# What is AWK command?

* ***Awk command feature***
* Flied print or colum print one or many..
* Space and tap and double tab
* Content add and anywhere
* Direct add content last flied (help of NF)
* Matches pattern in line
* F MEANS symbol or delimiter cutes in file {space “ : ; name words anything can be delimiters }
* Replace Text and modify text
* **: NR command count line of file OR keeps a current count of the number of input records**.

# Awk command syntax …

**.Basic command**

**..**

**# awk '{print}' employee.txt { By default Awk prints every line of data from the specified file }**

**# awk ‘{print $1}’ file (show first Colum)**

**# awk ‘{print $1,$3}’ file (second and first print Colum)**

**# awk ‘{print $1 “\t” $2 } file < ’\t ’ its work both space and tap >**

**# awk ‘{print $1, “\t” “\t”$2 }’ file < tap option>**

**# awk ‘{print “Name :“ $1}’ file (content add before first Colum)**

**# awk ‘{print “Name :” $1 “Number :” $2}’ file (we can add everything )**

**# awk ‘{print }’ file**

**#awk ‘{print “Name ;” $1}’ file (we add content ‘1-colum’ )**

**# awk '{print "Name : " $1, “line :”$2,$3}' marks.txt (we add 2 colum content)**

**# awk '{print $NF}' marks.txt (last line colum print use {$NF})**

**# awk ‘/pune/ {print}’ file -- (\* Print the lines which matches with the given pattern)**

**# cat city | awk '{$2="xxx"; print $0}' (-modifiy text –or replace text)**

**It’s very important command use spurted or symbol (: - ;< >) like something**

**# awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd (F MEANS symbol ,diameter cut , cut left site)**

**- NR: NR command keeps a current count of the number of input records.**

**# awk '{print NR,$0}' employee.txt**

**-NF: NF command keeps a count of the number of fields**

**# awk ‘{print $1,$NF}’ file.txt**

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**What is Cut command?**

**.**cut command basically use to any records using character && fields form any file or form any command output.

There are 3 option In CUT command ……

# cut <option > < filename >

#command-name | cut <option >

-c ===> cut by characters

-f == > cut by fields == > we cannot use this option without define the delimiter or symbol

-d == > define the delimiter symbol. It can be anything. ( space ,symbols , : ‘ / M WORDS Anything )

Syntax of cut command /

# cut –c1 /etc/passwd .. First character cut

# cut –c1,2,3,4 file .. Multiple character cut

# cut -d":" -f1 /etc/passwd 🡺 delimiter use and -f1 means first Colum

# cut –d ‘ ’ –f2 /etc /passwd > we use SPACE OR DILIMETER

# cut -d'/' -f2 /etc/passwd > we use / it