SED delete, print and 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:

```
sed -n '
```

```
    /begin/,/end/ {
        s/#.*//

        s/[ ^I]*$//
        /^$/ d
        p
    }
' file
```