A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPL_7FTAGCc> : **How to use Vim macros**

. : thực hiện lại hành động trước đó

q+(a-z): record mode

@+(a-z): chạy lại record

100@+(a-z): thực hiện record 100 lần

You can put in command mode instead of 10@q or 100@q something like following:

:.,$ norm @q

Above command repeat macro from current line till the end of file.

$ : nhảy tới cuối

0: nhảy về đầu dòng

Dw: delete word

X : xóa 1 ký tự

**Nano bật số line**

Command Line Flags

You can use the -l or --linenumbers flags.

**-l**, **--linenumbers**

Display line numbers to the left of the text area.

e.g.

nano -l foo.txt

nano --linenumbers foo.txt

Via the config file(s)

Alternatively, according to the man page for nanorc, you can add set linenumbers in ~/.nanorc, $XDG\_CONFIG\_HOME/nano/nanorc or ~/.config/nano/nanorc.

**INITIALIZATION** **FILE**

**nano** will read two configuration files: first the system's nanorc (if

it exists), and then the user's nanorc (if it exists), either **~/.nanorc**

or $XDG\_CONFIG\_HOME**/nano/nanorc** or **~/.config/nano/nanorc**, whichever is

encountered first. See **nanorc**(5) for more information on the possible

contents of those files.

**set** **linenumbers**

Display line numbers to the left of the text area.

So the contents of my ~/.nanorc file are simply:

1 set **linenumbers**

2

Regarding alternate config files:

In response to comments about alternate config files, from the description of man nanorc:

During startup, **nano** will first

read the system-wide settings, from **/etc/nanorc** (the exact path might be different on your

system), and then the user-specific settings, either from **~/.nanorc** or from $XDG\_CON‐

FIG\_HOME**/nano/nanorc** or from **~/.config/nano/nanorc**, whichever is encountered first.

I would not typically advise others to change the system-wide config file, unless you have a good reason to do so, as it will likely be overwritten during any updates, and is not likely to be included in system backups, which typically only include the home directory.

Using with sudo

As noted by a commenter, this may not work as expected if you have to use sudo with nano, e.g. sudo nano myFile. This is because when you use sudo you are doing whatever comes after sudo as the "super user", thus the name (super user do ..). If you edited your non-super user config file (e.g. ~/.nanorc or /home/myUserName/.nanorc) this will not be run when you use sudo as you are not running nano as myUserName any longer. Thus, you have a few options.

1. The simplest is just to use the -l flag and it will work as is.
2. Copy the contents of your ~/.nanorc to /root/.nanorc as this represents the home directory for the super user. Assuming you have your ./nanorc file setup as you like, and you don't already have a /root/.nanorc file then you can just run sudo cp ~/.nanorc /root/. Note this will overwrite any existing nanorc file in /root.