Hello! GREP

What is GREP?

The command `grep` is a small utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines matching a regular expression. Its name comes from the globally search a regular expression and print.

A simple example of a common usage of grep is the following, which searches the file `colors.txt` for lines containing the text string `red`:

```
$ grep "red" colors.txt
```

The `v` option reverses the sense of the match and prints all lines that do not contain `blue`, as in this example.

```
$ grep -v "blue" colors.txt
```

The `i` option in grep helps to match words that are case insensitive, as shown in below example.

```
$ grep -i "bLuE" colors.txt
```

The `n` option identifies the lines where matches occurred:

```
$ grep -n "orange" colors.txt
4: Orange color
6: Ornage company
```

GREP and regular expressions

While grep supports a handful of regular expression commands, it does not support certain useful sequences such as the + and ? operators. If you would like to use these, you will have to use extended grep (egrep).

The Following command illustrates the ?, which matches 1 or 0 occurences of the previous character `w` :

```
$ grep  "yellow?" colors.txt
```

`egrep` example:

```
$ egrep  "red|yellow" colors.txt
```

Note that `grep` does not do the pipe (|), which funcitons as an `"OR"` in the expression.