**Vi Editor – Assignments**

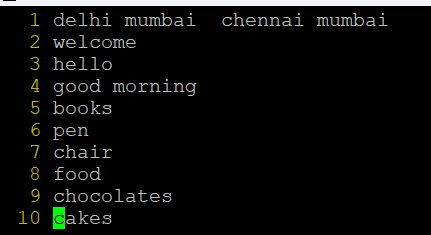
1. **Invoke the vi editor with a filename (which is to be created)**

Ans: Vi demo file is created



**2. Type a few lines(at least 10) in the editor. Let one or more lines contain the words given below.**

**delhi mumbai chennai Mumbai**



1. **Save the file without exiting the editor**

Ans: we use esc+w for saving the file without exiting the editor

1. **Navigate quickly to the beginning & end of the file**

**Ans:** press gg is used to navigate quickly to beginning

and press G is used to navigate at the end these can be used only in esc mode not in the insert mode.

1. **Delete first two lines & copy it after the last line.**

Ans: To copy we use yanking (y).To copy two lines we press y and 2 similary to copy 3 lines we use y and 3

To delete the lines press d . For deleting three lines press d and 3 simultaneously

For pasting press p

1. **Now Copy the last two lines & paste them before the first line.**

Ans: To copy we use yanking(y) so to copy two lines use y2 and go to the first line by pressing gg and paste them by pressing p

1. **Combine last two lines of the file in a single line.**

**Ans:** shift +Jis used to combine two lines of the file in a single line.

1. **How will you insert a line before the first line? (Hint : Find such an option in the tutorial document)**

**Ans:** Press O (uppercase o). This will open a new line above the current line (which is the first line in this case) and switch you to insert mode.

1. **How will you paste a yanked buffer before the current line?**

Yank the current line with yy.

Move the cursor to the line where you want to paste the yanked line before

(e.g., use arrow keys or j/k to navigate).

Press P to paste the yanked line before the current line.

1. **Search the document for a string “delhi”**

Type /delhi in esc mode

This will search forward for the string "delhi" in the document. If there are multiple occurrences, you can press **n** to move to the next match or **N** to move to the previous match.

1. **Replace a single occurrence of “delhi” with “Mumbai”**

Press Esc to ensure you're in **normal mode**.

Move the cursor to the line where you want to replace the first occurrence

of “delhi”

Type the following command and press Enter:

:s/delhi/Mumbai/

s stands for "substitute".

delhi is the search string.

Mumbai is the replacement string.

The absence of flags after the command means it will only replace the **first occurrence** on the line

1. **Replace all occurrences of “delhi” on a particular line with “Mumbai” using one command**

To replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "Mumbai" on a specific line (e.g., line 3), use the following command:

First, press Esc to ensure you are in normal mode.

Type the following command, replacing 3 with the line number where you want the replacement to occur:

:3s/delhi/Mumbai/g

* + 3s specifies to operate on line 3.
  + delhi is the search string.
  + Mumbai is the replacement string.
  + g means global replacement (replace all occurrences on that line).

This will replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "Mumbai" on line 3.

1. **Replace “delhi” with “mumbai” for the entire document using one command.**

To replace "delhi" with "mumbai" throughout the entire document, use the following command:

Press Esc to ensure you're in **normal mode**.

Type the following command and press **Enter**:

:%s/delhi/mumbai/g

% means **apply to the entire file**.

s is for **substitution**.

delhi is the search string.

mumbai is the replacement string.

g stands for **global** and ensures that all occurrences of "delhi" in each line are replaced.

1. **Replace all occurrences of “delhi” with “mumbai” for part of a document (e.g. line number 13 to 37).**

To replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "mumbai" within a specific range of lines (for example, from line 13 to line 37) in vim or vi, you can use the following command:

Command:

:13,37s/delhi/mumbai/g

Explanation:

* 13,37: This specifies the line range from line 13 to line 37.
* s: This is the substitution command.
* delhi: This is the search string to look for.
* mumbai: This is the replacement string.
* g: This makes the substitution global on each line (i.e., it will replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "mumbai" in each of the lines within the specified range).

Steps:

1. Press Esc to ensure you’re in normal mode.
2. Type :13,37s/delhi/mumbai/g and press Enter.

This command will replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "mumbai" from line 13 to line 37.

1. **Undo the above command**

Type u and press **Enter**.

This will **undo** the last change you made, including the substitution command (:13,37s/delhi/mumbai/g).

If you want to undo multiple changes, keep pressing **u** repeatedly.

Each press of u will undo the previous change, one step at a tim

1. **Replace only the first occurrence of “delhi” with “mumbai” in each line, for part of a document (e.g. line number 13 to 37).**

To replace only the first occurrence of "delhi" with "mumbai" in each line within a specific range of lines (for example, from line 13 to line 37) in vim or vi, you can use the following command:

Command:

:13,37s/delhi/mumbai/

Explanation:

* 13,37: This specifies the line range from line 13 to line 37.
* s: This is the substitution command.
* delhi: This is the search string to look for.
* mumbai: This is the replacement string.
* The absence of the g flag ens ures that only the first occurrence of "delhi" is replaced on each line.

Steps:

1. Press Esc to ensure you're in normal mode.
2. Type :13,37s/delhi/mumbai/ and press Enter.

This will replace only the first occurrence of "delhi" with "mumbai" on each line from line 13 to line 37.

1. **Undo the above comment. Redo it. Undo it again.**

**u**: Undo the last change.

**Ctrl + r**: Redo the last undone change.

**u** again: Undo the change after redoing.

1. **Replace all occurrences of “delhi” with “mumbai” for complete file interactively.**

Press Esc to ensure you're in normal mode.

Type : %s/delhi/mumbai/gc and press Enter.

1. **Search for a word backwards. Loop through all matches.**

? starts a backward search (searching upwards in the document).

delhi is the word to search.

?delhi

To loop through all matches (continue searching backward through the document), press n to jump to the next match, or press N to go to the previous match in the opposite direction.

1. **Search for a word forwards. Loop through all matches**

Give the command as ( ex., /delhi )

/ starts a forward search (searching downwards in the document).

delhi is the word you're searching for.

1. **Join two lines together.**

Move the cursor to the first line (Line 1).

Press J

to join the next 3 lines (including the current one):

press 3J

1. **Enable line numbering and then disable it**

For enabling line numberPress Esc, then type:

:set number

Disable line numbering:Press Esc, then type:

:set nonumber

1. **Make the search case insensitive**

Press **Esc**, then type:

:set ignorecase

1. **Delete 4 lines (and then paste them somewhere else)**

Delete: 4dd

To paste press p

1. **What is the command to delete part of the line starting from the current cursor position?**

Press Esc, then type

d$

1. **What is the command to delete the current word?**

Press Esc, then type

dw