

# Hands-on Lab: Installing, Updating, and Working with Text Editors



Estimated time needed: 45 minutes

## Learning Objectives

After completing this hands-on lab, you will be able to:

- Use the `sudo` command to enable access to "super-user" system administration tools
- Use the `apt` system administration command to update and install two popular packages for text editing: **nano** and **Vim**
- Create and edit files using `nano`
- Create and edit files using `Vim`

## About Skills Network Cloud IDE

Skills Network Cloud IDE (based on Theia and Docker) provides an environment for hands-on labs for course and project-related labs. Theia is an open source Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that can be run on the desktop or on the cloud. To complete this lab, you will be using the Cloud IDE based on Theia.

## Important notice about this lab environment

Recall that sessions for this lab environment are not persistent, so any data or files you may have saved in a previous session will be lost. Please plan to complete these labs in a single session.

## Exercise 1 - Upgrading and installing packages

In your lab environment, we provide you access to a system administration utility called "super-user do", or `sudo`.

Although this sandbox environment will not require a password to run the `sudo` command, typical Linux production-oriented environments will require a password to run `sudo`.

You will need to use the `sudo` command to activate the powerful `apt` command. You'll use `apt` to upgrade `nano` to its latest version. You will also use `apt` to install `Vim`.

`apt` (*Advanced Packaging Tool*) is a powerful command line tool. You use it to perform system administration operations such as installing software packages, upgrading existing packages, and updating your system's *package list index*.

### 1.1 Updating your Linux system's package list index

Before installing or upgrading any packages on your Linux system, it's best practice to first update your package list index. Go ahead and enter this command,

```
1. 1
```

```
1. sudo apt update
```

Copied!

to update (re-synchronize) your package index files from their sources. This will take a bit of time to run. While you're waiting, if you're interested, go ahead and open another terminal and view the locations apt uses to access those sources in the file `/etc/apt/sources.list`.

In short, running apt with the update option ensures all of your package dependencies are up-to-date and correctly specified prior to making any changes to your system's packages.

## 1.2. Upgrading nano

**nano** is a simple *command line editor* that enables you to use the terminal window as a text editor.

nano is already installed on your system. Go ahead and upgrade to the latest supported version of nano by entering:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. sudo apt upgrade nano
```

Copied!

You may be prompted: Do you want to continue? [Y/n]

Type Y and press Enter to continue. Updating nano will take some time to complete.

The capital Y in Y/n (yes or no) means "yes" is the default - if you press Enter without typing anything, the terminal assumes you are choosing "yes".

**Note:** If you encounter a colon (:) similar to the one highlighted in the screenshot while upgrading Nano, please press 'q' to exit and continue with the upgrade process.

```
hotspot/runtime:

JDK-8274840: Release Now Recognises Windows 11
=====
This release now correctly sets the `os.name` property to `Windows
11`, as would be expected.

other-libs/corba:idl:

JDK-8285021: Improve CORBA communication
=====
The JDK's CORBA implementation now refuses by default to deserialize
objects, unless they have the "IOR:" prefix. The previous behaviour
can be re-enabled by setting the new property
`com.sun.CORBA.ORBAllowDeserializeObject` to `true`.

security-libs/java.security:
```

You'll get to use nano soon, but first, let's take a look at the other main use case for apt, installing packages.

### 1.3. Installing Vim

Another popular text-editing program is **Vim**. Vim is a highly configurable text editor built for efficiency. It takes some practice to get good at using Vim, but the time investment is very worthwhile.

Because Vim isn't preinstalled on your Linux system, you'll need to install it yourself. If you haven't already done so in this session, ensure you run the command `sudo apt update`. Then to install Vim, enter the following command:

- 1
1. `sudo apt install vim`

Copied!

Similar to when you updated nano, you may again be prompted: `Do you want to continue? [Y/n]`

Type `Y` and press `Enter` to continue. Vim will begin installing on your system.

In a few exercises, you will use Vim to edit a text file.

## Exercise 2 - Creating and editing files with nano

In this exercise, you will use the command line editor nano to create and edit a file.

nano is known for being a simple and easy-to-master text editor. Vim is harder to learn, but it has many expert-level features that nano doesn't offer.

### 2.1 Navigating to the project directory

We provide you with an empty project directory at `/home/project`. Ensure you're working in this folder by changing directories using the command:

- 1
1. `cd /home/project`

Copied!

Try auto-completing the path by typing `cd /home/pr` and pressing the Tab key.

If you enter `ls` here, you shouldn't see any files or subdirectories listed.

## 2.2 Creating and editing a text file with nano

To create a new file, enter

- 1
1. `nano hello_world.txt`

Copied!

in the terminal. This will simultaneously create a new file called `hello_world.txt` and enable you to begin editing it using the nano text editor.

Double-check that your new file was created by opening another terminal window and running the `ls` command on `/home/project`. You should see `hello_world.txt` listed.

In your nano terminal, whatever you type will be added to your *text buffer*, where text is stored until you save it. Type the following text in your nano terminal:

- 1
1. Hello world!

Copied!

This will create the text `Hello world!` in your text buffer.

To create another line of text, press Enter. In your new line, type

- 1
1. This is the second line of my first-ever text file created with nano.

Copied!

to create a second line of text in your text buffer.

Now:

1. Press CTRL+X to exit nano.
2. You will be prompted as follows:

- 1
- 2
- 3

1. Save modified buffer (ANSWERING "No" WILL DESTROY CHANGES) ?
2. Y Yes
3. N No                    ^C Cancel

Copied!

Press Y to save your new lines of text to your file.

3. Press Enter to confirm the file name.

At this point, nano should have exited and returned you to the command prompt.

## 2.3 Verifying your new text file

By entering a familiar command, such as

1. 1
1. cat hello\_world.txt

Copied!

you should be able to inspect and verify that your new file contains the two lines you wrote to it with nano. Cool!

# Exercise 3 - Creating and editing files with Vim

## 3.1 Quick intro to Vim

Recall that Vim has two basic modes: Insert mode, where you enter text, and Command mode, where you do everything else. You can start Vim simply by entering

1. 1
1. vim

Copied!

at the command prompt, which displays something like the following in your terminal window:

```
theia@theia-jeffg: /home/project x
```

```
VIM - Vi IMproved  
  
version 8.0.3741  
by Bram Moolenaar et al.  
Modified by pkg-vim-maintainers@lists.alioth.debian.org  
Vim is open source and freely distributable  
  
Help poor children in Uganda!  
type :help iccf<Enter>      for information  
  
type :q<Enter>              to exit  
type :help<Enter> or <F1>   for on-line help  
type :help version8<Enter> for version info
```

```
0,0-1 All
```

Notice that you can get help on Vim by entering `:help`, and you can quit Vim by entering `:q`.

Go ahead and enter `:help`. This brings up an informative help file you can scroll through.

```

Problems theia@theia-jeffg: /home/project x
help.txt For Vim version 8.0. Last change: 2017 Oct 28

VIM - main help file

Move around: Use the cursor keys, or "h" to go left, h l
              "j" to go down, "k" to go up, "l" to go right. j
Close this window: Use ":q<Enter>".
Get out of Vim: Use ":qa!<Enter>" (careful, all changes are lost!).

Jump to a subject: Position the cursor on a tag (e.g. bars) and hit CTRL-].
With the mouse: ":set mouse=a" to enable the mouse (in xterm or GUI).
Double-click the left mouse button on a tag, e.g. bars.
Jump back: Type CTRL-T or CTRL-O. Repeat to go further back.

Get specific help: It is possible to go directly to whatever you want help
on, by giving an argument to the :help command.
Prepend something to specify the context: help-context

WHAT PREPEND EXAMPLE
Normal mode command :help x

help.txt [Help][RO] 1,1 Top

```

When you are done reading, simply enter `:q` to quit Vim and return to the command prompt.

Vim is very powerful and takes some time to learn. We're just covering the very basics here and leaving it to you to explore further. Check out the official Vim site at <https://www.vim.org>.

## 3.2 Creating and editing a text file with Vim

Begin by navigating back to your `/home/project` directory if you aren't already there.

Type the command,

```
1. 1
1. vim hello_world_2.txt
```

Copied!

to create a new file called `hello_world_2.txt` and edit it using Vim.

Once your Vim session has started, go ahead and press `i` to enter Insert mode. This is the mode where you can enter and delete text in the text buffer.

Go ahead and type some text in the buffer, for example:

```
1. 1
1. Hello World!
```

Copied!

Just like in nano, press Enter to start a new line, and then type

```
1. 1
1. This is the second line.
```

Copied!

to create a second line of text in the buffer.

When you're done typing text in the buffer, press the Escape key, `Esc`, to exit the Insert mode. This brings you to Command mode.

In Vim, it's easy to accidentally end up in a mode you didn't intend to be in. No worries - you can use the `Esc` key to return to Command mode.

Now that you are back in Command mode, you can save your work by entering the command `:w`. This writes the contents of the text buffer to your text file.

Finally, you can exit your Vim session by entering `:q`.

## Practice Exercises

1. Using nano, edit your new `hello_world.txt` file to add a new line containing the following text:

```
1. 1
```

1. This is line three of my new file.

Copied!

Then, save your changes and exit nano.

**Tip:** Use the Up Arrow key to go through your command history until you see the right command.

► [Click here for Solution](#)

2. Using Vim, create a file called `done.txt` that prints "I am done with the lab!" when you execute the file with Bash.

In this exercise you will use Vim to create a file that contains the `echo` command, which you may not have seen yet. You will also *run* the file using Bash, a shell scripting language that you will learn more about later in this course. Basically, the file you create will contain a basic command that Bash can interpret and do something with.

- [Click here for Hint](#)
- [Click here for Solution 1](#)
- [Click here for Solution 2](#)
- [Click here for Solution 3](#)

When finished, you should see the following text echoed to your terminal:

```
1. 1
1. I am done with the lab!
```

Copied!

## Summary

Congratulations! You've just gained a lot more hands-on experience with the Linux terminal!

By now you are beginning to understand a lot more about how your Linux system functions. In this lab, you learned how to:

- Perform some fundamental **sys admin** operations, such as updating your package list, upgrading existing packages, and installing new packages
- Create and edit a few text files using some serious command-line text editors, nano and Vim
- Understand how the Bash scripting language can be used to interpret commands you include within a text file

Keep up the great work! We still have many more exciting things for you to explore, and we hope your enthusiasm for Linux is growing!

As usual, if you ever feel like you might have missed anything important or just want some extra practice, you can always return to this lab again. Explore and experiment to your heart's content.

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