Bash Hash Command

Last updated by | Shakibe Hasan | Jun 12, 2023 at 5:22 PM GMT+6

On UNIX-like operating systems, a hash is a built-in command of the bash shell which is used

- To list a hash table of recently executed commands.
- For views, resets, or manually changes within the bash path hash.
- Keeps the locations of recently executed programs and shows them whenever we want to see it.
- Provides a complete path name of each command name.

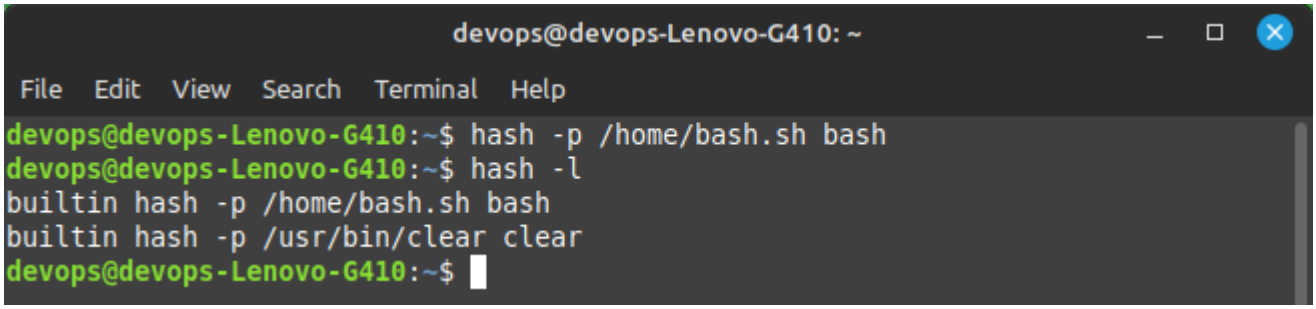
The built-in 'hash' command is responsible for maintaining the hash table. Without any switches, hash lists the previously used commands, their locations, and the number of times they have been executed during the session.

Syntax
hash [-l] [-r] [-p pathname] [-d] [-t] [command_name . . .]

Options

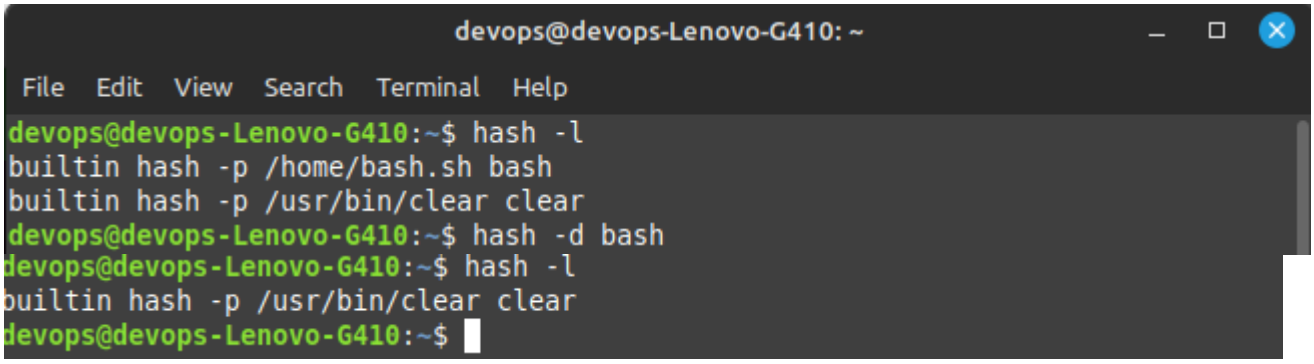
-d	Forget the remembered locations of command_name.
-l	Display the information that can be used again as an input for another program.
-p	Use pathname as the full path of command_name.
-r	Forget all the remembered locations.
-t	Print the remembered location of each command_name. If multiple command_names are given there, precede each location with corresponding command_name
command_name	Each command_name specified is searched for in the path environment variable, and if found, is added to the list of remembered commands.

Adding a Command Path and Name to the Bash Hash Table



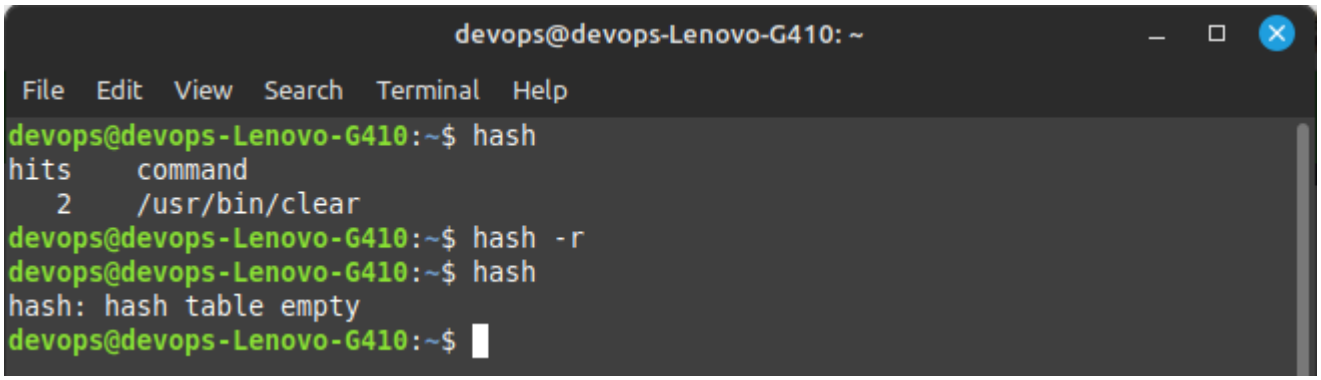
Here, we have added the /home/bash.sh script to the hash table with the name 'bash' using -p after bash followed by file name and table name as bash.

Deleting an Item from the Hash Table



Here, we have delated the table that we created as bash using hash -d followed by table name bash.

Clearing the Hash Table



Hash table has been cleared using hash -r command.

Ref: javatpoint.com