巨資二 A 鄭雅綿 08170120

Р1

1. 程式碼: awk -F":" '!a[\$2]++{print\$0}'user.txt

說明: -F 指定輸入字元為分隔符,以":"為分隔符,!表示否定,a[\$2]查看第2行的值為 key,如果前面沒出現過則建立。!a[\$0]++是將 a[\$0]的值自動加1並返回他的值。以第2行為群組,印出所有筆資料的整筆但以第2行沒有重複為基準,只要第2行有重複出現過則只印出現的第一筆資料。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ awk -F":" '!a[$2]++{print$0}' user.txt
1:zhangsan
3:lisi
4:wangmazi
2:wangwu
```

2. 程式碼: awk -F":" 'ARGIND==1{a[\$1]=\$0;next}{if(\$1 in a){print a[\$1]"\t"\$0}}' user.txt consumer.txt

說明: next 為下一筆 data · ARGIND 為指令中的檔案序號。 以": 為分隔符 · 第1個檔案的第1行為單一值建立 (若第一行有重複出現過 · 以最後出現的為主) · 若第2個檔案的第1行於前面建立的群組有出現過 · 則印出前面建立的群組加上" \t" 及第2個檔案的整筆資料。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ awk -F":" 'ARGIND==1{a[$1]=$0 ;next}{if($1 in a){print a[$1]"\t"$0}}' user.txt consumer.txt
1:zhangs1:15:20121213
2:wangwu2:20:20121213
3:lisi 3:100:20121213
4:wangma4:99:20121213
1:zhangs1:25:20121114
2:wangwu2:108:20121114
3:lisi 3:100:20121114
4:wangma4:66:20121114
1:zhangs1:15:20121213
1:zhangs1:15:20121114
```

3. 程式碼: awk -F":" '{a[\$2]}END{asorti(a);for(i=1;i<=length(a);i++){print a[i]}}' user.txt

說明:-F 指定輸入字元為分隔符·以": 為分隔符·asorti 為對 data 的 key 值進行排序。第二行按序輸出且重複值刪除。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ awk -F":" '{a[\$2]}END{asorti(a);for(i=1;i<=length(a);i++){print a[i]}}' user.txt lisi wangmazi wangwu zhangsan

4. 程式碼: sed -e '1,2d' song.txt

說明:-e 直接在指令列模式上進行 sed 的動作編輯。1,2d 為刪除文件中開頭的 1~2 行。直接

於 song.txt 檔案中編輯將 1~2 行刪除。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ sed -e '1,2d' song.txt 3, Mick Jagger, linuxlinux which one you choose, Price \$7.90

- 4, Lady Gaga, unix is opensource., Price \$6.30
- 5, Johnny Cash, unix is free os, Price \$6.50
- 6, Elvis Presley, linux which one you choose linux, Price \$6.30
- 7, John Lennon, learn linux system, Price \$7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理

5. 程式碼: sed -e 's/6.30/7.30/g' song.txt>>song2.txt

說明: -e 直接在指令列模式上進行 sed 的動作編輯。s 為取代。/6.30/7.30/為要取代的正規表示法·將 6.30 取代成 7.30。g 為全域(每一行)。>> 是追加内容·增加内容至原本檔案 (song2.txt)的底下。直接於 song.txt 檔案中編輯將 6.30 取代成 7.30 並追加至 song2.txt 檔案中。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ sed -e 's/6.30/7.30/g' song.t xt>>song2.txt

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ cat song2.txt

- 1, Justin Timberlake, linux is great os, Price \$7.30
- 2, Taylor Swift, learn operating system, Price \$7.90
- 3, Mick Jagger, linuxlinux which one you choose, Price \$7.90
- 4, Lady Gaga, unix is opensource., Price \$7.30
- 5, Johnny Cash, unix is free os, Price \$6.50
- 6, Elvis Presley, linux which one you choose linux, Price \$7.30
- 7, John Lennon, learn linux system, Price \$7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$

6. 程式碼: sed 's/linux/Unix/' song.txt

說明:s 表示搜尋,也能夠進行取代的工作。/linux/Unix/為要取代的正規表示法,將 linux 取代

成 Unix。為替換每一行中的第一個 linux 為 Unix。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ sed 's/linux/Unix/' song.txt

- 1, Justin Timberlake, Unix is great os, Price \$6.30
- 2, Taylor Swift, learn operating system, Price \$7.90
- 3, Mick Jagger, Unixlinux which one you choose, Price \$7.90
- 4, Lady Gaga, unix is opensource., Price \$6.30
- 5, Johnny Cash, unix is free os, Price \$6.50
- 6, Elvis Presley, Unix which one you choose linux, Price \$6.30
- 7, John Lennon, learn Unix system, Price \$7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$

7. 程式碼: sed 's/linux/Unix/2' song.txt

說明:s 表示搜尋,也能夠進行取代的工作。/linux/Unix/為要取代的正規表示法,將 linux 取代

成 Unix。2 為第 2 個出現。因此為把每一行的第二個 linux 取代為 Unix。

- 7, John Lennon, learn Unix system, Price \$7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ sed 's/linux/Unix/2' song.txt
- 1, Justin Timberlake, linux is great os, Price \$6.30
- 2, Taylor Swift, learn operating system, Price \$7.90
- 3, Mick Jagger, linuxUnix which one you choose, Price \$7.90
- 4, Lady Gaga, unix is opensource., Price \$6.30
- 5, Johnny Cash, unix is free os, Price \$6.50
- 6, Elvis Presley, linux which one you choose Unix, Price \$6.30
- 7, John Lennon, learn linux system, Price \$7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$
- 8. 程式碼: sed 's/linux/Unix/g' song.txt

說明:s 表示搜尋,也能夠進行取代的工作。/linux/Unix/為要取代的正規表示法,將 linux 取代

成 Unix。g 為全域(每一行)。因此為把全部行的 linux 取代為 Unix。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ sed 's/linux/Unix/g' song.txt

- 1, Justin Timberlake, Unix is great os, Price \$6.30
- 2, Taylor Swift, learn operating system, Price \$7.90
- 3, Mick Jagger, UnixUnix which one you choose, Price \$7.90
- 4, Lady Gaga, unix is opensource., Price \$6.30
- 5, Johnny Cash, unix is free os, Price \$6.50
- 6, Elvis Presley, Unix which one you choose Unix, Price \$6.30
- 7, John Lennon, learn Unix system, Price \$7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理
- 9. 程式碼: sed -n 's/linux/Unix/p' song.txt

說明:-n 經過 sed 特殊處理的那一行(或者動作)才會被列出來。s 表示搜尋,也能夠進行取代

的工作。/linux/Unix/為要取代的正規表示法,將 linux 取代成 Unix 。p 顯示匹配正則表達式

出。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ sed -n 's/linux/Unix/p' song. txt

1, Justin Timberlake, Unix is great os, Price $6.30

3, Mick Jagger, Unixlinux which one you choose, Price $7.90

6, Elvis Presley, Unix which one you choose linux, Price $6.30

7, John Lennon, learn Unix system, Price $7.90[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$
```

P2

1. 程式碼: awk '{ gsub(/:+/, ":");print }' info.txt

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ awk '{ gsub(/:+/, ":"); print }' info.txt Mike Harrington:(510) 548-1278:250:100:175  
Christian Dobbins:(408) 538-2358:155:90:201  
Susan Dalsass:(206) 654-6279:250:60:50  
Archie McNichol:(206) 548-1348:250:100:175  
Jody Savage:(206) 548-1278:15:188:150  
Guy Quigley:(916) 343-6410:250:100:175  
Dan Savage:(406) 298-7744:450:300:275  
Nancy McNeil:(206) 548-1278:250:80:75  
John Goldenrod:(916) 348-4278:250:100:175  
Chet Main:(510) 548-5258:50:95:135  
Tom Savage:(408) 926-3456:250:168:200  
Elizabeth Stachelin:(916) 440-1763:175:75:300
```

2. 程式碼: awk'{ gsub(/:+/, ""); print \$3\$4}' info.txt

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ awk '{ gsub(/:+/, " "); print $3$4}' info.txt (510)548-1278 (408)538-2358 (206)654-6279 (206)548-1348 (206)548-1278 (916)343-6410 (406)298-7744 (206)548-1278 (916)348-4278 (916)348-4278 (510)548-5258 (408)926-3456 (916)440-1763
```

3. 程式碼:awk -F: '/Dan/' info.txtlawk '{ gsub(/:+/, " "); print \$3\$4}'

4. 程式碼: awk -F: '/^J/' info.txtlawk '{ gsub(/:+/, " "); print \$1\$3\$4}'

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ awk -F: '/^J/' info.txt|awk '{ gsub(/:+/, " "); print $1$3$4}'

Jody(206)548-1278

John(916)348-4278
```

5. 程式碼: awk '{gsub(/:+/, " ")}{print "\$"\$5"\$"\$6"\$"\$7}' info.txt

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ awk '{gsub(/:+/, " ")}{print "$"$5"$"$6"$"$7}' info.txt $250$100$175 $155$90$201 $250$100$175 $155\88$150 $250$100$175 $450\$300\$275 $250\$100$175 $50\$300\$275 $250\$100$175 $50\$95\$135 $250\$100$175
```

6. 程式碼: sed 's/John/Joanthan/g' info.txt

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ sed 's/John/Joanthan/g' info .txt
Mike Harrington::(510) 548-1278::250::::100::175
Christian Dobbins::::(408) 538-2358::155:90::201
Susan Dalsass::::(206) 654-6279:250:::60:::50
Archie McNichol::(206) 548-1348:250:::100:175
Jody Savage::(206) 548-1278:15:188:150
Guy Quigley::(916) 343-6410::::250:100::::175
Dan Savage:(406) 298-7744:::450:300:::275
Nancy McNeil::(206) 548-1278:250::80:75
Joanthan Goldenrod::(916) 348-4278:250:100:175
Chet Main:(510) 548-5258:::50:95:::135
Tom Savage::(408) 926-3456:::250:::168:200
Elizabeth Stachelin:::(916) 440-1763:175:::75:300
```

7. 程式碼:sed '/Lane/d' info.txt

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ sed '/Lane/d' info.txt Mike Harrington::(510) 548-1278::250::::100::175
Christian Dobbins::::(408) 538-2358::155:90::201
Susan Dalsass::::(206) 654-6279:250:::60:::50
Archie McNichol::(206) 548-1348:250:::100:175
Jody Savage::(206) 548-1278:15:188:150
Guy Quigley::(916) 343-6410::::250:100::::175
Dan Savage:(406) 298-7744:::450:300:::275
Nancy McNeil::(206) 548-1278:250:::80:75
Joanthan Goldenrod::(916) 348-4278:250:100:175
Chet Main:(510) 548-5258:::50:95:::135
Tom Savage::(408) 926-3456:::250:::168:200
Elizabeth Stachelin:::(916) 440-1763:175:::75:300
```

1. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlmore

說明: zcat 可察看壓縮檔內容,相當於一般檔案的 cat。more 可一次瀏覽一個頁面,該頁面是你的終端屏幕大小(可避免壓縮檔案資訊過多,終端機會一直執行載入的問題)。 想繼續瀏覽之後的行數可按 enter 或 space 繼續載入,要退出命令按 q 鍵。

補充:相較於 less,more 載入的速度較慢一些,less 不會加載整個文件一次,且除了繼續瀏覽外,還可回推。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ zcat transactions.csv.gz more
id, chain, dept, category, company, brand, date, productsize, product measure, purchasequantity,
purchaseamount
86246,205,7,707,1078778070,12564,2012-03-02,12,0Z,1,7.59
86246,205,63,6319,107654575,17876,2012-03-02,64,0Z,1,1.59
86246,205,97,9753,1022027929,0,2012-03-02,1,CT,1,5.99
86246,205,25,2509,107996777,31373,2012-03-02,16,0Z,1,1.99
86246,205,55,5555,107684070,32094,2012-03-02,16,0Z,2,10.38
86246,205,97,9753,1021015020,0,2012-03-02,1,CT,1,7.8
86246,205,99,9909,104538848,15343,2012-03-02,16,0Z,1,2.49
86246,205,59,5907,102900020,2012,2012-03-02,16,0Z,1,1.39
86246,205,9,921,101128414,9209,2012-03-02,4,07,2,1.5
86246,205,73,7344,1068142161,20285,2012-03-02,8,CT,1,5.79
86246,205,41,4107,104113040,28204,2012-03-02,14.5,0Z,1,0.59
86246,205,21,2106,105100050,27873,2012-03-02,64,07,1,3.29
86246,205,8,814,102840020,18584,2012-03-02,15.5,07,1,3.29
86246,205,91,9122,108200080,2911,2012-03-02,10,07,1,1.99
86246,205,41,4120,101116616,15266,2012-03-02,6,0Z,1,0.89
86246,205,63,6315,107996777,31373,2012-03-02,64,0Z,1,3.59
86246,205,9,907,101410010,13791,2012-03-02,24,07,1,3.99
86246,205,97,9753,1021013323,0,2012-03-02,1,CT,1,8.87
86246,205,45,4509,1082650484,59628,2012-03-02,16,0Z,1,4.99
86246,205,26,2630,103700030,14647,2012-03-02,56,CT,1,1
86246,205,8,815,103900030,13296,2012-03-02,8,0Z,1,1.89
86246,205,81,8101,102820020,11186,2012-03-02,1,CT,1,4.77
86246,205,56,5615,101116616,15266,2012-03-02,16,0Z,1,6.29
86246,205,58,5824,108674585,55172,2012-03-02,16,07,1,3.29
86246,205,9,907,107225070,12465,2012-03-02,20,07,1,2.99
86246,205,97,9753,10000,0,2012-03-02,1,CT,1,0.69
86246,205,8,836,101116616,15266,2012-03-02,64,0Z,1,2.19
86246,205,19,1908,104530040,13915,2012-03-02,13,0Z,1,3.69
86246,205,9,904,1078735979,6734,2012-03-02,5,0Z,1,2.49
86246,205,64,6401,108066080,4098,2012-03-02,144,0Z,1,14.69
 -More-
```

2.

說明:wc 為壓縮檔的 wordcount , -l 為 line,因此為讀取整份檔案後,計算壓縮檔內的行

數。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ zcat transactions.csv.gz| wc-l 349655790

3. 程式碼: time zcat transactions.csv.gzl wc -1

說明:可量測指令執行時間所需消耗的時間及系統資源等資訊。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ time zcat transactions.csv.gz | wc -1 349655790 real 2m3.512s user 1m57.409s sys 0m5.766s
```

4. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlhead -n 100ltail -n 50 > text.txt

說明:head 只看前幾行。Tail 只看後幾行。先解讀壓縮檔的前 100 列後暫時存取並再解讀倒數

50 列(51~100 列), 存成新的 text.txt 檔。

5. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlawk -F "," '{if(NR==1)print\$0}'

說明:-F 指定輸入字元為分隔符,NR 為當前行數。讀取整份檔案後,以", 為分隔符,印出第

1 筆整列。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ zcat transactions.csv.gz|awk -F "," '{if(NR==1)print\$0}' id,chain,dept,category,company,brand,date,productsize,productmeasure,purchasequantity,purchaseamount

6. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlawk -F "," '{if(NR%1000==1)print\$0}'lmore

說明:-F 指定輸入字元為分隔符,NR 為當前行數。%取餘數。讀取整份檔案後暫時存取,

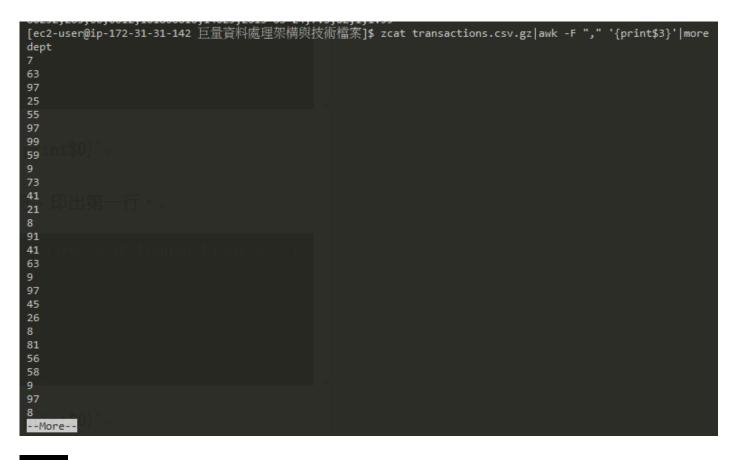
以""為分隔符,將所有行數每 1000 個一數的第 1 筆印出整列,且只顯示一個頁面的數量。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ zcat transactions.csv.gz|awk -F "," '{if(NR%1000==1)p
rint$0}'|more
id, chain, dept, category, company, brand, date, productsize, product measure, purchase quantity, purchase amount
86246,205,5,516,101116616,15266,2012-04-29,8.9,0Z,2,5.78
86246,205,41,4109,105200050,19212,2012-07-04,15,0Z,2,2.38
86246,205,16,1604,102200020,6021,2012-09-07,15,CT,1,1.29
86246,205,0,0,10000,0,2012-11-24,0,,1,-0.27
86246,205,58,5814,104470040,10837,2013-02-26,4.4,0Z,2,3.98
86246,205,26,2613,103700030,10861,2013-03-08,27,CT,1,8.99
86246,205,5,501,104240040,40317,2013-03-14,37,0Z,1,5.29
86246,205,58,5811,107196777,54258,2013-03-22,16,0Z,1,5.99
86246,205,9,906,101020010,19622,2013-03-28,20,0Z,1,1.99
86246,205,58,5812,101590010,1366,2013-04-04,16,0Z,5,7.95
86246,205,6,610,107084777,11910,2013-04-12,15,0Z,2,5.58
86246,205,45,4509,104113040,28168,2013-04-19,12,0Z,2,13.98
86252,205,64,6401,107231171,5150,2012-03-27,72,0Z,1,7.79
86252,205,30,3009,1087694181,13478,2012-05-17,16,0Z,1,1
86252,205,33,3303,102068525,2892,2012-07-21,8,0Z,2,7.58
86252,205,12,1206,108000080,17292,2012-09-29,5,0Z,1,2.39
86252,205,55,5552,104113040,84481,2012-11-13,48,0Z,2,8.58
86252,205,53,5307,101450010,20864,2013-02-03,10,0Z,2,5.98
86252,205,97,9753,1022027929,0,2013-03-04,1,CT,3,14.29
86252,205,56,5617,104130343,38922,2013-03-09,16,0Z,1,3.49
86252,205,21,2117,108768484,2903,2013-03-12,60,0Z,2,6.78
86252,205,51,5122,101590010,1366,2013-03-16,24,0Z,1,4.99
86252,205,26,2622,102570020,20361,2013-03-20,10,CT,1,2.79
86252,205,60,6012,101800010,14029,2013-03-24,7.3,0Z,1,1.99
--More--
```

7. 程式碼:zcat transactions.csv.gzlawk -F "," '{print\$3}'

說明:-F 指定輸入字元為分隔符·NR 為行號。以", 為分隔符·印出所有筆的第3行·且只

顯示一個頁面的數量。



8. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlhead -n 10000000lawk -F"," '\$10>100{print\$0}'lmore

說明:-F 指定輸入字元為分隔符。先解讀壓縮檔的前 10000000 列後暫時存取,以", 為分隔

符,若該筆第10行大於100則印出該列整列,目只顯示一個頁面的數量。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ zcat transactions.csv.gz|head -n 10000000|awk -F","
$10>100{print$0}'|more
id,chain,dept,category,company,brand,date,productsize,productmeasure,purchasequantity,purchaseamount
59150399,20,21,2105,105200050,7054,2013-03-20,32,0Z,120,105.6
75671702,15,27,2701,101113212,491,2013-04-15,22,07,124,136.4
102750414,20,56,5614,102113020,10786,2013-02-28,1,0Z,384,96
105125900,95,21,2105,105200050,7054,2012-09-16,32,0Z,360,540
107682575,15,23,2301,102924323,10022,2012-08-25,7,0Z,140,46.67
113319656,3,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-03-28,3,0Z,134,92.53
113319656,3,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-11-08,3,0Z,106,74.2
119316259, 15, 36, 3634, 1078616272, 7237, 2012-06-17, 20, 07, 132, 128.18
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-03-23,3,0Z,144,100.8
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-04-06,3,0Z,120,84
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-05-21,3,0Z,144,100.8
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-07-14,3,0Z,120,84
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-09-13,3,0Z,120,84
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-10-07,3,0Z,144,90.02
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-10-26,3,0Z,120,60.47
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2012-12-07,3,0Z,120,98.82
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2013-03-01,3,0Z,120,90
119369344,4,27,2706,105000050,6132,2013-03-21,3,0Z,120,90
120891520,4,27,2705,105000050,6775,2012-03-26,5.5,0Z,144,86.36
120891520,4,27,2705,105000050,6775,2012-05-21,5.5,0Z,144,84.19
120891520,4,27,2705,105000050,6775,2012-06-29,5.5,0Z,120,94.8
120891520,4,27,2705,105000050,6775,2012-09-28,5.5,0Z,120,72
120947783,4,27,2713,102113020,15704,2012-04-06,5.5,0Z,120,76.12
120947783,4,27,2713,102113020,15704,2012-08-24,5.5,0Z,120,77.64
120947783,4,27,2713,102113020,15704,2012-10-12,5.5,0Z,120,78.04
120947783,4,27,2713,102113020,15704,2012-11-17,5.5,OZ,120,78
124666310,15,36,3634,1078616272,7237,2012-06-29,20,0Z,144,141.59
```

9. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlhead -n 10000000lawk -F"," '\$7~/^2013-06-*/{print\$0}'lmore

說明:-F 指定輸入字元為分隔符。~包含。先解讀壓縮檔的前 10000000 列後暫時存取,

以","為分隔符,輸出第7行為"2013-06-"開頭的該筆整列,且只顯示一個頁面的數量。

10. 程式碼: zcat transactions.csv.gzlawk -F"," '{print\$7}'luniq -clmore

說明: -F 指定輸入字元為分隔符。uniq -c 忽略重複行後,在每行旁邊顯示重複的次數。解讀壓縮檔後暫時存取,以","為分隔符,印出全部的第7行並刪除重複文字行,標示出每一資料的重複次數(第1行),且只顯示一個頁面的數量。

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]$ zcat transactions.csv.gz|awk -F"," '{print$7}'|uniq -
c|more
    52 2012-03-02
     7 2012-03-03
    12 2012-03-04
     6 2012-03-05
    44 2012-03-06
    18 2012-03-07
     1 2012-03-08
    13 2012-03-09
    22 2012-03-10
    24 2012-03-11
       2012-03-12
     3 2012-03-13
    12 2012-03-14
       2012-03-15
       2012-03-16
    19 2012-03-17
    21 2012-03-18
    21 2012-03-19
     5 2012-03-20
    52 2012-03-21
     8 2012-03-22
     3 2012-03-23
    31 2012-03-24
    26 2012-03-25
    10 2012-03-26
    12 2012-03-27
     5 2012-03-28
    13 2012-03-30
    20 2012-03-31
       2012-04-01
    55 2012-04-02
     3 2012-04-03
    75 2012-04-04
    55 2012-04-05
    29 2012-04-06
--More--
```

11. 程式碼:zcat transactions.csv.gzlawk -F"," 'NR>1{print\$11}'lhead -n10000000lawk

'BEGIN{max=0}{if(\$1>max)max=\$1}END{print max}'

說明: -F 指定輸入字元為分隔符,NR 為行號。BEGIN 在 awk 讀取紀錄之前被執行,並執行一次。END 在讀取了所有記錄之後才執行,並執行一次。解讀壓縮檔後暫時存取。以","為分隔符,除了第一筆,印出所有筆的第 11 行後暫時存取。只執行前一個結果的前 10000000 筆後暫時存取。首先預設參數 max 為 0,若該比第一行資料大於 max 參數則覆蓋 max 參數,最後印出 max 參數。

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-142 巨量資料處理架構與技術檔案]\$ zcat transactions.csv.gz|awk -F"," 'NR>1{print\$11}'|head -n 10000000|awk 'BEGIN{max=0}{if (\$1>max) max=\$1} END{print max}'