Arsenia Suero

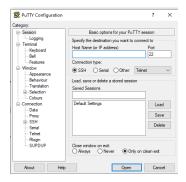
Grep

10/30/2021

The Grep Family

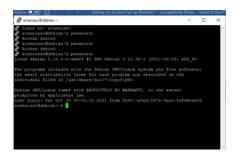
Grep is a tool used to look for specific information around files.

Using putty, I will copy my file into my server. The first thing you are going to be asked for is the domain name or the IP address, I will use my domain name.



PuTTY pscp is useful in systems earlier than Microsoft Windows 10, I have windows 10 and I am going to use putty.

Later you will be on the server and you must type your login information, first the user, and then the password.



Now, I will go to my local command line to copy my files, first, you must go to the directory where you have the file and later. type the following command:

pscp datebook arseniasc@debian:/home/arseniasc then hit enter and you will have to put your password of your virtual machine.

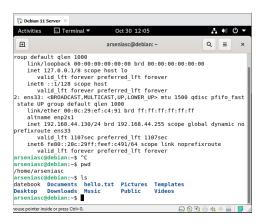
Datebook - name of the file

arseniasc@debian - my user on Debian

/home/arseniasc - where I want to copy my file



Later the file will be copied in your virtual machine.

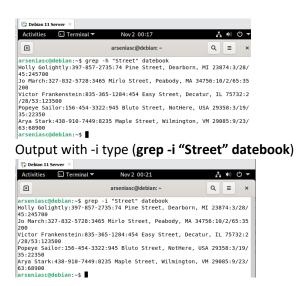


Now, we are going to be practicing the grep command, we are going to work with the datebook file.

• Print all lines containing the string Street.

The first thing you must get the lines containing the string street is to use the option -h for looking the specific string or also you can use the option -i just in case you want it to ignore case for matching.

Output with -h type (grep -h "Street" datebook)



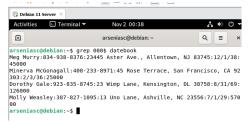
Print all lines where the person's first name starts with M.

For getting the starting of lines with a specific letter we use the option "^", so you have to type the fallowing: **grep "^M" datebook**, remember that datebook is the filename.



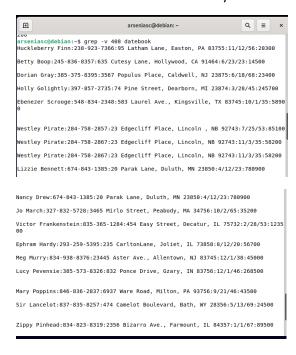
• Print all lines ending in 000.

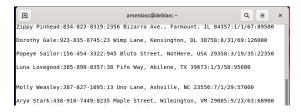
For printing the ending of a file all we must do is to use the option "\$". Type the fallowing **grep 000\$** datebook you can use the "" or you can just do not use it and it will give you the same result in this file we are working.



• Print all lines that don't contain 408.

To prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern you can use the option -v, this option shows the lines that do not match your search.



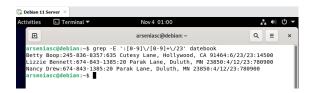


Print all lines where birthdays are in the year 1923.

To print the lines with birthdates are in the year 1923 we can use the -E option to treat the pattern as an irregular expression, please type the fallowing command:

grep -E ': [0-9]\/[0-9]+\/23' datebook

the + sign in this case will check if after the first expression for the month [0-9] and the second expression for the day [0-9] there is a 23 For the year.



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

To print the lines with a phone number area code that stars with 8 We are going to use the option E as well. Type the fallowing command

grep -E ':8..-[0-9]{3}- [0-9]{4}:' datebook

{} we use it to specify how many numbers will be in the set of the [0-9]

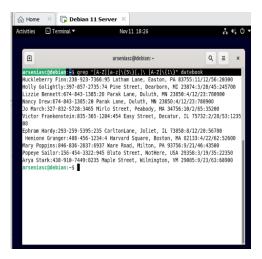
The .. are used to say that there are 2 more numbers after the number 8.



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

For this one we are going to use metacharacter we are going to type the fallowing command grep "[A-Z][a-z]\{5\}[,]\ [A-Z]\{1\}" datebook, and you will see the matching lines.

The **A-Z** will match the upper letter and the **a-z** will match the lower letter the number on the {} represent the number of letters that will match.



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Debian 11 Server ×

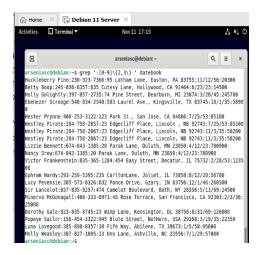
arseniasc@debian:~$ grep '[A-Z][a-z]\{5\},[A-Z]' datebook
arseniasc@debian:~$
```

• 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).

To look for this specific information in a file we must specify what is information we are looking for. For this example, we have different numbers but not all of them are about the address, so we must let the command line know what the number is related to the address, so type this command

grep ':[0-9]\{2,3\} ' datebook

we are saying with the • that will start after it and that then the numbers and that after the numbers will be a space.



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

To print the lines preceded with a line number where the person is from MA we are going to use the \? for matching the preceding character. Pleas type the fallowing command:

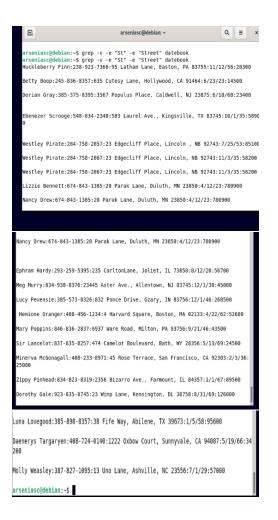
grep '[0-9]\? MA' datebook



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

For looking for a non-existing matching we use the -v to invert the matching, it means that by using this option you will print the lines that do not contain the word you specify. Also, we are going to use the option -e that can be used multiple times. Type the following:

grep -v -e "St" -e "Street" datebook



Source:

https://www.gnu.org/software/grep/manual/grep.html

https://phoenixnap.com/kb/grep-multiple-strings

https://flylib.com/books/en/4.356.1.32/1/ (The charpter provided by the teacher.)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lif-DjWYoWY (Addrianna video)