



Awk: a brief intro

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Awk's main features

- Processes one or more input files **line by line** (one input line = one *record*)
- A record is made of *fields* (field separator to be specified)
- The script tells Awk which actions to perform on which records, based on **filtering rules**
- Actions are delimited by curly braces (**{...}**). Code inside them: C-like syntax.
- Awk automatically maintains (updates) some internal variables, e.g. NR, NF, FS, OFS...

Awk's processing loop

- (1) Process actions associated with optional **BEGIN** rule
- (2) Get the next record from current input file
- (3) Scan sequentially all patterns, executing the actions corresponding to the selection patterns matching the current record, ignoring the other actions
- (4) Loop back to (2) until the end of the input file is reached
- (5) Process actions associated with optional **END** rule

Awk's built-in variables

- **NR**: total number of records read so far
- **FNR**: total number of records read so far *in the current input file*
- **NF**: number of fields in the current record
- **FS**: field separator in use (default: whitespace sequences)
- **\$0**: the whole current record (can be altered in place)
- **\$1, \$2, ... , \$(NF-1), \$NF**: the individual fields in the current record

Some selection patterns

- **NR==2**: filters out the second record only
- **NR % 2 == 0**: even records (every second line)
- **NF > 0**: non-empty records (lines) only
- **/jb/**: records containing the pattern “jb”
- **\$2 ~ /^jb/**: records whose second field starts with “jb”
- **flag == 1 && NF > 4**: combining boolean filters



Built-in functions

- **print()**: to output (default action is **print \$0**)
- **length()**: number of characters in a string
- **substr(\$0,2,5)**: substring of \$0 of length 5 starting with its second character