

# StdIn StdOut



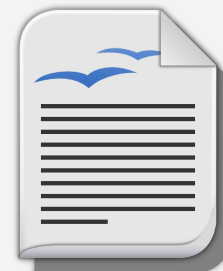
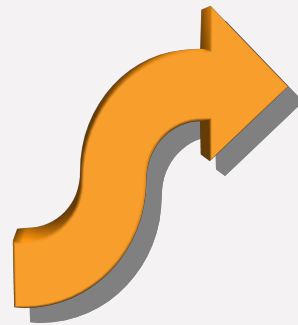
```
Terminal — bash — 47x8 — 981
Last login: Sun Nov 18 17:26:22 on ttys000
minerva:~ tracyde$ ls
Desktop      Music
Documents    Pictures
Downloads    Public
Library      Sites
Movies
minerva:~ tracyde$
```

# Ridirezione dell'Output

Per ridirigere l'output  
si usa l'operatore maggiore:



```
ls > file.txt
```



file.txt

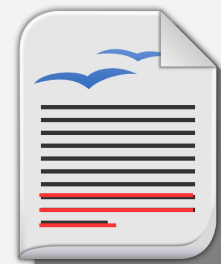
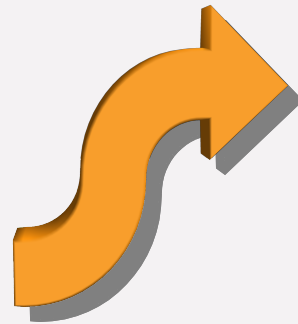


# Ridirezione dell'Output append

Per ridirigere l'output in modalità append si usa l'operatore maggiore maggiore:



```
ls >> file.txt
```

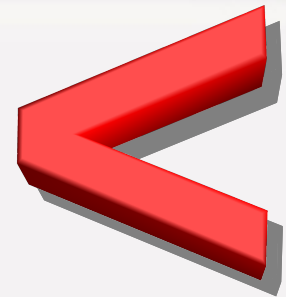


file.txt

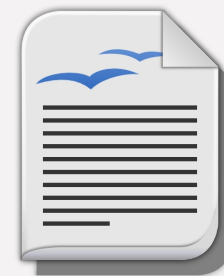
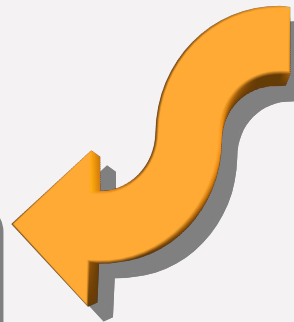


# Ridirezione dell'Input

Per ridirigere l'input  
si usa l'operatore minore:



```
sort < file.txt
```



file.txt



# Potenza della Ridirezione

```
cat file1 file2 file 3 > file4
```

Unisce file1 file2 file3 in file4

```
cat /dev/cdrom > file.iso
```

iso di un CDROM

```
ls -l > lista.txt
```

Ouput di un comando in un file

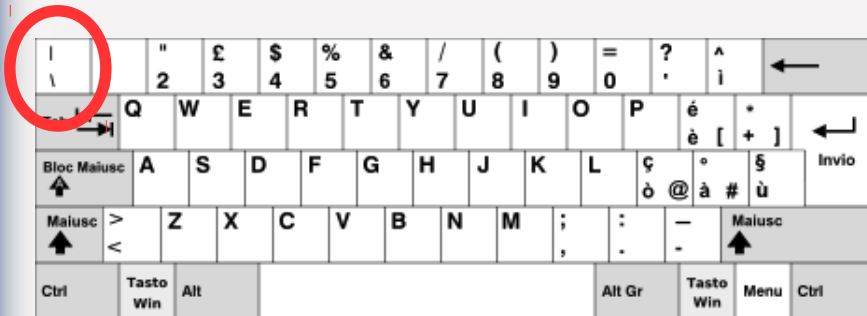
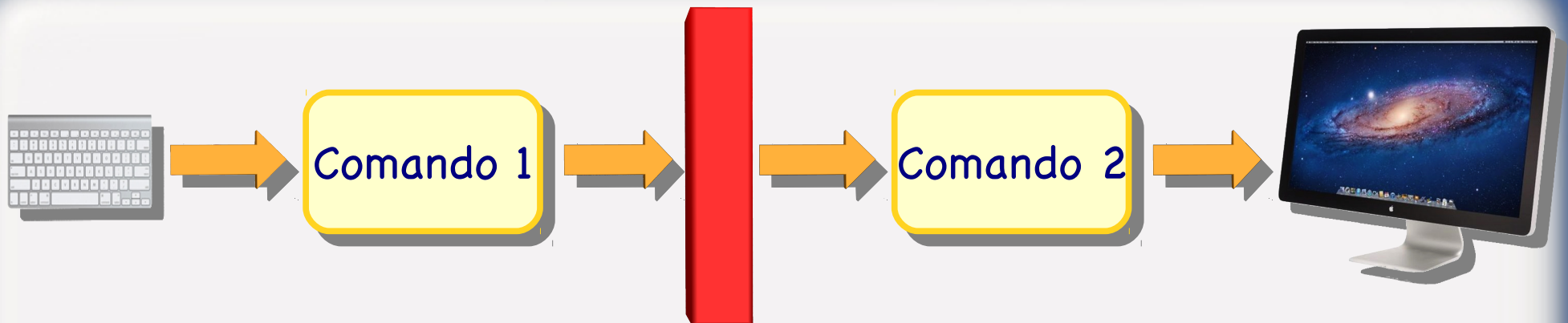
```
sort < lista.txt > listasort.txt
```

Il sort prende in input lista.txt

Il sort crea in output il file listasort.txt



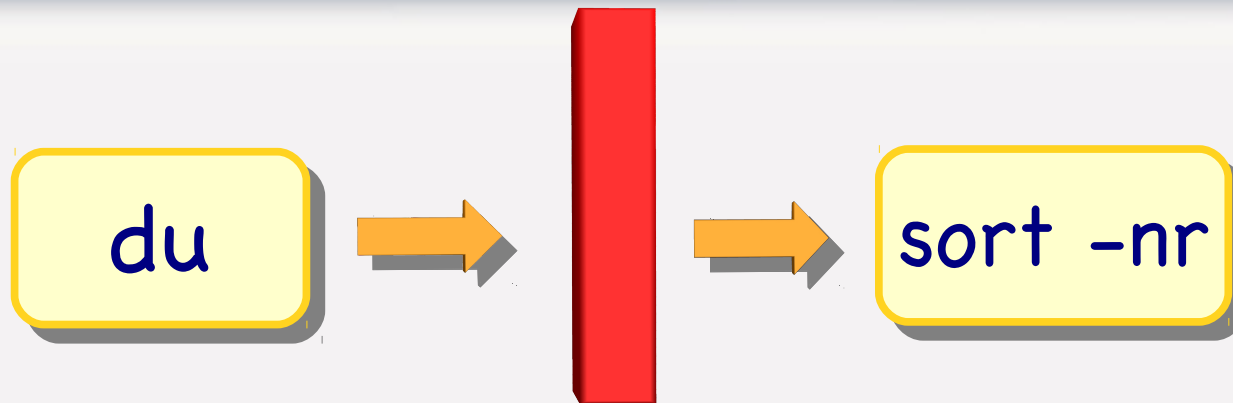
# Piping



Il carattere pipe |  
concatena i comandi.  
L'output del comando 1  
viene passato come input  
al comando 2



# Esempio di Piping



**du** (disk usage) mostra l'elenco di directory e lo spazio utilizzato.

L'elenco viene inviato come input al comando sort che ordina prendendo i primi caratteri numerici (**n**) e in ordine inverso (**r**)