GREP COMMAND

The ‘grep’ command is used for searching and manipulating text patterns within files. Its name stands for “global regular expression print”

Syntax :

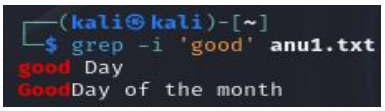
grep [options] pattern [file...]

- Options: Command-line flags that modify the behavior of ‘grep’.
- Pattern: The regular expression or string you want to search for.
- File: The name(s) of the file(s) to search within; if no files are specified, ‘grep’ reads from standard input.

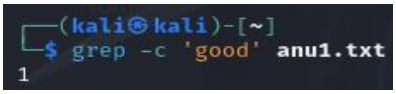
Common Option:

1. Basic Search: To search for the word

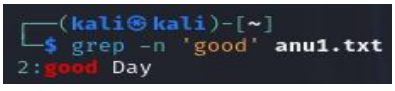
2. Case-Insensitive Search(-i): To search for the word regardless of case



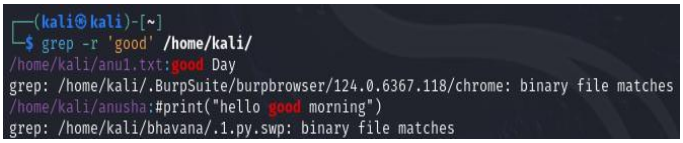
3. Count Matches(-c): To count how many times word appears



4. Display line number(-n): To show line numbers of matching lines



5. Recursive Search(-r): To search for word in all files within a directory



6. Invert Match(-v): To display the line do not contain a particular word

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ grep -v 'good' anu1.txt
Hi
Welcome to Linux
GoodDay of the month
```

7. Search for Whole Words Only(-w):

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ grep -w 'good' anu1.txt
good Day
```

8. Match Line Starting with specific String(^word)

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cat anu1.txt|grep '^Welcome'
Welcome to Linux
```

9. Only Matched parts rather than whole Line(-o)

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ grep -o 'good' anu1.txt
good
```

10. head : Displays only first few lines

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ head -1 anu1.txt
Hi
```

11. Tail : Displays only last few lines

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ tail -1 anu1.txt
GoodDay of the month
```