

#### The Unix Shell

#### Finding Things



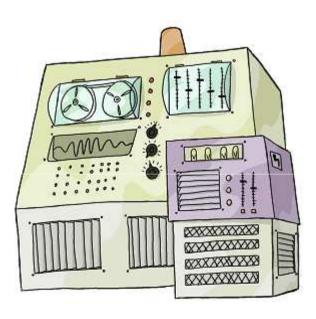
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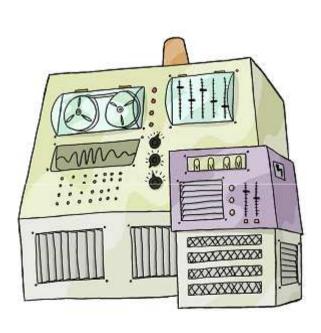








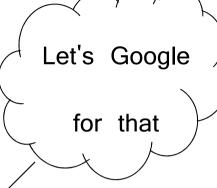


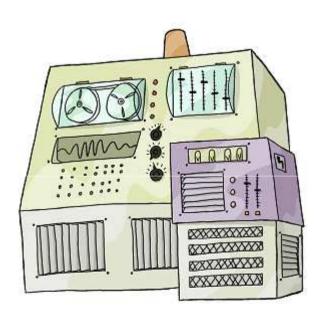










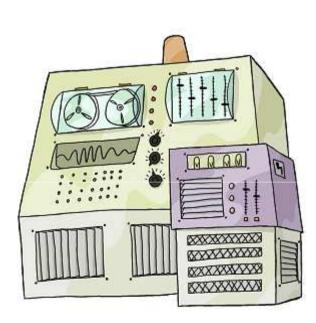
















grep: global / regular expression / print



grep: global / regular expression / print

Finds and prints lines in files that match a pattern



The Tao that is seen Is not the true Tao, until You bring fresh toner.

With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that.

haiku.txt



The Tao that is seen Is not the true Tao, until You bring fresh toner.

With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

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haiku.txt

\$ grep not haiku.txt

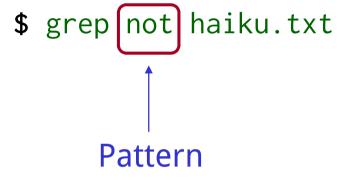


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haiku.txt

\$ grep not haiku.txt

Pattern

Every letter matches itself

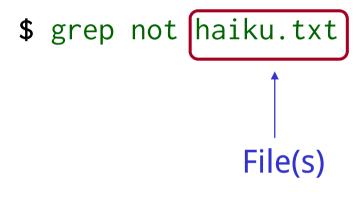


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The Tao that is seen
Is not the true Tao, until
You bring fresh toner.

With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

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haiku.txt

\$ grep not haiku.txt
Is not the true Tao, until
"My Thesis" not found
Today it is not working
\$



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep day haiku.txt
Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working
\$



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep day haiku.txt
Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working
\$ grep -w day haiku.txt
\$
Match whole words



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep day haiku.txt
Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working

\$ grep -w day haiku.txt

\$ grep -n it haiku.txt

Prefix matches with line numbers



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep day haiku.txt
Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working

\$ grep -w day haiku.txt

\$ grep -n it haiku.txt

5: With searching comes loss

9:Yesterday it worked

10: Today it is not working

\$



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep day haiku.txt
Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working

\$ grep -w day haiku.txt

\$ grep -n it haiku.txt

5: With searching comes loss

9:Yesterday it worked

10: Today it is not working

\$ grep ─w ─n it haiku.txt

Use multiple flags to combine effects



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep day haiku.txt
Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working

\$ grep -w day haiku.txt

\$ grep -n it haiku.txt

5: With searching comes loss

9:Yesterday it worked

10: Today it is not working

\$ grep -w -n it haiku.txt

9:Yesterday it worked

10: Today it is not working

\$



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that. \$ grep -i -v the haiku.txt

You bring fresh toner.

With searching comes loss

Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working
Software is like that.

\$



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that.

-i case insensitive

\$ grep -i -v the haiku.txt

You bring fresh toner.

With searching comes loss

Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working
Software is like that.

\$



With searching comes loss and the presence of absence: "My Thesis" not found.

Yesterday it worked Today it is not working Software is like that.

-i case insensitive

-v invert and print non-matches

\$ grep -i -v the haiku.txt You bring fresh toner.

With searching comes loss

Yesterday it worked
Today it is not working
Software is like that.

\$





Many more options

Use man grep to get help



Use man grep to get help

manual



Use man grep to get help

Complex patterns use regular expressions



Use man grep to get help

Complex patterns use regular expressions

(The 're' in grep)



Use man grep to get help

Complex patterns use regular expressions

(The 're' in grep)

Ideas are covered in a separate lecture



Use man grep to get help

Complex patterns use regular expressions

(The 're' in grep)

Ideas are covered in a separate lecture

grep's regular expressions are slightly different

from those provided in most programming languages



Use man grep to get help

Complex patterns use regular expressions

(The 're' in grep)

Ideas are covered in a separate lecture

grep's regular expressions are slightly different

from those provided in most programming languages

But the ideas are the same



find: finds files (rather than lines in files)



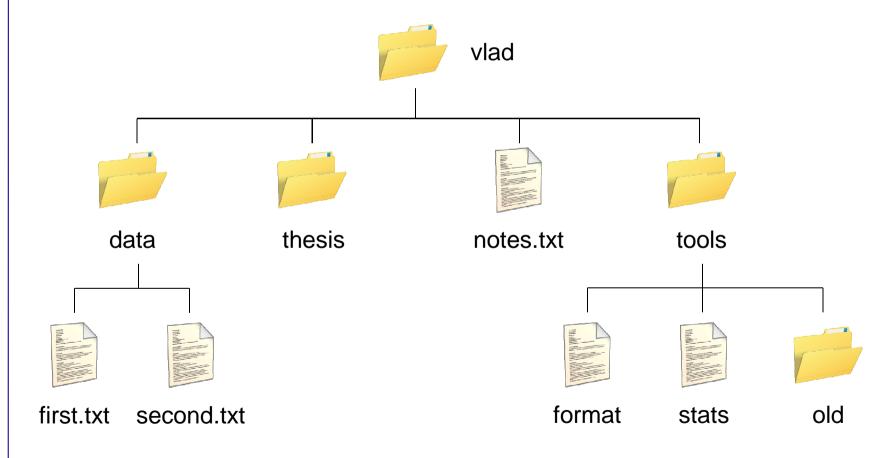
find: finds files (rather than lines in files)

Again, too many options to cover here



#### find: finds files (rather than lines in files)

#### Again, too many options to cover here





find: finds files (rather than lines in files)
Again, too many options to cover here

```
+-- data/
   +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

Output of tree



find: finds files (rather than lines in files)
Again, too many options to cover here

```
+-- data/
   +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

Output of tree

Trailing / shows directories



find: finds files (rather than lines in files)
Again, too many options to cover here

```
+-- data/
   +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

Output of tree

Trailing / shows directories

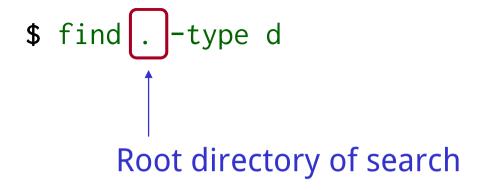
Trailing \* shows executables



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

\$ find . -type d

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -type d

Things of type 'd'
(directory)
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -type d
./
./data
./thesis
./tools
./tools/old
$
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -type d
./data
./thesis
./tools
./tools/old
$ find . -type f
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
./tools/format
./tools/stats
```

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -maxdepth 1 -type f
./notes.txt
$
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -maxdepth 1 -type f
./notes.txt

$ find . -mindepth 2 -type f
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./tools/format
./tools/stats
$
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -maxdepth 1 -type f
./notes.txt
$ find . -mindepth 2 -type f
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./tools/format
./tools/stats
$ find . -empty
./thesis
./tools/old
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -perm -u=x
./data
./thesis
./tools
./tools/format
./tools/old
./tools/stats
$
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
find . -perm -u=x
./data
./thesis
./tools
./tools/format
./tools/old
./tools/stats
find . -perm -u=x -type f
./tools/format
./tools/stats
```

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -name *.txt
./notes.txt
$
```

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -name *.txt
./notes.txt
$
    * expanded by shell
    before command runs
```

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -name notes.txt
./notes.txt

* expanded by shell
before command runs
This is the actual
command
```

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -name *.txt
./notes.txt
$ find . -name '*.txt'
```

Single quotes prevent shell from expanding wildcards

```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -name *.txt
./notes.txt
$ find . -name '*.txt'
          Single quotes prevent
          shell from expanding
          wildcards
          So find gets the pattern
```



```
+-- data/
    +-- first.txt
    +-- second.txt
+-- notes.txt
+-- thesis/
+-- tools/
    +-- format*
    +-- old/
    +-- stats*
```

```
$ find . -name *.txt
./notes.txt
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$
```





```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$
```



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -l `find . -name '*.txt'`
```



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -1 \ find . -name '*.txt'
Back quotes
```



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -l \find . -name '*.txt'
Back quotes
```

Replace what's inside with output from running that command



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -1 \ find . -name '*.txt'
Back quotes
Replace what's inside with output from
```

Like wildcards \* and ?, but more flexible

Finding Things Introduction

running that command



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -l `find . -name '*.txt'`
./data/first.txt ./data/second.txt ./notes.txt
```



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -l `find . -name '*.txt'`
```

\$ wc -l ./data/first.txt ./data/second.txt ./notes.txt



```
$ find . -name '*.txt'
./data/first.txt
./data/second.txt
./notes.txt
$ wc -l `find . -name '*.txt'`
  70 ./data/first.txt
 420 ./data/second.txt
  30 ./notes.txt
 520 total
```



Use find and grep together



### Use find and grep together

```
$ grep FE `find . -name '*.pdb'`
./human/heme.pdb:ATOM 25 FE 1 -0.924 0.535 -0.518
$
```





Images, databases, spreadsheets...



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1. Teach standard tools about all these formats



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Hasn't happened, and probably won't



Images, databases, spreadsheets...

- 1. Teach standard tools about all these formats Hasn't happened, and probably won't
- 2. Convert data to text (or extract text from data)



Images, databases, spreadsheets...

- Teach standard tools about all these formats
   Hasn't happened, and probably won't
- Convert data to text (or extract text from data)Simple things are easy



Images, databases, spreadsheets...

- Teach standard tools about all these formats
   Hasn't happened, and probably won't
- Convert data to text (or extract text from data)Simple things are easy

Complex things are impossible



Images, databases, spreadsheets...

- Teach standard tools about all these formats
   Hasn't happened, and probably won't
- Convert data to text (or extract text from data)
   Simple things are easy
   Complex things are impossible
- 3. Use a programming language



Images, databases, spreadsheets...

- Teach standard tools about all these formats
   Hasn't happened, and probably won't
- Convert data to text (or extract text from data)
   Simple things are easy
   Complex things are impossible
- Use a programming languageMany have borrowed ideas from the shell



created by

Greg Wilson

August 2010



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