Following the global section is one or more terminal-specific sections, preceded by one or more TERM statements which specify the terminal types (as given by the TERM en? vironment variable) the following declarations apply to. It is always possible to over? ride a global declaration by a subsequent terminal-specific one.

The following statements are recognized; case is insignificant:

TERM terminal-type

Starts a terminal-specific section and specifies which terminal it applies to.

Multiple TERM statements can be used to create a section which applies for several terminal types.

COLOR yes|all|no|none|tty

(Slackware only; ignored by GNU dircolors(1).) Specifies that colorization should always be enabled (yes or all), never enabled (no or none), or enabled only if the output is a terminal (tty). The default is no.

EIGHTBIT yes|no

(Slackware only; ignored by GNU dircolors(1).) Specifies that eight-bit ISO 8859 characters should be enabled by default. For compatibility reasons, this can also be specified as 1 for yes or 0 for no. The default is no.

OPTIONS options

(Slackware only; ignored by GNU dircolors(1).) Adds command-line options to the default ls command line. The options can be any valid ls command-line options, and should include the leading minus sign. Note that dircolors does not verify the va? lidity of these options.

NORMAL color-sequence

Specifies the color used for normal (nonfilename) text.

Synonym: NORM.

FILE color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a regular file.

DIR color-sequence

Specifies the color used for directories.

LINK color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a symbolic link.

Synonyms: LNK, SYMLINK.

ORPHAN color-sequence

Specifies the color used for an orphaned symbolic link (one which points to a nonexistent file). If this is unspecified, ls will use the LINK color instead.

MISSING color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a missing file (a nonexistent file which nevertheless has a symbolic link pointing to it). If this is unspecified, ls will use the FILE color instead.

FIFO color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a FIFO (named pipe).

Synonym: PIPE.

SOCK color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a socket.

DOOR color-sequence

(Supported since fileutils 4.1) Specifies the color used for a door (Solaris 2.5 and later).

BLK color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a block device special file.

Synonym: BLOCK.

CHR color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a character device special file.

Synonym: CHAR.

EXEC color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a file with the executable attribute set.

SUID color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a file with the set-user-ID attribute set.

Synonym: SETUID.

SGID color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a file with the set-group-ID attribute set.

Synonym: SETGID.

STICKY color-sequence

Specifies the color used for a directory with the sticky attribute set.

STICKY_OTHER_WRITABLE color-sequence

Specifies the color used for an other-writable directory with the executable attribute set.

Synonym: OWT.

OTHER_WRITABLE color-sequence

Specifies the color used for an other-writable directory without the executable attribute set.

Synonym: OWR.

LEFTCODE color-sequence

Specifies the left code for non-ISO 6429 terminals (see below).

Synonym: LEFT.

RIGHTCODE color-sequence

Specifies the right code for non-ISO 6429 terminals (see below).

Synonym: RIGHT.

ENDCODE color-sequence

Specifies the end code for non-ISO 6429 terminals (see below).

Synonym: END.

*extension color-sequence

Specifies the color used for any file that ends in extension.

.extension color-sequence

Same as *.extension. Specifies the color used for any file that ends in .exten? sion. Note that the period is included in the extension, which makes it impossible to specify an extension not starting with a period, such as ~ for emacs backup files. This form should be considered obsolete.

ISO 6429 (ANSI) color sequences

Most color-capable ASCII terminals today use ISO 6429 (ANSI) color sequences, and many common terminals without color capability, including xterm and the widely used and cloned DEC VT100, will recognize ISO 6429 color codes and harmlessly eliminate them from the out? put or emulate them. ls uses ISO 6429 codes by default, assuming colorization is enabled.

ISO 6429 color sequences are composed of sequences of numbers separated by semicolons. The most common codes are:

0 to restore default color

1 for brighter colors

4 for underlined text

5 for flashing text

30 for black foreground

31 for red foreground

32 for green foreground

33 for yellow (or brown) foreground

34 for blue foreground

35 for purple foreground

36 for cyan foreground

37 for white (or gray) foreground

40 for black background

41 for red background

42 for green background

43 for yellow (or brown) background

44 for blue background

45 for purple background

46 for cyan background

47 for white (or gray) background

Not all commands will work on all systems or display devices.

ls uses the following defaults:

NORMAL	0	Normal (nonfilename) text
FILE	0	Regular file
DIR	32	Directory
LINK	36	Symbolic link
ORPHAN	undefined	Orphaned symbolic link
MISSING	undefined	Missing file
FIFO	31	Named pipe (FIFO)
SOCK	33	Socket
BLK	44;37	Block device
CHR	44;37	Character device
EXEC	35	Executable file

A few terminal programs do not recognize the default properly. If all text gets colorized after you do a directory listing, change the NORMAL and FILE codes to the numerical codes for your normal foreground and background colors.

Other terminal types (advanced configuration)

If you have a color-capable (or otherwise highlighting) terminal (or printer!) which uses a different set of codes, you can still generate a suitable setup. To do so, you will have to use the LEFTCODE, RIGHTCODE, and ENDCODE definitions.

When writing out a filename, ls generates the following output sequence: LEFTCODE typecode RIGHTCODE filename ENDCODE, where the typecode is the color sequence that depends on the type or name of file. If the ENDCODE is undefined, the sequence LEFTCODE NORMAL RIGHTCODE will be used instead. The purpose of the left- and rightcodes is merely to reduce the amount of typing necessary (and to hide ugly escape codes away from the user). If they

are not appropriate for your terminal, you can eliminate them by specifying the respective keyword on a line by itself.

NOTE: If the ENDCODE is defined in the global section of the setup file, it cannot be un? defined in a terminal-specific section of the file. This means any NORMAL definition will have no effect. A different ENDCODE can, however, be specified, which would have the same effect.

Escape sequences

To specify control- or blank characters in the color sequences or filename extensions, ei? ther C-style \-escaped notation or stty-style ^-notation can be used. The C-style nota? tion includes the following characters:

\a Bell (ASCII 7)

\b Backspace (ASCII 8)

\e Escape (ASCII 27)

\f Form feed (ASCII 12)

\n Newline (ASCII 10)

\r Carriage Return (ASCII 13)

\t Tab (ASCII 9)

\v Vertical Tab (ASCII 11)

\? Delete (ASCII 127)

\nnn Any character (octal notation)

\xnnn Any character (hexadecimal notation)

_ Space

\\ Backslash (\)

\^ Caret (^)

\# Hash mark (#)

Note that escapes are necessary to enter a space, backslash, caret, or any control charac? ter anywhere in the string, as well as a hash mark as the first character.

FILES

/etc/DIR_COLORS

(Slackware, SuSE and RedHat only; ignored by GNU dircolors(1) and thus Debian.)

System-wide configuration file.

~/.dir_colors

(Slackware, SuSE and RedHat only; ignored by GNU dircolors(1) and thus Debian.)

Per-user configuration file.

This page describes the dir_colors file format as used in the fileutils-4.1 package; other versions may differ slightly.

NOTES

The default LEFTCODE and RIGHTCODE definitions, which are used by ISO 6429 terminals are:

LEFTCODE \e[

RIGHTCODE m

The default ENDCODE is undefined.

SEE ALSO

dircolors(1), ls(1), stty(1), xterm(1)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.