

CIS241

System-Level Programming and Utilities

grep and wildcards

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Based on material provided by Erin Carrier, Austin Ferguson, and Katherine Bowers

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grep - pattern-matching search/filter

Usage: grep string filename

Common options:

- -w: Search only whole words
 - o Removes partial matches, -w abc does not match abcdef
- -r: recursive (search files in directory)
- -i : ignore case
- -n: print line number

More with regex (later)

Wildcards

Probably have talked about these already, but formally...

Pattern matching for filenames!

- * matches any number of characters
 - ls *.txt
- ? matches any single character
 - o ls data_?.csv
 - Matches data_7.csv but not data_17.csv

Wildcards

- [] character class or range
 - [abc], [a-z], [[:upper:]], etc...
 - Note the range is per character
 - o [!a] for complement
 - ls [[:upper:]]*
- This is all called globbing!
 - o man 7 glob

https://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/globbingref.html

Some practice!

Pop open the manual on glob --> man glob

Remember, q gets you out of it

Oh no we have some things to look for!

Some practice - search for the following phrases

- Search for: save processing time
 - o man glob | grep "save processing time"
- Search for: all uppercase words
 - man glob | grep "[[:upper:]]"
- Search for glob()
 - man glob | grep "glob()"

More practice!

Create a temporary directory

- mkdir temp
- cd temp

Create some files in it

```
for i in {1..200}
do
touch "file_$i"
done

Is
```

More practice!

List all files that start with f:

• ls f*

List all files that start with file_50:

• ls file_50*

List all files in the range of 5-99:

- Oops need brace expansion -- only 1 character handled at a time
- ls file_{[5-9],[1-9][0-9]}
 - ∘ This says, either file 5-9, or file 10-99