

## In-Chapter Exercises

*vi, vim, gvim*

3.1 Use the :w command and specify a new filename.

3.2 5u undoes those five operations.

3.3 q/ and q? executed in Command mode

3.4 Above the block of text in the buffer you want to accomplish the substitute command in.

3.5 Yes.

3.6 No answer necessary.

3.7 Yes.

*GNU emacs*

3.8 Each of the following solutions assumes that you know ahead of time how many words are on each line and how many lines are in the file you want to use the macro on. They also assume that the cursor is at the beginning of the buffer you want to use the macro on. The ... means repeat for the number of words or lines.

a) Delete every other word on a line - Ctrl-X ( Esc F Esc D ... Ctrl-X )

b) Delete every other line in a file - Ctrl-X ( Ctrl-N Ctrl-K Ctrl-K ... Ctrl-X )

c) Delete every other word and every other line - Ctrl-X ( Esc F Esc D ... Ctrl-N Ctrl-A Ctrl-K Ctrl-K Esc F Esc D... Ctrl-X )

3.9 Ctrl-X ( Esc X query-replace ENTER everyone ENTER students ENTER SPACE ENTER Ctrl-X )

3.10 <Ctrl-h> ? f **show-paren-mode**

The help explanation is-

show-paren-mode is an interactive autoloaded Lisp function in `paren.el'. It is bound to <menu-bar><options><highlight-paren-mode>.

(show-paren-mode &optional ARG)

Toggle visualization of matching parens...

3.11 a)

**clipboard-yank** Insert the clipboard contents, or the last stretch of killed text.

**query-replace** Replace some occurrences of STRING with NEWSTRING.

**flyspell-mode** Toggle on-the-fly spell checking.

**linum-mode** Toggle display of line numbers in the left margin.

**forward-sentence** Move forward to next end of sentence. With argument, repeat.

**mouse-save-then-kill** Set the region according to CLICK; the second time, kill it.

b) <Alt-x> clipboard-yank

<Ctrl-Alt-%> query-replace

none for flyspell-mode

<Alt-x> linum-mode

<Alt-e>

<mouse-3>

3.12 No answer required, though in order to test them, you should have a file with lines of text in it.