UE17CS152: PROBLEM SOLVING WITH C
WEEK 1: Input and Output Redirection

OBJECTIVE: In this week, we will discuss in detail about the Shell input/output redirections and GCC compiler commands required for c program executions.

1. Output Redirection
Example: ls > c_lab_files.txt
ls -l > c_lab_files.txt

To append the output to an existing file
You can use >> operator to append the output.
Example: pwd >> pes.txt

2. Input Redirection
As the greater-than character > is used for output redirection, the less-than character < is used to redirect the input of a command.
Example: wc < file.txt

3. Discard the output
can discard the output by redirecting it to the file /dev/null −
$ command > /dev/null
Here command is the name of the command you want to execute. The file /dev/null is a special file that automatically discards all its input.
To discard both output of a command and its error output, use standard redirection to redirect STDERR to STDOUT −
$ command > /dev/null 2>&1
Here 2 represents STDERR and 1 represents STDOUT. You can display a message on to STDERR by redirecting STDOUT into STDERR as follows −
$ echo message 1>&2

Sample First C program