**Grep**

At the end of the document there are Reference examples are there.

>> **sudo find /etc -type f -exec grep -li "vivek" {} \;** --> this is used to find the string "vivek" in the etc folder. "l" will list the name of the file in which it found the string. "i" will ignore the case.

>> quote around the search string is not needed when you are not specifying regular expression.

>> **grep -n "started" SytemOut.log** --> this will show the line number of the matched search in the SytemOut.log file.

>> **grep -B5 -A10 "e-business" SytemOut.log** --> it will show 5 lines before and 10 lines after the SystemOut.log

>> **ls -al | grep "\s[.\w+]"** --> this will find out all the files started with .

>> **grep -v "vivek" /etc/passwd** --> NOT. find the lines in the file which does not have the "vivek" string.

>> **cat sample.txt | grep -c** **string** --> this will count the number of occurrences the String appears in the sample.txt

>> **netstat -ant |grep -iE 'listen|estab\*'** 🡪 grep for either of the 2 strings. Flag “i” is to ignore case “E” is to extended grep.

>> **grep -e pattern1 -e pattern2 filename**

Reference Examples:

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search for a string in one or more files

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grep 'fred' /etc/passwd # search for lines containing 'fred' in /etc/passwd

grep fred /etc/passwd # quotes usually not when you don't use regex patterns

grep null \*.scala # search multiple files

case-insensitive

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grep -i joe users.txt # find joe, Joe, JOe, JOE, etc.

regular expressions

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grep '^fred' /etc/passwd # find 'fred', but only at the start of a line

grep '[FG]oo' \* # find Foo or Goo in all files in the current dir

grep '[0-9][0-9][0-9]' \* # find all lines in all files in the current dir with three numbers in a row

display matching filenames, not lines

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**grep -l StartInterval \*.plist** # show all filenames containing the string 'StartInterval'

grep -il StartInterval \*.plist # same thing, case-insensitive

show matching line numbers

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grep -n we gettysburg-address.txt # show line numbers as well as the matching lines

lines before and after grep match

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grep -B5 "the living" gettysburg-address.txt # show all matches, and five lines before each match

grep -A10 "the living" gettysburg-address.txt # show all matches, and ten lines after each match

grep -B5 -A5 "the living" gettysburg-address.txt # five lines before and ten lines after

reverse the meaning

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grep -v fred /etc/passwd # find any line \*not\* containing 'fred'

grep -vi fred /etc/passwd # same thing, case-insensitive

grep in a pipeline

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ps auxwww | grep httpd # all processes containing 'httpd'

ps auxwww | grep -i java # all processes containing 'java', ignoring case

ls -al | grep '^d' # list all dirs in the current dir

search for multiple patterns

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egrep 'apple|banana|orange' \* # search for multiple patterns, all files in current dir

egrep -i 'apple|banana|orange' \* # same thing, case-insensitive

egrep 'score|nation|liberty|equal' gettysburg-address.txt # all lines matching multiple patterns

locate -i calendar | grep Users | egrep -vi 'twiki|gif|shtml|drupal-7|java|PNG' # oh yeah

(see http://alvinalexander.com/linux-unix/linux-egrep-multiple-regular-expres...)

multiple search strings, multiple filename patterns

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**grep -li "jtable" $(find . -name "\*.java,v" -exec grep -li "prevayl" {} \;)**

find all files named "\*.java,v" containing both 'prevayl' and 'jtable'

grep + find

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find . -type f -exec grep -il 'foo' {} \; # print all filenames of files under current dir containing 'foo', case-insensitive

recursive grep search

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grep -rl 'null' . # very similar to the previous find command; does a recursive search

grep -ril 'null' /home/al/sarah /var/www # search multiple dirs

egrep -ril 'aja|alvin' . # multiple patterns, recursive

(see http://alvinalexander.com/linux-unix/recursive-grep-r-searching-egrep-find)

grep gzip files

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zgrep foo myfile.gz # all lines containing the pattern 'foo'

zgrep 'GET /blog' access\_log.gz # all lines containing 'GET /blog'

zgrep 'GET /blog' access\_log.gz | more # same thing, case-insensitive