

awk/grep commands

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August 13, 2021

▶ awk

- ▶ awk is given after the developer names Aho, Weinberger, Kernighan.
- ▶ awk is a scripting language for manipulating data and to generate reports.
- ▶ It is a utility enables programmer to write tiny but effective programs.
- ▶ It is most commonly used for pattern scanning and processing.
- ▶ It searches one or more files for pattern matching to perform required actions.
- ▶ awk command programming language requires no compiling, and allows the user to use variables, numeric functions, string functions, and logical operators.

▶ awk options

- ▶ Scan file line by line.
- ▶ splits each input line into fields.
- ▶ compares input lines/fields to patterns.
- ▶ performs actions on matched lines.

▶ awk is used for

- ▶ Transform Data files
- ▶ Produce Formatted Reports

▶ awk programming constraints

- ▶ Format Output Lines
- ▶ Arithmetic and String Operations
- ▶ Conditions and Loops

▶ Syntax

awk options 'selection_criteria {action}' input-file >
output-file

- **employee.txt**

101	santosh	GITAM	CSE	35000
102	mahendra	XYZ	CSE	34200
103	prateek	MNP	CSE	36000
104	kiruthika	YYY	CSE	35550
105	mohanapriya	AAA	CSE	38000
106	Joyashree	MTH	MAT	39000
107	Snigdha	SSS	MAT	34000
108	Mercy	GGG	CSE	35000
109	Murali	Vignan	ECE	35000
110	Pavan	SSS	Mech	34000
111	Vijay	IIITDM	EC	34700
112	pradeep	SCHL	BED	65000
113	Aruna	SCHL	BED	65000
114	Ramya	MBL	MB	43000

- ▶ Print the row that matches Pattern “santosh”

awk '/santosh/ print' employee.txt

Output

101 santosh GITAM CSE 35000

- ▶ Prints all the employee details whose salary is 35000 with line numbers

awk 'NR==13, NR==15 {print NR,"-", \$1,"@", \$2,"\$", \$NF}' employee.txt

Output

13	-	-	112	@	pradeep	\$	65000
14	-	-	113	@	Aruna	\$	45000
15	-	-	114	@	Ramya	\$	43000

- ▶ Print length of the maximum row in the specified range

```
awk 'NR==12, NR==14  
{if(length($0) > max)  
max=length($0)}  
END {print max}' employee.txt
```

Output

26

- ▶ Prints count of Rows whose length is greater than 28

```
awk 'length($0)>28 {print "Row_length > 28 = " NR  
"Rows"}' employee.txt
```

Output

Row_length > 28 = 5 Rows

- ▶ print First, Third and Last column of ls Long listing format
`ls -l—awk '{print $1,$3,$NF}'`

Output

```
total 1752
-rw-r--r- santoshkumaruppada 112
drwxr-xr-x santoshkumaruppada anaconda
drwxr-xr-x santoshkumaruppada Desktop
drwxr-xr-x santoshkumaruppada Documents
drwxr-xr-x santoshkumaruppada Downloads
-rw-r--r- santoshkumaruppada employee.txt
-rw-r--r- santoshkumaruppada examples.desktop
-rw-r--r- santoshkumaruppada get-pip.py
-rw-r--r- santoshkumaruppada marks.txt
-rw-r--r- santoshkumaruppada monitors.xml
drwxr-xr-x santoshkumaruppada Music
drwxr-xr-x santoshkumaruppada phd
```

- ▶ grep stands for globally search regular expression and print out.
- ▶ It is a command utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines that match regular expression.
- ▶ The pattern that is searched in a file is termed as regular expression.

Option	Description
-c	Count of lines that match a pattern
-h	Display matched lines, but don't display its filenames
-i	Ignore case for matching
-l	Display list of filenames only
-n	Display matched lines and line numbers
-v	Prints lines that do not match the pattern
-w	Match whole word, Ignore substring
-o	print only matched part of matching line
-A n	prints n lines after match
-B n	Prints n lines before match
-C n	Prints n lines above and below match


```
sample.txt hello hello hello hello. hello hello hello hello.
hai hello hai hello hai. hello hai hello hai hello.
I want to add a comment here
hai hai hai hai hai hai hai hai hai hai hai hai hai.
hello hello hello hello. hello hello hello hello hello.
another comment
hai hello hai. hello he is good boy.
santosh is my name helloty.
santosh where are you.
santosh kumar uppada is my complete name.
ok santosh bye.
hi to sleep.
HAI HAI HAI HAI HAI HAI.
hai
```

```
sample1.txt Hai my name is santosh.
Hello am i doing it correctly.
hai i am going to work on grep.
we should have grip on grep.
hello did you get my point.
i said hai long back but no one wished me hai till now.
so no hai from now i will say only bye.
hello bye|
santosh signing-off
SANTOSH KUMAR UPPADA
SANSANTOSH KUMKUMAR UPPUPPADA
```

- ▶ Print only matched lines, with ignored case from specified files `sample.txt`, `sample1.txt`

```
grep -hi "bye" sample.txt sample1.txt
```

Output

```
santosh is my name helloty.  
santosh where are you  
santosh kumar uppada is my complete name  
ok santosh bye
```

- ▶ Prints only matched words, ignoring substring with ignored case from specified files `sample.txt`, `sample1.txt` with its line numbers

```
grep -woni "bye" sample.txt sample1.txt
```

Output

```
sample.txt:15:bye  
sample1.txt:7:bye  
sample1.txt:8:bye
```

- Prints the lines that do not match with the specified pattern

```
grep -vi "santosh" sample1.txt
```

Output

```
Hello am i doing it correctly
hai i am going to work on grep
we should have grip on grep
hello did you get my point
i said hai long back but no one wished me hai till now
```

- Prints two lines next to the matching pattern in addition to printing matching line

```
grep -A 2 "sleep" sample.txt
```

Output

```
hai to sleep.
HAI HAI HAI HAI HAI HAI.
hai.
```

- ▶ **fgrep** stands for fixed-character grep.
- ▶ **fgrep** is generally used when dealing with files that contains more meta-characters.
- ▶ It is similar of using **grep** with **f** option. It was termed to be Faster as it does not interpret regular expression. **grep -f**
- ▶ **rgrep** stands for recursive grep which finds patterns from all sub-folders and files in the present working directory.
- ▶ **rgrep** is similar to using **grep -r**
- ▶ Other variant of **grep** is **zgrep**, which is used for finding patterns from compressed files.