NAME

diff - differential file comparator

SYNOPSIS

diff [ -efbh ] file1 file2

DESCRIPTION

*Diff* tells what lines must be changed in two files to bring them into agreement. If *file1* (*file2*) is -, the standard input is used. If *file1* (*file2*) is a directory, then a file in that directory whose file-name is the same as the file-name of *file2* (*file1*) is used. The normal output contains lines of these forms:

nl a n3,n4 n1,n2 d n3 n1,n2 c n3,n4

These lines resemble *ed* commands to convert *file1* into *file2*. The numbers after the letters pertain to *file2*. In fact, by exchanging 'a' for 'd' and reading backward one may ascertain equally how to convert *file2* into *file1*. As in *ed*, identical pairs where n1 = n2 or n3 = n4 are abbreviated as a single number.

Following each of these lines come all the lines that are affected in the first file flagged by <, then all the lines that are affected in the second file flagged by >.

The -b option causes trailing blanks (spaces and tabs) to be ignored and other strings of blanks to compare equal.

The -e option produces a script of *a*, *c* and *d* commands for the editor *ed*, which will recreate *file2* from *file1*. The -f option produces a similar script, not useful with *ed*, in the opposite order. In connection with -e, the following shell program may help maintain multiple versions of a file. Only an ancestral file (\$1) and a chain of version-to-version *ed* scripts (\$2,\$3,...) made by *diff* need be on hand. A 'latest version' appears on the standard output.

(shift; cat \$\*; echo '1,\$p') | ed - \$1

Except in rare circumstances, *diff* finds a smallest sufficient set of file differences.

Option -h does a fast, half-hearted job. It works only when changed stretches are short and well separated, but does work on files of unlimited length. Options -e and -f are unavailable with -h.

## FILES

/tmp/d????? /usr/lib/diffh for -h

## SEE ALSO

cmp(1), comm(1), ed(1), bdiff(1), diff3(1)

## DIAGNOSTICS

Exit status is 0 for no differences, 1 for some, 2 for trouble.

## BUGS

Editing scripts produced under the -e or -f option are naive about creating lines consisting of a single .