Subject: Re: findfile
Posted by gurman on Fri, 28 May 1999 07:00:00 GMT
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In article <374E8944.A85478F3@fz-juelich.de>, "R.Bauer"
<R.Bauer@fz-juelich.de> wrote:

> Hi,
>
> I got in trouble by findfile on a unix sytem
>
> while Windows IDL returns by findfile('C:*.*') all files
> unix (aix) IDL did not give a result if more than 3500 files in a
> directory.
> findfile('/tmp/*.*') is ''
>
> If I use findfile('/tmp') I got all files.
>
> Unfortunately I have momentanly on the unix only idl5.1
>
> What is idl5.2 doing ?
>
>
> R.Bauer

As several people have noted, Bill Thompson solved this for the
solarsoft library.

Joe Gurman

```
;+
; Project     : SOHO - CDS
;
; Name        : FIND_FILE()
;
; Purpose     : Fixing builtin FINDFILE() problem
;
; Explanation : The builtin FINDFILE() function has problems on some unixes
;               whenever *a lot* of files are matching the file
;               specification. This is due to the fact that filename expansion
;               is done by the shell *before* interpreting a command. Too many
;               files cause too long commands, which are not accepted.  This
;               causes FINDFILE() to return an empty list of candidates.
;
;               FIND_FILE tries the builtin function first, and whenever the
;               returned list of files is empty, it tries to recheck through
;               spawning a "find" command.
;
```

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;             Since FINDFILE doesn't discriminate between directories, links
;             and files, this function will not do this either.
;
;             Under unix, however, calls like FINDFILE("*") returns the
;             unfiltered output of the shell commmand "ls *", including
;             colon-terminated lines for each subdirectory matching the
;             specification and empty lines separating each subdirectory
;             listing. Such silly effects are not implemented in the "find"
;             version. Be warned, however, that these effects are present
;             when the builtin function does not "fail" due to a too long
;             file list.
;
;             It is possible (under unix) to use the "find" method as
;             default by setting the keyword /USEFIND (no effect under other
;             operating systems).
;
; Use         : files = find_file(file_specification)
;
; Inputs      : file_specification : A scalar string used to find
;                                   files. See FINDFILE()
;
; Opt. Inputs : None.
;
; Outputs     : Returns a list of files or a blank string if none found.
;
; Opt. Outputs:
;
; Keywords    : COUNT : Returns the number of files
;
;             USEFIND : Always use a spawned "find" command under unix.
;                   No effect under other operating systems.
;
;    NODOT : Apply a filter to the results from find to prevent
;       finding the directory itself in a large file expansion.
;       eg 'find_file,"foo/*"' returns ("foo/","foo/a",...)
;       but 'find_file,"foo/*",/nodot' returns
;       ("foo/a","foo/b",...) without the leading "foo/".
;       This behavior is closer to the behavior of findfile()
;       without the long-directory braindamage.  It is
;       *not* the default so as not to break heritage
;       code that uses find_file().
;
; Calls       : FINDFILE, SPAWN
;
; Common      : None
;
; Restrictions: As for FINDFILE
;
```

```
; Side effects: None, hopefully
;
; Category    : Utilities, Operating_system
;
; Prev. Hist. : Lots of problems with FINDFILE is hopefully history.
;
; Written     : S.V.H. Haugan, UiO, 12 April 1996
;
; Modified    : Version 2, SVHH, 10 June 1996
;                     Moved the CD,curr_path command to avoid
;                     returns without resetting path.
;               Version 3, SVHH, 26 June 1996
;                     Took away the -type f argument to find, added
;                     /USEFIND keyword.
;       : Added /nodot keyword C. DeForest 9-August-1998
;
; Version     : 3, 26 June 1996
;-

FUNCTION  find_file,file_specification,count=count,usefind=usefind,nod ot=nodot
  count = 0
  use_find = KEYWORD_SET(usefind) AND os_family() EQ 'unix'

  IF NOT use_find AND N_PARAMS() EQ 0 THEN BEGIN
    result = findfile(count = count)
    RETURN,result             ; Unix doesn't have problems with this
  END

  IF N_PARAMS() EQ 0 THEN file_specification = '*'
  IF file_specification EQ '' THEN file_specification = '*'

  IF NOT use_find THEN result = findfile(file_specification,count=count) $
  ELSE count = 0

  ;; Check for problems

  IF count EQ 0 AND os_family() EQ 'unix' THEN BEGIN
    file = file_specification
    break_file,file,disk,dir,filnam,ext

    ;; Check if directory exists
    IF dir NE '' THEN BEGIN
      IF (findfile(dir))(0) eq '' THEN RETURN,''
    END

    ;; Temporary switch to that directory
    IF dir NE '' THEN cd,dir,current=curr_path
```

```
    IF filnam+ext EQ '' THEN filnam = '*'

    ;; Find all matching
    spn = ["find",".","-name",filnam+ext,"-print"]
    spawn,spn,result,/noshell

    ;; Switch back to original directory
    IF dir NE '' THEN cd,curr_path


    IF result(0) EQ '' THEN RETURN,'' ; None matching, return

    ;; Get rid of current-directory match, if necessary
    if keyword_set(nodot) and result(0) eq '.' then $
   result = result(1:n_elements(result)-1)

    ;; Chop off './'
    result = STRMID(result,2,1000)

    ;; Chip out subdirectories (for some reason, the -prune option doesn't
    ;; work properly, so I have dropped using it).

    ix = WHERE(STRPOS(result,'/') EQ -1,count)
    IF count EQ 0 THEN RETURN,''

    ;; Put back the specified (not full) path
    result = dir + result(ix)
  END

  RETURN,result

END

 ..................................................................... ............
 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;; ;;;;;;;;;;;
; End of 'findfile.pro'.
 ..................................................................... ............
 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;; ;;;;;;;;;;;
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