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As the stocks of some of the largest companies in the world are reaching new all-time highs, financial media love to point out how much money the investor would have made if they bought the original public offering. It's no secret that earning a four-digit return requires buying stocks very early in your life. So it's a pay to take a good look at the latest companies in the innovation-driven technology industry – even recent disappointments like Snap (pendulum: SNAP). High-risk stocks, especially those pushing a technology envelope, can explode higher or just explode. And it may take years before they start gaining real traction. Let's be clear: This is not a recommendation for Snap, per se. As a chartist, I only have six weeks of data to use, and that's not enough for me to draw conclusions. However, we have to look back only a few years to Facebook (FB) to see what is possible. After an exciting first day of trading, the stock lost more than half of its value. It took more than a year for it to recover its IPO price. We know what happened from there – a huge unstoppable advance that is still going on today. Similarly, some believed the Alphabet (GOOGL) when it was born as Google in 2004. It turned out to be another rock star among the stocks. This theme was center stage at the semi-annual Stocktoberfest event last week in New York. Howard Lindzon, president of Social Leverage, an early-stage seed investment fund, and his team weaved together a program focusing on financial technology, market analysis, changing faces of media, and venture capital. For the average participant, this was a substitute view of where the money will be made over the next decade. The main concept was disturbing. The status quo is going away and we just need to consider how Netflix (NFLX) killed the blockbuster to see it. Mobile devices dominate personal computers. And Bitcoin can do the same with the usual currency. Tricky is how to invest. There is a exchange traded fund that tracks a portfolio of global social media and new technology stocks called the Global X Social Media ETF (SOCL). It has been trading since 2011 and it also took more than a year to really get to go to the upside (see chart). But even this ETF is older thinking, and it has just surpassed the Standard &amp; Poor's 500 index throughout its lifetime – and with great volatility. For every Facebook in its portfolio, there is Twitter (TWTR), which is drastically understated. For every Netease (NTES), there is Yahoo! (YHOO). The fund's largest holding is Hong Kong-based Tencent Holdings (0700.Hong Kong), which alphabetically provides media, entertainment, payment systems and gaming. Its stocks look similar to the alphabet in recent years, too. Even in its large size, Lindzon thinks there is more to unlock there. Instead of recommending any individual stock or even ETF, Lindzon offered his opinion on where the disruption will lead to success. These include companies that produce irreplaceable products such as Google Maps and waze navigation app. He talked about the continued growth of the cloud and stressed that robots are coming. One of the next ideas could possibly be wearable technology and something he reluctantly called fasology. In other words, he invests in ideas rather than stocks, although some of the best ideas come from companies that have been around for a while. What will be the needs of millennials and children's boomerangs? Could be unlocking the value of such common assets as your home. Or automatically move money around to find the best deal on a daily basis. And of course, attracting wisdom crowds to social media. Investing in companies before they are public is extremely difficult. Investing in them as they become a national risk of taking on a long period of losses before their concepts really catch on – if they ever do. However, following trends in technology and especially financial and social technologies can lead investors to find new companies, or even divisions of larger companies that fill needs that didn't even exist a few years ago. Getting a Technical Mailbag: Send us your questions about technical analysis online.editors@barrons.com. We covered as much as we can, but please remember that we can not provide investment advice. Michael Kahn, a longtime columnist Barrons.com, commented on the technical analysis of www.twitter.com/mnkahn. Former Chief Technical Analyst of BridgeNews and former director of the Association of Market Technicians, Kahn has written three books on technical analysis. Comments? Email us at online.editors@barrons.com How Barron's on Facebook Follow Barron's on Twitter Fatmawati Achmad Zaenuri/Shutterstock.com Linux offers six different ways to search, and each has its merits. We'll show you how to use find, find, what, whereis, whatis, and apropos. Each is distinguished by different tasks; Here's how to choose the right tool to work with. You're spoiled for choice when it comes to commands for searching and finding Linux. Why so much? Well, they each have their own specialties and perform better than others under certain conditions. You might think of them as a kind of Swiss-army knife-searching. We will look at each blade and count its specific strengths. Finding the Find command action is difficult to detect with trial and error. Once you understand the syntax, you begin to appreciate its flexibility and power. The easiest way to use a find is to simply type find and hit enter. Find uses in this way find behaves like ls, but it lists all files in the current directory and those subdirectories. Some implementation find requires you to pass . the current directory. If this applies to your linux version, use the following command: Find . To find a search from the root folder you use this command: find / To start a search from your home folder use this command: find ~ using find with file models To find there is something more than an auto-recursing version of ls, we must provide it with something to look for. We can provide file names or file models. Models use wildcard characters where * is any string of characters and? is any single character. For them to function properly, models need to be used. It's easy to forget to do it, but if you don't quote the wildcard model you find won't be able to properly carry out the command you gave it. With this command, we are going to search the current folder for files that match the model *.*s. This means that any file name that has a file extension that ends with s. We use the -name option to find the find we either go file name or file name model. To find. -name *.s find returns these matching files . the name *.*s find returns these matching files. Note that two file extensions are two characters long and one is three characters long. This is because we used the model *.*s. If we only wanted two-character file extensions, we would have used *.? s. If we wanted to know in advance that we were looking for JavaScript .js files, we could be more specific in our file model. Also note that if you want, you can use single quotation marks to wrap the pattern. To find. -name * .js this time find only messages about JavaScript files. Ignoring The With Case Find If you know the name of the file you want to find, you can put that to find instead of a pattern. You don't need to wrap the file name in quotation marks if it doesn't contain wildcard characters, but it's good practice to do it all the time. This means that you won't forget to use them when you need them. To find. -name Yelp.js, Who did not return anything. But it is strange we know that the file is there. Let's try again and say find ignore the case. We do this by using the -iname option (ignore the case name) to find. -Iname Yelp.js That was the problem, the filename starts with the little y, and we're looking in capital letters Y. Recursa Subdirectories with finding one great thing about finding is the way it recursively searches through subdirectories. Let's search for all the files that begin with the map, find . -name folder.* The corresponding files are listed. Note that they are all in the subdirectory. Looking for Directories With Find -path option makes finding search directories. Let's look for a directory that we can't quite remember the name, but we know it ends with the characters on, find it. -path* for directory is found, it is only called , and it is nested inside another directory in the current directory. Is An ipath (ignore case path) option that allows you to search paths and ignore the case-like-iname option discussed above. By using file attributes with find find you can search for files that have attributes that match the search thread. For example, you can search for files that are empty by using the -empty option, no matter what they are called. To find. -empty All zero-byte length files will be listed in the search results. The executable option will find any file that can be executed, such as a program or script. To find. -Executable Results list file named fix_aptget.sh. They also contain three directories, including the current directory. Because directories are included in the results, the execution bit is set to their file permissions. Without this, you wouldn't be able to change (run) these directories. -type Option-type allows you to search for the type of object you are looking for. We're going to give type indicator f as a parameter-type option because we want to find search files only. To find. executable -type f This time the subdirectories are not listed. The script file to run is the only one in the results. We can also ask to find only the results of directories. To list all directories, we can use the type option with type indicator d. Find. type-d Results are listed only in directories and subdirectories. Use other commands with find you can take some additional steps with found files. You can transfer files to another command. If we need to make sure that there are no executable files in the current directory and subdirectories, we could use the following command: find . -name fix_aptget.sh -exec chmod -x '{}' \; -Name 1000 -exec chmod-x '{}' \; The command means to search for an object named in the current directory named fix_aptget.sh. If it is found execute the chmod command. The parameters passed by Chmod are -x to remove the permissions to be executed, and {} to represent the name of the found file. The final semicolon marks the end of the parameters that will be passed to chmod. It has escaped before it with a \backward slash. When this command is run, we can search for executable files as before, and this time there will be no file list. To cast our net more broadly, we could use the file model instead of the filename we used for our example. This flexibility allows you to search for the specified file types or file name models, and to perform some action on the appropriate files. Find has many other options, including searching for files by date that they were modified, files that belong to a user or group, files that are readable, or files that have a specific set of file permissions. Find And Mlocate Commands Many Linux Distributions Used To Have A Copy included in their list. It was replaced by a mlocate command that was an improved and updated version found. Once the mlocate is mounted on the system it changes to find a command so you actually use the mlocate even if you type find it. Current versions of Ubuntu, Fedora, and Manjaro were tested to see if they had versions of these commands pre-installed on them. Ubuntu and Fedora both included in mlocate. It was installed on Manjaro, with this command: sudo Pacman -Syu mlocate On Ubuntu, you can use find and mlocate each other. On Fedora and Manjaro you have a type of find, but the team is executed for you with mlocate. If you use - version of the option with find you will see that the command that reacts is actually mlocate. find - version So find a job on all linux distributions that were tested, we use to find our explanations below. And that's one less letter to write. Find Database The biggest advantage that is located is speed. When you use the Find command, it dissimies and searches the file system. The find command works very differently. It's a database lookup to determine if what you're looking for is on your computer. This makes searching much faster. Of course, this raises the obvious question of the database. What provides database updates? Once the mlocate is installed it (usually) places the entry cron.daily. It lasts every day (very early in the morning) and updates the database. To verify that this record exists, use the following command: ls /etc/cron.daily/*loc* If there is no record, you can create an automated task to do so at the time of your choice. Related: How to plan tasks on Linux: Introduction to Crontab files What if your computer is not on at a time when the database is supposed to be updated? You can manually run the database update process with the following command: sudo updatedb Using locate Let's search for files that contain a string of getlatlong. When you use a location, Search automatically searches for all matches that contain a search term anywhere in the file name, so you don't need to use wildcard characters. find getlatlong It is difficult to pass the speed of the screenshot, but almost immediately the matching files are listed for us. Tells find How many results you want Sometimes you know that there are many file types in your searches. You only need to see the first part of them. Maybe you just want to remind you what directory they are in and you don't need to see all the filenames. By using the -n (number) option, you can limit the number of results that are located in the return to you. We've set a limit of 10 results for this team. locate .html -n10 to find answers by listing the first 10 matching file names it retrieves from the database. Count the corresponding files Unless you know the appropriate number of files, and you don't need to know what they're called or where they are on your hard drive, use the -c (number) option. find -c .html so now we know that there are 431 files with a .html extension on this computer. Maybe we want to have a look at them, but we thought we'd take a peek and see how there was first. Armed with this knowledge we know we will need to pipe output through less. find .html | less and here they all are, or at least, here's the top of a long list of them. Ignoring Case With Find -i (ignore case) causes the find to do exactly that, that it ignores the uppercase and lowercase differences between the search terms and file names in the database. If we try to count html files again, but misspell the search term in uppercase letters, we will get zero results. locate -c . HTML Incorporating -i option we can do find ignore the difference in case, and return our expected response to this machine, which is 431. locate -c -i . HTML Locate the database status Use the -s (status) option to view the status of the database. This causes the find to return some statistics about the size and content of the database. find -s Which team which team is looking through your path directories and is trying to find the command you are looking for. This allows you to determine which version of the program or command will run by entering its name on the command line. Imagine we had a program called geoloc. We know it's installed on your computer, but we don't know where it is located. It has to be on its way somewhere, because when we type its name, it works. We can use what to find it with this command: in the geoloca that reports that the program is located in the /usr/local/bin. We can check if there are any copies of other programs in other locations in the road using the -a (all) option. what-geoloc It shows that we have a geoloc program in two places. Of course, a copy of /usr/local/bin is going to find the first Bash shell every time, so having a program in two places is pointless. Removing the version /usr/bin/geoloc will save you a bit of hard disk capacity. More importantly, it will also avoid problems caused by someone manually updating the program and doing it in the wrong place. Then wondering why they don't see the new updates when they're using the program. Whereis Command Command is similar to that command, but it's more informative. In addition to the location of the command or program file, the files also report where the person (manual) pages and source code are located. In most cases, the source code files will not be on your computer, but if they are, whereis will notify them. Binary executable, man pages and source code are often referred to as a package for this you want to know where the different components of the packet diff command are located, use the following command: whereis diff whereis responds by listing the location of the diff man page and diff binary file. To limit the results only show the location of binary (actually, to whereis work, for example, which) use the -b (binary) option. whereis-b diff whereis only reports the location of the executable file. To limit your search to report only male pages, use the -m (manual) option. To limit searches to source code files only, use the -s (source) option. To see the locations you're looking for, use the -l (locations) option. whereis -l Locations are listed for you. Now that we know the location whereis will search, we can, if we choose, limit searches to specific locations or group locations. The -B (binary list) option restricts the search for executable files in the list of paths specified in the command line. You must specify at least one location to search for. The -f (file) option is used to signal the end of the location, which is the beginning of the last file name. whereis-b/bin/-f chmod whereis looks like one place we asked to look through. This happens to be where the file is located. You can also use the -M (manual list) option to limit searches on human pages to the paths that you specify on the command line. The -S option (source list) allows you to limit the search for files in the source code in the same way. Whatis Command Whatis command is used to quickly search through male (manual) pages. It provides single-line summaries of the term you asked you to search. Let us start with a simple example. While it looks like the beginning of a deeply philosophical debate, we're just asking whatis to tell us what the term man means. whatis i whatis finds two matching descriptions. A brief description of each match is printed. It also lists the numbered section of the manual, which contains each full description. To open the manual in the section describing the human command, use the following command: The Man 1 Man Guide opens in the section of man (1), on the page of the man. To open the manual in section 7, on the page discussing macros that can be used to generate human pages, use this command: Person 7: The Human Page of human macro is displayed to you. The Search special section manual -s (section) option is used to limit your search to the section guide you are interested in. To search only section 7 of the manual, use the following command: Note the quote marks around the section number: whatis -s 7 person Results apply only to the section of the manual. Using whatis with Wildcards you can use wildcards with whatis. To do this, you must use the -w (wildcard character) option. -w char * The corresponding results are shown in the terminal window. Apropos Command Apropos command is similar to whatis, but it has a few more bells and whistles. It searches through male page names and single line descriptions looking for a search term. It lists the corresponding descriptions of the people's pages in the terminal window. The word apropos means associated with or concerning, and the team apropos took its name from it. To search for anything related to a group command, we can use this command: apropos group appropos lists the results in the terminal window. Using multiple search terms You can use more than one search term on a command line. apropos will search for people's pages that contain any of the search terms. apropos chown chmod Results are listed as above. In this case, there is one record for each search. Using Exact Matches apropos will return a man to a page that contains a search term, even if the term is in the middle of another word. To return only exact matches to the term you're looking for, use the -e (exact) option to return only exact matches for your search term. To illustrate how the search term we will use apropos with grep. apropos grep There are many results back on it, including many where grep is included in another name, such as bzfgrep. Let's try again and use the -e (exact) option. apropos-e grep We have one result at this time, for what we are actually looking for. According to all search terms As we saw above, if you specify more than one search term apropos will search for human pages that contain either the search term. We can change this behavior by using the -a (and) option. Thus, only matches that have all search times are selected in apropos. Let's try the team without a-chance so we can see what results apropos gives. apropos crontab cron Results include male pages that match one or the other of the search conditions. Now we will take advantage of the opportunity. apropos -a crontab cron This time the results are narrowed down to those that contain both search terms. However, additional options All these commands have more options —some of which have many more options —and we recommend that you read the people pages of the commands discussed in this article. Here's a quick summary of each command: Find: Provides a rich and detailed search capability for searching for files and directories. find: Provides a quick search for database-controlled programs and commands. which: Searches $PATH files whereis: Looking for $PATH searches for executable files, man pages, and source code files. Whatis: Search for one-line descriptions of a person to find the relevance of the term you are looking for. Apropos: Searches a man page with greater accuracy than whatis, match search terms or terms. Looking for more Linux terminal information? Here are 37 teams you should know. RELATED: 37 Linux Commands You Should Know Know

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