

NAME

od – dump files in octal and other formats

SYNOPSIS

od [*OPTION*]... [*FILE*]...

od [-*abcdfilosx*]... [*FILE*] [[+]*OFFSET*].[*b*]

od --*traditional* [*OPTION*]... [*FILE*] [[+]*OFFSET*].[*b*] [+] [*LABEL*].[*b*]

DESCRIPTION

Write an unambiguous representation, octal bytes by default, of *FILE* to standard output. With more than one *FILE* argument, concatenate them in the listed order to form the input. With no *FILE*, or when *FILE* is *-*, read standard input.

If first and second call formats both apply, the second format is assumed if the last operand begins with + or (if there are 2 operands) a digit. An *OFFSET* operand means *-j* *OFFSET*. *LABEL* is the pseudo-address at first byte printed, incremented when dump is progressing. For *OFFSET* and *LABEL*, a 0x or 0X prefix indicates hexadecimal; suffixes may be . for octal and b for multiply by 512.

All arguments to long options are mandatory for short options.

-A, --address-radix=*RADIX*

output format for file offsets. *RADIX* is one of [doxn], for Decimal, Octal, Hex or None

-j, --skip-bytes=*BYTES*

skip *BYTES* input bytes first

-N, --read-bytes=*BYTES*

limit dump to *BYTES* input bytes

-S *BYTES*, --strings[=*BYTES*]

output strings of at least *BYTES* graphic chars. 3 is implied when *BYTES* is not specified

-t, --format=*TYPE*

select output format or formats

-v, --output-duplicates

do not use * to mark line suppression

-w[*BYTES*], --width[=*BYTES*]

output *BYTES* bytes per output line. 32 is implied when *BYTES* is not specified

--traditional

accept arguments in third form above

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

Traditional format specifications may be intermixed; they accumulate:

-a same as **-t a**, select named characters, ignoring high-order bit

-b same as **-t o1**, select octal bytes

-c same as **-t c**, select ASCII characters or backslash escapes

-d same as **-t u2**, select unsigned decimal 2-byte units

-f same as **-t fF**, select floats

-i same as **-t dI**, select decimal ints

-l same as **-t dL**, select decimal longs

-o same as **-t o2**, select octal 2-byte units

-s same as **-t d2**, select decimal 2-byte units

`-x` same as `-t x2`, select hexadecimal 2-byte units

TYPE is made up of one or more of these specifications:

`a` named character, ignoring high-order bit

`c` ASCII character or backslash escape

`d[SIZE]`
signed decimal, SIZE bytes per integer

`f[SIZE]`
floating point, SIZE bytes per integer

`o[SIZE]`
octal, SIZE bytes per integer

`u[SIZE]`
unsigned decimal, SIZE bytes per integer

`x[SIZE]`
hexadecimal, SIZE bytes per integer

SIZE is a number. For TYPE in [doux], SIZE may also be C for sizeof(char), S for sizeof(short), I for sizeof(int) or L for sizeof(long). If TYPE is f, SIZE may also be F for sizeof(float), D for sizeof(double) or L for sizeof(long double).

Adding a z suffix to any type displays printable characters at the end of each output line.

BYTES is hex with 0x or 0X prefix, and may have a multiplier suffix:

`b` 512

`KB` 1000

`K` 1024

`MB` 1000*1000

`M` 1024*1024

and so on for G, T, P, E, Z, Y.

EXAMPLES

`od -A x -t x1z -v`

Display hexdump format output

`od -A o -t oS -w 16`

The default output format used by od

AUTHOR

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REPORTING BUGS

Report od bugs to bug-coreutils@gnu.org

GNU coreutils home page: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>

General help using GNU software: <http://www.gnu.org/gethelp/>

Report od translation bugs to <http://translationproject.org/team/>

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SEE ALSO

The full documentation for **od** is maintained as a Texinfo manual. If the **info** and **od** programs are properly installed at your site, the command

info coreutils 'od invocation'
should give you access to the complete manual.