

NAME

chsuf – changes the suffix of files

SYNOPSIS

chsuf [OPTION]... — **append**=*suffix* *file* ...

chsuf [OPTION]... — **delete**[=*suffix*] *file* ...

chsuf [OPTION]... [— **from**=*oldsuffix*] — **to**=*newsuffix* *file* ...

chsuf [— **version**]

DESCRIPTION

chsuf changes the suffix of files and/or directories. It also can be used to add or remove a suffix to/from a list of files.

chsuf might be useful to change DOS-style three character extensions to more readable variations (eg *htm* to *html*), or to add an extension to filenames for later use on platforms which depend on them.

OPTIONS

— **append**=*suffix*

Add the suffix given by — **append** to the name of all given files. — **from**, — **to** and — **delete** will be ignored when this option is used.

— **delete**[=*suffix*]

Delete the specified suffix from the name of all given files. When no suffix is, the shortest arbitrary suffix (if any) will be deleted.

— **i**, — **interactive**

Prompt whether or not to overwrite existing regular destination files.

— **r**, — **recursive**

Recursively enter directories to change suffixes.

— **d**, — **rename-dirs**

Modify directory names as well as file names.

— **v**, — **verbose**

Be verbose and print every filename changed.

— **V**, — **version**

Show the release version of chsuf. All other options will be ignored.

— **from**=*oldsuffix*

In conjunction with — **to** specifies the suffix to be changed, omitting period. Files with other suffixes will not be renamed. When — **append** or — **delete** is used this will be ignored.

— **to**=*newsuffix*

This is the suffix to change to, omitting the period. When no suffix is given by using — **from**, the shortest arbitrary suffix (if any) will be changed. When — **append** or — **delete** is used this will be ignored.

EXAMPLES

You may have some HTML-files from different sources; some ending *.htm*, some ending *.html*. As a GNU/Linux/Unix (whatever) user you want to only use *.html* so you can type:

```
chsuf --from="htm" --to="html" *
```

If you also want to change the files in subdirectories, you would use:

```
chsuf -r --from="htm" --to="html" *
```

Finally, if you would like to be told what's being done add — **v** or — **verbose**:

```
chsuf -rv --from="htm" --to="html" *
```

Let's say you want to export a bunch of text files to a system which expects the names of textfiles to end with *.txt*. To do this you can use:

```
chsuf -v --append="txt" texts/*
```

In case you have files from a lousy system which requires such extensions and you want to get rid of the annoying *.txt* suffixes you will type:

```
chsuf -v --delete="txt" texts/*
```

if you want to remove all the suffixes of all the files in the directory and all sub-directories use:

```
chsuf -v --rename-dirs --recursive --delete *
```

or, for short:

```
chsuf -vdr --delete *
```

BUGS

Many, for sure! This is still a beta, you know...

NOTES

A more general tool using regexps to rename files would be much more powerful but also much harder to use.

SEE ALSO

mv(1), *cp*(1)

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