Joel Lantigua

Linux administrator

Using Grep command

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Grep

When I was doing the grep assignment, I had to download a data file from Blackboard on my host computer. I first made a folder that I was going to share, naming it **Sharetoserver**. I then added the data file that I downloaded to the folder. Next, I needed to open the command prompt so that I can send the folder to my Ubuntu server using the command **scp -r Sharetoserver joel@192.168.241.136:** As you can see below the data file named **GrepLab (2)** was successfully sent.

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Next, I switched over to my ubuntu server and use the command **ls** to check if the **Sharetoserver** folder is there. Once I see that the folder is there, I use the command **cd Sharetoserver** to change into the directory. Now if I use the command **ls** I should be able to see the **GrepLab (2)** data file.

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Question 1, print all line containing the string Lane? For this we used the command **grep Lane GrepLab\ \(2\)**. **GrepLab\ \(2\)** is the name of the file, since I saved the file as **GrepLab (2)** Ubuntu prints it out like that. This command searches for everything that has the word Lane in the file.

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Question 2, Print all lines where the persons first name starts with H? For this search we are going to use the command **grep ‘^H’ GrepLab\ \(2\).** This comandis going to print everyone that has **H** as the first letting in their name. we are going to do the same as the previous question but instead of just an H we are going to add the carrot infront of it **“^H”**. Adding the carrot means the beginning of the search your looking for.

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Question 3, Print all lines ending in 000? For this question we are going to use the comand **grep -i 000$ GrepLab\ \(2\).** For this command we are going to use **-i** which is for case insensitvie searches followed by the number you are looking for in this case it’s **000** and we use the dollar sign after it because it repersents the end of a line. **“000$”**

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Question 4, Print all lines that don’t contain 408?: for this question we are goin to use the command **grep -v 408 GrepLab\ \(2\)**. In this command **-v** returns all lines which don’t match the pattern you inserted, In this case we inserted **408**. As you can see in the imaged below.

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Question 5, Print all Lines where birthdays are in the year 1935?: For this question we are going to use the command **grep -E ‘[0-12]\/[0-31]\/35+’ GrepLab\ \(2\)**. In this command -E is to use extended regex. Next we are going to use brackets and in the brackets we are goin to put **[0-12]** this represent a the months in digit. Next I used **\/ to repersent the dash**. I then used the brackets again and put **[0-31]** to represent the days of the month, fowlled by another dash then **35+** cause we only want birthdays in year 35.

Text

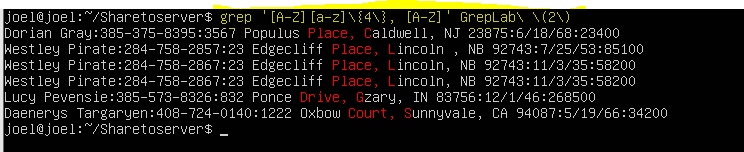
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Question 6, Print all lines where the phone number is an area code that starts with 8? for this question we are going the command **grep -E ‘(8) [0-9] {2}-[0-9] {3}-[0-9] {4}: ’ GrepLab\ \(2\).** This command is going to be simlier to the previous one. We are goin to start with **(8)** because that’s the number we want at the beginning, then we are goin to use the box brackets to represent the digits of a phone number **[0-9].** followed by curly brakets and the amount of digits needed in that section of the phone number. Since we want all phone numbers that start with **(8)** in the curly brackets for the first section of the phone number you would just need a 2 in the curly brackets, **(8)** **[0-9] {2}.** For the next sextion you would need 3 digits and the last you would need 4.

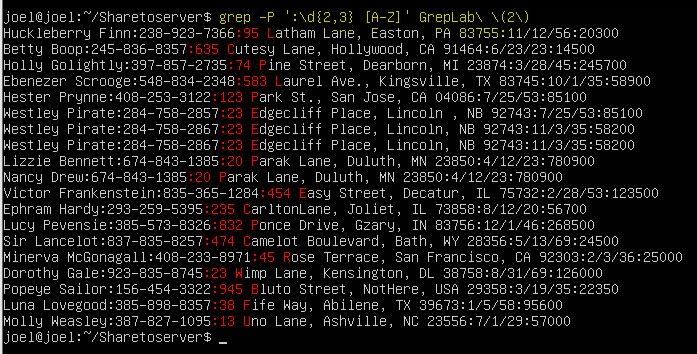
Text

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Question 7, Print all lines containing an uppercase letter, followed by 4 lowercase letters , a space and one uppercase letter? For this question we are going to use the command **grep ‘ [A-Z] [a-z]\{4\}, [A-Z] ’ GrepLab\ \(2\).**  The **[A-Z]** means that the first letter has to be upercase, then  **[a-z]\{4\}** means anything after the upercase letter has to be 4 lowercase letters.Next I used a “**,”** to indicate a space followed by **[A-Z]** to represent that one uppercase letter.



Question 8, Print lines where the address begins with a 2 or 3 digit number? For this question we used the command **grep -P ‘ :\d{2,3} [A-Z] ’ GrepLab\ \(2\).** In this command I use the **\d** to represent a digit followed by curly brackets with 2 and 3 in them **{2,3}**. The 2 and 3 are for the addresses that have 2 digits in them or 3 digits. Then I used [A-Z] to represent the beginning letter of the address.



Question 9, Print lines where the pereson lives in MASS or ILLINOIS?: For this question we are going to use the command **grep -E ‘MA|IL’ GrepLab\ \(2\).** For this command we are going to use the -E followed the abriviation of the first states you are looking for. Rember to use **“|”** in between the two states your looking for. The “|” is used to split the seach between MA and IL alowing you to look for both at the same time.

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Question 10, Print lines containing the addresses that aren’t on a street? For this question we are going to use the command **grep -v St GrepLab\ \(2\) | grep -v Street GrepLab\ \(2\).** It’s like question 4 but instead of the digit we are going to use the abbreviation for street which is **St.** Then I used “**|**” to add another sed command which was **grep -v Street GrepLab\ \(2\)** to delete any address that have the word **Street** in it.

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Work Cited

<https://quickref.me/grep>

<https://staff.washington.edu/weller/grep.html>

<https://www.pair.com/support/kb/paircloud-grep/>