

## History of Command Shells

`sh` was written by Steve Bourne at AT&T in 1977, and is often known as the Bourne Shell. All other shells are descended from it in some fashion and it is available on all systems that have a UNIX bloodline.

`csch` was written by Bill Joy at UC Berkeley and released in 1978. The internal syntax is quite different than `sh` and is designed to resemble the C programming language, and hence the name.

`tsch` was originally developed by Ken Greer at Carnegie Mellon University in the late 1970's; the `t` in `tsch` stands for TENEX, an operating system that was used on some DEC PDP-10's. It has many additional features as compared with `csch` and on virtually all modern systems `csch` is just a link to `tsch`.

`ksh` was written by David Korn at AT&T and appeared in 1982, and is often known as the Korn shell. It was designed to be a major upgrade to `sh` and is backward compatible with it, and brings in some of the features of `tsch`, such as command line history recall. This shell has long been a favorite of many system administrators.

`bash` is a product of the GNU project and was created in 1987. It was designed as a major upgrade of `sh`; the name stands for Bourne Again Shell. It has full backward compatibility with `sh` and partial compatibility with `ksh`.

On all Linux systems `sh` is just a link to `bash`, but scripts which are invoked as `sh` will only work without the `bash` extensions. A similar relationship exists between `csch` and `tsch`.