

Pipeline Commands

sort	Sorts the contents of a text file
head [-n=num]	Prints the first num or 10 lines of the text file
tail [-n=num]	Prints the last num or 10 lines of the text file

Sed Commands

sed -r 'action'	Apply action to all lines
sed -r 'address action'	Apply action to lines that match address
sed -r 'address!- action'	Apply action to lines that don't match address

Grep Commands

grep -E "..."	Extended RegEx Search Pattern
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Sed Address Commands

<i>blank</i>	Match everything
<i>line number</i>	Match specific line
\$	Match last line of file
/ <i>regex</i> /	Match lines that match regex
<i>line1,line2</i>	Match lines between the limits
/ <i>regex1</i> /, <i>regex2</i> /	Match lines between the two regex occurrences
line1, <i>regex1</i> /	Matches all lines between line1 and the regex
/ <i>regex2</i> /,line2	Matches all lines between the regex and line2

Sed Action Commands

p	Print the line
d	Delete the line
s/ <i>regex</i> / <i>string</i> /	Change the first match of regex on the line to string
s/ <i>regex</i> / <i>string</i> /2	Change the second match of regex on the line to string
s/ <i>regex</i> / <i>string</i> /g	Change all matches of regex to string
s/ <i>regex</i> / <i>string</i> /i	Case insensitive. Change the first match of regex on the line to string
y/ <i>string1</i> / <i>string2</i> /	Transliterate corresponding characters
<i>istring</i>	Insert a line before the current line
<i>astring</i>	Insert a line after the current line

Within a replacement string you can use:

& - represents the matched regex
 \U \L \E \u \l - to do case conversion
 \1 \2 etc - to represent brackets in the regex

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By [deleted]
cheatography.com/deleted-32887/

Not published yet.
 Last updated 13th December, 2016.
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