Следователно двата файлови дескриптора имат следното общо:

- един и същи отворен файл;
- общ указател на текуща позиция;
- еднакъв режим на отваряне на файла.

lpznya nzphnat closogen fd (l cryzag 4), na conjata nozmyna, kzgeto e om n nzphotnaz. n ano tetem, to te ce glinkat zalgno.

Uckame II ga un orge stdont

1) Open()

0-std in

1-stdant -> 1
2-std err

1) close (1) 2) open (file)

Taila (reg katt hanpahum;
write (1, buff, 8), To uze
3ennebane & f1 n Tou uze
tun stige stdout

npenacorbane na crangapten exogot doain

```
if ((fd = open(infile, O_RDONLY)) == -1)
   err sys exit("can't open file %s\n", infile);
close(0);
dup (fd);
close(fd);
```

```
0-stock infile
1 - stdont
```

```
int dup2 (int redirect_fd, int to_this)
                            connect this
                            entry to
* Bornsa fd Uzc cromtwurta Ha to_this

* Bornsa fd Uzc cromtwurta Ha to_this

* Bornsa fd Uzc cromtwurta Ha to_this

* Bornsa fd Uzc cromtwurta Ha to_this
  int file_desc = open("tricky.txt", 0_WRONLY | 0_APPEND);
  // here the newfd is the file descriptor of stdout (i.e. 1)
  dup2(file_desc, 1) ;
   close (file-desc);
  // All the printf statements will be written in the file
  // "tricky.txt"
  printf("I will be printed in the file tricky.txt\n");
  DIBÚRATO bere stdomt run
le tricky 170 prints ryk
                                               0-stdin
   neroita bob doanna
```