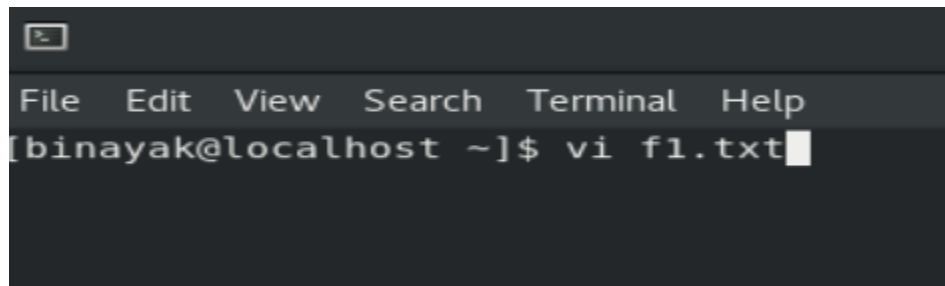


What is vi?

The default editor that comes with the UNIX operating system is called vi (visual editor). The UNIX vi editor is a full screen editor and has two modes of operation:

- Command mode commands which cause action to be taken on the file, and
- Insert mode in which entered text is inserted into the file.

In the command mode, every character typed is a command that does something to the text file being edited; a character typed in the command mode may even cause the vi editor to enter the insert mode. In the insert mode, every character typed is added to the text in the file; pressing the <Esc> (Escape) key turns off the Insert mode. While there are a number of vi commands, just a handful of these is usually sufficient for beginning vi users.



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File Edit View Search Terminal Help
How do I make my ideas flow in a paragraph?

"Flow" is a word used to describe the way a paragraph moves from idea to idea. This movement occurs both within
the paragraph and between paragraphs. The best overall strategy to enhance flow within a paragraph is to show co
nnections. A variety of simple techniques can help you to clarify those connections and thereby communicate your
intended logic. Deliberate repetition of key words helps. Reiterating the focus of your analysis by repeating k
ey words or synonyms for key words enhances the overall flow of the paragraph. In the following example, the rep
etition of the key words "Canadian," "nation," and "communication" allows for clear flow throughout the paragrap
h.

It's perhaps not surprising that Marshall McLuhan, the most influential communications expert of the twentie
th century, was a Canadian. As a nation, we have been preoccupied with forging communication links among a spars
e, widespread population. The old Canadian one-dollar bill, with its line of telephone poles receding to the dis
tant horizon, illustrates this preoccupation. Year after year we strive to maintain a national radio and televis
ion broadcasting system in the face of foreign competition. We have been aggressive in entering the internationa
l high technology market with our telecommunications equipment.

--Margot Northey, Impact: A Guide to Business Communication

While the deliberate repetition of a key word is a useful tool, you generally want to avoid repeating an entire
idea. In particular, avoid ending a paragraph by making the same point you made in the topic sentence. This type
of reiteration stalls or disrupts the development of ideas as well as the logical progression to the next parag
raph. Strategic use of pronouns such as it, they, and this keeps the focus on the ideas announced at the beginni
ng of the paragraph--as long as they are clearly linked to specific nouns. In the following example the anteceden
t is underlined and its corresponding pronoun is in bold.

Minois concluded his overview by suggesting that old age was something "which the early Middle Ages were dec
idedly not concerned about" (1989: 155). This lack of concern was not because of the absence of old people, for
Minois believed that "once they had survived to their 20th year, the men [sic] . . . could expect to live as lon
g as we do" (1989: 149). Rather, he suggested, old people "played only a negligible social role and were depende
nt on the care of their families"--in effect they were marginalised by the society of the time (1989: 149).

--Chris Gilleard, "Old Age in the Dark Ages"

Specialized linking words can also be powerful tools for pulling ideas together. But don't adjust your pronouns
to your sentences--use them to support your logic.
"fl.txt" 77L, 13802C
```

COMMANDS

Command mode for cursor motion	
Command	Description
j	down
k	up
l	right
h	left
\$	Move to the end of the current line
^	Move to the beginning of the current line
G	Go to the bottom line
nG	Go to line number n
Command mode screen-motion commands	
ctrl+d	down
ctrl+u	up
Command mode enter-insert-mode commands	
I	Insert here (before cursor)
a	Insert here (after cursor)
o	Insert a new line (below current line)
O	Insert a new line (above current line)
Delete Commands	
x	Delete character at cursor
dd	Delete entire line
D	Delete current to end of line
Copy lines	
yy	Copy and put in buffer

p	Insert buffer after current line
Special Commands	
u	Undo last command
:set nu	Set line numbers on
:set nonu	Set line numbers off
Search Commands	
/string	Searches forward for string
/ or n	Repeat search
?string	Searches backward for string
? or n	Repeat search
:/string/s//replace	Replaces string with replace on current line
:g/string/s//replace/g	Replaces string with replace on every line, every occurrence on the line
:%s/old/new/g	Replace old with new on all lines
Exiting	
:wq	Quit, writing file first
:q!	Quit, don't write first.
:w file_name	Write this file to a new file.
:w! file_name	Write to an existing file