Bash redirections

Redirection makes it possible to control where the output of a command goes to, and where the input of a command comes from. Under normal circumstances, there are 3 files open, accessible by the file descriptors (FD) 0, 1 and 2, all connected to your terminal:

Name	FD	Description
stdin	0	standard input stream (e.g. keyboard)
stdout	1	standard output stream (e.g. monitor)
stderr	2	standard error output stream (usually also on monitor)

See some examples below:

```
# stdout from bash script to stderr
echo "Hello! Big Data @ Bash" 1>&2

# stderr from bash script to /dev/null
# Note that there's no command called 'dates'

dates 2>&1  // This will display errors
dates 2>/dev/null // This will not display errors

# stderr and stdout to file

dates &> outfile.txt
```