Bash Shell Scripting

Advanced grep command

Part-2

#!/bin/bash

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Advanced grep command:



- grep command syntax:
 - grep [options] "string/pattern" file/files
 - Basic options: -i -w -v -o -n -c -A -B -C -r -l -h
- ► Advanced Options: -f -e and -E
 - >-f Takes search string/pattern from a file, one per line
 - > -e To search multiple strings/patterns
 - > Pattern is a string and it represents more than one string.
 - >-E To work with patterns
 - > grep -E[options] "pattern" file/files

Rules to create patterns:



- xy | pq Matches for xy or pq
- ^xyz Matches for the lines which are starting with "xyz"
- xyz\$ Matches for the lines which are ending with "xyz"
- * * Matches for the lines which are empty
- \ To remove the special purpose of any symbol. Ex: \^ \\$
- Matches any one character
- \. Matches exactly with .
- \b Match the empty string at the edge of word
- ? The preceding character is optional and will be matched, at most, once.
- * The preceding character will be matched zero or more times
- + The preceding character will be matched one or more times
- [xyz] Matches for the lines which are having x or y or z
- [a-d] is equal to [abcd] Matched for the lines which are having a/b/b/d
- [a-ds-z] is eqal to [abcdstuvwxyz]
- ^[abc] Matches for the lines which are starting with a/b/c
- [^abc] Matches for the lines which are not starting with a/b/c
- {N} The preceding string matched exactly N times
- {N,} The preceding string matched N or more times
- {N,M} The preceding string matched at least N times but not more than M times

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Rules to create patterns:



```
- Alphanumeric characters.
[:alpha:]] - Alphabetic characters
- Blank characters: space and tab.
- Digits: '0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9'.
[:lower:]] - Lower-case letters: 'a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z'.
- Space characters: tab, newline, vertical tab, form feed, carriage return, and space.
- Upper-case letters: 'A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z'.
```

Thank you

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