AWK Programming

AwK Programming Examples

1. To print the contents of a file

awk '{ print }' /etc/passwd

or

awk ‘{print $0}’ /etc/passwd

1. To print only certain fileds from the file .

awk -F":" '{ print $1 $3 }' /etc/passwd

Here the first and the third fields of the password file are printed .

-F to specify : as the field separator .

1. create employee.txt file which has the following content, which will be used in the  
   examples mentioned below.

$cat employee.txt

100 Thomas Manager Sales $5,000

200 Jason Developer Technology $5,500

300 Sanjay Sysadmin Technology $7,000

1. isha Manager Marketing $9,500

500 Randy DBA Technology $6,000

To print only the first and third columns

Awk –F " " '{ print $1 $3 }' emp.txt

1. awk '{print $2,$3;}' emp.txt

The above command also print the 2nd and 3rd fields from the file .

1. awk'{print $2,$NF;}' employee.txt

$NF represents the last field. , is the contactenator.

1. awk -F":" '{ print $1 " " $3 }' /etc/passwd

The above program inserts a space between the fields.

1. To insert into the text between the fields , we can use the following command

awk -F":" '{ print "username: " $1 "\t\tuid:" $3 }' /etc/passwd

\t – tab

8 . Create a file called awk1.sh and type the contents withing the file.

#!/bin/awk

awk 'BEGIN{ x=0 ; while (x < 5) { x+=1 ; print x ; } }'

run the script

$ sh awk1.sh

1. .To find the employees whose employee id is greater than 200

awk '$1 >200' employee.txt

10 . To print the list of employees in the technology department .

awk '$4 ~/Technology/' employee.txt

~ is the operator for comparing with the regular expressions.