# SED delete, print and grouping

#### WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- SED delete
- SED print
- SED grouping

### SED delete #

A useful command that deletes line that matches the restriction: "d." For example, if you want to chop off the header of a mail message, which is everything up to the first blank line, use:

```
$ sed '1,/^$/d' file
```

## SED print #

If sed was not started with an "-n" option, the "p" command will duplicate the input.

```
sed '/^$/ p' file
```

Adding the "-n" option turns off printing unless you request it.

### SED grouping #

The curly braces, "{" and "}" are used to group the commands.

Previously, we have showed you how to remove comments starting with a "#." If you wanted to restrict the removal to lines between special "begin" and "end" key words, we use: