Part Four

AWK: columnar data and mathematical functions

What is AWK?

- AWK is a full programing language
  - variables and arrays (like Perl hashes)
  - loops and conditional statements
  - math, string processing, and user defined functions
- Sed-like addressing and regular expressions
- Automatically splits lines into words

Terms

- **record** - usually a line of input
- **field** - records are split into fields
- **command** - a **condition/procedure** pair
- **condition** - a logical test
- **procedure** - code block that is run if the condition is TRUE

AWK Pseudocode

BEGIN { **do** initial stuff }
for each *record* in input
    split *record* into *fields*
    for each *command*
        if *condition* is TRUE
            do *procedure*
END { **do** final stuff }

Outline

- Condition statements
  - condition only calls
  - fields and conditional logic
  - field separator
- Procedure statements
  - print
  - mathematical operators

1. Condition Statements

Condition only calls

AWK Rule 1: If the *command* consists only of a *condition*, the *procedure* defaults to print *record*.

Sample Data

Navigate to `section-4`

`diamonds.tab` - Borrowed from Hadley

`d.tab` - 25 row subset of `diamonds.tab`

Examples 4.1

```
awk ‘/Ideal/’ d.tab
awk ‘/Fair/,/Good/’ a.tab
awk ‘1,5’ a.tab  # fyi doesn’t work
awk ‘/ [GH] /’ a.tab
```

AWK Fields

AWK breaks lines into fields

By default, fields are separated by whitespaces, e.g

A field can be accessed by prefixing '$' to the field number, e.g. `$2` is 'Fair', `$3` is 'G'

```
awk '$3 == "G"' d.tab # print if 3rd field is G
```

Comparison Operators (1)

```
~         Regular expression match
!~        Regular expression non-match
==        Equals (don’t use ‘=’)
!=        Not equals
<         Less than
>         Greater than
>=        Greater than or equal to
<=        Less than or equal to
/a/,/b/   TRUE between matches (like in sed)
```

Examples 4.2

Now we can test against a single column

```
$ awk ‘$2 == “Ideal”’ d.tab
$ awk ‘$2 != “Ideal”’ d.tab
$ awk ‘$3 ~ /[GFI]/’ d.tab
$ awk ‘$5 > 60’ d.tab
```

Logical Operators

```
||  Logical OR
&&  Logical AND
!   Logical NOT
```

These are used to string conditions together

```
(<condition1> || <condition2>) && ! <condition3>
```

Conditional examples

```
$ awk ‘$1 > 1 && $7 < 5000’ d.tab
$ awk ‘$2 == “Premium” || $3 == “E”’ d.tab
$ awk ‘!/^#/ && ($1 > 1 || $2 == “Premium”)’ d.tab
```

Try a few other combinations

You can also use the full dataset, `diamonds.tab`

Resetting Field Separator

You may reset the separator with option (**-F**)

```
# set field separator to comma
$ awk -F, ‘/Ideal/’ d.csv
```

Warning about quotes

```
awk “$1 > 1” d.tab    # WRONG
```

Here AWK gets the ***shell*** *variable* $1 instead of a literal string ‘$1’

This shell variable, will usually be undefined

Procedures

Syntax

condition { **procedure** }

When condition is TRUE, do procedure
(implicit IF statements)

$2 == “Fred” { **print $3** }

print command

```
awk ‘{print $2, $1}’
```

- Prints 2nd and 1st fields
- Commas are special, they are field separators
- Procedures can be used alone
- ‘{‘ and ‘}’ are **NOT** optional

Comparison to sed

Problem: Print 2nd and 1st fields of input

```
# solution in awk
$ awk '{print $2, $1}'
# solution in sed
$ sed -r 's/([^ ]+) ([^ ]+).*/\2 \1/'
```

Mathematical Operators

AWK will interpret variables as numbers if you perform mathematical operations on them.

```
+ - * / normal plus, minus, times, div
^ **    exponentiation

%       modulo operator - returns remainder after division
```

Math examples

```
echo '1.1 4' | awk 'print $1, $2, $1 + $2'
1.1 4 5.1
echo '2 8' | awk 'print $1 ** $2'
128
echo '1 2 5' | awk 'print ($1 + $2) ** $3'
243
```

String concatenation

- Adjacent strings are concatenated
- Spaces are ignored
- Mathematical operations have precedence over string concatenation

```
$ echo “1 5” | awk ‘{print $1 “+” $2 “=” $1 + $2}
1+5=6
```

AWK as a language

```
pi = 4 * atan2(1,1)
# Box-Muller transform: produces two normal random variables
function rnorm(pi, a, b){
    r1 = rand(); r2 = rand() # all variables are global
    a = sqrt(-2 * log(r1)) * cos(2 * pi * r2)
    b = sqrt(-2 * log(r1)) * sin(2 * pi * r2)
    return  # return takes no arguments
}
{rnorm(pi, a, b); print a “\n” b}
```

Final Exercise

Follow the instructions in `script.sh`

Supplementary

AWK builtin variables (1)

AWK has several special, builtin variables

NR - current line number

Conditional examples (2)

```
# print the 5th line
$ awk ‘NR == 5’ a.tab
# like `head -5` or `sed 1,5`
$ awk ‘NR == 1, NR == 5’ a.tab

# fastq to fasta converter
$ awk 'NR % 4 ~ /[12]/' a.fq | tr ‘@’ ‘>’
```

AWK Variables

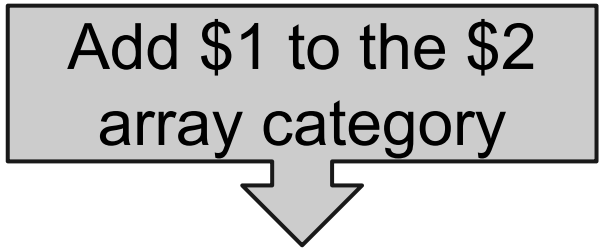
On each line, add $1 to **x**

```
awk '{x = x + $1} END {print x}'
```

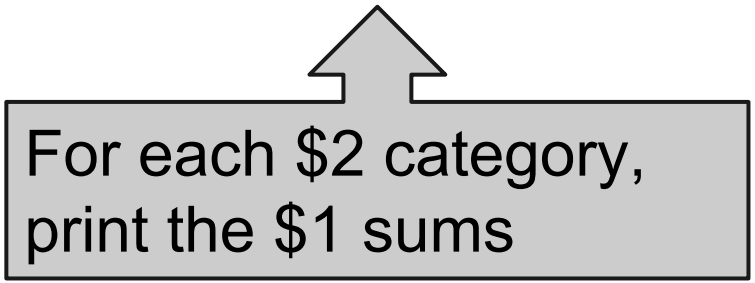
At the end, print **x**

Prints the sum of column 1

AWK Arrays




```
awk ‘{a[$2] += $1}
     END{ for(v in a){ print v, a[v] } }’
```



Practice

Write an awk command to sum a column

Write a command to sum $7 across $2 in *a.tab*