Linux Commands

**Grep:**

The **grep** filter searches a file for a particular pattern of characters, and displays all lines that contain that pattern. The pattern, which is searched in the file, is referred to as the regular expression.

**grep [options] pattern [files]**

**[In case to search in all file use [files] -> [\*]]**

**Options Description**

**-c**: This prints only a count of the lines that match a pattern

**-h:** Display the matched lines, but do not display the filenames.

**-i:** Ignores, case for matching

**-l:** Displays list of a filenames only.

**-n:** Display the matched lines and their line numbers.

**-v:** This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern

**-r:** Recursive

**^** (regular expression): pattern starts with e.g “^unix” =>will display the line starts with “unix”.

$: Line ends with

1. **grep "^unix" geekfile.txt**
2. **grep "os.$" geekfile.txt**
3. grep –nri “unix” \* => recursive, case-insensitive, line nos

If we do not use “” for pattern this is also fine.

**Find:**

The **find** command in UNIX is a command line utility for walking a file hierarchy. It can be used to find files and directories and perform subsequent operations on them. It supports searching by file, folder, name, creation date, modification date, owner and permissions. By using the ‘-exec’ other UNIX commands can be executed on files or folders found. Find is by default Recursive .

$ find [where to start searching from]

[Expression determines what to find] [-options] [What to find]

**Options :**

* **-exec CMD:** The file being searched which meets the above criteria and returns 0 for as its exit status for successful command execution.
* **-newer file :** Search for files that were modified/created after ‘file’.
* **-perm octal :** Search for the file if permission is ‘octal’.
* **-print :** Display the path name of the files found by using the rest of the criteria.
* **-empty :** Search for empty files and directories.
* **-user name :** Search for files owned by user name or ID ‘name’.

1. Find file/dir:

Find <location> –type <f/d> –name <filename/dirname>

1. Find and delete:

find . -type f -name <filename> -exec rm {} \;

1. Find empty file:

find <loc> -type f –empty

1. Search for file with entered permissions <- rw—rw—r-->

find ./GFG -type f -perm 664

Awk

xargs

Seq

Ifconfig

Ip

Netstat

Systemctl

Top

Kill

Passwd

Alias

Free

Wget

Lsof