

cse15l-lab-reports

Lab Report 3

Grep : -i , -c , -m .

Example 1: Using -i to find a word regardless of casing

The command here searches through everything in `technical/plos/journal*` to see how many times "may 1997" or "May 1997" shows up, regardless of casing. It prints out the file and the context around it. It would be useful for finding files that mention a specific date that you want.

```
audre@AUDREYPC MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Documents/docsearch (main)
$ grep -i "may 1997" technical/plos/journal*
technical/plos/journal.pbio.0020001.txt:      output between the developing and already dev
technical/plos/journal.pbio.0020001.txt:      the world (Gibbs 1995; May 1997; Alonso and F
technical/plos/journal.pbio.0020001.txt:      assessing scientific productivity or technica
technical/plos/journal.pbio.0020001.txt:      and development (May 1997). The proportional
```

Example 2: Using -c to count the number of times a word shows up within a file or files.

The `-c` can operate on a single file or a file. In this case, I chose `technical/plos/pmed.0020238.txt` to see how many times the word "the" shows up in the file. The command counts up how many times it does and returns an integer. This is useful for only having to count up how many times a word or phrase shows up in a single file.

```
audre@AUDREYPC MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Documents/docsearch (main)
$ grep -c -i "the" technical/plos/pmed.0020238.txt
31
```

Example 3: Using -m # to search through only a certain number of files:.

This command limited the number of loops to stop at 5 (still including 0). It searched through the `technical/911report/chapter-9.txt` file and produced this output. This is useful for figuring out where a certain word is in the file if it's at the beginning without reading through the whole file or opening it.

```
$ grep -i -m 4 "level" technical/911report/chapter-9.txt
```

Stairwells A and C ran from the 110th floor to the raised mezzanine level of the lobby. Stairwell B ran from the 107th floor to level B6, six floors below ground and was accessible from the West Street lobby level, which was one floor below West Street lobby level; and the B4 level, four stories below ground. The bur

find: -type , -empty , -atime

Example 1: Using -type to specify what file we're looking for.

This command determines that the user is looking for a file with the name `chapter*.txt`. This is useful for if there are several files of the same name, but they are different file types.

```
$ find -type f -name chapter*.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-1.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-10.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-11.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-12.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-13.1.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-13.2.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-13.3.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-13.4.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-13.5.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-2.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-3.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-5.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-6.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-7.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-8.txt
./technical/911report/chapter-9.txt
```

Example 2: Using -empty to find which files are empty.

This command finds all the files that are empty. It is useful if you want to find all files to be removed later.

```
audre@AUDREYPC MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Documents/docsearch (main)
$ find /tmp -type f -empty
/tmp/03aac8fa-e968-4443-a9fd-8cc289eac60b.tmp
/tmp/3aef4007-11a7-43fa-9b69-ac5ebfb917c4.tmp
/tmp/409b6ecc-b955-41d5-8aaa-d6b334b16dde.tmp
/tmp/759c72a1-c5aa-4ca0-8032-f5fa64593ba6.tmp
/tmp/jna-93166819/jna14615899170306579324.dll.x
```

/tmp/jna-93166819/jna2319828102910322187.dll.x
/tmp/mat-debug-10768.log
/tmp/mat-debug-10996.log
/tmp/mat-debug-12396.log
/tmp/mat-debug-12672.log
/tmp/mat-debug-1348.log
/tmp/mat-debug-14376.log
/tmp/mat-debug-14472.log
/tmp/mat-debug-14728.log
/tmp/mat-debug-14832.log
/tmp/mat-debug-14900.log
/tmp/mat-debug-15004.log
/tmp/mat-debug-15024.log
/tmp/mat-debug-16284.log
/tmp/mat-debug-16512.log
/tmp/mat-debug-1684.log
/tmp/mat-debug-17340.log
/tmp/mat-debug-17712.log
/tmp/mat-debug-18664.log
/tmp/mat-debug-19356.log
/tmp/mat-debug-19840.log
/tmp/mat-debug-20300.log
/tmp/mat-debug-21024.log
/tmp/mat-debug-21584.log
/tmp/mat-debug-22376.log
/tmp/mat-debug-2296.log
/tmp/mat-debug-23704.log
/tmp/mat-debug-23940.log
/tmp/mat-debug-24212.log
/tmp/mat-debug-24464.log
/tmp/mat-debug-24500.log
/tmp/mat-debug-24544.log
/tmp/mat-debug-24584.log
/tmp/mat-debug-24712.log
/tmp/mat-debug-25796.log
/tmp/mat-debug-26300.log
/tmp/mat-debug-26440.log
/tmp/mat-debug-26608.log
/tmp/mat-debug-27804.log
/tmp/mat-debug-27876.log
/tmp/mat-debug-28104.log
/tmp/mat-debug-28364.log
/tmp/mat-debug-28712.log
/tmp/mat-debug-28956.log
/tmp/mat-debug-2896.log
/tmp/mat-debug-29144.log
/tmp/mat-debug-29156.log
/tmp/mat-debug-29516.log
/tmp/mat-debug-29688.log

/tmp/mat-debug-30048.log
/tmp/mat-debug-30636.log
/tmp/mat-debug-30748.log
/tmp/mat-debug-3088.log
/tmp/mat-debug-31192.log
/tmp/mat-debug-31568.log
/tmp/mat-debug-31644.log
/tmp/mat-debug-31648.log
/tmp/mat-debug-31868.log
/tmp/mat-debug-32256.log
/tmp/mat-debug-32332.log
/tmp/mat-debug-32440.log
/tmp/mat-debug-32484.log
/tmp/mat-debug-32648.log
/tmp/mat-debug-33108.log
/tmp/mat-debug-33116.log
/tmp/mat-debug-33396.log
/tmp/mat-debug-33532.log
/tmp/mat-debug-34120.log
/tmp/mat-debug-34160.log
/tmp/mat-debug-35196.log
/tmp/mat-debug-35220.log
/tmp/mat-debug-35304.log
/tmp/mat-debug-36140.log
/tmp/mat-debug-36544.log
/tmp/mat-debug-36616.log
/tmp/mat-debug-36948.log
/tmp/mat-debug-37100.log
/tmp/mat-debug-37196.log
/tmp/mat-debug-37536.log
/tmp/mat-debug-38044.log
/tmp/mat-debug-38172.log
/tmp/mat-debug-38332.log
/tmp/mat-debug-38724.log
/tmp/mat-debug-39112.log
/tmp/mat-debug-39400.log
/tmp/mat-debug-39888.log
/tmp/mat-debug-4680.log
/tmp/mat-debug-5580.log
/tmp/mat-debug-5588.log
/tmp/mat-debug-5804.log
/tmp/mat-debug-6088.log
/tmp/mat-debug-6268.log
/tmp/mat-debug-6404.log
/tmp/mat-debug-6932.log
/tmp/mat-debug-8060.log
/tmp/mat-debug-8132.log
/tmp/mat-debug-8232.log

```
/tmp/wct3E92.tmp
/tmp/wct7B86.tmp
```

Example 3: Using `-size` to find files at a certain size:.

This command finds the files that are a certain size. It is useful for finding files within a certain size range.

```
audre@AUDREYPC MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Documents/docsearch (main)
$ find / -size 10M
/mingw64/bin/git-lfs.exe
```

Less : `-N` , `/pattern` , `m` .

Example 1: Using `-N` to show the line numbers of a file

Using the `-N` command in less allows the user to check line numbers while they read the file. It is especially useful for if you want to refer back to a line, or if you're telling someone else what line to look at.

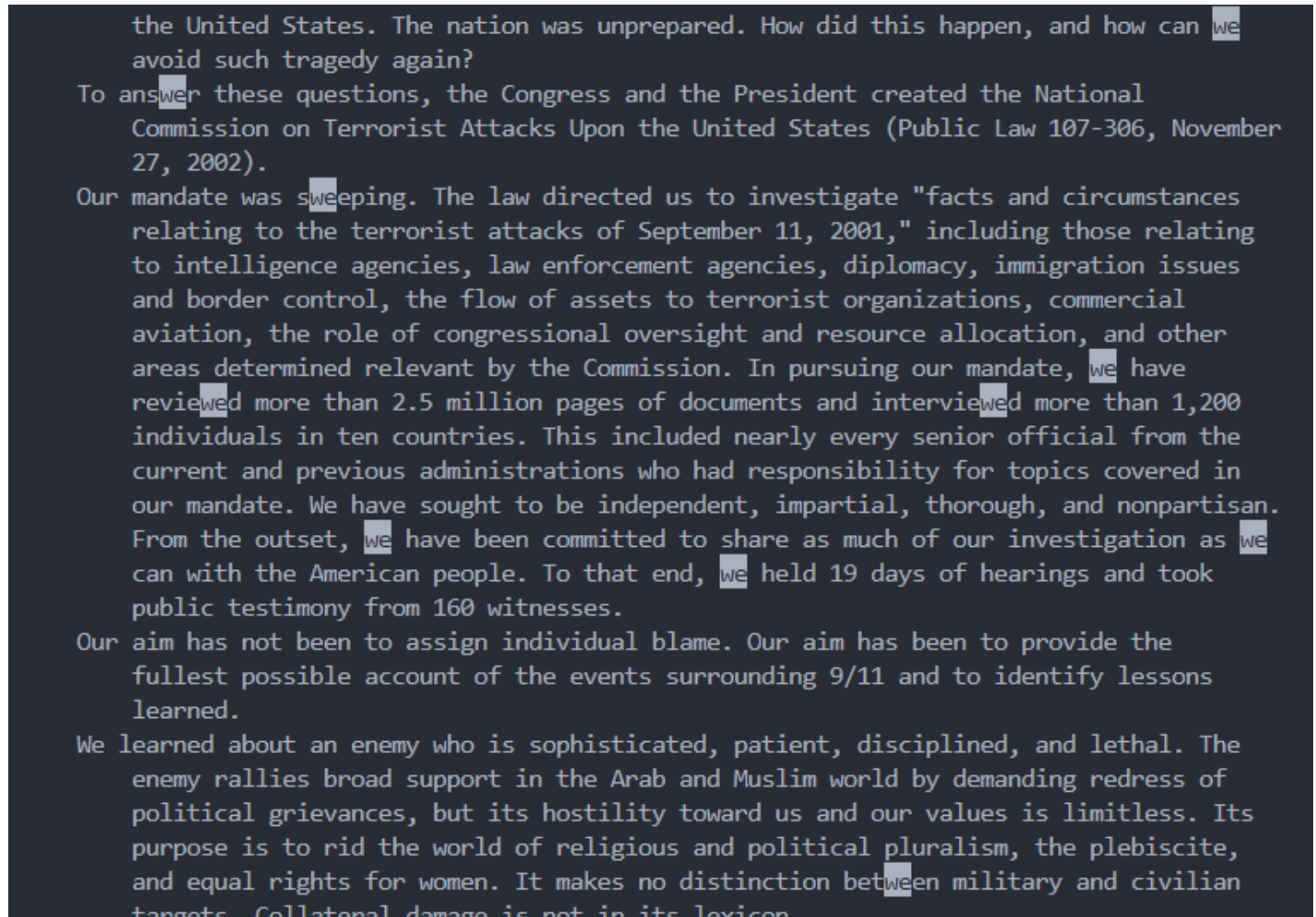
```

1
2
3
4      PREFACE
5      We present the narrative of this report and the recommendations that flow
6          the President of the United States, the United States Congress, and t
7          people for their consideration. Ten Commissioners-five Republicans ar
8          Democrats chosen by elected leaders from our nation's capital at a ti
9          partisan division-have come together to present this report without c
10     We have come together with a unity of purpose because our nation demands
11     September 11, 2001, was a day of unprecedented shock and suffering ir
12     the United States. The nation was unprepared. How did this happen, ar
13     avoid such tragedy again?
14     To answer these questions, the Congress and the President created the Nat
15     Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (Public Law 10
16     27, 2002).
17     Our mandate was sweeping. The law directed us to investigate "facts and c
18     relating to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001," including t
19     to intelligence agencies, law enforcement agencies, diplomacy, immigr
20     and border control, the flow of assets to terrorist organizations, cc
Use line numbers (press RETURN)
```

Example 2: Using `/(string)` to highlight how many times a word shows up:.

This is a command in less that allows the user to visually see where certain words are in the file. It is useful for skimming through files looking for certain words.

This commands wasn't able to be copied properly, so it is in image form below:



Example 3: Using `m` to mark a line

The `m` command, followed by a letter, marks a line that you can refer back to. It is useful for quickly going back to a mark for further usage.

```
set mark: ...skipping...
23      reviewed more than 2.5 million pages of documents and interviewed mor
24      individuals in ten countries. This included nearly every senior offic
25      current and previous administrations who had responsibility for topic
26      our mandate. We have sought to be independent, impartial, thorough, a
27      From the outset, we have been committed to share as much of our inves
28      can with the American people. To that end, we held 19 days of hearing
29      public testimony from 160 witnesses.
30      Our aim has not been to assign individual blame. Our aim has been to prov
31      fullest possible account of the events surrounding 9/11 and to identi
32      learned.
33      We learned about an enemy who is sophisticated, patient, disciplined, and
```

34 enemy rallies broad support in the Arab and Muslim world by demanding
35 political grievances, but its hostility toward us and our values is
36 purpose is to rid the world of religious and political pluralism, the
37 and equal rights for women. It makes no distinction between military
38 targets. Collateral damage is not in its lexicon.

39 We learned that the institutions charged with protecting our borders, civ
40 and national security did not understand how grave this threat could
41 adjust their policies, plans, and practices to deter or defeat it. We
42 fault lines within our government-between foreign and domestic intell
43 between and within agencies. We learned of the pervasive problems of
44 sharing informa

```\n

