

vi editor

Basic Modes

- **Normal Mode:** Default mode for navigation and command operations. Press Esc to return to this mode.
- **Insert Mode:** For inserting text. Enter by pressing i

Starting `vi`

To start editing a file with `vi`, open a terminal and type:

```
sh
vi filename
```



Switching Modes

- **Normal Mode:** Press Esc to return to normal mode.
- **Insert Mode:** Press i (insert at cursor), a (append after cursor), or o (open a new line below) from normal mode.

Basic Commands

- **Saving and Quitting:**
 - :w – Save the file.
 - :q – Quit vi.
 - :wq or ZZ – Save and quit.
 - :q! – Quit without saving.

1) touch filename [Optional]

2) Open the file into insert mode > vi <filename> Enter-key, then press i

3) write content like notepad

4) Once you are done with editing press esc key

5) to save :wq then press Enter-key

Note: Below commands are covered in today's session

- Directory Navigation
- Disk Usage
- File Compression
- Hardware Information

Directory Navigation

ls	List files and directories in the current directory.
ls -a	List all files and directories in the current directory (shows hidden files).
ls -l	List files and directories in long format.
pwd	Show the directory you are currently working in.
cd cd ~	Change directory to \$HOME .
cd ..	Move up one directory level.
cd -	Change to the previous directory.
cd [directory_path]	Change location to a specified directory.
dirs	Show current directory stack.

Disk Usage

df -h	Check free and used space on mounted systems.
df -i	Show free inodes on mounted file systems.
fdisk -l	Display disk partitions, sizes, and types with the command.
du -ah	See disk usage for all files and directories.
du -sh	Show disk usage of the current directory.
mount	Show currently mounted file systems.
findmnt	Display target mount point for all file systems.
mount [device_path] [mount_point]	Mount a device.

File Compression

<code>tar cf [archive.tar] [file/directory]</code>	Archive an existing file or directory.
<code>tar xf [archive.tar]</code>	Extract an archived file.
<code>tar czf [archive.tar.gz]</code>	Create a .gz compressed tar archive.
<code>gzip [file_name]</code> <code>gunzip [file_name.gz]</code>	Compress or decompress .gz files.
<code>bzip2 [file_name]</code> <code>bunzip2 [file_name.bz2]</code>	Compress or decompress .bz2 files.

Hardware Information

<code>lscpu</code>	See CPU information.
<code>lsblk</code>	See information about block devices.
<code>lspci -tv</code>	Show PCI devices in a tree-like diagram.
<code>lsusb -tv</code>	Display USB devices in a tree-like diagram.
<code>lshw</code>	List hardware configuration information.
<code>cat /proc/cpuinfo</code>	Show detailed CPU information.
<code>cat /proc/meminfo</code>	View detailed system memory information.
<code>cat /proc/mounts</code>	See mounted file systems.
<code>free -h</code>	Display free and used memory.
<code>sudo dmidecode</code>	Show hardware information from the BIOS.
<code>hdparm -i /dev/[device_name]</code>	Display disk data information.
<code>hdparm -tT /dev/[device_name]</code>	Conduct a read speed test on the device/disk.
<code>badblocks -s /dev/[device_name]</code>	Test for unreadable blocks on the device/disk.
<code>fsck /dev/[device_name]</code>	Run a disk check on an unmounted disk or partition.

ChatGPT: <https://chatgpt.com/>

Azure ChatGPT: <https://www.azure-speed.com/Azure/Latency>