NAME
>   join−dctrl − perform relational join on data in dctrl format

SYNOPSIS
>   **join−dctrl** [*options*] *filename filename*
>
>   **join−dctrl −−version**
>
>   **join−dctrl −−help**

DESCRIPTION
>   **join−dctrl** performs a relational join operation on data given to it in Debian control file format.
>
>   A *join field* must be specified using either the switches **−1** and **−2** or the switch **−j**. Conceptually, the program creates all ordered pairs of records that can be formed by having a record from the first file as the first member of the pair and having a record from the second file as the second member of the pair; and then it deletes all such pairs where the join fields are not equal. Effectively, each of the input files is treated as a relational database table.
>
>   Every input file must be in ascending order on its join field; this allows the program to work fast. The **sort−dctrl**(1) program can be used to make it so.

OPTIONS
>   **−1** *field*, **−−1st−join−field=***field*
>>   Specify the join *field* of the first input file.
>
>   **−2** *field*, **−−2nd−join−field=***field*
>>   Specify the join *field* of the second input file.
>
>   **−j** *field*, **−−join−field=***field*
>>   Specify a common join *field* for all files.
>
>   **−a** *fileno*, **−−unpairable−from=***fileno*
>>   Specify that unmatched paragraphs from the first (if **1** is given) or the second (if **2** is given) file are printed.
>
>   **−o** *fieldspec*, **−−output−fields=***fieldspec*
>>   Specify which fields are included in the output. Fields are separated by commas (more than one **−o** option can be used, too). Each field is specified in the format *fileno.field* in which *fileno* is the ordinal number of the input file from which the field is drawn (either **1** or **2**), and *field* gives the name of the field to use. As a special case, simple **0** can be used instead of *fileno.field* to refer to the common value of the join fields.
>>
>>   The name of the field (not including the file number) is used in the output as the name of the field. However, a different name for output purposes can be specified by suffixing the field specification by a colon and the preferred visible name.
>>
>>   For example, the option **−o 0,1.Version:Old-Version,2.Version** specifies that the first field in any output record should be the join field, the second field should be **Old-Version** drawing its data from the **Version** field of the first input file, and the third field should be **Version** drawing its data from the field with the same name in the second input file, and these are the only fields in an output record.
>>
>>   If no **−o** option is given, all fields of all the records being joined are included in the output.
>
>   **−l** *level*, **−−errorlevel=***level*
>>   Set log level to *level*. *level* is one of **fatal**, **important**, **informational** and **debug**, but the last may not be available, depending on the compile-time options. These categories are given here in order; every message that is emitted when **fatal** is in effect, will be emitted in the **important** error level, and so on. The default is **important**.

−V, **−−version**
>   Print out version information.

−C, **−−copying**
>   Print out the copyright license. This produces much output; be sure to redirect or pipe it some-
>   where (such as your favourite pager).

−h, **−−help**
>   Print out a help summary.

OPERANDS
>   **join−dctrl** will treat each file named on the command line as a relational database table. A file called **−**
>   represents the program's standard input stream. Currently, exactly two files must be named.

STDIN
>   The standard input stream may be used as input as specified above in the **OPERANDS** section.

INPUT FILES
>   All input to **join−dctrl** is in the format of a Debian control file.
>
>   A Debian control (dctrl) file is a semistructured single-table database stored in a machine-parseable text
>   file. Such a database consists of a set of records; each record is a mapping from field names to field con-
>   tent. Textually, records are separated by empty lines, while each field is encoded as one or more nonempty
>   lines inside a record. A field starts with its name, followed by a colon, followed by the field content. The
>   colon must reside on the first line of the field, and the first line must start with no whitespace. Subsequent
>   lines, in contrast, always start with linear whitespace (one or more space or tab characters).
>
>   Each input file must be in the ascending order of its join field.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES
>   The standard locale environment, specifically its character set setting, affects the interpretation of input and
>   output as character streams.

ASYNCHRONOUS EVENTS
>   Standard UNIX signals have their usual meaning.

STDOUT
>   All output is sent to the standard output stream. The output is in the format of a Debian control file, de-
>   scribed above in the **INPUT FILES** section. The output will be in the ascending order of the join field, if
>   that field is included in the output.

OUTPUT FILES
>   There are no output files.

EXIT STATUS
>   This utility exits with **0** when successful. It uses a nonzero exit code inconsistently when an error is noticed
>   (this is a bug).

CONSEQUENCES OF ERRORS
>   In case of errors in the input, the output will be partially or completely garbage. In case of errors in invoca-
>   tion, the program will refuse to function.

EXAMPLES
>   Suppose that a file containing data about binary packages for the AMD64 architecture contained in the De-
>   bian squeeze (6.0) release, section **main**, is in the current directory and named *Packages*. Suppose that we
>   are currently on a Debian system. Suppose further that the current directory does not contain files named
>   *stat* and *pkg*. The following commands gives, for each package currently installed and available in Debian
>   squeeze (6.0), its currently installed version (as Old-Version) and the version in squeeze (as New-Version):
> $ sort-dctrl -kPackage /var/lib/dpkg/status > stat
> $ sort-dctrl -kPackage Packages > pkg
> $ join-dctrl -j Package \
>   -o 0,1.Version:Old-Version,2.Version:New-Version \
>   stat pkg

AUTHOR

The **join−dctrl** program and this manual page were written by Antti-Juhani Kaijanaho.

SEE ALSO

grep−dctrl(1), **sort−dctrl**(1), **tbl−dctrl**(1)