

grep

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1 基本用法

```
1 mcl@mcl: cat file1
2 bhishek 20 cc 11
3 chitransh 102 vv 20
4 zzz 8 zz 10
5 zzz 8 yy 7
6 zzz 8 bb 20
7 xyz 77 aa 12
8 satish 103 ff 100
9 satish 103 ff 1
10 mcl@mcl: grep zzz file1 /*查找含有 zzz 的行*/
11 zzz 8 zz 10
12 zzz 8 yy 7
13 zzz 8 bb 20
14 mcl@mcl: grep -n zzz file1 /*输出中带有行号*/
15 3:zzz 8 zz 10
16 4:zzz 8 yy 7
17 5:zzz 8 bb 20
18 mcl@mcl: grep -v zzz file1 /*查找不含有 zzz 的行*/
19 bhishek 20 cc 11
20 chitransh 102 vv 20
21 xyz 77 aa 12
22 satish 103 ff 100
23 satish 103 ff 1
24 mcl@mcl: grep -c zzz file1 /*统计行数*/
25 3
26 mcl@mcl: cat file2
27 my name is mcl
28 haha
29 My NAME is mcl
30 mcl@mcl: grep -i name file2 /*忽略大小写*/
31 my name is mcl
32 My NAME is mcl
33 mcl@mcl: grep -q zzz file1 /*-q不输出，但是可以利用其返回值进行条件判断*/
34 mcl@mcl: echo $?
35 0
36 mcl@mcl: grep -q xxxx file1
37 mcl@mcl: echo $?
38 1
```

2 环顾功能

```
1 mcl@mcl: cat file3
2 start
3 first LINE
4 second line
5 third LINE
6 last line
```

```
7 END
8 mcl@mcl: grep -A 1 LINE file3 /* 输出匹配行的后面一行 */
9 first LINE
10 second line
11 third LINE
12 last line
13 mcl@mcl: grep -B 1 LINE file3 /* 输出匹配行的前面一行 */
14 start
15 first LINE
16 second line
17 third LINE
18 mcl@mcl: grep -C 1 LINE file3 /* 输出匹配行的前后各一行 */
19 start
20 first LINE
21 second line
22 third LINE
23 last line
```

3 多文件

```
1 mcl@mcl: ls
2 file1 file2 file3
3 mcl@mcl: grep -l name file* /* 输出含有name的文件 */
4 file2
5 mcl@mcl: grep -L name file* /* 输出不含有name的文件 */
6 file1
7 file3
8 mcl@mcl: echo "aaa" > file1
9 mcl@mcl: echo "bbb" > file2
10 mcl@mcl: echo "aaa" > file3
11 mcl@mcl: ls
12 file1 file2 file3
13 mcl@mcl: grep "aaa" file* -lZ
14 file1file3mcl@mcl:
15 mcl@mcl:
16 mcl@mcl: grep "aaa" file* -lZ | xargs -0 /* 可以将这些文件列出在一行 */
17 file1 file3
18 mcl@mcl: grep "aaa" file* -lZ | xargs -0 rm
19 mcl@mcl: ls
20 file2
```

4 正则表达式

```
1 mcl@mcl: cat file4
2 a test
3 test it
4 last test again
5 mcl@mcl: grep '^test' file4 /* 查找有test开头的行 */
6 test it
7 mcl@mcl: grep 'test$' file4 /* 查找有test结尾的行 */
8 a test
9 mcl@mcl: grep 'test$|^test' file4
10 mcl@mcl: grep -E 'test$|^test' file4 /* 查找有test开头或者结尾的行 */
11 a test
12 test it
13 mcl@mcl: egrep 'test$|^test' file4 /* 查找有test开头或者结尾的行，可以直接用egrep */
14 a test
15 test it
```

5 按照单词查找

```
1 mcl@mcl: cat file5
2 i love you
3 it glove it
4 mcl@mcl: grep love file5
5 i love you
6 it glove it
7 mcl@mcl: grep -w love file5 /*w选项可以只查找单词*/
8 i love you
```

6 目录查找

```
1 mcl@mcl: tree project/
2 project/
3     a.h
4     b.h
5     common
6         c.h
7     README.txt
8
9 1 directory, 4 files
10 mcl@mcl: cat project/a.h
11 void print(int x);
12 mcl@mcl: cat project/b.h
13 int add(int x, int y) {
14     return x + y;
15 }
16 void print(double t);
17 mcl@mcl: cat project/README.txt
18 print
19 add
20 mcl@mcl: cat project/common/c.h
21 void print(char c);
22 mcl@mcl: grep -r print project/ /*在project下面的所有文件中查找print*/
23 project/README.txt:print
24 project/common/c.h:void print(char c);
25 project/a.h:void print(int x);
26 project/b.h:void print(double t);
27 mcl@mcl: grep -r print project --include=*.h /*只在.h文件中查找*/
28 project/common/c.h:void print(char c);
29 project/a.h:void print(int x);
30 project/b.h:void print(double t);
31 mcl@mcl: grep -r print project --include=*.txt /*只在.txt文件中查找*/
32 project/README.txt:print
33 mcl@mcl: grep -r print project --include=*.txt,h /*在.txt或者.h文件中查找*/
34 project/README.txt:print
35 project/common/c.h:void print(char c);
36 project/a.h:void print(int x);
37 project/b.h:void print(double t);
38 mcl@mcl: grep -r print project --exclude=*.txt /*排除.txt文件*/
39 project/common/c.h:void print(char c);
40 project/a.h:void print(int x);
41 project/b.h:void print(double t);
42 mcl@mcl: grep -r print project --exclude-dir=common/ /*排除common文件夹*/
43 project/README.txt:print
44 project/a.h:void print(int x);
45 project/b.h:void print(double t);
```
