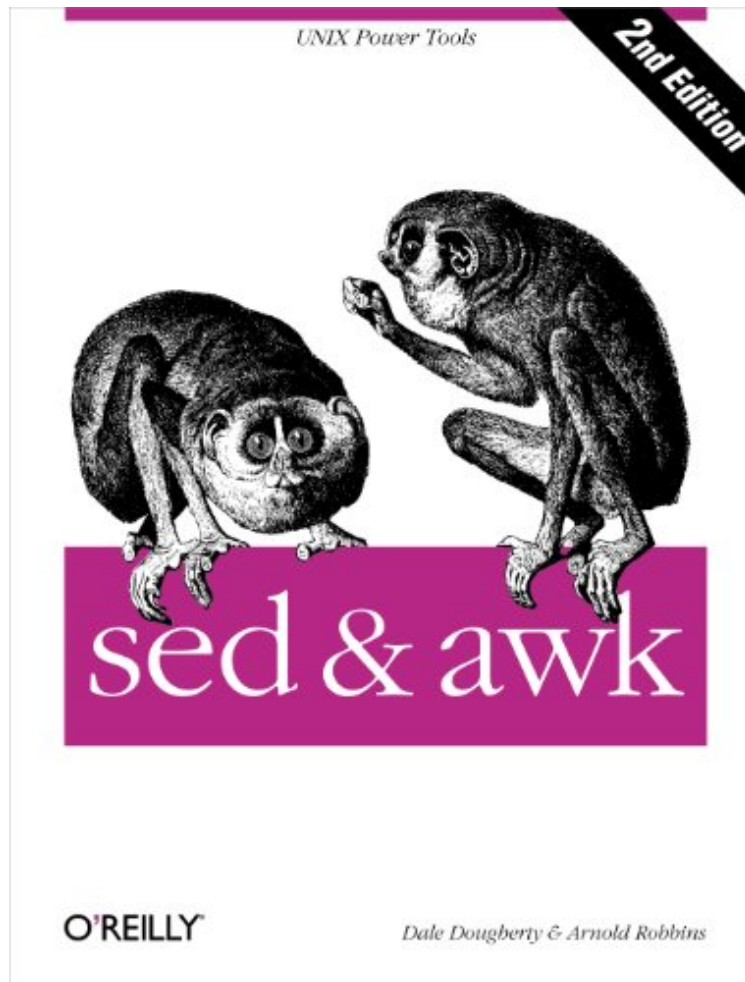


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sed awk: UNIX Power Tools (Nutshell Handbooks)

Von Arnold Robbins, Dale Dougherty
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Von Arnold Robbins, Dale Dougherty : sed awk: UNIX Power Tools (Nutshell Handbooks) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised sed awk: UNIX Power Tools (Nutshell Handbooks):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Hervorragende Ergnzung zu "Classic Shell Scripting"Von Vamp898Wer darber nachdenkt sich dieses Buch zu kaufen sollte eventuell vorher "Classic Shell Scripting" des selben Verlags lesen.Dieses Buch beschreibt hervorragend sed awk, aber eben nicht mehr. Viele Dinge in dem Buch machen natrlich nur Sinn oder ergeben einen Nutzen wenn man fundierte Shell-Scripting Fhigkeiten vorweisen kann.0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Sehr gut zum Lernen und als Nachschlagewerk auf dem SchreibtischVon Me MJTEigentlich hatte ich mir "sed awk" gekauft weil ich meine Kenntnisse mit sed vertiefen wollte. Dafr ist es auch sehr gut geeignet. Allerdings erklrt der

Arnold Robbins sed von den Grundlagen an bis hin zu aufwendigen sed-Skripten. Damit ist es auch für Anfänger geeignet. Mit awk verhält es sich im Buch genauso. Alles wird erklärt, von den Anfängen bis zu den komplexen Skripten. Für jemanden, der nicht nur online lernt ein sehr gutes Buch. Natürlich gibt es zu diesen beiden betagten Unix-Werkzeugen eine Menge an Tutorials und Beispielen im Internet, aber das schmälert nicht den Wert dieses Buches. 1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. great for learning sed and awk, but an updated third edition would be nice. Von Kurt Keller All of sed and awk that most unix users know, including many professional administrators, is 's/this/that/' and '{ print \$1 }' But there is so much more these two tools can do. And this book shows you how. In each of the two major parts things are laid out in a logical manner building up knowledge thoroughly from the ground up, all supported by lots of well explained examples. Both, sed and awk, rely heavily on regular expressions and the authors don't let you down in this area either. Chapter 3 is dedicated to equip you with a well enough working knowledge of regular expressions. It surely is not as thorough as Jeffrey Friedl's "Mastering Regular Expressions", but the chapter packs a lot of information into the 29 pages. Especially with awk, there are quite a number of different versions out there and they are not quite identical in feature scope. Differences among some major implementations are discussed as well. Finally, in the appendices, you can find a quick reference for both sed and awk. As thorough (and even beginner friendly) as the book is, it does have one drawback: it is old. Much of the sample code deals with manipulating troff files or uucp logs. Both things many unix/linux users of today have no idea about. The reliance on such old samples is not a problem per se, they still do the job of demonstrating concepts and usage of sed and awk quite nicely. But these samples are much less applicable to sed/awk users today than they were twenty years ago when the first edition of this book was published. What I also think would be badly needed in an updated third revision is a discussion of how to use these tools with non-English character sets and Unicode. While this is an excellent book for learning to use sed and awk much more effectively, let's hope that the authors sometime get around to do an overhaul, provide samples which are more accessible today and also add a chapter or two about using these tools with the much larger and inherently more complex character sets in common use today.

Kurzbeschreibung sed awk describes two text processing programs that are mainstays of the UNIX programmer's toolbox. sed is a "stream editor" for editing streams of text that might be too large to edit as a single file, or that might be generated on the fly as part of a larger data processing step. The most common operation done with sed is substitution, replacing one block of text with another. awk is a complete programming language. Unlike many conventional languages, awk is "data driven" -- you specify what kind of data you are interested in and the operations to be performed when that data is found. awk does many things for you, including automatically opening and closing data files, reading records, breaking the records up into fields, and counting the records. While awk provides the features of most conventional programming languages, it also includes some unconventional features, such as extended regular expression matching and associative arrays. sed awk describes both programs in detail and includes a chapter of example sed and awk scripts. This edition covers features of sed and awk that are mandated by the POSIX standard. This most notably affects awk, where POSIX standardized a new variable, CONVFMT, and new functions, toupper() and tolower(). The CONVFMT variable specifies the conversion format to use when converting numbers to strings (awk used to use OFMT for this purpose). The toupper() and tolower() functions each take a (presumably mixed case) string argument and return a new version of the string with all letters translated to the corresponding case. In addition, this edition covers GNU sed, newly available since the first edition. It also updates the first edition coverage of Bell Labs nawk and GNU awk (gawk), covers mawk, an additional freely available implementation of awk, and briefly discusses three commercial versions of awk, MKS awk, Thompson Automation awk (tawk), and Videosoft (VSAwk). Kurzbeschreibung sed awk describes two text processing programs that are mainstays of the UNIX programmer's toolbox. sed is a "stream editor" for editing streams of text that might be too large to edit as a single file, or that might be generated on the fly as part of a larger data processing step. The most common operation done with sed is substitution, replacing one block of text with another. awk is a complete programming language. Unlike many conventional languages, awk is "data driven" -- you specify what kind of data you are interested in and the operations to be performed when that data is found. awk does many things for you, including automatically opening and closing data files, reading records, breaking the records up into fields, and counting the records. While awk provides the features of most conventional programming languages, it also includes some unconventional features, such as extended regular expression matching and associative arrays. sed awk describes both programs in detail and includes a chapter of example sed and awk scripts. This edition covers features of sed and awk that are mandated by the POSIX standard. This most notably affects awk, where POSIX standardized a new variable, CONVFMT, and new functions, toupper() and tolower(). The CONVFMT variable specifies the conversion format to use when converting numbers to strings (awk used to use OFMT for this purpose). The toupper() and tolower() functions each take a (presumably mixed case) string argument and return a new version of the string with all letters translated to the corresponding case. In addition, this edition covers GNU sed, newly available since the first edition. It

also updates the first edition coverage of Bell Labs `nawk` and GNU `awk` (`gawk`), covers `mawk`, an additional freely available implementation of `awk`, and briefly discusses three commercial versions of `awk`, MKS `awk`, Thompson Automation `awk` (`tawk`), and Videosoft (`VSAwk`). Synopsis This is a reference guide to the information presented in the larger volumes. It presents a concise summary of regular expressions and pattern matching, and summaries of `Sed` and `Awk`. This edition has expanded coverage of `Gawk` (GNU `Awk`), and includes sections on: an overview of `Sed` and `Awk`'s command line syntax; alphabetical summaries of commands, including `Nawk` and `Gawk`; profiling with `PGawk`; coprocesses and sockets with `Gawk`; internationalization with `Gawk`; and a listing of resources for `Sed` and `Awk` users.