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| **Tag** | **Description** |
| **-A***NUM*, --after-context=*NUM* | |
|  | Print *NUM* lines of trailing context after matching lines. Places a line containing **--** between contiguous groups of matches. |
| **-a**, **--text** | |
|  | Process a binary file as if it were text; this is equivalent to the**--binary-files=text** option. |
| **-B***NUM*, --before-context=*NUM* | |
|  | Print *NUM* lines of leading context before matching lines. Places a line containing **--** between contiguous groups of matches. |
| **-C***NUM*, --context=*NUM* | |
|  | Print *NUM* lines of output context. Places a line containing **--**between contiguous groups of matches. |
| **-b**, **--byte-offset** | |
|  | Print the byte offset within the input file before each line of output. |
| **--binary-files=***TYPE* | |
|  | If the first few bytes of a file indicate that the file contains binary data, assume that the file is of type *TYPE*. By default,*TYPE* is **binary**, and **grep** normally outputs either a one-line message saying that a binary file matches, or no message if there is no match. If *TYPE* is **without-match**, **grep** assumes that a binary file does not match; this is equivalent to the **-I**option. If *TYPE* is **text**, **grep** processes a binary file as if it were text; this is equivalent to the **-a** option. *Warning:* **grep --binary-files=text** might output binary garbage, which can have nasty side effects if the output is a terminal and if the terminal driver interprets some of it as commands. |
| **--colour[=***WHEN*]*,***--color[=***WHEN*] | |