

Locations to search

one location /usr/bin/find [location1]

two locations /usr/bin/find [location1]

N locations /usr/bin/find [location1] onN]

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- contains g-w ild cards]

case-insensitive -iname [name- contains g-w ild cards]

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 " *.c onf "

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- contains g-w ild cards]

case-insensitive -ipath [path- contains g-w ild cards]

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 " *sa les *.d at" -or -ipath " *ma rke tin -g*.d at "

