

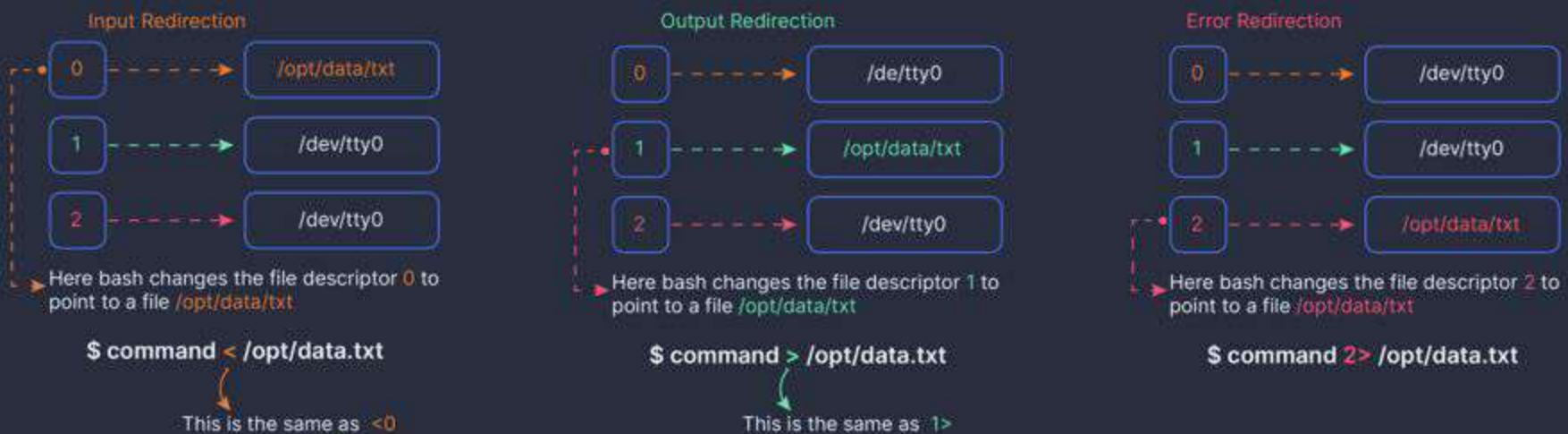
Linux redirections cheatsheet

sysxplore.com

File Descriptor	Abbr	Symbol	Description
0	STDIN	<	Standard input (e.g what you type in the terminal. When you use < file Linux read the file and retrieves data in the same way that you would type it on a keyboard.
1	STDOUT	>	Standard Output e.g terminal screen by default. All programs and scripts output is redirected to the terminal screen. When you use > Linux replaces the terminal with a file referenced by the redirection symbol.
2	STDERR	2>	Standard Error. By default, points to the same location as the STDOUT file descriptor (despite being assigned different file descriptor values). This means that by default, all error messages are displayed on the monitor.

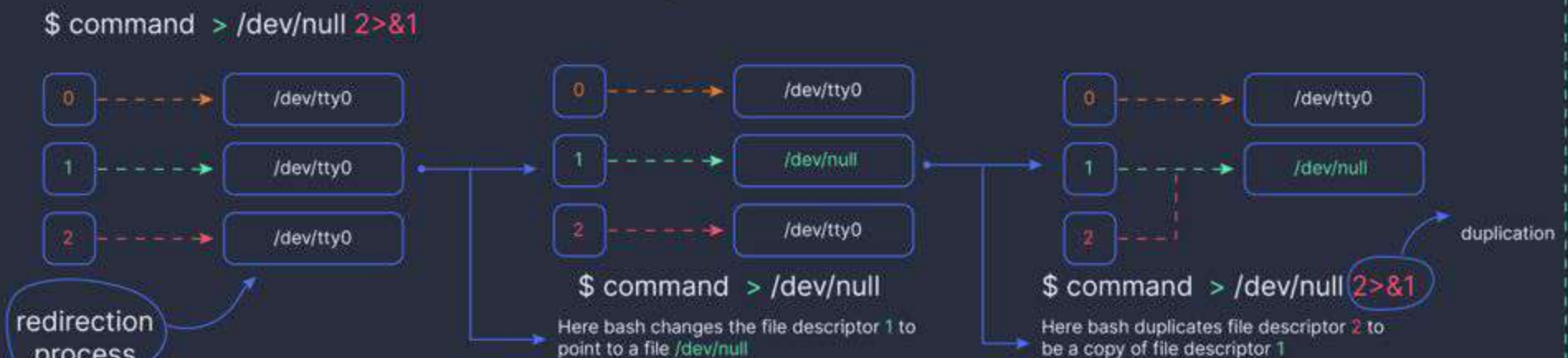


Simple Redirections



In general you can write `command n> file`, which will redirect the file descriptor `n` to file

Redirecting both STDOUT and STDERR to a File



The above can be also written as `command &> /dev/null` or `command >& /dev/null`. Note: Redirections are processed from left to right and order is very important

`$ command > /dev/null 2>&1` is not equal to `$ command 2>&1 > /dev/null`

