# Mastering Linux GREP Command with 15+ Practical Use Cases [HINDI]

* Global regular expression print
* Grep command is used to search for a particular string/keyword from a file and print lines matching a pattern
* It checks line by line and prints line matching the given pattern
* Command – grep string\_name filename
* Command to search for string but ignoring the upper and lowercase – grep -i “keyword” filename
* Command to search for everything else except the given keyword/pattern – grep -v “keyword” filename
* Command to print count of keyword in a file – grep -c “keyword” file
* How to search for exact match of a given keyword – grep –w “keyword” file
* Say we want to find only sam entries, but we have sampreeth, Samuel etc then all these matches will also appear, but to match the exact word use -w
* Command to print the line number of matches of a given keyword in a file – grep -n “keyword” file
* Command to search for a given keyword in multiple files – grep “keyword” file1 file2
* Command to suppress filenames while searching a given keyword in multiple files – grep -h “keyword” file1 file2
* Command to search multiple keywords in a file – grep -e “keyword1” -e “keyword2” file or egrep “string1|string2…” filename
* Command to search multiple keywords in multiple files – grep -e “keyword1” -e “keyword2” file1 file2… or egrep “keyword1|keyword2…” file1 file2
* Command to only print the file names which matches a given keyword – grep -l “keyword” file1 file2…
* Command to get the keyword/pattern from a file and match with another file – grep -f keyword.txt filename
* Command to search for a keyword in the current directory – grep “keyword” \*
* Command to print the matching line that starts with the given keyword – grep ^keyword file
* Command to print the matching line that ends with a given keyword – grep keyword$ files
* Suppose we have 100 files in a directory(dir1) and we need to search for a keyword in all these files – grep -R “keyword” dir1/ (-R means recursive mode which tells to go into all the files inside dir1) or another command you can use is : grep “keyword” dir1/\*
* If you just wanna search if a keyword is present or not, but don’t want to print the keyword location on terminal – grep -q “keyword” filename(here q stands for quit)
* To print the status of the command whether it a pass or fail – echo $?
* If you want to suppress error message – grep -s “keyword” filename
* Command to search for a file in a big directory using grep – ls -l | grep -i “filename”