**Experiment 1.4**

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**Branch:   CC-DevOps                                                        Section/Group: 1/B**

**Semester:   I                                                               Date of Performance: 01/11/2022**

**Subject Name:** **Linux Administration Lab Subject Code: 22CAP-648**

* **Create a blank file ABC.txt. Add the contents using vi-editor as follows**

**“Have more than you show,**

**Speak less than you know”**

**By William Shakespeare**

* **Save and quit from the file.**
* **Create another file named DEF.txt and enter the content “HELLO, HOW R U?” in it.**
* **Now delete “R” and edit it as “ARE”**
* **Now move this file to another directory DIR1.**
* **At last, append the contents of ABC.txt to DEF.txt. After appending, store the contents in DEF.txt file.**

1. To create a blank file ABC.txt and add content to it we use **vi ABC.txt** command it will create and open file by pressing **i** we can change the mode from command to insert and the insert the content in ABC.txt file.
2. To save and quit from the file we use **:wq** command in command mode
3. To create a blank file DEF.txt and add content to it we use **vi DEF.txt** command it will create and open file by pressing **i** we can change the mode from command to insert and the insert the content in DEF.txt file.
4. To delete **R** from **DEF.txt** and edit it as **ARE** weuse replace command **:s/R/ARE/g** and save and quit file using **:wq** command
5. To move the **DEF.txt** file to **DIR1** fist we need to make a new **DIR** directoryusing **mkdir** command and then move the file to newly created directory using **mv** command to do this in one line we use && to combine both command as follow **mkdir -v DIR1 &&mv -v DEF.txt ./DIR1/DEF.txt**
6. To append the content of the file **ABC.txt** to **DEF.txt** we use **cat** commandto display the content of file then use **>>** operator to append the result of command into other file such as **cat ABC.txt >> ./DIR1/DEF.txt**

asasasa1. Open Linux terminal

1. 2. Write fdisk –l to view the partitions
2. 3. Select the partition using fdisk /dev/sda1
3. 4. Disk Partitions displayed with details
4. We can also view Disk partitions using lsblk. it displays block devices, when used with the -f option, it
5. prints file system type on partitions as well
6. now Creating primary partition and 2 extended partitions
7. **Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):** 
   * 1. **About vi and vi modes**
     2. **About regex command to search and replace**
     3. **About cat command to display content of file**

**Evaluation Grid:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No. | Parameters | Marks Obtained | Maximum Marks |
| 1. | Demonstration and Performance  (Quiz) |  | 22 |
| 2. | Worksheet |  | 8 |