

GNU grep finds patterns in text files and streams.

Basics

`grep [pattern] FILE`

<code>grep '^[A,E].*o' f.txt</code>	Find a string starting with A or E and ending in o
<code>grep -f pat.txt f.txt</code>	Scan f.txt, using contents of pat.txt as regex
<code>grep -i Gnu f.txt</code>	Find "gnu" in f.txt, ignoring capitalization
<code>grep -v gnu f.txt</code>	Find all lines not containing "gnu" (invert match)
<code>grep -w 'a.*o' f.txt</code>	Find whole word matches only, ignoring substrings
<code>grep -x 'a.*o' f.txt</code>	Find whole line matches only, as in ^(a.*o)\$

Output

<code>-c</code>	Print only the number of lines containing a match
<code>--colo[u]r</code>	Display matches in color
<code>-l</code>	Print the names of files with matches
<code>-L</code>	Print the names of files searched that contained <i>no</i> matches
<code>-o</code>	Print only the matched part of a line
<code>-s</code>	Suppress errors (such as non-existent or unreadable files)
<code>-A n</code>	Print <i>n</i> number of lines <i>after</i> a matching line
<code>-B n</code>	Print <i>n</i> number of lines <i>before</i> a matching line
<code>-C n</code>	Print <i>n</i> number of lines <i>before and after</i> a matching line

Output prefixes

<code>-b</code>	Print the byte offset of the match within the input file
<code>-H</code>	Print the filename containing a match
<code>-h</code>	Do not print the filename containing a match
<code>-n</code>	Print the line number of each match
<code>-T</code>	Print an initial Tab before matches so that output is neatly aligned



File and directory selection

<code>-a</code>	Process a binary file as if it were text
<code>-D <skip read></code>	Skip or read a FIFO, device, or socket
<code>-d <skip read recurse></code>	Skip, read, or recurse through a directory
<code>--exclude '*.sh'</code>	Do not search any file with the .sh suffix
<code>--exclude-from FILE</code>	Skip any file listed in FILE
<code>--exclude-dir *foo</code>	Skip any directory ending in foo
<code>-r</code>	When a directory is encountered, search files in it
<code>-R</code>	Search directories and follow symlinks

Variants

<code>-G</code>	Use basic regex (this is the default)
<code>-E</code>	Extended regex
<code>-F</code>	Interpret the search pattern as a fixed string, not regex
<code>-P</code>	Use Perl regex (PCRE)

Regular expression

<code>.</code>	Any single character		
<code>?</code>	Match preceding item zero or one time		
<code>*</code>	Match preceding item zero or more times		
<code>+</code>	Match preceding item one or more times		
<code>{2}</code>	Match preceding item two times		
<code>{3,}</code>	Match preceding item three or more times		
<code>{,4}</code>	Match preceding item at most four times		
<code>{1,5}</code>	Match preceding item at least once, but no more than five times		
<code>[A,B]</code>	Match A or B	<code>[:alnum:]</code>	Alphanumeric character
<code>[3-9]</code>	Match all digits 3 to 9	<code>[:alpha:]</code>	Alphabetic character
<code>^</code>	Start of a line	<code>[:digit:]</code>	Digits 0 through 9
<code>\$</code>	End of a line	<code>[:punct:]</code>	Punctuation
<code>\s</code>	Space	<code>[:space:]</code>	Space

