## **Bash Shell Scripting**

cut command

#!/bin/bash

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#### Cut command:



- The 'cut' command is a powerful tool to extract parts of each line from a file.
- It is based on
  - **Byte Position**
  - **Character Position**
  - Fields based on delimiter (by default delimiter is the tab)
- > Cut command syntax:
  - > cut [options] <positions(fields) / range of positions(fields) > <input\_file>
  - > cat file | cut [options] <positions(fields) / range of positions(fields)>
  - Options: -b -c and -f
  - Rages:
- 2 only second byte/character/filed
- 2- second byte/character/filed to last
- -7 first to seven
- 3,5 third and fifth



### Cut command for Byte/Character Position:

- > To cut out a section of a line by specifying a byte/character position use the -b/-c option.
- > Syntax:
  - cut -b <position's/range of position's> file
  - > cut -c <position's/range of position's> file
  - $\triangleright$  Position's: 3,5,10
  - Range of Position's: 3-7, 6-10
- Ex: mytext.txt
- > cut -b 2 mytext.txt
- > cut -b 3,7 mytext.txt
- > cut -b 5-9 mytext.txt
- > cut -b 5- mytext.txt
- $\triangleright$  cut -b -7, 9 mytext.txt
- **▶** Use --complement to complement the output

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#### Cut command for filed Position:

- > To cut out a section of a line by specifying a field position use the -f option.
- > Assume fields are like columns, by default cut command will separates columns based on tab(delimiter).
- ► If we want to use different filed separator use -d (delimiter).
- > Syntax:
  - > cut -f <position's/range of position's> file
  - cut -f <position's/range of position'ss> [-d ':'] [--output-delimiter='\*\*'] file
  - > -d is a delimiter like @, .: / etc....
  - $\triangleright$  Position's: 3,5,2
  - Range of Position's: 3-7, 6-10
- Ex: mytext.txt
- > cut -f 2 mytext.txt
- > cut -f 3,7 mytext.txt
- > cut -f 5-9 mytext.txt
- > cut -f 5- mytext.txt
- > cut -f -7, 9 --output-delimiter=" " mytext.txt

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Use -s option with -f to Ignore the line that do not contain a delimiter

# Thank you