

# Operators

Linux operators are a fantastic way to power up your knowledge of working with Linux. There are a few important operators that are worth noting. We'll cover the basics and break them down accordingly to bite-sized chunks.

At an overview, I'm going to be showcasing the following operators:

- `&`
- This operator allows you to run commands in the background of your terminal.

```
ping 192.168.1.1 &

64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=21 ttl=64 time=0.688 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=22 ttl=64 time=0.717 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=23 ttl=64 time=0.661 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=24 ttl=64 time=0.718 ms
```

- `&&`
- This operator allows you to combine multiple commands together in one line of your terminal

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt-get update && apt-get upgrade -y

Hit:1 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports focal-security InRelease
```

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This operator is a redirector - meaning that we can take the output from a command (such as using `cat` to output a file) and direct it elsewhere.

```
echo password > password123
```

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This operator does the same function of the > operator but appends the output rather than replacing (meaning nothing is overwritten).

```
echo password >> tryhackme
```