

NAME

rrddump – dump the contents of an RRD to XML format

SYNOPSIS

```
rrdtool dump filename.rrd [filename.xml] [--header|-h {none,xsd,dtd}] [--no-header]
[--daemon address] [>filename.xml]
```

DESCRIPTION

The **dump** function writes the contents of an **RRD** in human readable (?) XML format to a file or to stdout. This format can be read by **rrdrestore**. Together they allow you to transfer your files from one computer architecture to another as well to manipulate the contents of an **RRD** file in a somewhat more convenient manner.

filename.rrd

The name of the **RRD** you want to dump.

filename.xml

The (optional) filename that you want to write the XML output to. If not specified, the XML will be printed to stdout.

--header|-h {none,xsd,dtd}

By default RRDtool will add a dtd header to the xml file. Here you can customize this to and xsd header or no header at all.

--no-header

A shortcut for **--header=none**.

If you want to restore the dump with RRDtool 1.2 you should use the **--no-header** option since 1.2 can not deal with xml headers.

--daemon *address*

Address of the rrdcached daemon. If specified, a **flush** command is sent to the server before reading the RRD files. This allows **rrdtool** to return fresh data even if the daemon is configured to cache values for a long time. For a list of accepted formats, see the **-I** option in the rrdcached manual.

```
rrdtool dump --daemon unix:/var/run/rrdcached.sock /var/lib/rrd/foo.rrd
```

EXAMPLES

To transfer an RRD between architectures, follow these steps:

1. On the same system where the RRD was created, use **rrdtool dump** to export the data to XML format.
2. Transfer the XML dump to the target system.
3. Run **rrdtool restore** to create a new RRD from the XML dump. See **rrdrestore** for details.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

The following environment variables may be used to change the behavior of **rrdtool dump**:

RRDCACHED_ADDRESS

If this environment variable is set it will have the same effect as specifying the **--daemon** option on the command line. If both are present, the command line argument takes precedence.

AUTHOR

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