1. Change the name Jo to Josephine

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

1a. s/Jo/Josephine/ substitutes the input (Jo) with the output (Josephine). How this works is the following: s(replace switch)/target\_text/replacement\_text/

2. Delete the last 5 lines.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

2a. Use sed '48,$d' to delete the last 5 lines starting from line 48. The command starts at line 48 and then deletes all lines after that (line 49 onwards) until the end of the file.

3. Print lines 3-15.

A computer screen with white text

Description automatically generated

3a. Input sed -n 3,15p to print lines 3-15. -n is no print which removes all of the text printing from this query but then the results from the query are brought back by p. sed -n(no print) ‘3(line start), 15(line end)p(print these results only).

4. Delete lines for people who live in California

A computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

4a. Sed ‘/CA/d’ searches for the keyword /CA/ and then deletes the line that matches the keyword. Sed ‘CA(text to match)/d(deletes lines that have matching text)’

5. Print all lines where the birthdays are in the first week of the month. Be careful of the dates for birthdays, the format is MM/DD/YY

A computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

5a. -n is no print which removes all of the text printing from this query but then the results from the query are brought back by /p which prints just the results from the query. This query searches the numbers range 0-7 between two forward slashes (/1-7/). The \/ characters allow the forward slashes related to the date to be recognized as apart of the query instead of a separate command. As for the format of the command, the \/[1-7]\/ represents the day component of MM/DD/YY and allows me to find entries that fall within that 1st day all the way to the 7th day.

6. Append three asterisks (\*) to the end of lines starting with Sir

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

6a. ^ matches a keyword (Sir) at the start of the line and then substitutes the space at the end of the line ($) with \*\*\*.

7. Replace the line containing ”Westley Pirate” with the phrase ”As you wish.” Make sure you replace the whole line not just the name

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

7a. The initial forward slashes (**/text/**) allows me to target specific text and then exchange that text by using the c/ switch any line containing Westley Pirate with As You Wish. With these slashes, the file is scanned for the keyword Westley Pirate and exchanges any lines found with As You Wish.

8. Change Minerva McGonagall’s birthday to 10/04/1935. Assume you don’t know Minerva’s original birthday. Use a regular expression to search for it.



8a. sed -n '/Minerva McGonagall/s/[0-9]\{1,2\}\/[0-9]\{1,2\}\/[0-9]\{2\}/10\/04\/35/p’

To parse our file for Minerva’s information, we target her name with /Minerva McGonagall/. Any lines found will then substitute any MM/DD/YY text found within the line with her new birthday of 10/04/35. This does not require any prior knowledge of the existing birthday because we have the knowledge of the birthday format (MM/DD/YY) so any birthday that Minerva had prior would be replaced.

9. Delete all blank lines.

A computer screen shot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

9a. ^$ finds any lines that have no characters between the start (^) and the end of the line ($) and then those lines get removed with /d.

10. Write a sed script that will (actual sed script, NOT just the commands on the command line)

(a) Insert above the first line the title - Great Literary Characters -.

(b) Print the contents of the file, but instead of the phone number starting with an area code, have it start with a 1+, then include the area code and number. For example, (603)123-1234 would turn into 1+(603)123-1234

(c) Append at the end of the file ”Happily Ever after. The End

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

10a. 1i inserts at the first line and puts – Great Literary Characters in the line

10b. Im using substitute (s/) and & (matched keyword so in this case it’s the [a-z]:) to pair together my keyword search [a-z]: (which is the end of the persons name followed by the colon the next to their name) and then adding 1+ to it globally (/g)

10c. $a appends at the end of the file(the last line) the text Happily Ever AfterA screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

Works Cited

<https://www.grymoire.com/Unix/Sed.html#uh-62o>

<https://www.gnu.org/software/sed/manual/html_node/sed-commands-list.html>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-use-regular-expressions-regex-on-linux/>

https://www.aholdengouveia.name/LinuxAdmin/Sed.html