

Awk Scripting

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1. Write a awk script that accepts date argument in the form of mm-dd-yy and displays it in the following format. The script should check the validity of the argument and in the case of error, display a suitable message.

Algorithm:

- (a) Start.
- (b) Check if the date is valid. Exit if its not.
- (c) If it is a valid date, find the corresponding month. And print the output in the format specified.
- (d) Stop.

Script:

```
#!/usr/bin/awk
BEGIN{
FS="-"
print "Enter the date:"
getline < "/dev/tty"
flag=1;
if(((($3%4!=0) && ($2==2) && ($1>28)) || (($3%4==0) && ($2==2) && ($1>29)) || $2 > 12)
    flag=0;
if(flag==0)
    print"Invalid date."
else
{
    if($2==1)
        temp="January";
    else if($2==2)
        temp="February";
    else if($2==3)
        temp="March";
    else if($2==4)
        temp="April";
    else if($2==5)
        temp="May";
    else if($2==6)
        temp="June";
    else if($2==7)
        temp="July";
    else if($2==8)
        temp="August";
    else if($2==9)
        temp="September";
    else if($2==10)
        temp="October";
    else if($2==11)
        temp="November";
    else
```

```

        temp="December";
print "The date is " $1 "\tMonth is " temp "\tYear is " $3
}
}

```

Output:

```

rwithik@Zeus Scripts/Awk (master *)
» awk -f 1.awk
Enter the date:
11-12-2018
The date is 11 Month is December Year is 2018
rwithik@Zeus Scripts/Awk (master *)
» awk -f 1.awk
Enter the date:
12-23-1234
Invalid date.
rwithik@Zeus Scripts/Awk (master *)
» █

```

2. Write an awk script to delete duplicated line from a text file. The order of the original lines must remain unchanged.

Algorithm:

- (a) Start.
- (b) Print the line only if seen[\$0] is zero, ie the count of the current line is zero.
- (c) Stop.

Script:

```

#!/bin/awk

!seen[$0]++ {print $1}

```

Output:

```

rwithik@Zeus Scripts/awk (master *)
> awk -f 2.awk test.txt
abcd
efgh
ijkl
mnop
rwithik@Zeus Scripts/awk (master *)
> cat test.txt
abcd
efgh
ijkl
mnop
abcd
abcd
ijkl
mnop
mnop
efgh
rwithik@Zeus Scripts/awk (master *)
> █

```

3. Write an awk script to find out total number of books sold in each discipline as well as total book sold based on the given table.

Algorithm:

- (a) Start.
- (b) Initialise sum to 0.
- (c) Add the second field to the sum.
- (d) Add the Second field to the corresponding array element.
- (e) Print the values.
- (f) Stop.

Script:

```

#!/bin/awk

BEGIN{
    sum = 0
}
{
    sum = sum + $2;
    subject[$1] = subject[$1] + $2;
}
END{
    printf "Total = " sum "\n"
    for(word in subject) printf word " = " subject[word] "\n"
}

```

Output:

```

rwithik@Zeus Scripts/awk (master *)
» awk -f 3.awk books.txt
Total = 551
electrical = 114
civil = 198
computers = 107
mechanical = 132
rwithik@Zeus Scripts/awk (master *)
» cat books.txt
electrical 34
mechanical 67
electrical 80
computers 43
mechanical 65
civil 198
computers 64
rwithik@Zeus Scripts/awk (master *)
» █

```

4. Write an awk script to compute gross salary of an employee accordingly to rule given below: If basic salary is less than 10000, then DA = 45% of the basic and HRA = 15% of basic. If basic salary is greater than 10000, then DA = 50% of the basic and HRA = 20% of basic.

Algorithm:

- (a) Start.
- (b) Check if the basic pay is less than 10000. If it is, calculate the total salary as $BP + 0.45BP + 0.15BP$.
- (c) Otherwise, the total salary is $BP + 0.5BP + 0.2BP$.
- (d) Stop.

Script:

```

#!/bin/awk

BEGIN{
    print "Enter the basic pay:"
    getline < "/dev/tty"
    totalSal = $1
    if ($1 < 10000)
        totalSal = 0.45 * $1 + 0.15 * $1 + $1
    else
        totalSal = 0.50 * $1 + 0.20 * $1 + $1
    print "Total Salary: " totalSal
}

```

Output:

```
rwthik@Zeus Scripts/Awk (master *)
» awk -f 4.awk
Enter the basic pay:
12000
Total Salary: 20400
rwthik@Zeus Scripts/Awk (master *)
»
```