Syntax of find command is

```
find search_location what_to_find  option file_or_directory_name
```

Example 1:
If we simply type find and press enter then we will
get all files and directories present at current location
This is default behaviour of find command

Example 2:

$ find A

Find all files and directories present in A

Example 3:

$ find A/B/C

Find all files and directories present in C

Example 4: List out only files present in directory A

$ find A -type f

Example 5: List out only directories inside of A

$ find A -type d

Example 6: find files on the basis of name in the current
location

$ find . -type f -name '*.txt'

Example 7: find directory on the basis of name in the
current location

find . -type d -name A

Find files on the basis of permission

Find files on the basis of permission

Example 1: find all files in current location who has 777
permission

Ans: find . -type f -perm 777

Example 2: find all files in current location who does not have
777 permission

Ans: find . -type f ! -perm 777

Example 3: find all directories in current location who has 457
permission
Ans: find . -type d -perm 457

Example : find all files and directory which are present in root
users directory

$ sudo find /root

if we want to find empty files or directory then we need to use -empty
option

Example 1: find all empty files present in current location

Ans: find . -type f -empty

Example 2: find empty file F2.txt in current location

Ans: find . -type f -empty -name 'F2.txt'

Example 3: find all empty directories present in current location

Ans: find . -type d -empty

Example 4: find empty directory name with AA in current location

Ans: find . -type d -empty -name AA

Finding files on the basis of user name

If we want to find files on the basis of user name then we need
to use -user option

Example : find all files present in current location where user name is rrd

Ans: find . -type f -user rrd

Finding files on the basis of group name

If we want to find files on the basis of group name then we need
to use -group option

Example : find all directories in current location who belongs to rrd group

Ans: find . -type d -group rrd

Finding the files on the basis of size

-> If we want to find files or directory on the basis of size then
   we need to use -size option

-> To specify size we need to use below characters

   i) M -> MB
   ii) G -> GB
   iii) K -> KB
   iv) c -> Byte
   vi) + -> greather than
   vii) - -> for less than

Example : find files in the current location who size is 20kb

Ans: find . -type f -size 20k   (small k is need to use)

Example : find files in current location who size is greater than 20kb

Ans: find . -type f -size +20k (small k is need to use)

Example : find files in current location whose size is less than 20kb

Ans: find . -type f -size -20k   (small k is need to use)

Example : find files in current location whose size is greater than 20kb but less than 4mb

Ans: find . -type f -size +20K -size -4M

Find files in current location whose size is greater than 40kb or less than 4mb

Ans: find . -type f -size +40K -o -size -4M

To specify or condition we need to use -o option