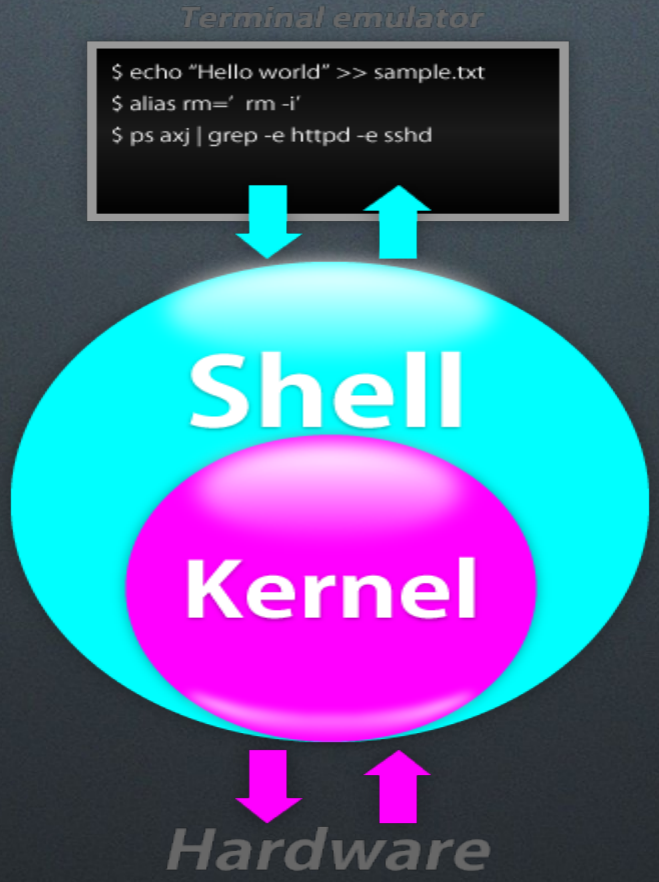
O que é SHELL SCRIPT ?



CLI Command Line Interface
Interface da Linha de Comando

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DASH(1)                    BSD General Commands Manual                    DASH(1)

NAME
     dash – command interpreter (shell)

SYNOPSIS
     dash [-aCefnuvxIimqVEb] [+aCefnuvxIimqVEb] [-o option_name] [+o option_name] [command_file [argument ...]]
     dash -c [-aCefnuvxIimqVEb] [+aCefnuvxIimqVEb] [-o option_name] [+o option_name] command_string [command_name [argument ...]]
     dash -s [-aCefnuvxIimqVEb] [+aCefnuvxIimqVEb] [-o option_name] [+o option_name] [argument ...]

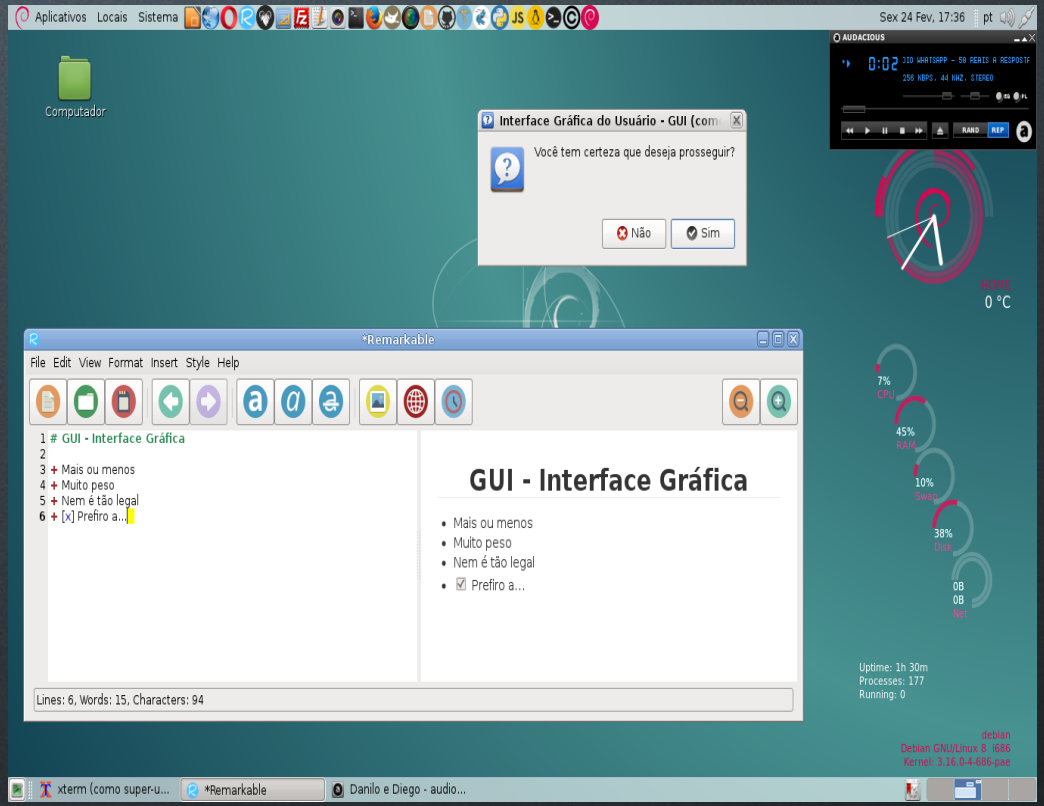
DESCRIPTION
     dash is the standard command interpreter for the system.  The current version of dash is in the process of being changed to
     conform with the POSIX 1003.2 and 1003.2a specifications for the shell.  This version has many features which make it appear
     similar in some respects to the Korn shell, but it is not a Korn shell clone (see ksh(1)).  Only features designated by
     POSIX, plus a few Berkeley extensions, are being incorporated into this shell.  This man page is not intended to be a tuto-
     rial or a complete specification of the shell.

   Overview
     The shell is a command that reads lines from either a file or the terminal, interprets them, and generally executes other
     commands.  It is the program that is running when a user logs into the system (although a user can select a different shell
     with the chsh(1) command).  The shell implements a language that has flow control constructs, a macro facility that provides
     a variety of features in addition to data storage, along with built in history and line editing capabilities.  It incorpo-
     rates many features to aid interactive use and has the advantage that the interpretative language is common to both interac-
     tive and non-interactive use (shell scripts).  That is, commands can be typed directly to the running shell or can be put
     into a file and the file can be executed directly by the shell.

   Invocation
     If no args are present and if the standard input of the shell is connected to a terminal (or if the -i flag is set), and the
     -c option is not present, the shell is considered an interactive shell.  An interactive shell generally prompts before each
     command and handles programming and command errors differently (as described below).  When first starting, the shell inspects
     argument 0, and if it begins with a dash '-', the shell is also considered a login shell.  This is normally done automati-
     cally by the system when the user first logs in.  A login shell first reads commands from the files /etc/profile and .profile
     if they exist.  If the environment variable ENV is set on entry to an interactive shell, or is set in the .profile of a login
     shell, the shell next reads commands from the file named in ENV.  Therefore, a user should place commands that are to be exe-
     cuted only at login time in the .profile file, and commands that are executed for every interactive shell inside the ENV
     file.  To set the ENV variable to some file, place the following line in your .profile of your home directory

          ENV=$HOME/.shinit; export ENV
Manual page sh(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

GUI Graphic User Interface
Interface Gráfica do Usuário



#!/bin/sh

$ help

História do Shell

.vimrc

Ken Thompson

Louis Pouzin

Tipos de Shell

C Shell
CSH

Bourne Shell
SH

Bourne Again Shell
BASH

Korn Shell
KSH

Shell C Tenex
TCSH

Z Shell
ZSH

Shell Job
JSH

Debian Almquist SHell
Dash

Dicas

Para ver qual é o seu shell padrão, basta digitar o comando

printenv SHELL

Para ver todos os shells disponíveis para seu sistema use

cat /etc/shells

Para mudar o Shell padrão, ex.:

chsh -s /bin/ash

Veja o Shell de todos os usuários do sistema

cat /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f1,7