

GNU/Linux Administration - Feature #394

Comment And Uncomment All Lines in a Linux File with Sed

05/21/2014 09:33 PM - Daniel Curtis

Status:	Closed	Start date:	05/21/2014
Priority:	Normal	Due date:	
Assignee:	Daniel Curtis	% Done:	100%
Category:		Estimated time:	0.10 hour
Target version:		Spent time:	0.20 hour
Description			
<p>Just a couple of sed one-liners for adding and removing comments in the form of # marks (in the case of my ~/.ssh/config file). Both of these are safe to run repeatedly (you won't end up with multiple # marks or anything).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* First adding comments, which means a “#” mark at the start of every line <pre>sed -i '' 's/^\([^#\]\)/#\1/g' ~/.ssh/config</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Second removing the comments, just stripping out the “#” marks. <pre>sed -i '' 's/^#//g' ~/.ssh/config</pre> <p>A few things to note here, on the assumption that you can see how Regular Expressions work and are vaguely familiar with sed's /find/replace/ style syntax:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The “-i” flag means “edit in place” and requires an extra argument for the backup file's extension. I've given an empty string so that no backup is madesed requires escaping of capturing parentheses, hence the \ (and \) in the first exampleThe final 'g' at the end of the expressions means “global”, i.e. replace all occurrences			

History

#1 - 05/25/2014 11:41 AM - Daniel Curtis

- Status changed from Resolved to Closed