

Section 9 Lab LPIC-1, Exam 1 (101-500)

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Recommended Linux Distributions for this exercise:

- CentOS version 7

Note: For a successful lab session, it is assumed you are using the recommended Linux distribution(s) and the recommended version, and that your Linux systems are booted. In addition, it is assumed that you can log into the system as a standard user as well as either the root account or a user with super user privileges. Also, you should have successfully completed the prior sections' labs and sessions & viewed this section's videos.

Follow these actions to explore concepts and commands covered in this section (but please feel free to explore as much as you want. And don't forget that you can get help on the usage of these commands through the man pages. Type in **man** and follow it with the utility name, then press Enter to view information on the utility):

1. Log into either your CentOS distro tty2 terminal, using the username and password you created when you installed the system.
2. Try the nano text editor by typing **nano lab9.txt** and pressing Enter. This will put you into the **nano** text editor and create a file called **lab9.txt**.
3. Type in the following information into the text editor:
I need to know about the following editors for the exam:
nano,
emacs,
and vi (also called vim)
4. Save the text from the nano editor's buffer to the disk, by pressing the **Ctrl+O** key combination (that's a lowercase O). At the editor screen's bottom you should see a message. Read the message and press Enter.
5. Now quit the nano text editor, by pressing the **Ctrl+X** key combination. You should now have a command-line prompt (though it is most likely at the bottom of your terminal screen.)
6. View the file's contents, by typing **cat lab9.txt** and pressing Enter.
7. This step and the next few steps assumes you have a fully-functioning vim editor installed on your system.
Type **vi lab9.txt** and press Enter to enter into the **vim** editor to modify the **lab9.txt** file. You are now in the vim editor's Command mode.
8. Jump into Insert mode, by pressing the **i** key (lowercase I) on your keyboard. Notice at the text editor screen's bottom the word **INSERT** appears.
9. Go back to Command mode, by pressing the **Esc** key on your keyboard. Notice at the text editor screen's bottom that the word **INSERT** is no longer shown.
10. Experiment moving around in the vim editor, by only using the **j**, **l** (lowercase L), **k**, and **h** keys on your keyboard. Note the movement to the cursor each key performs.
11. Using the only the **h**, **k**, **l**, or **j** keys, move your cursor to the end of the last line in the text.
12. Now that your cursor is on the last line of the text, press the **o** key (lowercase O) on your keyboard to open a line beneath the last line and go into Insert mode.
13. Type the following beneath the last line of your text (you will not need any special keys to move around at this point, because you are in Insert mode):
Movements and Searches in vim Command mode:
/? (search)
h,j,k,l (cursor moves)
Making Changes in vim Command mode:
i,o,a
d,p,y,dd,yy (example: **d2**)
Leaving the vim text editor from Command mode using EX mode:
:wq, :wq!, :q!, :x

14. After you have completed entering the text, press the **Esc** key to leave Insert mode and go back to Command mode.
15. Save your text and leave the editor from Command mode by pressing and holding the **Shift** key, then the **z** key two times.
16. View the file's contents, by typing **cat lab9.txt** and pressing Enter.
17. Go back into the vim editor to edit the **lab9.txt** file, by typing **vi lab9.txt** and pressing Enter.
18. Try out the various commands you wrote about in step #13, and make additional notes concerning their functions in the text editor. (Warning: Before trying out the "Leaving the vim editor from Command mode using EX mode" commands, be sure to save your text editor contents first — type **:w** to write out the text editor's contents to disk using EX mode.)