Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'split.1'

$ man split.1

SPLIT(1)   User Commands   SPLIT(1)

NAME

    split - split a file into pieces

SYNOPSIS

    split [OPTION]... [FILE [PREFIX]]

DESCRIPTION

    Output pieces of FILE to PREFIXaa, PREFIXab, ...; default size is 1000

    lines, and default PREFIX is 'x'.

    With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options

    too.

    -a, --suffix-length=N

        generate suffixes of length N (default 2)

    --additional-suffix=SUFFIX

        append an additional SUFFIX to file names

    -b, --bytes=SIZE

        put SIZE bytes per output file

    -C, --line-bytes=SIZE

put at most SIZE bytes of records per output file

-d   use numeric suffixes starting at 0, not alphabetic

--numeric-suffixes[=FROM]

same as -d, but allow setting the start value

-x   use hex suffixes starting at 0, not alphabetic

--hex-suffixes[=FROM]

same as -x, but allow setting the start value

-e, --elide-empty-files

do not generate empty output files with '-n'

--filter=COMMAND

write to shell COMMAND; file name is $FILE

-l, --lines=NUMBER

put NUMBER lines/records per output file

-n, --number=CHUNKS

generate CHUNKS output files; see explanation below

-t, --separator=SEP

use SEP instead of newline as the record separator; '\0' (zero)

specifies the NUL character

-u, --unbuffered

immediately copy input to output with '-n r/...'

--verbose

print a diagnostic just before each output file is opened

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

The SIZE argument is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is

10*1024).   Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers of 1024) or KB,MB,...

(powers of 1000). Binary prefixes can be used, too: KiB=K, MiB=M, and

so on.

CHUNKS may be:

N   split into N files based on size of input

K/N   output Kth of N to stdout

l/N   split into N files without splitting lines/records

l/K/N output Kth of N to stdout without splitting lines/records

r/N   like 'l' but use round robin distribution

r/K/N likewise but only output Kth of N to stdout

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REPORTING BUGS

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>

Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

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SEE ALSO

Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/split>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) split invocation'

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