MERGE(1) MERGE(1)

### **NAME**

merge - three-way file merge

#### **SYNOPSIS**

merge [ options ] file1 file2 file3

## DESCRIPTION

**merge** incorporates all changes that lead from *file2* to *file3* into *file1*. The result ordinarily goes into *file1*. **merge** is useful for combining separate changes to an original. Suppose *file2* is the original, and both *file1* and *file3* are modifications of *file2*. Then **merge** combines both changes.

A conflict occurs if both *file1* and *file3* have changes in a common segment of lines. If a conflict is found, **merge** normally outputs a warning and brackets the conflict with <<<<< and >>>>>> lines. A typical conflict will look like this:

```
<>><< file A
lines in file A
======
lines in file B
>>>>> file B
```

If there are conflicts, the user should edit the result and delete one of the alternatives.

## **OPTIONS**

- -A Output conflicts using the -A style of **diff3**(1), if supported by **diff3**. This merges all changes leading from *file2* to *file3* into *file1*, and generates the most verbose output.
- **-E**, **-e** These options specify conflict styles that generate less information than **-A**. See **diff3**(1) for details. The default is **-E**. With **-e**, **merge** does not warn about conflicts.
- -L label

This option may be given up to three times, and specifies labels to be used in place of the corresponding file names in conflict reports. That is, merge -L x -L y -L z a b c generates output that looks like it came from files x, y and z instead of from files a, b and c.

- **-p** Send results to standard output instead of overwriting *file1*.
- -q Quiet; do not warn about conflicts. -V Print 's version number.

# DIAGNOSTICS

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

### **IDENTIFICATION**

```
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```

## SEE ALSO

```
diff3(1), diff(1), resmerge(1), co(1).
```

### **BUGS**

It normally does not make sense to merge binary files as if they were text, but **merge** tries to do it anyway.