

This tutorial teaches you how to find files using find and locate command

Find Command in Linux

Find command is used to find a file in Linux based on some search pattern

Following command will find a file with name clock in directory /usr/sbin

`find /usr/sbin -iname clock`

Output will be

```
[raman@LAPTOP-G4T4EDUV:~]$ find /usr/sbin -iname clock
/usr/sbin/clock
[raman@LAPTOP-G4T4EDUV:~]$
```

-iname argument means we are ignoring the case.

-name means we want to find file with the same name.

Find a file based on pattern

`find /usr/sbin -name "a*"`

Here a* means find all the files that start with alphabet a.

```
[raman@LAPTOP-G4T4EDUV:~]$ find /usr/sbin -name "a*"
/usr/sbin/agetty
/usr/sbin/applygnupgdefaults
/usr/sbin/addgnupghome
/usr/sbin/adduser
/usr/sbin/addpart
/usr/sbin/arping
/usr/sbin/accessdb
/usr/sbin/alternatives
```

`find /usr/sbin -name "a*" -ls`

above command will perform ls operation on find command

locate command does not find files in real time whereas find command find files in real time.

locate command lists files that match pattern and is faster than find command

locate uptime

above command will find file uptime in the system using locate command

locate upti

above command will find files which contain upti in it.