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)`).

`-iname GLOB`

Like `-name`, but the match is case insensitive.

`-path GLOB`

Path name matches specified GLOB wildcard pattern.

`-ipath GLOB`

Like `-path`, but the match is case insensitive.

`-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, File::Find.