

# Scripting with AWK: A Step further!

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# Agenda for Discussion

- 1 AWK: Why do I need it?
  - Are you happy with SED?
  
- 2 Making it 'AWK'ward!
  - What is AWK?
  - AWK Playfield
  - Example 'AWK'lings



# Motivation

AWK is a text processing language which is a step ahead of SED. It overcomes the limitations of SED and is known to be a more advanced tool for manipulating data in a file.



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It possesses an extensive set of operators and capabilities but we will cover only a few of those which are useful for shell scripting.



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AWK parses and operates on each separate field. This makes it ideal for handling structured text files – especially tables – data organized into consistent chunks, such as rows and columns.





# Fields and Patterns

```
awk '{print "Welcome to AWK tutorial"}'
```

```
echo one two | awk '{print $1}'
```

- \$0 for the whole line.
- \$1 for the first field.
- \$2 for the second field.
- \$n for the nth field.



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**Let us try some example AWK commands and see their output for a better understanding.**



# Example AWK Commands

```
ls -l | awk 'BEGIN {sum=0} {sum=sum+$5} END {print sum}'
```

```
ls -l | awk '{for (i=1;i<3;i++) {getline}; print NR,$0}'
```

```
awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd
```

```
awk 'NF > 0' sample.txt
```

```
awk 'BEGIN { for (i = 1; i <= 7; i++) print int(101 * rand()) }'
```



# Practice Eggsamples

Let us go to the terminal and practice these commands!

In this practice, we shall also see how to make AWK scripts and not just use AWK on the command line.



# References

- [TLDP: AWK](#)
- [Linux Command Line and Shell Scripting Bible](#)
- [e-Yantra Homepage](#)





# Thank You!

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