



Become QA Auto



Модифікація текстового файлу. Редактор VI

Бутенко Сергій

⦿ Термінал. Запуск

A screenshot of a terminal window. The window has a title bar with a small icon on the left and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons on the right. The terminal content shows a green prompt 'sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~' followed by a white '\$' and a cursor. The background is black, and the text is green and white. There are vertical scrollbar handles on the right side of the terminal area.

```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~  
$ |
```



Редагування\Створення файлу



~/cat_folder



```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~  
$ mkdir cat_folder  
  
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~  
$ cd cat_folder/  
  
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ |
```



Редагування\Створення файлу



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ vi my_new_file
E1187: Failed to source defaults.vim
Press ENTER or type command to continue
```



Редагування\Створення файлу





Редагування\Створення файлу



```
~/cat_folder

the Golden Horde
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland - during the 16th century
these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of
the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569)
the Crimean Khanate (from the 15th century)
After a 1648 rebellion of the Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealt
h, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky agreed to the Treaty of Pereyaslav in January 1654.
The exact nature of the relationship established by this treaty between the Cos
sack Hetmanate and Russia remains a matter of scholarly controversy.[5] The agre
ement precipitated the Russo-Polish War of 1654-67. In consequence, by the Treat
y of Perpetual Peace, signed in 1686, the eastern portion of Ukraine (east of th
e Dnieper River) was to come under Russian rule,[6] 146,000 rubles were to be pa
id to Poland as compensation for the loss of the Right Bank of Ukraine,[7] and t
he parties agreed not to sign a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire.[7] The
treaty was strongly opposed in Poland and was not ratified by the Polish-Lithuan
ian Sejm (parliament) until 1710.[7][8] The legal legitimacy of its ratification
has been disputed.[9] According to Jacek Staszewski, the treaty was not confirm
ed by a resolution of the Sejm until its 1764 session.
```



Редагування\Створення файлу



~/cat_folder

the Golden Horde
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland - during the 16th century
these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of
the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569)
the Crimean Khanate (from the 15th century)
After a 1648 rebellion of the Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealt
h, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky agreed to the Treaty of Pereyaslav in January 1654.
The exact nature of the relationship established by this treaty between the Cos
sack Hetmanate and Russia remains a matter of scholarly controversy.[5] The agre
ement precipitated the Russo-Polish War of 1654-67. In consequence, by the Treat
y of Perpetual Peace, signed in 1686, the eastern portion of Ukraine (east of th
e Dnieper River) was to come under Russian rule,[6] 146,000 rubles were to be pa
id to Poland as compensation for the loss of the Right Bank of Ukraine,[7] and t
he parties agreed not to sign a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire.[7] The
treaty was strongly opposed in Poland and was not ratified by the Polish-Lithuan
ian Sejm (parliament) until 1710.[7][8] The legal legitimacy of its ratification
has been disputed.[9] According to Jacek Staszewski, the treaty was not confirm
ed by a resolution of the Sejm until its 1764 session.

~
~
~
:wq|



Редагування\Створення файлу



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ vi my_new_file
E1187: Failed to source defaults.vim
Press ENTER or type command to continue

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ |
```




Редагування\Створення файлу

```
~/cat_folder
Prehistoric Ukraine, as a part of the Pontic steppe in Eastern Europe, played an
important role in Eurasian cultural contacts, including the spread of the Chalco
lithic, the Bronze Age, Indo-European migrations and the domestication of the h
orse.[1][2][3]

Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukrai
ne is also the site of early Slavic expansion, and enters history proper with th
e establishment of the medieval state of Kievan Rus', which emerged as a powerfu
l nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the mid
dle of the 14th century, present-day Ukrainian territories came under the rule o
f three external powers:[4]

the Golden Horde
the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland - during the 16th century
these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of
the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569)
the Crimean Khanate (from the 15th century)
@
@
@
@
@
@
"my_new_file" 9 lines, 1979 bytes
```



Редагування\Створення файлу



~/cat_folder



sergii Prehistoric Ukraine, as a part of the Pontic steppe in Eastern Europe, played an important role in Eurasian cultural contacts, including the spread of the Chalcolithic, the Bronze Age, Indo-European migrations and the domestication of the horse.[1][2][3]

Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukraine is also the site of early Slavic expansion, and enters history proper with the establishment of the medieval state of Kievan Rus', which emerged as a powerful nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the middle of the 14th century, present-day Ukrainian territories came under the rule of three external powers:[4]

the Golden Horde

the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland – during the 16th century these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569)

the Crimean Khanate (from the 15th century)

@

@

@

@

@

@

:wq



Редагування\Створення файлу



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ vi my_new_file
E1187: Failed to source defaults.vim
Press ENTER or type command to continue

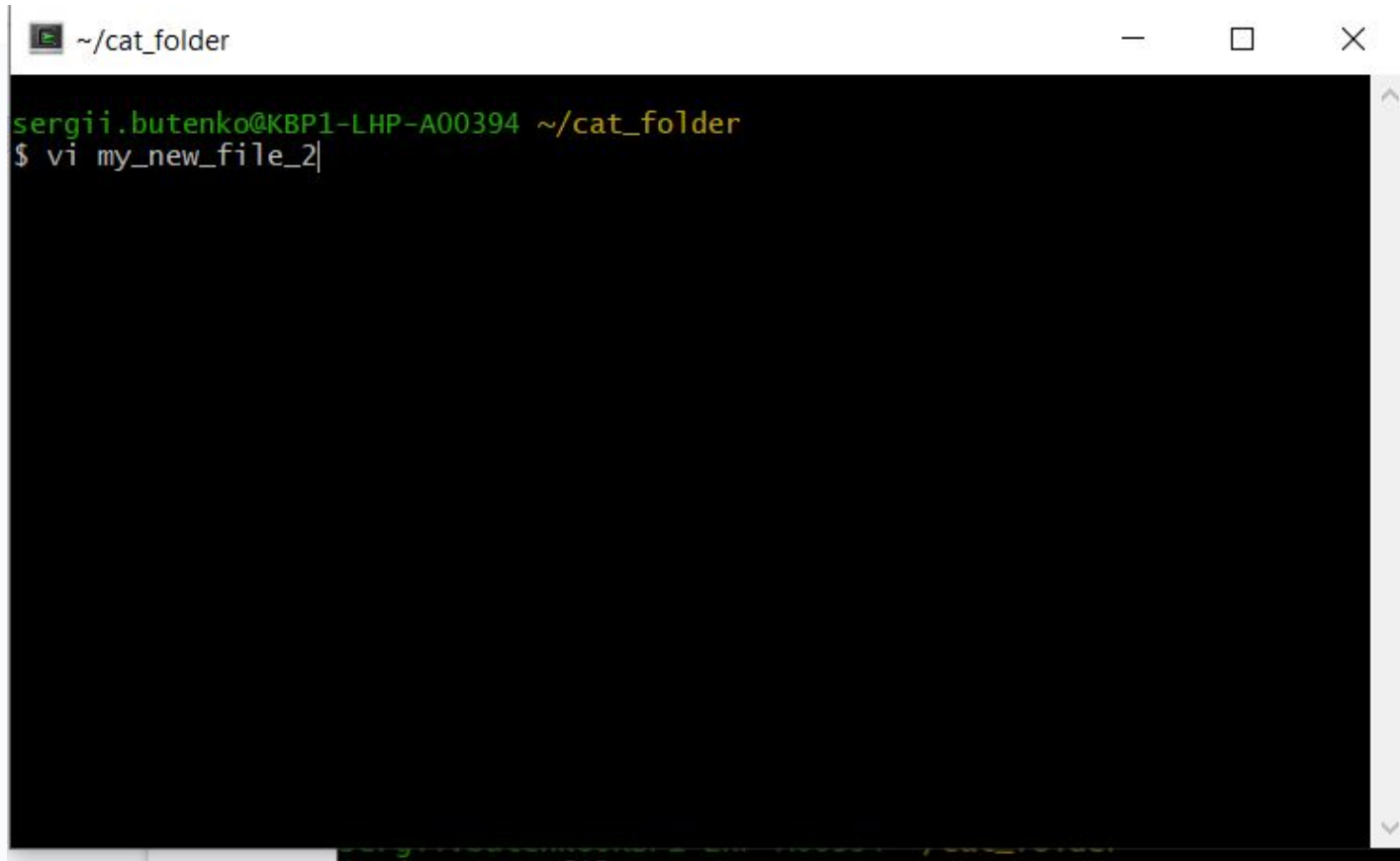
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ vi my_new_file
E1187: Failed to source defaults.vim
Press ENTER or type command to continue

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ vi my_new_file
E1187: Failed to source defaults.vim
Press ENTER or type command to continue

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```



Редагування\Створення файлу



```
~/cat_folder  
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ vi my_new_file_2
```



Редагування\Створення файлу



A terminal window titled `~/cat_folder` with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The prompt is `sergii`. The terminal contains a series of tilde characters (`~`) on the left side, and the command `:q!` is entered at the bottom left. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal area.



Редагування\Створення файлу



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ vi my_new_file_2
E1187: Failed to source defaults.vim
Press ENTER or type command to continue

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ ls
my_new_file

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```



Підсумки



Навчилися:

- Запускати і завершувати роботу в програмі VI
- Створювати та модифікувати текстові файли