



# BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

BNCSC202

CLASS NOTES

Linux Administration-I

## Unit IV: Understand and use essential tools

### Part II

#### Use input-output redirection (>, >>, |, 2>, etc.) with examples:

Here are some examples of using input-output redirection symbols in Unix-like operating systems:

1. **>**: To redirect the standard output of a command to a file, you can use the **>** symbol. For example, to write the contents of the current directory to a file named **files.txt**, you can use the following command:

```
ls > files.txt
```

2. **>>**: To append the standard output of a command to a file, you can use the **>>** symbol. For example, to add the contents of another directory to the file **files.txt**, you can use the following command:

```
ls ~/Documents >> files.txt
```

3. **<**: To redirect the standard input of a command from a file, you can use the **<** symbol. For example, to sort the contents of a file named **words.txt**, you can use the following command:

```
sort < words.txt
```

4. **|**: To pipe the output of one command as the input of another command, you can use the **|** symbol. For example, to list all files containing **.txt** in the name in the current directory, you can use the following command:

```
ls | grep .txt
```

5. **2>**: To redirect the standard error of a command to a file, you can use the **2>** symbol. For example, to redirect the error messages generated by a command to a file named **error.log**, you can use the following command:

```
ls no_such_dir 2> error.log
```