

changeeol — Convert end-of-line characters of text file

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Syntax

```
changeeol filename1 filename2, eol(platform) [options]
```

filename1 and *filename2* must be filenames.

Note: Double quotes may be used to enclose the filenames, and the quotes must be used if the filename contains embedded blanks.

<i>options</i>	Description
* eol(windows)	convert to Windows-style end-of-line characters (\r\n)
* eol(dos)	synonym for eol(windows)
* eol(unix)	convert to Unix-style end-of-line characters (\n)
* eol(mac)	convert to Mac-style end-of-line characters (\n)
* eol(classicmac)	convert to classic Mac-style end-of-line characters (\r)
replace	overwrite <i>filename2</i>
force	force to convert <i>filename1</i> to <i>filename2</i> if <i>filename1</i> is a binary file

* eol() is required.

Description

changeeol converts text file *filename1* to text file *filename2* with the specified Windows/Unix/Mac/classic Mac-style end-of-line characters. changeeol changes the end-of-line characters from one type of file to another.

Options

eol(windows|dos|unix|mac|classicmac) specifies to which platform style *filename2* is to be converted. eol() is required.

replace specifies that *filename2* be replaced if it already exists.

force specifies that *filename1* be converted if it is a binary file.

Remarks and examples

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changeeol uses hexdump to determine whether *filename1* is ASCII or binary. If it is binary, changeeol will refuse to convert it unless the force option is specified.

Examples

Windows:

```
. changeol orig.txt newcopy.txt, eol(windows)
```

Unix:

```
. changeol orig.txt newcopy.txt, eol(unix)
```

Mac:

```
. changeol orig.txt newcopy.txt, eol(mac)
```

Classic Mac:

```
. changeol orig.txt newcopy.txt, eol(classicmac)
```

Also see

[D] [filefilter](#) — Convert text or binary patterns in a file

[D] [hexdump](#) — Display hexadecimal report on file