

# OPERATING SYSTEMS

## UE22CS242B

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awk

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## Slides Credits for all PPTs of this course

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- The slides/diagrams in this course are an **adaptation, combination,** and **enhancement** of material from the following resources and persons:
  1. Slides of Operating System Concepts, Abraham Silberschatz, Peter Baer Galvin, Greg Gagne - 9<sup>th</sup> edition 2013 and some slides from 10<sup>th</sup> edition 2018
  2. Some conceptual text and diagram from Operating Systems - Internals and Design Principles, William Stallings, 9<sup>th</sup> edition 2018
  3. Some presentation transcripts from A. Frank – P. Weisberg
  4. Some conceptual text from Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces, Remzi Arpaci-Dusseau, Andrea Arpaci Dusseau
  5. Internet source



- Awk is a scripting language used for manipulating data and generating reports.
- The awk command programming language requires no compiling and allows the user to use variables, numeric functions, string functions, and logical operators.
- Awk is a utility that enables a programmer to write tiny but effective programs in the form of statements that define text patterns that are to be searched for in each line of a document and the action that is to be taken when a match is found within a line.
- Awk is mostly used for pattern scanning and processing. It searches one or more files to see if they contain lines that matches with the specified patterns and then perform the associated actions.

### Operations:

- Scan a file line by line
- Split each input line into fields
- Compare input line/fields to pattern
- Perform action(s) on matched lines

### Programming Constructs Provided:

- Format output lines
- Arithmetic and string operations
- Conditionals and loops

**awk options 'selection \_criteria {action }' input-file > output-file**

### **Options:**

- -f program-file : Reads the AWK program source from the file program-file, instead of from the first command line argument.
- -F fs : Use fs for the input field separator

Print selected columns from a file

```
awk '{print $1,$4}' employee.txt
```

Print lines matching a criteria

```
awk '/manager/ {print}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '{if($4 >= "30000") print $1,$4;}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '{if($4 >= "30000" && $2 == "manager") print $1,$2,$4;}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '{if($4 >= "30000" && $2 != "manager") print $1,$2,$4;}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '{if($4 >= "30000" || $2 == "manager") print $1,$2,$4;}' employee.txt
```

Print total number of lines in a file

```
awk 'END { print NR }' employee.txt
```

Print total number of lines matching a criteria

```
awk '{if($4 >= "30000") count++} END {print count}' employee.txt
```

Using built-in functions to change the output

```
awk '/manager/ {print substr($1,1,4)}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '/manager/ {print toupper($1)}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '/manager/ {print tolower($1)}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '/manager/ {print toupper(substr($1,1,1)) substr($1,2)}' employee.txt
```

```
awk '{if($4 >= "30000" || $2 == "manager") print $1,$2,$4,$4*1.1;}' employee.txt
```





**THANK YOU**

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