

04 – The Find command, editing, and scripting

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The **find** Command

If you Leave this Class with Anything...

- Quite possibly the most underrated tool for your terminal:
 - **find**: searching for files / directories by name or attributes.

Finding Yourself

Search for Files in a Directory Hierarchy

`find` [where to look] criteria [what to do]

- Used to locate files or directories.
- Search any set of directories for files that match a criteria.
- Search by name, owner, group, type, permissions, last modification date, and *more*.
 - Search is recursive (will search all subdirectories too).
 - Sometimes you may need to limit the depth.
- Comprehensive & flexible. Too many options for one slide.

Some Useful Find Options

- `-name`: name of file or directory to look for.
- `-maxdepth num`: search at most **num** levels of directories.
- `-mindepth num`: search at least **num** levels of directories.
- `-amin n`: file last access was **n** minutes ago.
- `-atime n`: file last access was **n** days ago.
- `-group name`: file belongs to group **name**.
- `-path pattern`: file name matches shell pattern **pattern**.
- `-perm mode`: file permission bits are set to **mode**.

Of course...a lot more in `man find`.

Some Details

- This command is extremely powerful...but can be a little verbose (both the output, and what you type to execute it). That's normal.
- Modifiers for **find** are evaluated in conjunction (a.k.a AND).
- Can condition your arguments with an OR using the **-o** flag.
 - Must be done *for each* modifier you want to be an OR.
- Can execute command on found files / directories by using the **-exec** modifier, and **find** will execute the command for you.
 - The variable name is **{}**.
 - You have to end the command with either a
 - Semicolon (;): execute command *on each* result as you *find* them.
 - Plus (+): *find* all results first, *then* execute command.
 - Warning: have to escape them, e.g. \; and \+
 - The ; and + are shell expansion characters!

Basic Examples

Find all files accessed at most 10 minutes ago

```
find . -amin -10
```

Find all files accessed at least 10 minutes ago

```
find . -amin +10
```

Comparing AND vs OR behavior

```
find . -type f -readable -executable
```

- All files that are *readable* and *executable*.

```
find . -type f -readable -o -executable
```

- All files that are *readable* or *executable*.

Display all the contents of files accessed in the last 10 minutes

```
find . -amin -10 -exec cat {} \+
```

On a Mac and ended up with **.DS_Store** Everywhere?

```
find . -name ".DS_Store" -exec rm -f {} \;
```

- Could be ; or + since rm allows multiple arguments.

Solve maze in one line

Maze in 2 seconds

```
find / -iname victory -exec handin maze {} \+
```

- imagine how much more complicated **maze** could get in the real world...

More Involved Example

- Your boss asks you to backup all the logs and send them along.
- Combining some of the things we have learned so far (also zin)

```
# Become `root` since `/var/log` is protected:
$ sudo su
<enter password for your user>
# Make a containment directory to copy things to
$ mkdir ~/log_bku
# `find` and copy the files over in one go
$ find /var/log -name "*.log" -exec cp {} ~/log_bku/ \;
# The `cp` executed as `root`, so we cannot read them.
$ chown -R mpm288 ~/log_bku # My netID is mpm288
# Give the folder to yourself.
$ mv ~/log_bku /home/mpm288/
# Become your user again
$ exit
# Zip it up and send to your boss
$ zip -r log_bku.zip ~/log_bku
```

More Involved Example: Analysis

- Don't *have* to be **root**: **sudo find** was too long for slides.
 1. Make the directory **<dir>** as normal user.
 2. **sudo find ... -exec cp {} <dir> \;**
 3. **sudo chown -R <you> <dir>**
 4. **zip -r <dir>.zip <dir>**
- Cannot use **\+** instead of **\;** in this scenario:
 - Suppose you found **/var/log/a.log** and **/var/log/b.log**.
 - Executing with **\;** (**-exec** as you **find**):
 1. **cp /var/log/a.log ~/log_bku/**
 2. **cp /var/log/b.log ~/log_bku/**
 - Executing with **\+** (**find** all first, then **-exec** once):
 - **cp /var/log/a.log /var/log/b.log ~/log_bku/**
 - **cp** gets mad: you gave three arguments

Scripting

What is a Script?

- The high-level story is: nothing special.
 - Just a sequence of operations being performed.
 - Runs from top to bottom.
- Common practice:
 - Executable filetype.
 - Shebang.

Bash Scripting at a Glance

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "hello world!"
echo "There are two commands here!"
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

print('hello there friend');
```

```
#!/bin/bash
#this is a comment. Maze solution script!
find / -iname victory -exec handin maze {} \+
```

- The *shebang* `#!/bin/bash` is the interpreter
- Run a command or two!
- Always test your scripts!

Some execution details

- Run your scripts by providing a *qualified path* to them.
 - path must start with a folder
 - Current directory? use **./scriptname**
 - somewhere else? specify the path to your script
- Scripts execute from top to bottom.
- This is just like Python, for those of you who know it already.
- Bad code? you may only realize it when (and if) the script reaches that line
- The script starts at the top of the file.
- Execution continues down until the bottom (or **exit** called).
 - Broken statement? It still keeps executing the subsequent lines.

Text Editors

Nano, and VIM vs Emacs

- There is a great and ancient war among the *NIXfolk ... long has it raged, and ever shall it burn.
- To use VIM, or to use emacs?
- I will (try to) teach both.
 - But the easiest editor is nano
- **NANO:** the OG notepad
- **VIM:** *mode*-based editor
- **EMACS:** *hotkey*-based editor

Your friend Nano

Edit files like it's 1989

nano file

```
GNU nano 2.9.8                                markdown source/04 Find and scripting.md

[/info]

# Text Editors

## Nano, and VIM vs Emacs

- There is a great and ancient war among the *NIXfolk ... long has it raged, and ever shall it burn.
- To use VIM, or to use emacs?
- I will (try to) teach both.
  - But the easiest editor is nano
- **NANO:** the OG notepad
- **VIM:** *mode*-based editor
- **EMACS:** *hotkey*-based editor

## Your friend Nano

[cmd=('nano')] Edit files like it's 1989

[/cmd]

! [Nano Screenshot](img/04_nano_screenshot.png)

## What is VIM?

- VIM is a powerful "lightweight" text editor.
- VIM actually stands for "Vi IMporoved".
  - 'vi' is the predecessor, and mostly works the same.
  - If you end up on a system that does not have 'vim', I would be shocked if 'vi' was not there.
- VIM can be installed on pretty much every OS these days.
- Allows you to edit things quickly ...
  - ...after the initial learning curve.

ⓂⓂ Get Help    ⓂⓂ Write Out    ⓂⓂ Where Is    ⓂⓂ Cut Text    ⓂⓂ To Spell    ⓂⓂ Undo    ⓂⓂ Mark Text    ⓂⓂ To Bracket    ⓂⓂ Previous
ⓂⓂ Exit        ⓂⓂ Read File    ⓂⓂ Replace    ⓂⓂ Uncut Text  ⓂⓂ Cur Pos    ⓂⓂ Redo    ⓂⓂ Copy Text    ⓂⓂ WhereIs Next ⓂⓂ Next
```

Figure 1: Nano Screenshot

What is VIM?

Edit files like it's 1976. or 1991.

```
vim file
```

- VIM is a powerful “lightweight” text editor.
- VIM actually stands for “Vi IMporoved”.
 - **vi** is the predecessor, and mostly works the same.
 - If you end up on a system that does not have **vim**, try **vi**.
 - if no **vi**, try **nano**
- VIM can be installed on pretty much every OS these days.
- Allows you to edit things *quickly*...
 - ...after the initial learning curve.

The 3 Main Modes of VIM

- Normal Mode:
 - Launching pad to issue commands or go into other modes.
 - Can view the text, but not edit it directly (only through commands).
 - Return to normal mode *from other modes*: press **ESCAPE**
- Visual Mode:
 - Used to highlight text and perform block operations.
 - Enter visual mode *from normal mode*: press **v**
 - Visual Line: **shift+v**
 - Visual Block: **ctrl+v**
 - Explanation: try them out, move your cursor around...you'll see it.
- Insert Mode:
 - Used to type text into the buffer (file).
 - Like any regular text-editor you've seen before.
 - Enter *from normal mode*: press **i**

Moving Around VIM

- Most of the time, you can scroll with your mouse / trackpad.
- You can also use your arrow keys.
- VIM shortcuts exist to avoid moving your hands at all. Use
 - **h** to go left.
 - **j** to go down.
 - **k** to go up.
 - **l** to go right.
- Hardcore VIM folk usually map left caps-lock to be **ESCAPE**.
 - Goal: avoid moving your wrists at all costs. Arrows are so far!
 - I don't do this. I also don't use VIM.

Useful Commands

<code>:help</code>	help menu, e.g. specify <code>:help v</code>
<code>:u</code>	undo
<code>:q</code>	exit
<code>:q!</code>	exit without saving
<code>:e [filename]</code>	open a different file
<code>:syntax [on/off]</code>	enable / disable syntax highlighting
<code>:set number</code>	turn line numbering on
<code>:set nonumber</code>	turn numbering off (e.g. to copy paste)
<code>:set spell</code>	turn spell checking on
<code>:set nospell</code>	turn spell checking off
<code>:sp</code>	split screen horizontally
<code>:vsp</code>	split screen vertically
<code><ctrl+w> <w></code>	rotate between split regions
<code>:w</code>	save file
<code>:wq</code>	save file and exit
<code><shift>+<z><z></code>	alias for <code>:wq</code> (hold shift and hit z twice)

WOW How about no. let's see Emacs

- Basic editing works like notepad (except no mouse)
- No switching between modes to edit/search/save/etc.
- Emacs can also be installed on pretty much every OS.
- Allows you to edit things *moderately* quickly...
 - ...and keeps getting faster as you learn it

Emacs modes

An editor, also from 1976.

```
emacs file
```

- Based on file and action type
 - Java file detected? IDE mode engaged!
 - Plain file detected? Basic edit mode engaged!
 - LaTeX file detected? TeXstudio mode!
- Shortcuts and actions *mostly* independent of mode
 - But modes hide a lot of power...
 - Sometimes accused of being a whole OS.

Moving around and basic editing:

- move by character? Use the arrow keys!
- move by word? Hold control and use the left/right arrow keys!
- move by paragraph? Hold control and use the up/down arrow keys!
- Saving: hold CTRL, press X then S (all while holding control)
- Closing: hold CTRL, press X then C (all while holding control)
- Convention: C-x means “hold control, press x”
 - C-x C-s means “press x and s, all while holding control”
- These editors predate “normal” shortcuts!

Useful Shortcuts

C-x C-f	Open a file for editing
C-x C-s	Save the current file
C-x C-c	exit
C-x b	change to a different open file
C-space (arrow key)	Start highlighting (marking) a region
C-w	Cut the code in the highlighted region
Alt-w	Copy the code in the highlighted region
C-g	Quit (cancel command, "escape")
C-y	paste
C-s	search (find)
Escape-x	Enter a command by name (C-g to quit)
C-x k	close a file (it will ask) (emas stays open)
Escape-\$	spellcheck the word under the cursor
Escape-x ispell	spellcheck the highlighted region
Escape-x help	Get just a lot of help information
Escape-x <tab>	List ALL THINGS EMACS CAN DO

What editor to choose?

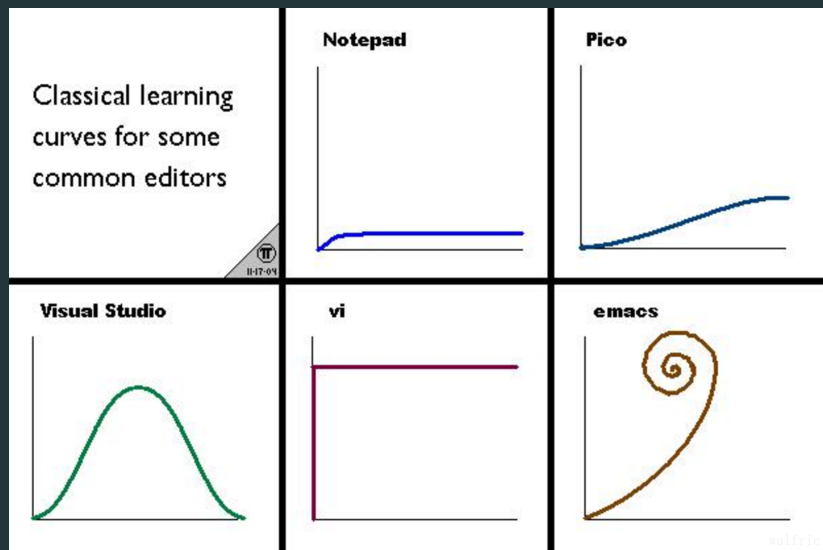


Figure 2: Editor Learning Curves

Let's Git Started

What is **git**?

- **git** is a *decentralized* version control system.
- Like “historic versions” for DropBox/OneDrive
- Except far more advanced, and more streamlined
- It enables you to save changes as you go to your code.
 - As you make these changes, if at any point in time you discover your code is “broken”, you can *revert* back in time!
 - Of course, if you haven’t been “saving” frequently, you have less to work with.
 - Mantra: *commit* early and often.
- Can also *share* your code with friends!!
 - Can work on same version, or...
 - can “go back in time” to latest working one!
 - You will have trouble – we all do.

The Official Man Entry

The Stupid Content Tracker

```
git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
    [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path]
    [--info-path] [-p|--paginate|--no-pager]
    [--no-replace-objects] [--bare] [--git-dir=<path>]
    [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
    <command> [<args>]
```

- Do **not** expect to learn **git** once and be done.
- You will learn it steadily, over time. The sooner you start, the better off you will be in your development career.
- **Git is not just for CS Majors.**
 - It is for *anybody* working with **any** code.

git Terminology

- The tracked folder is called a *repository* (*repo*)
- You **git init** . to create repository “here”
- To *track* a file in a repository, you **git add <filename>**
- The act of “saving” is *commit*, and needs a message
 - to commit all tracked files,
git commit -a -m 'your message here'
- To copy a repository, you **git clone** it
- To work with friends, you need to
 - **git clone** their (or a common) repository
 - **git pull /other/repo/path** their changes
- if you edited the same file, you get a *conflict*
 - if you have uncommitted changes, you can't pull

Teaser: Example Scenario

- Suppose you (**A**), and your best friend **B** are working in the same repo.
- You **init** the repository and make a **commit**; your friend then **clones** from you
- **A** and **B** both edit the same file and **commit** the edits
- **A** **pulls**, and discovers the conflict! You resolve it, but..
- **B** **pulls**, and discovers another one!
- Basically, **git** can get complicated quickly. Nothing replaces actual communication!

Demo Time! Everybody!

```
git clone /course/cs2043/demos/git-demo cd git-demo
```

```
git pull /course/cs2043/demos/git-demo
```

```
nano demo-file
```

```
git commit -a -m 'mucking with the demo'
```

```
git pull /course/cs2043/demos/git-demo
```

References

- [1] Stephen McDowell, Bruno Abrahao, Hussam Abu-Libdeh, Nicolas Savva, David Slater, and others over the years. “Previous Cornell CS 2043 Course Slides”.