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#### Q1)

## AWK command- Explanation:

COFIGEOSS!

1. awk: It is a scripting language used for manipulating data & Synton: generate reports.

awk options criterio Eachon3' input file > output file

# options:-

-f Program-tile: Reads the AWK program source from tile Program-tile, instead from Command

-F ts : We to for input field separator

These are also some variable in aux.

\$1,\$2, -- represents keld, field2. -- respectively.

NR - no: of bows - blee i come and town

. No - no: of field, and of popular of the stand prince

Les FS - field selagators which sair swan, more no

· BS - Stores current record separator

· OFS - stores output field separator. Default blank space

· DRS - output record separator. Default new line.

## Data in sample text file:

id	Name	Department Salary		Experience
11	Ram	CSE	35000	2
22	Gopi	ECE	30000	3
33	Anand	ECE	31000	1
44	Gopal	MEC	40000	5
55	Shyam	CSE	20000	0
66	Sam	ECE	100000	2
77	Jathin	MEC	45000	1
88	Naresh	ECE	10000	0
99	Ramesh	CIVIL	36000	2
100	Suresh	CSE	15000	1

a) Printing details of specific department. Here department taken as CSE

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b) Printing records with salary equal to 35000

E) Salary is in 5th Column. To access 5th Column
we use \$5 Symbol.

\$5 ≠ 35000 Pant NR
Prints the secord

## Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk '{if($4==35000) print NR"-"$0}' employee.txt
1-11 Ram CSE 35000 2
```

c)Printing max length of record with in a range

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Of To get specific range we can use NR variable. To get man size on use an if condition and assign it to a variable man and print it at End.

To Print at end we must use key word END before {Print 3.

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```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk 'NR==2, NR==6 {if(length($0)>max) max=length($0)} END {print max}' employee.txt 20
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$
```

## d)Printing data with a header and footer

d) To pant header we can use Begin key word at stort before paint

BEAIN { Pant " "} -
To pant tooter we can use END at end of action

END { Paint " "}

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#### Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk 'BEGIN {print "Printing employee details"} {print $0} END {print "Ended"}' employ
Printing employee details
11 Ram CSE 3
                           35000
         Gopi
33
44
55
66
77
88
         Anand
         Gopal
                           40000
         Shyam
                           20000
         Sam
                           100000
                           45000
         Jathin
         Naresh ECE
                           10000
99
         Ramesh
                 CIVIL
                           36000
```

e) Printing specified columns of records with salary greater than 40000

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#### Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk '{if($4>40000) print $1, $2, $NF}' employee.txt
66 Sam 2
77 Jathin 1
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$
```

f) Printing average of salary

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8) TO find fla Sum we can use statement sum += \$5.

To get average we can divide sum with NR Since It
has count of records.

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## Output:

ram@ram:~/Documents/OS\$ awk '{sum+=\$4} END {print sum/NR}' employee.txt
36200
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS\$

## a) Printing n random numbers

a) To point in sandom numbers (let i be 10). We can use a for loop in awk, To get sandom number we can use sand () function.

awk ' for (1=0; i 10; i+1) point sand () '

In below picture added some more conditions like converting sand () given to an integer to make it an integer instead of decimal.

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#### Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk 'BEGIN {n=10; print n," Random numbers:"; for(i=0; i<n; i++) print int(rand()*100)}'
10 Random numbers:
49
23
59
27
84
48
77
17
25
78
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$
```

b) printing sum of cube of first n even numbers

6) 1118 to printing a random numbers we can use a for Loop with +2 increment and use multiplication symbol to print cube of number

aux {for (:=0; i<10; i=1+2) Print i\*i\*i;}

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#### Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk 'BEGIN{
n=15; sum=0;
for(i=0; i<n; i=i+2)
{sum=sum+(i*i*i);}
print "Sum of first ", n, " cubes is: ",sum}'
Sum of first 15 cubes is: 6272
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$</pre>
```

#### c) Printing environmental variables

```
COFTABOST

C) Let us Point an envisormental variable Path using awk.

We can use option -v to point envisormental variable.

We use echo because awk expects an input file to awish it we use echo.

To point an env variable we must assign it to a local variable in criterio section of awk and point it.

ie, awk -v val= bloomy 'Eprint valg'

We can also point uses defined env variables as shown in below figure.
```

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```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ value=5
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ echo abc |awk -v val=$value '{print val}'
5
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ echo abc |awk -v val=$PATH '{print val}'
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$
```

## d) Printing home path

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## Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ echo abc | awk -v val=$HOME '{print val}'
/home/ram
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ awk -v val=$HOME '{print val}'
```

## Q3)

#### file1.txt:

LOREM4 ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Aenean luctus tellus consectetur aliquam ultrices.

Duis ultrices quam vitae augue rhoncus tincidunt.

Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.

Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor.

Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat.

Sed vestibulum orci sed mi viverra porttitor.

Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit.

Etiam at ex in metus INTERDUM mattis ut vel nisi.

#### file2.txt:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Aenean luctus tellus consectetur aliquam ultrices.

Duis ultrices quam vitae augue rhoncus tincidunt.

Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.

Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper DOLOR.

Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat.

Sed vestibulum orci sed mi viverra porttitor.

Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit.

Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.

Ut LAOREET tellus et mauris iaculis, id tempor leo pretium.

Donec fringilla dui eget elit FEUGIAT consectetur.

Nam at lacus posuere, tristique ante in, pulvinar sapien.

Phasellus rutrum magna id eros porta, sit amet pellentesque mauris scelerisque.

Nunc sed turpis eu nisi mattis laoreet sit amet ac erat.

#### file3.txt:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Aenean luctus tellus consectetur aliquam ultrices.

Duis ultrices quam vitae augue rhoncus tincidunt.

Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.

Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor.

Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat.

Sed vestibulum orci sed mi viverra porttitor.

Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit.

Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.

Ut laoreet tellus et mauris iaculis, id TEMPOR1 leo pretium.

Donec fringilla dui eget elit feugiat consectetur.

Nam at lacus posuere, tristique ante in, pulvinar sapien.

Phasellus rutrum magna id eros porta, sit amet pellentesque mauris scelerisque.

Nunc sed turpis eu nisi mattis laoreet sit amet ac erat.

In et elit nec tellus pulvinar AUCTOR.

Donec eget velit semper, ornare erat eget, varius dolor.

Vivamus ornare eros ut sollicitudin euismod.

Sed dapibus sem at lorem aliquam, at scelerisque neque tincidunt.

Praesent sit amet arcu vitae purus vestibulum tempus ut at metus.

Morbi auctor turpis quis consequat vulputate.

## Grep Explanation:

goep:

Nelps to filter & search a file

goep coptions) "Pattern" filename

-c displays count of matches (Case sensitive)

-i : (ase insensitive

-l : displays file names that matches patter

(for this file-name is not becaused-place \*)

-w: match whole word

-o: displays only matched Pattern

-n: Show line number

-v: Point all lines do not match Pattern

A in pattern: Points lines that start with pattern

\$ in ": Points lines that end with Pattern

-f: takes patters from file, one per line

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-An: To point n lines before match

-Bn: To point n lines after match

-Cn: To point n lines before and after match

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#### a) Printing matched lines with ignored case

```
a) To ignore Case use can use applian "-i".

9xep -i "--- " filemane txt

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```

#### Output:

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ grep -i "SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT" file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
file1.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
file2.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
file3.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$
```

b) Printing n lines before and after match line

```
b) To point n lines before and after match we can use -cn. By specifying n value
```

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```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ grep -C2 "sed mi viverra porttitor" file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file1.txt-Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor. file1.txt-Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat. file1.txt-Sed vestibulum orci sed mi viverra porttitor. file1.txt-Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit. file1.txt-Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.

--
file2.txt-Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor. file2.txt-Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat. file2.txt-Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit. file2.txt-Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.

--
file3.txt-Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor. file3.txt-Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat. file3.txt-Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat. file3.txt-Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit. file3.txt-Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit. file3.txt-Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit. file3.txt-Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.
```

#### c) Printing lines that do not match with pattern

c) To display lines that do not match we can use 's' option.

grep -1 " filename.txt

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#### Output: Complete lines are not shown due to much content

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ grep -v "sed mi viverra porttitor" file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
 ile1.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
file1.txt:Aenean luctus tellus consectetur aliquam ultrices.
file1.txt:Duis ultrices quam vitae augue rhoncus tincidunt.
ile1.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
ile1.txt:Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor.
ile1.txt:Pellentesque lacinia dui eu elit placerat feugiat.
File1.txt:Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit.
File1.txt:Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.
File2.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
ile2.txt:Aenean luctus tellus consectetur aliquam ultrices.
ile2.txt:Duis ultrices quam vitae augue rhoncus tincidunt.
ile2.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
ile2.txt:Phasellus a sapien dictum, elementum odio vitae, ullamcorper dolor.
ile2.txt:Pellentesque lacinia dui éu elit placerat feugiat.
ile2.txt:Proin semper augue a leo consequat blandit.
ile2.txt:Etiam at ex in metus interdum mattis ut vel nisi.
ile2.txt:Ut laoreet tellus et mauris iaculis, id tempor leo pretium.
ile2.txt:Donec fringilla dui eget elit feugiat consectetur.
file2.txt:Nam at lacus posuere, tristique ante in, pulvinar sapien.
file2.txt:Phasellus rutrum magna id eros porta, sit amet pellentesque mauris scelerisque
file2.txt:Nunc sed turpis eu nisi mattis laoreet sit amet ac erat.
ile3.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
ile3.txt:Aenean luctus tellus consectetur aliquam ultrices.
ile3.txt:Duis ultrices quam vitae augue rhoncus tincidunt.
ile3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
```

```
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When is 'always, or 'never', or 'auto'

always: J gives a Color

never: doesnot give a Color

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```

#### Scallied With Calliscallie

```
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ grep --color=never -i "SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT" file1.txt file2.t xt file3.txt
file3.txt
file1.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
file2.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
file3.txt:Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ grep --color=auto -i "eu consectetur lorem ultrices" file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
file1.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file2.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
ram@ram:~/Documents/OS$ grep --color=always -i "eu consectetur lorem ultrices" file1.txt file2.txt file
3.txt
file1.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file2.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
file3.txt:Aliquam ultrices enim eget sapien tempor, eu consectetur lorem ultrices.
```

## e) Printing patterns match with [A-Z] and [0-9]

```
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e) To search for two patterns at a time we can use

I (Pipe Symbol). Backslash is kept before pipe for
regular expressions.
```

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```
ram@ram:-/Documents/OS$ grep -o '[A-Z]*\|[0-9]' file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
file1.txt:4
file1.txt:A
file1.txt:D
file1.txt:P
file1.txt:P
file1.txt:F
file1.txt:E
file1.txt:E
file2.txt:L
file2.txt:A
file2.txt:A
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:P
file2.txt:P
file2.txt:P
file2.txt:P
file2.txt:P
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:D
file2.txt:P
file2.txt:D
file3.txt:L
```