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

**\$ man diff.1**

GNU(1) User Commands GNU(1)

NAME

GNU diff - compare files line by line

SYNOPSIS

diff [OPTION]... FILES

DESCRIPTION

Compare FILES line by line.

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

--normal

output a normal diff (the default)

-q, --brief

report only when files differ

-s, --report-identical-files

report when two files are the same

-c, -C NUM, --context[=NUM]

output NUM (default 3) lines of copied context

-u, -U NUM, --unified[=NUM]

output NUM (default 3) lines of unified context

-e, --ed

output an ed script

-n, --rcs

output an RCS format diff

-y, --side-by-side  
output in two columns

-W, --width=NUM  
output at most NUM (default 130) print columns

--left-column  
output only the left column of common lines

--suppress-common-lines  
do not output common lines

-p, --show-c-function  
show which C function each change is in

-F, --show-function-line=RE  
show the most recent line matching RE

--label LABEL  
use LABEL instead of file name and timestamp (can be repeated)

-t, --expand-tabs  
expand tabs to spaces in output

-T, --initial-tab  
make tabs line up by prepending a tab

--tabsize=NUM  
tab stops every NUM (default 8) print columns

--suppress-blank-empty  
suppress space or tab before empty output lines

-l, --paginate  
pass output through 'pr' to paginate it

-r, --recursive  
recursively compare any subdirectories found

--no-dereference  
don't follow symbolic links

-N, --new-file  
treat absent files as empty

--unidirectional-new-file  
treat absent first files as empty

--ignore-file-name-case

ignore case when comparing file names

--no-ignore-file-name-case

consider case when comparing file names

-x, --exclude=PAT

exclude files that match PAT

-X, --exclude-from=FILE

exclude files that match any pattern in FILE

-S, --starting-file=FILE

start with FILE when comparing directories

--from-file=FILE1

compare FILE1 to all operands; FILE1 can be a directory

--to-file=FILE2

compare all operands to FILE2; FILE2 can be a directory

-i, --ignore-case

ignore case differences in file contents

-E, --ignore-tab-expansion

ignore changes due to tab expansion

-Z, --ignore-trailing-space

ignore white space at line end

-b, --ignore-space-change

ignore changes in the amount of white space

-w, --ignore-all-space

ignore all white space

-B, --ignore-blank-lines

ignore changes where lines are all blank

-I, --ignore-matching-lines=RE

ignore changes where all lines match RE

-a, --text

treat all files as text

--strip-trailing-cr

strip trailing carriage return on input

-D, --ifdef=NAME

output merged file with '#ifdef NAME' diffs

--GTYPE-group-format=GFMT

format GTYPE input groups with GFMT

--line-format=LFMT

format all input lines with LFMT

--LTYPE-line-format=LFMT

format LTYPE input lines with LFMT

These format options provide fine-grained control over the out?

put

of diff, generalizing -D/--ifdef.

LTYPE is 'old', 'new', or 'unchanged'.

GTYPE is LTYPE or 'changed'.

GFMT (only) may contain:

%< lines from FILE1

%> lines from FILE2

%= lines common to FILE1 and FILE2

%[-][WIDTH][.PREC]{doxX}LETTER

printf-style spec for LETTER

LETTERS are as follows for new group, lower case for old group:

F first line number

L last line number

N number of lines = L-F+1

E F-1

M L+1

%(A=B?T:E)

if A equals B then T else E

LFMT (only) may contain:

%L contents of line

%l contents of line, excluding any trailing newline

%[-][WIDTH][.PREC]{doxX}n

printf-style spec for input line number

Both GFMT and LFMT may contain:

%% %

%'C' the single character C

`%c\OOO'`

the character with octal code OOO

`C` the character C (other characters represent themselves)

`-d, --minimal`

try hard to find a smaller set of changes

`--horizon-lines=NUM`

keep NUM lines of the common prefix and suffix

`--speed-large-files`

assume large files and many scattered small changes

`--color[=WHEN]`

colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'always', or 'auto'

(the default)

`--palette=PALETTE`

the colors to use when `--color` is active; PALETTE is a

colon-separated list of terminfo capabilities

`--help` display this help and exit

`-v, --version`

output version information and exit

FILES are 'FILE1 FILE2' or 'DIR1 DIR2' or 'DIR FILE' or 'FILE DIR'. If

`--from-file` or `--to-file` is given, there are no restrictions on

FILE(s). If a FILE is '-', read standard input. Exit status is 0 if

inputs are the same, 1 if different, 2 if trouble.

## AUTHOR

Written by Paul Eggert, Mike Haertel, David Hayes, Richard Stallman,  
and Len Tower.

## REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to: [bug-diffutils@gnu.org](mailto:bug-diffutils@gnu.org)

GNU diffutils home page: <http://www.gnu.org/software/diffutils/>

General help using GNU software: <https://www.gnu.org/gethelp/>

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SEE ALSO

`wdiff(1)`, `cmp(1)`, `diff3(1)`, `sdiff(1)`, `patch(1)`

The full documentation for GNU is maintained as a Texinfo manual. If the info and GNU programs are properly installed at your site, the com?

`mand`

`info GNU`

should give you access to the complete manual.

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GNU(1)