

# 2.3.8 Practice Questions

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**Score: 92%**

Passing Score: 80%



▼ Question 1: ✓ Correct

Which of the following vi key combinations should you press while in Insert Mode to save the file you are working on and quit?

- ☐ <Esc>S
- ☐ <Esc>s
- ☒ ➡ <Esc>:wq
- ☐ <Esc>:q

#### Explanation





From Insert Mode, press the Esc key to enter command mode. Enter a colon (:) for command line mode. Press w to write the file and press q to quite.

While vi is in Insert Mode, enter **Esc** to command mode. The **s** command will substitute one character with a string.

While vi is in Insert Mode, type **Esc** to enter command mode. The **S** command will substitute the current line with a string.

The '<Esc>:q' key combination will enter command mode and then attempt to quit. The file will not be written and if the text buffer has changed, a warning will be displayed.

#### References

-  2.3.1 Text Editors
-  2.3.2 Use vi
-  2.3.3 Use nano
-  2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

q\_vi\_nano\_01.question.fex

## ▼ Question 2:

✓ Correct

As an administrator, you are tasked with configuring an Apache web server by modifying the `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf` file. You open the file in `vi`. As you're looking at the file, you knock your spill-proof drink container onto the keyboard. It rolls over several keys as you try to pick it up. Now there are extra characters everywhere in the text buffer. Which of the following commands can you use to exit `vi` without saving any changes that were made to the text buffer?

☐ `:q`☐ `:x`☐ `:wq`☒ `:q!`

## Explanation




Use the `:q!` command to exit without saving the changes made to a file.

The `:q` command exits `vi`, but only if there are no changes.

The `:wq` command saves the file and quits `vi`.

The `:x` command saves the file if it has changed and quits `vi`.

## References

 2.3.1 Text Editors 2.3.2 Use `vi` 2.3.3 Use `nano` 2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

q\_vi\_nano\_02.question.fex

**▼ Question 3:**      **✓ Correct**

A friend sent you a shell script file that is 117 lines long. He says that he wants you to examine code on lines 82 through 87. What command would you enter while in **vi** Command Mode to go directly to line 82?

**Explanation**

Use **#82** to go to line 82 of the document while in command mode. Typing a colon (:) enters command line mode from command mode.

**References****2.3.1 Text Editors****2.3.2 Use vi****2.3.3 Use nano****2.3.4 Text Editor Facts**

q\_vi\_nano\_03.question.fex

## ▼ Question 4:

✓ Correct

After opening a file in **vi**, you want to switch from Command Mode to Command Line Mode. What key invokes Command Line Mode?

 ✓**Explanation**

**:** enters Command Line Mode from Command Mode. The **vi** editor has the following modes:

- Command Mode is the initial mode vim uses when started. It has commands that cut and replace text, and it is the mode vi uses to enter the other modes.
- Command Line Mode is the mode that works with the file system. Use it to save files after editing them.
- Edit Mode is the mode that vi uses to write and edit text in the file. It has two operation modes:
  - Insert Mode adds text between the preceding and subsequent text.
  - Replace Mode overwrites subsequent text.

**References****2.3.1 Text Editors****2.3.2 Use vi****2.3.3 Use nano****2.3.4 Text Editor Facts**

q\_vi\_nano\_04.question.fex

## ▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

Using the vi editor in Insert Mode, you made a few changes to the `/boot/grub/grub.conf` file. You now need to switch to command mode, save the changes, and quit. Which of the following keystrokes and commands should you use? (Select TWO.) (Each answer is a required part of the solution.)

- ☐ Type **:w!**
- ➔ ☒ Type **:wq**
- ☐ Press the Ctrl key
- ➔ ☒ Press the Esc key
- ☐ Type **:q!**

**Explanation**

To switch modes, save changes and quit **vi**:





- Press Esc to enter the command mode from Insert Mode.
- Type **:wq** to enter command line mode from command mode, save the current document, and exit vi.

The **:q!** command exits vi without saving any changes.

The **:w!** command overwrites an existing file.

The Ctrl key is typically used in commands that move the cursor.

**References**

-  2.3.1 Text Editors
-  2.3.2 Use vi
-  2.3.3 Use nano
-  2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

q\_vi\_nano\_05.question.fex

## ▼ Question 6:

✓ Correct

Match the **vi** mode on the left to the correct definition on the right.

The initial vi mode used when vim is started. It has commands that cut and replace text, and it is the mode vi uses to enter the other modes.



Command Mode

The vi mode that works with the file system. Use it to save files after editing them.



Command Line Mode

The vi mode that vim uses to write and edit text in the file.



Edit Mode

### Explanation

The vi editor has the following modes:

- *Command Mode* is the initial mode vim uses when started. It has commands that cut and replace text, and it is the mode vi uses to enter the other modes.
- *Command Line Mode* is the mode that works with the file system. Use it to save files after editing them.
- *Edit Mode* is the mode that vim uses to write and edit text in the file. It has two operation modes:
  - *Insert Mode* adds text between the preceding and subsequent text.
  - *Replace Mode* overwrites subsequent text.

### References



2.3.1 Text Editors



2.3.2 Use vi



2.3.3 Use nano



2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

q\_vi\_nano\_06.question.fex

## ▼ Question 7:

✓ Correct

What command would you enter while in vi command mode to find the term *Sam*?



### Explanation

Use either of the following to search for the word *Sam* while in **vi** Command Mode:

- **/Sam** searches forward for all instances of a term.
- **?Sam** searches backward for all instances of a term.

### References

[2.3.1 Text Editors](#)[2.3.2 Use vi](#)[2.3.3 Use nano](#)[2.3.4 Text Editor Facts](#)

q\_vi\_nano\_07.question.fex



## ▼ Question 8:

✓ Correct

While in **vi** Command Mode, you copy a whole line of text to the general buffer. You then navigate to a different location in the file. Which of the following commands will paste the copied text?

☐ **dw**☐ **cc**☒ **p**☐ **u****Explanation**

Each of the following commands must be done in Command Mode. To enter Command Mode from Edit Mode, press the **<Esc>** key.

Use the **p** command to paste text in from the text buffer into the document while in command mode.

The **dw** command deletes a whole word and trailing space and places the deleted text in the general buffer.

The **u** command performs an undo of the last action.

The **cc** command deletes the entire line of text at the cursor location and places the deleted text in the general buffer.

**References****2.3.1 Text Editors****2.3.2 Use vi****2.3.3 Use nano****2.3.4 Text Editor Facts**

q\_vi\_nano\_08.question.fex

## ▼ Question 9:

✕ Incorrect

What command would you enter while in vi command mode to copy an entire line of text to the general buffer?

yy

**Explanation**

Use **yy** while in command mode to copy a line of text into the general buffer.

**References**[2.3.1 Text Editors](#)[2.3.2 Use vi](#)[2.3.3 Use nano](#)[2.3.4 Text Editor Facts](#)[q\\_vi\\_nano\\_09.question.fex](#)

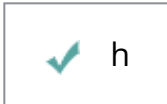
▼ **Question 10:**      ✓ Correct

Match the **vi** command on the left with the description of the cursor movement the on the right.

Move the cursor up a line.



Move the cursor one space to the left.



Move the cursor one space to the right.



Move the cursor down a line.




#### Explanation


To navigate while in vi command mode, use the following:

- **h** moves the cursor one space to the left.
- **j** moves the cursor down a line.
- **k** moves the cursor up a line.
- **l** moves the cursor one space to the right.

#### References

 2.3.1 Text Editors

 2.3.2 Use vi

 2.3.3 Use nano

 2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

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**▼ Question 11:**      ✓ Correct

Which of the following nano text editor features makes it easier for beginners to learn than the vi text editor?

- ☐ It is included in most Linux distributions.
- ➡ ☒ Keyboard shortcuts are displayed at the bottom of the editor.
- ☐ There are multiple operational modes.
- ☐ The software falls under the GNU General Public License.

**Explanation**





The nano text editor is considered by most beginning to be easier to learn because the keyboard shortcuts are displayed at the bottom of the editor.

While the nano text editor falls under the GNU General Public License which makes it essential free software, the vi text editor also falls under the BSD License of CDDL, which makes it free and open source software.

The nano text editor is included in most Linux distributions. The vi text editor is included in virtually every Linux distribution. However, this availability does not make one editor easier for beginners to learn.

The vi text editor has multiple operational modes. The nano editor does not. The vi editor interface is considered to be more complex due to these operational modes.

**References**

-  2.3.1 Text Editors
-  2.3.2 Use vi
-  2.3.3 Use nano
-  2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

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**▼ Question 12:**      ✓ Correct

Which of the following nano editor keyboard shortcuts will display help text which includes a list of all keyboard shortcuts.

- ☐ M-A (Alt+A or Esc+A)
- ➡ ☒ ^G (Ctrl+G)
- ☐ M-Space (Alt+Space or Esc+Space)
- ☐ ^O (Ctrl+O)

**Explanation**





The ^G (Ctrl+G) keyboard shortcut will display help text which includes a list of all keyboard shortcuts.

The ^O (Ctrl+O) keyboard shortcut will write the current buffer (or the marked region) to disk.

The M-A (Alt+A or Esc+A) keyboard shortcut is used to mark text that is to be cut or copied from the cursor position.

The M-Space (Alt+Space or Esc+Space) keyboard shortcut will move the cursor forward one word.

**References**

-  2.3.1 Text Editors
-  2.3.2 Use vi
-  2.3.3 Use nano
-  2.3.4 Text Editor Facts

q\_vi\_nano\_12.question.fex