sed Cheatsheet

Overview

sed (stream editor) is a Unix utility used to perform basic text transformations on an input stream (a file or input from a pipeline). It is a powerful tool for editing files in batch mode or in a script.

Usage

```
sed [options] [script] [input_file]
```

Options

- `-n` : Suppress automatic printing of pattern space.
- `-e script` : Add the script to the commands to be executed.
- `-f script_file` : Add the commands contained in the script file to the commands to be executed.
- `-i` : Edit files in place.
- `-r` : Use extended regular expressions in the script.
- `-h` : Do not print filenames when editing files in place.
- `-V` : Display version information.
- `-h` : Display help information.

Commands

- `s` : Replace the first occurrence of a pattern with a replacement string.
- `g` : Replace all occurrences of a pattern with a replacement string.
- `p` : Print the pattern space.
- `d` : Delete the pattern space.
- `a` : Append text to the output.
- `i` : Insert text before the output.
- `q` : Quit processing the input.
- `r file` : Append the contents of a file to the output.

Examples

Replace the first occurrence of "foo" with "bar" in a file:

```
sed 's/foo/bar/' input_file.txt
```

Replace all occurrences of "foo" with "bar" in a file:

```
sed 's/foo/bar/g' input_file.txt
```

Delete lines that contain the word "foo" in a file:

```
sed '/foo/d' input_file.txt
```

Insert a line before the first line of a file:

```
sed '1i This is the first line.' input_file.txt
```

Resources

- [GNU sed Manual](#)
- [Sed - An Introduction and Tutorial](#)