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**|**−n**]
[**−−daemon**|**−d** *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|**−n**

    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|**−d** *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 **−l** 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.

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