Awk: a brief intro

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Awk's main features

- Processes one or more input files line by line (one input line = one record)
- A record is made of *fields* (field separator to be specified)
- The script tells Awk which actions to perform on which records, based on filtering rules
- Actions are delimited by curly braces ({...}).
 Code inside them: C-like syntax.
- Awk automatically maintains (updates) some internal variables, e.g. NR, NF, FS, OFS...

Awk's processing loop

- (1) Process actions associated with optional **BEGIN** rule
- (2) Get the next record from current input file
- (3) Scan sequentially all filtering rules, executing the actions corresponding to the selection patterns matching the current record, ignoring the other actions
- (4) Loop back to (2) until the end of the input file is reached
- (5) Process actions associated with optional END rule

Awk's built-in variables

- NR: total number of records read so far
- FNR: total number of records read so far in the current input file
- NF: number of fields in the current record
- FS: field separator in use (default: whitespace sequences)
- \$0: the whole current record (can be altered in place)
- \$1, \$2, ..., \$(NF-1), \$NF: the individual fields in the current record

Some selection patterns

- NR == 2: filters out the second record only
- NR % 2 == 0: even records (every second line)
- NF > 0: non-empty records (lines) only
- /jb/: records containing the pattern "jb"
- \$2 ~ /^jb/: records whose second field starts with "jb"
- flag == 1 && NF > 4: combining boolean filters

Some built-in functions

- print(): to output (default action is print \$0)
- length(): number of characters in a string
- substr(\$0,2,5): substring of \$0 of length 5 starting with its second character
- index(\$3, "toto"): 1-base index for the first occurrence of "toto" in \$3. Returns 0 if no occurrence found
- exit: stop processing the input file(s) and jump to the END rule (if it exists), then terminate