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SED 简明教程

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(<https://Coolshell.Cn/Articles/Author/Haoel>) 💬 🌟 254,579 人阅读

awk于1977年出生，今年36岁本命年，sed比awk大2-3岁，awk就像林妹妹，sed就是宝玉哥哥了。所以 林妹妹跳了个 Topless (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9070.html>)，他的哥哥sed坐不住了，也一定要出来抖一抖。

sed全名叫stream editor，流编辑器，用程序的方式来编辑文本，相当的hacker啊。sed基本上就是玩正则模式匹配，所以，玩sed的人，正则表达式一般都比较强。

同样，本篇文章不会说sed的全部东西，你可以参看sed的手册 (<http://www.gnu.org/software/sed/manual/sed.html>)，我这里主要还是想和大家竞争一下那些从手机指缝间或马桶里流走的时间，用这些时间来学习一些东西。当然，接下来的还是要靠大家自己双手。



用s命令替换

我使用下面的这段文本做演示：

```
1 $ cat pets.txt
2 This is my cat
3   my cat's name is betty
4 This is my dog
5   my dog's name is frank
6 This is my fish
7   my fish's name is george
8 This is my goat
9   my goat's name is adam
```

把其中的my字符串替换成Hao Chen's，下面的语句应该很好理解（s表示替换命令，/my/表示匹配my，/Hao Chen's/表示把匹配替换成Hao Chen's，/g 表示一行上的替换所有的匹配）：

```
1 $ sed "s/my/Hao Chen's/g" pets.txt
2 This is Hao Chen's cat
3   Hao Chen's cat's name is betty
4 This is Hao Chen's dog
5   Hao Chen's dog's name is frank
6 This is Hao Chen's fish
7   Hao Chen's fish's name is george
8 This is Hao Chen's goat
9   Hao Chen's goat's name is adam
```

注意：如果你要使用单引号，那么你没办法通过\这样来转义，就有双引号就可以了，在双引号内可以用\"来转义。

再注意：上面的sed并没有对文件的内容改变，只是把处理过后的内容输出，如果你要写回文件，你可以使用重定向，如：

```
1 | $ sed "s/my/Hao Chen's/g" pets.txt > hao_pets.txt
```

或使用 -i 参数直接修改文件内容：

```
1 | $ sed -i "s/my/Hao Chen's/g" pets.txt
```

在每一行最前面加点东西：

```
1 | $ sed 's/^/#/g' pets.txt
2 | #This is my cat
3 | # my cat's name is betty
4 | #This is my dog
5 | # my dog's name is frank
6 | #This is my fish
7 | # my fish's name is george
8 | #This is my goat
9 | # my goat's name is adam
```

在每一行最后面加点东西：

```
1 | $ sed 's/$/ --- /g' pets.txt
2 | This is my cat ---
3 | my cat's name is betty ---
4 | This is my dog ---
5 | my dog's name is frank ---
6 | This is my fish ---
7 | my fish's name is george ---
8 | This is my goat ---
9 | my goat's name is adam ---
```

顺手介绍一下正则表达式的一些最基本的东西：

- ^ 表示一行的开头。如： /^#/ 以#开头的匹配。
- \$ 表示一行的结尾。如： /}\$/ 以}结尾的匹配。
- \< 表示词首。如： \<abc 表示以 abc 为首的詞。
- \> 表示词尾。如： abc\> 表示以 abc 结尾的詞。

- . 表示任何单个字符。
- * 表示某个字符出现了0次或多次。
- [] 字符集合。如：[abc] 表示匹配a或b或c，还有[a-zA-Z] 表示匹配所有的26个字符。如果其中有^表示反，如[^a] 表示非a的字符

正则表达式是一些很牛的事，比如我们要去掉某html中的tags：

HTML.TXT

```
1 | <b>This</b> is what <span style="text-decoration: underline;">I</span> meant. Understan
```

看看我们的sed命令

```
1 | # 如果你这样搞的话，就会有问题
2 | $ sed 's/<.*>//g' html.txt
3 | Understand?
4 |
5 | # 要解决上面的那个问题，就得像下面这样。
6 | # 其中的'^>' 指定了除了>的字符重复0次或多次。
7 | $ sed 's/<[^>]*>//g' html.txt
8 | This is what I meant. Understand?
```

我们再来看看指定需要替换的内容：

```
1 | $ sed "3s/my/your/g" pets.txt
2 | This is my cat
3 | my cat's name is betty
4 | This is your dog
5 | my dog's name is frank
6 | This is my fish
7 | my fish's name is george
8 | This is my goat
9 | my goat's name is adam
```

下面的命令只替换第3到第6行的文本。

```
1 $ sed "3,6s/my/your/g" pets.txt
2 This is my cat
3   my cat's name is betty
4 This is your dog
5   your dog's name is frank
6 This is your fish
7   your fish's name is george
8 This is my goat
9   my goat's name is adam
```

```
1 $ cat my.txt
2 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
4 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
5 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

只替换每一行的第一个s:

```
1 $ sed 's/s/S/1' my.txt
2 ThiS is my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 ThiS is my dog, my dog's name is frank
4 ThiS is my fish, my fish's name is george
5 ThiS is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

只替换每一行的第二个s:

```
1 $ sed 's/s/S/2' my.txt
2 This iS my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 This iS my dog, my dog's name is frank
4 This iS my fish, my fish's name is george
5 This iS my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

只替换第一行的第3个以后的s:

```
1 $ sed 's/s/S/3g' my.txt
2 This is my cat, my cat'S name iS betty
3 This is my dog, my dog'S name iS frank
4 This is my fiSh, my fiSh'S name iS george
5 This is my goat, my goat'S name iS adam
```

多个匹配

如果我们需要一次替换多个模式，可参看下面的示例：（第一个模式把第一行到第三行的my替换成your，第二个则把第3行以后的This替换成了That）

```
1 $ sed '1,3s/my/your/g; 3,$s/This/That/g' my.txt
2 This is your cat, your cat's name is betty
3 This is your dog, your dog's name is frank
4 That is your fish, your fish's name is george
5 That is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

上面的命令等价于：（注：下面使用的是sed的-e命令行参数）

```
1 sed -e '1,3s/my/your/g' -e '3,$s/This/That/g' my.txt
```

我们可以使用&来当做被匹配的变量，然后可以在基本左右加点东西。如下所示：

```
1 $ sed 's/my/[/g' my.txt
2 This is [my] cat, [my] cat's name is betty
3 This is [my] dog, [my] dog's name is frank
4 This is [my] fish, [my] fish's name is george
5 This is [my] goat, [my] goat's name is adam
```

圆括号匹配

使用圆括号匹配的示例：（圆括号括起来的正则表达式所匹配的字符串会可以当成变量来使用，sed中使用的是\1,\2...）

```
1 $ sed 's/This is my \([^,]*\),.*is \(.*\)/\1:\2/g' my.txt
2 cat:betty
3 dog:frank
4 fish:george
5 goat:adam
```

上面这个例子中的正则表达式有点复杂，解开如下（去掉转义字符）：

正则为：This is my ([^,]*) ,.*is (.)

匹配为：This is my (cat),.....is (betty)

然后：\1就是cat，\2就是betty

sed的命令

让我们回到最一开始的例子pets.txt，让我们来看几个命令：

N命令

先来看N命令——把下一行的内容纳入当成缓冲区做匹配。

下面的示例会把原文本中的偶数行纳入奇数行匹配，而s只匹配并替换一次，所以，就成了下面的结果：

```
1 $ sed 'N;s/my/your/' pets.txt
2 This is your cat
3 my cat's name is betty
4 This is your dog
5 my dog's name is frank
6 This is your fish
7 my fish's name is george
8 This is your goat
9 my goat's name is adam
```

也就是说，原来的文件成了：

```
1 This is my cat\n my cat's name is betty
2 This is my dog\n my dog's name is frank
3 This is my fish\n my fish's name is george
4 This is my goat\n my goat's name is adam
```

这样一来，下面的例子你就明白了，

```
1 $ sed 'N;s/\n/,/' pets.txt
2 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
4 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
5 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

a命令和i命令

a命令就是append，i命令就是insert，它们是用来添加行的。如：

```
1 # 其中的1i表明，其要在第1行前插入一行 (insert)
2 $ sed "1 i This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong" my.txt
3 This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong
4 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
5 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
6 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
7 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
8
9 # 其中的1a表明，其要在最后一行后追加一行 (append)
10 $ sed "$ a This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong" my.txt
11 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
12 This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong
13 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
14 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
15 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

我们可以运用匹配来添加文本：

```
1 # 注意其中的/fish/a，这意思是匹配到/fish/后就追加一行
2 $ sed "/fish/a This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong" my.txt
3 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
4 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
5 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
6 This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong
7 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

下面这个例子是对每一行都挺插入：

```
1 $ sed "/my/a ----" my.txt
2 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 ----
4 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
5 ----
6 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
7 ----
8 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
9 ----
```

c命令

c 命令是替换匹配行

```
1 $ sed "2 c This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong" my.txt
2 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong
4 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
5 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
6
7 $ sed "/fish/c This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong" my.txt
8 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
9 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
10 This is my monkey, my monkey's name is wukong
11 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
```

d命令

删除匹配行

```
1 $ sed '/fish/d' my.txt
2 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
3 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
4 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
5
6 $ sed '2d' my.txt
7 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
8 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
9 This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
10
11 $ sed '2,$d' my.txt
12 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
```

p命令

打印命令

你可以把这个命令当成grep式的命令

```
1  # 匹配fish并输出, 可以看到fish的那一行被打了两遍,
2  # 这是因为sed处理时会把处理的信息输出
3  $ sed '/fish/p' my.txt
4  This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
5  This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
6  This is my fish, my fish's name is george
7  This is my fish, my fish's name is george
8  This is my goat, my goat's name is adam
9
10 # 使用n参数就好了
11 $ sed -n '/fish/p' my.txt
12 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
13
14 # 从一个模式到另一个模式
15 $ sed -n '/dog/,/fish/p' my.txt
16 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
17 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
18
19 #从第一行打印到匹配fish成功的那一行
20 $ sed -n '1,/fish/p' my.txt
21 This is my cat, my cat's name is betty
22 This is my dog, my dog's name is frank
23 This is my fish, my fish's name is george
```

几个知识点

好了，下面我们要介绍四个sed的基本知识点：

Pattern Space

第零个是关于-n参数的，大家也许没看懂，没关系，我们来看一下sed处理文本的伪代码，并了解一下Pattern Space的概念：

```

1  foreach line in file {
2      //放入把行Pattern_Space
3      Pattern_Space <= line;
4
5      // 对每个pattern space执行sed命令
6      Pattern_Space <= EXEC(sed_cmd, Pattern_Space);
7
8      // 如果没有指定 -n 则输出处理后的Pattern_Space
9      if (sed_option hasn't "-n") {
10         print Pattern_Space
11     }
12 }

```

Address

第一个是关于address，几乎上述所有的命令都是这样的（注：其中的!表示匹配成功后是否执行命令）

[address[,address]][!]{cmd}

address可以是一个数字，也可以是一个模式，你可以通过逗号要分隔两个address 表示两个address的区间，参执行命令cmd，伪代码如下：

```

1  bool bexec = false
2  foreach line in file {
3      if ( match(address1) ){
4          bexec = true;
5      }
6
7      if ( bexec == true) {
8          EXEC(sed_cmd);
9      }
10
11     if ( match (address2) ) {
12         bexec = false;
13     }
14 }

```

关于address可以使用相对位置，如：

```
1  # 其中的+3表示后面连续3行
2  $ sed '/dog/,+3s/^/# /g' pets.txt
3  This is my cat
4      my cat's name is betty
5  # This is my dog
6  #   my dog's name is frank
7  # This is my fish
8  #   my fish's name is george
9  This is my goat
10     my goat's name is adam
```

命令打包

第二个是cmd可以是多个，它们可以用分号分开，可以用大括号括起来作为嵌套命令。下面是几个例子：

```
1 $ cat pets.txt
2 This is my cat
3   my cat's name is betty
4 This is my dog
5   my dog's name is frank
6 This is my fish
7   my fish's name is george
8 This is my goat
9   my goat's name is adam
10
11 # 对3行到第6行, 执行命令/This/d
12 $ sed '3,6 {/This/d}' pets.txt
13 This is my cat
14   my cat's name is betty
15   my dog's name is frank
16   my fish's name is george
17 This is my goat
18   my goat's name is adam
19
20 # 对3行到第6行, 匹配/This/成功后, 再匹配/fish/, 成功后执行d命令
21 $ sed '3,6 {/This/{/fish/d}}' pets.txt
22 This is my cat
23   my cat's name is betty
24 This is my dog
25   my dog's name is frank
26   my fish's name is george
27 This is my goat
28   my goat's name is adam
29
30 # 从第一行到最后一行, 如果匹配到This, 则删除之; 如果前面有空格, 则去除空格
31 $ sed '1,$ {/This/d;s/^ *//g}' pets.txt
32 my cat's name is betty
33 my dog's name is frank
34 my fish's name is george
35 my goat's name is adam
```

Hold Space

第三个我们再来看一下 Hold Space

接下来, 我们需要了解一下Hold Space的概念, 我们先来看四个命令:

- g: 将hold space中的内容拷贝到pattern space中，原来pattern space里的内容清除
- G: 将hold space中的内容append到pattern space\n后
- h: 将pattern space中的内容拷贝到hold space中，原来的hold space里的内容被清除
- H: 将pattern space中的内容append到hold space\n后
- x: 交换pattern space和hold space的内容

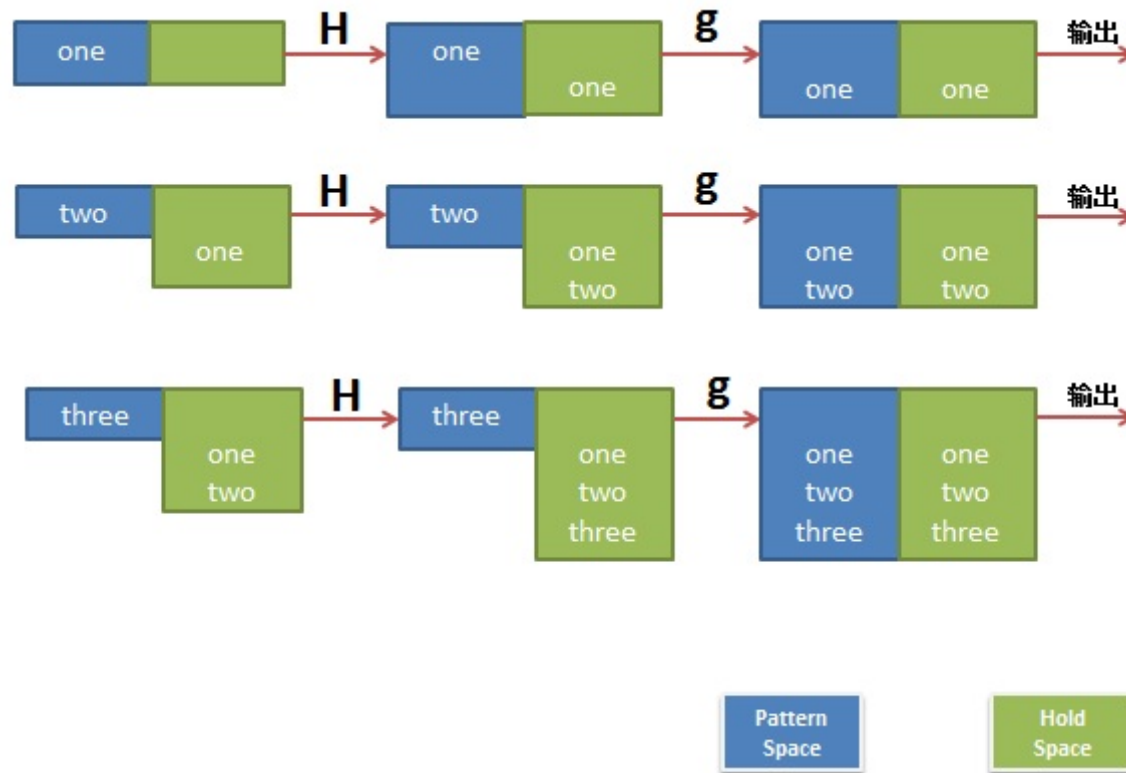
这些命令有什么用？我们来看两个示例吧，用到的示例文件是：

```
1 | $ cat t.txt
2 | one
3 | two
4 | three
```

第一个示例：

```
1 | $ sed 'H;g' t.txt
2 | one
3 |
4 | one
5 | two
6 |
7 | one
8 | two
9 | three
```

是不是有点没看懂，我作个图你就看懂了。



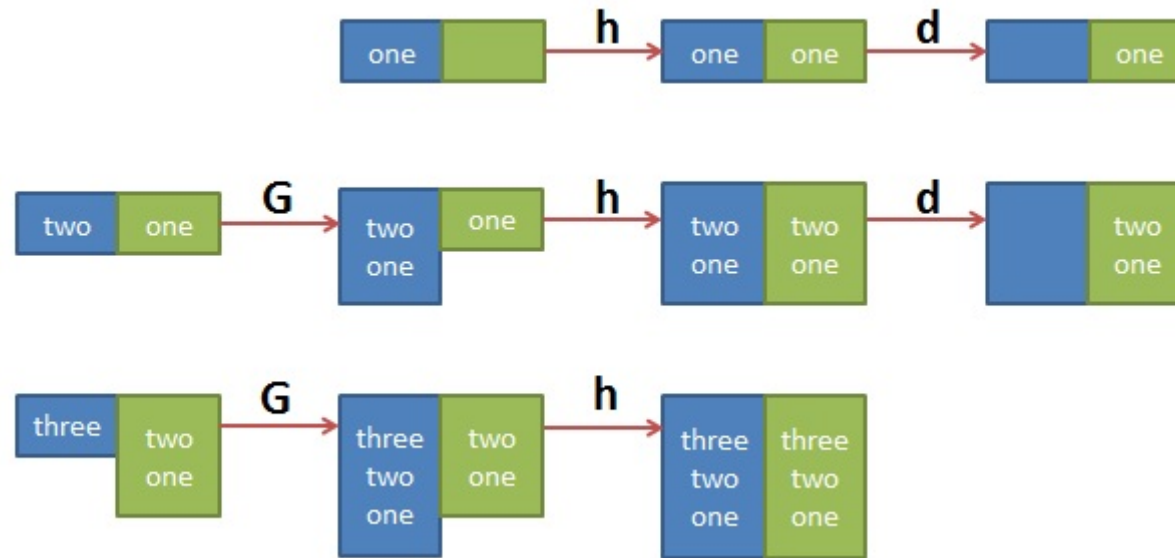
第二个示例，反序了一个文件的行：

```
1 $ sed '1!G;h;$!d' t.txt
2 three
3 two
4 one
```

其中的 '1!G;h;\$!d' 可拆解为三个命令

- 1!G — 只有第一行不执行G命令，将hold space中的内容append回到pattern space
- h — 第一行都执行h命令，将pattern space中的内容拷贝到hold space中
- \$!d — 除了最后一行不执行d命令，其它行都执行d命令，删除当前行

这个执行序列很难理解，做个图如下大家就明白了：



就先说这么多吧，希望对大家有用。

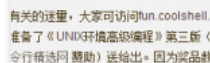
(全文完)



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Position	Position	Team and Position	Programming Language	Language	Score	Rank
1	1	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
2	2	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
3	3	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
4	4	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
5	5	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
6	6	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
7	7	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
8	8	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
9	9	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
10	10	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
11	11	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
12	12	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
13	13	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
14	14	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
15	15	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
16	16	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
17	17	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
18	18	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
19	19	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
20	20	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
21	21	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
22	22	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
23	23	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
24	24	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
25	25	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
26	26	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
27	27	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
28	28	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
29	29	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
30	30	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
31	31	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
32	32	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
33	33	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
34	34	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
35	35	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
36	36	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
37	37	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
38	38	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
39	39	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
40	40	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
41	41	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
42	42	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
43	43	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
44	44	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
45	45	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
46	46	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
47	47	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
48	48	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
49	49	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
50	50	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
51	51	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
52	52	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
53	53	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
54	54	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
55	55	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
56	56	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
57	57	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
58	58	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
59	59	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
60	60	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
61	61	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
62	62	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
63	63	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
64	64	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
65	65	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
66	66	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
67	67	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
68	68	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
69	69	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
70	70	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
71	71	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
72	72	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
73	73	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
74	74	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
75	75	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
76	76	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
77	77	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
78	78	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
79	79	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
80	80	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
81	81	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
82	82	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
83	83	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
84	84	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
85	85	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
86	86	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
87	87	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
88	88	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
89	89	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
90	90	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
91	91	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
92	92	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
93	93	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
94	94	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
95	95	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
96	96	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
97	97	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
98	98	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
99	99	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%
100	100	U	U	U	10.00%	1.00%

(<https://coolshell.cn/articles/8619.html>)

你可能不知道的 Shell

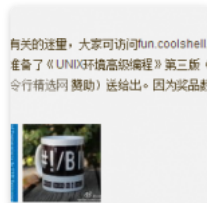
(<https://coolshell.cn/articles/8619.html>)

★★★★☆ (73 人打了分, 平均分: 4.75)

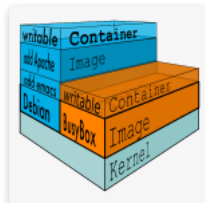
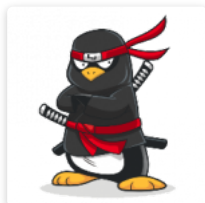
📁 Unix/Linux (<https://Coolshell.Cn/Category/Operatingsystem/Unixlinux>), 编程工具
(<https://Coolshell.Cn/Category/Tools>)

🔗 Linux (<https://Coolshell.Cn/Tag/Linux>), Sed (<https://Coolshell.Cn/Tag/Sed>), Unix (<https://Coolshell.Cn/Tag/Unix>)

相关文章



(<https://coolshell.cn/articles/10643.html>) (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/12108.html>) (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/12108.html>) (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/10208.html>) (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/17061.html>) (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9070.html>)



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Shell

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《sed 简明教程》的相关评论



juzi说道：

2015年11月04日 21:17 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1786541>)

只替换第一行的第3个以后的s：

```
$ sed 's/s/S/3g' my.txt
```

```
This is my cat, my cat'S name iS betty
```

```
This is my dog, my dog'S name iS frank
```

This is my fiSh, my fiSh'S name iS george

This is my goat, my goat'S name iS adam

这里应该是替换每一行的第3个以后的s，不只是第一行的

Pingback: Charlie Ren's Blog | SED (<http://c.echangdao.com/497>)



piglovesx说道:

2015年12月29日 17:02 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1802849>)

sed 's///g' html.txt

meant. Understand?



hlm说道:

2015年12月29日 18:01 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1802859>)

sed '/betty/,/betty/s/^/# /' my.txt

This is my cat

my cat's name is betty

This is my dog

my dog's name is frank

This is my fish

my fish's name is george

This is my goat

my goat's name is adam

因此

```
bool bexec = false
foreach line in file {
  if ( match(address1) ){
    bexec = true;
  }
```

```
  if ( bexec == true) {
    EXEC(sed_cmd);
  }
```

```
  if ( match (address2) ) {
    bexec = false;
  }
}
```

就不对了，按这个模式。应该输出

```
This is my cat
# my cat's name is betty
This is my dog
my dog's name is frank
This is my fish
my fish's name is george
This is my goat
my goat's name is adam
```



PCGuy说道：

2017年05月26日 09:31 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1914159>)

原文是正确的，因为第二个匹配一直没有发生过



2016年05月17日 01:02 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1832931>)

@hlm

可以删掉这条评论吗？上次理解错了



肖邦0526 (<http://itepub.cn>)说道：

2016年07月04日 11:37 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1855215>)

很喜欢博主的文章，刚刚用豆约翰博客备份专家备份了您的全部博文。



这是我看说道：

2016年09月30日 21:59 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1889310>)

的，最像话的正则教程，充分利用网页的着色功能！其他教程纯粹不是给人类看的。



chalife说道：

2016年11月18日 11:09 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1899380>)

好多错的

Pingback：Linux下服务器端开发流程及相关工具介绍(C++) - CodingBlog

(<http://www.codingblog.cn/blog/2537.html>)



PCGuy说道：

2017年05月26日 09:33 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1914160>)

很实用

Pingback：正则表达式基础 – 实验楼 | 二哈的狗窝

(<http://strangers.tech/2017/06/03/%e6%ad%a3%e5%88%99%e8%a1%a8%e8%be%be%e5%bc%8f%e5%9f%ba%e7%e5%ae%9e%e9%aa%8c%e6%a5%bc/>)

Pingback：bash shell学习-正则表达式 - 漫漫嵌入路-BIUKO (<http://www.biuko.com/blog/archives/457>)



叶同学 (<http://yeli.studio>)说道：

2017年08月24日 14:41 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1916733>)

看到几个sed教程，这个算是简明而且比较全的了



dior说道：

2017年08月27日 19:54 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1916893>)

sed 's/]*>//g' html.txt

结果This is what I meant. Understand?

明显有问题吧，>被吃了？



JH (<http://imhuwq.com>)说道:

只替换第一行的第3个以



gl_china说道：

2017年11月15日 23:28 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1920818>)

这么好的文章,应该顶一下!



snow (<http://xinyo.org>)说道：

2018年03月21日 14:55 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1925479>)

只替换第一行的第3个以后的s：

应该是每一行？



听风 (<http://showstone.me>)说道：

2018年05月15日 18:18 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1928811>)

从一个模式到另一个模式

```
$ sed -n '/dog/,/fish/p' my.txt
```

This is my dog, my dog's name is frank

This is my fish, my fish's name is george

这里的不是从一个模式到另一个模式，而是选定dog到fish之间的范围吧

Pingback： sed(stream editor) | hjx的个人博客 (<http://www.xionghuang.site/2018/07/26/sedstream-editor/>)



温远斌说道：

2018年08月05日 18:38 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1936767>)

建议使用 's###g' 代替 's///g' 否则有转义的时候看着有点乱



null说道：

2018年08月31日 16:34 (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/9104.html/comment-page-4#comment-1940230>)

Address 有问

示例：

→ sed-learning cat my.txt

This is my cat, my cat's name is betty

This is my dog, my dog's name is frank george

This is my fish, my fish's name is george

This is my goat, my goat's name is adam

This is my dog, my dog's name is frank george

→ sed-learning sed -n '/frank/,/george/p' my.txt

This is my dog, my dog's name is frank george

This is my fish, my fish's name is george

This is my dog, my dog's name is frank george

伪代码

```
bool bexec = false
```

```
foreach line in file {
```

```
if ( match(address1) ){
```

```
    bexec = true;
```

```
}
```

```
if ( bexec == true) {  
EXEC(sed_cmd);  
}
```

```
if ( match (address2) ) {  
bexec = false;  
}  
  
}
```

问题:

好像伪代码逻辑跟 sed 命令的输出有点出入, sed 命令配置时, 是贪婪的, 一直匹配到最后一个成功匹配的行。而不是“非贪婪”提前中断匹配过程。

Pingback: 精品博文整理 - 苏文波的博客 (<http://www.suwenbo.cn/wordpress/archives/42>)

Pingback: linux sed - w1100n (<http://blog.wiloon.com/?p=2838>)

Pingback: 工作中常用的 Linux 命令 - 技术成就梦想
(<http://sparkgis.com/2019/02/20/%e5%b7%a5%e4%bd%9c%e4%b8%ad%e5%b8%b8%e7%94%a8%e7%9a%84-linux-%e5%91%bd%e4%bb%a4/>)

Pingback: linux三剑客命令 - 小市民的小站 (<https://zy.ccn509.cn/linux-grep-sed-awk/>)

Pingback: 打造高效的工作环境 - Shell 篇 || 酷壳 - CoolShell (<https://coolshell.cn/articles/19219.html>)

