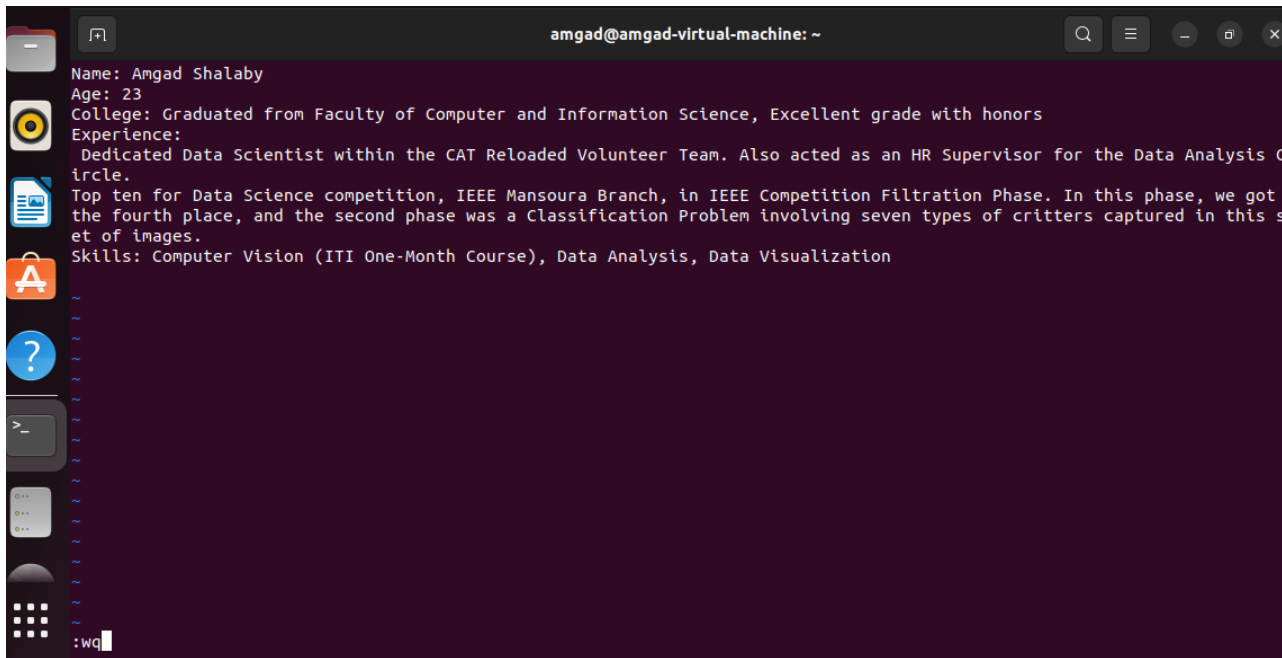


1. Using vi write your CV in the file mycv. Your CV should include your name, age, school, college, experience,...

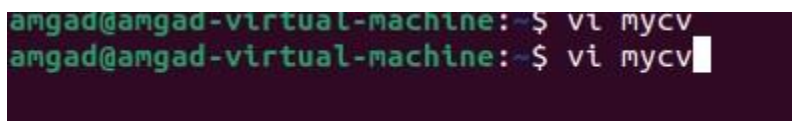


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'amgad@amgad-virtual-machine: ~'. The terminal displays the content of a file named 'mycv' being edited in the vi editor. The CV text is as follows:

```
Name: Amgad Shalaby
Age: 23
College: Graduated from Faculty of Computer and Information Science, Excellent grade with honors
Experience:
  Dedicated Data Scientist within the CAT Reloaded Volunteer Team. Also acted as an HR Supervisor for the Data Analysis Circle.
  Top ten for Data Science competition, IEEE Mansoura Branch, in IEEE Competition Filtration Phase. In this phase, we got the fourth place, and the second phase was a Classification Problem involving seven types of critters captured in this set of images.
Skills: Computer Vision (ITI One-Month Course), Data Analysis, Data Visualization
```

The terminal window has a dark background with a sidebar on the left containing various icons. The cursor is at the end of the last line of text.

2. Open mycv file using vi command then: Without using arrows state how to:



The screenshot shows two terminal commands being entered:

```
amgad@amgad-virtual-machine:~$ vi mycv
amgad@amgad-virtual-machine:~$ vi mycv
```

- a. Move the cursor down one line at time.

Move the cursor down one line at a time: Press **j**.

- b. Move the cursor up one line at time.

Move the cursor up one line at a time: Press **k**.

- c. Search for word age

In normal mode, press **/** followed by the word you want to search for and then press **Enter**. For example, to search for "age," press **/age** and then **Enter**.

- d. Step to line 5 (assuming that you are in line 1 and file is more than 5 lines).

Step to line 5: In normal mode, type **:5** and press **Enter**. This will move the cursor to line 5.

- e. Delete the line you are on and line 5.

Delete the line you are on and line 5: To delete the current line, press **dd**. To delete a specific line, such as line 5, you can go to that line using the **:5** command (as mentioned in step d) and then press **dd**.

- f. How to step to the end of line and change to writing mode in one-step.

- g. Move to the end of the line and change to insert mode: Press **A**. This will move the cursor to the end of the current line and change to insert mode, allowing you to start typing at the end of the line.

3. List the available shells in your system.

To list the available shells on your system, you can check the **/etc/shell**

4. List the environment variables in your current shell.

To list the environment variables in your current shell, you can use the **env** or **printenv** command.

```
angad@angad-virtual-machine:~$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/bash
/usr/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/sh
/bin/dash
/usr/bin/dash
angad@angad-virtual-machine:~$
```

5. What are the commands that list the value of a specific variable?

To list the value of a specific environment variable in Linux, you can use the **echo** command.

```
angad@angad-virtual-machine:~$ export variable="Hello, World!"
angad@angad-virtual-machine:~$ echo $variable
Hello, World!
```

6. Display your current shell name.

```
angad@angad-virtual-machine:~$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
angad@angad-virtual-machine:~$
```

7. Edit in your profile to display date at login and change your prompt permanently.

To permanently edit your profile and customize your shell prompt, you need to modify the shell profile configuration file. The file you'll need to edit depends on the shell you're using.

```
117 fl
118
119 date
```

inside or press Ctrl+G

```
1 2023 أک, EEST 10:50:56 م  
mgad@mgad-virtual-machine:~$
```

8. Execute the following command : `echo \` then press enter What is the purpose of `\` ? Notice the prompt `">"` what is that? and how can you change it from `">"` to `":"`.

In the command `echo \`, the backslash `\` is an escape character. It tells the shell to treat the following character (in this case, a space) as a literal character, not as a part of the command or an escape sequence. So, `echo \` will simply output a space character.

The prompt `>` is displayed when the shell expects more input to complete a command. This happens when you enter a character that suggests the current command is not finished. In your case, the backslash `\` is an indication that the command is incomplete. The `>` prompt is a continuation prompt, showing that the shell is waiting for you to finish entering the command.

You can change the continuation prompt from `>` to `:` by modifying the `PS2` variable in your shell's configuration file (`~/ .bashrc` for Bash).

```
mgad@mgad-virtual-machine:~$ echo \  
>
```

```
22 2023 أک, EEST 09:26:07 ص  
mgad@mgad-virtual-machine:~$ echo\  
:
```

9. Create a Bash shell alias named ls for the “ls -l” command

```
amgad@amgad-virtual-machine:~$ alias ls='ls -l'
amgad@amgad-virtual-machine:~$ ls
total 56
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Desktop
drwxrwxr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 23:02 17 𐀀 dir1
drwxrwxr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 22:57 17 𐀀 docs
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Music
-rw-rw-r-- 1 amgad amgad 601 22:08 21 𐀀 mycv
dr----- 2 amgad amgad 4096 13:39 19 𐀀 myteam
-rw-r--r-- 1 amgad amgad 2887 23:28 17 𐀀 oldpasswd
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Public
drwx----- 4 amgad amgad 4096 22:06 17 𐀀 snap
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 amgad amgad 4096 15:20 17 𐀀 Videos
amgad@amgad-virtual-machine:~$
```