

UNIX SHELL

A **UNIX shell** is a command line interpreter and also a host script program which accepts a user input from the command line arguments and then performs the required action based upon the user input. Basically there are 2 common families of **UNIX shell** namely the Bourne family and the other is the C family. The Bourne Again Shell (bash) and the Korn Shell (ksh) are the improved modification of the Bourne shell. It is the only original UNIX command line interpreter for controlling the System and interacting with the user sessions.

The broadest logic of the term “**shell**” means that program which is employed by the users to write commands. In the UNIX OS the users can go for using which shell to be used for any interactive session. The shell actually manages the technological information of the OS through the "kernel", which is to the lowest module of an operating system.

Features of Shell in UNIX:

- Modifies the environment in which a command can run.
- Input & Outputs can be redirected to files for further processing.
- Most commands are read from either the terminal or a file allowing command actions to be stored for further use.
- Using the concept of “pipelines” more than one command can be joined for solving more complexities.