

vim

“Who needs a mouse?”

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History and Design Philosophy

- ▶ Developed by Bram Moolenaar, initially released in 1991.
- ▶ Successor to `vi` (**v**isual **i**nterface for line editor `ex`).
- ▶ Editing works entirely over keyboard, most commands are easily reachable over home row.
- ▶ Plugins (written in VimScript) *can* provide functionality similar to an IDE.

But why?

- ▶ It's everywhere (if you want it) — a lot of software has the option of using vim keybindings.

`qutebrowser` webbrowser

`vifm` filemanager

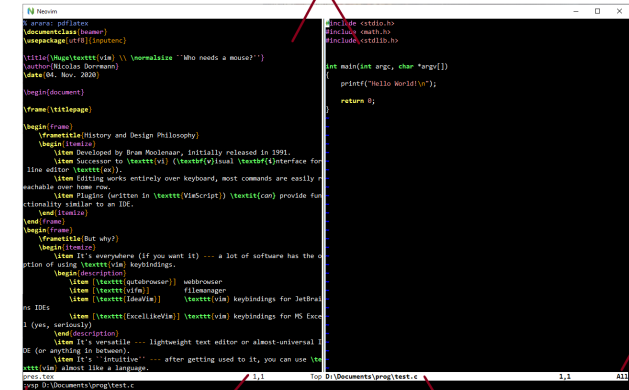
`IdeaVim` vim keybindings for JetBrains IDEs

`ExcelLikeVim` vim keybindings for MS Excel (yes, seriously)

- ▶ It's versatile — lightweight text editor or almost-universal IDE (or anything in between).
- ▶ It's “intuitive” — after getting used to it, you can use vim almost like a language.

Basics - The Interface

Buffers



Buffer
Position

Command Line

Cursor Position

Buffer Filename

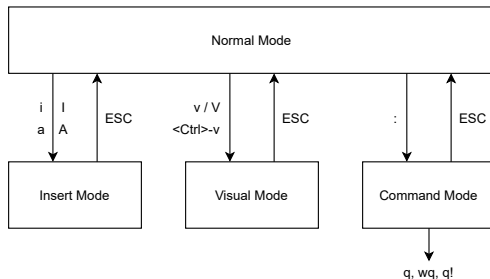
Basics - Modes

NORMAL navigate within the file, issue text commands
(yank/change/delete)

COMMAND open, close, or save a file

INSERT direct input (i. e. actually typing text)

VISUAL text highlighting, text blocking



Basics

► Actions (“verbs”)

yank copy a movement

change replace object with a new object

delete remove an object

► Modifiers

NUM number of objects to perform action on

i perform action **i**nside an object

a perform action **a**round an object

t perform action up **t**o an object

f perform action up to and including an object

► Text Objects (“nouns”)

word string of non-whitespace characters surrounded by whitespace

sentence ends with **!**, **?**, **.** followed by newline

paragraph consists of several sentences, delimited by empty lines

Commands

- ▶ Basic commands have the form Action — Modifier — Object
- ▶ Examples
 - `y2w` copy the next two words
 - `dis` delete the current sentence (i. e. the sentence the cursor is in)
 - `cp` change (i. e. delete and enter INSERT mode) the current paragraph

Search and Replace

- ▶ Search
 - ▶ Forward search with `/string`. Backward search with `?string`.
 - ▶ Next result with `n`, previous with `N`.
- ▶ Search and Replace (substitute)
 - ▶ Basic syntax: `: [range] s/search/replace/`
 - ▶ `[range]` is a line, range of lines (`start`, `end`), or entire buffer (`%`).
 - ▶ Global replace with `g` or with confirmation (`gc`).

Regular Expressions

- . match one of any character
- [range] matches any one of the characters in range
- * match arbitrary many repetitions of preceding character
- \+ match one or more of the preceding character
- \= match none or one of the preceding character
- {m,n} between m and n repetitions
- ^ match start of a line
- \$ match end of a line

`.vimrc` / `init.vim`

- ▶ Configuration file for vim settings.
- ▶ Written in VimScript, an interpreted programming language.
- ▶ Read and executed at editor startup (provided it exists).
- ▶ Allows various customization options:
 - ▶ font, syntax highlighting and color scheme
 - ▶ define or redefine keybindings
 - ▶ modify various preset options

VimScript Basics

`(i/c/v/n)map` (re)map a key combination
`set` (re)define an option
`let` (re)define a variable
`source` “include” an additional .vim file
`:help xyz` open documentation on xyz

Plugins and Plugin Managers

- ▶ <http://vimawesome.com/> — An excellent resource for vim plugins.
- ▶ Plugin Manager
 - ▶ `pathogen.vim` – minimalist, simple to use, requires manual installation/deinstallation
 - ▶ `vundle` – requires listing all plugins in `.vimrc`
 - ▶ `vim-plug` – similar to `vundle`

Tutorial: Setting up a Productive Neovim Environment

In this tutorial, we will do the following:

1. Configure the `pathogen.vim` plugin manager.
2. Install the Dracula color scheme and UltiSnips snippet manager.
3. Create a few snippets for quickly creating Java classes.