**Instructions:**

**Write the answer to each question below the question in the space provided.   
You can “wrap-around” the answer on separate lines if you need more space.  
  
Part A: Display Results from Using the sed Utility**

Note the contents from the following tab-delimited file called **~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt:  
(this file pathname exists for checking your work)**

Line one.

This is the second line.

This is the third.

This is line four.

Five.

Line six follows

Followed by 7

Now line 8

and line nine

Finally, line 10

**Write the results of each of the following Linux commands for the above-mentioned file.**

1. sed -n '3,6 p' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt

This is the third.

This is line four.

Five.

Line six follows

2. sed '4 q' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txtLine one.

This is the second line.

This is the third.

This is line four.

3. sed '/the/ d' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt

唔要 line 有the

Line one.  
This is line four.

Five.

Line six follows

Followed by 7

Now line 8

and line nine

Finally, line 10

4. sed 's/line/NUMBER/g' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt  
取代line with NUMBER  
Line one.

This is the second NUMBER.

This is the third.

This is NUMBER four.

Five.

Line six follows

Followed by 7

Now NUMBER 8

and NUMBER nine

Finally, NUMBER 10

**Part B: Writing Linux Commands Using the sed Utility**

**Write a single Linux command to perform the specified tasks for each of the following questions.**

1. **Write a Linux sed command to display only lines 5 to 9 for the file: ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt  
     
   sed -n -e '5,9 p' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt   
   "-n" option tells sed not to print anything unless explicitly told to do so.**

**"-e" option is used to specify a command to be executed.**

**(Five.**

**Line six follows**

**Followed by 7**

**Now line 8**

**and line nine)**

1. **Write a Linux sed command to display only lines the begin the pattern “and” for the file: ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt  
     
   sed -n '/^and/p' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt**

**(and line nine)**

1. **Write a Linux sed command to display only lines that end with a digit for the file: ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt  
     
   sed -n '/[0-9]$/p' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt**

**(Followed by 7**

**Now line 8**

**Finally, line 10)**

1. **Write a Linux sed command to save lines that match the pattern “line” (upper or lowercase) for the file: ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt and save results (overwriting previous contents) to: ~/results.txt**

**sed -n -r '/line|LINE|Line/p' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt > ~/results.txt**

**-r option enables extended regular expressions syntax.**

**sed -n '/[lL]\{1\}[iI]\{1\}[nN]\{1\}[eE]\{1\}/p' ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt > ~/results.txt**

**(Line one.**

**This is the second line.**

**This is line four.**

**Line six follows**

**Now line 8**

**and line nine**

**Finally, line 10)**

**Part C: Writing Linux Commands Using the awk Utility**Note the contents from the following tab-delimited file called **~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt:  
(this file pathname exists for checking your work)**

Line one.

This is the second line.

This is the third.

This is line four.

Five.

Line six follows

Followed by 7

Now line 8

and line nine

Finally, line 10

**Write the results of each of the following Linux commands for the above-mentioned file.**

1. awk ‘NR == 3 {print}’ ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txtLine number： 3This is the third.

awk ‘NR >= 2 && NR <= 5 {print}’ ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txtLine number： 2 - 5This is the second line.

This is the third.

This is line four.

Five.

1. awk ‘$1 ~ /This/ {print $2}’ ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt

係第一個field有This 既行就print 第二個field

is

is

is

3. awk ‘$1 ~ /This/ {print $3,$2}’ ~murray.saul/uli101/stuff.txt

係第一個field有This既行print第三個field & 第二個field

the is

the is

line is

**Part D: Writing Linux Commands Using the awk Utility  
  
  
Write a single Linux command to perform the specified tasks for each of the following questions.**

1. **Write a Linux awk command to display all records for the file: ~/cars whose fifth field is greater than 10000.  
     
   awk '$5 > 10000 {print}' cars**

**awk '$5 > 10000' cars 冇加action {print} 都可以**

1. **Write a Linux awk command to display the first and fourth fields for the file: ~/cars whose fifth field begins with a number.  
     
   awk '$5 ~/^[0-9]/ {print $1,$4;}' cars  
     
   awk '$5 ~/^[0-9]/ {print $1,$4}' cars**
2. **Write a Linux awk command to display the second and third fields for the file: ~/cars for records that match the pattern “chevy”.**

**awk '$0 ~ /chevy/ {print $2, $3}' ~/cars**

**(nova 79**

**impala 65)**

1. **Write a Linux awk command to display the first and second fields for all the records contained in the file: ~/cars**

**awk '{print $1, $2}' ~/cars**

**No selection criteria  
plym fury**

**chevy nova**

**ford mustang**

**volvo gl**

**ford ltd**

**Chevy nova**

**fiat 600**

**honda accord**

**ford thundbd**

**toyota tercel**

**chevy impala**

**ford bronco**