Bash Shell Scripting

Redirection Operators & STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Learn how to automate common tasks using bash shell scripting

Redirection Operators & STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR:

- Linux commands needs some input (file or any another attribute)and it results some output.
- By default, input is being given with the keyboard, and output/error are displaying on your screen.
- Sometimes you will want to put output of a command into a file, or you may want to issue another command on the output of one command.
- In another case, you may want a file to be the input for a command.
- So, we have:
  - Output redirection
  - Input redirection
  - Combining redirections

Redirection Operators & STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR:

- **Output redirection Operators:**
  - > To create a new file
  - >> To append the content
- **Input redirection Operators:**
  - < To provide the input
- **Combining redirection Operators:**
  - | To send the standard output of one command to another command as standard input
- Store the java version into a file using redirection operators ?
  - How to separate STDOUT and STDERR ?
  - Solution: Using File descriptors
- A File descriptor is simply an integer number to identify STDIN,STDOUT and STDERR.
  - 0 : STDIN
  - 1: STDOUT
  - 2: STDERR

Thank you

Redirection Operators & STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR:

- All Unix/Linux Commands require input, from some source, and produce some form of output or an error.
- Default source for input is a keyboard, which is called STDIN
- By default, both output (STDOUT) and error messages (STDERR) are sent to the display.
- How to separate STDOUT and STDERR ?
- Solution: Using File descriptors
- A File descriptor is simply an integer number to identify STDIN,STDOUT and STDERR.
  - 0 : STDIN
  - 1: STDOUT
  - 2: STDERR