Nathan Christensen-Padilla

Adrianna Holden-Gouveia

Linux Administration

9/26/2021

The Grep Family

1.Print all lines containing the string Street.

Command: grep Street datebook > output.txt

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

The grep command searches a file or files for what you want it to, so for the command I used typing Street right after grep means that it will search the file “datebook” for any lines containing Street.

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

Command: grep ^M datebook >> output.txt

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Now I used a variable in the grep command which was “^M” and this means it will search for all lines that start with M and then output it into the txt file.

3. Print all lines ending in 000.

Command: grep 000$ datebook >> output.txt

Text

Description automatically generated

Now for this command I used the “$” variable so grep could search the end of the lines for the numbers “000” and a big difference that helps me remember the difference between ^ and $ is that you put the letters or words first then the “$” variable for searching the end as opposed to putting them after the variable.

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

Command: grep -v 408 datebook >> output.txt

Text

Description automatically generated

I used the “v” variable to invert the search so instead of finding all lines that contain 408 instead it searched for all lines without it and then output it into the text file.

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

Command: grep /23 datebook >> output.txt

Text

Description automatically generated

I didn’t use any variables for the command because all of the birthdays are listed like xx/xx/xx so the people born in 1923 will become /23, so I searched for all lines that contained those letters & words together.

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

Command: grep .:8..- datebook >> output.txt

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

I use the grep command with the search parameters of “.” Which makes the grep command search for files that start with something and I put :8..- so it search for lines that contain :8 with two random numbers or letters inbetween then a “-“, and the reason for this is all the phone numbers start with colon (“:”) so it’s how I used it to only grab the phone numbers that start with 8.

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

Command: grep ‘[A-Z][a-z]\{5\}, [A-Z]’ datebook >> output.txt

Text

Description automatically generated

Alright for this command first I used grep to search through the lines then it searches for any uppercase letter, then 5 lowercase letters, I used the [a-z]\{5\} variable for this which allows me to repeat a letter or number how ever many times I want, then I put a comma and finally ending it with a Uppercase letter. Also, I used the ‘’ to keep it all together so the command could work.

8. Print lines where the address begins with a two or three digit number.

Command: grep -e '[0-9]:[0-9]\{2\} ' -e '[0-9]:[0-9]\{3\} '

Text

Description automatically generated

I used the command grep to search the lines then I used -e to separate the two search parameters and now for the parameters. First I put the commands in apostrophes to keep them all together, then the command searches for any number followed by a colon then any 2 numbers and this finds addresses with only two digit numbers and the second parameter is exactly the same except it searches for addresses with three digit numbers.

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

Command: grep -n 'MA' datebook >> output.txt

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Once again, I use the grep command and the -n to get the line number, followed up by ‘MA’ which searches for lines with MA in it and gets them then finally it outputs to the output.txt file.

10. Print lines containing an address that doesn’t include Street or ST.

Command: grep -v -e 'Street' -v -e 'ST' databook >> output.txt

Text

Description automatically generated

Lastly, we have this command which uses grep to search through the lines and then the -v variable to invert what the command will do so instead of finding lines with ‘Street’ or ‘ST’ and printing them it will instead find all of the other lines that don’t include those two words. Also, the -e is after the -v so the command can run properly.

The only source I used was the book you provided (linked below) and your youtube video you made. I’ve used some Linux commands before so I was pretty familiar with all of the commands and variables.

[Chapter 4. The grep Family | UNIX Shells by Example (4th Edition) (flylib.com)](https://flylib.com/books/en/4.356.1.25/1/)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iif-DjWYoWY>