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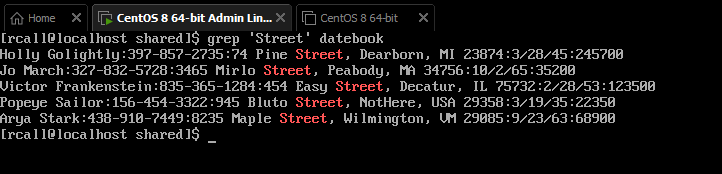
9/18/21

**Lab 2 Grep Family**

1.Print all lines containing the string Street.

Code: grep ‘Street’ datebook

Explanation: I use the grep command and specify im looking for Street (capital s) in the file datebook.



2.Print all lines where the person's first name starts with M.

Code: grep ‘^M’ datebook

Explanation: This specifies in the file datebook which we know starts with names so by using the ^ symbol which will find M at the beginning of each line and print those lines.

Text

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3.Print all lines ending in 000.

Code: grep ‘000$’ datebook

Explanation: This command will search the file datebook for any lines containing 000 in the line but with the $ this only prints lines with 000 at the end of the line

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4.Print all lines that don't contain 408.

Code: grep -v ‘408’ datebook

Explanation: The command using grep with -v which means only print lines that don’t contain 408

Text

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5.Print all lines where birthdays are in the year 1923.

Code: grep “./../23” datebook

Explanation: using grep we with “ instead of ‘ because it will look for exactly what we want in this case the format used in the file to show the date and specify that the year is 23.

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6.Print all lines where the phone number is in an area code that starts with an 8

Code: ‘[8]..-…-….’ datebook

Explanation: The command looks for a 8 followed by spaces and dashes we set the format up to find that particular string.

Text

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7.Print all lines containing an uppercase letter, followed by 5 lowercase letters, a comma, and one uppercase letter.

Code: grep “[A-Z][a-z]\{5\}, [A-Z]\{1\}” datebook

Explanation: The command looks for a capital letter [A-Z] first followed by 5 {5\} lower case letters [a-z] then followed by a comma a space and then a capital letter.

A screen shot of a computer

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8.Print lines where the address begins with a two or three digit number (so this would be 12 main st or 123 main street but not 1234 main street).

Code: grep ‘:[0-9]\{2,3} ‘ datebook

Explanation: The command looks for : followed by a number with no more then two or three digits which is why we use {2,3} specifying we only want up to two or three digits between 0-9 and we don’t get any more than that.

Text

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9.Print lines preceded by a line number where the person is from Massachusetts (or MA)

Code: grep -n “MA” datebook

Explanation: we use the grep -n to precede the line with a number and use “ and MA to specify if the line has MA to print it.

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10.Print lines containing an address that doesn't include Street or St

Code: grep -v ‘Street\|St’ datebook

Explanation: Using the grep -v command to print all lines but what we specify which is Street and using \ slash then a pipe symbol | we ask it to search for Street or St in datebook also be careful on capitals as searches are case sensitive.

Text

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Citations:

I used our class chapter : <https://flylib.com/books/en/4.356.1.25/1/>

Adrianna's video on how to use grep: <https://youtu.be/Iif-DjWYoWY>

This was a site I googled to help understand a little more: [How to Grep for Multiple Strings and Patterns | Linuxize](https://linuxize.com/post/grep-multiple-patterns/)