

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]`

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

Preceed 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"`

C

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