

GNU Find Cheat Sheet

modification-time

(minutes)

by salim.gangji via cheatography.com/56942/cs/15062/

Locations to search

one location	/usr/bin/find [locat-ion1]
two locations	/usr/bin/find [locat-ion1] [location2]
N locations	/usr/bin/find [location1] [location2] [locationN]

can specify 0 or more locations to search if 0 locations are specified then the current directory will be searched locations separated by space character

Search by name

case-s-	-name [name-containin-
ensitive	g-wildcards]
case-i-	-iname [name-contai-
nse-	ning-wildcards]
nsitive	

searching by name only searches the name of the end file, not of the parent folders in that file's path names can contain wildcards for example, to search for files ending in .conf I would use -iname "*.conf"

Search by time creation-time (days) -ctime [days] creation-time (minutes) -cmin [mins] modification-time (days) -mtime [days]

Preceed the number of minutes or days with + to mean "greater than"

-mmin

[minutes]

Preceed the number of minutes or days with - to mean "less than"

Examples

to find files modified in the last two days use $\mbox{-}\mbox{mtime}$ $\mbox{-}2$

to find files created more than 30 mins ago use -cmin +30

Searching by path

case-s-	-path [path-containing-
ensitive	wildcards]
case-i-	-ipath [path-containin-
nsensitive	g-wildcards]

searching by path searches both the name of the end file as well as the names of the parent folders in that file's path paths can contain wildcards for example, to search for files which have parent folders somewhere along their path named "sales" or "marketing" that end in ".dat" I would use: -ipath "*sales*.da-t" -or -ipath "*marketing*.dat"



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