#### **NAME**

tr - translate or delete characters

# **SYNOPSIS**

```
tr [OPTION]... SET1 [SET2]
```

# DESCRIPTION

Translate, squeeze, and/or delete characters from standard input, writing to standard output.

# -c, -C, --complement

use the complement of SET1

#### -d, --delete

delete characters in SET1, do not translate

# -s, --squeeze-repeats

replace each sequence of a repeated character that is listed in the last specified SET, with a single occurrence of that character

#### -t, --truncate-set1

first truncate SET1 to length of SET2

--help display this help and exit

# --version

output version information and exit

SETs are specified as strings of characters. Most represent themselves. Interpreted sequences are:

\NNN character with octal value NNN (1 to 3 octal digits)

\\ backslash

\a audible BEL

\b backspace

\f form feed

\n new line

\r return

\t horizontal tab

\v vertical tab

# CHAR1-CHAR2

all characters from CHAR1 to CHAR2 in ascending order

# [CHAR\*]

in SET2, copies of CHAR until length of SET1

# [CHAR\*REPEAT]

REPEAT copies of CHAR, REPEAT octal if starting with 0

[:alnum:]

all letters and digits

[:alpha:]

all letters

[:blank:]

all horizontal whitespace

[:cntrl:] all control characters

[:digit:] all digits

```
[:graph:]
         all printable characters, not including space
[:lower:]
         all lower case letters
[:print:]
         all printable characters, including space
[:punct:]
         all punctuation characters
[:space:]
         all horizontal or vertical whitespace
[:upper:]
         all upper case letters
[:xdigit:]
         all hexadecimal digits
[=CHAR=]
         all characters which are equivalent to CHAR
```

Translation occurs if  $-\mathbf{d}$  is not given and both SET1 and SET2 appear.  $-\mathbf{t}$  may be used only when translating. SET2 is extended to length of SET1 by repeating its last character as necessary. Excess characters of SET2 are ignored. Only [:lower:] and [:upper:] are guaranteed to expand in ascending order; used in SET2 while translating, they may only be used in pairs to specify case conversion.  $-\mathbf{s}$  uses the last specified SET, and occurs after translation or deletion.

# **AUTHOR**

Written by Jim Meyering.

# **REPORTING BUGS**

GNU coreutils online help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/</a> Report tr translation bugs to <a href="https://translationproject.org/team/">https://translationproject.org/team/</a>

# **COPYRIGHT**

Copyright © 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>.

This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

# **SEE ALSO**

Full documentation at: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/tr">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/tr</a> or available locally via: info '(coreutils) tr invocation'