

Standard Streams

Standard streams are preconnected input and output communication channels between a computer program and its environment when it begins execution.

The three input/output connections are called `stdin` (standard input), `stdout` (standard output) and `stderr` (standard error).

When a command is executed via an interactive shell, the streams are typically connected to the text terminal on which the shell is running, but can be changed with redirection or a pipeline.

Stdin

Standard input is a stream from which a program reads its input data. The program requests data transfers by use of the `read` operation.

Unless redirected, standard input is inherited from the parent process. In the case of an interactive shell, that is usually associated with the keyboard.

For processes that use a file as input, that file data may be passed (or piped) in through the `stdin` channel.

Input via Stdin

Piping an input file `myVolumes.csv` via `stdin` to `TMSS10Sync`.

```
<sxh> TMSS10Sync -S user:-password@serveraddress < myVolumes.csv </sxh>
```

Stdout

Standard output is a stream to which a program writes its output data.

Unless redirected, standard output is inherited from the parent process.

Output Via Stdout

Redirecting `stdout` from `TMSS10Sync` to file `sync_stdout.txt`

```
<sxh> TMSS10Sync -S user:-password@serveraddress < myVolumes.csv > sync_stdout.txt </sxh>
```

Stderr

Standard error is another output stream typically used by programs to output error messages or diagnostics. It is a stream independent of standard output and can be redirected separately.

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