# Linux FIND COMMAND Tutorial With Practical 12 UseCases or Examples [HINDI]

* Find command is used to searches for files in a directory hierarchy
* Syntax – find [options] [path] [expression]
* Simple example – find /path/ -name filename
* How to search for a file based on the size – find /path/ -size 50M (M stands for MB, k for KB, G for GB and c for bytes)
* How to find only files or directories In a given path – find /path/ -type f( f for file, d for directory, l for symbolic link, b for block device, and s for socket)
* How to search for a file based on its name - find /path/ -name filename(but you have to provide the exact name of the file, since find is case sensitive)
* How to ignore upper and lowercase letters in a filename while searching files – find /path/ -iname filename
* How to search files for a given user – find /path/ -user <username>
* How to find the inode number for file / directory - ls -li (I shows the inode number)
* How to search for a file based on inode number – find /path/ -inum <inode\_number>
* How to find the no of links for a file – ls -ltr, and in 3rd column it shows the no of links(a number)
* How to search for file based on the no of links – find /path/ -links <no\_of\_links>
* How to search a file based on their permissions – find /path/ -perm /u=r or find /path/ -perm 777
* How to search all the files which start with letter a – find /path/ -iname a\*
* How to search all the files which are modified/created after last.txt file – find /path/ -newer last.txt
* How to search all the empty files in a given directory – find /path/ -empty
* How to search all the empty files in a given directory and at the same time delete them – find /path/ -empty -exec rm {} \;
* -empty means all the empty files
* Exec means execute
* Rm means remove
* {} all the files found
* the \; indicates the end of the command that -exec should run. Since the semicolon (;) is a special character in the shell (used to separate commands), the backslash (\) escapes it, so it’s passed literally to find. This tells find where the command you're executing (in this case, rm) ends
* how to search for all the files whose size are between 1-50 MB – find /path/ -size +1M -size -50M
* +1M means bigger than 1MB and -50M means smaller than 50MB
* How to search 15 days old files – find /path/ -mtime 15(mtime means modified time)