NAME

whereis – locate the binary, source, and manual page files for a command

SYNOPSIS

/usr/ucb/whereis [**–bmsu**] [**–BMS** *directory*... **–f**] *filename* ...

AVAILABILITY

SUNWscpu

DESCRIPTION

whereis locates source/binary and manuals sections for specified files. The supplied names are first stripped of leading pathname components and any (single) trailing extension of the form *.ext,* for example, **.c**. Prefixes of **s.** resulting from use of source code control are also dealt with. **whereis** then attempts to locate the desired program in a list of standard places:

/usr/bin
/usr/bin
/usr/5bin
/usr/games
/usr/hosts
/usr/include
/usr/local
/usr/etc
/usr/lib
/usr/share/man
/usr/src
/usr/ucb

OPTIONS

–b Search only for binaries.

–m Search only for manual sections.

–s Search only for sources.

–u Search for unusual entries. A file is said to be unusual if it does not have one entry of each requested type. Thus '**whereis –m –u** ∗' asks for those files in the current directory which have no documentation.

–B Change or otherwise limit the places where **whereis** searches for binaries.

–M Change or otherwise limit the places where **whereis** searches for manual sections.

–S Change or otherwise limit the places where **whereis** searches for sources.

–f Terminate the last directory list and signals the start of file names, and *must* be used when any of the **–B**, **–M**, or **–S** options are used.

EXAMPLES

Find all files in **/usr/bin** which are not documented in **/usr/share/man/man1** with source in **/usr/src/cmd**:

```
example% cd /usr/ucb
example% whereis −u −M /usr/share/man/man1 −S /usr/src/cmd −f ∗
```

FILES

/usr/src/∗
/usr/{doc,man}/∗
/etc, /usr/{lib,bin,ucb,old,new,local}

SEE ALSO

chdir(2)

BUGS

Since **whereis** uses **chdir**(2) to run faster, pathnames given with the −**M**, −**S**, or −**B** must be full; that is, they must begin with a '/'.