

Редактор Emacs

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Цели и задачи работы

Цель лабораторной работы

Познакомиться с операционной системой Linux. Получить практические навыки работы с редактором Emacs.

Задачи лабораторной работы

1 Изучить возможности редактора Emacs

Процесс выполнения лабораторной работы

Выполнение работы

1. Откроем Emacs.

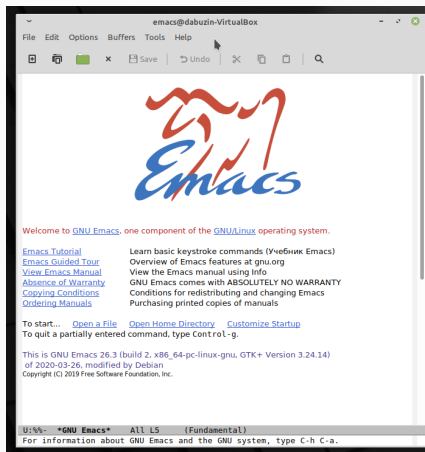
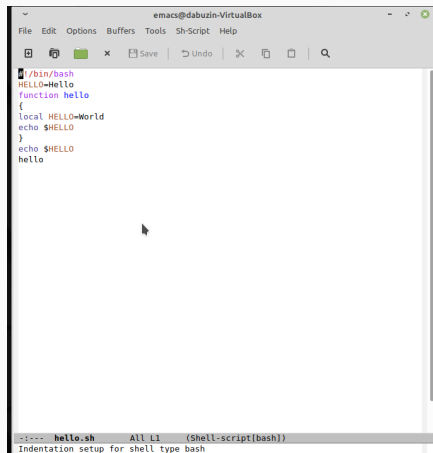


Figure 1: Запуск Emacs

Выполнение работы



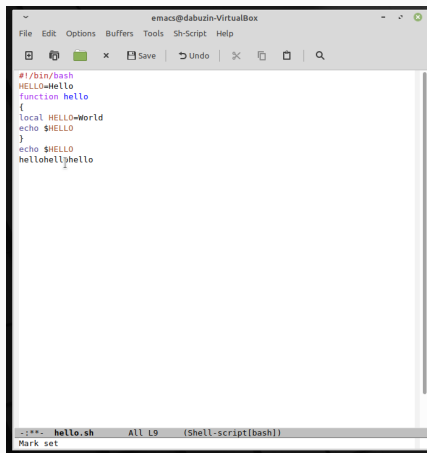
The screenshot shows the Emacs editor interface within a VirtualBox window titled 'emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Options', 'Buffers', 'Tools', 'Sh-Script', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The main text area displays the following shell script code:

```
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}
echo $HELLO
hello
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'hello.sh', line 11, column 1, and is a shell script of type 'bash'. It also shows 'Indentation setup for shell type bash'.

Figure 2: Новый файл

Выполнение работы



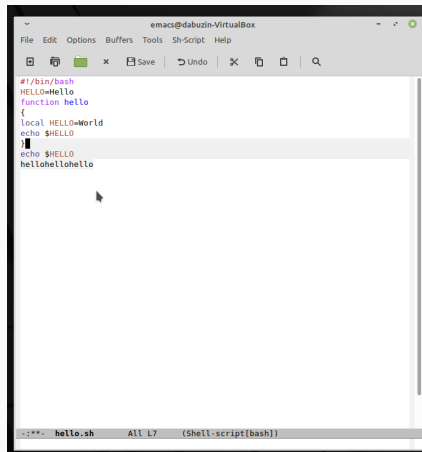
The screenshot shows an Emacs editor window titled "emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Options", "Buffers", "Tools", "Sh-Script", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The main text area contains the following shell script:

```
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the last line, "hellohellohello". The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is "hello.sh", line 19, and the shell is "(Shell-script(bash))".

Figure 3: Операция вставка

Выполнение работы



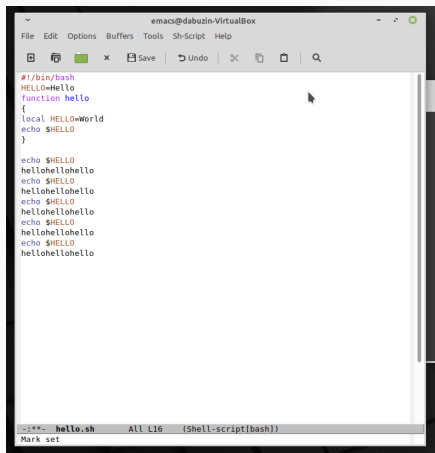
The screenshot shows an Emacs editor window titled "emacs@dabuzn-VirtualBox". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Options", "Buffers", "Tools", "Sh-Script", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The editor displays a shell script with the following content:

```
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
```

A light gray rectangular highlight is placed over the function definition and its call, specifically covering the lines from "function hello" to "hellohellohello". The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is "hello.sh", line 7, column 1, in a "(Shell-script[bash])" buffer.

Figure 4: Выделение блока

Выполнение работы



```
emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Sh-Script Help

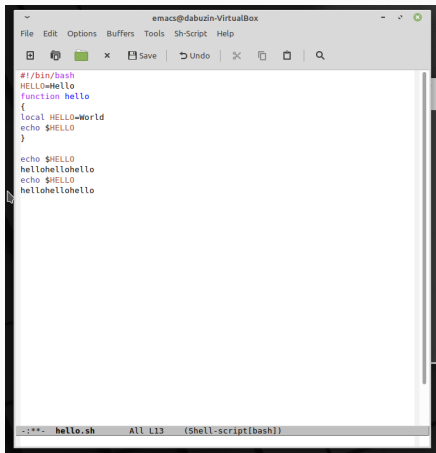
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}

echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello

--:***- hello.sh All L16 (Shell-script(bash))
Mark set
```

Figure 5: Копирование блока

Выполнение работы



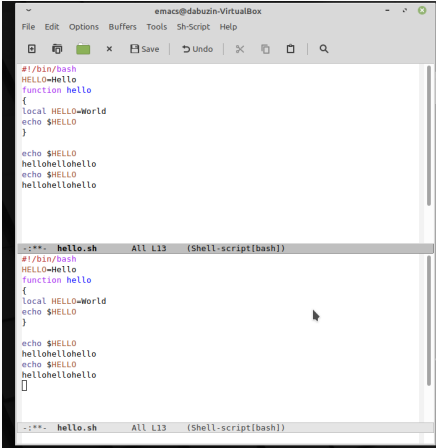
```
emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Sh-Script Help
[Icons] Save Undo [Icons]
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}

echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello

--:***- hello.sh All L13 (Shell-script(bash))
```

Figure 6: Удаление блока

Выполнение работы



The screenshot shows the Emacs editor interface with a window titled 'emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Options', 'Buffers', 'Tools', 'Sh-Script', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The main editing area is split horizontally into two panes, both displaying the same shell script content:

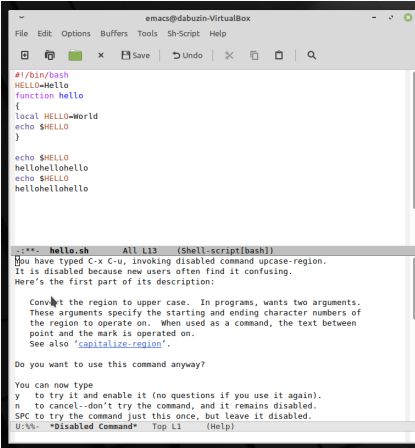
```
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}

echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
```

Below the script content, the status bar for each pane reads: '-:***- hello.sh All L13 (Shell-script[bash])'. The bottom pane has a cursor at the end of the last line of the script.

Figure 7: Горизонтальное разделение

Выполнение работы



The screenshot shows an Emacs editor window titled 'emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Options', 'Buffers', 'Tools', 'Sh-Script', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The main text area displays a shell script named 'hello.sh' with the following content:

```
#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}

echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
```

Below the script, a help window for the 'hello.sh' command is displayed. It indicates that the user has typed 'C-x C-u', which invokes the disabled 'upcase-region' command. The help text explains that the command is disabled to avoid confusion and provides a description of its functionality: converting a region to upper case. It also mentions that the command takes two arguments specifying the starting and ending character numbers of the region to operate on. The help text concludes with a prompt asking if the user wants to use the command anyway, followed by instructions on how to enable or disable the command.

```
***- hello.sh All L13 (Shell-script(bash))
You have typed C-x C-u, invoking disabled command upcase-region.
It is disabled because new users often find it confusing.
Here's the first part of its description:

Convert the region to upper case. In programs, wants two arguments.
These arguments specify the starting and ending character numbers of
the region to operate on. When used as a command, the text between
point and the mark is operated on.
See also 'capitalize-region'.

Do you want to use this command anyway?

You can now type
y to try it and enable it (no questions if you use it again).
n to cancel--don't try the command, and it remains disabled.
SPC to try the command just this once, but leave it disabled.
U:%%- *Disabled Command* Top L1 (Help)
```

Figure 8: Переключение буфера

Выполнение работы

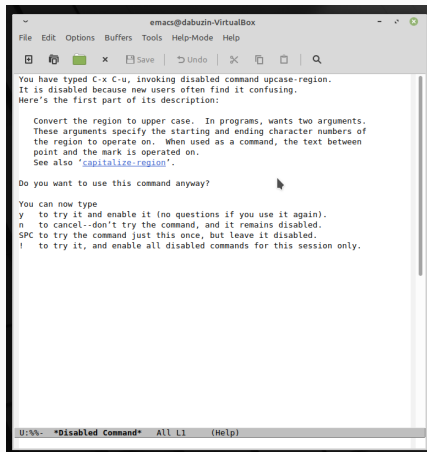
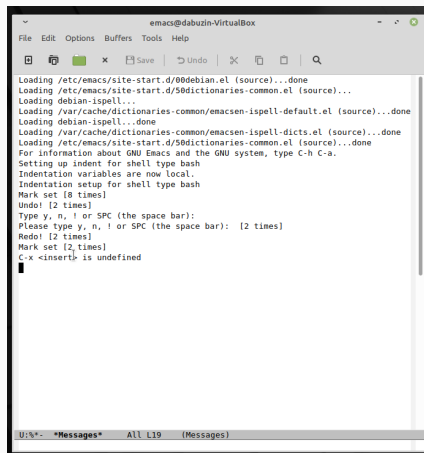


Figure 9: Закроем буфер

Выполнение работы



The screenshot shows the Emacs editor window titled 'emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Options', 'Buffers', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The main text area displays the following output:

```
Loading /etc/emacs/site-start.d/00debian.el (source)...done
Loading /etc/emacs/site-start.d/50dictionaries-common.el (source)...
Loading debian-ispell...
Loading /var/cache/dictionaries-common/emacsen-ispell-default.el (source)...done
Loading debian-ispell...done
Loading /var/cache/dictionaries-common/emacsen-ispell-dicts.el (source)...done
Loading /etc/emacs/site-start.d/50dictionaries-common.el (source)...done
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
Setting up indent for shell type bash
Indentation variables are now local.
Indentation setup for shell type bash
Mark set [8 times]
Undo! [2 times]
Type y, n, ! or SPC (the space bar):
Please type y, n, ! or SPC (the space bar): [2 times]
Redo! [2 times]
Mark set [2, times]
C-x <insert> is undefined
```

The status bar at the bottom shows 'U:%*- *Messages* All L19 (Messages)'.

Figure 10: Переключение буфера

Выполнение работы

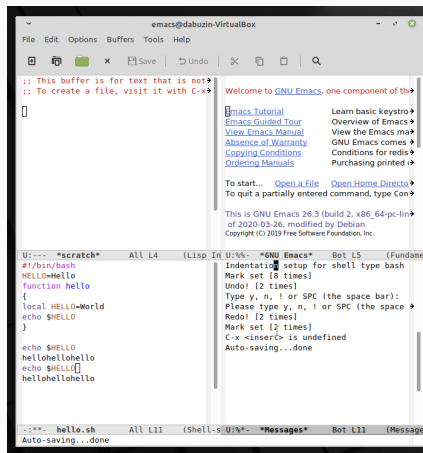
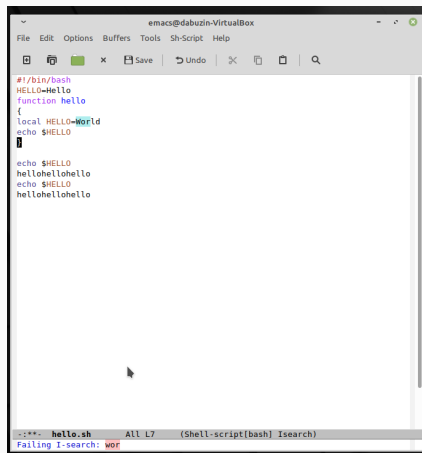


Figure 11: Четыре буфера

Выполнение работы

A screenshot of the Emacs editor window titled 'emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox'. The window shows a shell script with a function 'hello' that prints 'HELLO-World' and 'hellohellohello'. The search bar at the bottom indicates a search for 'world' on line 7, with the status 'Failing I-search: word'.

```
emacs@dabuzin-VirtualBox
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Sh-Script Help

#!/bin/bash
HELLO=Hello
function hello
{
  local HELLO=World
  echo $HELLO
}

echo $HELLO
hellohellohello
echo $HELLO
hellohellohello

:~*~: hello.sh All L7 (Shell-script[bash] Isearch)
Failing I-search: word
```

Figure 12: Режим поиска

Выводы по проделанной работе

В данной работе мы познакомились с еще одним редактором операционной системой Linux. Получили практические навыки работы с редактором Emacs.