# Vim 2 GPI '21 - Lecture 4 Yosef + Deepti

# hackCMU 2021

A 24 hr event brought to you by ACM@CMU

location: on campus TBD

start: october 1, 5:00 p

end: october 2, 8:00 pm

register at: hackcmu.org

\*\*Beginners are welcome!



Student sign up link: <a href="http://tinyurl.com/hackcmu2021">http://tinyurl.com/hackcmu2021</a> Mentor sign up: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/hackcmu21mentor">https://tinyurl.com/hackcmu21mentor</a>

### (Virtual) Pet Tax













# Vim Part 2

# Vim Recap

Normal mode for commands
Insert mode for editing text

Undo

Redo

Redo OR ctrl-R

Save + Exit wg OR :x



### More Modes

Visual
Mode
v (lowercase v)
select text

Visual
Line
Visual
Block
ctrl-v
select rectangle

# Text Objects

<number><command><text object or motion>

2deleteword

- <number>: how many times to perform <command>
- <command>: change, delete (cut), yank (copy), etc.
- <text object or motion>: word, sentence, paragraph, etc.

# More Text Objects

changes inside (curly braces) and goes into insert mode

"da("
deletes along with
(parens)

- works with most delimiters
  - " { [ ( ' ` <
- 🕽 🔥 and 🥊
  - change/delete html tag/paragraph contents

#### Substitutions

Find and Replace, but with Vim and regex!

:s/<find>/<replace>/<flags> OR :s:<find>:<replace>:<flags>

- In normal mode
- Specify **ranges** before the s
  - :10,30s/foo/bar
  - :%s/foo/bar/q
- Example **flags** 
  - g = every occurrence
  - c = confirm before applying

```
current line: s
whole file: %s
lines a-b: a,bs
line a to end: a,$s
selected
region: '<, '>s
```

regex = regular expression / pattern that matches against certain strings

noh = "no highlight" / for erasing highlights



Vim

Demo!

# Tabs & splits!

- In the vim command line
  - **:tabe file\_name.txt** to create a tab
  - :tabprevious/ tabnext to navigate
- Splitting a tab
  - :vsplit for vertical screen splits
  - :split for horizontal screen splits
  - Ctrl-w>{h,j,k,l} to switch between split screens

#### Macros

- Used for recording a sequence of commands and executing it one or more times
- Create a macro:

#### q<letter><commands>q

Execute the macro <number> times (once by default):

#### <number>@<letter>

Must run the macro at the same places Use 10 to go to the start of the next line at the end of the macro

start recording:
q<letter>
stop recording: q
execute once: @<letter>
execute again: @@
view contents of a register:
.reg <letter>
more info: :h recording

Where do the sequences of commands given to macros go?

# Registers!

2commands?

∠commands>

## Registers

- Registers are spaces in memory that vim uses to store some text. Each has an identifier for later access
- Use the ones denoted with letters (a-z) for regular use
- Numbered registers, the default register, the blackhole register and read-only registers all have special purposes
- Accessed using a double quote before its name. Ex: "
- Copy (yank) the selected text to the register r with "ry
- Paste the content of register r with "m
- See all registers with treg
- See contents of specific registers with treg <space separated register names>
   Ex: treg a b

## Black hole Register

- Is a write-only register that can be accessed with "
- Where vim writes to if it doesn't want to keep track of the text
- Nothing returned if read from

## Default Register

- An unnamed (or default) register that can be accessed with ""
- Any text that you delete (with d, c, s or x) or yank (with y) will be placed there
- Vim uses this to paste, when no explicit register is given i.e. the command p is the same as doing ""p

# Numbered Registers

- Registers from "0 to "9
- Automatically populated by vim
- "" has the content of the latest yank
- The others will have last 9 deleted texts "1 being the newest and "9 the oldest
- Can paste yanked text it using "Up

# Read-only Registers

4 read-only registers: ", "%, " and "#

has the last inserted text

- "% has the current file path, starting from the directory where vim was first opened
- is the most recently executed command
- is the name of the alternate file a.k.a the last edited file

Tired of remembering line numbers, column numbers, and/or file names?

# Bookmark positions with Marks!

#### Marks

Let you bookmark your current position so you can jump to it later

They are invisible

Each file has a set of marks identified by lowercase letters (a-z)

Uppercase letters (A - Z) denote a set of marks used to globally identify a position within a particular file

Setting a mark with lowercase letters removes the existing one in **current** file

Setting with uppercase letters removes the existing one in **any** file

Set Mark	m <letter></letter>		
Jump to Line of Mark	' <letter></letter>		
Jump to Position of Mark	` <letter></letter>		
Delete till Line of Mark	d' <letter></letter>		
Delete till Position of Mark	d` <letter></letter>		
Change Text of Lines Till Mark	c' <letter></letter>		
List All Marks	:marks		
List Certain Marks	:marks <comma-separated letters&gt;</comma-separated 		

# More Commands with Marks

p to Next e of Mark	ľ	
p to Prev e of Mark	ľ	
p to Next Mark	r	
ump to ious Mark	Γ	

	Delete Mark	:delmarks a	
	Delete Marks in Range	:delmarks a-c	
	Delete Specified Marks	:delmarks abc	
L	Delete All owercase Marks	:delmarks!	



- SportsLab due 11:59 pm ET tonight
- Extratation this Saturday 1-2 pm at GHC 4211: Interview questions
- Course Feedback on tinyurl.com/f21-gpi-feedback



#### fix-typos

- don't swap the names in the header
- hogwarts
- leave TWO spaces between books and MORE
- deleting inside the <container> tag leaves the closing tag on a new line, which is not considered correct. the tags should be next to each other (vim version dependent)
- after deleting paragraphs there should be ONE line in between them