

Re: The rename command&

## Re: The rename command&

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- *From:* "Johnny Rosenberg" <[gurus.knugum@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:gurus.knugum@xxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* Wed, 27 Aug 2008 00:00:33 +0200
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2008/8/26 Johnny Rosenberg <[gurus.knugum@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:gurus.knugum@xxxxxxxxxx)>

2008/8/26 Rashkae <[ubuntu@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:ubuntu@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)>

Johnny Rosenberg wrote:

2008/8/26 Johnny Rosenberg <[gurus.knugum@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:gurus.knugum@xxxxxxxxxx)>

2008/8/25 Ulf Rompe  
<[Ulf.Rompe@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:Ulf.Rompe@xxxxxxxxxx)>

Sorry all for the previous,  
empty post.

On Mo, 2008-08-25 at  
16:00 +0200, Johnny  
Rosenberg wrote:

Since there  
is a serious  
bug in  
Nautilus,  
that adds  
the very  
unnecessary  
text "Link  
to " to a link  
created with  
Ctrl+Shift  
+Drag&Drop,

I don't think it's a serious  
bug. I would call it bad  
design. :-)

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```
rename -v  
's/Link to /'  
*
```

However,  
there  
doesn't  
seem to be  
an option  
for  
recursivity  
built in  
to that  
command. I  
am not  
good with  
scripts, but I  
am sure  
there is a  
way around  
that.

```
find . -type l -print0 | xargs  
-0 rename -v 's/Link to /'
```

[x] ulf

Tack så mycket! Har inte  
testat än, men det ser ut  
som en vettigare

låsning än den jag lyckades komma fram  
till via vild sökning på

notet:

```
find . -name "Link till *" -exec rename  
-v "s/Link till /" {} \;  
My guess is that your solution might be a bit  
faster. IN my solution,
```

both

find and rename look for the same thing,  
kind of  
As everyone can see, I'm a bash beginner but  
I learn all the time. I

think

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that my new knowledge of xargs will make  
me able to do things that I  
couldn't before! Thanks again!  
J.R.

Ooops, sorry for the Swedish line there. For a strange reason  
I changed

to

English after that, I don't really know whyâ€¦ here's the  
translation

for the

first line anyway:

Thanks! haven't tried it yet, but it makes more sense than the  
solution

I

came up with after some wild searching on the web:

findâ€¦ and so on.

By the way, after some more thinking, I combined your  
solution with mine

and

came up with the following:

```
find . -type l -exec rename -v "s/LÃnk till //" {} \;
```

This way it's all done without piping, at least that is what it  
looks

like.

It would be interesting to hear from you (and others) about  
advantages

and

disadvantages with this line compared to other ideas. The  
only advantage

I

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can think of is that it's less to type, but I will make an alias for it anyway, so that doesn't matter much, more than my alias file will be a

few

bytes smaller

And I didn't try my last suggestion yet, maybe it doesn't work

ha

That should work.. I can't remember if I also had to escape the { } characters in bash, or just the ;....

However, the command would be much more efficient if find was only returning filenames that start with "Link To", the way your command runs now, *every* file gets passed to rename. This would work, but is wasteful, since rename then fires up perl and run a regexp that will only fail.

```
find . -type l -name "Link to*" -exec rename -v "s/Link till //" {} \;
```

That is just about the same as my first idea, (except that I had `-name` but not `-type`) after collecting as much info as possible from the web.

However, someone told me today that this will work (I write this one in English since something on the way between me you guys doesn't use UTF-8, so the Swedish characters gets "distorted" anyway):

```
find . -type l -exec rename -v "s/Link to //" {} +
```

The `+` seems to make find `-exec` work like `find | xargs`, sort of.

But to sum this up, I guess that the following would be a good combination of all ideas so far:

```
find . -type l -name "Link to*" -exec rename -v "s/Link to //" {} +
```

On the other hand, I can probably assume that everything that can be found that's not a link, does not start with "Link to " anyway, so in most cases the `type -l` is very unnecessary

In that case, that makes this the best solution, I'd guess:

```
find . -name "Link to*" -exec rename -v "s/Link to //" {} +
```

(same as your suggestion, but with `+` instead of `;`).

There also seems to be a `-execdir` option, but I didn't understand exactly when or why I'd use it (I sometimes have some minor difficulties understanding English in manuals etc).

J.R.

Re: The rename command&

When I was searching for a solution to my problem (which I now consider solved) I think I ran into a solution without the rename command& I think they used mv instead, but I can't find it.

Is there a reason not to use rename (such as it might be slow or something, maybe even incompatibility with non-Debian based systems)? I realise that I need regular expressions to achieve the name change, which makes rename the convenient choice, but there should be other ways, shouldn't it?

Unfortunately I never bookmarked the site where I found it (or THINK I found it&).

J.R.

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