How can i grep for an output that come after a statement: eg Expires: 10/May/2009.

If i want to caputure only the date, how can i grep for what comes after the colon (:)

please help

[REPLY](http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/howto-use-grep-command-in-linux-unix/?replytocom=41354#commentform) [LINK](http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/howto-use-grep-command-in-linux-unix/#comment-41354)

* [**nixCraft**](http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/about-us) April 25, 2009, 10:21 am

Try,

echo 'Expires: 10/May/2009' | cut -d: -f2  
OR  
echo 'Expires: 10/May/2009' | awk -F':' '{ print $2}'

commands to locate file:

find / -name \\*019\_10\_01\_15\_00\\*jSWStgDWH\_RES\_PROMOTION\\* -print

<http://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/sed-command-in-unix-examples.html>

Syntax:

#sed 'ADDRESSs/REGEXP/REPLACEMENT/FLAGS' filename

#sed 'PATTERNs/REGEXP/REPLACEMENT/FLAGS' filename

**sed -i -e 's/foo/bar/g' filename**:replaces the word in file

s is used to replace the found expression "foo" with "bar" and g used to replace any found matches.

-i option is used to edit in place on filename.

-e option indicates a command to run.

Echo ravi|rev

Output the data of dataset

Orchadmin dump filename>tempfile

find . -name '\*push\*'