Find command in linux with examples pdf

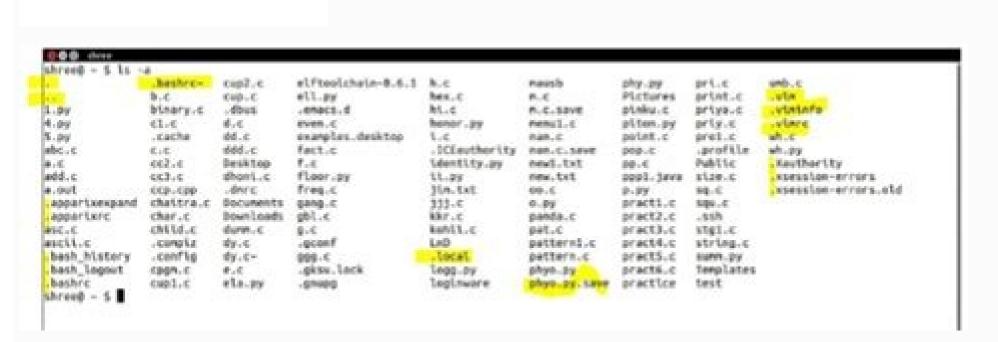Continue

```
home@VirtualBox:~$ cat sample
Bat
Goat
Apple
Dog
First
Eat
Hide
```

Using 'grep' for searching Apple

```
home@VirtualBox:~$ cat sample | grep Apple
Apple
```

Using 'grep' for searching Eat

```
home@VirtualBox:~$ cat sample | grep Eat
Eat
```

Doc:
The Rebel Enclave consists of jackal, spider, and warg. Arcane, blessed items are useful for poison monsters. Star Alliance contains bat, panther, and wolf. Goblin, jaguar, and lynx are on the same team - they are in the Order of the Forest. Gleaming and mysterious weapons beat cold monsters. Lightning monsters are weak against Grandmaster's and Soldier's weapons. Fire monsters are defeated by fanatical and shimmering weapons.

Goal:
Defeat the Order of the Forest

The Linux find command is one of the most important and frequently used command command-line utility in Unix-like operating systems. The find command is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the arguments. find command can be used in a variety of conditions like you can find files by permissions, users, groups, file types, date, size, and other possible criteria. [You might also like: 5 Command Line Tools to Find Files Quickly in Linux] Through this article, we are sharing our day-to-day Linux find command experience and its usage in the form of examples. In this article, we will show you the most used 35 Find Commands Examples in Linux. We have divided the section into Five parts from basic to advance usage of the find command. Part I: Basic Find Commands for Finding Files with Names Part II: Find Files Based on their Permissions Part III: Search Based on Owners and Groups Part IV: Find Files and Directories Based on Date and Time Part V: Find Files and Directories Based on Size Part VI: Find Multiple Filenames in Linux Part I – Basic Find Commands for Finding Files with Names 1. Find Files Using Name in Current Directory Find all the files whose name is tecmint.txt in a current working directory. # find . -name tecmint.txt ./tecmint.txt 2. Find Files Under Home Directory Find all the files under /home directory with the name tecmint.txt. # find /home -name tecmint.txt /home/tecmint.txt 3. Find Files Using Name and Ignoring Case Find all the files whose name is tecmint.txt and contains both capital and small letters in /home directory. # find /home -iname tecmint.txt ./tecmint.txt ./Tecmint.txt 4. Find Directories Using Name Find all directories whose name is Tecmint in / directory. # find / -type d -name Tecmint /Tecmint 5. Find PHP Files Using Name Find all php files whose name is tecmint.php in a current working directory. # find . -type f -name tecmint.php ./tecmint.php 6. Find all PHP Files in the Directory Find all php files in a directory. # find . -type f -name "*.php" ./tecmint.php ./login.php ./index.php Part II – Find Files Based on their Permissions 7. Find Files With 777 Permissions Find all the files whose permissions are 777. # find . -type f -perm 0777 -print 8. Find Files Without 777 Permissions Find all without permission 777. # find / -type f ! -perm 777 9. Find SGID Files with 644 Permissions Find all the SGID bit files whose permissions are set to 644. # find / -perm 2644 10. Find Sticky Bit Files with 551 Permissions Find all the Sticky Bit set files whose permission is 551. # find / -perm 1551 11. Find SUID Files Find all SUID set files. # find / -perm /u=s 12. Find SGID Files Find all SGID set files. # find / -perm /g=s [You might also like: How to Find Files With SUID and SGID Permissions in Linux] 13. Find Read-Only Files Find all Read-Only files. # find / -perm /u=r 14. Find Executable Files Find all Executable files. # find / -perm /a=x 15. Find Files with 777 Permissions and Chmod to 644 Find all 777 permission files and use the chmod command to set permissions to 644. # find / -type f -perm 0777 -print -exec chmod 644 {} \; 16. Find Directories with 777 Permissions and Chmod to 755 Find all 777 permission directories and use the chmod command to set permissions to 755. # find / -type d -perm 777 -print -exec chmod 755 {} \; 17. Find and remove single File To find a single file called tecmint.txt and remove it. # find . -type f -name "tecmint.txt" -exec rm -f {} \; 18. Find and remove Multiple File To find and remove multiple files such as .mp3 or .txt, then use. # find . -type f -name "*.txt" -exec rm -f {} \; OR # find . -type f -name "*.mp3" -exec rm -f {} \; [You might also like: 4 Useful Tools to Find and Delete Duplicate Files in Linux] 19. Find all Empty Files To find all empty files under a certain path. # find /tmp -type f -empty 20. Find all Empty Directories To file all empty directories under a certain path. # find /tmp -type d -empty 21. File all Hidden Files To find all hidden files, use the below command. # find /tmp -type f -name ".*" Part III – Search Files Based On Owners and Groups 22. Find Single File Based on User To find all or single files called tecmint.txt under / root directory of owner root. # find / -user root -name tecmint.txt 23. Find all Files Based on User To find all files that belong to user Tecmint under /home directory. # find /home -user tecmint 24. Find all Files Based on Group To find all files that belong to the group Developer under /home directory. # find /home -group developer 25. Find Particular Files of User To find all .txt files of user Tecmint under /home directory. # find /home -user tecmint -iname "*.txt" Part IV – Find Files and Directories Based on Date and Time 26. Find Last 50 Days Modified Files To find all the files which are modified 50 days back. # find / -mtime 50 27. Find Last 50 Days Accessed Files To find all the files which are accessed 50 days back. # find / -atime 50 28. Find Last 50-100 Days Modified Files To find all the files which are modified more than 50 days back and less than 100 days. # find / -mtime +50 -mtime -100 29. Find Changed Files in Last 1 Hour To find all the files which are changed in the last 1 hour. # find / -cmin -60 30. Find Modified Files in Last 1 Hour To find all the files which are modified in the last 1 hour. # find / -mmin -60 31. Find Accessed Files in Last 1 Hour To find all the files which are accessed in the last 1 hour. # find / -amin -60 Part V – Find Files and Directories Based on Size 32. Find 50MB Files To find all 50MB files, use. # find / -size 50M 33. Find Size between 50MB – 100MB To find all the files which are greater than 50MB and less than 100MB. # find / -size +50M -size -100M 34. Find and Delete 100MB Files To find all 100MB files and delete them using one single command. # find / -type f -size +100M -exec rm -f {} \; 35. Find Specific Files and Delete Find all .mp3 files with more than 10MB and delete them using one single command. # find / -type f -name *.mp3 -size +10M -exec rm {} \; [You might also like: How to Find a Specific String or Word in Files and Directories] That's it, We are ending this post here, In our next article, we will discuss more other Linux commands in-depth with practical examples. Let us know your opinions on this article using our comment section. TecMint is the fastest growing and most trusted community site for any kind of Linux Articles, Guides and Books on the web. Millions of people visit TecMint! to search or browse the thousands of published articles available FREELY to all. If you like what you are reading, please consider buying us a coffee (or 2) as a token of appreciation. We are thankful for your never ending support. Page 2 In Linux, every single file is associated with timestamps, and every file stores the information of last access time, last modification time, and last change time. So, whenever we create a new file, and access or modify an existing file, the timestamps of that file are automatically updated. Linux Touch Command Examples In this article, we will cover some useful practical examples of Linux touch commands. The touch command is a standard program for Unix/Linux operating systems, that is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file. Before heading up the examples, please check out the following options. Touch Command Options -a, change the access time only -c, if the file does not exist, do not create it -d, update the access and modification times -m, change the modification time only -r, use the access and modification times of the file -t, creates a file using a specified time 1. How to Create an Empty File The following touch command creates an empty (zero-byte) new file called sheena. # touch sheena 2. How to Create Multiple Files By using the touch command, you can also create more than one single file. For example, the following command will create 3 files named, sheena, meena, and leena. # touch sheena meena leena 3. How to Change File Access and Modification Time To change or update the last access and modification times of a file called leena, use the -a option as follows. The following command sets the current time and date on a file. If the leena file does not exist, it will create a new empty file with the name. # touch -a leena The most popular Linux commands such as the find command and ls command use timestamps for listing and finding files. 4. How to Avoid Creating New File Using the -c option with the touch command avoids creating new files. For example, the following command will not create a file called leena if it does not exists. # touch -c leena 5. How to Change File Modification Time If you like to change the only modification time of a file called leena, then use the -m option with the touch command. Please note it will only update the last modification times (not the access times) of the file. # touch -m leena 6. Explicitly Set the Access and Modification times You can explicitly set the time using the -c and -t option with the touch command would be as follows. # touch -c -t YYDDHHMM leena For example, the following command sets the access and modification date and time to a file leena as 17:30 (17:30 p.m.) December 10 of the current year (2020). # touch -c -t 12101730 leena Next verify the access and modification time of file leena, with the ls -l command. # ls -l total 2 -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Dec 10 17:30 leena 7. How to Use the time stamp of another File The following touch command with the -r option, will update the time-stamp of file meena with the time-stamp of leena file. So, both the file holds the same time stamp. # touch -r leena meena 8. Create a File using a specified time If you would like to create a file with a specified time other than the current time, then the format should be. # touch -t YYMMDDHHMM.SS tecmint For example, the below command touch command with t option will give the time stamp of file a time stamp of 18:30:55 p.m. on December 10, 2020. # touch -t 202012101830.55 tecmint We've almost covered all the options available in the touch command for more options use "man touch". If we've still missed any options and you would like to include them in this list, please update us via the comment box. TecMint is the fastest growing and most trusted community site for any kind of Linux Articles, Guides and Books on the web. Millions of people visit TecMint! to search or browse the thousands of published articles available FREELY to all. If you like what you are reading, please consider buying us a coffee (or 2) as a token of appreciation. We are thankful for your never ending support.

2022-8-16 · For instance, we have a sample.txt file that exists in both the current directory and the ~/Documents directory. The sample.txt file existing in the current directory is newer than the sample.txt file existing in the ~/Documents directory as can be seen in the screenshot below.. Now if we use the mv command -u option, the file at the destination will be updated as the ... 2021-11-24 · The use of the command find can be split into two components: a path and a search expression:. find [path] [expression] The path is the directory for the search. The expression part also includes possible actions taken in the files that comply with the search criterion. It is there where the command find has three options related to regular expressions. We present our ... 2022-8-16 · For instance, we have a sample.txt file that exists in both the current directory and the ~/Documents directory. The sample.txt file existing in the current directory is newer than the sample.txt file existing in the ~/Documents directory as can be seen in the screenshot below.. find optimizes its filtering strategy to increase performance. Three user-selectable optimization levels are specified as -O1, -O2, and ... 2010-10-25 · Options and Optimization for find. The default configuration for find will ignore symbolic links (shortcut files). If you want find to follow and return symbolic links, you can add the -L option to the command, as shown in the example above.. find optimizes its filtering strategy to increase performance. Three user-selectable optimization levels are specified as -O1, -O2, and ... 2017-4-14 · Windows operating systems provide the tool named find to search text files for a given term or string. Linux also have a command with the same name but it is used to search files and folders names not file contents. Windows find command is very simple and easy command to work. Help. Help information about the find command can be printed with the /? 2017-11-17 · curl command with Examples; cut command in Linux with examples. View Discussion. Improve Article. Save Article. Difficulty Level : Medium; Last Updated : 19 Feb, 2021; The cut command in UNIX is a command for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output. 2019-5-6 · Syntax: type [Options] command names. Example: Options:-a : This option is used to find out whether it is an alias, keyword or a function and it also displays the path of an executable, if available. Example: type -a pwd-t : This option will display a single word as an output. alias – if command is a shell alias; keyword – if command is a shell reserved word 2019-1-27 · This option will display a single word as an output. alias – if command is a shell alias; keyword – if command is a shell reserved word attribute used by files, directories and different type of files like text, binary etc. In this tutorial, we will learn how to use mtime attribute with Linux find and related commands.. Modification Time (mtime) 2022-2-19 · The ip command is used to assign an address to a network interface and/or configure network interface parameters on Linux operating systems. This command replaces old good and now deprecated ifconfig command on modern Linux distributions. 2021-9-8 · The ip command is used to assign an address to a network interface and/or configure network interface parameters on Linux operating systems. This command replaces old good and now deprecated ifconfig command on modern Linux distributions. 2021-9-8 · Linux Top Command Help 16. Exit Top Command After Specific Repetition. The output of the top command keeps refreshing until you press 'q'. With the below command, it will automatically exit after 10 repetitions. # top -n 10. There is a number of arguments to know more about the top command, you may refer man page of the top command. Please ... 2022-2-19 · The ip command is used to assign an address to a network interface and/or configure network interface parameters on Linux operating systems. This command replaces old good and now deprecated ifconfig command on modern Linux distributions. 2021-9-8 · Linux Top Command Help 16. Exit Top Command After Specific Repetition. The output of the top command keeps refreshing until you press 'q'. With the below command, it will automatically exit after 10 repetitions. # top -n 10. There is a number of arguments to know more about the top command, you may refer man page of the top command. Please ... 2 天前 · In this article, you will learn to use grep commands using different options to search a pattern of characters in files.. 1. Use grep command to search a file. This is the most basic grep command to find a pattern of characters in a specific file. $ grep pattern file_name. Sample Output: You can also enclose a pattern in single or double inverted commas. 2 天前 · In this article, you will learn to use grep commands using different options to search a pattern of characters in files.. 1. Use grep command to search a file. This is the most basic grep command to find a pattern of characters in a specific file. $ grep pattern file_name. Sample Output: You can also enclose a pattern in single or double inverted commas.

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