DPS918 Assignment 1

https://askubuntu.com/questions/350208/what-does-2-dev-null-mean

> file redirects stdout to file  
1> file redirects stdout to file  
2> file redirects stderr to file  
&> file redirects stdout and stderr to file

/dev/null is the null device it takes any input you want and throws it away. It can be used to suppress any output.

2> /dev/null means to redirect all errors produced by this command to /dev/null, that is discard them, and don't display them to the screen (or where the standard error file descriptor is currently pointing). /dev/null is a file that when you write data to it they go nowhere.

Redirect standard output (file handle 1) to /dev/null

1>/dev/null

http://www.unix.com/programming/38357-exit-0-versus-exit-1-a.html

You normally use exit(0) if everything went ok. But if your program detects an error and decides to abort, you would use exit(1). Or you might use exit(1), exit(2), etc, with each exit code meaning some specific error.

https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-exit-0-and-exit-1

exit(0) or EXIT\_SUCCESS - It terminates the program normally i.e. there is no error in the program then we pass 0. It is fully portable.  
  
exit(1) or EXIT\_FAILURE-It indicates unsuccessful termination and 1 is passed. However, it's usage is non-portable

https://www.gnu.org/software/autogen/mktemp.html

**[mktemp](https://www.gnu.org/software/autogen/mktemp.html" \l "TOP) Make a Temporary File or Directory**