

## Note 8

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### awk

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**Definition:** is a powerful text-processing command used to pattern-match and manipulate text, especially structured data like columns in a file.

**Usage/Formula:** `awk 'pattern { action }' filename`

**Examples:**

1. Print the first column of a file

```
awk '{ print $1 }' file.txt
```

2. Print lines where the second column is greater than 50

```
awk '$2 > 50' file.txt
```

3. Print line number and line content

```
awk '{ print NR, $0 }' file.txt
```

### sed

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**Definition:** (Stream Editor) is used to perform basic text transformations on an input stream or file.

**Usage/Formula:** `sed 's/pattern/replacement/' filename`

**Examples:**

1. Replace the first instance of "apple" with "orange" in each line

```
sed 's/apple/orange/' file.txt
```

2. Replace all instances of "dog" with "cat" in each line

```
sed 's/dog/cat/g' file.txt
```

3. Delete lines containing the word "error"

```
sed '/error/d' file.txt
```

### less

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**Definition:** is a pager program used to view the contents of a file one screen at a time, allowing backward and forward navigation.

**Usage/Formula:** `less filename`

### Examples:

1. View a file one screen at a time

```
less file.txt
```

2. View the output of a command using a pipe

```
ps aux | less
```

3. Search for a keyword inside less (e.g., "user") Inside less, type:

```
/user
```

>

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**Definition:** Redirects standard output to a file, overwriting the file if it exists.

**Usage/Formula:** `command > file`

### Examples:

1. Redirect output to a new file

```
echo "Hello World" > hello.txt
```

2. Save a list of files into a file

```
ls > file_list.txt
```

>>

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**Definition:** Appends standard output to the end of a file without overwriting existing content.

**Usage/Formula:** `command >> file`

### Examples:

1. Append a line to a log file

```
echo "New log entry" >> log.txt
```

2. Append disk usage info to a report

```
du -h >> disk_report.txt
```

## | (Pipe)

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**Definition:** The pipe (|) passes the output of one command as input to another.

**Usage/Formula:** `command1 | command2`

### Examples:

1. Find the number of lines containing "error"

```
grep "error" log.txt | wc -l
```

2. Sort the list of running processes

```
ps aux | sort -k 3 -nr | head
```

3. Display contents of a file with paging

```
cat bigfile.txt | less
```