**File Directory Search using find**

Find -search for files in a directory hierarchy.

Find can be used to search for files based upon multiple criteria like file name, file permissions, owner, group, size, last

access time, last modification time etc. Refer to man page for find.

Syntax:-

$ find where\_to\_search criteria what\_to\_do

Examples

• find . /\* Display all files in the current and sub directories\*/

• find . –print /\* Display all files in the current and sub directories\*/

• find / -name gdb /\*Search gdb in root and all its sub directories \*/

• find / -name gdb 2>err

File accessed within last seven days:

Find . -atime -7 | more

File not accessed within last seven days:

Find . -atime +7 | more

Search for the files where access time is greater than 2 days but less than 6 days:

Find . -atime +2 -atime -2

Search files having permissions 777:

Find -perm 777 | more

Search for files, if file size is less than 10 bytes

Find . -size -10c | more

Pattern Search using Grep: Grep searches the named input FILEs (or standard input if no files are named, or the file name - is given) for lines

containing a match to the given PATTERN. By default, grep prints the matching lines.

grep options PATTERN FILE(S)

Grep command examples

• grep –n variable \*.c /\* Locate variable in C source\*/

• who | grep Mary /\* See if Mary is logged in \*/

• ls | grep –v temp /\* Filenames that do not contain temp \*/

• ls | grep –vi temp /\* Filenames that do not contain temp in any case \*/

• grep char \*.[ch] /\* search all C/h files for occurrence of char \*/

• grep –w char \*.c /\* search all C files for occurrence of char as a complete word\*/

• grep ‘^#include’ \*.c /\* search for all lines that begin with #include \*/

• grep ‘^ab$’ \*.[ch] /\* lines containing only ab\*/

• ls -l |grep ‘^…….rw’ /\* List files others can read or write \*