

EECS 678 - Lab 01

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<http://people.eecs.ku.edu/~vvivekan/lab/editors/editors.html>

Using `gedit`

1. *Open a file with some C source code. Copy the first 12 lines of text from this file. Create three new files named a.c, b.c, and c.c and paste this text at the top of each new file. Save each new file.*
 - (to open `/path/to/file/filename`) From terminal, execute `gedit /path/to/file/filename`.
 - Using the mouse, place the cursor at the beginning of the block of text. While holding shift, press the down arrow until the 12 lines of text are selected.
 - Press the keys `<ctrl>+c` to copy the text.
 - Press the keys `<ctrl>+n` three times to create three new (empty) documents.
 - Select each of the new documents one-by-one and, with the cursor positioned at the beginning of the files, press the keys `<ctrl>+v` to paste the text snippet.
 - For each file, once the text has been pasted, press the keys `<shift>+<ctrl>+s` to save-as. Enter a filename into the name field and navigate to the desired directory, then press save.
2. *Open two different source files for editing, ensuring both are visible on screen simultaneously, and switch between editing each of these two files and issuing commands to a terminal you have open.*
 - From terminal, execute `gedit /path/to/file/filename1 /path/to/file/filename2 &` which will open gedit with each file in it's own tab and leave the terminal accessible for issuing commands.
 - Resize the gedit window so that it only takes up half of the monitor and resize and reposition the terminal window so that it also takes up half of the monitor but neither overlap.
 - Click on the tabs to switch between the files or detach one tab (grab and drag the tab) and resize and reposition the window so that it does not overlap with the original gedit window.
 - When necessary, switch to the terminal window to execute commands.
3. *As you are reading the code for a large C program (with multiple source files spanned across multiple directories), you come across a call to an unknown function. Find the definition of this function. Go back to the calling context where you started.*
 - From the task launcher, open a web browser.
 - Navigate to your search engine of choice.
 - Search for “(function name) c function documentation”.
 - Choose a promising search result and read the documentation.
 - Switch back to the gedit window that you were previously working in.
4. *Given a file with a million lines of text, remove the whitespace (spaces, tabs, and newlines) from the beginning of every line. That is, when you have finished, each line should start with a non-whitespace character.*
 - Position the cursor at the beginning of the file.
 - Open the search menu and select “Replace...”.
 - Enter `\n\s+` in the field labeled “Search for:”.

- Enter `\n` in the field labeled “Replace with:”.
 - Check the “Match as regular expression” checkbox and ensure that the only other checkbox that is checked is “Wrap around”.
 - Press “Replace All”.
5. *Find and replace every occurrence of the string ‘Bill Self’ in your source file with the string ‘basketball genius Bill Self’ (assume that case matters). After you’re done, reformat your file so that each line adheres to an 80 character text width. If you are using vim, you may assume that your vimrc has the appropriate textwidth and formatoptions settings so that lines are formatted correctly when the formatting command is used.*
- Position the cursor at the beginning of the file.
 - Open the search menu and select “Replace...”.
 - Enter “Bill Self” in the field labeled “Search for:”.
 - Enter “basketball genius Bill Self” in the field labeled “Replace with:”.
 - Ensure that the only checkboxes that are checked are “Match case” and “Wrap around”.
 - Press “Replace All”.