Linux Commands:

Find is used for searching the files in a directory hierarchy. The syntax of find command is

last executed find command

!find

To find for a file using name:

find -name "sum.java"

This will find all the files with name "sum.java" in the current directory and sub-directories.

find -iname "sum.java"

Ignoring the case -

find -maxdepth 1 -name "sum.java"

To find for a file in the current directory only

to print the files in the subdirectories between level 1 and 4.

find -mindepth 2 -maxdepth 5 -name "sum.java"

find -not -name "sum.java"

It prints all the files except the given file "sum.java".

To find for files containing a specific word in its name?

find -name "\*java\*"

all the files which have the word "java" in the filename

to find for files in a specific directory

find /etc -name "\*java\*"

This will look for the files in the /etc directory with "java" in the filename.

to find the empty files in a directory

find . -maxdepth 1 -empty

Finding directories

find . -type d

find -type d -name ".\*"

find . -type s

Finding files whose size is exactly 10M

find . -size 10M

Finding files smaller than 10M size

find . -size -10M

The grep command is used to search text or lines for the given file.

By default, grep displays the matching lines

grep 'word' filename

grep 'word' file1 file2 file3

grep 'string1 string2' filename

$ grep -r "192.168.1.5" /etc/

read all files under each directory for a string “192.168.1.5”

Sample outputs:

/etc/ppp/options:# ms-wins 192.168.1.50

/etc/ppp/options:# ms-wins 192.168.1.51

/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/Wired connection 1:addresses1=192.168.1.50

to search words only

$ grep -w "boo" file

grep to search 2 different words

$ egrep -w 'word1|word2' /path/to/file

print all line that do not contain the word bar:

$ grep -v bar /path/to/file