Создание рабочего каталога с произвольным текстом + изучение sed

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evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$ cd dir2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ touch file1 file2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ echo "eofgneownsfoiwenfweionwegiownwegniwneocnwoein" >> file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file1
eofgneownsfoiwenfweionwegiownwegniwneocnwoein
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ man sed
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ sed help
sed: -e expression #1, char 2: extra characters after command
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ sed --h
Usage: sed [OPTION]... {script-only-if-no-other-script} [input-file]...

  -n, --quiet, --silent
                 suppress automatic printing of pattern space
      --debug
                 annotate program execution
  -e script, --expression=script
                 add the script to the commands to be executed
  -f script-file, --file=script-file
                 add the contents of script-file to the commands to be executed
  --follow-symlinks
                 follow symlinks when processing in place
  -i[SUFFIX], --in-place[=SUFFIX]
                 edit files in place (makes backup if SUFFIX supplied)
  -l N, --line-length=N
                 specify the desired line-wrap length for the `l' command
  --posix
                 disable all GNU extensions.
  -E, -r, --regexp-extended
                 use extended regular expressions in the script
                 (for portability use POSIX -E).
  -s, --separate
                 consider files as separate rather than as a single,
                 continuous long stream.
      --sandbox
                 operate in sandbox mode (disable e/r/w commands).
  -u, --unbuffered
                 load minimal amounts of data from the input files and flush
                 the output buffers more often
  -z, --null-data
                 separate lines by NUL characters
      --help     display this help and exit
      --version  output version information and exit

If no -e, --expression, -f, or --file option is given, then the first
non-option argument is taken as the sed script to interpret.  All
remaining arguments are names of input files; if no input files are
specified, then the standard input is read.

GNU sed home page: <https://www.gnu.org/software/sed/>.
General help using GNU software: <https://www.gnu.org/gethelp/>.
E-mail bug reports to: <bug-sed@gnu.org>.
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

🔲 evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ echo "windows" | sed 's/windows/linux/'
linux
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

🔲 evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ echo "Linux" | sed 's|Linux|GNU/Linux|'
GNU/Linux
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```