（1）查看文件内容

```
[wln@localhost patch]$ ll
总计 8
drwxrwxr-x 3 wln wln 4096 06-09 15:48 new
drwxrwxr-x 3 wln wln 4096 06-09 15:48 old
[wln@localhost patch]$ tree
.
|-- new
|   `-- a
|       |-- a.txt
|       `-- b
|           `-- foo.txt
`-- old
    `-- a
        `-- b
            `-- foo.txt
[wln@localhost patch]$ cat old/a/b/foo.txt
old_line_1
old_line_2
12324
[wln@localhost patch]$ cat new/a/a.txt
fdfas
fafes
1233
5678
2345
[wln@localhost patch]$ cat new/a/b/foo.txt
new_line_1
new_line_2
```

（2）制作patch

```
[wln@localhost patch]$ diff -Naur old new > a.patch
[wln@localhost patch]$ cat a.patch
diff -Naur old/a/a.txt new/a/a.txt
```

```
--- old/a/a.txt 1970-01-01 08:00:00.000000000 +0800
+++ new/a/a.txt 2014-06-09 15:48:45.000000000 +0800
@@ -0,0 +1,5 @@
+fdfas
+fafes
+1233
+5678
+2345
diff -Naur old/a/b/foo.txt new/a/b/foo.txt
--- old/a/b/foo.txt    2014-06-09 15:48:49.000000000 +0800
+++ new/a/b/foo.txt    2014-06-09 15:48:45.000000000 +0800
@@ -1,3 +1,2 @@
-old_line_1
-old_line_2
-12324
+new_line_1
+new_line_2
```

（3）执行patch

```
[wln@localhost patch]$ cd old/
[wln@localhost old]$ patch -p1 < ../a.patch
patching file a/a.txt
patching file a/b/foo.txt
[wln@localhost old]$ cd ../
[wln@localhost patch]$ tree
.
|-- a.patch
|-- new
|   `-- a
|       |-- a.txt
|       `-- b
|           `-- foo.txt
`-- old
    `-- a
        |-- a.txt
```

```
        `-- b
            `-- foo.txt
```

6 directories, 5 files

[wln@localhost patch]$ cat old/a/a.txt

fdfas

fafes

1233

5678

2345

[wln@localhost patch]$ cat old/a/b/foo.txt

new_line_1

new_line_2

[wln@localhost patch]$ cat new/a/a.txt

fdfas

fafes

1233

5678

2345

[wln@localhost patch]$ cat new/a/b/foo.txt

new_line_1

new_line_2

[wln@localhost patch]$

为什么要进入到old/下执行patch？

因为有新文件a/a.txt生成，如果直接在制作patch路径执行patch，会产生问题。

假如没有新文件生成，可以直接在制作patch的当前路径下执行patch

测试发现有问题，到 old 目录下就 ok了。

（4）打好patch，发现有问题，想返回，则执行-R

[wln@localhost patch]$ cd old/

[wln@localhost old]$ patch -R -p1 < ../a.patch

patching file a/a.txt

patching file a/b/foo.txt