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# UNIX & LINUX

## adding text to filename before extension

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21

I would like to add text to the end of filename but before the extension. Right now I am trying,

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10

```
Quercus_acutifolia.shp_poly
Quercus_agrifolia.shp_poly
Quercus_corrugata.shp_poly
Quercus_cortesii.shp_poly
Quercus_costaricensis.shp_poly
Quercus_havardii.shp_poly
Quercus_hemisphaerica.shp_poly
Quercus_kelloggii.shp_poly
Quercus_knoblochii.shp_poly
Quercus_laceyi.shp_poly
```

I want it to be,

```
Quercus_acutifolia_poly.shp
Quercus_agrifolia_poly.shp
Quercus_corrugata_poly.shp
Quercus_cortesii_poly.shp
Quercus_costaricensis_poly.shp
Quercus_havardii_poly.shp
Quercus_hemisphaerica_poly.shp
Quercus_kelloggii_poly.shp
Quercus_knoblochii_poly.shp
Quercus_laceyi_poly.shp
```

[bash](#)[rename](#)[filenames](#)

edited Nov 26 '12 at 23:55

[Gilles](#)**546k** 129 1111

1624

asked Nov 26 '12 at 20:59

[Sam007](#)**208** 1 2 7

## 6 Answers

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23



```
for f in *.shp; do printf '%s\n' "${f%.shp}_poly.shp";
```

answered Nov 26 '12 at 21:02



jw013

36.9k

7

102

125

Awesome that is exactly what I needed. – [Sam007](#) Nov 26 '12 at 21:05

Might be better with an explanation how it works. The Doug answer is pretty easy, on the other hand. – [Sarge Borsch](#) Jun 23 '15 at 12:41

@SargeBorsch What do you need explained? My answer, the snippet in the question, and Doug's answer are only differ by a few characters, and Doug's answer explains even less than mine so I don't know what it is you want. If you just compare the difference in the two outputs in the question it should be trivially easy to figure out what they do. I can explain why my answer is preferable to Doug's. 1. I use `printf` with a format string instead of the less portable `echo`. 2. I use parameter expansion which is more efficient than calling an external binary ( `basename` ) for such a simple task. – [jw013](#) Jun 23 '15 at 14:43

Then the command to rename the files would be this: `for f in *.shp; do mv $f ${f%.shp}_poly.shp; done` – [Patch92](#) Feb 13 at 12:28

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```
rename 's/\.shp$/_poly.shp/' *shp
```



It might not be portable but it is easy to use.

answered Nov 27 '12 at 21:09



[Chad Clark](#)

266 1 4

- 
- 1 This is the only one that worked for me, great answer! – [wanderer0810](#) Dec 22 '17 at 6:57
- 



Use this:

4

```
for file in *.shp; do echo $(basename $file .shp)_poly.
```



edited Nov 26 '12 at 22:14



[Michael Durrant](#)

16.5k 45 121 187

answered Nov 26 '12 at 21:05



[Doug O'Neal](#)

2,994 1 9 19

- 
- 3 Using `basename` is slower and less efficient than letting the shell do the work by itself. This may be noticeable for very large numbers of files. – [jw013](#) Nov 26 '12 at 21:14
- 

Also, there are missing quotes and `--s` and it fails for filenames that have newline characters before the `.shp`. – [Stéphane Chazelas](#) Nov 16 '16 at 22:57

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2

```
for f in *; do NEW=${f%.webm}_2016.webm; mv ${f}
"${NEW}"; done
```

answered Nov 16 '16 at 22:35



Vinnie James

121 3

Well this looks a lot like the accepted answer except that you probably want `for f in *.webm`, you forgot to quote the `${f}` and you're missing a `--`. – Stéphane Chazelas Nov 16 '16 at 22:45

- 1 The accepted answer doesnt work on OSX, it only prints out the new file names, it doesnt actually rename the files – Vinnie James Nov 16 '16 at 22:47
- 1 Of course, it shows you how to use shell expansions to get the new file name, in response to the question that is also outputting a file name (with `echo`), but not the required one. – Stéphane Chazelas Nov 16 '16 at 22:54

If they are in different locations then run :-

0

```
for i in `find /root/test/ -name "*.shp" `;
do
    mv $i `echo $i | sed 's/\.shp$/_poly.shp/g' `;
done
```

edited Oct 6 '15 at 10:29



X Tian

7,835 1 22 37

answered Oct 6 '15 at 10:23



Shankey Ravi

1

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As the question is for `bash` there is no need for external utilities, since you can use [bash regexps](#):

0



```
for i in *.shp
do
    mv -v "${i}" "${i%.*}_MYSUFFIX.${i##*.}"
done
```

answered Feb 11 at 14:53



[ccpizza](#)

626 8 11

