Section 4 Lab
LPIC-1, Exam 1 (101-500)
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Recommended Linux Distributions for this exercise:
- CentOS version 7
- Ubuntu Desktop 18.04LTS

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 as well as viewed the videos in this section.

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 Ubuntu or CentOS distro tty2 terminal, using the username and password you created when you installed the system.
2. Start the process of creating a simple text file, by typing **echo "Hello World" > lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
3. Add a second line to the file, by typing **echo "Berry Good" >> lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
4. Add a third line to the file, by typing **echo "Zero Problems" >> lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
5. Add a fourth line to the file, by typing **echo "Apple Tough" >> lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
6. View the file's contents, by typing **cat lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
7. Sort the file's display, by typing **sort lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
8. Display the first word in each file's line, by typing **cut -f1 -d' ' lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
   (HINT: If you have trouble with this command, make sure you are using the number one, instead of a lowercase L after the **-f** option, and be sure to include a single space between the two single quotation marks after the **-d** option.)
9. View the files in your current directory, using the **ls** command.
10. Split up the text file into multiple files, by typing **split -l 2 lab4.txt**, and pressing enter.
11. View the files now in your current directory, using the **ls** command. What new files were added by using the **split** command?
12. Display the text file in octal code by typing **od lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
13. Change all the lowercase o's in the file to display as uppercase O's by typing **tr o O < lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
14. Change all the lowercase o's in the file to display as uppercase O's by typing **sed 's/o/O/g' lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
15. Find the line that contains the word Apple in the text file by typing **grep -i apple lab4.txt** and pressing Enter.
16. Try other **grep** command searches using the **grep** command options covered in this section along with various words that exist in the lab4.txt text file.
17. Start the process of creating a second text file, by typing **echo "Hello There" > lab4New.txt** and pressing Enter.
18. Add a second line to the file, by typing **echo "Berry Nice" >> lab4New.txt** and pressing Enter.
19. Add a third line to the file, by typing **echo "Zero Worries" >> lab4New.txt** and pressing Enter.
20. Add a fourth line to the file, by typing **echo "Apple Stance" >> lab4New.txt** and pressing Enter.
21. View the file's contents, by typing **cat lab4New.txt** and pressing Enter.
22. Paste the two text files' displays together, by typing **paste lab4.txt lab4New.txt** and pressing Enter.