



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'lsdiff.1'

C:\>man lsdiff.1

LSDIFF(1) Man pages LSDIFF(1)

NAME

lsdiff - show which files are modified by a patch

SYNOPSIS

```
lsdiff [[-n] | [--line-number]] [[-p n] | [--strip-match=n]] [--strip=n]
    [--addprefix=PREFIX] [[-s] | [--status]] [[-E] | [--empty-files-as-removed]]
    [[-i PATTERN] | [--include=PATTERN]] [[-x PATTERN] | [--exclude=PATTERN]]
    [[-z] | [--decompress]] [[-# RANGE] | [--hunks=RANGE]] [--lines=RANGE]
    [[-FRANGE] | [--files=RANGE]] [[-H] | [--with-filename]] [[-h] |
    [--no-filename]] [[-v] | [--verbose]...] [file...]
```

```
lsdiff [--help] | [--version] | [--filter ...] | [--grep ...]
```

DESCRIPTION

List the files modified by a patch.

You can use both unified and context format diffs with this program.

OPTIONS

-n, --line-number

Display the line number that each patch begins at. If verbose output is requested (using `-nv`), each hunk of each patch is listed as well.

For each file that is modified, a line is generated containing the line number of the beginning of the patch, followed by a Tab character, followed by the name of the file that is modified. If `-v` is given once, following each of these lines will be one line for each hunk, consisting of a Tab character, the line number that the hunk begins at, another Tab character, the string `?Hunk #?`, and the hunk number (starting at 1).

If the `-v` is given twice in conjunction with `-n` (i.e. `-nvv`), the format is slightly different: hunk-level descriptive text is shown after each hunk number, and the `--number-files` option is enabled.

`-N, --number-files`

File numbers are listed, beginning at 1, before each filename.

`-# RANGE, --hunks=RANGE`

Only list hunks within the specified RANGE. Hunks are numbered from 1, and the range is a comma-separated list of numbers or `?first-last?` spans, optionally preceded by a modifier 'x' which inverts the entire range; either the first or the last in the span may be omitted to indicate no limit in that direction.

`--lines=RANGE`

Only list hunks that contain lines from the original file that lie within the specified RANGE. Lines are numbered from 1, and the range is a comma-separated list of numbers or `?first-last?` spans, optionally preceded by a modifier 'x' which inverts the entire range; either the first or the last in the span may be omitted to indicate no limit in that direction.

`-F=RANGE, --files=RANGE`

Only list files indicated by the specified RANGE. Files are numbered from 1 in the order they appear in the patch input, and the range is a comma-separated

list of numbers or ?first-last? spans, optionally preceded by a modifier 'x' which inverts the entire range; either the first or the last in the span may be omitted to indicate no limit in that direction.

-p n, --strip-match=n

When matching, ignore the first n components of the pathname.

--strip=n

Remove the first n components of the pathname before displaying it.

--addprefix=PREFIX

Prefix the pathname with PREFIX before displaying it.

-s, --status

Show file additions, modifications and removals. A file addition is indicated by a ?+?, a removal by a ?-?, and a modification by a ?!?

-E, --empty-files-as-removed

Treat empty files as absent for the purpose of displaying file additions, modifications and removals.

-i PATTERN, --include=PATTERN

Include only files matching PATTERN.

-x PATTERN, --exclude=PATTERN

Exclude files matching PATTERN.

-z, --decompress

Decompress files with extensions .gz and .bz2.

-H, --with-filename

Print the name of the patch file containing each patch.

-h, --no-filename

Suppress the name of the patch file containing each patch.

-v, --verbose

Verbose output.

--help

Display a short usage message.

--version

Display the version number of lsdiff.

--filter

Behave like filterdiff(1) instead.

--grep

Behave like grepdiff(1) instead.

SEE ALSO

filterdiff(1), grepdiff(1)

EXAMPLES

To sort the order of touched files in a patch, you can use:

```
lsdiff patch | sort -u | \  
xargs -rn1 filterdiff patch -i
```

To show only added files in a patch:

```
lsdiff -s patch | grep '^+' | \  
cut -c2- | xargs -rn1 filterdiff patch -i
```

To show the headers of all file hunks:

```
lsdiff -n patch | (while read n file
do sed -ne "$n,$(($n+1))p" patch
done)
```

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23 Jan 2009

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