

计算机学院 盛剑会

文件救援——交换文件(.filename.swp)

• [O]pen Read-Only 以只读方式打开

• (E)dit anyway 直接编辑

• (R)ecover 恢复

• (D)elete it 删除交换文件

• (Q)uit 退出

• (A)bort 中止

注意:文件.filename.swp需要用户手动删除。



高级功能——改变颜色

分别用 vi /etc/profile

vim /etc/profile

两种方式打开文件,

查看二者有何不同?

```
/etc/profile
                                         /etc/profile
# System wide environment and startup pr # System wide environment and startup pr
# Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashr # Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashr
# It's NOT a good idea to change this fi # It's NOT a good idea to change this fi
# are doing. Īt's much better to create |# are doing. Īt's much better to create
 /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes # /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes
# will prevent the need for merging in f # will prevent the need for merging in f
pathmunge () {
                                         pathmunge () {
    case ": ${PATH}: " in
                                             case ": ${PATH}: " in
        *: "$1":*)
                                                 *: "$1":*)
            ;;
            if [ "$2" = "after" ] ; then
                                                     if [ "$2" = "after" ] ; then
                PATH=$PATH: $1
                                                         PATH_$PATH $1
            else
                                                      else
                PATH=$1: $PATH
                                                          PATH=$1: $PATH
            fi
                                                     fi
    esac
                                             esac
```

高级功能——多窗口编辑

```
命令:
    1.vim -On [FILE_1] [FILE_2] ...
    2.vim -on [FILE_1] [FILE_2] ...
说明:
-O:垂直分割(vertical), 不同窗口切换: 【Ctrl】+w+←或者【Ctrl】+w+→
-o:水平分割(默认horizontal): 【Ctrl】+w+ ↑或者【Ctrl】+w+↓
n:表示分几个屏,可缺省,默认按后面要分割的文件数来决定分几个屏
[FILE_1] [FILE_2] ...:需要分屏打开的文件
```

如只打开2个文件,则**重复按两次 【Ctrl】+w**组合键即可切换窗口

高级功能——多窗口编辑

• 把同一个文件显示在两个窗口中

:sp

• 在新窗口启动另一个文件

:sp filename

```
# /etc/profile
# System wide environment and startup programs, for login setup
# Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashrc
# It's NOT a good idea to change this file unless you know what you
# are doing. It's much better to create a custom, sh shell script in
# /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes to your environment, as this
# will prevent the need for merging in future updates.
/etc/profile
# /etc/profile
# System wide environment and startup programs, for login setup
# Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashrc
# It's NOT a good idea to change this file unless you know what you
# are doing. It's much better to create a custom sh shell script in
# /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes to your environment, as this
# will prevent the need for merging in future updates.
/etc/profile
```

高级功能——多窗口编辑

- 关闭分屏
- 取消其它分屏,只保留当前分屏
 conly 或者【Ctrl】+ w + o
- 2、退出当前所在分屏 :q

```
root@sjh:~
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T)
                                       帮助(H)
# You could check uidgid reservation val saned: x: 990: 984: SANE scanner daemon use
                                          r:/usr/share/sane:/sbin/nologin
idity in
# /usr/share/doc/setup-*/uidgid file
                                          gdm: x: 42: 42::/var/lib/gdm:/sbin/nologin
if [ $UID - gt 199 ] && [ " \ /usr/bin/id
                                          rpcuser: x: 29: 29: RPC Service User: /var/l
gn` = "`/usr/bin/id - un` " ]; then
                                          ib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
    umask 002
                                          nfsnobody: x: 65534: 65534: Anonymous NFS U
                                          ser:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
else
    umask 022
                                          gnome-initial-setup: x: 989: 983::/run/gno
                                          me-initial-setup/:/sbin/nologin
                                          tcpdump: x: 72: 72: : /: /sbin/nologin
                                          avahi: x: 70: 70: Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack: /
for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh; do
                                          var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
    if [ -r "$i" ]; then
        if [ "${-#*i}" != "$-" ]; then
                                          sssd: x: 988: 982: User for sssd: /: /sbin/no
                                          login
                                          abrt: x:173:173::/etc/abrt:/sbin/nologin
        else
            . "$i" >/dev/null
                                          setroubleshoot: x: 987: 981::/var/lib/setr
                                          oubleshoot:/sbin/nologin
                                          sjh: x:1000:1000: shengjianhui: /home/sjh:
    fi
                                          /bin/bash
done
                                           user1:x:1001:1002::/home/user1:/bin/bas
unset i
unset - f pathmunge
/etc/profile
                      76,1
                                     底端 /etc/passwd
                                                                40,1
: only
```

高级功能——多文件编辑

vim file1 file2 file3

• :n 编辑下一个文件 (右侧)

• :N 编辑上一个文件 (左侧)

• :files 列出目前vim 开启的所有文件

zzti@master:/home/zzti/processcontrol

```
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
  pid t pid;
  int i:
  for(i=0; i=3; i++)
     if((pid=fork()) < 0) {
     printf("fork faild\n");
     exit(1);
     else if(pid=0){
      if( i =0)
         execl("print", "print", "hello", NULL);
      if(i=1)
         execl("print", "print", "world", NULL);
      if(i=2)
         execl("print", "print", "007", NULL);
: files
 1 #
         "print.c"
                                        第 1 行
                                        第 1 行
         "example1-2.c"
         "processtest.c"
                                        第0行
请按 ENTER 或其它命令继续■
```

高级功能——块选择(Visual Block)

- v:字符选择,会将光标经过的地方反白选择
- V: 行选择,会将光标经过的行反白选择
- [Ctrl] + v: 区块选择,可以用长方形的方式选择资料
- y:将反白的地方复制起来
- **d**:将反白的地方删除掉
- p:将复制的内容粘贴

