



grep command in Unix/Linux

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The grep command in Unix/Linux is a powerful tool used for searching and manipulating text patterns within files. Its name is derived from the ed (editor) command g/re/p (globally search for a regular expression and print matching lines), which reflects its core functionality. grep is widely used by programmers, system administrators, and users alike for its efficiency and versatility in handling text data. In this article, we will explore the various aspects of the grep command.

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Syntax of grep Command in Unix/Linux


The basic syntax of the `grep` command is as follows:

Here,



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[**options**]: These are command-line flags that modify the behavior of grep.

[**pattern**]: This is the regular expression you want to search for.

[**file**]: This is the name of the file(s) you want to search within. You can specify multiple files for simultaneous searching.

Options Available in grep Command

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

Options	Description
-e exp	Specifies expression with this option. Can use multiple times.
-f file	Takes patterns from file, one per line.
-E	Treats pattern as an extended regular expression (ERE)
-w	Match whole word
-o	Print only the matched parts of a matching line, with each such part on a separate output line.
-A n	Prints searched line and nlines after the result.
-B n	Prints searched line and n line before the result.
-C n	Prints searched line and n lines after before the result.

Sample Commands

Consider the below file as an input.

```
cat > geekfile.txt
```

```
unix is great os. unix was developed in Bell labs.
learn operating system.
```

Unix linux which one you choose.

uNix is easy to learn.unix is a multiuser os.Learn unix .unix is a powerful.

Practical Example of grep Command in Linux

1. Case insensitive search

The `-i` option enables to search for a string case insensitively in the given file. It matches the words like “UNIX”, “Unix”, “unix”.

```
grep -i "UNix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:



```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -i "UNix" geekfile.txt
unix is great os. unix was developed in Bell labs.
Unix linux which one you choose.
uNix is easy to learn.unix is a multiuser os.Learn unix .unix is a powerful.
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$
```

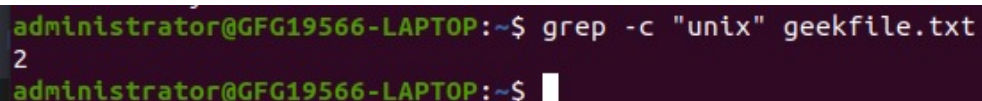
Case insensitive search

2. Displaying the Count of Number of Matches Using grep

We can find the number of lines that matches the given string/pattern

```
grep -c "unix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:



```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -c "unix" geekfile.txt
2
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$
```

Displaying the count number of the matches

3. Display the File Names that Matches the Pattern Using grep

We can just display the files that contains the given string/pattern.

```
grep -l "unix" *
```

or

```
grep -l "unix" f1.txt f2.txt f3.txt f4.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -l "unix" *
grep: Desktop: Is a directory
grep: Documents: Is a directory
grep: Downloads: Is a directory
geekfile.txt
```

The file name that matches the pattern

4. Checking for the Whole Words in a File Using grep

By default, grep matches the given string/pattern even if it is found as a substring in a file. The -w option to grep makes it match only the whole words.

```
grep -w "unix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -w "unix" geekfile.txt
unix is great os. unix was developed in Bell labs.
uNix is easy to learn.unix is a multiuser os.Learn unix .unix is a powerful.
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$
```

checking whole words in a file

5. Displaying only the matched pattern Using grep

By default, grep displays the entire line which has the matched string. We can make the grep to display only the matched string by using the -o option.

```
grep -o "unix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -o "unix" geekfile.txt
unix
unix
unix
unix
unix
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$
```

Displaying only the matched pattern

6. Show Line Number While Displaying the Output

Using grep -n

To show the line number of file with the line matched.

```
grep -n "unix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -n "unix" geekfile.txt
1:unix is great os. unix was developed in Bell labs.
4:uNix is easy to learn.unix is a multiuser os.Learn unix .unix is a powerful.
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$
```

Show line number while displaying the output

7. Inverting the Pattern Match Using grep

You can display the lines that are not matched with the specified search string pattern using the -v option.

```
grep -v "unix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -v "unix" geekfile.txt
learn operating system.
Unix linux which one you choose.
```

Inverting the pattern match

8. Matching the Lines that Start with a String Using grep

The ^ regular expression pattern specifies the start of a line. This can be used in grep to match the lines which start with the given string or pattern.

```
grep "^unix" geekfile.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep "^unix" geekfile.txt
unix is great os. unix was developed in Bell labs.
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$
```

Matching the lines that start with a string

9. Matching the Lines that End with a String Using grep

The \$ regular expression pattern specifies the end of a line. This can be used in grep to match the lines which end with the given string or pattern.

```
grep "os$" geekfile.txt
```

10.Specifies expression with -e option

Can use multiple times :

```
grep -e "Agarwal" -e "Aggarwal" -e "Agrawal" geekfile.txt
```

11. -f file option Takes patterns from file, one per line

```
cat pattern.txt
```

```
Agarwal
Aggarwal
Agrawal
```

```
grep -f pattern.txt geekfile.txt
```

12. Print n Specific Lines from a File Using grep

-A prints the searched line and n lines after the result, -B prints the searched line and n lines before the result, and -C prints the searched line and n lines after and before the result.

Syntax:

```
grep -A[NumberOfLines(n)] [search] [file]
```

```
grep -B[NumberOfLines(n)] [search] [file]
```

```
grep -C[NumberOfLines(n)] [search] [file]
```

Example:

```
grep -A1 learn geekfile.txt
```

Output:

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~$ grep -A1 learn geekfile.txt
learn operating system.
Unix linux which one you choose.
uNix is easy to learn.unix is a multiuser os.Learn unix .unix is a powerful.
```

Print n specific lines from a file

13. Search Recursively for a Pattern in the Directory

-R prints the searched pattern in the given directory recursively in all the files.

Syntax:

```
grep -R [Search] [directory]
```

Example :

```
grep -iR geeks /home/geeks
```

Output:

```
./geeks2.txt:Well Hello Geeks
./geeks1.txt:I am a big time geek
-----
-i to search for a string case insensitively
-R to recursively check all the files in the directory.
```


Conclusion



In this article we discussed the grep command in Linux which is a powerful text-search tool that uses regular expressions to find patterns or text within files. It offers various options like case insensitivity, counting matches, and listing file names. With the ability to search recursively, use regular expression flags, and customize output, grep is a vital tool for Linux users to efficiently handle text-related tasks. Mastering grep enhances your ability to work with text data in the Linux environment.

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