++ Vim ++

:s/foo/bar/ => replace the first match
of "foo" with 'bar' on the current line only.

:s/foo/bar/g => replace all matches ('g' flag)
of 'foo' with 'bar' on the current line only.

:%s/foo/bar/g => replace all matches of 'foo'
with 'bar' in the entire file (':%s')

:%s/foo/bar/gc - asks to manually confirm
('c' flag) each replacement

---

u - undo
yy - yank (copy) a line
y{motion} - yank text that {motion} moves over
p - paste after cursor
P - post before cursor
<Del> or x - delete a character
dd - delete a line

Multiple windows
:e filename => edit another file
:split filename — split window and load
    another file

How to effectively work with multiple
    file in Vim

I've started using vim to develop Perl scripts
and am starting to find it very powerful.
One thing I like is to be able to open multiple
files at once with:
=> vi main.pl maintenance.pl
and then hop between them with:
    :n
    :prev
and see which file are open with:
    :args
And to add a file, I can say:
    :n test.pl

=> Insertion
a - append after the cursor
A - append at the end of the line
i - insert at the end of the line
I - insert at the begining of the line
o - create a newline under the cursor
O - create a new line above the cursor
R - enter insert mode. but replace instead
    of inserting chars
:r {file} - insert from file

=> File mangement
:e - reload file
:q - quit
:q! - quit without saving changes
:w - write file
:w {file} — write new file
:x — write file and exit

which I expect would I then be added to my
list of files, but instead it wipes out my
current file list and when I type :args I only
have test.pl open.

=> So how can I add and remove files in
    my args list?

++ Answers ++

Listing : To see a list of current
    buffers, I use:
    :ls
Opening : To open a new file, I use
    :e ../myfile.pl
=> with enhanced tab completion (put set
    wildmenu in your .vimrc).
Note: you can also use :find which will search
    a set of paths for you, but you need to
Switching : To switch between all open files I use
    :b# chosses last visited file.I still set wildmenu)

using windows

Ctr-w s and ctrl-w v to split current window - horizontally and vertically. You can also use.

:split and :vertical split (:sp and :vs)

Ctrl-w w to switch between open windows, and ctr-w h (or j or k or L) to navigate through open windows.

ctrl-w c to close. the current window, and ctr-w o. to close all windows except the current one

starting vim with a -o or -O flag opens each file in it own split

---

How to do case insensitive search in Vim

The good old vim[grep] command -

:vimgrep /example\c/ % %

* \c for case insensitive
* \C for case sensitive
* % is to search in the current buffer

Vim have 2 modes

1- edit mode
2- normal mode (Esc)
Search will work for normal mode
ex /\c for case sensitive

tmux
⤷ is terminal multiplexer: it enables
a number of terminals (or windows), each
running a separate program, to be created
, accessed, and controlled from a single
screen, tmux.

——— ———

How to install tmux inside a dev container
established through the "dev environment"
"option on docker" for a local repository?
    # docker exec -u root -t -i containerid (bin/bash

⤷ You can just install it. I started
docker a few hours back. so I was
confused - Since its a linux based
image. just run
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-gt-y install curl
sudo apt-get install tmux

1. Search text file with the grep tool

The grep tool is built into the operating system so you don't need to install it.
=> the simplest system to find a string in a single file using the grep command is:
grep 'searched-word' filename

by default, the search with grep is case sensitive. Let's gradually add most useful options to our search

1. Make the search case insensitive with the "i" option:
grep -i 'search-word' filename

2. Search successively in all files in a given directory with "-r" option:
grep -ir 'searched-word' '/directory'

3. Search whole words only with the "-w" option
grep -irw 'search-word' '/directory'

4. Print the line numbers in which the search word was found with the "-n" option
grep -irwn 'search-word' '/directory'

5. Search for multiple words syntax
grep -ir 'word1|word2|word3' '/directory'

2. Search MonkKey

search MoncKey is a free and open source GUI application for Linux OS, which uses the capabilities of the grep tool. SearchMoncKey is also available for windows and Mac users

In addition to searching in text files, SearchMonkey supports : open Office and LibreOffice files (.odt) microsoft office files (.docx) ; PDF files (.pdf)

The tool can search a directory recursively and subswap the file names and the highlighted content that you search

1. install the app with following command n term
sudo apt install searchmonkey

3. Recoll
4. Doc Fetcher
        sudo snap install docfetcher

pros
Free and open source app

10 thing to do on fresh install of ubuntu 22.04

Nala apt → sudo apt install nala

commands

sudo nala fetch
sudo nala update
sudo nala upgrade
== =

sudo nala install gnome-shell-extension-manager
| → install caffeine keep your monitor
| from going to sleep
|
| → 📱 blur my shell
| → cpufreq
| └→ sudo nala remove irqbalance
| └→ wine Guard
| └→ top hat

    == ==
    sudo apt update
    sudo apt upgrade

    == = =
    sudo apt-get update
    sud apt-get update