

NAME

find2perl - translate find command lines to Perl code

SYNOPSIS

```
find2perl [paths] [predicates] | perl
```

DESCRIPTION

find2perl is a little translator to convert find command lines to equivalent Perl code. The resulting code is typically faster than running find itself.

"paths" are a set of paths where find2perl will start its searches and "predicates" are taken from the following list.

! PREDICATE

Negate the sense of the following predicate. The **!** must be passed as a distinct argument, so it may need to be surrounded by whitespace and/or quoted from interpretation by the shell using a backslash (just as with using `find(1)`).

(PREDICATES)

Group the given PREDICATES. The parentheses must be passed as distinct arguments, so they may need to be surrounded by whitespace and/or quoted from interpretation by the shell using a backslash (just as with using `find(1)`).

PREDICATE1 PREDICATE2

True if `_both_` PREDICATE1 and PREDICATE2 are true; PREDICATE2 is not evaluated if PREDICATE1 is false.

PREDICATE1 -o PREDICATE2

True if either one of PREDICATE1 or PREDICATE2 is true; PREDICATE2 is not evaluated if PREDICATE1 is true.

-follow

Follow (dereference) symlinks. The checking of file attributes depends on the position of the `-follow` option. If it precedes the file check option, an `stat` is done which means the file check applies to the file the symbolic link is pointing to. If `-follow` option follows the file check option, this now applies to the symbolic link itself, i.e. an `lstat` is done.

-depth

Change directory traversal algorithm from breadth-first to depth-first.

-prune

Do not descend into the directory currently matched.

-xdev

Do not traverse mount points (prunes search at mount-point directories).

-name GLOB

File name matches specified GLOB wildcard pattern. GLOB may need to be quoted to avoid interpretation by the shell (just as with using `find(1)`).

-perm PERM

Low-order 9 bits of permission match octal value PERM.

-perm -PERM

The bits specified in PERM are all set in file's permissions.

- `-type X`
The file's type matches perl's `-x` operator.
- `-fstype TYPE`
Filesystem of current path is of type TYPE (only NFS/non-NFS distinction is implemented).
- `-user USER`
True if USER is owner of file.
- `-group GROUP`
True if file's group is GROUP.
- `-nouser`
True if file's owner is not in password database.
- `-nogroup`
True if file's group is not in group database.
- `-inum INUM`
True file's inode number is INUM.
- `-links N`
True if (hard) link count of file matches N (see below).
- `-size N`
True if file's size matches N (see below) N is normally counted in 512-byte blocks, but a suffix of "c" specifies that size should be counted in characters (bytes) and a suffix of "k" specifies that size should be counted in 1024-byte blocks.
- `-atime N`
True if last-access time of file matches N (measured in days) (see below).
- `-ctime N`
True if last-changed time of file's inode matches N (measured in days, see below).
- `-mtime N`
True if last-modified time of file matches N (measured in days, see below).
- `-newer FILE`
True if last-modified time of file matches N.
- `-print`
Print out path of file (always true). If none of `-exec`, `-ls`, `-print0`, or `-ok` is specified, then `-print` will be added implicitly.
- `-print0`
Like `-print`, but terminates with `\0` instead of `\n`.
- `-exec OPTIONS ;`
`exec()` the arguments in OPTIONS in a subprocess; any occurrence of `{}` in OPTIONS will first be substituted with the path of the current file. Note that the command "rm" has been special-cased to use perl's `unlink()` function instead (as an optimization). The `;` must be passed as a distinct argument, so it may need to be surrounded by whitespace and/or quoted from interpretation by the shell using a backslash (just as with using `find(1)`).
- `-ok OPTIONS ;`

Like `-exec`, but first prompts user; if user's response does not begin with a `y`, skip the exec. The `;` must be passed as a distinct argument, so it may need to be surrounded by whitespace and/or quoted from interpretation by the shell using a backslash (just as with using `find(1)`).

`-eval` *EXPR*

Has the perl script `eval()` the *EXPR*.

`-ls`

Simulates `-exec ls -dils {} ;`

`-tar` *FILE*

Adds current output to tar-format *FILE*.

`-cpio` *FILE*

Adds current output to old-style cpio-format *FILE*.

`-ncpio` *FILE*

Adds current output to "new"-style cpio-format *FILE*.

Predicates which take a numeric argument *N* can come in three forms:

- * *N* is prefixed with a `+`: match values greater than *N*
- * *N* is prefixed with a `-`: match values less than *N*
- * *N* is not prefixed with either `+` or `-`: match only values equal to *N*

SEE ALSO

`find`