

Usage of dash (-) in place of a filename

Asked 11 years, 2 months ago Modified 2 years, 5 months ago Viewed 346k times



For a command, if using `-` as an argument in place of a file name will mean STDIN or STDOUT.

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1. But in this example, it creates a file with the name `-`:

```
echo hello > -
```



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How can I make `-` in this example mean STDOUT?



2. Conversely, how can I make `-` mean a file named `-` in examples such as:

```
cat -
```

shell

command-line

utilities

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edited Jul 22, 2011 at 8:42



Caleb

66.7k

16 193 220

asked Jul 9, 2011 at 22:14



Tim

92.3k

163 510

893

- 4 Since I apparently have to have 50 reputation to comment directly... On the `/dev/stdin` `/dev/stdout` comment, AIX, which is a legitimate UNIX derivative does not have these pseudodevices. And, as a further comment, LINUX is not a UNIX derivative in any case. It is a POSIX-compliant workalike, and the most popular of the UNIX-ish OS's at this point, but make no mistake, this is no UNIX. But, the gist of the replies here are correct. The `"-"` notation is not interpreted as special by the shell, and is thus passed directly to each individual application as an ARG. If the application does not recogni – user95873 Dec 23, 2014 at 20:04

There are also `2>&-` construction, which means "close descriptor 2". – user3132194 Dec 2, 2016 at 5:58

@user95873, what I suppose you wanted to say is: *while Linux is Unix-like, not every Unix-like (or true UNIX) is Linux*. The matter whether Linux is or isn't true UNIX (i.e. complies the Single UNIX Specification) doesn't have relation to `/dev/std{in,out,err}` issue. As `/dev/std{in,out,err}` is *added* feature, not *missing*. – [sasha](#)
Dec 9, 2016 at 12:32

6 Answers

Sorted by: Highest score (default)



208



Using `-` as a filename to mean `stdin/stdout` is a convention that a lot of programs use. It is not a special property of the filename. The kernel does not recognise `-` as special so any system calls referring to `-` as a filename will use `-` literally as the filename.

With bash redirection, `-` is not recognised as a special filename, so bash will use that as the literal filename.

When `cat` sees the string `-` as a filename, it treats it as a synonym for `stdin`. To get around this, you need to alter the string that `cat` sees in such a way that it still refers to a file called `-`. The usual way of doing this is to prefix the filename with a path - `./-`, or `/home/Tim/-`. This technique is also used to get around similar issues where command line options clash with filenames, so a file referred to as `./-e` does not appear as the `-e` command line option to a program, for example.

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edited Jul 10, 2011 at 5:41

answered Jul 9, 2011 at 23:25



[camh](#)

36.4k ● 8 ● 72 ● 62

50 It's worth adding that `/dev/stdin` and `/dev/stdout` are universally available and can be used in place of the `-` convention. – [jmttd](#) Jul 22, 2011 at 9:00

12 @jmttd: `/dev/std{in,out}` are not universally available. Not all unices have it. – [camh](#) Jul 22, 2011 at 10:37

2 Interesting, I assumed they were part of POSIX (but can't confirm). They're present at least on Linux, the BSDs and Solaris. Can you give an example of a modern UNIX that lacks them? – [jmttd](#) Aug 2, 2011 at 8:51

1 @camh Not sure if you got the notification, and this is a very, very old topic; I'm not sure if you can, but I'm very curious if you know the answer to [jmttd](#)'s question? :) – [Swivel](#) Nov 23, 2016 at 6:29

2 @jmttd I seem to have found a tentative answer to the question: unix.stackexchange.com/a/278368/31669 – [Swivel](#) Nov 23, 2016 at 6:35



1. Instead of `echo hello > -`, you can use `echo hello > /dev/stdout`.

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While '-' is a convention that has to be implemented by each program wanting to support it, `/dev/stdin`, `/dev/stdout` and `/dev/stderr` are, when supported by the OS (at least Solaris, Linux and BSDs do), independent of the application and then will work as you intend.



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edited Apr 29, 2013 at 2:41

answered Jul 10, 2011 at 2:26



jlliagre

58.5k ● 10 ● 111 ● 154



13



As [camh mentioned](#), - is just a naming convention used by some programs. If you want to refer to these streams with a file descriptor the shell will recognize, [jlliagre was correct](#) in having you use the name `/dev/stdin` or `/dev/stdout` instead. Those file names should work any place a normal file name would work.

1. That being said, your first example is kind of silly. Any output that would be caught by the redirect operator to write to a file is already ON standard-output, so redirecting it and writing it back to where it came from is useless. The behavior you use there is the pipe, not a redirect:

```
echo hello |
```

2. In your second example you simply need to give can some indication that you want a litteral file of that name, not the internal alias it has. You can do this easiest by specifying a path to the file like this:

```
cat ./-
```

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edited Apr 13, 2017 at 12:36

answered Jul 10, 2011 at 6:18



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Caleb

66.7k ● 16 ● 193 ● 220



6



As for 1, the program has to support it. You can't just arbitrarily use it. As for 2, redirect input from (e.g., `cat < -`).

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answered Jul 9, 2011 at 22:22



bahamat

36.6k ● 3 ● 68 ● 103



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The '-' approach has a lot of problems. First of all it requires an interpretation of the '-' character and many programs don't perform such interpretation. And furthermore, there are some programs that interpret an hyphen as a delimiter marking the end of command line options. The programs are written to work with filename arguments, the '-' approach is an hack, nice but weak.

The best way is:

```
$ echo hello > /dev/fd/1
```

`/dev/stdout` is a symbolik link of `/dev/fd/1`

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answered Oct 3, 2016 at 18:26



[b3h3m0th](#)

322 ● 2 ● 7

The redirection is interpreted by the shell, not the program being invoked. – [sherrellbc](#) Jan 3, 2017 at 13:46



0



Special characters have mostly two meanings:

ASCII numeric chart.

Scripting or symbolic.

It's possible that a single character represents a string, or act as a string. as my understanding.

in C language `fopen()` function takes two arguments first file stream and the second mode in which file will be open. the mode is a string. even if it's single character.

`cat > "-"` works.

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edited Jun 11, 2020 at 14:16

answered Apr 4, 2020 at 9:31



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Owais Qureshi

1 3