Csvlook returned a table formatted output of the merged CSV file. Let's now explore individual columns using the [csvcut](http://csvkit.readthedocs.io/en/0.9.1/scripts/csvcut.html" \t "_blank) tool. Using the csvcut command with just the -n flag parses and displays all the columns in a CSV file along with an unique integer identifier for each column:



csvcut -n Combined\_hud.csv

will output:



1: year

2: AGE1

3: BURDEN

4: FMR

5: FMTBEDRMS

6: FMTBUILT

7: TOTSAL

You can use the integer identifier for each column and the -c flag to select just a specific column:



csvcut -c 1 Combined\_hud.csv

will output just the year column. You want to avoid displaying the entire column since it contains 154118 rows and your terminal window will severely come to a halt attempting to display all that information. Instead, you can pipe the column output to head to preview just the first n rows.

Instructions

* Use csvcut to return all of the column names from Combined\_hud.csv.
* Use csvcut to display **just** the first 10 values in the AGE1 column.

/home/dq$ csv -n Combined\_hud.csv

bash: csv: command not found

/home/dq$ csvcut -n Combined\_hud.csv

1: year

2: AGE1

3: BURDEN

4: FMR

5: FMTBEDRMS

6: FMTBUILT

7: TOTSAL

/home/dq$ csvcut -c -2 Combined\_hud.csv | head -10 Combined\_hud.csv

year,AGE1,BURDEN,FMR,FMTBEDRMS,FMTBUILT,TOTSAL

2005,43,0.513,680,'3 3BR','1980-1989',20000

2005,44,0.223,760,'4 4BR+','1980-1989',71000

2005,58,0.218,680,'3 3BR','1980-1989',63000

2005,22,0.217,519,'1 1BR','1980-1989',27040

2005,48,0.283,600,'1 1BR','1980-1989',14000

2005,42,0.292,788,'3 3BR','1980-1989',42000

2005,-9,-9.000,702,'2 2BR','1980-1989',-9

2005,23,0.145,546,'2 2BR','1980-1989',48000

2005,51,0.296,680,'3 3BR','1980-1989',58000