INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAMMING – IT1010

Lab Sheet 1

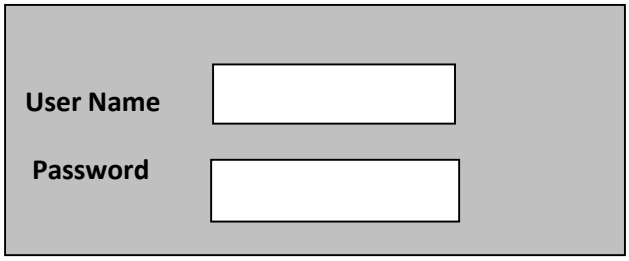
Objectives:

At the end of the class the students should be able to:

- Use **vi** editor to type, save and modify text.
- Use basic Linux commands

Exercise 1: Login to Fedora

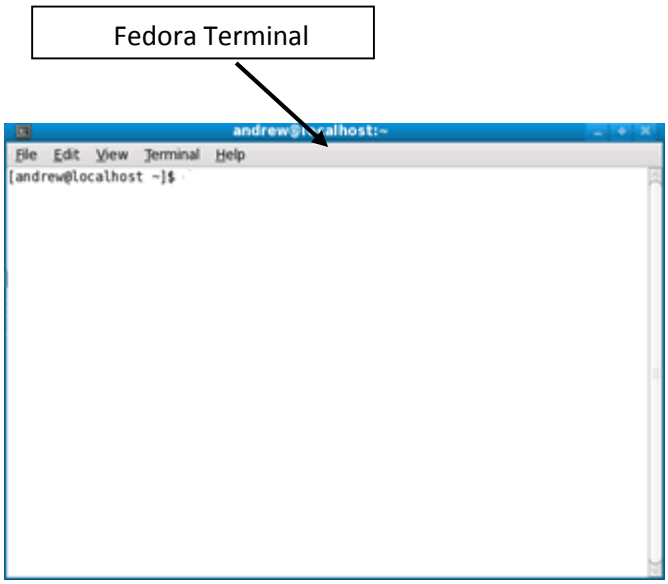
1. Log onto the computer with correct user name and password.



Fedora user Interface:

2. Open a Terminal by doing the following steps.

    1. f → applications → System Tools → Terminal



Exercise 2 : Use vi editor

Using the vi editor, type the following paragraph. Note that, this paragraph contains incorrect words and you will be asked to correct those later.

a. Open a file called **myFirstText.txt** using the command,
   vi myFirstText.txt

b. Type the following paragraph.

   "The vi edittor (abbreviation for visual editor) is a screen editor which is available on almost all Unix systems. Once you have learned vi, you will find that it is a fast and powerful editor. vi has no menus but instead uses combinations of keystrokes in order to accomplish commands."

c. Save the file and exit from the vi editor.
d. Open the file again.
e. Correct the word **edittor** by deleting one t.
f. Save the file under a different name called **newText.txt**

Exercise 3: Learning Linux commands

1. To see which directory/folder you are in (current working directory), use the command, **pwd**
   In your login you will be able see your home directory **/home/student**
   Note that, **pwd** stands for "print working directory".

2. To list the files and other directories (or folders) in your current directory, type the command
   ls

3. To make a directory/folder use the command **mkdir** <directory name>

   To make a directory with the IT Number **ITXXXXXXXX**, type the following.

   mkdir ITXXXXXXXX

4. To go to a different directory/folder (or change the directory), use the command,
   cd <directory name>

   Lets go into the directory that you created. Type the command,

   cd ITXXXXXXXX

   Now type **pwd** to see your current directory path.

   To go one directory backwards (or to the current directory's parent directory), type the following command

   cd ..

   Now type **pwd** again to see your current directory path.

5. Now lets duplicate the file you created (i.e. **newText.txt**) with a different name. Type the following command to copy the file.

   cp newText.txt foo.txt

   The general form of the copy command is,
   cp <source path and file name> <destination path and file name>

6. Let's try some commands using cp. First lets go back to the home directory by typing the following.
   cd ..

   When coping files from or into directories, it is recommended that you specify the path along with the directory name. For example, to copy foo.txt to the directory **ITXXXXXXXX**, type the following command.

   cp foo.txt /home/student/ ITXXXXXXXX /foo.txt

   You can also save foo.txt with a different name.

   cp foo.txt /home/student/ ITXXXXXXXX /foo2.txt

   You should go to the directory **ITXXXXXXXX** and see whether you see all the files you have copied.

7. To remove a file from a directory ,use the command **rm <filename>**
   Type **rm foo.txt**

   Remove all the files in the directory.
   Type **rm***

8. To remove a directory/folder use the command **rmdir** <directory name> Lets remove the directory that you created in the previous exercise. So, type the command,

   rmdir ITXXXXXXXX

9. Close the Terminal window by typing **exit**

10. Log Out from the machine

11. You must login gain to complete the remaining part of this exercise.