Assignment - 7

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awk and Sed :

1. awk :

The awk command that allows users to process and manipulate data and produce formatted reports. The tool supports various operations.

Syntax :

awk [option] 'selection_criteria {action}' input_file > output_file

The command provides basic control flow statements like if-else, while, for, break and also allows user to group statements using braces { }

cat ~/answers.txt

a, 1, 1
b, 3, 4
c, 5, 2
d, 6, 1
e, 6, 3
f, 3, 7

$ awk -F ',' '{ if ($2==$3) { print $1", "$2", "$3"}
else {print "no duplicates "}}' answers.txt.

output :

a, 1, 1
no duplicates
no duplicate
no duplicates

C, 3, 3

No duplicates

The output shows the lines in which duplicates exist and states no duplicates.

2. Sed :

It is command stands for stream editor. It is used to edit stream (file) using regular expressions

Syntax :

Sed [option] .... {script-only-if-no-other script} [input-file]

Where -n, --quiet, --silent are forcefully allows us to print of pattern space.

```
echo class 7 | sed 's | class | jtp |'
echo class 7 | sed 's | 7 | 10 |'
cat msg.txt | sed 's | learn | study |'
```

Study linux, learn fast

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output :

```
$ echo class 7 | sed 's | class | jtp |'
    jtp 7
$ echo class 7 | sed 's | 7 | 10'
    class 10
class msg.txt
learn linux, learn fast
```

linux is very easy to ~~study~~ learn

$ echo msg.txt | sed 's/learn/study/'

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From the above output 'sed' command on a string class 7 where 'class' is changed into jtp and 7 into 10, then we have performed 'sed' command on a stream msg.txt where learn is converted into study