

log parsing cheat sheet

LOG PARSING CHEAT SHEET

 GREP	GREP allows you to search patterns in files. ZGREP for GZIP files. <code>\$grep <pattern> filelog</code>	-n: Number of lines that matches -i: Case insensitive -v: Invert matches -E: Extended regex -C: Count number of matches -l: Find filenames that matches the pattern
 NGREP	NGREP is used for analyzing network packets. <code>\$ngrep -I filepcap</code>	-d: Specify network interface -i: Case insensitive -X: Print in alternate hexdump -t: Print timestamp -I: Read pcap file
 CUT	The CUT command is used to parse fields from delimited logs. <code>\$cut -d '*' -f 2 filelog</code>	-d: Use the field delimiter -f: The field numbers -C: Specifies characters position
 SED	SED (Stream Editor) is used to replace strings in a file. <code>\$sed s/regex/replace/g</code>	S: Search -e: Execute command g: Replace -n: Suppress output d: Delete W: Append to file
 SORT	SORT is used to sort a file. <code>\$sort foot.txt</code>	-o: Output to file -C: Check if ordered -r: Reverse order -u: Sort and remove -n: Numerical sort -f: Ignore case -k: Sort by column -h: Human sort
 UNIQ	UNIQ is used to extract uniq occurrences. <code>\$uniq foot.txt</code>	-c: Count the number of duplicates -d: Print duplicates -i: Case insensitive
 DIFF	DIFF is used to display differences in files by comparing line by line. <code>\$diff foo.log bar.log</code>	How to read output? a: Add #: Line numbers c: Change <: File 1 d: Delete >: File 2
 AWK	AWK is a programming language use to manipulate data. <code>\$awk {print \$2} foo.log</code>	Print first column with separator " " <code>\$awk -F '{print \$1}' /etc/passwd</code> Extract uniq value from two files: <code>awk FNR==NR {a[\$0]++; next} !(\$0 in a) {f1.txt f2.txt}</code>

From:
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Last update: 18/04/2023 12:23

