

My Datastage Notes

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Tuesday, September 2, 2014

Scenarios_Unix

1) Convert single column to single row:

Input: filename : try

REF_PERIOD
PERIOD_NAME
ACCOUNT_VALUE
CDR_CODE
PRODUCT
PROJECT
SEGMENT_CODE
PARTNER
ORIGIN
BILLING_ACCRUAL

Output:

REF_PERIOD PERIOD_NAME ACCOUNT_VALUE CDR_CODE PRODUCT PROJECT SEGMENT_CODE PARTNER ORIGIN
BILLING_ACCRUAL

Command: cat try | awk '{printf "%s ",\$1}'

2) Print the list of employees in Technology department :

Now department name is available as a fourth field, so need to check if \$4 matches with the string "Technology", if yes print the line.

Command: \$ awk '\$4 ~/Technology/' employee.txt

200 Jason Developer Technology \$5,500
300 Sanjay Sysadmin Technology \$7,000
500 Randy DBA Technology \$6,000

Star schema vs. snowflake schema:
Which is better?...

How to use Aggregate stage to count
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Scenarios_Unix

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Unix- Making Directories

Unix Introduction

RIGHT AND LEFT FUNCTIONS IN
TRANSFORMER STAGE WITH...

FIELD FUNCTION IN TRANSFORMER
STAGE WITH EXAMPLE

SORT STAGE AND TRANSFORMER

Operator ~ is for comparing with the regular expressions. If it matches the default action i.e print whole line will be performed.

3) Convert single column to multiple column :

For eg: Input file contain single column with 84 rows then output should be single column data converted to multiple of 12 columns i.e. 12 column * 7 rows with field separator (fs ;)

Script:

```
#!/bin/sh
rows=`cat input_file | wc -l`
cols=12
fs=;
awk -v r=$rows -v c=$cols -v t=$fs '
NR output_file
```

4) Last field print:

input:

a=/Data/Files/201-2011.csv

output:

201-2011.csv

Command: echo \$a | awk -F/ '{print \$NF}'

5) Count no. of fields in file:

file1: a, b, c, d, 1, 2, man, fruit

Command: cat file1 | awk 'BEGIN{FS=","};{print NF}'

STAGE WITH SAMPLE DATA ...
HOW TO CONVERT ROWS INTO THE
COLUMNS IN DATASTAGE

TRANSFORMER STAGE FOR
DEPARTMENT WISE DATA

Find Total_Score and Percentage
using Transformer ...

FIELD FUNCTION IN TRANSFORMER
STAGE

CONCATENATE DATA USING
TRANSFORMER STAGE

TRANSFORMER STAGE USING
PADSTRING FUNCTION

TRANSFORMER STAGE USING
STRIPWHITESPACES FUNCTION

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and you will get the output as:8

6) Find ip address in unix server:

Command: `grep -i your_hostname /etc/hosts`

7) Replace the word corresponding to search pattern:

```
>cat file
the black cat was chased by the brown dog.
the black cat was not chased by the brown dog.
```

```
>sed -e '/not/s/black/white/g' file
the black cat was chased by the brown dog.
the white cat was not chased by the brown dog.
```

8) The below i have shown the demo for the "A" and "65".

Ascii value of character: It can be done in 2 ways:

1. `printf "%d" "A"`
2. `echo "A" | tr -d "\n" | od -An -t dC`

Character value from Ascii: `awk -v char=65 'BEGIN { printf "%c\n", char; exit }'`

9) Input file:

crmplp1 cmis461 No Online

```
cmis462 No Offline
crmplp2 cmis462 No Online
cmis463 No Offline
crmplp3 cmis463 No Online
cmis461 No Offline
```

```
Output ->crmplp1 cmis461 No Online cmis462 No Offline
crmplp2 cmis462 No Online cmis463 No Offline
```

```
Command:
awk 'NR%2?ORS=FS:ORS=RS' file
```

10) Variable can used in AWK

```
awk -F"$c" -v var="$c" '{print $1var$2}' filename
```

11) Search pattern and use special character in sed command:

```
sed -e '/COMAttachJob/s/#"/#."':JobID)#g' input_file-----
12) Get the content between two patterns:sed -n '/CREATE TABLE table/,/MONITORING/p' table_Script.sql
```

13) Print debugging script output in log file Add following command in script:

```
exec 1>> logfilename
```

```
exec 2>>logfilename-----
```

14) Check Sql connection:#!/bin/sh

```
ID=abc
```

```
PASSWD=avd
```

```
DB=sdf
```

```
exit | sqlplus -s -l $ID/$PASSWD@$DB
```

```
echo variable:$?
```

```
exit | sqlplus -s -L avd/df@dfg > /dev/null
```

```
echo variable_crr: $?-----
```

15) Trim the spaces using sed command

```
echo "$var" | sed -e 's/^[[:space:]]*//' -e 's/[[:space:]]*$//'
```

Another option is:

Code:

```
var=$(echo "$var" | sed -e 's/^[[:space:]]*//' -e 's/[[:space:]]*$//')
```

```
echo "Start $var End"-----
```

16) How to add sigle quote in statement using awk:Input:

```
/Admin/script.sh abc 2011/08 29/02/2012 00:00:00
```

```
/Admin/script.sh abc 2011/08 29/02/2012 00:00:00
```

command:

```
cat command.txt | sed -e 's/[[:space:]]/ /g' | awk -F' '{print \x27"$1,$2,$3"\x27,""\x27"$4,$5"\x27"}'
```

output:

```
`/Admin/script.sh abc 2011/08' '29/02/2012 00:00:00'
```

```
`/Admin/script.sh abc 2011/08' '29/02/2012 00:00:00'
```

17)

How to get a files from different servers to one server in datastage by using unix command?

```
scp test.ksh dsadm@10.87.130.111:/home/dsadm/sys/
```

Posted by manohar at 3:01 AM

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