NAME

rcsmerge − merge RCS revisions

SYNOPSIS

rcsmerge [*options*] *file*

DESCRIPTION

rcsmerge incorporates the changes between two revisions of an RCS file into the corresponding working file.

Pathnames matching an RCS suffix denote RCS files; all others denote working files. Names are paired as explained in **ci**(1).

At least one revision must be specified with one of the options described below, usually **−r**. At most two revisions may be specified. If only one revision is specified, the latest revision on the default branch (normally the highest branch on the trunk) is assumed for the second revision. Revisions may be specified numerically or symbolically.

rcsmerge prints a warning if there are overlaps, and delimits the overlapping regions as explained in **merge**(1). The command is useful for incorporating changes into a checked-out revision.

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**, **rcsmerge** does not warn about conflicts.

−k*subst* Use *subst* style keyword substitution. See **co**(1) for details. For example, **−kk −r1.1 −r1.2** ignores differences in keyword values when merging the changes from **1.1** to **1.2**. It normally does not make sense to merge binary files as if they were text, so **rcsmerge** refuses to merge files if **−kb** expansion is used.

−p[*rev*] Send the result to standard output instead of overwriting the working file.

−q[*rev*] Run quietly; do not print diagnostics.

−r[*rev*] Merge with respect to revision *rev*. Here an empty *rev* stands for the latest revision on the default branch, normally the head.

−T This option has no effect; it is present for compatibility with other RCS commands.

−V Print RCS's version number.

−V*n* Emulate RCS version *n*. See **co**(1) for details.

−x*suffixes*
Use *suffixes* to characterize RCS files. See **ci**(1) for details.

−z*zone* Use *zone* as the time zone for keyword substitution. See **co**(1) for details.

EXAMPLES

Suppose you have released revision 2.8 of **f.c**. Assume furthermore that after you complete an unreleased revision 3.4, you receive updates to release 2.8 from someone else. To combine the updates to 2.8 and your changes between 2.8 and 3.4, put the updates to 2.8 into file f.c and execute

rcsmerge −p −r2.8 −r3.4 f.c >f.merged.c

Then examine **f.merged.c**. Alternatively, if you want to save the updates to 2.8 in the RCS file, check them in as revision 2.8.1.1 and execute **co −j**:

ci −r2.8.1.1 f.c
co −r3.4 −j2.8:2.8.1.1 f.c

As another example, the following command undoes the changes between revision 2.4 and 2.8 in your currently checked out revision in **f.c**.

rcsmerge −r2.8 −r2.4 f.c

Note the order of the arguments, and that **f.c** will be overwritten.

ENVIRONMENT

RCSINIT

options prepended to the argument list, separated by spaces. See **ci**(1) for details.

DIAGNOSTICS

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

IDENTIFICATION

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SEE ALSO

ci(1), co(1), ident(1), merge(1), rcs(1), rcsdiff(1), rcsintro(1), rlog(1), rcsfile(5)
Walter F. Tichy, RCS—A System for Version Control, *Software—Practice & Experience* **15**, 7 (July 1985), 637-654.