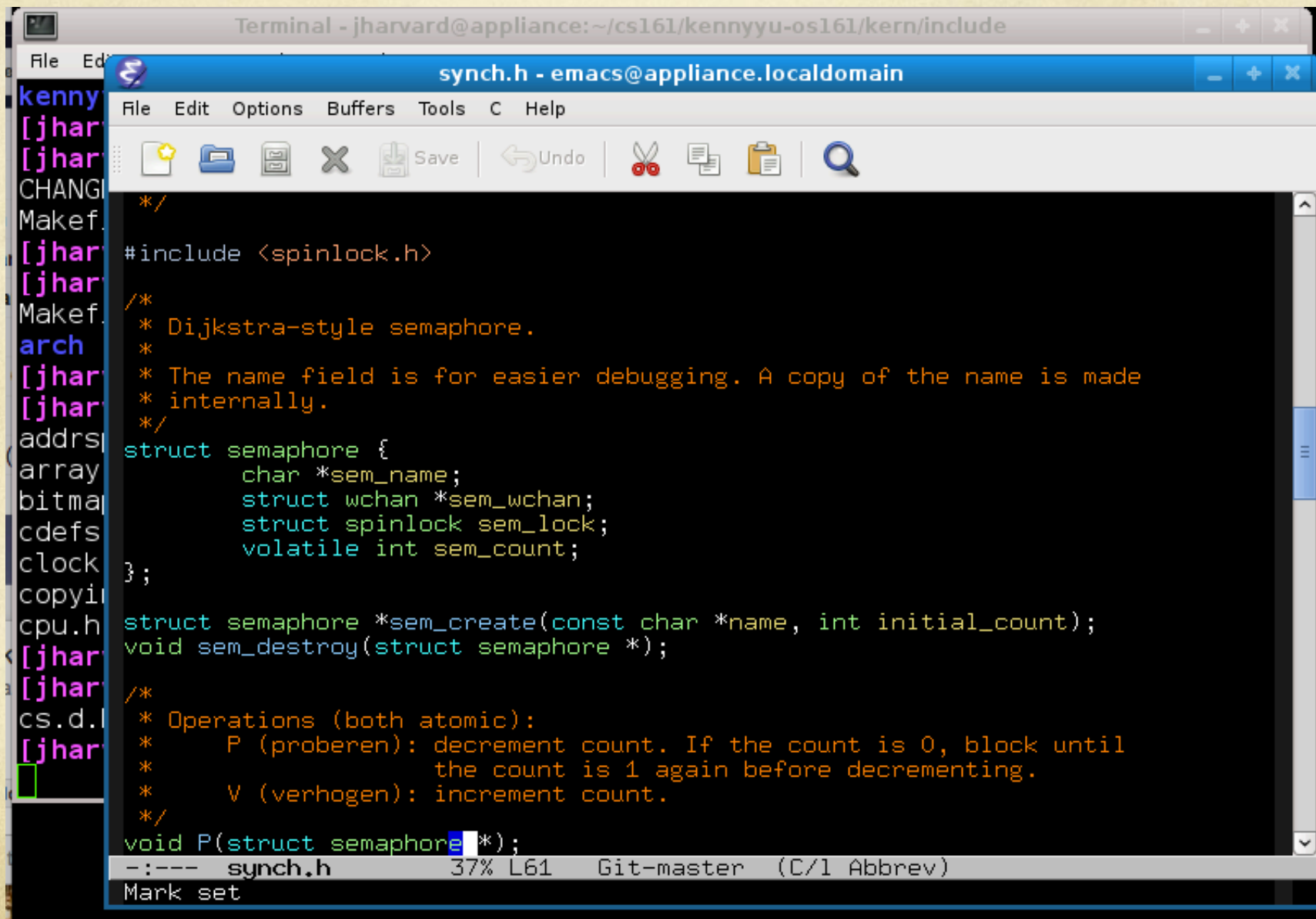
The background of the slide is a light beige, textured surface resembling aged paper. It is decorated with numerous black ink splatters and dots of varying sizes, primarily concentrated on the left side and scattered across the upper half of the image.

# HCS Bootcamp 2: Emacs

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# How to turn this...



The image shows a terminal window and an Emacs editor window. The terminal window title is "Terminal - jharvard@appliance: ~/cs161/kennyyu-os161/kern/include". The Emacs window title is "synch.h - emacs@appliance.localdomain". The Emacs window shows the contents of the file "synch.h". The code defines a semaphore structure and functions for creating, destroying, and operating on it.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C Help
Save Undo
*/
#include <spinlock.h>
/*
 * Dijkstra-style semaphore.
 * The name field is for easier debugging. A copy of the name is made
 * internally.
 */
struct semaphore {
    char *sem_name;
    struct wchan *sem_wchan;
    struct spinlock sem_lock;
    volatile int sem_count;
};

struct semaphore *sem_create(const char *name, int initial_count);
void sem_destroy(struct semaphore *);

/*
 * Operations (both atomic):
 * P (proberen): decrement count. If the count is 0, block until
 * the count is 1 again before decrementing.
 * V (verhogen): increment count.
 */
void P(struct semaphore *);
```

Terminal output: -:--- synch.h 37% L61 Git-master (C/1 Abbrev) Mark set

... into this.

```
[+] kern
[-] arch
  [-] mips
    [+] conf
    [-] include
      [+] kern
      current.h
      elf.h
      specialre$
      spinlock.$
      thread.h
      tlb.h
      trapframe$
      types.h
      - vm.h
    [+] locore
    [+] syscall
    [+] thread
    - vm
  - [+ sys161
    [+ compile
    [+ conf
    [+ dev
    [+ fs
    [-] include
      [+] kern
      addrspace.h
      array.h
      bitmap.h
      cdefs.h
      clock.h
      copyinout.h
      cpu.h
      current.h
      device.h
      elf.h
      emufs.h
      endian.h
      fs.h
      lib.h
      limits.h
      mainbus.h
      setjmp.h
      sfs.h
      signal.h
      spinlock.h
      spl.h
      stat.h
      stdarg.h
      synch.h
      syscall.h
      test.h
      thread.h
      threadlist.h
  W-0 ...yyu-os161/kern/include

[-] = synch.h
30 #ifndef _SYNCH_H_
31 #define _SYNCH_H_
32
33 /*
34  * Header file for synchronization primitives.
35  */
36
37 #include <spinlock.h>
38
39 /*
40  * Dijkstra-style semaphore.
41  */
42 * The name field is for easier debugging. A copy of the name is made
43 * internally.
44 */
45 struct semaphore {
46     char *sem_name;
47     struct wchan *sem_wchan;
48     struct spinlock sem_lock;
49     volatile int sem_count;
50 };
51
52 struct semaphore *sem_create(const char *name, int initial_count);
53 void sem_destroy(struct semaphore *);
54
55 /*
56  * Operations (both atomic):
57  *   P (proberen): decrement count. If the count is 0, block until
58  *   the count is 1 again before decrementing.
59  *   V (verhogen): increment count.
60  */
61 void P(struct semaphore *);
62 void V(struct semaphore *);
63
64 /*
--uu--F1 synch.h 35% (45,18) (C/l 80+ Abbrev)---4:33AM 1.16---
[-] = *eshell*
1 Welcome to the Emacs shell
2
3 /Users/kennyuu/Desktop/cs161/kennyuu-os161/kern/include $ ls
4 addrspace.h copyinout.h emufs.h limits.h spinlock.h syscall.h types.h vnode.h
5 array.h cpu.h endian.h mainbus.h spl.h test.h uio.h wchan.h
6 bitmap.h current.h fs.h setjmp.h stat.h thread.h version.h
7 cdefs.h device.h kern sfs.h stdarg.h threadlist.h vfs.h
8 clock.h elf.h lib.h signal.h synch.h threadprivate.h vm.h
9 /Users/kennyuu/Desktop/cs161/kennyuu-os161/kern/include $
W-3 synch.h

--uuu--F1 *eshell* All (9,58) (EShell)---4:33AM 1.16---
```



# Getting Emacs

- On a mac:
  - Probably already installed
  - Also aquamacs, a gui frontend for emacs
- On ubuntu
  - `$ sudo apt-get install emacs`
- On fedora (e.g. CS50 Appliance)
  - `$ sudo yum install emacs`

# Running Emacs

At the command line:

```
$ emacs [file-names-optional]
```

```
$ emacs hello.c world.c
```



# Emacs Commands

- Most commands involve using the ctrl key (C-...) and the meta key (M-...) which is usually the esc key and/or option/alt key
- Basic commands
  - C-x C-s (save)
  - C-x C-f, then enter file name (open file)
  - C-x C-c (quit)

# Movement

- Arrow keys for movement
  - C-f (forward char), C-b (backward char)
  - C-n (next line), C-p (previous line)
  - Use M-{fbnp} to jump words/blocks at a time
- More:
  - C-v (page down), M-v (page up)
  - C-a (beginning of line), C-e (end of line) [for macs, works in most other programs too!]
  - M-. (end of file), M-, (beginning of file)
  - C-l (recenter screen here, note that's the letter L)



# Searching

- C-s enter word (forward search for text)
- C-r enter word (backward search for text)
- M-% (find and replace)



# Editing Text

- More operations
  - C-d (backwards delete a char)
  - C-k (kill rest of line)
  - C-y (yank: paste what you just killed)
  - C-/ (undo)
- C-space (set mark point), C-g (quit current command)
  - Moving the cursor now allows you to highlight a region and perform operations on the region
  - C-w (delete region)
  - M-1 M-| [shell command on region]
    - Example: M-1 M-| sort

# Window Management

- Windows are the regions, buffers are things you've opened that can go into regions
- Window management:
  - C-x 2 (split top-bottom)
  - C-x 3 (split left-right)
  - C-x o (switch windows)
  - C-x 0 (close current window)
  - C-x 1 (close all but this window)
- Buffer management
  - C-x C-b (see list of buffers open)
  - C-x b buffername (open buffer)
  - C-x k (kill current buffer)



# Emacs Commands

- All these shortcuts are really just aliases for functions that were already pre-defined
- To execute any possible emacs command:
  - M-x command-name
- Examples:
  - M-x forward-char (usually C-f)
  - M-x eshell (start a shell in this current window)



# Just the tip of the iceberg...

- Many more built-in commands
  - <http://www.cs.rutgers.edu/LCSR-Computing/some-docs/emacs-chart.html>
- No good text editor would be good without customization! ☺

# Customizing Emacs

- Customize emacs with a language called elisp – language very similar to Scheme (functional programmers really like emacs!)
- 2 ways
  - 1) in your home directory, there is a .emacs file that gets run every time you start emacs
  - 2) or, in your home directory you have a .emacs.d that contains a file called init.el that gets run every time you start emacs
    - Better to use this way; can store other emacs-related things all together



# Customizing Emacs

```
;; insert spaces for tabs  
(setq-default indent-tabs-mode nil)
```

```
;; for emacs 23+, show line numbers on left  
(global-linum-mode 1)
```

```
;; map C-o to 'other window (same as C-x o)  
(global-set-key (kbd "C-o") 'other_window)
```

```
;; you can load other emacs macros other people have written too!  
;; you have to make sure that those files are currently in your  
;; current emacs load-path  
;; example: Put all files in my ~/.emacs.d onto my load path  
(add-to-list 'load-path "~/.emacs.d")
```

```
;; load the definitions from a file, e.g. mouse control  
(load-file "~/.emacs.d/mwheel.el")  
(require 'mouse)
```



# Lots of goodies online!

- emacs-goodies-el
  - <http://packages.debian.org/sid/emacs-goodies-el>
- My-macros
  - <https://github.com/hcs/bootcamp-editors>
  - Beware: non-standard key-bindings, only really tested on emacs22 on a mac, but should work for most environments!

# My macros

- Show source tree
- Tabs for each buffer
- Code outline (show functions, classes, variable breakdown)
- Highlight over 80+ chars
- Mouse control
- Ocaml Tuareg Mode
- Solarized Color Theme
  - <http://ethanschoonover.com/solarized>
- Hotkey movement similar to Vim: M-{h j k l} and M-S-{h j k l} (shift)



Demo