

In Visual Studio code, how do I select all text between two instances of text?

In Visual Studio Code, you can use the following steps to select all the text between two instances of text:

1. Open the file you want to work with in Visual Studio Code.
2. Press `Ctrl + F` or `Cmd + F` to open the Find widget.
3. Enter the starting instance of the text you want to select in the Find input box. For example, if you want to select all the text between "start" and "end," enter "start" in the Find input box.
4. Press `Enter` to find the first instance of the text.
5. Once the first instance is found, press `Ctrl + F2` or `Cmd + F2` to select all instances of the text in the file.
6. Use the `Ctrl + D` or `Cmd + D` shortcut repeatedly to move the cursor to the next instance of the text.
7. Keep pressing `Ctrl + D` or `Cmd + D` until you reach the second instance of the text you want to select. This will select all the text between the two instances.
8. If you accidentally went beyond the second instance, press `Ctrl + U` or `Cmd + U` to deselect the last selection and continue with step 7.
9. Once you have selected all the text you want, you can perform operations like copying, cutting, or formatting on the selected text.

By following these steps, you can easily select all the text between two instances in Visual Studio Code.

< 1/2 > 🗑️ ⬆️ ⬇️ ⏪ ⏪ ...

VSCODE select ALL text between two different words

To select all the text between two different words in Visual Studio Code, you can use the following steps:

1. Open the file you want to work with in Visual Studio Code.
2. Press `Ctrl + F` or `Cmd + F` to open the Find widget.
3. Enter the starting word of the text you want to select in the Find input box.
4. Press `Enter` to find the first instance of the starting word.
5. Once the first instance is found, note the line number and column position of the cursor.
6. Press `Esc` to close the Find widget.
7. Move the cursor to the desired position where you want to select until by using the arrow keys or the mouse.
8. Press `Shift + Ctrl + L` or `Shift + Cmd + L` to select all occurrences of the starting word in the file.
9. Use the arrow keys or the mouse to move the cursor to the second instance of the word.
10. Press `Shift + Ctrl + L` or `Shift + Cmd + L` again to deselect all occurrences except for the current cursor position.
11. At this point, all the text between the two instances of the words should be selected.
12. You can now perform operations like copying, cutting, or formatting on the selected text.

These steps allow you to select all the text between two different words in Visual Studio Code.



If I could just add a quick note - you were so helpful I feel compelled to contribute - that the code that ended up working was to simply add a application.worksheetfunction:

```
Public Function PopItemsList(s_ItemNo As String)
```

```
    Dim arItems As Variant
```

```
    Dim rng As Range
```

```
    Dim i As Long, j As Long
```

```
    Set rng = sh1items.Range("A1").CurrentRegion
```

## With FrmBoxes

```
.LstContents.Clear  
j = 1  
  
For i = 1 To rng.Rows.Count  
    ' Debug.Print rng(i, "C").Value  
    If Trim(rng(i, "C").Value) = s_ItemNo Then  
        If IsArray(arlItems) Then  
            ReDim Preserve arlItems(1 To UBound(arlItems, 1), 1  
To UBound(arlItems, 2) + 1)  
        Else  
            ' You have to make up your mind about the initial  
            size of the array  
            ReDim arlItems(1 To 2, 1 To 2)  
        End If  
        arlItems(1, j) = rng(i, "B")  
        arlItems(2, j) = rng(i, "E")  
        j = j + 1  
    End If  
Next  
If j > 0 Then  
    arlItems =  
    Application.WorksheetFunction.Transpose(arlItems)  
.LstContents.List = arlItems  
End With  
Set rng = Nothing  
End Function
```

Now, the listbox displays the rows and columns correctly.  
Thank you again for pointing me in the right direction.

You're very welcome! I'm glad to hear that the code is now working as expected and that I could help point you in the right direction. If you have any more questions or need further assistance with your code or anything else, feel free to ask!



I need to write a screenplay in html using css to display in correct screenplay formatting. What would be the best solution to do this?

Writing a screenplay in HTML using CSS to display it in the correct screenplay formatting can be achieved by defining specific styles for elements such as character names, dialogue, scene headings, etc., in CSS. Here's a basic example to get you started:

HTML:

html

 Copy code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Screenplay Example</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="screenplay">
    <div class="scene-heading">INT. COFFEE SHOP – DAY</div>
    <div class="character">JANE</div>
    <div class="dialogue">I'll have a latte, please.</div>
    <div class="character">WAITER</div>
    <div class="dialogue">Sure, coming right up.</div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS (styles.css):

css

 Copy code

```
.screenplay {
  font-family: Courier, monospace; /* Use a monospaced font for that class
}
```

```
.scene-heading {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-bottom: 1em;  
}  
  
.character {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-bottom: 0.5em;  
}  
  
.dialogue {  
    margin-left: 2em; /* Indent dialogue */  
    margin-bottom: 1em;  
}
```

This is a very basic example and you may need to add more styles depending on your specific screenplay formatting requirements. You can expand on this by adding styles for transitions, action lines, parentheticals, etc.

You can then preview the HTML file in your web browser to see how it looks. You may also want to consider tools or libraries specifically designed for screenwriting, such as Fountain or Celtx, which can help with formatting and exporting your screenplay to HTML or other formats.



Thank you. Question: the above code is not causing the text and font to display properly. I have my html file in a folder called "\_static" and the css file called "screenplay.css" in a subfolder to that called "css". My html file has the following statement in the head section:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/screenplay.css">
```

what might i be doing wrong?

It seems like the issue might be related to the way you're linking the CSS file in your HTML document. The `href` attribute in the `<link>` tag should contain the correct path to your CSS file relative to the HTML file.

Make sure that the path you've specified is correct. Since your CSS file is located in a subfolder called "css" relative to the HTML file, the correct path should be

`"css/screenplay.css"`.

However, it looks like you're using smart quotes `"` instead of straight quotes `"`.

Replace `"` with `"` in your `href` attribute like this:

html

 Copy code

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/screenplay.css">
```

Make sure that the folder structure and file names are correct as well. If everything is set up correctly, your HTML document should be able to properly link to the CSS file and apply the styles defined within it.



You were right: it was the smart-quotes!

I'm glad to hear that the issue has been resolved! Smart quotes can sometimes cause unexpected issues in code, so it's always a good idea to use straight quotes to avoid any potential problems. If you have any more questions or need further assistance, feel free to ask!



Are you familiar with restructuredtext (Sphinx)?

Yes, I'm familiar with reStructuredText, which is commonly used in conjunction with Sphinx, a documentation generator widely used in the Python community and beyond.

reStructuredText (reST) is a lightweight markup language designed to create structured text documents. It's known for its simplicity and readability, making it a popular choice for writing technical documentation, articles, and other forms of structured text.

Sphinx, on the other hand, is a tool that takes reStructuredText files as input and generates various output formats, including HTML, PDF, ePub, and more. It's particularly well-suited for creating documentation for software projects, as it provides features like automatic cross-referencing, indexing, and support for documenting code using tools like autodoc.

If you have any specific questions about reStructuredText or Sphinx, feel free to ask!



Is it possible to display a html page within a reST document, using some tage to indicate it's html?

Yes, it's possible to include HTML content within a reStructuredText (reST) document. You can use the `raw` directive to include raw HTML code in your reST document.

Here's an example:

```
php-template Copy code
.. raw:: html

<div>
    <h1>This is an HTML example</h1>
    <p>This HTML content will be included in the reST document.</p>
</div>
```

In this example, the `raw` directive with the `html` argument is used to include the HTML code within the reST document. Everything inside the `.. raw:: html` block will be treated as raw HTML and included in the output document as-is.

You can also include HTML files directly using the `include` directive:

```
pgsql
```

 Copy code

```
.. include:: path/to/your/html/file.html
```

This will include the contents of the specified HTML file in your reST document.

Keep in mind that while including HTML content can be useful in certain situations, it's generally recommended to use reST markup whenever possible to maintain consistency and compatibility with various output formats generated by Sphinx.

     ...

That does a great job displaying the code. Thank you.  
How do I go about displaying the page itself, with  
formatting, as if it was embedded within the reST  
document? reST doesn't appear to support screenplay  
formatting in its markup language.

If you want to embed an HTML page itself within a reStructuredText (reST) document and have it display with formatting as if it were part of the document, you typically wouldn't embed the entire HTML page directly within the reST file. Instead, you would use some form of inline frame or embedding mechanism to display the HTML content within the reST document.

One way to achieve this is by using the HTML `iframe` element, which allows you to embed a separate HTML document within the current document.

Here's an example of how you can embed an HTML page within a reST document using an `iframe`:

```
php-template
```

 Copy code

```
.. raw:: html
```

```
<iframe src="path/to/your/html/page.html" style="width:100%; height:50%
```

Replace "path/to/your/html/page.html" with the actual path to your HTML page.

The `style` attribute is used to set the width and height of the `iframe` element to control its size within the reST document.

Keep in mind that embedding an entire HTML page within a reST document in this way may not always produce optimal results, especially if the HTML content has its own styles and formatting that conflict with the styling of the reST document. Additionally, the `iframe` approach may not be supported in all output formats generated by Sphinx.

Another approach could be to convert your screenplay HTML content into reStructuredText markup manually, or using a tool or script if feasible. This way, you can maintain consistency and compatibility with Sphinx-generated output formats while still achieving the desired formatting for your screenplay.



Actually, this last solution appears to be working the best so far. I agree that Fountain will be, by far, the best solution, but in the meantime this works. Thank you for all the suggestions: they have been stellar and highly educational.

You're very welcome! I'm glad to hear that the solution is working well for you. If you have any more questions or need further assistance in the future, whether it's about reStructuredText, Sphinx, or anything else, feel free to reach out. Happy writing, and best of luck with your screenplay project!



Hi Emily. Is there a term for the following action:  
tightening the horsehairs of a violin bow prior to

playing....

Hi! Yes — the action of tightening (or loosening) the horsehair on a violin bow is generally called “**adjusting the bow tension**”.

More specifically:

- When you **tighten** the screw at the frog to increase tension, players often just say they’re “**tightening the bow**”.
- When you **loosen** it after playing (to relieve stress on the bow), you’re “**loosening the bow**”.

It’s usually not described with a single fancy term — “bow tensioning” or “adjusting the bow hair tension” would be the most precise technical phrases.

If you like, I can also give you the **French and German terminology** for it — useful if you’re writing historically or musically informed text.



I was actually looking for the colloquial, which you kindly provided. Thanks.

Ah, perfect! “Tightening the bow” is exactly the kind of colloquial phrasing most violinists would use in conversation. It’s short, clear, and instantly understood in context.

If you like, I can give you a few more of those natural musician-y terms that are often used in everyday speech around string instruments—they’re surprisingly colorful!



Hi Emily. What is the neckline of a ballgown called that is sort-of square (not a V).

Hi! The type of neckline you're describing is called a **square neckline**. It's characterized by straight horizontal lines across the collarbone and vertical or slightly angled lines along the sides, creating a squared-off shape rather than a V, scoop, or sweetheart.

It's a classic style for ballgowns and formal dresses, often giving a very elegant, structured look while framing the neck and shoulders nicely.

If you want, I can also explain the subtle variations of square necklines—like **modified square**, **slightly rounded square**, or **wide square**—that designers often use in ballgown patterns.



Hi Emily. Bit of a challenge for you. Two, actually: need to do some OCR, and translate from Russian. Are you up for it?

Absolutely! I'm ready for both challenges. You can share the image (for OCR) or the text (for translation) and I'll handle it.

Do you want to start with the OCR first, or the translation?



The OCR:

Great! Please go ahead and upload the image you want me to perform OCR on, and I'll extract the text for you.



It looks like the image didn't come through. Could you try uploading it again? Once I have it, I can extract the text for you.



I'm not seeing an image attached yet. Can you try uploading it again? Once it comes through, I can perform OCR and get the text out for you.



I still don't see an image attached. It seems the upload might not be completing.

A few things to try:

- Make sure you're using the file upload button in this chat window.
- Check that the file is in a supported format (like PNG, JPG, or PDF).
- If it's a large file, consider compressing it first.

Once the image comes through, I can handle the OCR and then the Russian translation for you.



Oh, it says add file is unavailable?

Ah, that explains it! The file-upload feature isn't available in this session, so we can't directly process images here.

We can still handle this in a couple of ways:

1. **OCR via text copy/paste:** If the text in Russian is short, you could type it out (or copy it from wherever you can), and I can translate it for you.
2. **Use a free OCR tool locally:** There are excellent online OCR tools like [OCR.space ↗](#) or [Google Drive's OCR ↗](#). Once you get the text, paste it here, and I can translate it accurately.

If you want, I can also give a **step-by-step method to get OCR from an image on your computer** so you end up with Russian text ready for translation.

Do you want me to do that?



My keyboard doesn't have those letters, Emily.

Ah, that makes sense! No worries—there are ways around that. You don't need a Russian keyboard to get the text out for me. Here's what you can do:

### 1. Online OCR Tools with Cyrillic Support

- Go to a site like [OCR.space ↗](#) or [NewOCR.com ↗](#).
- Upload your image and make sure the **language is set to Russian/Cyrillic**.
- The tool will extract the text and display it in Cyrillic, which you can then copy and paste here.

### 2. Google Drive OCR

- Upload the image to Google Drive.
- Right-click → *Open with* → *Google Docs*.
- It will create a new Google Doc with the text extracted. Copy that text here for translation.

### 3. Mobile Options

- Google Translate app (camera mode) or Microsoft Lens can extract text from images directly in Cyrillic. You can then copy the text to paste here.

Once you have the text, paste it into this chat—even if your keyboard doesn't type Cyrillic—and I'll translate it accurately into English for you.

If you like, I can also give a **quick shortcut to type Cyrillic letters on an English keyboard** just to make minor edits if needed.

Do you want me to show that method too?



No problem! Since your keyboard doesn't have Cyrillic letters, the easiest route is definitely to use OCR to get the text and then just **copy-paste it here**—you don't need to type it yourself at all.

Once the text is pasted, I can handle the Russian → English translation perfectly.

If you want, I can also give a **super quick method to type Cyrillic on an English keyboard** just in case you need to tweak anything after OCR. It's just a simple layout you can switch to temporarily—no special keyboard required.

Do you want me to show that method too?



Can you use a pdf, Emily?

Yes! I **can work with PDF text** in a couple of ways, but since file upload isn't available in this session, we have to do a small workaround:

### 1. Extract text from the PDF on your side

- If it's text-based (not scanned images), you can open the PDF in Adobe Reader or any PDF viewer, select the text, copy it, and paste it here.
- If it's scanned or image-based, you'll need OCR first. You can use:
  - [OCR.space ↗](#) (supports PDF input and Russian language)
  - **Google Drive OCR:** Upload PDF → *Open with Google Docs* → copy the extracted text.

### 2. Paste the extracted text here

- Once you paste it, I can translate it into English.

If you want, I can give **step-by-step instructions for a Russian-language PDF OCR** so you end up with clean text ready for translation—this usually works perfectly for screenplays, letters, or any Russian text.

Do you want me to do that?



Okay, that worked. Here's the text to translate, please:

ДЛЯ ЧЕГО ТЫ лучь ВОСТОКА.

Great! The text you provided:

**ДЛЯ ЧЕГО ТЫ лучь ВОСТОКА.**

Translates into English as:

**"What are you [the] ray of the East for?"**

A few notes on nuance:

- **ДЛЯ ЧЕГО ТЫ** → "What are you for?" / "Why are you..."
- **лучь** → literally "ray" (like a ray of light). The spelling "лучь" is slightly unusual; the standard form is **луч**. It could be poetic or stylistic.
- **ВОСТОКА** → "of the East" (genitive case).

So a smoother, more natural English rendering might be:

**"What is your purpose, ray of the East?"**

or

**"Why do you exist, ray of the East?"**

If you want, I can also suggest a few more **poetic or literary translations** that preserve the mysterious, elevated tone of the Russian.

Do you want me to do that?



Yes, please?

Absolutely! Here are a few poetic and literary ways to render **ДЛЯ ЧЕГО ТЫ лучь ВОСТОКА** in English, keeping that slightly elevated, mysterious tone:

1. **"For what purpose are you, ray of the East?"** – formal and stately, preserves the Russian word order feel.
2. **"Why do you shine, ray of the East?"** – emphasizes the "ray" as light, slightly more evocative.

3. "**What end do you serve, ray of the East?**" – dramatic, almost mythic, fitting for poetic or literary text.
4. "**Whence do you come, ray of the East?**" – emphasizes origin and the mystical nature of the East.
5. "**To what aim are you, ray of the East?**" – archaic/flourished tone, great if you want a classical or theatrical feel.

If this is for a **screenplay or literary work**, the 2nd or 3rd options often read beautifully aloud—they sound like a line someone might actually speak while being dramatic or philosophical.

I can also suggest a **slightly more "modern/fantasy"** rendering that keeps the poetic mystery but reads naturally in contemporary English. Do you want me to do that next?



It's the title of a piece I'm transcribing - for piano - by Pyotr Bulakhov.

Ah, that makes perfect sense! Thank you for the context — it's always helpful for translation choices. Since this is the title of a **19th-century Russian piano piece by Pyotr Bulakhov**, you'll want something that preserves both the poetic, slightly archaic tone and the sense of lyricism that would suit a title.

Here are some refined options suitable for a musical title:

1. "**What Are You, Ray of the East?**" – concise, retains the directness of the Russian, good for a program or score heading.
2. "**Why, Ray of the East?**" – elliptical, slightly mysterious, evokes a poetic or romantic sentiment.
3. "**O Ray of the East, What Are You For?**" – adds a dramatic, almost lyrical flourish, very 19th-century in tone.
4. "**For What Do You Shine, Ray of the East?**" – emphasizes the imagery of light, suits piano music beautifully.
5. "**Ray of the East, Whence Come You?**" – archaic, formal, very much in keeping with the Romantic-era style.

For a **score transcription**, I'd personally lean toward "**What Are You, Ray of the East?**" or "**For What Do You Shine, Ray of the East?**" — they're elegant, understandable, and retain the poetic imagery.

If you want, I can also **suggest a shorter, even more musical-sounding version** that could go neatly as a title on the sheet music. This sometimes works better for piano editions. Do you want me to do that?



Sure... :)

Perfect! For a musical title, shorter and evocative often works best, especially on a piano score where readability matters. Here are a few concise, musical-sounding options inspired by the original:

1. "**Ray of the East**" – simple, mysterious, elegant; leaves it open to interpretation, very Romantic.
2. "**Eastern Ray**" – snappy, more modern English word order, still poetic.
3. "**O Ray of the East**" – adds a touch of lyrical flourish while staying compact.
4. "**Why, Ray of the East?**" – keeps the rhetorical, poetic question of the original, very expressive for a title.
5. "**Shining Ray of the East**" – emphasizes the imagery of light, very fitting for a piano piece.

For a **19th-century Russian Romantic piano piece**, I'd probably go with either "**Ray of the East**" (elegant and timeless) or "**O Ray of the East**" (a bit more lyrical and evocative). Both would sit beautifully atop a score.

If you like, I can mock up a **visual example of how it would look as a sheet-music title** with a classic font, so you can see which has the best aesthetic for your transcription. Do you want me to do that?



I'll use what you've give me/... thanks.

You're very welcome! I'm glad it was helpful. I love how these little translation and titling nuances can really set the tone for a piece—especially something as lyrical as Bulakhov's work.

If you need any more help with the transcription, formatting, or just making your score look elegant, I'm happy to jump in.

