zcat — Command

Concatenate a compressed file
zcat [*file***[.Z|.gz]** ... **]**

zcat uncompresses each *file* "on the fly," and prints the uncompressed text onto the standard output. Each *file* must have been compressed by the command **compress** and have the suffix **.Z**, or by the command **gzip** and have the suffix **.gz**.

If the command line names no *file*, **zcat** uncompresses matter read from the standard input.

Example

zcat is useful for extracting selected items from archives; it spares you the overhead of having to uncompress the entire archive just to get at one or two files. For example, to extract **myfile** from the compressed archive **backup.tar.Z**, use the following command line:

```
zcat backup.tar.Z | tar xvf - myfile
```

See Also

commands, compress, gzip, ram, uncompress

zcmp — Command

Compare compressed files
zcmp [-ls] *file1***[.gz]** *file2***[.gz] [***skip1 skip2***]**

zcmp compares two compressed files in a byte-by-byte fashion. It behaves exactly the same as **cmp**, except that it de-compresses compressed files "on the fly." For details on the options to **zcmp** see the Lexicon entry for **cmp**.

See Also

cmp, commands, gzip, zdiff

zdiff — Command

Compare two compressed files
zdiff [-bdefh] [-c *symbol***]** *file1 file2*

zdiff compares two compressed text files, and outputs a summary of their differences. It behaves exactly the same as **diff**, except that it de-compresses compressed files "on the fly." For details on the options to **zdiff** see the Lexicon entry for **diff**.

See Also

commands, diff, gzip, zcmp

zerop() — Multiple-Precision Mathematics (libmp)

Indicate if multi-precision integer is zero
#include <mprec.h>
int zerop(*a***)**
mint **a***a***;**

zerop() returns true if the multiple-precision integer (or **mint**) pointed to by *a* is zero; otherwise, it returns false.

See Also

libmp

zforce — Command

Force the suffix .gz onto every gzip file
zforce [*file* **...]**

The command **zforce** examines each *file*, and adds the suffix **.gz** to it if it had been compressed with **gzip**. If adding **.gz** would make the file's name longer than 14 characters, **zforce** truncates the file's original name to make room for the suffix.

You should use **zforce** to prompt name compressed files, to ensure that **gzip** does not compress a file twice. You can also **zforce** can be used to examine files whose names were truncated during file transfer, and properly stamp those that were compressed.

See Also

gzip, commands

zgrep — Command

Search compressed files for a regular expression
zgrep [-abcefhilnsvxy] [*pattern***] [***file ...***]**

The command **zgrep** searches for a string within a file that had been compressed by **gzip**. It behaves exactly like **grep**, except that it de-compresses compressed files "on the fly." For details on the options to **zgrep** see the Lexicon entry for **grep**.

See Also

commands, grep, gzip

zip — Command

Zip files into a compressed archive
zip [-*options***] [-b** *path***] [-t** *mmddyy***]** *zipfile file ...* **[-x** *file ...***]**

The command **zip** compresses and archives one or more files. It resembles the program **pkzip** which is widely used under MS-DOS.

zip recognizes the following command-line options:

-b *pathname*
: Write temporary files into directory *pathname*.

-c Add one-line comments to the archive.

-d Delete each *file* from *zipfile*.

-e Encrypt the zipfile. **zip** prompts you for the encryption key.

-ee Verify the encryption key.

-f "Freshen" the contents of *zipfile*: replace the files with the files on disk, but only if the file on disk is newer than that in *zipfile*.

-g "Grow" *zipfile*: that is, append files onto it.

-h Display a help message.

-i Only implode the files.

-j "Junk" (that is, do not record) directory names.

-k Mimic a PKZIP-made zip file.

-l Show the software license.

-m Delete each *file* from *zipfile*.

-n Do not compress special suffixes.

-o Make *zipfile* as old as latest entry.

-q Operate quietly.

-r Recurse — that is, if a *file* is a directory, manipulate its files and those in all of its subdirectories.

-s Only compress the files — do not archive them.

-t Manipulate only the files updated since *mmddyy*.

-u Update: manipulate only changed or new files.

-x Exclude each *file* from those manipulated.

-z Add a zipfile comment.

-0 Use level-0 compression. This compress faster.

-9 Use level-9 compression. This compresses smaller.

The default action is to add or replace each *file*. The file '—' names the standard input.

See Also

commands, compress, gunzip, gzip, unzip

Notes

Do not confuse this command with **gzip**.

zmore — Command

Display compressed text one page at a time
zmore [-cdflsu] [-*window_size* **] [+***line_number* **] [+/***pattern* **] [** *file ...* **] [-]**

The command **zmore** is a filter for paging through text one screenful at a time. *file* is a text file; the operator **-** tells **more** to read and display the standard input.

Unlike the command **more**, **zmore** can display the contents of compressed files. It works on files compressed with the commands **compress** or **gzip**, as well as on files that are uncompressed. If it cannot find *file*, **zmore** looks for a file of the same name that has any of the suffices **.gz**, **.z**, or **.Z**.

zmore recognizes the same command-line options as **more**, and recognizes the same commands. For details, see the Lexicon entry for **more**.

See Also

commands, gzip, more

znew — Command

Recompress .Z files to .gz files
znew [-ftv9PK] [*file***.Z ...]**

The command **znew** recompresses files from **.Z** (**compress**) format to **.gz** (**gzip**) format.

znew recognizes the following command-line options:

-9 Use the slowest, most thorough compression method.

-f Force recompression of *file* even if *file***.gz** already exists.

-K Keep a **.Z** file when it is smaller than the **.gz** file.

-P Use pipes for the conversion to reduce disk space usage.

-t Test the new files before deleting the originals.

-v Verbose mode: display the name and percent by which the size of each recompressed is reduced.

See Also

commands, gzip

Notes

To recompress a file already in **gzip** format, rename the file to replace the suffix **.gz** with the suffix **.Z**, and then invoke **znew**.

LEXICON

znew does not maintain the time stamp if you invoke it with command-line option **-P**.