

UNIX Text Editors



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Agenda

- Editors
- Text Editors
- Types of Text Editors
- vi Editor



Editors

- Editing text is the most common task you'll use in your day-to-day work.
- There are two types editors.
 - Text Editors: It creates Plain Text Files
 - vi Editor
 - Notepad
 - Notepad++ etc.
 - Word Processors: It creates Word Documents
 - Microsoft Word
 - OpenOffice
 - WordPerfect etc.

Text Editors

- A text editor is a type of program used for editing plain text files.
- Text editors are often provided with operating systems or software development packages, and can be used to change configuration files and programming language source code.
- Basic Features of Text Editors :
 - String Search
 - Cut, Copy and Paste
 - Line Wrap
 - Line Numbering
 - Syntax Highlighting

Types of Text Editors

S.NO	Editor Name	Operating System
1.	vi or VIM Editor	Unix Based Operating Systems
2.	Emacs Editor	Unix Based Operating Systems
3.	gedit	Linux
4.	Notepad	Microsoft Windows
5.	SimpleText	Apple Macintosh's Classic Mac OS
6.	TextEdit	Mac OS X

vi Editor

- vi is short for visual editor and is pronounced “vee-eye”.
- The vi editor is one of the most common plain text editors available on every Modern Unix system.
- The original code for vi was written by Bill Joy in 1976 in C language.
- The main code was released in May, 1979.
- vi is used to create and edit ASCII files, which can be used in variety of situations like:
 - Creating shell scripts
 - Mail messages
 - Source codes
 - Editing UNIX systems files etc.

Advantages of vi

- vi is universally available on Unix systems. Many clones have been written for other kinds of computers.
- vi has many powerful commands that utilize just the alphanumeric keys -- it does not require special function keys.
- vi is a small program that does not require a lot of system memory or CPU time.
- It works very fast, even on large files.
- vi is completely terminal device independent. It will work with any kind of terminal.

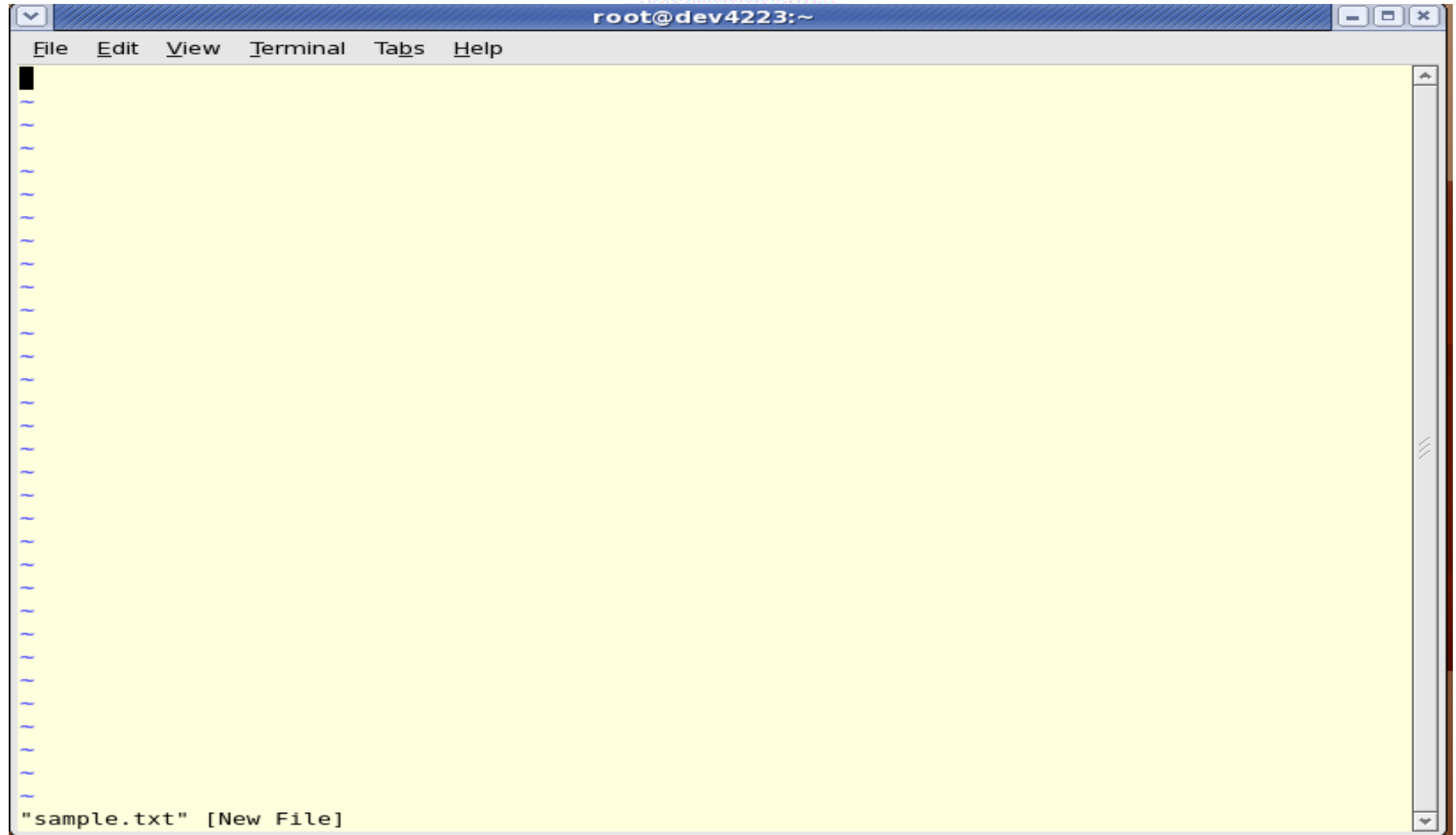
vi Modes

- vi has two modes: Command Mode, and Insert Mode.
- Command Mode:
 - This is the initial or default mode.
 - Complex, interactive edits can be performed with only a few keystrokes.
 - Everything you type on the keyboard gets interpreted by vi as a command.
 - You can switch to command mode from insert mode by pressing the **Esc** key on your keyboard
- Insert Mode:
 - You can switch to insert mode from command mode by pressing the **(i)** key on your keyboard.
 - Everything you type on the keyboard gets interpreted as characters and will appear in your file--letters, numbers, punctuation, etc.

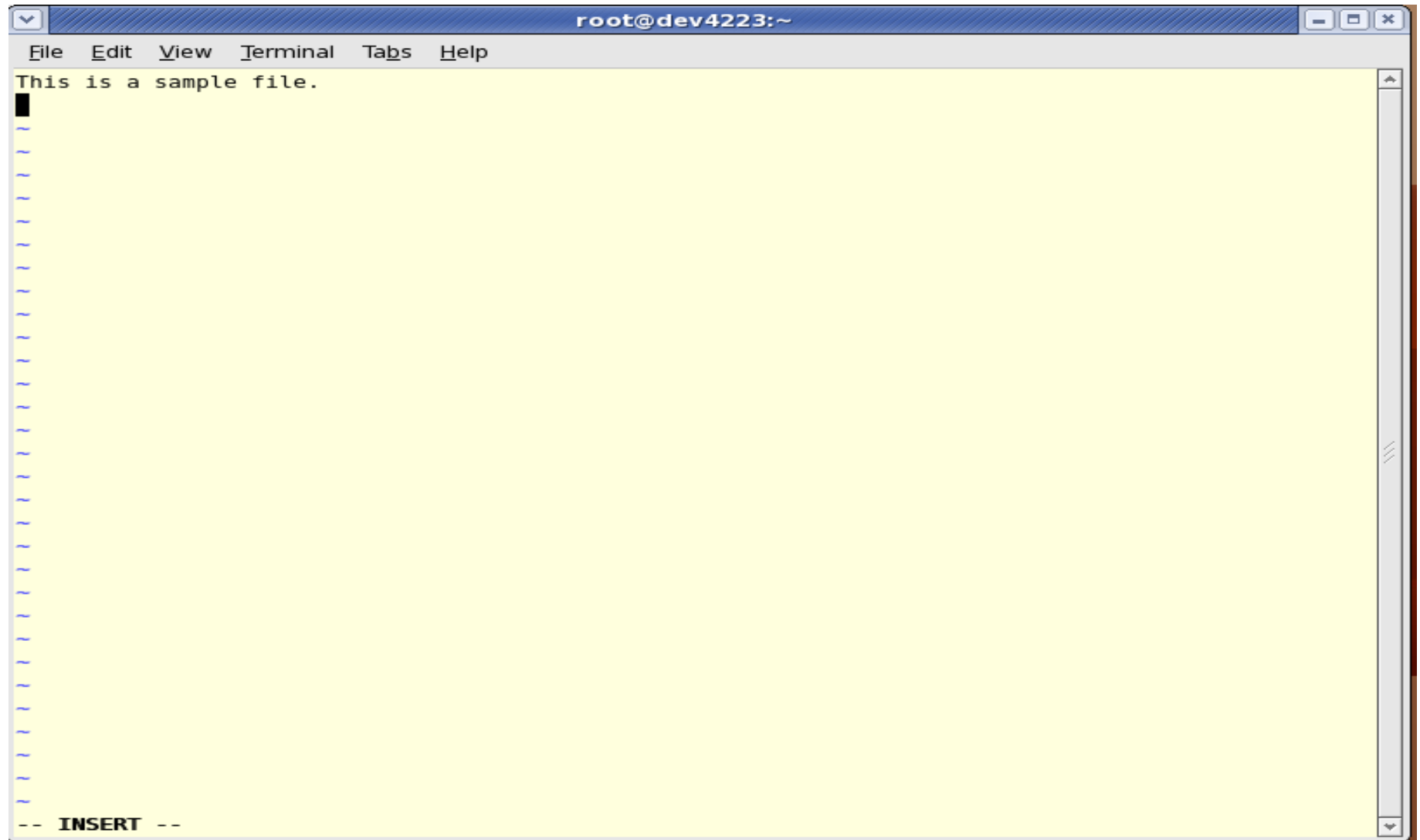
Getting start with vi editor

- **vi** is the Unix command that invokes the vi editor for an existing file or for a brand new file.
- The syntax for the vi command is:
\$vi [filename] – Syntax
\$vi sample.txt – Example
- Note that you must type the command with lower case letters.

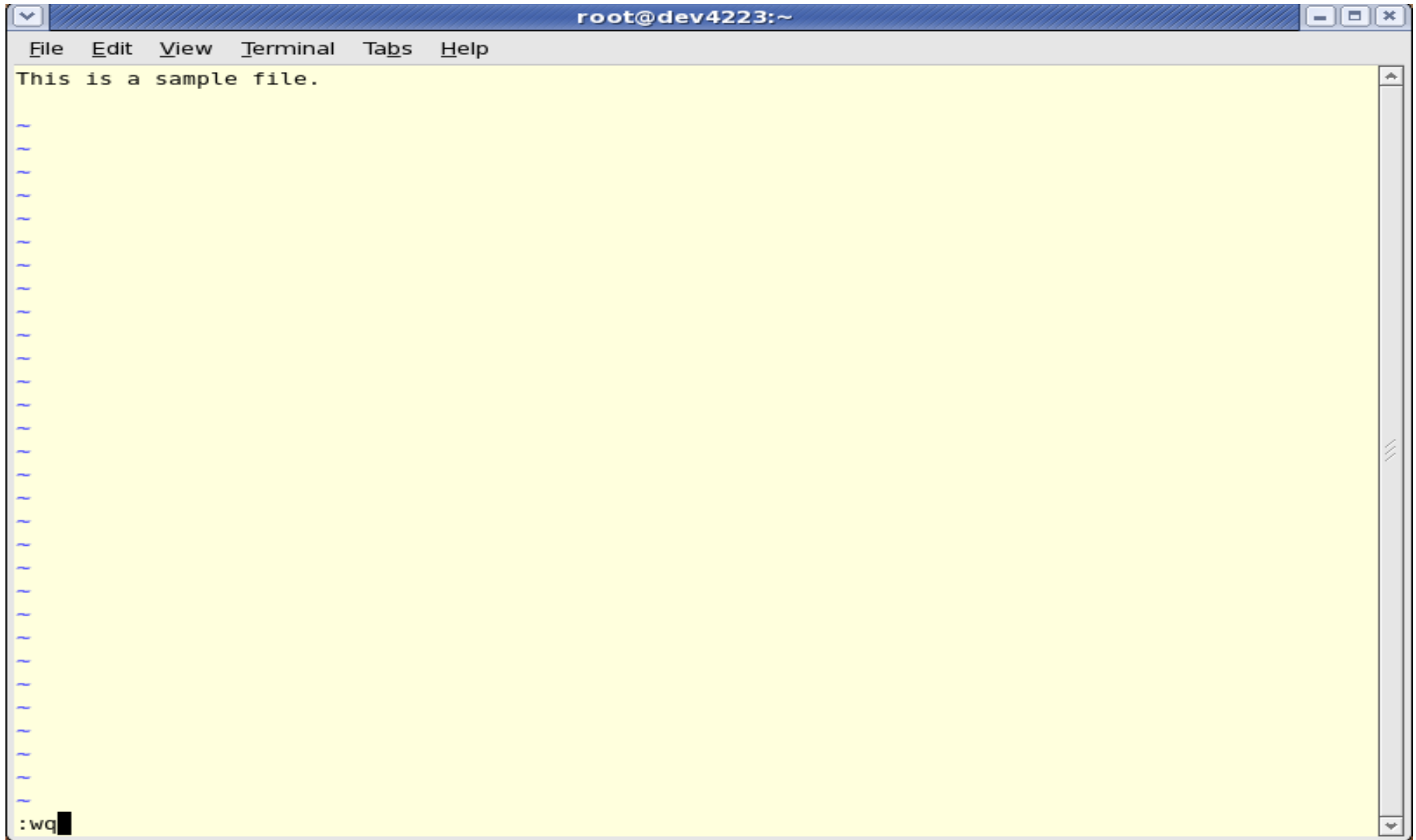
Getting start with vi editor – Command Mode



Getting start with vi editor – Insert Mode



Getting start with vi editor – to save & quit



The image shows a terminal window with the title bar "root@dev4223:~". The window contains the vi editor interface. The menu bar at the top includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". The main text area is yellow and contains the text "This is a sample file." followed by several lines of blue tilde characters (~). At the bottom left, the command ":wq" is entered, indicating the user wants to save the file and quit the editor. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the text area.

Things to Do!

- Start vi.
- Exit from vi.
- Moving the Cursor.
- Screen Manipulation.
- Cut, Copy and Paste.
- Search and Replace Text.
- Getting/Forwarding Text from/to Other Files.

Any Queries ...





*Thank
Q*