1 简述sed定址符的作用及表示方式。

参考答案

- 作用：地址符（执行指令的条件）控制sed需要处理文本的范围；不加定址符则逐行处理所有行
- 表示方式：地址符可以使用行号或正则表达式

2 如何使用sed提取文本中的偶数行？

参考答案

查看测试文本：

```
01.    [root@svr5 ~]# cat -n /etc/rc.local
02.      1 #!/bin/sh
03.      2 #
04.      3 # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.      4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.      5 # want to do the full SysV style init stuff.
07.      6
08.      7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

提取偶数行的操作及效果：

```
01.    [root@svr5 ~]# cat -n /etc/rc.local |  sed -n '2~2p'
02.      2 #
03.      4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
04.      6
```

3 如何使用sed删除文本中每行的第4个字符？

参考答案

查看测试文本：

```
01.    [root@svr5 ~]# cat /etc/rc.local
```

```
02.        #! /bin/sh
03.        #
04.        # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.        # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.        # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07.
08.        touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

删除每行第4个字符的操作及效果：

```
01.        [root@svr5 ~]# cat /etc/rc.local | sed 's/.//4'
02.        #! /in/sh
03.        #
04.        # Tis script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.        # Yu can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.        # wnt to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07.
08.        touh /var/lock/subsys/local
```

4 提取/etc/passwd文件的第6-10行，另存为pass5.txt文件。

参考答案

提取或导出文本：

```
01.        [root@svr5 ~]# sed -n '6,10p' /etc/passwd > pass5.txt
```

或者：

```
01.        [root@svr5 ~]# sed -n '6,10w pass5.txt' /etc/passwd
```

确认提取结果：

```
01.        [root@svr5 ~]# cat pass5.txt
02.        sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
```

```
03.        shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
04.        halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
05.        mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
06.        uucp:x:10:14:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/sbin/nologin
```

5 如何使用sed将文本的第3-4行移动到原来的第6行之后？

参考答案

查看测试文本：

```
01.        [root@svr5 ~]# cat -n /etc/rc.local
02.        1 #!/bin/sh
03.        2 #
04.        3 # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05.        4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06.        5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07.        6
08.        7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

剪切操作及效果：

```
01.        [root@svr5 ~]# cat -n /etc/rc.local | sed '3h;4H;3,4d;6G'
02.        1 #!/bin/sh
03.        2 #
04.        5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
05.        6
06.        3 # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
07.        4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
08.        7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

上述操作中，sed编辑指令分别解析如下：

- 3h：取第3行内容，覆盖到保持空间
- 4H：取第4行内容，追加到保持空间
- 3,4d：删除第3-4行内容
- 6G：找到第6行，将保持空间的内容追加到这