

## 1.1 What is Bash?

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Bash is the shell, or command language interpreter, for the GNU operating system. The name is an acronym for the 'Bourne-Again SHell', a pun on Stephen Bourne, the author of the direct ancestor of the current Unix shell sh, which appeared in the Seventh Edition Bell Labs Research version of Unix.

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Bash 是 GNU 操作系统的 shell 或命令语言解释器。该名称是 "Bourne-Again SHell" 的首字母缩略词，是对当前 Unix shell sh 的直接祖先的作者 Stephen Bourne 的双关语，该 shell 出现在 Unix 的第七版贝尔实验室研究版本中。

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Bash is largely compatible with sh and incorporates useful features from the Korn shell ksh and the C shell csh. It is intended to be a conformant implementation of the IEEE POSIX Shell and Tools portion of the IEEE POSIX specification (IEEE Standard 1003.1). It offers functional improvements over sh for both interactive and programming use.

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Bash 在很大程度上与 sh 兼容，并结合了来自 Korn shell ksh 和 C shell csh 的有用特性。它旨在成为 IEEE POSIX 规范（IEEE 标准 1003.1）的 IEEE POSIX Shell 和工具部分的一致实现。它为交互式 and 编程使用提供了对 sh 的功能改进。

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While the GNU operating system provides other shells, including a version of csh, Bash is the default shell. Like other GNU software, Bash is quite portable. It currently runs on nearly every version of Unix and a few other operating systems - independently-supported ports exist for MS-DOS, OS/2, and Windows platforms.

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虽然 GNU 操作系统提供其他 shell，包括 csh 版本，但 Bash 是默认 shell。与其他 GNU 软件一样，Bash 非常便携。它目前几乎可以在每个版本的 Unix 和一些其他操作系统上运行——MS-DOS、OS/2 和 Windows 平台存在独立支持的端口。

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