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Linux Find Large Files

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Q. How do I find out all large files in a directory?

A. There is no single command that can be used to list all large files. But, with the help of find command [2] and shell pipes, you can easily list all large files.

Linux List All Large Files

[1]

To finds all files over 50,000KB (50MB+) in size and display their names, along with size, use following syntax:

Syntax for RedHat / CentOS / Fedora Linux

```
find {/path/to/directory/} -type f -size +{size-in-kb}k -exec ls -lh {} \; | awk '{
print $9 ": " $5 }'
```

Search or find big files Linux (50MB) in current directory, enter:

```
$ find . -type f -size +50000k -exec ls -lh {} \; | awk '{ print $9 ": " $5 }'
```

Search in my /var/log directory:

```
# find /var/log -type f -size +100000k -exec ls -lh {} \; | awk '{ print $9 ": " $5 }'
```

Syntax for Debian / Ubuntu Linux

```
find {/path/to/directory} -type f -size +{file-size-in-kb}k -exec ls -lh {} \; | awk '{
print $8 ": " $5 }'
```

Search in current directory:

```
$ find . -type f -size +10000k -exec ls -lh {} \; | awk '{ print $8 ": " $5 }'
```

Sample output:

```
././.kde/share/apps/akregator/Archive/http___blogs.msdn.com_MainFeed.aspx?Type=AllBlogs.mk4:
./out/out.tar.gz: 828M
././.cache/tracker/file-meta.db: 101M
./ubuntu-8.04-desktop-i386.iso: 700M
./vivek/out/mp3/Eric: 230M
```
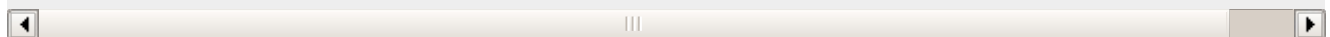
Above commands will lists files that are are greater than 10,000 kilobytes in size. To list all files in your home directory tree less than 500 bytes in size, type:

```
$ find $HOME -size -500b
```

OR

```
$ find ~ -size -500b
```

To list all files on the system whose size is exactly 20 512-byte blocks, type:

```
# find / -size 20
```

Perl hack: To display large files

Jonathan has contributed following perl code print out stars and the length of the stars show the usage of each folder / file from smallest to largest on the box:

```
du -k | sort [3] -n | perl -ne 'if ( /^(\d+)\s+(.*$)/){$l=log($1+.1);$m=int($l/log(1024));
```

ls command: finding the largest files in a directory

You can also use ls command:

```
$ ls -lS
$ ls -lS | less
$ ls -lS | head +10
```

ls command: finding the smallest files in a directory

Use ls command as follows:

```
$ ls -lSr
$ ls -lSr | less
$ ls -lSr | tail -10
```

You can also use du command as pointed out georges in the comments [4].

See more find command examples and usage here [5] and here [6].

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[1] Image: **http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/category/linux/**
[2] find command: **http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/tag/find-command**
[3] sort: **http://perldoc.perl.org/functions/sort.html**
[4] georges in the comments: **http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/find-large-files-linux/#comment-39485**
[5] here: **http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/linux-findinglocating-files-with-find-command-part-1.html**
[6] here: **http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/linux-findinglocating-files-with-find-command-part-2.html**