

To delete the first n lines in the VI editor, you can use the following command:

:1,nd

1 Replace n with the number of lines you want to delete. For example, if you want to delete the first 5 lines, the command would be:

:1,5d

After executing this command, the specified lines will be deleted, and the remaining lines will be shifted up. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To copy the first 2 lines in the VI editor and paste them after the 5th line, you can use the following steps:

Position the cursor at the first line you want to copy.

Press yy to yank (copy) the line into the buffer.

Move the cursor to the second line you want to copy.

Press yy again to yank (copy) the second line into the buffer.

Move the cursor to the line after which you want to paste the copied lines (in this case, the 5th line).

Press p to paste the copied lines below the current cursor position.

2 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1G Move cursor to the first line

yy Yank (copy) the first line

2G Move cursor to the second line

yy Yank (copy) the second line

5G Move cursor to the 5th line

p Paste the copied lines after the 5th line

After executing these commands, the first two lines will be pasted after the 5th line in your VI editor. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To move the first 2 lines in the VI editor and paste them after the 6th line, you can use the following steps:

Position the cursor at the first line you want to move.

Press dd to cut (delete) the line and store it in the buffer.

Move the cursor to the second line you want to move.

Press dd again to cut (delete) the line and store it in the buffer.

Move the cursor to the line after which you want to paste the moved lines (in this case, the 6th line).

Press p to paste the moved lines below the current cursor position.

3 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1G ; Move cursor to the first line

dd ; Cut (delete) the first line

2G ; Move cursor to the second line

dd ; Cut (delete) the second line

6G ; Move cursor to the 6th line

p ; Paste the moved lines after the 6th line

After executing these commands, the first two lines will be moved and pasted after the 6th line in your VI editor. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To replace a single character under the cursor in the VI editor, you can use the following command:

r{new_character}

Replace {new_character} with the desired character that you want to replace the existing character with.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

Position the cursor on the character you want to replace.

4 Press r to enter the replace mode.

Type the new character that you want to replace the existing character with.

For example, let's say you want to replace the character 'a' with 'b'. Here are the commands:

ra ; Replace 'a' with 'b'

After executing this command, the character under the cursor will be replaced with the new character.

To delete N characters starting with the character under the cursor in the VI editor, you can use the following command:

Nx

Replace N with the number of characters you want to delete. For example, if you want to delete 3 characters, the command would be:

3x

Here is a step-by-step representation:

Position the cursor on the character from where you want to start deleting.

5 Replace N with the number of characters you want to delete.

Type the number followed by x.

For example, let's say you want to delete the next 4 characters starting from the cursor position:

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4x

After executing this command, the N characters starting from the character under the cursor will be deleted. The remaining characters will be shifted left.

To delete N words beginning with the character under the cursor in the VI editor for any text file, you can use the following command:

dNw

Replace N with the number of words you want to delete. For example, if you want to delete 3 words, the command would be:

d3w

Here is a step-by-step representation:

6 Position the cursor on the character from where you want to start deleting.

Replace N with the number of words you want to delete.

Type the number followed by d and then w.

For example, let's say you want to delete the next 4 words starting from the cursor position:

d4w

After executing this command, N words beginning with the character under the cursor will be deleted. The remaining text will be adjusted accordingly.

To copy the first three lines in the VI editor and paste them after the sixth line, you can use the following steps:

Position the cursor at the first line you want to copy.

Press 3yy to yank (copy) the three lines into the buffer.

Move the cursor to the line after which you want to paste the copied lines (in this case, the sixth line).

Press p to paste the copied lines below the current cursor position.

7 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1G ; Move cursor to the first line

3yy ; Yank (copy) the first three lines

6G ; Move cursor to the sixth line

p ; Paste the copied lines after the sixth line

After executing these commands, the first three lines will be pasted after the sixth line in your VI editor. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To join any two lines together in the VI editor, you can use the following command:

J

Here is a step-by-step representation:

Position the cursor on the first line you want to join.

Press J (uppercase 'J') to join the current line with the next line.

For example, let's say you have the following text:

9 This is line 1.

This is line 2.

This is line 3.

If you position the cursor on the first line and press J, the lines will be joined as follows:

This is line 1.This is line 2.

This is line 3.

Note that joining lines with J removes the line break between them and concatenates the two lines into a single line.

If your system has experienced a crash and you want to recover the file named "student" in the VI editor, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor and type the following command:

vi -r student

Press Enter to execute the command.

10 This command instructs VI to attempt file recovery for the "student" file. VI will check for any available recovery files or backups related to the specified file. If a recovery file is found, it will be loaded, allowing you to recover the content from the previous session before the system crash.

After executing the command, the VI editor will open the recovered version of the "student" file, if available. You can then save any necessary changes and exit the editor using the appropriate commands (:w to save, :q to quit).

Please note that the success of file recovery depends on whether a recovery file or backup was created before the system crash occurred.

To open the "faculty" file in read-only mode using the VI editor, you can follow these steps:

Open the terminal or command prompt on your system.

Type the following command:

vi -R faculty

11 Press Enter to execute the command.

The -R option in the command specifies that the file should be opened in read-only mode. VI will open the "faculty" file in a view-only mode, preventing any modifications or saving of changes to the file.

After executing the command, the VI editor will open the "faculty" file in read-only mode. You can navigate through the file, search for specific content, or copy information, but you will not be able to edit or save any modifications.

To save a file and exit the VI editor, you can use the following command sequence:

1. Press the Esc key to ensure you are in the command mode.
2. Type :wq or :x or ZZ (capital 'Z' twice).

Each of these commands performs the same action of saving the file and exiting the VI editor.

- 12
- :wq writes (saves) the file and quits the editor.
 - :x writes (saves) the file and exits the editor.
 - ZZ writes (saves) the file and quits the editor.

After entering one of these commands, the file will be saved, and the VI editor will be closed. If the file has not been modified, the saving step will be skipped, and the editor will exit immediately.

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To write the line "welcome to operating system" in the VI editor and then delete the current line, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi followed by the filename (e.g., vi myfile.txt).

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type "welcome to operating system" (without quotes).

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type dd to delete the current line.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi myfile.txt ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. welcome to operating system ; Type the desired text
4. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
5. dd ; Delete the current line

After executing the dd command, the current line (the line containing "welcome to operating system") will be deleted. The remaining lines will shift up accordingly. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To write the line "welcome to operating system" in the VI editor and then delete two words beginning with 'e' from the word 'welcome', you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi followed by the filename (e.g., vi myfile.txt).

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type "welcome to operating system" (without quotes).

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Position the cursor on the 'e' in the word 'welcome'.

Type 2dw to delete two words beginning with 'e'.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi myfile.txt ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. welcome to operating system ; Type the desired text
4. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
5. Position cursor on 'e' in 'welcome'
6. 2dw ; Delete two words beginning with 'e'

After executing the 2dw command, the two words 'welcome' and 'to' will be deleted since they begin with 'e'. The remaining text will be adjusted accordingly. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To type the given sentences and delete the first two lines using VI command, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi followed by the filename (e.g., vi myfile.txt).

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type the sentences as follows:

Welcome to BCA science department.

This is FYBCA class.

The class strength is 80.

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type :1,2d to delete the first two lines.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

15 vbnet

Copy code

1. vi myfile.txt ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. Welcome to BCA science department.

This is FYBCA class.

The class strength is 80.

4. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
5. :1,2d ; Delete the first two lines

After executing the :1,2d command, the first two lines will be deleted. The remaining line "The class strength is 80." will be displayed. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To undo the last command in the VI editor, you can use the following command:

u

Simply pressing u in command mode will undo the last command or action performed. This includes undoing text modifications, deletions, insertions, or any other editing operations. Each consecutive press of u will further undo the previous command, allowing you to revert multiple changes if needed.

To write the line "welcome to operating system" in the VI editor and then delete the current line, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor.

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type "welcome to operating system" (without quotes).

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type dd to delete the current line.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi ; Open the VI editor
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. welcome to operating system ; Type the desired text
4. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
5. dd ; Delete the current line

After executing the dd command, the current line ("welcome to operating system") will be deleted. The remaining lines will shift up accordingly. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To move the screen up one line in the VI editor, you can use the following control command:

Ctrl + Y

Press and hold the Ctrl key on your keyboard, then press the Y key while holding Ctrl. This command will move the screen up by one line, allowing you to view the previous line that was not visible on the current screen.

By using Ctrl + Y repeatedly, you can continue moving the screen up line by line until you reach the desired position in the file.

To move forward one full screen in the VI editor, you can use the following control command:

Ctrl + F

Press and hold the Ctrl key on your keyboard, then press the F key while holding Ctrl. This command will move the editor forward by one full screen, allowing you to view the next page of content in the file.

By using Ctrl + F repeatedly, you can continue moving forward by one full screen at a time until you reach the desired position in the file.

To create a file named "Inputdevices.txt" with at least 5 lines using the VI editor's input commands and move the cursor to the first line, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi Inputdevices.txt in the terminal.

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type the desired content for the first line and press Enter.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines of content.

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type gg to move the cursor to the first line.

20 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi Inputdevices.txt ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. Type the content for the first line and press Enter
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines
5. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
6. gg ; Move the cursor to the first line

After executing the gg command, the cursor will be moved to the first line of the file "Inputdevices.txt" that you have created. From there, you can navigate and edit the file using other VI commands as needed. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To create a file named "Input devices.txt" with at least 5 lines using the VI editor's input commands and move the cursor to the third line, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi "Input devices.txt" in the terminal.

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type the desired content for the first line and press Enter.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines of content.

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type 3G to move the cursor to the third line.

21 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi "Input devices.txt" ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. Type the content for the first line and press Enter
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines
5. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
6. 3G ; Move the cursor to the third line

After executing the 3G command, the cursor will be moved to the third line of the file "Input devices.txt" that you have created. From there, you can navigate and edit the file using other VI commands as needed. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

Command R:

The R command in VI is used to read the contents of another file and insert it into the current file at the current cursor position.

Syntax: r filename

For example, if you have another file named "sample.txt" and you want to insert its contents at the current cursor position, you can use the following command in VI:

r sample.txt

22 The contents of "sample.txt" will be inserted in the current file starting from the current cursor position.

Command D:

The D command in VI is used to delete the characters from the cursor position to the end of the current line.

Syntax: D

For example, if the cursor is positioned in the middle of a line, you can use the D command to delete all the characters from that point until the end of the line.

After executing the D command, the characters from the cursor position to the end of the line will be deleted.

To create a file named "Input devices.txt" with at least 5 lines using the VI editor's input commands and move the cursor down one line, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi "Input devices.txt" in the terminal.

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type the desired content for the first line and press Enter.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines of content.

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type j to move the cursor down one line.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi "Input devices.txt" ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. Type the content for the first line and press Enter
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines
5. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
6. j ; Move the cursor down one line

After executing the j command, the cursor will be moved down one line in the file "Input devices.txt" that you have created. From there, you can continue navigating and editing the file using other VI commands as needed. Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To create a file named "Inputdevices.txt" with at least 5 lines using the VI editor's input commands and search for the keyword "dev" within the file, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing vi Inputdevices.txt in the terminal.

Press i to enter insert mode.

Type the desired content for the file, ensuring it contains the keyword "dev".

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type /dev and press Enter to search for the keyword "dev".

Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. vi Inputdevices.txt ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. i ; Enter insert mode
3. Type the content for the file, ensuring it contains the keyword "dev"
4. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
5. /dev ; Search for the keyword "dev"

After executing the /dev command, VI will search for the keyword "dev" in the file "Inputdevices.txt". It will highlight the first occurrence of "dev" and position the cursor at that location. To find subsequent occurrences, you can press n to continue searching forward or N to search backward.

Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.

To move the screen down one line in the VI editor, you can use the following control command:

Ctrl + E

Press and hold the Ctrl key on your keyboard, then press the E key while holding Ctrl. This command will move the screen down by one line, allowing you to view the next line that was not visible on the current screen.

By using Ctrl + E repeatedly, you can continue moving the screen down line by line until you reach the desired position in the file.

To create a file named "My_country.txt" with at least 5 lines using the VI editor's input commands and move the cursor to the first line of the file, you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing `vi My_country.txt` in the terminal.

Press `i` to enter insert mode.

Type the desired content for the first line and press Enter.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines of content.

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type `gg` to move the cursor to the first line.

26 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. `vi My_country.txt` ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. `i` ; Enter insert mode
3. Type the content for the first line and press Enter
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining lines until you have at least 5 lines
5. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
6. `gg` ; Move the cursor to the first line

After executing the `gg` command, the cursor will be moved to the first line of the file "My_country.txt" that you have created. From there, you can navigate and edit the file using other VI commands as needed. Remember to save your changes by typing `:w` and then exit the editor by typing `:q` if you are finished.

To create a file named "My_country.txt" with at least 25 lines using the VI editor's input commands and replace each occurrence of the word "College" with "Institute," you can follow these steps:

Open the VI editor by typing `vi My_country.txt` in the terminal.

Press `i` to enter insert mode.

Type the desired content for the file, ensuring it contains at least 25 lines with occurrences of the word "College".

Press the Esc key to switch back to command mode.

Type `:%s/College/Institute/g` and press Enter to replace all occurrences of "College" with "Institute" in the entire file.

27 Here is a step-by-step representation:

1. `vi My_country.txt` ; Open the VI editor with the desired filename
2. `i` ; Enter insert mode
3. Type the content for the file, ensuring it contains at least 25 lines with occurrences of "College"
4. Esc ; Switch back to command mode
5. `:%s/College/Institute/g` ; Replace all occurrences of "College" with "Institute"

After executing the `:%s/College/Institute/g` command, VI will replace all occurrences of the word "College" with "Institute" in the entire file "My_country.txt".

Remember to save your changes by typing `:w` and then exit the editor by typing `:q` if you are finished.

To copy the first three lines in VI and paste them after the sixth line, you can use the following steps:

Open the VI editor by typing `vi` in the terminal, where is the name of your file.

Move the cursor to the first line you want to copy.

Press `3yy` to copy the three lines (`yy` means yank/copy).

Move the cursor to the line after the sixth line.

Press `p` to paste the copied lines after the current line.

Here is a step-by-step representation:

30 1. `vi` ; Open the VI editor with your file

2. Move cursor to the first line to be copied

3. `3yy` ; Copy the three lines

4. Move cursor to the line after the sixth line

5. p ; Paste the copied lines after the current line

After executing these steps, the first three lines will be copied, and then pasted after the sixth line in the VI editor.

Remember to save your changes by typing :w and then exit the editor by typing :q if you are finished.