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Bash is the shell, or command language interpreter, for the GNU operating system.

What is Bash?

Bash (short for Bourne-Again SHell) is a Unix shell and command language that is commonly used on Linux and macOS systems. It provides a command-line interface for users to interact with the operating system and execute commands.

What can you do with Bash?

With Bash, you can navigate the file system, execute commands, and automate repetitive tasks using scripts. It also provides features such as input/output redirection, piping, and command substitution, which allow you to combine commands and perform complex operations.

Is Bash the only shell available on Unix systems?

No, there are many other shells available on Unix systems, including zsh, csh, and tcsh. However, Bash is one of the most popular and widely used shells due to its versatility and ease of use.

Can you use Bash on Windows?

Yes, you can use Bash on Windows through the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) feature. This allows you to install a Linux distribution on your Windows machine and run Bash commands and scripts natively.

What resources are available to learn Bash?

There are many resources available to learn Bash, including online tutorials, books, and video courses. The Bash documentation, which is included with most Unix systems, provides a comprehensive reference for the language and its features. There are also many community-driven resources, such as forums and blogs, where you can find tips and best practices for using Bash.

Snippet from [Wikipedia: Bash \(Unix shell\)](#)

Bash is a Unix shell and command language written by Brian Fox for the GNU Project as a free software replacement for the Bourne shell. The shell's name is an acronym for *Bourne-Again SHell*, a pun on the name of the Bourne shell that it replaces and the notion of being "born again". First released in 1989, it has been used as the default login shell for most Linux

distributions and it was one of the first programs Linus Torvalds ported to Linux, alongside GCC. It is available on nearly all modern operating systems.

Bash is a command processor that typically runs in a text window where the user types commands that cause actions. Bash can also read and execute commands from a file, called a shell script. Like most Unix shells, it supports filename globbing (wildcard matching), piping, here documents, command substitution, variables, and control structures for condition-testing and iteration. The keywords, syntax, dynamically scoped variables and other basic features of the language are all copied from sh. Other features, e.g., history, are copied from csh and ksh. Bash is a POSIX-compliant shell, but with a number of extensions.

A version is also available for Windows 10 and Windows 11 via the Windows Subsystem for Linux. It is also the default user shell in Solaris 11. Bash was also the default shell in BeOS, and in versions of Apple macOS from 10.3 (originally, the default shell was tcsh) to 10.15 (macOS Catalina), which changed the default shell to zsh, although Bash remains available as an alternative shell.

A security hole in Bash dating from version 1.03 (August 1989), dubbed Shellshock, was discovered in early September 2014 and quickly led to a range of attacks across the Internet. Patches to fix the bugs were made available soon after the bugs were identified.

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GitHub Topics

- <https://github.com/topics/bash>

Bash (Bourne Again Shell) is a shell and command language interpreter for the GNU operating system. It is meant to be an improved version of Bourne Shell.

External links:

- <https://devdocs.io/bash/>
- <https://devhints.io/bash>

[tool](#), [maintenance](#), [ci](#), [automation](#)

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