Chapter 9- The vi, ex, and vim Editors

* vi and ex are “standard” editors
* Conceptual Overview
  + Vi- classic screen-editing program for Unix
  + Enhanced versions- nvi, vim, vile, elvis
  + Operates in 2 modes
    - Command mode
      * Invoke insert mode
      * Issue editing commands
      * Move cursor to different position in the file
      * Invoke ex commands
      * Invoke Unix shell
      * Save current version of file
      * Exit vi
    - Insert mode
      * Can enter new text in the file
  + Based on ex.
  + Command Line syntax
    - 3 most common ways of starting a vi session
      * vi [options] file
      * vi [options] +num file
      * vi [options] +/pattern file
    - Command Line Options
      * +[*num*]- start editing at line number *num*, or the last line of the file is *num* is omitted
      * +/*pattern*- start editing at the first line matching *pattern*
      * -b- edit the file in binary mode
      * -*c command*- run the given ex command upon startup. Only one -c option is permitted for vi; vim accepts up to 10. An older form of this option, *+command*, is still supported.
      * --cmd *command*- like -c but executes the command before any resource files are read
      * -*i file*- saves or restores vim’s state
* Review of vi Operations
  + Syntax of vi Commands
    - General form: *[n] operator [m] motion*
    - Basic editing *operators* are:
      * Begin change
      * Begin deletion
      * Begin yank (copy)
* vi Commands
  + Edit commands
    - cw- change word
    - cc- change line
    - dd- delete current line
    - Delete *num* line
    - dw- delete word
    - dG- delete to the end of the file
    - u- undo last change
    - CTRL-R- redo last change
    - .- Repeat last change
* Saving and Exiting
  + ZZ- quit vi and save
  + :q!- quit without saving changes
* Vi Configuration
  + The :set command- allows you to specify options that change characteristics of editing environment