**find**

Ref:http://alvinalexander.com/unix/edu/examples/find.shtml

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>> GREP is for finding out the string pattern inside a file. FIND is an utility for searching file and folders based on size, access time, modification time. **The basic difference between find & grep is that FIND is for searching file names and directories at system level while GREP is for searching a pattern inside a file.**

>> **find . -name "host\*" -type f -maxdepth 1**

This above cammond will find the all the file names which starts with "host. "-maxdepth 1" switch will search only in the current directory only. "-type f" will search for files only, "-type d" will search directories. (find in the current directory ( dot means current directory), -name swith tells what is the name that you are looking for and -maxdepth 1 tells search in the current directory only.)

>> **find /users/al -name Cookbook -type d** ( find for Cookbook directory(-type d) in the "/users/al" directory.

>> **find /opt /usr /var -name foo.scala -type f** (you can search in multiple directories)

>> **find . -type f -not -name "\*.html"** (find files that does NOT match the pattern of html)

>> **find . -type f \( -name "\*.c" -o -name "\*.sh" \)(**Its AND operator. find both .c and .sh files)

>> **find . -name "\*.conf" -exec grep -li "Display" {} \;** (This will find the conf files in the current directory, which has the string "Display" in them)

>> **find . -name "\*.conf" -exec ls -ld {} \;** (This will list out the file locations and their details)

>> **find . -type d -maxdepth 1 -exec ls -ld {} \;** (This will display only directories and their details)

>> find . -type d -maxdepth 1 |xargs ls –ld (same as above, just using xargs here)

>> ls -al | grep '^d' 🡪 another way of displaying only directories. ^d means lines start with d.

>> ls -d \*/ **🡪** to list all the sub-directories in the dir. Same as above.

>> ls -al | grep '^-' 🡪 find only files in the current directory.

>> **find . -type f -name "Foo\*" -exec rm {} \;** (This will find files with Foo\* and deletes them)

>> **find . -iname foo** ( case insensitive find)

>> **find . -mtime -7 -type f** (this will find the files that were modiefied (-mtime) in the last 7 days.)