

## SUBJECT: OPERATING SYSTEM.

Aim: To study commands Based on Database.

### THEORY:

1) What is the VI Editor?

- The VI editor is the most popular and classic text editor in the Linux family.
- It is available in almost all Linux Distributions. Also it works the same across different platforms and Distributions.
- There are 2 operation modes in VI editor:
  - a) Command Mode.
  - b) Insert Mode.

#### COMMAND MODE:

- The VI editor opens in this mode, and it only understands commands.
- In this mode, you can move the cursor and cut, copy, paste the text.
- This mode also saves the changes you have made to the file.
- Commands are case sensitive.

#### INSERT MODE:

- This mode is for inserting text in the file.
- You can switch to the Insert mode from command mode by pressing "i" on the keyboard.
- Once you are in Insert mode, any key would be taken as an input for the file on which you are

currently working.

- To return to the command mode and save the changes you have made you need to press the Esc Key.
- In this practical, we have created database in empdata.dat and item.dat files using vi editor

## COMMANDS USED IN REFERENCE WITH DATABASE FILES:

- 1) cut: It is used for text processing. It extract portion of text from a file by selecting columns.

### OPTIONS:

- b cuts the 'P' file using list of bytes specified by this option.
- c cuts the 'P' file using list of characters specified by this option.
- f cuts the 'P' file using list of field.
- d specifies a delimiter to be used as a field.

- 2) sort: sorts the contents of a text file, line by line.
- 3) head: reads the first ten lines of any given file.



4) **grep**: It stands for "global ~~ng~~ regular expression print". It searches for the PATTERN of text that you specify on the command line, and outputs the results.

OPTIONS:

- n views line numbers of successful matches.
- i performs case insensitive grep searches.
- E Interpret PATTERN as an extended regular expression.

BACKSLASH CHARACTER & SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS.

- \b Match the empty string at the edge of a word.
- \B Match the empty string provided it's not at the edge of a word.
- \< Match the empty string at the beginning of word.
- \> Match the empty string at the end of word.

CONCLUSION:

Used VI Editor in LINUX along with displaying data in the database file. Commands such as head, grep, cut, etc were used in this practical.