SED [FLAG] “/search/replace/[FLAG]” FILE

Command	Function
S - substitute Sed ‘s/When/Why/’ file.text	finds First match of When in a line and replaces it with Why
-g – global, -i (insensitive case) sed ‘/When/Why/gi’ file.text	finds all matches of When in line and replaces all with Why(**i** stands for case-insensitive, g stands for global)
P - print sed ‘/Where/p’ file.text	find the word Where and prints it alongside the rest of the document
Sed -n ‘/Where/p’ filt.text	Finds the word Where and prints only the line where it was found. The -n flag is used to negate, implying that only the lines with matches are returned
Pre i (inplace) sed -i ‘s/Hello/Hi/’ file.text	Substitutes Hello with Hi in text. If post-ig is included, it ignores case. The pre-i modified the associated txt. It actually writes into it without reverse
Number insert (i) sed “1,5i Zee is the only female in Big Team” file.text	Inserts the text from line 1 through 5
Using number ranges sed ‘1,10{/John/p} file.text	Finds John in lines within 1 and 10 and prints it. Note that when specifying lines, commands should be enclosed in a curly brace
Pre i (inplace) and backup sed -i.bak ‘s/Hello/Hi/i’ file.text	First creates a copy of the original file with .bak extension. Modifies the specified file directly with specified command. Here, replacing hello with hi case insensitive **d** *deletes* a line.
Post d sed -i ‘1,5{/Hello/d}’ file.text sed '1,10{/Lagos/d; s/is/this is nothing/}' textfile	Finds hello in line 1,5 and deletes it
MULTIPLE COMMANDS	
Direct find and replace	
Sed ‘/Lagos/s/City/Village/’ file.text	Find teh line containing Lagos, replace City with Village
Using -e extension sed -e ‘s/Lagos/Abuja/’ -e ‘s/traffic/hold-up/’ file.text	Replaces Lagos with Abuja and traffic with hold-up
Using semi-colon ;	
Sed ‘s/road/air/; /Lagos/d’ file.text	Replaces road with air and deletes **the line** containing Lagos from file (first occurrence). If we want to delete a word, we can substitute it with nothing

Q is for quit sed ‘/air/q’ file.text	Finds the first match of search text, prints from the beginning to the current line and quits.
Q can be used to define search length sed ‘/commuter/p; 20 q’ file.text	Finds commutter from beginning to line 15. stops there and returns result
USING SOME REGEEX WITH SED MORE WHEN WE LEARN REGEX	
^$ sed ‘s/^$/ d’	Searches for lines that begins and ends with nothing (empty lines) and deletes them