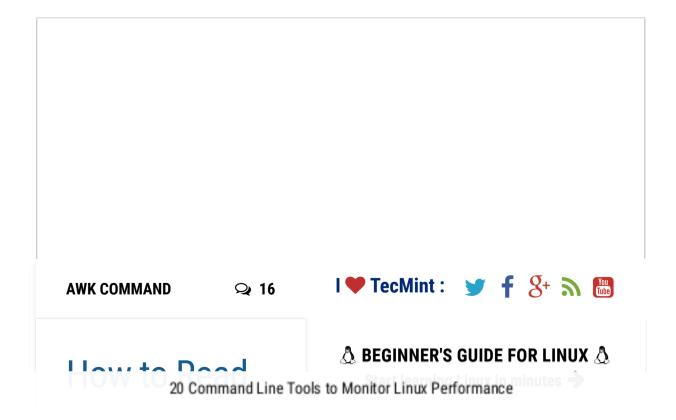
Q







by Aaron Kili | Published: June 22, 2016 | Last Updated: June 22, 2016

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In the previous
parts of the

Awk tool
series, we
looked at
reading input
mostly from a
file(s), but
what if you
want to read
input from

STDIN

In this Part 7 of Awk series, we shall look at few examples

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output or other commands

instead of

reading input

from a file.

We shall start

with the dir

utility that

works similar

to Is

command, in

the first

example

below, we use

the output of

dir -1

command as

input for Awk

to print

owner's

username,

groupname

and the files

he/she owns

in the current

directory:

dir -1 |





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List Files Owned By
User in Directory

Take a look at another example where we <u>employ</u>

expressions.

awk

here, we want
to print files
owned by the
root user by
using an
expression to
filter strings as
in the awk
command
below:

dir -1 |



List Files Owned by
Root User

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The command above includes

the (==)

comparison

operator to

help us filter

out files in the

current

directory

which are

owned by the

root user. This

is achieved

using the

expression

\$3=="root"

Let us look at

another

example of

where we use

a awk

comparison

operator to

match a

certain string.

Here, we have

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used the cat 20 Command Line Tools to Monitor Linux Performance

the contents

of a file named

tecmint_deals.txt

and we want

to view the

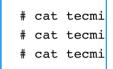
deals of type

Tech only, so

we shall run

the following

commands:





Use Awk Comparison

Operator to Match

String

In the example

above, we

have used the

value

~ /pattern/

comparison

operator, but

there are two

commands to

try and bring

out something 20 Command Line Tools to Monitor Linux Performance

ımportant. When you run the command with pattern tech nothing is printed out because there is no **deal** of that type, but with Tech, you get deals of type **Tech**. So always be careful when using this comparison operator, it is case sensitive as we have seen above. You can always use the output of another command instead as input for awk instead of

from a file, thi 20 Command Line Tools to Monitor Linux Performance

reading input

as we nave looked at in the examples above. Hope the examples were clear enough for you to understand, if you have any concerns, you can express them through the comment section below and remember to check the next part of the series where we shall look at awk features such as variables.

numeric

and

expressions

assignment

operators.

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Aaron Kili

Computer Science student at Makerere University. Am a Linux enthusiast and a big fan of FOSS. I have used Linux for one year and six months now. I love to share ideas and knowledge around me and in other places around the world.

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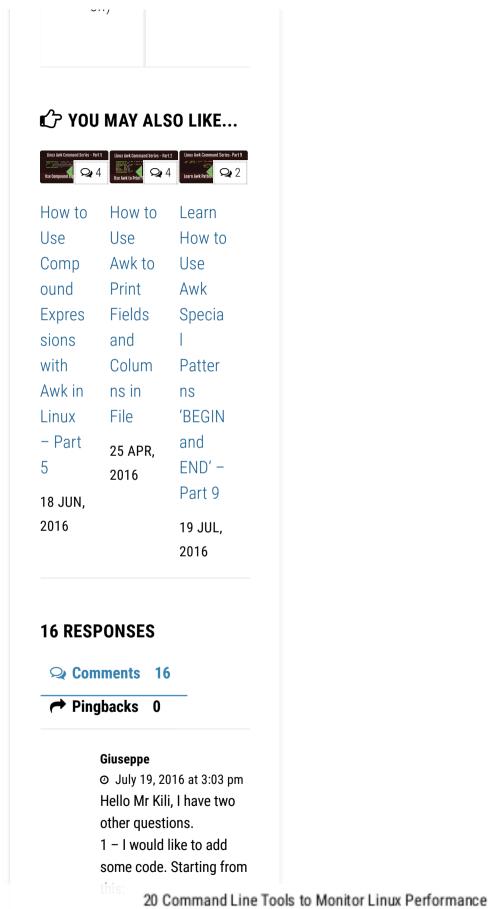






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/log/red5.log | awk '{if (/Stream start:/){ *insertion point* }

... in that marked position I woud like to add a parse of an other file to search the presence of a name. So, if the name is not present no action start.

2 – at the same position I woul like to operate a sting operation of \$9 variable.
ex: \$9 is filled with this value "namex:name"
How to split to have "name" only? I try several times but with syntax error only.

Thank you in advance (sorry for my bad english)

Reply



Aaron Kili K

O July 19, 2016 at 11:41 pm
In this case, you need to approach the problem using the concept of built-in Awk variables, and that is the FS(input field separator)

\$9="namex:name"

therefore, you can use two awk commands, first, you can print out the value of \$9 then pipe it to a second awk command specifying the FS value as in the

awk ' { print \$9 } ' | awk -F ':' ' { print \$2 } '

command below:

In the example above, the FS value is:, the value of \$2 will be name, from the original value in \$9

I hope this will help, in case it does not, post the question on linuxsay.com and i will answer with some screen shots for better illustration.

Reply

Giuseppe

July 20, 2016 at 4:48 pmThank you for

fast, kind and

Now I begin to write some simple code

about strings

operation.

Have you some gift for the 1st question?

Giuseppe

Reply



Aaron Kili K

July21, 2016

at 12:53

am

You are

welcome

@Giusepp

If i got

the

question

right, i

suppose

you want

you want

to parse another

C1 .1

file then

search

for a

name in

that file.

The

difficulty

is

therefore

reading

input

from piped input. Let me look into the problem and figure out the solution, it will require a little time. I hope you can wait a little more, after all the solution is the most importan Reply

Giuseppe

②

July

22,

2016

at

2:15

pm

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Ν

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```
Giuseppe
July 11, 2016 at 11:10
pm
Ho Mr. Kili,
The problem was the file
lock on the .m3u8 file. So
I create a folder and fill it
with the stream files. The
I remove the folder.
Here the final script:
tail -f /opt/red5-
server108m2
/log/red5.log | awk '{if
(/Stream start:/ "){
a=" -nostats -loglevel 0 -i
rtmp://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:193
/live/":
b=" -hls_time 2
-hls_list_size 5 -hls_wrap
10 -start_number 0 -f hls
/home/tv/hls/";
c="/home/tv/hls/";
system ("mkdir" c $9);
system ("/opt/ffmpeg
/ffmpeg" a $9 b $9 "/" $9
".m3u8 < /dev/null &");
else if (/Stream close:/)
system ("rm -rf " c $9);
}'
Thank you again to point
me in the right direction.
Reply
Giuseppe
① July 9, 2016 at 3:13 pm
Hi, problem solved.
```

Maivii Niii N

July 11, 2016 at1:59 pm@Guiseppe

Thanks for letting us know, can you please point out how you solved it. That would be useful in the future to other users in case they encounter a similar issues.

Many thanks...

Reply

Giuseppe

July 5, 2016 at 3:26 pmHi Mr. Kili

the problem seem to be the "else" statement. The script erase the .ts files but won't erase the .m3u8 file. Going crazy!

Aaron Kili K

O July 5, 2016 at 3:47 pm
Sorry that i did not get back, in the mean time, let me look into the script and follow up. I will get back to you as soon as i figure out and we

```
Reply
Giuseppe
① July 4, 2016 at 11:28 pm
Here the code:
tail -f /opt/red5-
server108m2
/log/red5.log | awk '{if
(/Stream start:/){
print "start" $9"
streaming";
a=" -nostats -loglevel 0 -i
rtmp://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:193
/live/";
b=" -hls_time 2
-hls_list_size 5 -hls_wrap
10 -start_number 0 -f hls
/home/tv/hls/";
system ("/opt/ffmpeg
/ffmpeg" a $9 b $9
".m3u8 < /dev/null ");
}
else if (/Stream close:/)
{
print "stop " $9 "
streaming";
c="/home/tv/hls/";
system ("rm " c $9 "*" );
}
}'
But if I run:
tail -f /opt/red5-
server108m2
/log/red5.log | awk '{if
(/Stream start:/){
print "start " $9 "
streaming":
```

```
{
print "stop " $9 "
streaming";
}
}'
work nice.
Thank you in advance
Reply
Giuseppe
① July 4, 2016 at 11:21 pm
Here the code:
tail -f /opt/red5-
server108m2
/log/red5.log | awk '{if
(/Stream start:/){
print "start" $9"
streaming";
a=" -nostats -loglevel 0 -i
rtmp://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:193
/live/";
b=" -hls_time 2
-hls_list_size 5 -hls_wrap
10 -start_number 0 -f hls
/home/tv/hls/";
system ("/opt/ffmpeg
/ffmpeg" a $9 b $9
".m3u8 < /dev/null ");
else if (/Stream close:/)
print "stop " $9 "
streaming";
c="/home/tv/hls/";
system ("rm " c $9 "*" );
```

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Giuseppe

.....,

O July 4, 2016 at 11:17 pm Hi Mr. Kili, I was out of office, back again.

I wrote a simple bash to start or stop ffmpeg recoding on parsing the red5 server log. All seem to work fine with one session but if I run a second session with another recoding something strange happen.

Can I add here my code?

Reply

Giuseppe

O June 27, 2016 at 8:42 pm Hello, first, thank you a lot for your job. I have some problem to get running a little script to run/stop a program parsing a log.

Reply

Aaron Kili K

June 29, 2016at 3:48 am@Giuseppe

Welcome, could you please explain the problem a little in detail so that i can offer some help.

Dankı

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