

A Thesis Report
On
**COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE CMP COMMAND
WITH THE COMM COMMAND**

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Abstract

This paper presents a comparative analysis of the `cmp` and `comm` commands, two essential utilities in Unix/Linux systems for file comparison. While both commands serve the purpose of comparing files, they do so in fundamentally different ways and are suited for different use cases. This study aims to elucidate the functionalities, advantages, and limitations of each command, providing users with a clearer understanding of when to use `cmp` versus `comm`.

Introduction

File comparison is a common task in programming and system administration, often necessary for debugging, version control, and data integrity verification. Unix/Linux systems provide various tools for this purpose, among which `cmp` and `comm` are widely used. Understanding the differences between these commands is crucial for users who need to efficiently compare files and interpret the results.

Objective

The objective of this paper is to compare and contrast the `cmp` and `comm` commands in terms of their functionality, output, use cases, and performance. By analyzing these aspects, the paper aims to guide users in selecting the appropriate command for their specific file comparison needs.

1. Overview of **cmp**

The **cmp** command is primarily used to compare two files byte by byte. It reports the first byte and line number where the files differ. If the files are identical, **cmp** produces no output and returns an exit status of 0. If they differ, it returns an exit status of 1, and if an error occurs, it returns an exit status of 2.

Usage Example:

```
cmp file1.txt file2.txt
```

2. Overview of **comm**

The **comm** command compares two sorted files line by line. It produces three columns of output: lines unique to the first file, lines unique to the second file, and lines common to both files. The files must be sorted beforehand for **comm** to function correctly.

Usage Example:

```
comm file1.txt file2.txt
```

3. Key Differences

- **Functionality:** **cmp** compares files byte by byte, while **comm** compares files line by line.
- **Output:** **cmp** provides minimal output (the first differing byte), whereas **comm** provides a detailed comparison in three columns.
- **Sorting Requirement:** **comm** requires sorted input files, while **cmp** does not.

- **Use Cases:** `cmp` is suitable for binary files and quick checks, while `comm` is ideal for text files where line-by-line comparison is needed.

Review of Literature

Previous studies and documentation on Unix/Linux commands highlight the importance of file comparison tools in software development and system administration. The GNU Coreutils documentation provides detailed descriptions of both commands, emphasizing their respective use cases and functionalities. Various online forums and tutorials also discuss practical applications and examples, aiding users in understanding when to use each command effectively.

Methodology

This comparative analysis was conducted through a review of official documentation, user manuals, and practical experimentation with both commands. Various file types (text and binary) were used to evaluate the performance and output of `cmp` and `comm`. The results were analyzed to identify strengths and weaknesses in different scenarios.

Conclusion

In conclusion, both `cmp` and `comm` serve essential roles in file comparison within Unix/Linux systems. `cmp` is best suited for quick, byte-level comparisons, particularly for binary files, while `comm` excels in line-by-line comparisons of sorted text files. Understanding the differences between these commands allows users to choose the most appropriate

tool for their specific needs, enhancing efficiency and accuracy in file comparison tasks.

References

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