This diagram shows a typical sequence in which a parent process opens a file, forks(), then has the child redirect standard output to that file. It is similar to what shells do to redirect output in commands like `ls -l > output.txt` which will put the output listing the file output.txt.

```
pid = fork();
```

```
CHILD: dup2(my_fd1, STDOUT_FILENO);
BOTH: close(my_fd1);
```

Subsequently, if the child process calls printf(), output will go into file.txt. Calling exec() will cause whatever program takes the place of the process to write to the file rather than to the screen.