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## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'seq.1' command***

***\$ man seq.1***

SEQ(1) User Commands SEQ(1)

### NAME

seq - print a sequence of numbers

### SYNOPSIS

seq [OPTION]... LAST

seq [OPTION]... FIRST LAST

seq [OPTION]... FIRST INCREMENT LAST

### DESCRIPTION

Print numbers from FIRST to LAST, in steps of INCREMENT.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-f, --format=FORMAT

use printf style floating-point FORMAT

-s, --separator=STRING

use STRING to separate numbers (default: \n)

-w, --equal-width

equalize width by padding with leading zeroes

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

If FIRST or INCREMENT is omitted, it defaults to 1. That is, an omitted

INCREMENT defaults to 1 even when LAST is smaller than FIRST. The

sequence of numbers ends when the sum of the current number and INCRE?

MENT would become greater than LAST. FIRST, INCREMENT, and LAST are interpreted as floating point values. INCREMENT is usually positive if FIRST is smaller than LAST, and INCREMENT is usually negative if FIRST is greater than LAST. INCREMENT must not be 0; none of FIRST, INCREMENT and LAST may be NaN. FORMAT must be suitable for printing one argument of type 'double'; it defaults to %.PRECf if FIRST, INCREMENT, and LAST are all fixed point decimal numbers with maximum precision PREC, and to %g otherwise.

## AUTHOR

Written by Ulrich Drepper.

## REPORTING BUGS

GNU coreutils online help: <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>>

Report any translation bugs to <<https://translationproject.org/team/>>

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## SEE ALSO

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/seq>>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) seq invocation'

GNU coreutils 8.32

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