

GNU Find Cheat Sheet

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

Locations to search

/usr/b in/find [locat ion1]

two /usr/b in/find [locat ion1]

locations

location

one

Ν /usr/b in/find [locat ion1]

locations

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

nsitive

-name [name- con tai nin g-w $_{\rm i}$ Examples casesensitive case--iname [name- con tai nin g-w insecards]

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 " $\mbox{ *.c }$ onf "

Search by time

creation-time (days) -ctime [days] -cmin [mins] creation-time (minutes)ion2]

-mtime [days] modification-time (days)t ion2] ... [locat i

modification-time -mmin [minutes]

(minutes)

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

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

-path [path- con tai nin g-w ild c casesensards] itive

case--ipath [path- con tai nin g-w ild insecards]

nsitive

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" | would use: -ipath " *sa les * .d at" -or -ipath " *ma rke tin g*.d at "



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