

# 12

## ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. Write a gawk program that displays the number of characters in the first field followed by the first field and sends its output to standard output.

```
$ gawk '{print length($1), $1}' filename
```

4. Use gawk to determine how many lines in **/etc/termcap** contain the string **vt100**. Verify your answer using **grep**.

```
$ cat vt100
BEGIN {count=0}
/vt100/ {count++}
END {print "There are", count, "lines with the string vt100"}
```

```
$ gawk -f vt100 /etc/termcap
There are 174 lines that contain the string vt100
```

```
$ grep -c vt100 /etc/termcap
174
```

You do not need to initialize **count**.

6. Write a gawk program named **net\_list** that reads from the **cars** file on **www.sobell.com** (see “Getting Input from a Network” on page 558) and displays a list of each of the cars’ make, model, and price. Separate the output fields with `TABS`.

```
$ cat net_list
BEGIN{
    server = "/inet/tcp/0/www.sobell.com/80"
    print "GET /CMDREF1/code/chapter_12/cars" |& server
    OFS="\t"
    while (server |& getline)
        print $1, $2, $5
    }
```

*or*

```
$ cat net_list2
BEGIN{
    server = "/inet/tcp/0/www.sobell.com/80"
    print "GET /CMDREF1/code/chapter_12/cars" |& server
    while (server |& getline)
        print $1 "\t" $2 "\t" $5
    }
```

8. How can you get gawk to neatly format—that is “pretty print”—a gawk program file? (*Hint:* See the gawk man page.)

Use gawk’s **--profile** option. Unless you specify differently, the neatly formatted output appears in a file named **awkprof.out**.