

Unix® Essentials Featuring the Solaris® 10 Operating System

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Summer 2008

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CDS-100-S10: Unix® Essentials Featuring
the Solaris™ 10 Operating System

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- The module describes how to search the contents of files by using the grep, egrep, and fgrep commands. This module also describes how to locate a file or directory by using the find command.

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- Upon completion of this module, you should be able to:

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- Search for content in files

- Search for files and directories

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grep : search in contents

- The term grep means to globally search for a regular expression and print all lines containing it.
- *grep OPTIONS PATTERN FILE*
- Options:
 - *i* no case sensitive
 - *l* (*Small L*) Lists the name with matching Lines
 - *n* Print Line Number
 - *v* Invert the search
 - *c* Counts lines that contain *Pattern*
 - *w* Searches for the expression as a complete word, ignoring those matches that are substrings of larger words

example

- `grep -n root /etc/group`

1:.../.../.../0:root

2:other::1:root

3:bin::2:root,bin,daemon

4:sys::3:root,bin,adm

5:adm::4:root,daemon

6:uucp::5:root

7:mail::6:root

8:tty::7:root,adm

9:lp::8:root,adm

10:nuucp::9:root

12:daemon::12:root

\$

I need just name/count of files

- `cd /etc/`
- `grep -l root group passwd hosts`
- `grep -c root group (just count)`

Basic regex in grep

- ^
- \$
- . (period, just one character) n...d
- *
- [] Matches one character in the pattern
- [^]Matches one character NOT in the pattern
- examples
 - 'pattern\$'
 - '^pattern'
 - '[a-z]*'
 - '[Pp]attern' '^a-m]attern'

example

- `grep '^no' /etc/passwd`
- `grep 'A...n' /etc/passwd`
- `grep 'adm$' /etc/group`
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egrep

- extended meta characters
- + Matches one or more of the preceding characters
- '[a-z]+ark' airpark, bark, dark, landmark, shark, sparkle, or trademark
- x|y, Matches either x or y, 'apple|orange'
- (|), Groups characters, '(1|2)+' 'search(es|ing)+'
- grep '[a-z]+min' /etc/group
- egrep '[a-z]+min' /etc/group

fgrep

- `fgrep '*' /etc/system`

Searching for Files and Directories

–You can use the find command to locate files or directories in the directory hierarchy. The find command searches using criteria, such as file name, size, owner, modification time, and type.

find

- *find pathnames expressions actions*
- pathname: absolute relative
- expression
 - name filename
 - size [+|-]n
 - atime [+|-]n
 - mtime [+|-]n
 - user loginID
 - type (f,d)
 - perm

find II

- action
 - exec command { } \;
 - ok command { } \;
 - print
 - ls

fins example

- `find ~ -name report -OK rm {} \;`
- `$ find . -mtime +2 (not modified in last two days)`
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Real Word find

- `find . -type f -size +10000 -exec ls -al {} \;`
- `find . -atime +1 -type f -exec mv {} TMP \; # mv files older than 1 day to dir TMP`
- `find . -name "-F" -exec rm {} \; # a script error created a file called -F`
- `find . -exec grep -i "vds admin" {} \;`
- `find . \! -name "*.Z" -exec compress -f {} \;`
- `find . -type f \! -name "*.Z" \! -name ".comment" -print | tee -a /tmp/list`
- `find . -name *.ini`
- `find . -exec chmod 775 {} \;`
- `find . -user xuser1 -exec chown -R user2 {} \;`

real word find

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- `find . -name ebtcom*`
- `find . -name mkbook`
- `find . -exec grep PW0 {} \;`
- `find . -exec grep -i "pw0" {} \;`
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- `find . -name "*font*"`
- `find . -name hpmcad*`
- `find . -name *fnt*`
- `find . -name hp_mcad* -print`
- `find . -grep Pld {} \;`
- `find . -exec grep Pld {} \;`
- `find . -exec grep Pld {} \;`
- `find . -exec grep PENWIDTH {} \; | more`
- `find . -name config.pro`
- `find . -name config.pro`

real word find

- `find . -name xeroxrelease* -print 2>/dev/null`
- `find . -name "*release*" 2>/dev/null`
- `find / -name "*xerox*" 2>/dev/null`
- `find . -exec grep -i xeroxrelease {} \;`
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- dd
- sequence
- cut
- true
- false
- sort
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