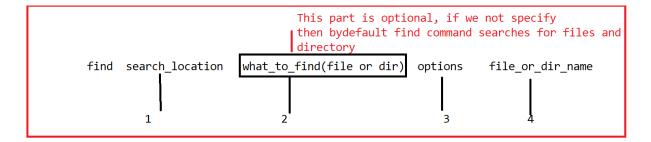
find command

- -> find command is used to search a file or directory in a file system
- -> find command work recursively

Syntax of find command



- 1- we need to specify serach location
- 2- what to find? You are searching for only files or only directoy we can specify criteria using -type option
- 3- options =on which basis you want to find (like size, access time, permission etc)
- 4 File or directory name

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Example 1: search F1.txt file in the current working location

Ans: find . -type f -name F1.txt  

These both commands are correct but first command seraches only for file second command seraches for both files and directory
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Example : Search F1 directory in the current location

Ans: find . -type d -name F1

Example : serach all files and directories named with F1

Ans: find . -name F1
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Example: Find only files which are present in current location where file extention is .txt

Ans: find . -type f -name '*.txt'

Example: Find only files present in current location where file extention .log

Ans: find . -type f -name '*.log'

Example: Find only files present in current location where file extention is .exe

Ans: find . -type f -name '*.exe'
```

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Example : Find all directories in current location where directory name end with 1

Ans: find . -type d -name '*1'
```

```
Example : find a file F1.txt in current location by ignoring case

find . -type f -name F1.txt -> This command find F1.txt

find . -type f -name f1.txt -> This command find f1.txt

find . -type f -iname f1.txt -> This command find both F1.txt and f1.txt

Note: -i option is used to ignore the case
```

Exercise Examples

- 1) Find only directies in current location where second character in name is r
- 2) Find only directories in current location where directory name has only 5 characters
- 3) Find only files in current location where File name last character is m and has .txt extention