**dd if=myfile of=outputfile**

would simply make a copy of the file myfile named outputfile. The option 'if' is used to define the input data and the option 'of' to define the output. Other options include 'bs' to define the size of blocks of data to operate on and 'count' to tell the command how many blocks of data to process. If these options are omitted then the default block size of 512 bytes is used and data is processed either continuously or until either the end of the input data is reached or an error occurs. There are many more options, as we shall see, but these are the most common ones.

Nếu không có option count mà chỉ có option bs thì sẽ copy từ đầu đến cuối

dd if=/dev/sda of=/dev/sdb bs=440 count=1

bs=440 count=1 => 440 x 1 = 440 bytes

The MBR IS 512 bytes. The partition table is at the end, in the area after 440 bytes in - so, if you wanted to back it up WITHOUT the partition table, then you could use the above example

dd if=/dev/sda of=/dev/sdb bs=512 count=1

backup entire MBR

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# cat text3

1 abc

2 cat

3 meo

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# dd if=/tmp/lpi103-2/text3 of=/tmp/lpi103-2/text4 bs=2 count=1

1+0 records in

1+0 records out

2 bytes (2 B) copied, 0.000228422 s, 8.8 kB/s

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# cat text4

1

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# od -A n -t c text4

1 \t

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# dd if=/tmp/lpi103-2/text3 of=/tmp/lpi103-2/text4 bs=2 count=2

2+0 records in

2+0 records out

4 bytes (4 B) copied, 0.000224623 s, 17.8 kB/s

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# cat text4

1 ab

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# od -A n -t c text4

1 \t a b

[root@localhost ~]# cd /tmp/lpi103-2/

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# dd if=/tmp/lpi103-2/text3 of=/tmp/lpi103-2/text4 bs=2

9+0 records in

9+0 records out

18 bytes (18 B) copied, 0.00047233 s, 38.1 kB/s

[root@localhost lpi103-2]# cat text4

1 abc

2 cat

3 meo