# **EMACS NOTES**

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1	问	题	
	⊟ org	g 转换为标准 latex 文件	
	⊟ org	g 输出为 html 文件	
	日使	用 github 样式显示文件	
		github 上建立自己的站点	
		认浏览器改为 qutebrowser	
	日安	裝 emacs 26.1 。主要是 emacs-26-non-common-dfsg.	

☐ Open org-mode html in EWW.

# 2 调试脚本

• 单独加载另外一个 emacs 的初始化文件

```
emacs -q -l ~/youemacs.el
emacs --no-initial-file --load-file=~/youemacs.el
```

• 调试 elisp 语言,,', 或是 M-x ielm。

# 3 澄清概念

1. 组合键的术语是 Command,而不是 ShortCut 例如,搜索插入文件变量的组合键,关键词应为 command file variable emacs 。如使用 shortcut ... 则无法找到有用结果。

# 4 重要概念

#### 4.1 屏幕 (Screen)

Emacs 的显示区域称为 Frame,在 Frame 中可包含多个 Windows。Emacs 中 Frame 在 IDE 中称为 Windows,而 Emacs 的 Windows 在 IDE 中称为 View。

#### 4.1.1 Point

称为输入提示符号。通过 Cursor 可以改变输入符号的显示。

#### 4.1.2 Echo Area

显示输入命令的区域。Display Custom 修改 Echo Area。Echo Area 用于显示 Minibuffer。退出 Minibuffer 命令是 C-g。

#### 4.1.3 Mode Line

窗口底部是 Mode Line,显示当前 buffer 状态。Mode Line 文本格式如下

cs ch-fr buf pos line (major minor)

以下是详细解释

cs Coding System 的缩写。C-h C unix 给出 unix coding 的具体信息。C-h C uft-8 给出 utf-8 coding 的

ch 表示文件是否保存。\*表示文件未保存,-表示文件已保存,%表示为只读文件。

fr Frame 缩写。F1 为第 1 个 Frame, F2 为第 2 个 Frame。

buf Buffer name,即当前 Buffer 中文件名。

pos 当前 Buffer 中显示的文件位置。Top 靠近文件首部, Bot 靠近文件尾部, All 显示了全部文件,

line 18:10 表示第 18 行第 10 个字符位置。

major 主编辑模式,如 Text mode,Lisp mode,Latex mode 等。

minor 次编辑模式,可附加到主编辑模式之后。

recursive edit [...] 表示处于循环编辑模式。

## 4.2 用户输入(User input)

Emacs 主要设计目的是通过键盘与用户交互,当然 Emacs 也使用鼠标,但这不是设计的出发点。因而要能熟练使用键盘快捷键操作和编辑文件。

## 4.3 输入键 (Keys)

Key 和其组合键会引发 key event。如果一组 Key 引发一条命令,称为 Complete Key。如果无法触发命令,称为 Prefix key,如 C-x 和 M-x。

#### 4.4 命令 (Command)

每条命令是一个 Lisp 函数。将命令与组合键绑定在一起称为 Keymaps。C-n 之所以能跳到下一行,是因为绑定了函数 next-line。

#### 4.5 进入 Emacs

如果 inhibit-startup-screen 为 non-nil 将不会显示欢迎界面,而直接进入到 **scratch** 文件,在其中能运行一些待测试的 Lisp 程序。

如果希望启动 Emacs 时,进入到某个目录或是打开特定文件,可配置 initial-buffer-choice。

#### 4.6 退出 Emacs

C-x C-x 退出 Emacs (save-buffers-kill-terminal) C-z Emacs 最小化 (suspend-frame) M-x kill-emacs 退出 Emacs,不需要任何提示

Emacs 能在退出时保存当前会话 Session,下次启动后可先加载此会话。

# 5 基本编辑命令

## 5.1 基础

#### 5.1.1 插入文本 (Insert Text)

C-j [O] 插入新的空行,新行没有 auto-indent 。在 Minor Mode 中,可以改变插入方式。例如,Auto Fill Mode 可自动截取超出长度的文本 (参见 Filling)。

如要插入非图形化字符, 先输入 C-q (quoted-insert)

- 输入 DEL。C-q 后,紧接着输入 <DEL>。
- 输入 Unicode。C-q 1 0 1 B显示 AB。

read-quoted-char-radix 控制基数,如果为10表示十进制,如果为16表示十六进制。

Unicode 字符还可以通过 C-x 8 命令插入,C-x 8 C-h 查看具体插入 Unicode 字符的命令。例如,C-x 8 \$插入字符  $^{\square}$ 。或者 C-x 8 <RET> 会列出所有 Unicode 可用字符。例如,输入 lambda,找到对应命令 Greek Small Letter Lambda 就能插入  $^{\square}$  。

#### 5.1.2 移动光标 (Move Point)

我使用 Evil-mode 所以不太用这些操作。

## 5.1.3 删除 (Erasing)

Emacs	Function	Evil
<del></del>	delete-forward-char	X
<backspace></backspace>	delete-backward-char	X
C-d	delete-char	X
C-k	kill-line	dd
M-d	kill-word	D

#### 5.1.4 基本撤销 (Basic Undo)

#### 5.1.5 文件 (Files)

Emacs	Function	Evil
C-x C-f	find-file	
C-x C-s	save-buffer	

#### 5.1.6 帮助 (Help)

简单,直接 C-h 即可。

## 5.1.7 空行 (Blank Lines)

Emacs Function Evil C-x C-o delete-blank-lines 类似 J C-o open-line o

#### 5.1.8 连续行 (Continuation Lines)

:ID: 0500a5b8-4fdb-4b52-9beb-472db7ab2bda

在新版 org-mode (>9.0) 中,不再使用 <s tab 插入代码。Easy template 换为了 C-c C-,。 在 org-mode 中,插入按键顺序的命令 SPC m i k 。



图 1: 使用 SPC t l 启用 line truncation

#### 5.1.9 位置信息 (Position Info)

- 5.1.10 参数 (Arguments)
- 5.1.11 重复 (Repeating)
- 5.2 Minibuffer
- 5.3 M-x
- 5.4 帮助 (help)

## 6 org-mode

#### 6.1 Agenda Views

Todo items、time-stamped items 和 tagged headlines 可能分布在不同的文件中。有时为了能将这些信息搜集、整理并按照要求提取信息,在特定 buffer 中显示,这种方式称为 Agenda。

#### 6.1.1 Agenda Files

org-agenda-files 存放 agenda 文件指定位置,通常是配置为目录,该目录下所有.org 文件都是 agenda 文件。如果只有一个 agenda 文件就必须明确给出文件名。

(setq org-agenda-files (list "~/gitdown/MyThrougth/mytime.org"))

因此 agenda 是由一组 org 文件构成的,依次读取每个文件内容,搜集文件信息。比较便捷的方式是直接用命令 C-c [ 把当前文件添加到 agenda 中,C-c ] 已修改为在当前文件中插入 Bibtex 引用。因此,要使用 org-remove-file 命令直接从 agenda 文件中移除当前 org 文件。C-c , 循环访问 agenda 文件。

#### **6.2** Document Structure

#### 6.2.1 Headlines

local visible cycling <tab>
global visible cycling <backtab>
move up/down <M-up> / <M-down>

#### 6.3 ToDo Items

1. Basic

#### 6.4 Datetimes

ToDo items 可以标记 date 和 time,在 org 中称之为 timestamp。

#### 6.4.1 Timestamps

时间戳分类

- 1. 普通时间戳;事件;约会 只分配 date/time 形式的时间戳,在显示 agenda 时,只显示 date。
  - (a) 周六看电影 <2019-11-30 Sat>
  - (b) 周四吃晚餐 < 2019-11-28 Thu>
- 2. 规律重复出现的时间戳 如每天下午 5 点跑步,每周六去公园玩,每年的生日等。 $\mathbf{d}$  表示 day, w 表示 week,  $\mathbf{m}$  表示 month。
- 3. 用 sexp 表示复杂日期 牵涉到 LISP 语言中的 S-exp 表达式,暂不考虑。可以用来安排课程表。
- 4. 指定 Time/Date 范围 由 -- 连接的两个日期表示范围。
  - (a) 论文答辩 <2019-12-10 Tue>-<2019-12-13 Fri>
- 5. 非激活日期 由[]包含的日期,并不会出现在 agenda 中。
  - (a) 和朋友聚餐 [2019-11-28 Thu]

#### 6.4.2 创建时间戳

 C-c.
 插入日期/连续日期

 C-c!
 插入非激活日期

 C-c 
 插入当前日期

C-c C-o 列出光标下日期/日期范围中的 agenda

<S-right> <S-left> 调整月份
<S-up> <S-down> 调整天数
C-c C-y 计算有多少天

#### 6.4.3 Deadlines 和 Scheduling

时间戳可配置特殊关键字帮助进行计划,例如 Deadlines 和 Scheduling。 使用 C-c / 会出现 sparse tree。

- 1. DEADLINE 所有 DEADLINE 日期之前计划的事件都会显示在 agenda 中, org-deadline-warning-days 指定 DEADLINE 日期之前几天发出警告,直到将事件标志为 DONE 才会停止提示警告。
  - (a) 完成课程教案编写工作

DEADLINE:<2019-11-30 Sat>

第一次编辑:[[bbdb:Ford Prefect]]

使用-2d表示提前2天发出警告提示。

(b) 与张总见面约谈

DEADLINE:<2019-11-30 Sat -2d>

重复某个 Deadlines,使用 +1m 表示每月重复一次,~-2d~ 表示提前 2 天提示。当本月任务完成后,再次使用 C-c C-t 不但能标记本月任务已经完成,而且还能启用下月任务。凡是标记为 DONE 的任务不再出现在 agenda 中。

(c) 交房租

DEADLINE: <2019-08-15 Thu +1m -2d>

:PROPERTIES:

:LAST\_REPEAT: [2019-11-28 Thu 15:27]

:END:

(d) 与 Scott 老师视频通话

SCHEDULED: <2019-10-25 Fri ++1w>

: PROPERTIES:

:LAST\_REPEAT: [2019-11-28 Thu 15:26]

:END:

2. SCHEDULED 计划何时开始某项新任务。如果延迟两天才开始该任务,则显示为 2x。如果计划推迟 3 天,则在时间上使用 -3d 表示。

SCHEDULED 经常会被误解。例如,与某人约会是 appointment,使用简单的计划即可。一旦使用 SCHEDULED,则表示在该任务在指定日期才会在时间线中出现。

(a) 去新加坡旅行

SCHEDULED: <2019-11-24 Sun --2d>

# 7 Timer Example

# 7.1 Clock column view example

## 7.2 Effort estimate example

# 8 Orgmode (Studing)

#### 8.1 E01S01: Headlines & outline mode

**CLOSED:** [2020-02-10 Mon 21:25]

Local expand/collapse cycle<tab>Global expand/collapse cycle<backtab>Increase level<alt-right>Decrease level<alt-left>Move up<M-up>Move down<M-down>

## 8.2 E01S03: Schedule, Deadlines & Agenda views

Schedule done C-c C-s

Deadlines defined C-c C-d

Agenda switch C-a a

Follow mode S-f

Move forward f

Move backward b

## 8.3 E01S04: Repeating tasks

regular every week (d=day w=weak m=month y=year) +1w repeat every week, definitely in the future ++1w Next 4 week after the task is DONE .+4w

If repeated event was setting by SCHEDULED C-c C-t, you could press C-c C-t again to change current SCHEDULED event to state DONE and restart a new SCHEDULED event.

## 8.3.1 规律重复出现的时间戳

如每天下午 5 点跑步,每周六去公园玩,每年的生日等。 $\mathbf{d}$  表示 day, $\mathbf{w}$  表示 week, $\mathbf{m}$  表示 month。

## 8.4 E01S05 : Checklists [2/4]

☐ This is checklist

- □ New checklist by <M-S-return>
- $\boxtimes$  You can see the completion of the checklist with [0/0] or [0%] on headlines.
- ☐ Checkbox toggled with C-c C-c

## 8.5 E02S01: Tags

Tags can be added to headlines and are often used as a way to mark GTD contexts.

Tags can be predefined with a line #+TAGS:PHONE(o) ... at the beginning of the file. Use C-c C-q to assign a tags for a headline. Use <tab> to enter new tags instead of predefined tags. Clear tags by SPC.

#### 8.6 E02S02: Agenda view (advanced)

Timeline for current buffer	L
List all TODO entries	t
Entries with a special TODO Keywords	T
Match tags/propoerties/TODO keywords	M
Like before, but only TODO keywords	
Search for keywords	S

## 8.7 E02S03: Customized Agenda view

for customizing agenda command

#### 8.8 E02S04: Drawers, Logging & quick notes

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:14] test quick notes

I want to add quick notes. If you want : LOGBOOK: appeared in the body, you must customize org-log-into-drawer. We could create **DRAWER** by C-c C-x d.

- This is the usually **hidden** content of drawer
- The drawer ends with the line that says :END:
- Reserved drawer names are e.g. :LOGBOOK: or :PROPERTIES:

:LOGBOOK: don't display in the ouput html files!?

This is the source orgfiles

#### :LOGBOOK:

- Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:25] \\
  After customize ~org-log-into-drawer~, I could get quick notes into body.
- Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:09] \\

This is a quick notes using @@html:<kbd>@@ C-c C-z @@html:</kbd>@@ . That's good! :END:

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 15:36]

You can use #+OPTIONS: d:t to show drawer.

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:25]

After customize org-log-into-drawer, I could get quick notes into body.

• Note taken on [2020-02-12 Wed 10:09]

This is a quick notes using C-c C-z. That's good!

## **8.9 E02S05** : Archiving

Finished tasks collected up your org file. Define a global archives file with #+ARCHIVE: myarchive.org::. Archive an entry with C-c C-x C-a. Archive a subtree with C-c C-x C-s.

When you complete you task, you can move out of your DONE tasks to archives files.

# 8.10 E03S01: Automatic logging of status changes

automatic logging of status changes for complicated tasks. I think I will never use this feature.

## 8.11 E03S02 : Splitting your system up to several files

See in the future.

# **8.12** E03S03: The first capture template(s)

Goal: Capturing tasks, ideas and whatever you want!

Use SPC C c to open capture template.

8.13 E03S04: The -PROPERTIES - drawer

8.14 E03S05 : Archiving to different files

8.15 E04S01: Ordered tasks

8.16 E04S02: Timers

Clocking in	C-c C-x C-i
Clocking out	C-c C-x C-o
Restart a clock	C-c C-x C-x
Jump to Clocked task	C-c C-x C-j
Cancel a Clock in	C-c C-x C-q
Show times	C-c C-x C-d
Recompute time	C-c C-c
Start countdown timer	C-c C-x;
Pause a timer or continue	C-c C-x ,
Insert current timer	C-c C-x .
Start a relative timer	C-c C-x 0
Calc & display spended time	C-c C-x C-d
Enter Column view	C-c C-x C-c
Leave column view	Q

## 8.17 E04S03: Clocking (aka time tracking)

#### 8.17.1 Football notes

You'll start relative timer by C-c C-x 0 . The timer will be tick from 00:00:01, 00:00:02, ..., 00:01:08,

Suppose team A get a score at sometimes, press C-c C-x . to get current relative time and insert below current cursor.

**0:04:31** Team A scored a goal 1:0.

**0:05:26** [When press O to get a newline, insert current timer automatically.] Team B scored a goal 1:1.

[If you go out to get a dink, you could press C-c C-x , to pause timer. Repeat such combination keys when coming back from outside.]

• Stop timer by C-c C-x \_

## 8.17.2 Clock Tracking example

#### 1. Task A

• Some task that we need to know how much time it take.

Use C-c C-x TAB to insert timestamp, Use C-c C-x C-j to jump to the last insert timestamp, Use C-c C-x C-o to close timestamp.

#### 2. Task B

• Some other task to clock.

Use C-c C-c to recompute timer. Use C-c C-x C-d to calculate spended time. Use C-c C-c to cancel display total spended time.

#### **8.18 E04S04** : Column view

#+COLUMNS: %7TODO(To Do) %40ITEM(TASK) %TAGS(Tags) %6CLOCKSUM(Clock)

Enter Column view C-c C-x C-c

Leave column view Q

#### **8.19** E04S05: Effort estimates

Goal: Estimate the effort that your task will take.

Recipe: Effort are properties stored in :Effort: . Easy setup: Define #+PROPERTIES: Effort\_ALL

Add #+COLUMNS: %8Effort(Effort){:} in column view. {:} means sum up times.

Show column view C-c C-x C-c

increase effort <S-right>

decrease effort <S-left>

Leave column view Q

## 8.20 E05S01: Linking (internal)

Links is [[target] [description]].

Edit link C-c C-l
Follow the link C-c C-o
Return to previous link C-c &

• This is a headline link to HEADLINE link. Use C-c C-l to edit internal link.

[[E01S02 : ToDo Keywords]]

- This is a #+NAME:timerlink link to [[timerlink] [NAME Link to E04S02 Timers]].
- This is a :CUSTOM\_ID: link to CUSTOM<sub>ID</sub> LINK.
- Use <<<target>>> to create links on the fly.

- 8.21 E05S02: Linking (external)
- **8.22 E05S03** : Attachments
- **8.23 E05S04** : Priorities
- 8.24 E05S05: Tables
- **8.25 E06S01**: Exporting
  - Goal:export files into HTML and PDF
  - Key: C-c C-e
  - Customization: Setting org-file-apps determines the application to open files.

# 8.25.1 export chinese pdf?

[\*IMPORTANT\*] I have been set how to open html files with qutebrowser and how to open pdf files with zathura.

Add a line with #+OPTIONS: to fine tune the output, t is true.

Show the contents of drawer d:t

Preserve line breaks \n:t

Export planing information p:t

Include TODO keywords into exported text todo:t

#### 8.26 E06S02: Advanced exporting

- M-x customize-group then input org-export
- add +AUTHOR and +TITLE
- There has many choices to export pdf!
- # for beamer
- #+SUBTITLE: ORGMODE EXPLAINED
- #+BEAMER\_THEME: Berlin
- #+BEAMER\_FONT\_THEME: professionalfonts

- **8.27 E06S03** : **Publishing**
- 8.28 E06S04: Dynamic blocks
- 8.29 E06S05: Tracking habits
- 8.30 E07S01: Bulk agenda actions
- 8.31 E07S02: Presenting my system
- 8.32 E07S03: Google Calendar integration
- 8.33 E07S04: Source code in OrgMode
- 8.34 E07S05:

## 9 Use Emacs

## 9.1 62: Magit

I must learn git before using Magit.

## **10** Git

## 10.1 Git Basic

#### **10.1.1** in master

- 1. git init
- 2. git config --global user.name 'AiPick'
- 3. git config --global user.emal '2585957571@qq.com'
- 4. git add \*.\* all files NOT including subdir git add . add all file include subdir
- 5. git status
- 6. git rm --cached [uncached filename]
- 7. git commit -m "add readme.txt"
- 8. touch .gitignore ignore these files

#### 10.1.2 switch to branch

- 1. git branch mybranch
- 2. git checkout mybranch
- 3. touch branch.txt

- 4. git add .
- 5. git commit -m "branch changed"

#### 10.1.3 switch back to master and merge

- 1. git chechout master
- 2. git merge mybranch

#### 10.1.4 git to remote

- 1. git remote add origin https://github.com/AiPick/notes.git
- 2. git remote
- 3. git push -u origin master input username & password
- 4. refresh github pages to get pushed files and dirs
- 5. touch newtest.txt
- 6. git add .
- 7. git commit -m "test with newtest.txt which pushed to remote"
- 8. git push before refresh github pages to get newtest.txt appeared in remote repo.

## 10.1.5 get newest repo

1. git pull

#### 10.2 magit

- 1. SPC g s magit status
- 2. committed file s
- 3. committed to repo c
- 4. use, , to actually commit changed files.
- 5. use p to push local repo to remote repo.
- 6. use F to pull from remote repo.
- 7. use e to solve conflict in Ediff. use N & P to navigate between the Ediff. use A & B to choice what you want to reserve code.
- 8. SPC g b is blame state to show different author comment and revised code on the timeline. You could press b to backtrace in the history.

9. use f to fetch repo files<sup>[1]</sup>.

10.[2]

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