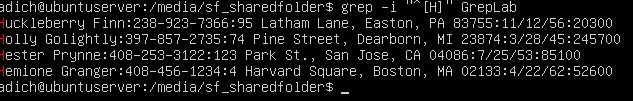
1. Print all lines containing the string Lane

**grep lane Greplab** is the command used. Grep is for pattern searching in text. It looks for the pattern called “lane” in the GrepLab file and prints any lines containing that pattern. The reason for using this command is to search for addresses or references to a particular location.A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

1. Print all lines where the person’s first name starts with H.

This command works by entering grep, then quotes (either single or double quotes will work here.) Then there’s the ^ which is an escape character for making sure that grep only prints the character each line starts with within the [] which in this case is H. The reason for using this command is to search for lines that start with specific letters.



1. Print all lines ending in three zeros (000)

**Grep “000$” Greplab** is the command that I used to print this.

What it does is print every line that ends in 000. The dollar sign tells the computer what the last 3 ending characters should be, which is exactly what this command does.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Print all lines that don’t contain 408

**Grep -v 408 GrepLab** is the command and how it works is that the -v in the syntax makes it so that it print’s everything but the selected characters before writing your filename. Using this command is for those who want to filter out certain lines.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

5. Print all lines where birthdays are in the year 1935 (be careful of the

date format! it’s MM/DD/YY)

**grep “\b35\b” GrepLab.**

I used \b which is a word boundary, and you can put whatever characters you want printed out of everything in the file and then used an ending \b which closes the boundary and then writes the filename. If you want to find specific dates, this is the command you would use, just make sure you’re paying attention to the format of the file you’re working with.

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

6. Print all lines where the phone number is in an area code that starts

with an 8.

**grep -E “\b8[0-9] {2} – [0-9] {3} – [0-9] {4}\b” Greplab** is the command used for this. Using this to filter phone numbers by area codes is how this command is used. This command uses -E for extended regex to match phone numbers with an area code starting with 8 followed by the rest of the format. I used a regex to match phone numbers with certain area codes beginning with 8. This pattern was used because with the file format being worked with, this was the best way to go about executing the command. The pattern works like this

* \b is a word boundary that makes sure of the match occurring before or after a word to avoid partial matches.
* 8 matches the digit to indicate the start of the area code.
* [0-9] {2} matches exactly two digits after 8 to represent the next 2 digits in the area code.
* There is then a hyphen that separated the area code from the rest of the phone number.
* [0-9] {3} Matches 3 digits after the hyphen which represents the first 3 digits of the phone number.
* Second hyphen
* [0-9]{4} matches a 4 digit chunk of data which represents the last 4 digits of a phone number.
* Another word boundary.

\b is a word boundaryA computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

7. Print all lines containing an uppercase letter, followed by 4 lowercase

letters, a space and one uppercase letter.

Grep ‘[A-Z] [a-z] \{4\} [A-Z] GrepLab’ is the command used. [A-Z] matches any uppercase letter from A to Z. [a-z] {4\} matches 4 lowercase letters from a to z and the \{4\} specifies the amount of occurrences and then the space in the command matches a single space and then [A-Z] matches another uppercase letter from A-Z. A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

8.) grep -E ‘[0-9] {2,3} ‘ GrepLab is the command used to print lines where addresses begin with a two or three digit number. How this command works is as follows:

* Grep is the command to search certain text patterns.
* -E is the option to enable extended regex
* [0-9] {2,3} is a regex pattern matching two to three consecutive digits.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

9.) grep -iE ‘MA|IL’ is the command used to print lines with people only living in MA and IL. This command is very useful for finding where someone lives. The pattern works by matching lines containing either MA or IL allowing you to filter results including only those states. A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

10.) grep -vE ‘[0-9]+ +[a-z]+ st’ GrepLab. How this pattern works is that 0-9 matches lines containing numbers followed by spaces, lowercase letters which is a-z and the “st” string. The -v inverts the match and the -E allows for extended regex.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Works cited**

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