

# Finding Things (Core)

Linux Commands Course · Section 4

# Finding Commands – which, whereis, type

## which

Shows the full path of a command as found in \$PATH.

```
which ls
```

Output example:

```
/bin/ls
```

If nothing prints, the command isn't in your PATH.

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## whereis

Locates executables, source code, and man pages for a command.

# Searching Files – find

`find` scans directories recursively and matches patterns or conditions.

Basic syntax:

```
find [path] [tests] [actions]
```

Example – find files by name:

```
find . -name "notes.txt"
```

The dot (.) means “start from current directory”.

# Search by Type, Size, and Time

By file type:

```
find /etc -type d
```

→ shows only directories.

By size:

```
find /var/log -size +10M
```

→ finds files larger than 10 MB.

By modification time (in days):

```
find /home -mtime -2
```

# Combining Conditions

You can combine filters with logical operators.

Example – find .log files modified recently:

```
find /var/log -type f -name "*.log" -mtime -1
```

You can also negate tests:

```
find /etc -type f ! -name "*.conf"
```

→ every file that is *not* a .conf file.

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# Running Actions – -exec

Execute a command on each found file.

Example – list detailed info:

```
find . -type f -name "*.sh" -exec ls -lh {} \;
```

Each {} represents the current file; \; ends the -exec clause.

Or remove safely (after verifying!):

```
find ~/Downloads -type f -name "*.tmp" -exec rm -i {} \;
```

# Avoid Unwanted Paths – -prune

Exclude directories from search with `-prune`.

Example – skip `.git` folders:

```
find . -path "./.git" -prune -o -type f -name "*.py" -print
```

How it works:

- `-prune` skips matched directories.
  - The `-o` means “OR” – only the right side runs when left fails.
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# Using find with xargs

xargs efficiently passes found files to another command.

Example – count lines in all .c files:

```
find . -name "*.c" | xargs wc -l
```

Faster than repeated -exec calls.

For safety with spaces in filenames, use -print0 + xargs -0:

```
find . -name "*.txt" -print0 | xargs -0 rm -i
```

# Locate – database-based search

`locate` searches a prebuilt database of filenames – much faster than `find`.

```
locate passwd
```

The database is usually updated daily.

If results seem outdated, refresh manually:

```
sudo updatedb
```

`locate` searches **by name only**, not by content or modification time.

# Comparing find vs locate

Feature	find	locate
Searches live filesystem	✓	✗ (uses index)
Needs database update	✗	✓
Can filter by time/size/type	✓	✗
Speed	Slower	Instant
Accuracy	Always current	May be outdated

Use **locate** for quick lookups, and **find** for precise, real-time results.

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# Recap

- **Command locations:** which, whereis, type
- **File system search:** find (name, size, time, exec, prune)
- **Indexed search:** locate, updatedb
- Combine with xargs for high performance.

These are your search toolkit for any Linux environment.

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