



# SKILLPILLS

## Skill Pill: Terminal

Text Editor: Vim

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Here's a basic question: **why do you want to edit text?**

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Reason:

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Appropriate editor:

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- ▶ E-mail client
- ▶ IDE / text editor

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Text editors are essential tools for your belt – especially when working on UNIX systems like Sango / supercomputers

Text editors must only edit text, **they should not inject unnecessary formatting into your file without your permission!**

We have a few options:

- ▶ Graphical Editors
  - ▶ Sublime Text
  - ▶ Atom
  - ▶ gedit, kedit, notepad++
- ▶ Terminal Editors
  - ▶ Vi / Vim
  - ▶ Nano
  - ▶ Emacs

Programmers are silly

- ▶ There are 2 rather famous text editors, **Vi** and **Emacs**.
- ▶ Their user-bases had a bit of a feud, which turned into the **Curch of Emacs** and the **Cult of Vi**
- ▶ By day, he is Richard Stallman, but by night, he is St. IGNU-cius →
- ▶ Vi users say Emacs is “a great operating system, lacking only a decent editor”
- ▶ Emacs users say we could create a psuedorandom number generator by providing a new user access to vi for the first time and asking them to quit



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## So Let's Get To It!

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## Write something

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Let's talk a bit about these modes

Vi / Vim has  $\sim 4$  modes: Navigation (normal), Insert, Command, and Visual (we will not touch on this one).

- ▶ Insert mode

- ▶ Enter insert mode with

- `i` insert the character before cursor
    - `I` insert at the start of the line
    - `a` insert the character after cursor
    - `A` insert at the end of the line
    - `o` start a new line below cursor in insert mode
    - `O` start a new line above cursor in insert mode
    - `R` replace text starting at the character before cursor

- ▶ Leave insert mode with **esc**

- ▶ Navigation (normal) mode

- ▶ Move with:

- `h` left

- `j` down

- `k` up

- `l` right

- `G` bottom of file

- `gg` start of file (vim-only)

- `0` start of line

- `$` end of line

- ▶ Delete text with

- `x` delete current character

- `X` delete character before cursor

- `dd` deletes an entire line

- `D` deletes until the end of the line

- ▶ Command mode:

- ▶ Execute commands with the **colon(:)**:

- `:w` writes (saves) file

- `:q` quits vi / vim

- `:wq` writes and quits **at the same time!**

- `:q!` quits without saving

- `:#` goes to line number (#)

- `:e` opens a new file for editing

- `:%s/x/y/g` replaces x for y filewide (covered later!)

- `:set all` shows all available settings



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# ESC



Where are our priorities?

## Type a story into vi / vim

- ▶ Try:

---

```
Jack and Jill went up the hill  
To fetch a pail of water.  
Jack fell down and broke his crown,  
And Jill came tumbling after
```

---

- ▶ Save the file (write and quit), and then check the file contents with **cat**

There are two ways to search in vi / vim:

**/word** will bring cursor to next *word*

**?word** will bring cursor to previous *word*

**n/N** Proceeds with searching in forward / backwards direction

**f/F c** finds character “c” in the forward / backwards direction

**:set hlsearch** Sets highlighted searching in vim

**:set nohlsearch** Turns off highlighted searching in vim

**:noh** Turns off highlighted searching in vim until next search

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## Find Jack

Using the story you wrote before, search for your favorite word. Become comfortable with moving in navigation (normal) mode.

Vi / vim have many tricks to make your life needlessly simpler

- . Use this character to repeat previous command
- # Use any number before a command to repeat it # times

Put the following at the start of your story

```
#####  
# THIS COMMENT BLOCK IS 80 COLUMNS WIDE AND 3 COLUMNS THICK  
#####
```

The first time you need to search and replace things in vi / vim, you'll be confused.

`:s/word1/word2/g` Replaces *word1* with *word2* on a line

`:%s/word1/word2/g` Replaces *word1* with *word2* text-wide

`:#1,#2s/word1/word2/g` Replaces *word1* with *word2* between line numbers 1 and 2

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There are four characters to use at the end:

- `g` This searches the space globally and will not stop at just the first occurrence every line
- `c` This asks for confirmation each time
- `i` This is case-insensitive (vim-only)
- `l` This is case-sensitive (vim-only)



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These may be chained together:

---

```
:10,100s/hey/pidgeon/gci
```

---

Put yourself into your story

Search for and replace a character in your story with your own name.

*Copy* is an inferior term only used by hacker wannabe's  
*Yank* is what real hackers say

To Copy:

- yy** Yank (copy) a single line
- y#y** Yank (copy) # lines
- dd** Yank (copy) a single line and destroy it
- d#d** Yank (copy) # lines and destroy them

To Paste

- p** Pastes any yanked lines after cursor
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## BUT WAIT, THERE'S MORE!

For copy / delete / movement, we can combine movements with actions

**15j** moves down 15 lines

**y5y** yanks 5 lines

**d10d** deletes 10 lines

**d\$** deletes until the end of line

**y0** yanks to the start of the line

**5x** deletes 5 characters

**dtc** deletes until the next "c"

Remember that these can be repeated with "."!

## No Insert Mode!

Taking the story of Jack and Jill from before, write the following without using insert mode:

```
hello world
```

## vimgolf

Using as few keystrokes as possible, turn this:

```
name=www-data, groups=developer
```

into this:

```
name=developer, groups=www-data
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into this:

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Solution:

```
fwdt,fdPlwF,PZZ
```



All possible settings can be found with `:set all`

Some possible examples are:

`ai` auto indent

`number` line number

`compatible` turns vim into vi

These can be turned off by adding a “no” to them

`noai` unsets auto indent

`nonumber` unsets line numbers

`nocompatible` unsets vi mode

Colors are **vim-only** and require a filename extension to properly color.

**:colorscheme solarized** set colorscheme to *solarized*

**:colorscheme ALT+TAB** List all colorschemes to choose from

**:syntax on/off** turns coloring on and off

**:NoMatchParen / :DoMatchParen** sets parentheses matching

## Play around a bit with options

Once you've found your optimal settings, open up your `~/.vimrc` file and put the options you want in there.

- ▶ vi / vim is a powerful text editor that can be used to do just about everything.
- ▶ It's greatest strength is that it is found on almost every single unix machine.
- ▶ It takes time to learn and master, but it's essential to many programmer's workflow and is a great way to edit scripts and stuff quickly and efficiently.