

Practical No. 4

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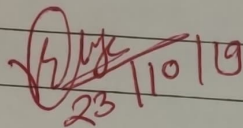
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Aim:- Works with vi editor and gives its internal command

Introduction:-

- The default editor that comes with the linux operating system is called vic (visual editor) using vi editor, we can edit an existing file or create a new file from scratch we can also use this editor to just read a text file.
- vi is a full screen editor available with all unix/linux systems & is widely unknolwedged as one of the most powerful editors available in any environment.
- An improved version of the vi editor which is called the vim has also been made available now. Here, vim stands for vi improved.
- A vi session begins by invoking the command vi with or without a filename.
syntax : `$vi filename`
- You are presented with a full empty screen, each line beginning with a ~ (tilde) for text editing, vi uses 25 of the 28 lines that are normally available in a terminal the last line is reserved for ex. commands. The filename appears in this line with the message "filename" [New file]
- The cursor is positioned at top left hand corner of the screen.

Modes of vi Editor :-

There modes in which vi works are explain below:-

1. Insert / Input modes:-

- This mode enables you to insert text into the file everything that's typed in this mode is interrupted as input & placed in the file
- You can switch to the insert mode from the command by pressing 'i' on the keyboard once you are in insert mode, any key would be

taken as an input for the file in which you are currently working.

- To return to the command mode and save the changes you have made you need to press the esc key.

2. command key

- The vi editor opens in this mode and it only understands commands.
- This mode enables you to perform administrative tasks such as saving the files, executing the commands moving the lines or words as well as finding and replacing.
- In this mode whatever you type is interpreted & commands are case sensitive.
- you should use the right letter case.

3. Last Line (Escape) Mode :-

- where 'ex' command can be entered in the last line to act on text.
- Line mode is involved by keeping a colon (:), while vi is in Command mode.
- The cursor will jump to the last line of the screen and vi will wait for a command. This mode enables you to perform tasks such as saving files, executing commands.
- vi always starts in the command mode to enter text, you must be in the insert mode for which simply type i. To come out of the insert mode, press the Esc key, which will take you back to the command mode.

Sr. No.	Command	Description
1.	x	Deletes the character under the cursor location
2.	X	Deletes the character before the cursor location
3.	dw	Deletes from the current cursor location to the next word
4.	d"	Deletes from the current cursor position to the beginning of the line
5.	ds	Deletes from the current cursor position to the end of the line.

3. Cursor Movement Commands:-

- n, i, k and j these navigation keys, when invoked as such in the command mode, move the cursor by one position. To move the cursor to the left use 'h' or the backspace key.
- To move cursor to the right use 'l' or the spacebar.
- The cursor is moved one row up with 'k' and one row down with 'j'.
- Cursor movement commands are given in following table.

Sr. No.	Command	Description
1.	h or backspace	Moves cursor left
2.	j	Moves cursor down
3.	k	Moves cursor up
4.	L or spacebar	Moves cursor right
5.	"	Moves cursor to Beginning of first word of line

6	o or	moves cursor to Beginning of line
7	g	moves cursor to end of line
8	b	moves cursor back to Beginning of word

4. paging and scrolling:

- To page forward one full screen use <control . f> and to page backward use <control . b> to scroll the window forward use <control . d> and to scroll backward use <control . u>

i) paging Functions:

Following table lists various paging functions

Sr No.	Command	Description
1.	<control . f>	Full page forward
2.	<control . b>	Full page backward
3.	<control . d>	Half page forward
4.	<control . u>	Half page backward
5.	<control . l>	Redraw page screen (no repeat back)

5. Searching for a pattern

The vi editor has two kinds of searches string & character.

- For a string search, the / and ? commands are used lines can also be located by specifying a pattern as a context address such a pattern has to be preceded by a followed by the pattern and then the control key. The pattern can be simple or even a regular expressions.

- For repeating a search in the direction in which the previous search was made with 'n' or 'N' use for repeating the search in the reverse directions use 'n'.

- The / command searches forwards (downwards) in the file.
- The ? command searches backwards (upwards) in the file.

6. Changing Commands

- You also have the capability to change characters, words or lines in vi without deleting them. Here are the relevant commands.

Sr. No.	Command	Description
1.	cc	Removes the contents of the line, leaving you in insert mode.
2.	cw	Changes the word the cursor is on from the cursor to the lowercase w end of the word.
3.	r	Replaces the character the cursor is on. Returns to the command mode after the replacement is entered.
4.	R	Overwrites multiple characters. Beginning with the character currently under the cursor, you must use Esc to stop the overwriting.
5.	s	Replaces the current character with the character you type. After word, you are left in the insert mode.
6.	S	Deletes the lines the cursor is on and replaces it with the new text. After the new text is entered, vi remains in the insert mode.

7. Copy and paste commands (yanking text)

- The y operator yanks or copies text. If you want five lines of text, move the cursor to the first of these and press 5y. Next, move the cursor to the new location and press P and D.

Sr. No.	Command	Description
1	yy	copies the current line
2	yw	copies the current word from the character the lowercase w cursor is on until the end of the word.
3	P	puts the copied text after the cursor
4	p	puts the copied text before the cursor.

8. Save and exit commands of the ex mode :-

Needs to press (Esc) key followed by the colon (:), before typing the following commands:

Sr. No.	Command	Description
1.	q	Quit
2.	q!	Quit without saving changes i.e. discard changes
3.	w filename	write to file called filename (save as)
4.	wq	write and quit (save & exit)
5.	w! filename	overwrite to file called filename (save as forcefully)
6.	r filename	Read Data from file called filename
7.	! cmd	Runs shell commands and returns to command mode.

g. Abbreviation using abbr command:-

• The abbr command is used to expand short string to long words. Abbr works with last line (Escape) mode.

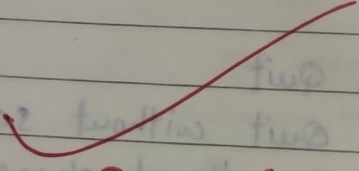
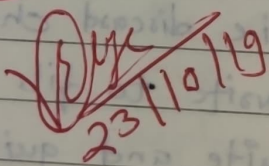
• Example of abbr commands is as follows:

```
:abbr ss Pranov Wani
```

• This indicates that when you enter the word ss followed by a key which is neither alpha-numeric nor the underscore character the word "Pranov Wani" would be substituted in place of the string. try to enter ss in insert mode in file all occurrence of ss will substitute by "Pranov Wani".

Conclusion:-

Thus we study and perform vi editor and its commands.



 23/10/19