Write a command to print the lines that has the the pattern "july" in all the files in a particular directory <div dir="ltr" style="text-align: left;" trbidi="on">

The grep is one of the powerful tools in unix. Grep stands for "global search for regular expressions and print". The power of grep lies in using regular expressions mostly.<br>

<br>

The general syntax of grep command is<br>

grep [options] pattern [files]<br>

<br>

1. Write a command to print the lines that has the the pattern "july" in all the files in a particular directory?<br>

<br>

grep july \*<br>

This will print all the lines in all files that contain the word “july” along with the file name. If any of the files contain words like "JULY" or "July", the above command would not print those lines.<br>

<br>

2. Write a command to print the lines that has the word "july" in all the files in a directory and also suppress the filename in the output.<br>

<br>

grep -h july \*<br>

<br>

3. Write a command to print the lines that has the word "july" while ignoring the case.<br>

<br>

grep -i july \*<br>

The option i make the grep command to treat the pattern as case insensitive.<br>

<br>

4. When you use a single file as input to the grep command to search for a pattern, it won't print the filename in the output. Now write a grep command to print the filename in the output without using the '-H' option.<br>

grep pattern filename /dev/null<br>

The /dev/null or null device is special file that discards the data written to it. So, the /dev/null is always an empty file.<br>

<br>

Another way to print the filename is using the '-H' option. The grep command for this is<br>

grep -H pattern filename<br>

<br>

5. Write a Unix command to display the lines in a file that do not contain the word "july"?<br>

grep -v july filename<br>

The '-v' option tells the grep to print the lines that do not contain the specified pattern.<br>

<br>

6. Write a command to print the file names in a directory that has the word "july"?<br>

grep -l july \*<br>

The '-l' option make the grep command to print only the filename without printing the content of the file. As soon as the grep command finds the pattern in a file, it prints the pattern and stops searching other lines in the file.<br>

<br>

7. Write a command to print the file names in a directory that does not contain the word "july"?<br>

grep -L july \*<br>

The '-L' option makes the grep command to print the filenames that do not contain the specified pattern.<br>

<br>

8. Write a command to print the line numbers along with the line that has the word "july"?<br>

grep -n july filename<br>

The '-n' option is used to print the line numbers in a file. The line numbers start from 1<br>

<br>

9. Write a command to print the lines that starts with the word "start"?<br>

grep '^start' filename<br>

The '^' symbol specifies the grep command to search for the pattern at the start of the line.<br>

<br>

10. Write a command to print the lines which end with the word "end"?<br>

grep 'end$' filename<br>

The '$' symbol specifies the grep command to search for the pattern at the&nbsp;end of the line.<br>

<br>

11. Write a command to select only those lines containing "july" as a whole word?<br>

grep -w july filename<br>

The '-w' option makes the grep command to search for exact whole words. If the specified pattern is found in a string, then it is not considered as a whole word. For example: In the string "mikejulymak",&nbsp;the pattern "july" is found. However "july" is not a whole word in that string.

<br>

<br>

Recommended Reading:

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<a href="http://www.folkstalk.com/2011/12/good-examples-of-awk-command-in-unix.html">Awk Command in Unix</a>

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<a href="http://www.folkstalk.com/2012/07/add-job-to-cron-crontab-command.html">Cron jobs in Unix</a>

<br>

<a href="http://www.folkstalk.com/2012/07/scp-command-examples-linux-unix.html">SCP Command Examples in Unix</a>

<br>

<a href="http://www.folkstalk.com/2012/07/ssh-command-examples-unix-linux.html">SSH Command Examples in Unix</a>

<br>

<a href="http://www.folkstalk.com/2011/12/101-examples-of-using-find-command-in.html">Find Command Examples</a>

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**Find Command in Unix and Linux Examples**

Find is one of the powerful utility of Unix (or Linux) used for searching the files in a directory hierarchy. The syntax of find command is

find [pathnames] [conditions]

Let see some practical exercises on using find command.  
  
**1.** How to run the last executed find command?

!find

This will execute the last find command. It also displays the last find command executed along with the result on the terminal.  
  
**2.** How to find for a file using name?

find -name "sum.java"

./bkp/sum.java

./sum.java

This will find all the files with name "sum.java" in the current directory and sub-directories.  
  
**3.** How to find for files using name and ignoring case?

find -iname "sum.java"

./SUM.java

./bkp/sum.java

./sum.java

This will find all the files with name "sum.java" while ignoring the case in the current directory and sub-directories.  
  
**4.** How to find for a file in the current directory only?

find -maxdepth 1 -name "sum.java"

./sum.java

This will find for the file "sum.java" in the current directory only  
  
**5.** How to find for files containing a specific word in its name?

find -name "\*java\*"

./SUM.java

./bkp/sum.java

./sum.java

./multiply.java

It displayed all the files which have the word "java" in the filename  
  
**6.** How to find for files in a specific directory?

find /etc -name "\*java\*"

This will look for the files in the /etc directory with "java" in the filename  
  
**7.** How to find the files whose name are not "sum.java"?

find -not -name "sum.java"

.

./SUM.java

./bkp

./multiply.java

This is like inverting the match. It prints all the files except the given file "sum.java".  
  
**8.** How to limit the file searches to specific directories?

find -name "sum.java"

./tmp/sum.java

./bkp/var/tmp/files/sum.java

./bkp/var/tmp/sum.java

./bkp/var/sum.java

./bkp/sum.java

./sum.java

You can see here the find command displayed all the files with name "sum.java" in the current directory and sub-directories.  
  
**a.** How to print the files in the current directory and one level down to the current directory?

find -maxdepth 2 -name "sum.java"

./tmp/sum.java

./bkp/sum.java

./sum.java

**b.** How to print the files in the current directory and two levels down to the current directory?

find -maxdepth 3 -name "sum.java"

./tmp/sum.java

./bkp/var/sum.java

./bkp/sum.java

./sum.java

**c.** How to print the files in the subdirectories between level 1 and 4?

find -mindepth 2 -maxdepth 5 -name "sum.java"

./tmp/sum.java

./bkp/var/tmp/files/sum.java

./bkp/var/tmp/sum.java

./bkp/var/sum.java

./bkp/sum.java

**9.** How to find the empty files in a directory?

find . -maxdepth 1 -empty

./empty\_file

**10.** How to find the largest file in the current directory and sub directories

find . -type f -exec ls -s {} \; | sort -n -r | head -1

The find command "find . -type f -exec ls -s {} \;" will list all the files along with the size of the file. Then the sort command will sort the files based on the size. The head command will pick only the first line from the output of sort.  
  
**11.** How to find the smallest file in the current directory and sub directories

find . -type f -exec ls -s {} \; | sort -n -r | tail -1

Another method using find is

find . -type f -exec ls -s {} \; | sort -n | head -1

**12.** How to find files based on the file type?  
  
**a.** Finding socket files

find . -type s

**b.** Finding directories

find . -type d

**c.** Finding hidden directories

find -type d -name ".\*"

**d.** Finding regular files

find . -type f

**e.** Finding hidden files

find . -type f -name ".\*"

**13.** How to find files based on the size?  
  
**a.** Finding files whose size is exactly 10M

find . -size 10M

**b.** Finding files larger than 10M size

find . -size +10M

**c.** Finding files smaller than 10M size

find . -size -10M

**14.** How to find the files which are modified after the modification of a give file.

find -newer "sum.java"

This will display all the files which are modified after the file "sum.java"  
  
**15.** Display the files which are accessed after the modification of a give file.

find -anewer "sum.java"

**16.** Display the files which are changed after the modification of a give file.

find -cnewer "sum.java"

**17.** How to find the files based on the file permissions?

find . -perm 777

This will display the files which have read, write, and execute permissions. To know the permissions of files and directories use the command "ls -l".  
  
**18.** Find the files which are modified within 30 minutes.

find . -mmin -30

**19.** Find the files which are modified within 1 day.

find . -mtime -1

**20.** How to find the files which are modified 30 minutes back

find . -not -mmin -30

**21.** How to find the files which are modified 1 day back.

find . -not -mtime -1

**22.** Print the files which are accessed within 1 hour.

find . -amin -60

**23.** Print the files which are accessed within 1 day.

find . -atime -1

**24.** Display the files which are changed within 2 hours.

find . -cmin -120

**25.** Display the files which are changed within 2 days.

find . -ctime -2

**26.** How to find the files which are created between two files.

find . -cnewer f1 -and ! -cnewer f2

So far we have just find the files and displayed on the terminal. Now we will see how to perform some operations on the files.  
  
**1.** How to find the permissions of the files which contain the name "java"?

find -name "\*java\*"|xargs ls -l

Alternate method is

find -name "\*java\*" -exec ls -l {} \;

**2.** Find the files which have the name "java" in it and then display only the files which have "class" word in them?

find -name "\*java\*" -exec grep -H class {} \;

**3.** How to remove files which contain the name "java".

find -name "\*java\*" -exec rm -r {} \;