Streams & Files

\# By default there are 3 standard streams in Linux

1)   Stdin   (Standard Input)   } input   code : 0
2)   Stdout   (Standard Output)   } output   cde : 1
3)   Stderr   (Standard Error)   code : 2

Stream's + job is to transfer data, takes input & gives output

→ Output can be in terminal
→ In some file
→ or in pipl which redirects it

We can redirect data into a file
↘ by using (>) symbol
→ ls > output.trt

NOTE → It will erase past data of that file &
      rewrite it
→ by using (>>) symbol
↘ NOTE → it will not erase the data
→ it will add data

ls > output.trt → command gives an error

ls 2> output.trt → used because error is denoted by 2

ls 2> /dev/null → to nullify error

NOTE :- output.trt is just a file name

- less command
  - → opens output in a seperate window
    - → ex   less /var/log/syslog

- to view large files without populating your terminal
  - → ls -la/etc | less

- This is a pipe
  - → takes output of one command & feeds it into next comand as std input

Environment Variables

It stores & provide useful information that shells & processes can use

pwd - gives present working directory

path environment variable -   contains all the path that your PC will search whenever you enter a command

command not found → this error comes when command is not found in there path environment variables

In linux everything is file

head -> prints first 10 lines of file
    > en   head output.tnt

tail -> print last 10 lines of file

sort -> gives sorted version of file