



Become QA Auto



Команда grep

Бутенко Сергій

⦿ Термінал. Запуск

A screenshot of a terminal window. The window has a title bar with a small icon on the left and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons on the right. The terminal content shows a green prompt 'sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~' followed by a white '\$' and a cursor. The background of the terminal is black.

```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~  
$ |
```



Команда grep. Опис



```
~ /cat_folder
GREP(1)                                User Commands                                GREP(1)
NAME
    grep, egrep, fgrep - print lines that match patterns

SYNOPSIS
    grep [OPTION...] PATTERNS [FILE...]
    grep [OPTION...] -e PATTERNS ... [FILE...]
    grep [OPTION...] -f PATTERN_FILE ... [FILE...]

DESCRIPTION
    grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE. PATTERNS is one or more
    patterns separated by newline characters, and grep prints each line
    that matches a pattern. Typically PATTERNS should be quoted when grep
    is used in a shell command.

    A FILE of "-" stands for standard input. If no FILE is given,
    recursive searches examine the working directory, and nonrecursive
    searches read standard input.

    In addition, the variant programs egrep and fgrep are the same as
    grep -E and grep -F, respectively. These variants are deprecated, but
    are provided for backward compatibility.

Manual page grep(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```



Команда grep



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~
$ cd cat_folder/

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ ls
my_new_file

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ |
```



Команда grep



~/cat_folder



```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ grep 1569 my_new_file
```



Команда grep



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep 1569 my_new_file
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland – during the 16th century
these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of
the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569)

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```



Команда grep



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color 1569 my_new_file
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland - during the 16th century
these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of
the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569)

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```



Команда grep



```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color 14 my_new_file
Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukraine is also the site of early Slavic expansion, and enters history proper with the establishment of the medieval state of Kievan Rus', which emerged as a powerful nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the middle of the 14th century, present-day Ukrainian territories came under the rule of three external powers:[4]
After a 1648 rebellion of the Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky agreed to the Treaty of Pereyaslav in January 1654. The exact nature of the relationship established by this treaty between the Cossack Hetmanate and Russia remains a matter of scholarly controversy.[5] The agreement precipitated the Russo-Polish War of 1654-67. In consequence, by the Treaty of Perpetual Peace, signed in 1686, the eastern portion of Ukraine (east of the Dnieper River) was to come under Russian rule,[6] 146,000 rubles were to be paid to Poland as compensation for the loss of the Right Bank of Ukraine,[7] and the parties agreed not to sign a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire.[7] The treaty was strongly opposed in Poland and was not ratified by the Polish-Lithuanian Sejm (parliament) until 1710.[7][8] The legal legitimacy of its ratification has been disputed.[9] According to Jacek Staszewski, the treaty was not confirmed by a resolution of the Sejm until its 1764 session.

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```




Команда grep



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color a my_new_file
sergii Prehistoric Ukraine, as a part of the Pontic steppe in Eastern Europe, pl
ations and the domestication of the horse.[1][2][3]
Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukrai
s', which emerged as a powerful nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in t
ers:[4]
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland - during the 16th century
the Crimean Khanate (from the 15th century)
After a 1648 rebellion of the Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealt
by this treaty between the Cossack Hetmanate and Russia remains a matter of scho
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sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```



Команда grep



~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder

```
$ grep --color " a " my_new_file
```

sergii Prehistoric Ukraine, as a part of the Pontic steppe in Eastern Europe, played an important role in Eurasian cultural contacts, including the spread of the Chalcolithic, the Bronze Age, Indo-European migrations and the domestication of the horse.[1][2][3]

Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukraine is also the site of early Slavic expansion, and enters history proper with the establishment of the medieval state of Kievan Rus', which emerged as a powerful nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the middle of the 14th century, present-day Ukrainian territories came under the rule of three external powers:[4]

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Команда grep



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color ukraine my_new_file

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```




Команда grep



~/cat_folder

```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
```

```
$ grep --color -i ukraine my_new_file
```

```
sergii Prehistoric Ukraine, as a part of the Pontic steppe in Eastern Europe, played an important role in Eurasian cultural contacts, including the spread of the Chalcolithic, the Bronze Age, Indo-European migrations and the domestication of the horse.[1][2][3]
```

```
Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukraine is also the site of early Slavic expansion, and enters history proper with the establishment of the medieval state of Kievan Rus', which emerged as a powerful nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the middle of the 14th century, present-day Ukrainian territories came under the rule of three external powers:[4]
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