

NAME

hexwords – extracts any words from a file that can be written as hex numbers

SYNOPSIS

hexwords [*options*] [*dictfile*]

DESCRIPTION

The **hexwords** command is a little tool that can be used to generate hexadecimal constants from a dictionary of known words. Such numerical constants can be used in source files for a variety of debugging problems, and problems with uninitialised variables are especially relevant since these special numbers will stand out if seen from within a debugger. For example, here are some common (and some not-so-common) 32-bit hexadecimal constants that can be used as debugging aids:

<i>word</i>	<i>hex constant</i>
addedbad	0xaddedbad
allocate	0xa110ca7e
badlabel	0xbad1abe1
codebabe	0xc0debabe
deadbeef	0xdeadbeef
failsafe	0xfa115afe
feedface	0xfeedface
freedata	0xf4eada7a

As can be seen above, many decimal digits can be used to represent the letters that they most closely resemble, along with the hexadecimal digits *A* through *F*. This provides a much larger selection of words that can be matched, although the digits 3 and 8 cannot be used due to the lack of any similar-looking letters. The digits and their corresponding letters are given in the following table.

<i>digit</i>	<i>letter</i>
0	O, o or Q
1	I, i or l
2	Z or z
3	-
4	q or R
5	S or s
6	G
7	J or T
8	-
9	g
A-F	A-F
a-f	a-f

The *dictfile* argument must be a valid dictionary filename but if *dictfile* is omitted then **hexwords** will use */usr/dict/words* as the name of the dictionary file to use. If that cannot be found then **hexwords** will try */usr/lib/dict/words* and */usr/share/dict/words*. **The dictionary file must be a plain text file that contains one word per line, otherwise few to no words will be matched.**

The **hexwords** command currently makes use of several UNIX text processing commands in order to extract the words and their hexadecimal equivalents. As a result, the **hexwords** command is only likely to work on UNIX platforms or on systems which have the necessary commands installed.

OPTIONS

—help [**-h**]

Displays a quick-reference option summary.

—match *<exact|lower|upper|any>* [**-m**]

Sets the type of case-sensitivity to use. A setting of *exact* performs a case-sensitive comparison of all of the words in the dictionary file and the hexadecimal digits, whereas a setting of *any* does not.

The *lower* and *upper* settings convert the words in the dictionary file to lower and upper case

respectively before performing a case-sensitive comparison. The default case-sensitivity is *exact*.

--maximum <count> [-u]

Sets the maximum number of letters to match. None of the hexadecimal numbers displayed will have any more digits than this. The default is 8.

--minimum <count> [-l]

Sets the minimum number of letters to match. None of the hexadecimal numbers displayed will have any less digits than this. The default is 4.

--version [-V]

Displays the version number of the **hexwords** command.

SEE ALSO

mpatrol(1), **mprof(1)**, **mptrace(1)**, **mleak(1)**, **mpsymb(1)**, **mpedit(1)**, **libmpatrol(3)**, **libmpalloc(3)**.

The mpatrol manual and reference card.

<http://www.cbmamiga.demon.co.uk/mpatrol/>

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