

[howto](#), [find](#), [locate](#), [bash](#)

## How to find stuff

- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6844785/how-to-use-regex-with-find-command>

### recursively find specific string in filename of files with specific suffix

- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/25693638/recursively-find-files-with-a-specific-extension>

Case sensitive:

```
find . -name '*.jpg' -o -name '*.png' -print | grep Robert
```

Case insensitive:

```
find . -iname '*.jpg' -o -iname '*.png' -print | grep Robert
```

Using find's -regex argument:

```
find . -regex '.*\/Robert\\.\\(h\\|cpp\\)$'
```

Or just using -name:

```
find . -name 'Robert.*' -a \( -name '*.cpp' -o -name '*.h' \)
```

The -o represents an OR condition and you can add as many as you wish within the braces. So this says to find all files containing the word "Robert" anywhere in their names and whose names end in either "pdf" or "jpg".

```
find -name "*Robert*" \( -name "*.pdf" -o -name "*.jpg" \)
```

As an alternative to using -regex option on find, since the question is labeled bash, you can use the brace expansion mechanism:

```
eval find . -false "-o -name Robert".{jpg,pdf}
```

This q/a shows how to use find with regular expression: [How to use regex with find command?](#) Pattern could be something like:

```
'^Robert\\.\\(h\\|cgg\\)$'
```

As a script you can use:

```
find "${2:-.}" -iregex ".*${1:-Robert}\\.\\(h\\|cpp\\)$" -print
```

- save it as findcc
- chmod 755 findcc

and use it as

```
findcc [name] [[search_directory]]
```

e.g.

```
findcc # default name 'Robert' and directory .
```

```
findcc Joe          # default directory '.'  
findcc Joe /somewhere # no defaults
```

note you cant use

```
findcc /some/where #eg without the name...
```

also as alternative, you can use

```
find "$1" -print | grep "$@"
```

and

```
findcc directory grep_options
```

like

```
findcc . -P '/Robert\.(h|cpp)$'
```

Using bash globbing (if find is not a must)

```
ls Robert.{pdf,jpg}
```

Recurisvely with ls: (-al for include hidden folders)

```
ftype="jpg"  
ls -lR *.{ftype} 2> /dev/null
```

For finding the files in system using the files database:

```
locate -e --regex "\.(h|cpp)$"
```

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~~DISCUSSION~~

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