



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'od.1'

\$ man od.1

OD(1) General Commands Manual OD(1)

NAME

od - Dump files in octal and other formats

SYNOPSIS

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od [--help] [-A|--address-radix] [-j|--skip-bytes] [-N|--read-bytes] [--endian]
[-S|--strings] [-a] [-b] [-c] [-d] [-D] [-o] [-l] [-L] [-i] [-I] [-x] [-h] [-O]
[-s] [-X] [-H] [-e] [-f] [-F] [-t|--format] [-v|--output-duplicates] [-w|--width]
[--traditional] [-V|--version] [FILENAME]
```

DESCRIPTION

Dump files in octal and other formats

OPTIONS

--help Print help information.

-A, --address-radix <RADIX>

Select the base in which file offsets are printed.

-j, --skip-bytes <BYTES>

Skip bytes input bytes before formatting and writing.

-N, --read-bytes <BYTES>

limit dump to BYTES input bytes

--endian <big|little>

byte order to use for multi-byte formats

Possible values:

? big

? little

-S, --strings [<BYTES>]

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

-a named characters, ignoring high-order bit

-b octal bytes

-c ASCII characters or backslash escapes

-d unsigned decimal 2-byte units

-D unsigned decimal 4-byte units

-o octal 2-byte units

-l decimal 8-byte units

-L decimal 8-byte units

-i decimal 4-byte units

-l decimal 8-byte units

-x hexadecimal 2-byte units

-h hexadecimal 2-byte units

-O octal 4-byte units

-s decimal 2-byte units

-X hexadecimal 4-byte units

-H hexadecimal 4-byte units

-e floating point double precision (64-bit) units

-f floating point single precision (32-bit) units

-F floating point double precision (64-bit) units

-t, --format <TYPE>

select output format or formats

-v, --output-duplicates

do not use * to mark line suppression

-w, --width [<BYTES>]

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

--traditional

compatibility mode with one input, offset and label.

-V, --version

Print version

Displays data in various human-readable formats. If multiple formats are specified, the output will contain all formats in the order they appear on the command line. Each format will be printed on a new line. Only the line containing the first format will be prefixed with the offset.

If no filename is specified, or it is "-", stdin will be used. After a "--", no more options will be recognized. This allows for filenames starting with a "-".

If a filename is a valid number which can be used as an offset in the second form, you can force it to be recognized as a filename if you include an option like "-j0", which is only valid in the first form.

RADIX is one of o,d,x,n for octal, decimal, hexadecimal or none.

BYTES is decimal by default, octal if prefixed with a "0", or hexadecimal if prefixed with "0x". The suffixes b, KB, K, MB, M, GB, G, will multiply the number with 512, 1000, 1024, 1000^2, 1024^2, 1000^3, 1024^3, 1000^2, 1024^2.

OFFSET and LABEL are octal by default, hexadecimal if prefixed with "0x" or decimal if a "." suffix is added. The "b" suffix will multiply with 512.

TYPE contains one or more format specifications consisting of:

- a for printable 7-bits ASCII
- c for utf-8 characters or octal for undefined characters
- d[SIZE] for signed decimal
- f[SIZE] for floating point
- o[SIZE] for octal
- u[SIZE] for unsigned decimal
- x[SIZE] for hexadecimal SIZE is the number of bytes which can be the number 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16,
- or C, S, l, L for 1, 2, 4, 8 bytes for integer types,
- or F, D, L for 4, 8, 16 bytes for floating point. Any type specification can have a "z" suffix, which will add a ASCII dump at the end of the line.

If an error occurred, a diagnostic message will be printed to stderr, and the exit code will be non-zero.

VERSION

v(utils coreutils) 0.8.0