



Linux Systems and Open Source Software

VIM and tmux

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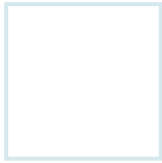
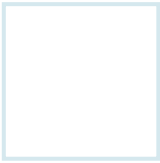
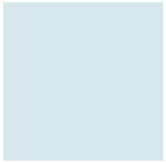




Outline

- Vim
 - History
 - Usage
 - Customization
 - Plugins
- tmux
 - Usage
 - Configuration





VIM





What is Text Editor?

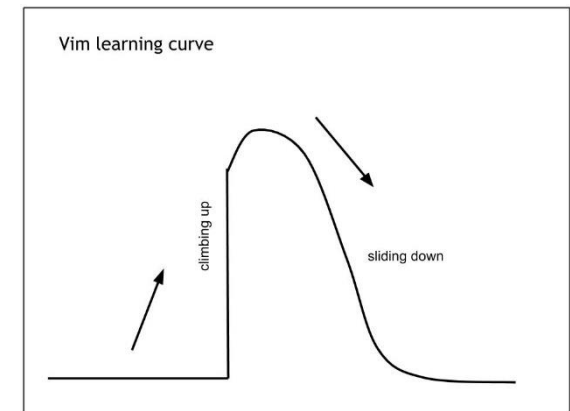
- A text editor is a type of computer program that edits *plain text*
 - E.g., VIM、Sublime Text、Notepad++、Gedit、Emacs、Nano、Atom
- **Plain text vs. Rich text**
- Plain text, created and edited by text editors, exclusively consists of character representation
 - Each character is represented by a fixed-length sequence of one, two, or four bytes, or as a variable-length sequence of one to four bytes, in accordance to specific character encoding conventions, such as ASCII, ISO/IEC 2022, UTF-8, or Unicode
- Rich text, such as that created by word processors or desktop publishing software, may contain metadata in addition to plain texts
 - such as, character formatting data (e.g. typeface, size, weight and style), paragraph formatting data (e.g. indentation, alignment, letter and word distribution, and space between lines or other paragraphs), and page specification data (e.g. size, margin and reading direction)
 - Rich text can be saved in binary format (e.g. DOC), text files adhering to a markup language (e.g. RTF or HTML), or in a hybrid form of both (e.g. Office Open XML)
 - Source code editor within the Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
E.g., Code::Blocks、Dev-C++、Eclipse、NetBeans、Xcode、Microsoft Visual Studio Code





VIM (**Vi** **IM**proved)

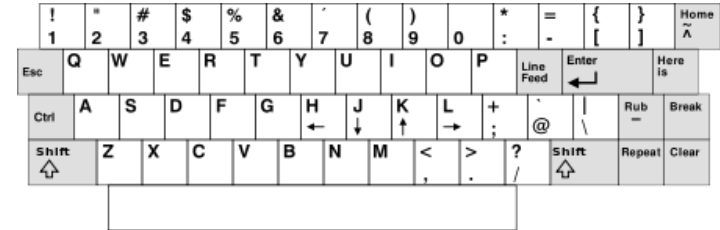
- *Vim the Six Billion Dollar editor
 - Better, Stronger, Faster
- Customization
- Various plugins
- Text-based user interfaces (TUI)
 - Develop without GUI (e.g., remote to the server)





History of VIM

- vi by Bill Joy in 1976
- **Vi IM**itation 1.0, by Bram Moolenaar in 1988
- **Vi IM**proved 2.0, 1993
 - 1994 3.0 Multiple windows (視窗分割)
 - 1996 4.0 GUI (gVim)
 - 1998 5.0 Syntax highlighting
 - 2001 6.0 Folding (程式碼折疊), plugins (外掛程式)
 - 2005 6.4 Perl, Python, and Ruby support
 - 2006 7.0 Spell checking (拼字檢查)、code completion (程式碼補全)
 - 2016 8.0 Asynchronous (非同步) I/O, jobs, lambdas



ADM3A鍵盤排法





Variants from VIM

- Vrapper: Vim-like editing in Eclipse
- VSCodeVim: Vim for Visual Studio Code
- Emacs evil mode
- neovim

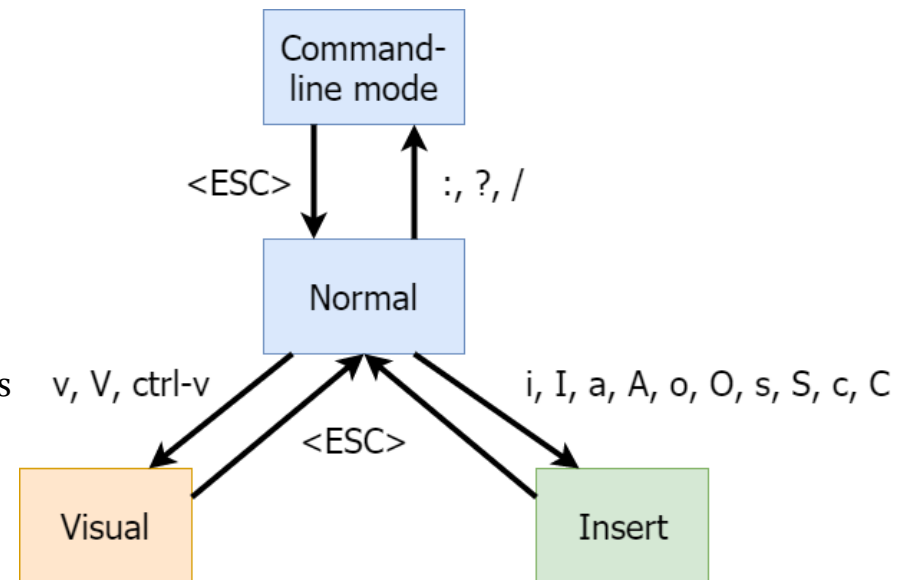




Operating Modes of Vim

- While there are a total of 14 modes, the following modes are used more often
- Normal
 - move cursor, copy, paste, delete, find
 - Enter all the normal editor commands
- Insert
 - type text
 - The text you type is inserted into the buffer
- Visual
 - select line, block
 - Like *Normal mode*, but the movement commands extend a highlighted area
 - When a non-movement command is used, it is executed for the highlighted area
- Command-line mode
 - commands, search
 - One line of text at the bottom of the window
 - This is for the Ex commands, ":", the pattern search commands, "?" and "/", and the filter command, "!"

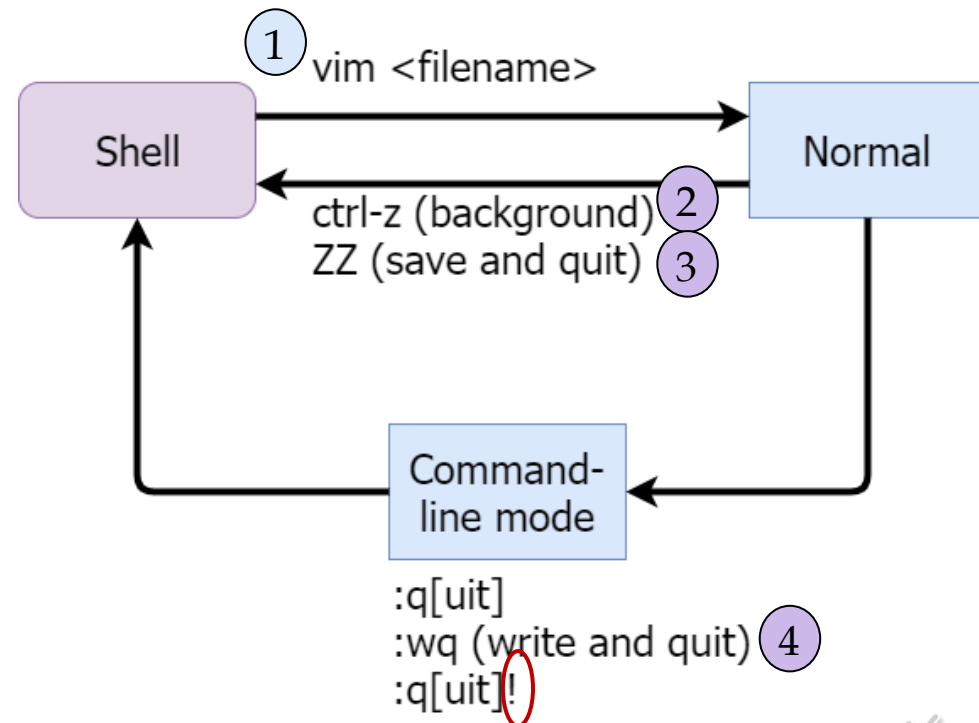
Switching between Vim modes





Usage – Enter and Exit

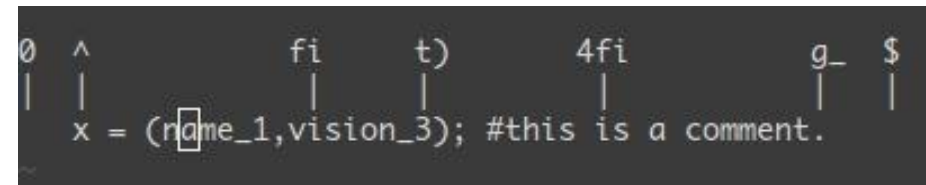
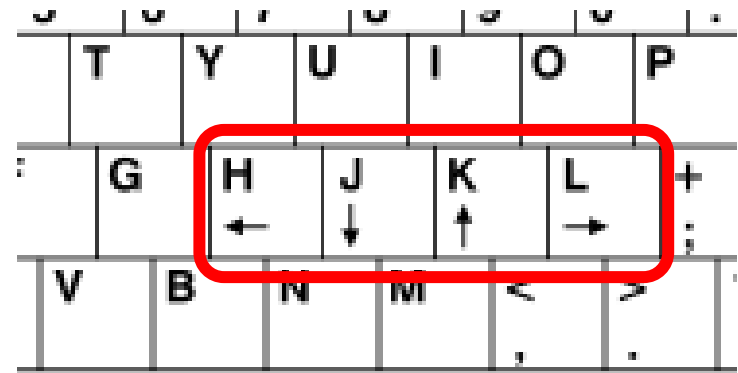
- Open a file
 1. Use Vim to open the file
- Exit vim
 2. Quit Vim and Vim runs in background
 3. Save the current file status and quit Vim
 4. Save data and quit Vim
 - “!” means to force Vim to execute the given commands





Usage – Move in Normal Mode

- Up and down
 - **k, j**
 - **gg, G** (first, last line of the file)
- Left and right
 - **h, l**
- Find character in this line
 - **f, F, t, T**
 - **O, ^, \$**



- 0** → go to column 0
- ^** → go to first character on the line
- \$** → go to the last column
- g_** → go to the last character on the line
- fa** → go to next occurrence of the letter **a** on the line; in this context, ; will further find the next (resp. previous) occurrence.
- t,** → go to just before the character **,**
- 3fa** → find the 3rd occurrence of a on this line.
- F** and **T** → like **f** and **t** but backward.

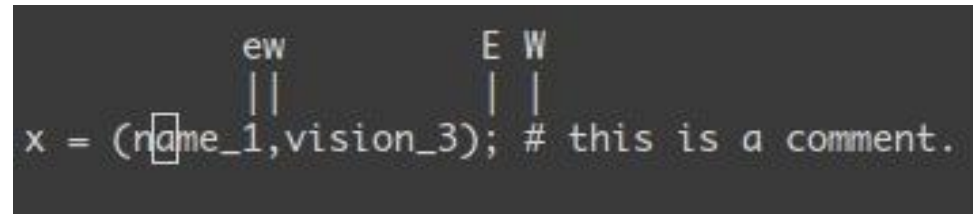




Usage – Move in Normal mode (cont.)

- Move among words

- **w, W, e, E, b, B**



w → go to the start of the following word,

e → go to the end of this word.

- Special movements

- **%**

- move to matched parentheses

- Go to the corresponding (, {, [

- **H, M, L**

- move to the top, middle, bottom of the window, respectively

By default, words are composed of letters and the underscore character. Let's call a WORD a group of letter separated by blank characters. If you want to consider WORDS, then just use uppercase characters:

W → go to the start of the following WORD separated by blanks

E → go to the end of this WORD.

b, B → similar with **w, W**, but in reverse direction





Usage – Edit

- Switch to the Insert mode
 - **i, I**: insert text before the cursor/the first character
 - **a, A**: append text after the cursor/the end of line
 - **o, O**: begin a new line below/above the cursor
 - **s, S**: replace
 - **c, C**: replace





Usage – Edit in Normal Mode (Cont.)

- Edit in Normal mode

Operations	Key
Copy (yank)	y
Copy line	Y, yy
Delete (cut)	d, x
Delete (cut) line	dd
Paste	p, P
Undo	u
Redo	Ctrl r





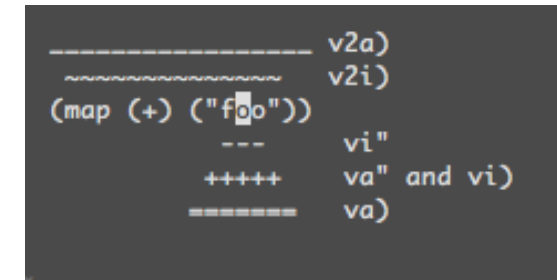
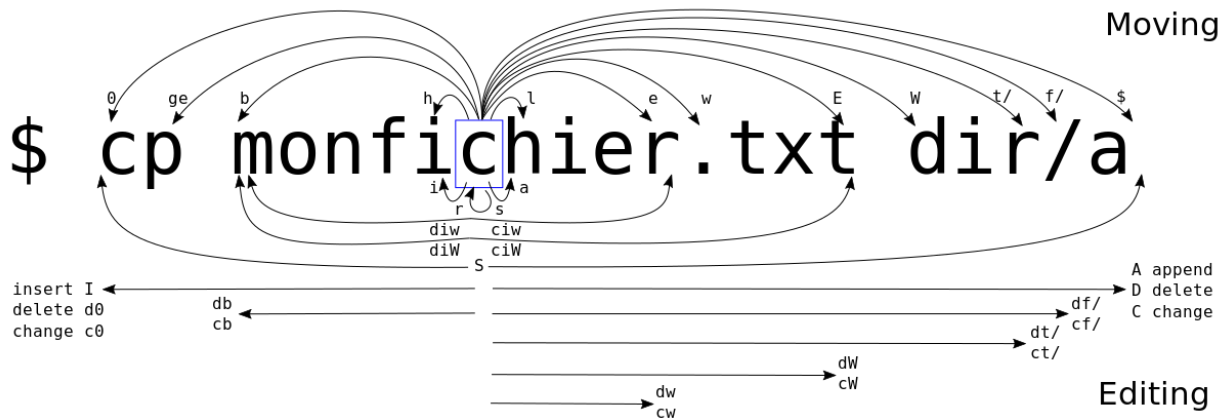
Usage – Misc.

- Text object selection while in Normal mode

– d, v, c + i + **w, s, ", >,),], }**

– e.g., viw

- Cheat sheet of the previous commands



Suppose the cursor is on the first o of (map (+) ("foo")).

vi" → will select foo.
va" → will select "foo".
vi) → will select "foo".
va) → will select ("foo").
v2i) → will select map (+) ("foo")
v2a) → will select (map (+) ("foo"))



Buffer, Tab and Window

- A **buffer** refers to Vim's memory holding data of a file
- A **window** displaying the contents of a new (empty) buffer
- A **tab** contains one or more windows



```
gvim scan.py
:tabc example.txt
:cwin
Ctrl-W w
:vsp
:help quickfix
```

start GUI Vim editing file scan.py in first tab
edit file example.txt in a new tab
open quickfix window (window 4)
move cursor to other window
split window vertically (windows 2 and 3)
open help (window 1)

tabs

Tabs contain windows.

There are two tabs in this Vim session (only one tab can be seen at a time).

window 1

window 2

window 3

window 4

buffers

Each window shows a view onto one buffer (usually a file).

Some buffers may be hidden (not displayed).

A buffer may appear in more than one window (window 2 and window 3 show the same buffer).





Customization – Key Mapping

- Binding a key to do complex task in command-line mode
 - Example of displaying the current date and time by pressing <F2> in Normal mode
 - **:map <F2> :echo 'Current time is ' . strftime('%c')<CR>**
 - Key mapping commands in different modes

```

chahong@model1:~
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples

# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
  *i*) ;;
  *) return;;
esac

# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth

# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
shopt -s histappend

# For setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
HISTSIZE=1000
HISTFILESIZE=2000

# check the window size after each command and, if necessary,
# update the values of LINES and COLUMNS.
shopt -s checkwinsize

# If set, the pattern "*" used in a pathname expansion context will
# match all files and zero or more directories and subdirectories.
shopt -s globstar

# make less more friendly for non-text input files, see lesspipe(1)
[ -x /usr/bin/lesspipe ] && eval "$(SHELL=/bin/sh lesspipe)"

# set variable identifying the chroot you work in (used in the prompt below)
if [ -z "$debian_chroot" ] && [ -f /etc/debian_chroot ]; then
  debian_chroot=$(cat /etc/debian_chroot)
fi

# set a fancy prompt (non-color, unless we know we "want" color)
case "$TERM" in
  xterm-color|*-256color) color_prompt=yes;;
esac

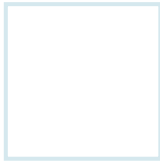
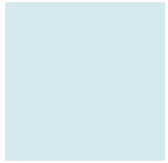
# uncomment for a colored prompt, if the terminal has the capability; turned
# off by default to not distract the user: the focus in a terminal window
# is on the input (text) not on the prompt (color)

```

- :nmap** - Display normal mode maps
- :imap** - Display insert mode maps
- :vmap** - Display visual and select mode maps
- :smap** - Display select mode maps
- :xmap** - Display visual mode maps
- :cmap** - Display command-line mode maps
- :omap** - Display operator pending mode maps

COMMANDS	MODES
:map :noremap :unmap	Normal, Visual, Select, Operator-pending
:nmap :nnoremap :nunmap	Normal
:vmap :vnoremap :vunmap	Visual and Select
:smap :snoremap :sunmap	Select
:xmap :xnoremap :xunmap	Visual
:omap :onoremap :ounmap	Operator-pending
:map! :noremap! :unmap!	Insert and Command-line
:imap :inoremap :iunmap	Insert
:lmap :lnoremap :lunmap	Insert, Command-line, Lang-Arg
:cmap :cnoremap :cunmap	Command-line
:tmap :tnoremap :tunmap	Terminal-Job





Customization – Your Preferences

- The configuration file records your Vim preferences
 - `$HOME/.vimrc` or `$HOME/.vim/vimrc`
- Loaded the settings at Vim startup
 - Contain initialization commands
 - Each line in the file is executed as an Ex command line
 - Your key mapping commands may be put in this file
 - Use comment to explain your setting
 - Example:
`:map <F2> :echo 'Current time is ' . strftime('%c')<CR>`
" Display line numbers on the left
set number
- You can find many useful **.vimrc** examples online to decorate and set up your Vim environment





Basic Settings in .vimrc

- Key mapping

`nnoremap <F2> :set norelativenumber!<CR>;set nonumber!<CR>`

- Line number

`set number`

`set relativenumber`

- Searching

`" highlight search result`

`set hlsearch`

`" show result before typing finished`

`set incsearch`

```
6     nxt->prev_free_flag = 0;
5     return (*ori);
4     }
3 }
2
1 static chunk_header *merge(chunk_header *h) 34 lines
214 static int search_debin(const chunk size t need)
1 {
2     for (int i = 0; i <= 5; i++) {
3         if (bin[i]->size == 0) {
4             continue;
5         }
```





Basic Settings in .vimrc (Cont.)

- Indent size

set expandtab " replace tab to spaces
set tabstop=2 " use 2 spaces to replace a tab
set shiftwidth=2 " indent width

- Color theme

– A pre-configured theme for
you to edit texts, e.g., [monokai](#)
syntax on
set t_Co=256
colorscheme monokai

```
32,696 words 85% 4669/5475 ln : 1
1 @font-face {
2   font-family: Chunkfive; src: url('Chunkfive.otf');
3 }
4
5 body, .usertext {
6   color: #F0F0F0; background: #600;
7   font-family: Chunkfive, sans;
8 }
9
10 @import url(print.css);
11 @media print {
12   a[href^=http]::after {
13     content: attr(href)
14   }
15 }
```

styles.css css 13% 2/15



- Similar to browsers, Vim has plugins to help you do your work faster

- ```

1 # On branch master
2 # Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
3
4 # Changes to be committed:
5 # (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
6
7 modified: .gitmodules
8 new file: .vim/bundle/dbext
9 modified: .vim/bundle/neocomp/leache
10 new file: .vim/bundle/vim-ebolish
11 modified: .vim/bundle/vim-fugitive
12
13 # Changes not staged for commit:
14 # (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
15 # (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
16
17 modified: .vim/etc/S3_KeyIndex_Devrak.vim
18 modified: .vim/etc/S3_SystemDiff.vim
19 modified: .vim/bundle/fugitive
20 modified: .vim/ftplugin/ruby.vim
21 modified: .vimrc
22 deleted: js1jel.com/f
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```

- ```

1 Updated. Elapsed time: 2.532691 sec.
2 [=====]
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4 Finishing ... Done!
5 - ultisnips: Already up-to-date.
6 - pt.vim: Already up-to-date.
7 - vim-present-simple: Already up-to-date.
8 - vim-snippets: 2 files changed, 32 insertions(+), 93 deletions(-)
9 - vim-repeat: Already up-to-date.
10 - vim-git: Already up-to-date.
11 - nerdtree: Already up-to-date.
12 - rust.vim: Already up-to-date.
13 - supertab: Already up-to-date.
14 - lightline.vim: Already up-to-date.
15 - vim-fugitive: Already up-to-date.
16 - ack.vim: Already up-to-date.
17 - vim-surround: Already up-to-date.
18 - jellybeans.vim: Already up-to-date.
19 - vim-sensible: Already up-to-date.
20 - vim-gitgutter: Already up-to-date.
21 - vim-go: Already up-to-date.
22 - snippets: Already up-to-date.
23 - ctrlp.vim: Already up-to-date.
24 - vim-markdown: Already up-to-date.

```
- NORMAL** [Plugins] | -
- unix | utf-8 | vim-plug 16% 4/1



More Plugins

- NERDTree: file system explorer
- Tabbar: class outline viewer



The screenshot shows a Vim editor interface with three main components:

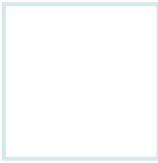
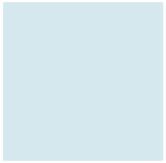
- NERDTree (Left):** A file system explorer showing a directory structure. The file `hw_malloc.c` is selected.
- Source File (Center):** The code for `hw_malloc.c` is displayed. It includes functions like `en_bin`, `merge`, and `search_debin`. The `search_debin` function is currently selected.
- Tabbar (Right):** A class outline viewer showing the structure of the `hw_malloc.c` file. It lists prototypes, functions, and variables. The `search_debin` function is highlighted.

Tabbar

NERDTree







TMUX

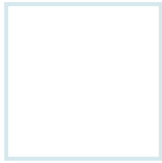
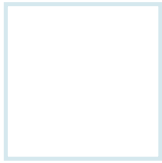
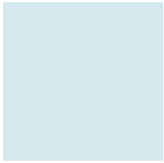




tmux

- Terminal multiplexer
 - Within one terminal window you can open multiple windows and split-views
 - Enables a number of terminals to be created, accessed, and controlled from a **single screen**
 - **Can be detached from a screen and continue running in the background**
- An easier-to-use and powerful alternative to [GNU Screen](#)





Session, Window, and Pane

```

144
145 c create window
146 w list windows
147 n next window
148 p previous window
149 f find window
150 , name window
151 & kill window
152
153 ## Panes (splits)
154
155 % vertical split
156 " horizontal split
157
158 o swap panes
159 q show pane numbers
160 x kill pane
161 + break pane into window (e.g. to select text by mouse to copy)
162 - restore pane from window
163 _ space - toggle between layouts
164 <prefix> q (Show pane numbers, when the numbers show up type the key to goto that pane)
165 <prefix> { (Move the current pane left)
166 <prefix> } (Move the current pane right)
167 <prefix> z toggle pane zoom
168
169 ## Misc
170
171 d detach
172 t big clock
173 ? list shortcuts
174 : prompt
175
176
177 参考链接:
178
179 * http://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/549/tmux-vs-gnu-screen
180
181 [nod-web]: {% post_url 2015-02-24-node-web-api %}
182 [tmux-shot]: /assets/img/1/tmux/tmux-panes.png

```

Pane1

```

Regenerating: 1 file(s) changed at 2015-11-06 00:05:03 ...done in 8
.826257 seconds.
Regenerating: 1 file(s) changed at 2015-11-06 00:06:12 ...done in 8
.89288 seconds.
Regenerating: 1 file(s) changed at 2015-11-06 00:07:52 ...done in 8
.976929 seconds.
^C
ter) X ./serve.sh
Configuration file: /Users/harttle/harttle.com/_config.yml
Source: /Users/harttle/harttle.com
Destination: /Users/harttle/harttle.com/_site
Generating...
done.
Auto-regeneration: enabled for '/Users/harttle/harttle.com'
Configuration file: /Users/harttle/harttle.com/_config.yml
Server address: http://0.0.0.0:4000/
Server running... press ctrl-c to stop.
j Regenerating: 1 file(s) changed at 2015-11-06 00:13:31 ...done in
8.69735 seconds.
Regenerating: 1 file(s) changed at 2015-11-06 00:16:45 ...done in 8
.947205 seconds.
Regenerating: 1 file(s) changed at 2015-11-06 00:17:08 ...done in 8
.794148 seconds.

```

Pane2

```

27:screen -dmS redis # 建立一个detach的screen窗口
28:screen -list # 查看redis窗口的号
29:screen -r <number> # attach redis窗口
37:screen -dmS node # 建立一个detach的screen窗口
38:screen -list # 查看node窗口的号
39:screen -r <number> # attach node窗口

```

Pane3

```

2015-08-11-reflow-repaint.md
77: > is a measurement of the height of an element's content including
content not visible on the screen due to overflow
-> _posts git:(master) X tmux ls
blog: 1 windows (created Thu Nov 5 20:57:26 2015) [181x40] (attached)
tmy: 2 windows (created Thu Nov 5 14:05:50 2015) [181x40]
-> _posts git:(master) X

```

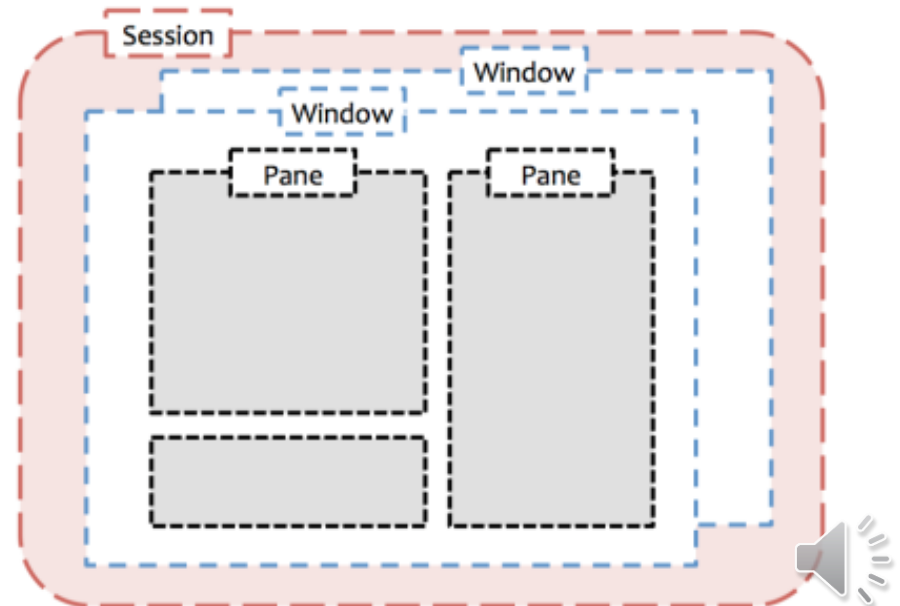
September 27, 2022

25



Basic Functions

- `$ tmux` *# Start the session*
- `$ tmux a` *# Attach to first available session*
- prefix key: **Ctrl-b**
 - **Ctrl-b d** Detach client from current session
 - **Ctrl-b c** Create window
 - **Ctrl-b ,** Rename window
 - **Ctrl-b n** Next window
 - **Ctrl-b p** Previous window
 - **Ctrl-b w** List all windows
 - **Ctrl-b %** Split pane horizontally
 - **Ctrl-b "** Split pane vertically

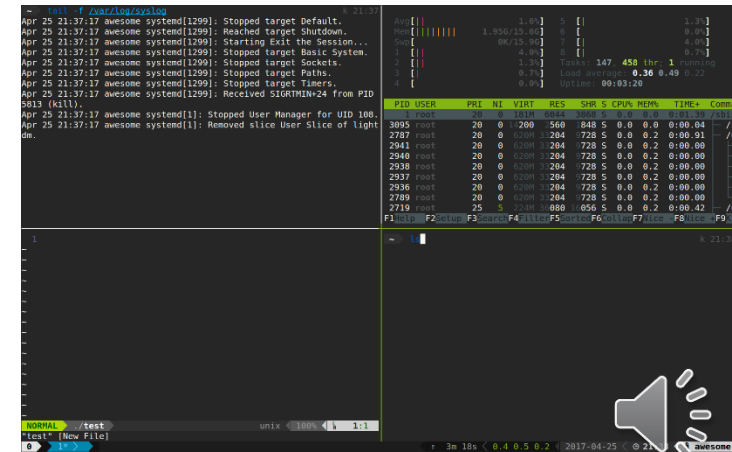
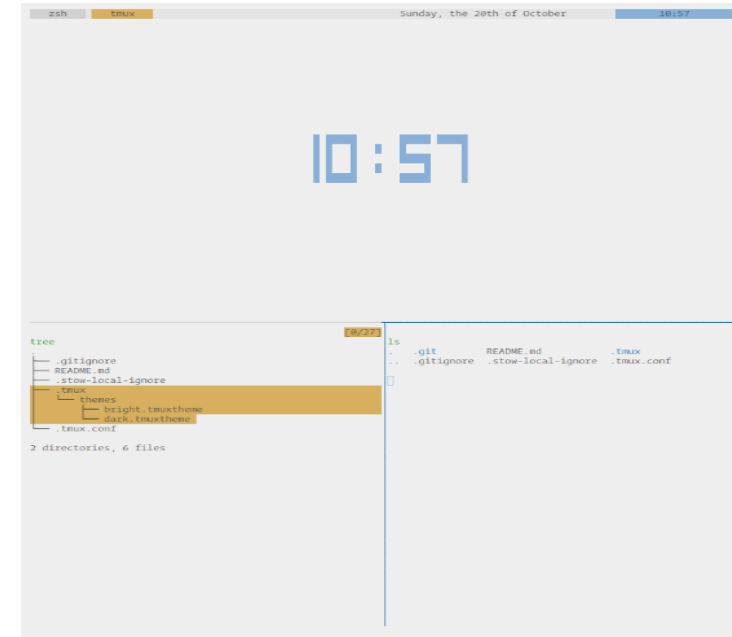


- To set up tmux with `~/.tmux.conf`

- To set up tmux with `~/.tmux.conf`

```
bind | split-window -h -c '#{pane_current_path}'
bind - split-window -v -c '#{pane_current_path}'
```

```
bind -n M-Left select-pane -L
bind -n M-Right select-pane -R
bind -n M-Up select-pane -U
bind -n M-Down select-pane -D
```





References

- [Learn Vim Progressively](#)
- [Vim.js](#)
 - Run Vim program online within your browser
- [Vim help files](#)
- [Vim Tips Wiki](#)
- [mhinz/vim-galore](#)

- [TMUX Guide documentation](#)
- [tmux/tmux](#)
- [tmux\(1\) manual page](#)

