

• grep

1. 从文件中查找关键词(两种方法):

```
[hxyw_admin@cache-20066 conf]$ grep -n 'password' redis.conf
```

```
120:# If the master is password protected (using the "requirepass" configuration
```

```
125:# masterauth <master-password>
```

```
150:# 150k passwords per second against a good box. This means that you should
```

```
151:# use a very strong password otherwise it will be very easy to break.
```

```
[hxyw_admin@cache-20066 conf]$ cat redis.conf | grep -n "password"
```

```
120:# If the master is password protected (using the "requirepass" configuration
```

```
125:# masterauth <master-password>
```

```
150:# 150k passwords per second against a good box. This means that you should
```

```
151:# use a very strong password otherwise it will be very easy to break.
```

2. 从多个文件中查找关键词:

```
[root@localhost test]# grep -n 'linux' test.txt test2.txt
```

```
test.txt:1:linux
```

```
test.txt:4:ubuntu linux
```

```
test.txt:7:linuxmint
```

```
test2.txt:1:linux
```

3. tail和grep动态过滤

```
[hxyw_admin@cache-20066 conf]$ tail -f -n 400 log/stdout.log | grep 'error'
```

4. vi统计字数

```
:%s/./&/gn
```

把每一个字都用自己替换了一遍，最后看替换过多少次就是字数。

:%s/2017/&/gnp

统计2017出现的次数,出现的行数

5.vi查看二进制文件

vi -b Customer.txt //以二进制的形式打开文件

:%!xxd ——将当前文本转换为16进制格式进行编辑

5.vi跳到文件头文件末尾

跳到文件头 :1

跳到文件末尾 :\$