The **mv** command can also move a file from one directory to another. As with the **cp** command, if you want to keep the same filename, you only need to give **mv** the name of the destination directory.

Finding Files

If your account has lots of files, organizing them into subdirectories can help you find the files later. Sometimes you may not remember which subdirectory has a file. The **find** program can search for files in many ways; we'll look at two.

Change to your home directory so **find** will start its search there. Then carefully enter one of the following two **find** commands. (The syntax is strange and ugly—but **find** does the job!)

```
$ cd
$ find . -type f -name "chap*" -print
./chap2
./old/chap10b
$ find . -type f -mtime -2 -print
./work/to_do
```

The first command looked in your working directory (**.**) and all its subdirectories for files (**-type f**) whose names start with *chap*. (**find** understands wildcards in filenames. Be sure to put quotes around any filename pattern with a wildcard in it, as we did in the example.) The second command looked for all files that have been created or modified in the last two days (**-mtime -2**). The relative pathnames that **find** finds start with a dot (**./**), the name of the working directory, which you can ignore.

Linux systems, and some others, have the GNU **locate** program. If it's been set up and maintained on your system, you can use **locate** to search part or all of a filesystem for a file with a certain name. For instance, if you're looking for a file named *alpha-test*, *alphatest*, or something like that, try this:

```
$ locate alpha
/users/alan/alpha3
/usr/local/projects/mega/alphatest
```

You'll get the absolute pathnames of files and directories with *alpha* in their names. (If you get a lot of output, add a pipe to **less**—see the section "Piping to a Pager" in Chapter 5.) **locate** may or may not list protected, private files; its listings usually also aren't completely up to date. To learn much more about **find** and **locate**, read your online documentation (see Chapter 8) or read the chapter about them in *Unix Power Tools* (O'Reilly).