

### Locations to search

one `/usr/bin/find [location1]`

two `/usr/bin/find [location1] [location2]`

N `/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-sensitive `-name [name-containing-wildcards]`

case-insensitive `-iname [name-containing-wildcards]`

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]`

modification-time (minutes) `-mmin [minutes]`

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

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

Examples

to find files modified in the last two days use `-mtime -2`

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

### Searching by path

case-sensitive `-path [path-containing-wildcards]`

case-insensitive `-ipath [path-containing-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*.dat" -or -ipath "*marketing*.dat"`

