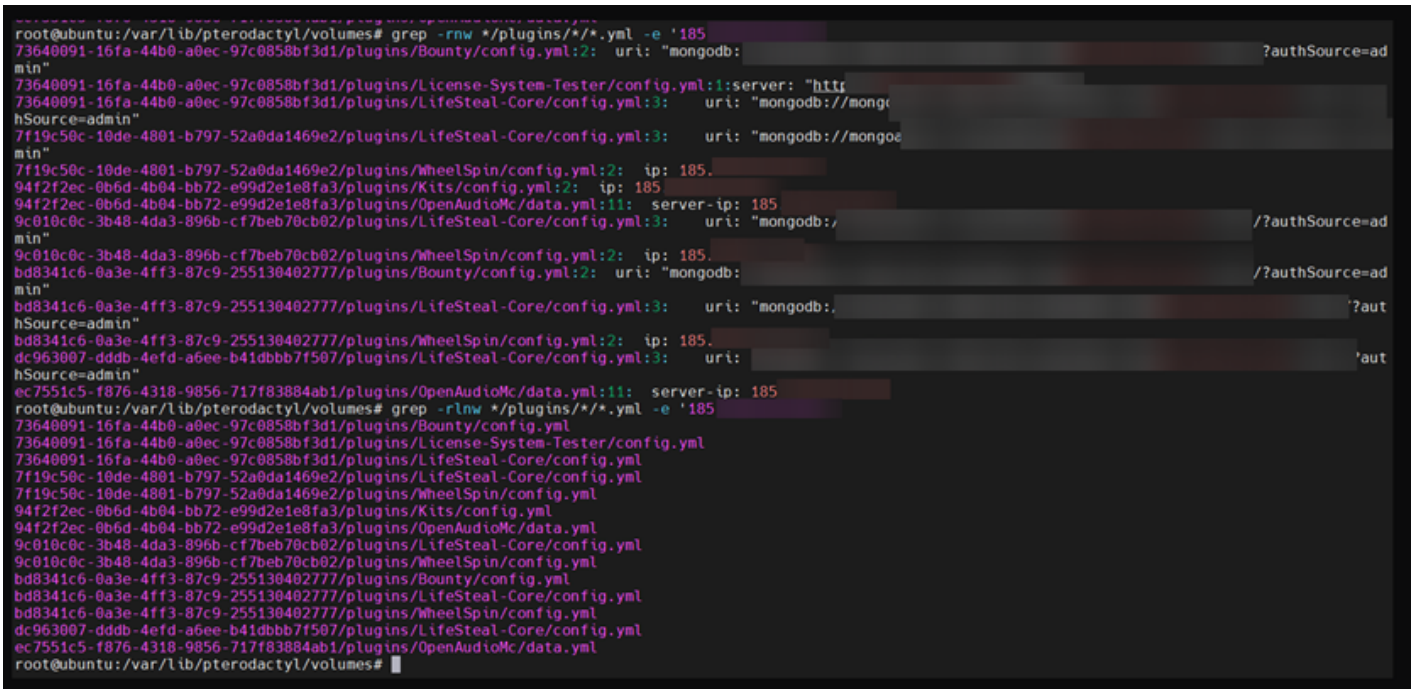
Searching Through Files - Finding A Particular String And Updating It

Main command: **grep -rnw "xA" -e "xB" | xargs sed -i 's/xC/xD/'**

- **grep** – Obvious, search to find results.
- **-rnw** – Search all directories after string definition.
- **“xA”** – Location to search.
- **“xB”** – String to search. **Has to be in quotations!**
- **|** - Pipe, put results from grep into sed.
- **xargs** – Call on argument from result.
- **sed** – Replace.
- **'s/xC/xD/'** – Replace string xC with xD.

If you see on the example below, you would use the grep command up to the pipe symbol first without **-l**, then add it in afterwards. This is used **after** searching for strings. The letter **L** is for grep’ing just the directory location where it finds the result and not actually showing file contents.

> **SED WILL NOT** work if you do not add **-l** into the **-rlnw**. It has to require the absolute paths and not anything else it outputs.



An Example

Searching through LuckPerms configs in all servers to replace connection timeout string.

*grep -rlnw "connection-timeout: 5000" */plugins/LuckPerms | xargs sed -i 's/connection-timeout: 5000/connection-timeout: 20000/'*

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