

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

Description  
Also see

[Quick start](#)

[Syntax](#)

[Options](#)

[Remarks and examples](#)

## 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.

## Quick start

Create `mytext2.txt` with Windows end-of-line characters from `mytext1.txt`  
`changeeol mytext1.txt mytext2.txt, eol(windows)`

As above, but convert to Mac-style end-of-line characters  
`changeeol mytext1.txt mytext2.txt, eol(mac)`

As above, but convert to Unix-style end-of-line characters  
`changeeol mytext1.txt mytext2.txt, eol(unix)`

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

\*`eol()` is required.

### 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

[stata.com](http://stata.com)

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

#### Examples

Windows:

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

Unix:

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

Mac:

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

Classic Mac:

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

### Also see

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

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