3.1.1 Shell Operation

The following is a brief description of the shell's operation when it reads and executes a command. Basically, the shell does the following:

下面简单介绍一下shell在读取和执行命令时的操作。 基本上，shell 执行以下操作：

1. Reads its input from a file (see Shell Scripts), from a string supplied as an argument to the -c invocation option (see Invoking Bash), or from the user's terminal.

从文件（参见 Shell 脚本）、作为参数提供给 -c 调用选项的字符串（参见 Invoking Bash）或用户终端读取其输入。

2. Breaks the input into words and operators, obeying the quoting rules described in Quoting. These tokens are separated by metacharacters. Alias expansion is performed by this step (see Aliases).

将输入分解为单词和运算符，遵守引用中描述的引用规则。 这些标记由元字符分隔。 通过此步骤执行别名扩展（请参阅别名）。

3. Parses the tokens into simple and compound commands (see Shell Commands).

将标记解析为简单和复合命令（请参阅 Shell 命令）。

4. Performs the various shell expansions (see Shell Expansions), breaking the expanded tokens into lists of filenames (see Filename Expansion) and commands and arguments.

执行各种 shell 扩展（请参阅 Shell 扩展），将扩展的标记分解为文件名列表（请参阅文件名扩展）以及命令和参数。

5. Performs any necessary redirections (see Redirections) and removes the redirection operators and their operands from the argument list.

执行任何必要的重定向（请参阅重定向）并从参数列表中删除重定向运算符及其操作数。

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6. Executes the command (see Executing Commands).

执行命令（请参阅执行命令）。

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7. Optionally waits for the command to complete and collects its exit status (see Exit Status).

可选择等待命令完成并收集其退出状态（请参阅退出状态）。