NAME

pathfind — find files in a directory path

SYNOPSIS

pathfind [**−−all**] [**−−?**] [**−−help**] [**−−version**] envvar [file(s)]

OPTIONS

pathfind options can be prefixed with either one or two hyphens, and can be abbreviated to any unique prefix. Thus, **−v**, **−ver**, and **−−version** are equivalent.

To avoid confusion with options, if a filename begins with a hyphen, it must be disguised by a leading absolute or relative directory path, e.g., */tmp/-foo* or *./-foo*.

−all Search all directories for each specified file, instead of reporting just the first instance of each found in the search path.

−? Same as **−help**.

−help Display a brief help message on *stdout*, giving a usage description, and then terminate immediately with a success return code.

−version Display the program version number and release date on *stdout*, and then terminate immediately with a success return code.

DESCRIPTION

pathfind searches a colon-separated directory search path defined by the value of the environment variable, *envvar*, for specified files, reporting their full path on *stdout*, or complaining *filename: not found* on *stderr* if a file cannot be found anywhere in the search path.

pathfind’s exit status is 0 on success, and otherwise is the number of files that could not be found, possibly capped at the exit code limit of 125.

For example,

```
pathfind PATH ls
```

reports

```
/bin/ls
```

on most Unix systems, and

```
pathfind --all PATH gcc g++
```

reports

```
/usr/local/bin/gcc
/usr/bin/gcc
/usr/local/gnat/bin/gcc
/usr/local/bin/g++
/usr/bin/g++
```

on some systems.

SEE ALSO

find(1), **locate**(1), **slocate**(1), **type**(1), **whence**(1), **where**(1), **whereis**(1).