

07. Nano

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commands table

command (<i>nano editor</i>)	application
<code>nano <file_name.file_format></code>	opens nano editor right on the terminal
<code>ctrl + o</code>	write out (<i>makes the changes to the files</i>)
<code>ctrl + x</code>	gets out of the nano editor
<code>ctrl + w</code>	find and replace
<code>meta key(alt for windows) + \$</code>	wrap texts inside the editor

01. What actually matters in this section

- **useful:** opening nano, nano shortcuts
- **nice to have:** configuring nano and spellcheck

02. Introduction to Nano

- It is a simple text editor that we can access right from the terminal. It is alternative to vim and emacs.

- It includes all the basic text editing functionalities like search, spellcheck, syntax highlighting, etc.

03. The basics of Nano

- to open Nano, run `nano <file_name.file_format>`
- We can also edit the file which doesn't yet exist.

04. Creating File With Nano

- with nano if we try to edit a file that doesn't exist, it will create that file and then open an editor for the file it just created.

05. Mastering nano shortcuts

- meta key is used for a lot of shortcuts. which is `alt` key
- all the commands are available with `ctrl + G` key while being inside on nano. It gives a huge list of shortcuts

06. Searching and Replacing in nano

searching

- to search in nano, use `ctrl + w` which will open the search prompt
- search is completely case insensitive by default but it can be changed later on

replacing

- to replace in nano, use `ctrl + \` which will open a search prompt. After submitting the content to search, replacing prompt will appear.

- On hitting enter after replacing the key, it will ask to replace for the first instance. On deciding on that the second one appears and then another and so on.
- we also get the option to replace all occurrences at once.

07. Configuring Nano and spellchecking

- spellcheck is disabled by default with nano
- to enable it, we need to configure file located at `/etc/nanorc`
 - with Sudo, go speller setting and uncomment by removing `#` on the line and enabling speller
- After enabling `speller` we can go and use spell checking with `ctrl + t` to start speller and follow acc to the commands.