Efficient Coding on Linux z.g

Messing around with Bash

Typing is not that big of issue :D

- Tab completion
- Shortcuts
 - Ctrl + a: jumping to the very beginning of the cmdline
 - Ctrl + e : jumping to the very end of the cmdline
 - Ctrl + u: cut backwards until the very beginning
 - Ctrl + k: cut forwards until the very end
 - Ctrl + w: cut a word backwords
 - Ctrl + Y: paste
- History recall
 - **history** [num] : #num last typed cmds
 - ![cmd | num]: redo last cmd
- More
 - https://www.skorks.com/2009/09/bash-shortcuts-for-maximum-productivity/

Extremely useful cmds

- find [dir] –name [name]
- grep -rn [snippets] [dir/file]

RTHM

You don't need to remember everything

- man
 - vim-like interactive environment
 - unleash the power with searching
 - e.g. man git-cherry-pick
- info
 - **info** pages usually give more detailed information about a command then its respective man pages.
 - info also allows navigation and links between pages.
 - howto: http://www.cse.psu.edu/~deh25/cmpsc311/Instructions/UsingInfo.txt

A quick peek at canonical unix filesystem

 https://www.freedesktop.org/software/systemd/man/filehierarchy.html

Git: powerful version control

Personalized config makes ur life easy

- /etc/gitconfig: applied to every user
 - git config --system
- ~/.gitconfig or ~/.config/git/config: values specific personally to you
 - git config --global
- .git/config: values specific to that single repository
 - git config --local

Useful alias

- git config --global alias.co checkout
- git config --global alias.br branch
- git config --global alias.ci commit
- git config --global alias.st status

Vim: at a loss for words

- Vim as language: precise edits
 - [action][motion][object]
 - https://benmccormick.org/2014/07/02/learning-vim-in-2014-vim-as-language/
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wIR5gYd6um0

Common techniques

- start vim
 - vim +Lno file: navigate to line #Lno when opening file
 - vim +/[pattern] file: navigate to the 1st occurrence of pattern when opening file
 - vim : read from stdin (useful when capturing lengthy log output)
 - vim –O file1 file2: open file 1 2 in vertically split windows
- vimdiff: vimdiff file1 file2
- combined with ctags and searching path
 - demo time

Too many to be covered

- GDB
- Makefile
- Bash scripts