**grep foo /file/name**  
Searches the file /file/name for the word ‘foo’. Each match will be displayed on a separate line.

viraj@VIRAJ-PC:~$ grep bmiit stud.txt

100,viraj,bmiit

108,jiya,bmiit

110,pratik,bmiit

viraj@VIRAJ-PC:

NOTE : - “-i” for ignoring cases while search in above command

**grep -w “foo” /file/name**  
When you search for foo, grep will match fooboo, foo123, etc. You can force grep to select only those lines containing matches that form whole words by using the -w option.

**grep -c test /file/name**  
The -c option causes grep to only report the number of times that the pattern has been matched for each file, and to not display the actual lines. The example above would show the total number of times that the string “test” appears in the file /file/name.

**grep -r “192.168.1.5” /etc/**   
grep’s search area can be broadened further by using its -r option to search recursively through an entire directory tree (i.e. a directory and all sub-directories within it). The example above searches all files in the /etc/ directory and all of its sub-directories (including their sub-directories) for the string ‘192.168.1.5’

**-v :** This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern

**Display the file names that matches the pattern :** We can just display the files that contains the given string/pattern.

**$grep -l "unix" \***

**or**

**$grep -l "unix" f1.txt f2.txt f3.xt f4.txt**

**Show line number while displaying the output using grep -n :** To show the line number of file with the line matched.

**$ grep -n "unix" geekfile.txt**

viraj@VIRAJ-PC:~$ grep -n bmiit stud.txt

1:100,viraj,bmiit

9:108,jiya,bmiit

11:110,pratik,bmiit

viraj@VIRAJ-PC:~$

**Matching the lines that start with a string :** The ^ regular expression pattern specifies the start of a line. This can be used in grep to match the lines which start with the given string or pattern.

**$ grep "^unix" geekfile.txt**

**Output:**

unix is great os. unix is opensource. unix is free os.

**9. Matching the lines that end with a string :** The $ regular expression pattern specifies the end of a line. This can be used in grep to match the lines which end with the given string or pattern.

**$ grep "os$" geekfile.txt**