

Skill Pill: Editor

Lecture 2: Vim a serious text editor
Could have been worse, could have been emacs

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Why?!

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Vi was writing at a time where the only interface to the computer was a text terminal and as such efficient text manipulation was quite important.

A short history of computation



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 - Sublime Text
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 - gedit, kedit, notepad++
- Terminal based editors
 - Vi family, vi, vim, neovim
 - Emacs
 - nano

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All of these editors will get the job done. After all we are just writing text, but only a few will increase your efficiency and productivity.

The Browser Editor wars

There once was a holy fight between the Church of Emacs with St GNU-cius (Richard Stallman) as its leader and the following of the beast (vi-vi-vi 666).



Nowadays the war is over and Emacs has lost.

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Example

Time for our first excursion.

Getting started

- `vim` Open a terminal instance of vim
- `gvim` Open a graphical instance of vim
- `:help` The invaluable help menu

Vim has several modes that are optimized for different task:

- normal** For navigation and manipulation of text.

- insert** For inserting new text.

- command-line** For entering editor commands

- visual** Fast large style text manipulation

Normal is the mode in which you start, when Vim is opening up, and you can always go back there, via ESC.

$i \rightarrow [\text{text}] \rightarrow [\text{ESC}]$

Saving text and leaving vim

`:w` Writing the current buffer to a file.

`:q` Leave vim

`:q!` Forcefully leave vim

Vim modes in slow motion

```
vim example.tex
  Normal mode
i -> Insert mode
[ESC] -> Normal mode
: -> command-line mode
w [Enter] -> Normal mode
:q
```


Movement

In normal mode we use h, j, k, l to move up, left, right, down.



Movement: words

word and WORD

A word consists of a sequence of letters, digits and underscores separated with white space.

A WORD consists of a sequence of non-blank characters, separated with white space. An empty line is also considered to be a WORD.

w|W move words—WORDS forward [exclusive]

e|E move to the end of word—WORD forward [inclusive]

b|B move words—WORDS backwards [exclusive]

ge|gE move to the end of word—WORD backwards [inclusive]

Trying out the differences

- `0` Move to the first character of the line.
- `$` Move to the end of the line
- `x-` Move `x` lines upwards
- `gg` goto line, defaults to first line
- `G` goto line, defaults to last line

Counts

Most commands in normal mode take a count:

`3w` & `15j`

- i Insert text before the cursor
- a Append text after the cursor
- o Begin a new line below the cursor
- I Insert text at the beginning of the line
- A Append text to the end of the line
- O Begin a new line above the cursor

- `dx` Delete text that motion `x` moves over
- `cx` Delete text that motion `x` moves over and start insert
- `dw` Delete word
- `d$` Delete till end of line
- `dd` Delete line
- `3dd` Delete 3 lines

- u** Undo last change
- U** Undo all changes to current line
- Y** Yank lines
- yx** Yank over movement
- yy** Yank current line
- p** Paste after cursor
- P** Paste before cursor

Advanced movement

(|) Move sentence wise

{|} Move paragraph wise

[[|]] Move section wise

c|" change inside "

f|F move to occurrence of character to the right|left

t|T move till before occurrence of character to the right|left

Search and replace

/ search forwards

? search backwards

:%s/fo**o**/ba**r**/g Search foo and replace with bar in the whole file

Vimgolf

Try solving the example below with what you learned today, while using as little keystrokes as possible.

For more examples see `vimgolf`

Start file:

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

Target:

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

Vimgolf

Try solving the example below with what you learned today, while using as little keystrokes as possible.

For more examples see `vimgolf`

Start file:

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

Target:

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

Solution:

```
fwdt,fdPldwF,PZZ
```

Configuration

The configuration file lives at `~/.vimrc`.

Comments "

```
set nocompatible " No backwards compatibility
set relativenumber " hybrid line numbers
set number
set ruler
syntax on
```

The case for soft-stops

```
set smartindent  
set tabstop=2  
set shiftwidth=2  
set expandtab
```

Don't use tabs

Tabs are rendered differently between users and consistently formatting of source code is best done with spaces (soft-tabs).

```
set background=dark  
colorscheme solarized
```

Plugins

- `Vundle.vim` plug-in manager for Vim
- `vim-sensible` Sensible defaults
- `fugitive.vim` All the Git
 - `syntastic` Syntax checker
- `vim-gitgutter` Git status

The `neovim.io` project aims to rewrite vim for modern times. It aims to be a drop-in replacement, while improving the underlying architecture. As an example it uses asynchronous IO enabling plugins to be run in the background.

Everything else is kept the way it is and as such switching between neovim and vim should be quite painless.

Final words

You can use vim like a normal text editor and only ever use *i*, but the more you learn the more productive you are. Don't be scared and go and try [vimtutor](#).

