

THE LINUX



COMMANDS HANDBOOK

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Grep

The `grep` command in Unix/Linux is a powerful tool used for searching and manipulating text patterns within files. Its name is derived from the `ed` (editor) command `g/re/p` (globally search for a regular expression and print matching lines), which reflects its core functionality. `grep` is widely used by programmers, system administrators, and users alike for its efficiency and versatility in handling text data.

Syntax of `grep` Command in Unix/Linux

The basic syntax of the `grep` command is as follows:

```
grep [options] pattern [files]
```

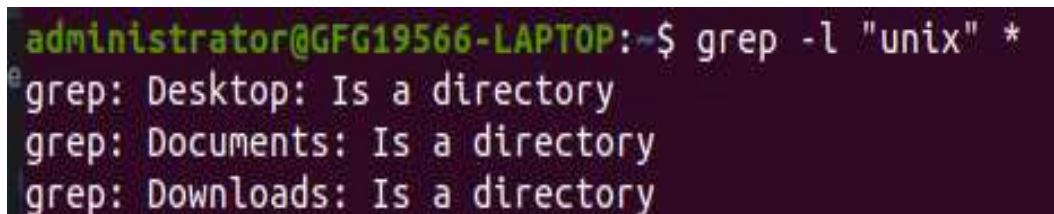
Here,

[options]: These are command-line flags that modify the behavior of `grep`.

[pattern]: This is the regular expression you want to search for.

[file]: This is the name of the file(s) you want to search within. You can specify multiple files for simultaneous searching.

```
grep -l "unix" f1.txt f2.txt f3.txt f4.txt
```



```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -l "unix" *
grep: Desktop: Is a directory
grep: Documents: Is a directory
grep: Downloads: Is a directory
```