NAME

xz, unxz, xzcat, lzma, unlzma, lzcat − Compress or decompress .xz and .lzma files

SYNOPSIS

xz [*option*]... [*file*]...

unxz is equivalent to **xz −−decompress**.
xzcat is equivalent to **xz −−decompress −−stdout**.
lzma is equivalent to **xz −−format=lzma**.
unlzma is equivalent to **xz −−format=lzma −−decompress**.
lzcat is equivalent to **xz −−format=lzma −−decompress −−stdout**.

When writing scripts that need to decompress files, it is recommended to always use the name **xz** with appropriate arguments (**xz −d** or **xz −dc**) instead of the names

It is possible to insert padding between the concatenated parts or after the last part. The padding must consist of null bytes and the size of the padding must be a multiple of four bytes. This can be useful e.g. if the **.xz** file is stored on a medium that measures file sizes in 512-byte blocks.

Concatenation and padding are not allowed with **.lzma** files or raw streams.

OPTIONS

Integer suffixes and special values

The exact output may vary between **xz** versions and different locales. For machine-readable output, **−−robot −−list** should be used.

Operation modifiers

−k, **−−keep**

Don’t delete the input files.

−f,

−−files[=*file*]

Read the filenames to process from *file*; if *file* is omitted, filenames are read from standard input. Filenames must be terminated with the newline character. A dash (**−**) is taken as a regular filename; it doesn't mean standard input. If filenames are given also as command line arguments, they are processed before the filenames read from *file*.

−−files0[=*file*]

This is identical to **−−files**[=*file*] except that each filename must be terminated with the null character.

Basic file format and compression options

−F *format*, **−−format=***format*

Specify the file *format* to compress or decompress:

auto This is the default. When compressing, **auto** is equivalent to **xz**. When decom-

- DictSize is the LZMA2 dictionary size. It is waste of memory to use a dictionary

Multithr

from **0**

pb=*pb* Specify the number of position bits. The minimum is 0 and the maximum is 4; the default is 2.

Pb af

bt4 Binary Tree with 2-, 3-, and 4-byte hashing
Minimum value for

It is fine to apply a BCJ filter on a whole executable; there's no need to apply it only on the executable section. Applying a BCJ filter on an archive that contains both executable and non-executable files may or may not give good results, so it generally isn't good to blindly apply a BCJ filter when compressing binary packages for distribution.

These BCJ filters are very fast and use insignificant amount of memory. If a BCJ filter improves compression ratio of a file, it can improve decompression speed at the same time. This

When standard error is not a terminal, **−−verbose** will make **xz**

S Stability. 0 is alpha, 1 is beta, and 2 is stable. *S* should be always 2 when *YYY* is even.

XYYYZZZS

LZMA UTILS COMPATIBILITY

The command line syntax of **xz** is practically a superset of **lzma**, **unlzma**

decompressor in an embedded device might work only with files that have known uncompressed size. If you hit this problem, you need to use LZMA Utils or LZMA SDK to create **.lzma** files with known uncompressed size.

Unsupported .lzma files

The **.lzma** format allows *lc*

EXAMPLES

Basics

Compress the file *foo* into *foo.xz* using the default compression level (**−6**), and remove *foo* if compression is successful:

```
xz foo
```

Decompress *bar.xz* into *bar* and don’

don’