You'll notice that -9 is the most common value in the AGE1 column, which is problematic since age values have to be greater than 0. We can use [csvgrep](http://csvkit.readthedocs.io/en/0.9.1/scripts/csvgrep.html" \t "_blank) to select all the rows that match a specific pattern to dive a bit deeper. By default, csvgrep will search all of the rows in the dataset but we can restrict the search to specific columns using the -c flag (just like with csvcut). We then use the -mflag to specify the pattern:



csvgrep -c 2 -m -9 Combined\_hud.csv

This command will return all rows from Combined\_hud.csv with -9 as the value for the AGE1column. The behavior of csvgrep can be customized using the flags. For example, you can use the -rflag to pass in a regular expression as the pattern instead. We're now going to combine several of the tools we've talked about so far so that you can see the real power of using the csvkit tools combined with other CLI tools.

Instructions

* Display the first 10 rows from Combined\_hud.csv where the value for the AGE1 column is -9 in a pretty table format.

/home/dq$ csvgrep -c 2 -m -9 Combined\_hud.csv | head -10 | csvlook

|-------+------+--------+------+-----------+-------------+---------|

| year | AGE1 | BURDEN | FMR | FMTBEDRMS | FMTBUILT | TOTSAL |

|-------+------+--------+------+-----------+-------------+---------|

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

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 531 | '1 1BR' | '1980-1989' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 1034 | '3 3BR' | '2000-2009' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 631 | '1 1BR' | '1980-1989' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 712 | '4 4BR+' | '1990-1999' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 1006 | '3 3BR' | '2000-2009' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 631 | '1 1BR' | '1980-1989' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 712 | '3 3BR' | '2000-2009' | -9 |

| 2005 | -9 | -9.000 | 1087 | '3 3BR' | '2000-2009' | -9 |

|-------+------+--------+------+-----------+-------------+---------|