

## 1 简述sed定址符的作用及表示方式。

### 参考答案

- 作用：地址符（执行指令的条件）控制sed需要处理文本的范围；不加定址符则逐行处理所有行
- 表示方式：地址符可以使用行号或正则表达式

## 2 如何使用sed提取文本中的偶数行？

### 参考答案

查看测试文本：

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # cat -n /etc/rc.local
02.     1 #! /bin/sh
03.     2 #
04.     3 # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.     4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.     5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07.     6
08.     7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

提取偶数行的操作及效果：

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # cat -n /etc/rc.local | sed -n '2~2p'
02.     2 #
03.     4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
04.     6
```

## 3 如何使用sed删除文本中每行的第4个字符？

### 参考答案

查看测试文本：

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # cat /etc/rc.local
```

```

02.  #! /bin/sh
03.  #
04.  # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.  # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.  # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07.
08.  touch /var/lock/subsys/local

```

删除每行第4个字符的操作及效果：

```

01.  [ root@svr5 ~] # cat /etc/rc.local | sed 's/.//4'
02.  #! /in/sh
03.  #
04.  # Tis script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.  # Yu can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.  # wnt to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07.
08.  touh /var/lock/subsys/local

```

#### 4 提取/etc/passwd文件的第6-10行，另存为pass5.txt文件。

##### 参考答案

提取或导出文本：

```
01.  [ root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '6,10p' /etc/passwd > pass5.txt
```

或者：

```
01.  [ root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '6,10w pass5.txt' /etc/passwd
```

确认提取结果：

```

01.  [ root@svr5 ~] # cat pass5.txt
02.  sy nc: x: 5: 0: sy nc: /sbin: /bin/sy nc

```

- 03. shutdown: x: 6: 0: shutdown: /sbin: /sbin/shutdown
- 04. halt: x: 7: 0: halt: /sbin: /sbin/halt
- 05. mail: x: 8: 12: mail: /var/spool/mail: /sbin/nologin
- 06. uucp: x: 10: 14: uucp: /var/spool/uucp: /sbin/nologin

## 5 如何使用sed将文本的第3-4行移动到原来的第6行之后？

### 参考答案

查看测试文本：

- 01. [ root@svr5 ~] # cat -n /etc/rc.local
- 02. 1 #! /bin/sh
- 03. 2 #
- 04. 3 # This script will be executed \*after\* all the other init scripts.
- 05. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 06. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
- 07. 6
- 08. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

剪切操作及效果：

- 01. [ root@svr5 ~] # cat -n /etc/rc.local | sed '3h;4H;3,4d;6G'
- 02. 1 #! /bin/sh
- 03. 2 #
- 04. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
- 05. 6
- 06. 3 # This script will be executed \*after\* all the other init scripts.
- 07. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 08. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

上述操作中，sed编辑指令分别解析如下：

- 3h：取第3行内容，覆盖到保持空间
- 4H：取第4行内容，追加到保持空间
- 3,4d：删除第3-4行内容
- 6G：找到第6行，将保持空间的内容追加到这