



CS5354

UNIX TOOL PROGRAMMING

Awk : An Advanced Filters

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Name.

Made in 1977

Authors: Aho, Weinberger and Kernighan (AWK).

Like sed, it combine features of several filters.

Unlike othres filters, it operates at *filed* level and can easily access , transform and format individual fileds in line.

It also support extended regular expression(ERE)

In awk we use ? And + for RE.

g+: g,gg,ggg.....

Knowing awk will help you understand perl, which uses most of the awk constructs.

Simple awk filtering

Syntax:

`awk options 'selection_criteria {action}' file(s)`

selection_criteria in **awk** have wider scope than in **sed**

e.g `$awk '/director/ {print}' emp.lst`

```
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk '/director/ {print}' emp.lst
9876 | jai sharma      | director | production | 12/03/50 | 7000
2365 | barun sengupta     | director | personnel  | 11/05/47 | 7800
1006 | chanchal singhvi   | director | sales      | 03/09/38 | 6700
6521 | lalit chowduryg*   | director | marketing  | 26/09/45 | 8200
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk '/director/ {p}' emp.lst
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Note: **Printing** is default action of **awk**.

```
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk '/director/ ' emp.lst
9876 | jai sharma      | director | production | 12/03/50 | 7000
2365 | barun sengupta     | director | personnel  | 11/05/47 | 7800
1006 | chanchal singhvi   | director | sales      | 03/09/38 | 6700
6521 | lalit chowduryg*   | director | marketing  | 26/09/45 | 8200
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Simple awk filtering

For **pattern** matching **awk** uses regular expression in **sed** style

e.g

```
$awk -F"|" ' /[Aa]gg*[ar][ar]wal/' emp.lst
```

-F"|": what filed separator to use.

Note: Default awk work on line.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"|" ' /[Aa]gg*[ar][ar]wal/' emp.lst
2476 | anil aggarwal      | manager | sales      | 01/05/59 | 5000
3564 | sudhir Agarwal      | executive| personnel  | 06/07/47 | 7500
0110 | v.k.agrawal         | g.m.    | marketing  | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk ' /[Aa]gg*[ar][ar]wal/' emp.lst
2476 | anil aggarwal      | manager | sales      | 01/05/59 | 5000
3564 | sudhir Agarwal      | executive| personnel  | 06/07/47 | 7500
0110 | v.k.agrawal         | g.m.    | marketing  | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Splitting a line into fields

Awk uses **\$0**, to indicate the entire line.

\$1 onwards is specific field

`$awk -F"|" "/sales/ {print $2,$3,$4,$6}' emp.lst`

```
3212 | shyam saksena | d.g.m. | accounts | 12/12/55 | 6000
3564 | sudhir Agarwal | executive | personnel | 06/07/47 | 7500
2345 | j. b. sexena | g.m. | marketing | 12/03/45 | 8000
0110 | v.k.agrawal | g.m. | marketing | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"|" "/sales/ {print $2,$3,$4,$6}' emp.lst
a.k.shukla | g.m. | sales | 6000
chanchal singhvi | director | sales | 6700
s.n. dasgupta | manager | sales | 5600
anil aggarwal | manager | sales | 5000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

For selecting lines use built-in variable **NR**(line number)

`$awk -F"|" "NR == 3, NR == 6 {print NR, $2,$3,$6}' emp.lst`

```
3212 | shyam saksena | d.g.m. | accounts | 12/12/55 | 6000
3564 | sudhir Agarwal | executive | personnel | 06/07/47 | 7500
2345 | j. b. sexena | g.m. | marketing | 12/03/45 | 8000
0110 | v.k.agrawal | g.m. | marketing | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"|" "NR == 3, NR == 6 {print NR, $2,$3,$6}' emp.lst
3 sumit chakrobarty | d.g.m. | 6000
4 barun sengupta | director | 7800
5 n.k.gupta | chairman | 5400
6 chanchal singhvi | director | 6700
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

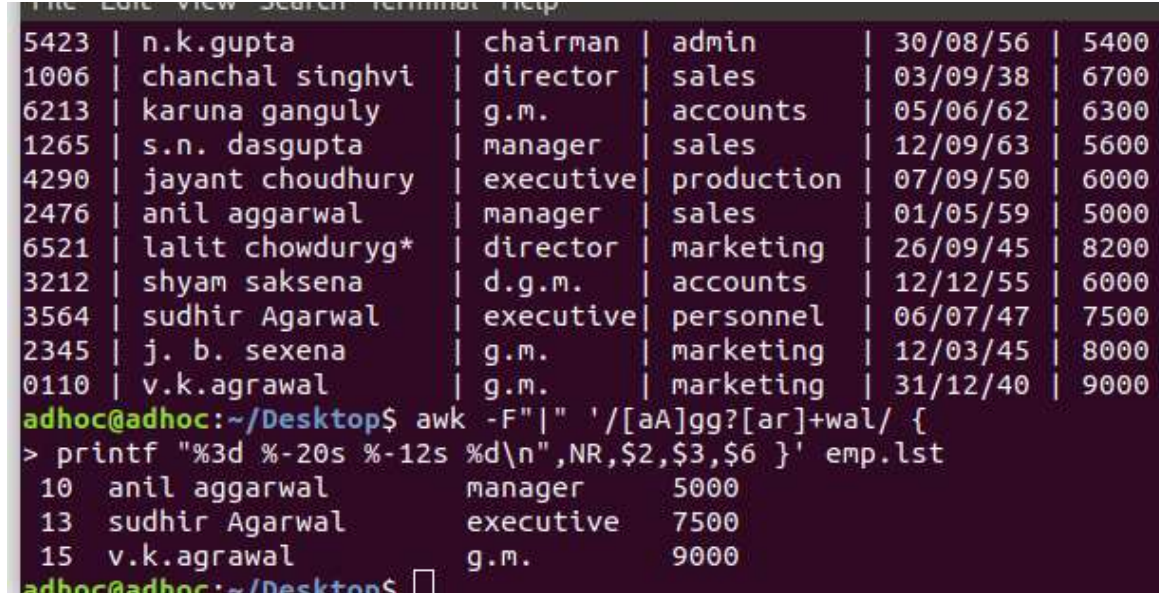

printf: Formatting output

Like a C printf statement , we can use in awk also

%s: format used for string data

%d: format used for numeric data

```
$awk -F'|' ' /[aA]gg?[ar]+wal/ {printf "%3d %-20s %-12s %d\n",  
NR,$2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst
```



```
5423 | n.k.gupta | chairman | admin | 30/08/56 | 5400  
1006 | chanchal singhvi | director | sales | 03/09/38 | 6700  
6213 | karuna ganguly | g.m. | accounts | 05/06/62 | 6300  
1265 | s.n. dasgupta | manager | sales | 12/09/63 | 5600  
4290 | jayant choudhury | executive | production | 07/09/50 | 6000  
2476 | anil aggarwal | manager | sales | 01/05/59 | 5000  
6521 | lalit chowduryg* | director | marketing | 26/09/45 | 8200  
3212 | shyam saksena | d.g.m. | accounts | 12/12/55 | 6000  
3564 | sudhir Agarwal | executive | personnel | 06/07/47 | 7500  
2345 | j. b. sexena | g.m. | marketing | 12/03/45 | 8000  
0110 | v.k.agrawal | g.m. | marketing | 31/12/40 | 9000  
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F'|' ' /[aA]gg?[ar]+wal/ {  
> printf "%3d %-20s %-12s %d\n",NR,$2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst  
10 anil aggarwal manager 5000  
13 sudhir Agarwal executive 7500  
15 v.k.agrawal g.m. 9000  
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Note: (% -20s)- > total space 20 allocated and -ve means left.

Variables and Expressions

Expressions comprise strings, numbers, variables and operators.

Expr: $(a+b)*c+12$

Unlike in programming languages, awk **doesn't** have char, int, long, double primitive data types.

Every expression can be interpreted either as string or numbers.

Awk also support user define variables which are case sensitive.

Comparison operators

Select name, designation and salary only for director or chairman

```
$awk -F"|" ' $3 == "director" || $3 == "chairman" {  
    Printf "%-20s %-12s %d\n", $2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst
```

Select name, designation and salary of other than director and chairman

```
$awk -F"|" ' $3 != "director" && $3 != "chairman" {  
    Printf "%-20s %-12s %d\n", $2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst
```


~ and !~operator

To locate only **g.m.**'s

```
$awk -F"|" ' $3 ~ g.m. { printf "...}" emp.lst
```

```
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"|" ' $3 ~ /g.m./ ' emp.lst
2233 | a.k.shukla | g.m. | sales | 12/12/52 | 6000
5678 | sumit chakrobarty | d.g.m. | marketing | 19/04/43 | 6000
6213 | karuna ganguly | g.m. | accounts | 05/06/62 | 6300
3212 | shyam saksena | d.g.m. | accounts | 12/12/55 | 6000
2345 | j. b. sexena | g.m. | marketing | 12/03/45 | 8000
0110 | v.k.agrawal | g.m. | marketing | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

To locate only and only **g.m.**

```
$awk -F"|" ' $3 ~ /^g.m./ {print "...}" emp.lst
```

```
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"|" ' $3 ~ /^g.m./ ' emp.lst
2233 | a.k.shukla | g.m. | sales | 12/12/52 | 6000
6213 | karuna ganguly | g.m. | accounts | 05/06/62 | 6300
2345 | j. b. sexena | g.m. | marketing | 12/03/45 | 8000
0110 | v.k.agrawal | g.m. | marketing | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Number Comparsion

Operator	Significance
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
==	Equal to
!=	Not equal to
>=	Greater than or equal to
>	Greater than
~	Matches a regular expression
!~	Doesn't match a regular expression

```
$awk -F'|' ' $6 > 7500 {  
Printf"%-20s %-12s %d\n",$2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst
```

Select , either born in 1945 or salary greater than 8000

```
adhoc@adhoc:~$ cd Desktop
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"|" ' $6 > 8000 || $5 ~ /45$/ ' emp.lst
6521 | lalit chowduryg* | director | marketing | 26/09/45 | 8200
0110 | v.k.agrawal | g.m. | marketing | 31/12/40 | 9000
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Show only name , designation and salary whose salary greater than 7500.

$$\$awk -F"|" ' \$6 > 7500 {$$

```
Printf “%-20s %-12s %d\n”, $2,$3,$6} emp.lst
```

```
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"| " '$6 >7500 {  
> printf "%-20s %-12s %d\n", $2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst  
barun sengupta           director      7800  
lalit chowduryg*         director      8200  
j. b. sexena              g.m.         8000  
v.k.agrawal              g.m.         9000  
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$ awk -F"| " '$6 >7500 {  
printf "%-20s %-12s %d", $2,$3,$6 }' emp.lst  
barun sengupta           director      7800 lalit chowduryg*     direc  
tor      8200 j. b. seadadhoc@adhoadhoc@adhoadadadadhoc@adadadadadadadadadadad  
adhoc@adhoc:~/Desktop$
```

Number Comparision

