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Ques:1:- How to work with vi editor? Explain all commands of vi editor?

Ans:- The VI editor is the most popular and classic text editor in the Linux family.

Syntax:- vi filename

This command create a new file or open an existing file

The VI editor has two modes:

- (i) Command mode
- (ii) Insert mode

When we first open a file we are in command mode, Command mode means that we can use keyboard keys to navigate, delete, copy, paste and do some other task except typing the text.

To enter insert mode, we need to press `i`, Then in insert mode, we can enter text and use Enter key to go to new line, use arrow keys to navigate.

To return to the command mode, we need to press Esc key.

(~) tilde sign represents an unused line in VI editor.

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Two command from s.2nd page is here:

(20) s: Replace current character

(21) S: Deletes the line the cursor is on and replaces it with the new text.

Commands in VI editor are following below:-

① : q :- This command is used to quit out of VI

② : w :- This command is used to save the file.

③ : wq :- This command first saves the file and then exits out of the VI.

④ : k :- This is used to move the cursor up one line

⑤ : j :- moves the cursor down one line

⑥ : h :- moves the cursor to left one character position

⑦ : l :- moves the cursor to right one character position

⑧ u :- undo the last change.

⑨ U :- Undo all changes to the entire line.

⑩ dd :- Delete line.

⑪ 3dd :- Delete 3 line.

⑫ dw :- Delete word

⑬ cw :- change word

⑭ x :- Delete character at cursor

⑮ r :- Replace character

⑯ yy :- Copy a line

⑰ p :- paste after current line.

⑱ P :- paste before the current line

⑲ :x :- Position the cursor on the line number represented by x.

Ques:2 Explain different search command in linux with proper example.

Ans:- Different search command in linux are following:-  
(i) find: This command list all the files in the directory and subdirectory.

Syntax: `find`

- (a) `find .` - Some implementations of find require you to put the `.` for the current directory.
- (b) `find /` - Search from the root folder.
- (c) `find ~` - Search from the home folder.
- (d) `find . -name` - Search a file for the matching name as the given pattern without ignoring the case.
- (e) `find . -iname` - Same as find name except this command ignores the case checking.
- (f) `find . -path` - Path option makes find look for directories.

Examples:-

- (1) `find . -name '*.php'`
- (2) `find . -iname 'abc.txt'`
- (3) `find . -path '*about'`
- (4) `find . -empty`
- (5) `find . -executable`
- (6) `find . -executable -type d`: find for executable files only
- (7) `find . -type d`: Only directories and sub-directories in the result.

2) Locate Command :- Locate command is used to find the files by name.

Ex:- locate sample.txt

(a) `locate -c [.txt]*` : This command will count files ending with .txt

(b) `locate -i *Test.cpp*` : Ignore case sensitive locate outputs.

(c) `locate -s` : shows status

(3) which command: which command searches through the directories in your path and tries to locate the command we are searching for.

Ex:-

which geoloc

4) Where is Command: This command is similar to which command but is more informative

Ex:- where is diff

5) What is command: What is command searches through manual pages and shows one line summary of what user is looking for