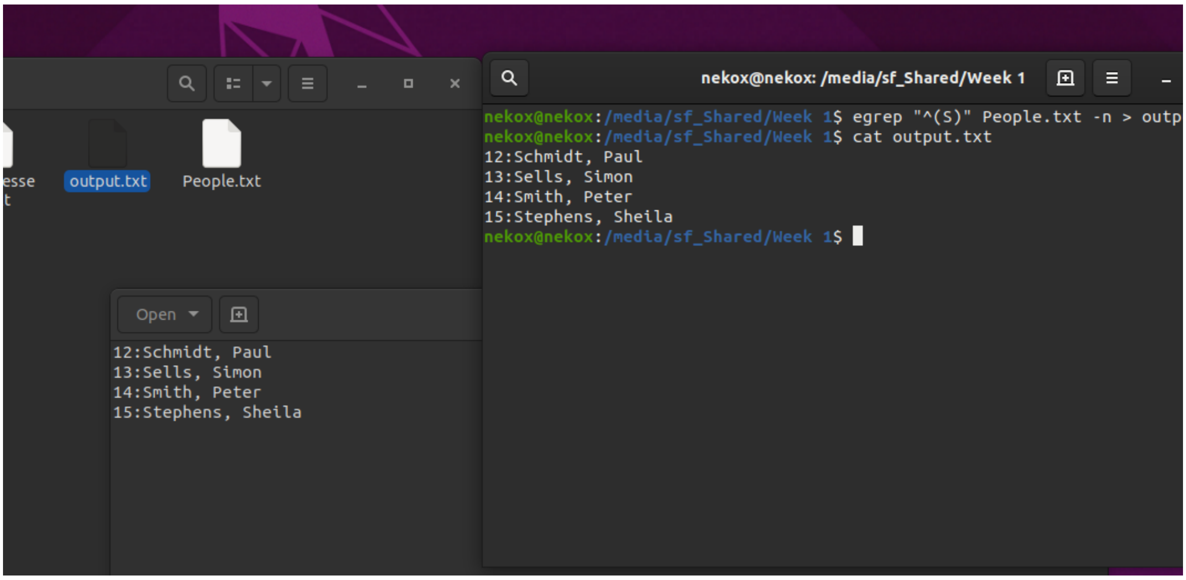
Fundamentals of Data Management

2019HS2 | 101624964 | Jimmy Trac

Past Task 1.1.5

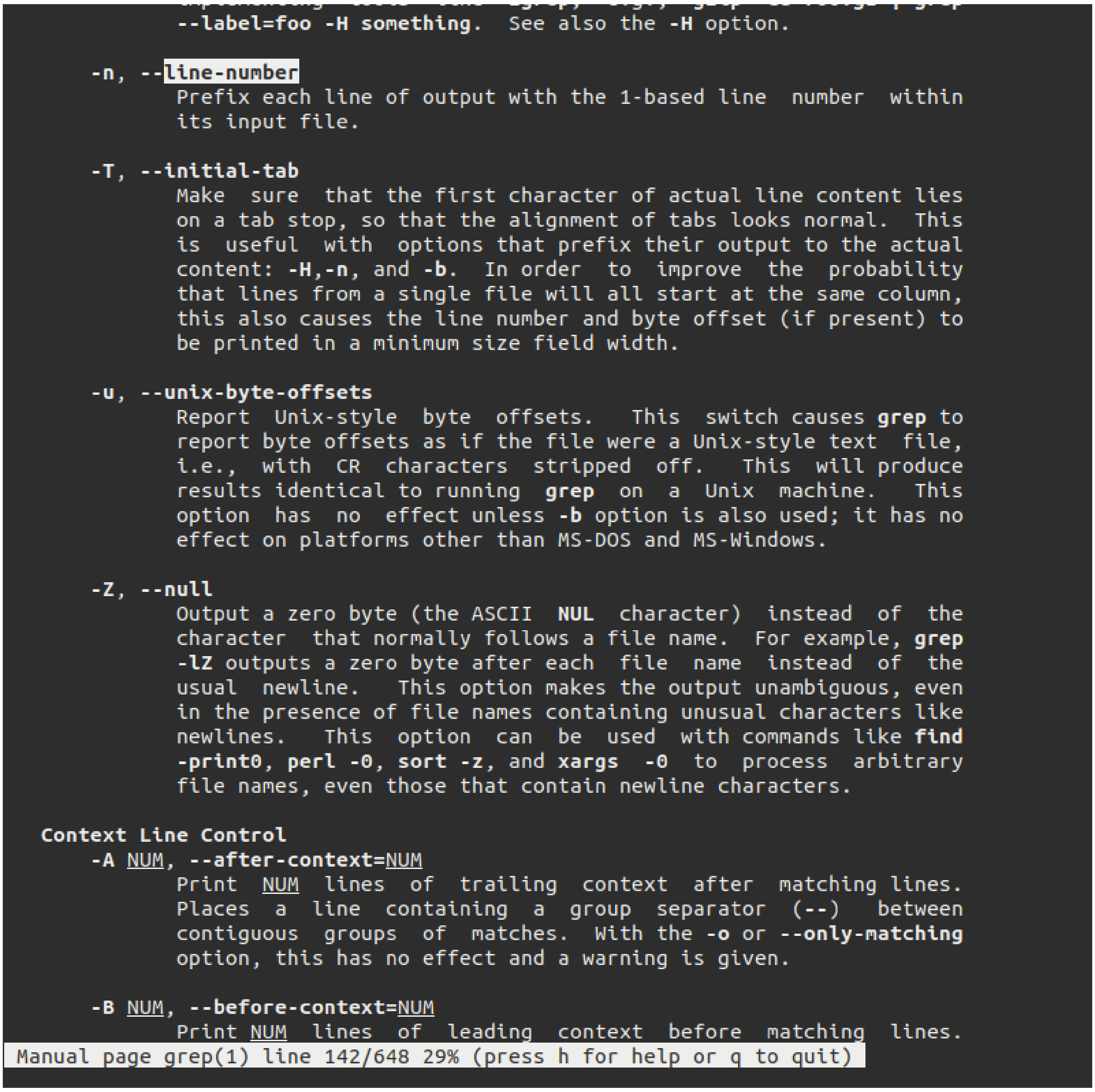
Below is a screenshot of the `-n` command used to add line numbers to the search results.



```
12:Schmidt, Paul
13:Sells, Simon
14:Smith, Peter
15:Stephens, Sheila
```

```
nekox@nekox:/media/sf_Shared/Week 1$ egrep "^(S)" People.txt -n > outp
nekox@nekox:/media/sf_Shared/Week 1$ cat output.txt
12:Schmidt, Paul
13:Sells, Simon
14:Smith, Peter
15:Stephens, Sheila
nekox@nekox:/media/sf_Shared/Week 1$
```

To find the `-n` flag through the `man grep` function, the easiest way would be to search for `line-number` using the `/` key.



```
              --label=foo -H something.  See also the -H option.

       -n, --line-number
              Prefix each line of output with the 1-based line  number  within
              its input file.

       -T, --initial-tab
              Make  sure  that the first character of actual line content lies
              on a tab stop, so that the alignment of tabs looks normal.  This
              is  useful  with  options that prefix their output to the actual
              content: -H,-n, and -b.  In order  to  improve  the  probability
              that lines from a single file will all start at the same column,
              this also causes the line number and byte offset (if present) to
              be printed in a minimum size field width.

       -u, --unix-byte-offsets
              Report  Unix-style  byte  offsets.   This  switch causes grep to
              report byte offsets as if the file were a Unix-style text  file,
              i.e.,  with  CR  characters  stripped  off.   This will produce
              results identical to running  grep  on  a  Unix  machine.   This
              option  has  no  effect unless -b option is also used; it has no
              effect on platforms other than MS-DOS and MS-Windows.

       -Z, --null
              Output a zero byte (the ASCII  NUL  character)  instead  of  the
              character  that normally follows a file name.  For example, grep
              -lZ outputs a zero byte after each  file  name  instead  of  the
              usual  newline.   This option makes the output unambiguous, even
              in the presence of file names containing unusual characters like
              newlines.   This  option  can  be  used  with commands like find
              -print0, perl -0, sort -z, and xargs  -0  to  process  arbitrary
              file names, even those that contain newline characters.

   Context Line Control
       -A NUM, --after-context=NUM
              Print  NUM  lines  of  trailing  context  after  matching lines.
              Places  a  line  containing  a  group  separator  (--)   between
              contiguous  groups  of  matches.  With the -o or --only-matching
              option, this has no effect and a warning is given.

       -B NUM, --before-context=NUM
              Print NUM  lines  of  leading  context  before  matching  lines.
 Manual page grep(1) line 142/648 29% (press h for help or q to quit)
```