

MODULE 1: Unix and Vim

1. Open your Desktop in finder so you can see what's going on
2. Navigate to the Desktop: **cd Desktop**
3. You will now create and navigate to a series of subdirectories with the following commands:
 - 3.1. **mkdir comp_sci**
 - 3.2. **cd comp_sci**
 - 3.3. **mkdir module_one**
 - 3.4. **mkdir module_one**
 - 3.5. **cd module_one**
 - 3.6. **mkdir my_directory**
4. Now, type **pwd** to see your current path directory. It should say **Users/your_username/Desktop/comp_sci/module_one**. Why is **my_directory** not in the current path?
5. Delete the directory: **rmdir my_directory**
6. Make the directory again: **mkdir my_directory**
7. Create a file in **my_directory** with vim. First, navigate to **my_directory**: **cd my_directory**. Then, use vim to create a file:
 - 7.1. **vim my_file.txt**
 - 7.2. **i** - to insert text
 - 7.3. write: **"This is my first file. "**
 - 7.4. **esc :w enter** to save
 - 7.5. **:q enter** to quit
 - 7.6. Note: you can combine w and q by writing **:wq enter**

CHALLENGE ONE:

Starting in the **module_one** directory, without using the **cd** command, create a file **secret_file.txt** that contains the text **secret file created**. Then, make a copy of the file called: **secret_file2.txt**. What is the full path of both of those files?

Hint: type **man pwd** to learn more about the **pwd** command. Type **q** to exit the **pwd** documentation page.

CHALLENGE TWO:

move **secret_file2.txt** to a new subdirectory of **my_directory** called **my_subdirectory**. What is the new full path of **secret_file2.txt**?

Hint: you need to use two commands

CHALLENGE THREE:

Navigate to the directory **my_directory**. Make another copy of **secret_file.txt** and call it **revealed_file.txt**. this file should be in your current directory (**my_directory**). How can you do

this without writing out the full path of the directory you are in? Hint: use the `.` (period) command to specify current directory

MODULE 1.2: More Vim

Vim is used to both create a file (as you just did), and to edit a file.

Now we will edit the file *my_file.txt* with the following command: **vim my_file.txt**

1. Append the text **end** to the line using **A**. Then press esc to get back to *reading mode*..
Note that **A** enters editing mode at the end of the line
2. Use **I** to insert the text **start** at the beginning of the line.

Now your file should have the text: **start This is my first file. end**

CHALLENGE FOUR:

a and **i** work the same as **A** and **I** but they enter editing mode at the end and beginning of a word, respectively, rather than at the end and beginning of a line. Use **a** to change the word **file** to **files** and use **i** to change the word **is** to **tis**. Press escape in between **a** and **i** commands

CHALLENGE FIVE:

The **x** command deletes the character it is hovering over. Use the **x** command to delete the word **my**. You will have to navigate to the word my using the arrows, and then press x two times, once for each letter

CHALLENGE SIX:

The **r** command works similarly to **x** but it replaces one character. Use **r** to change the **T** in **This** to a lowercase **t** Save the file using **:wq**