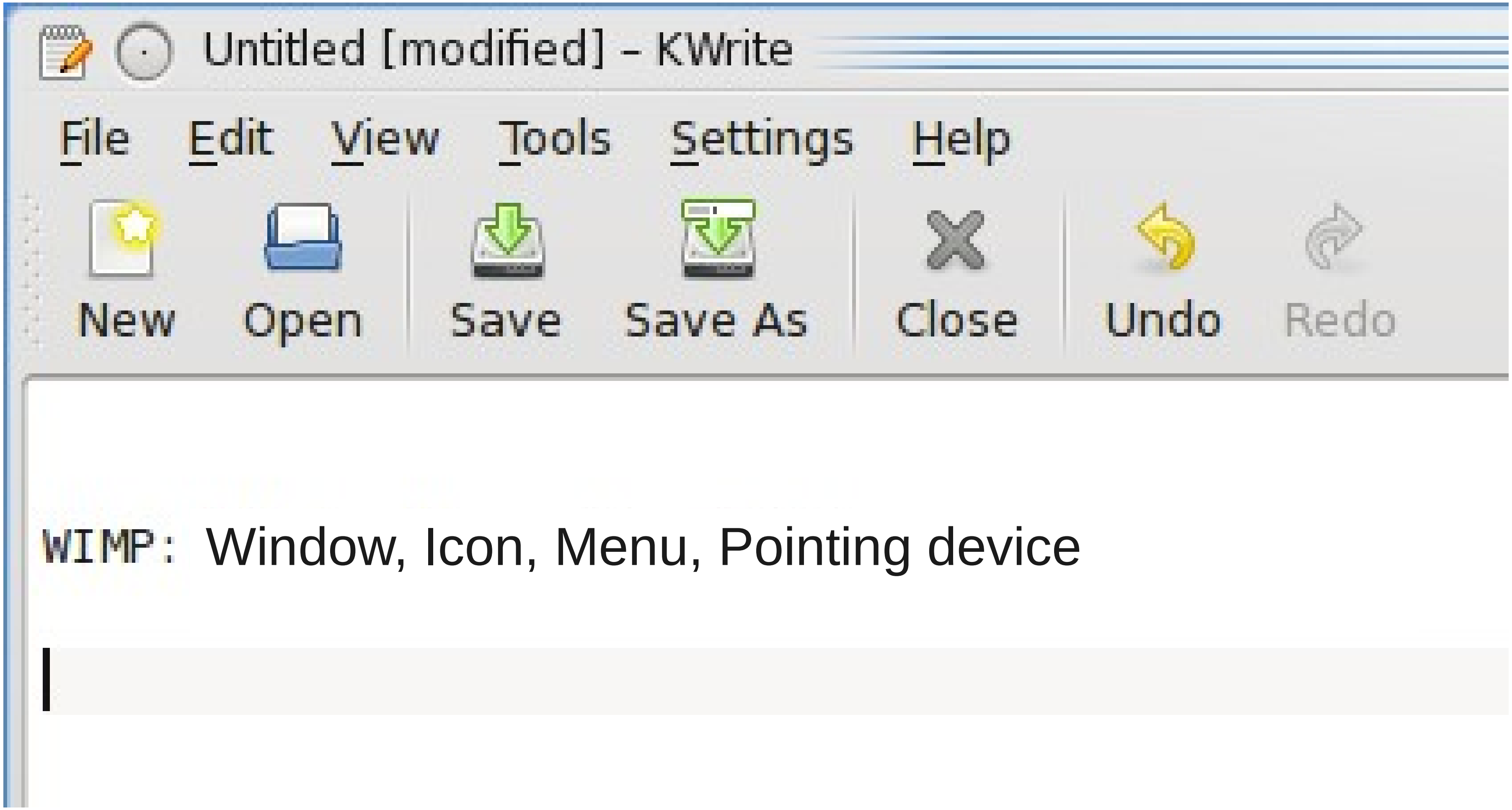
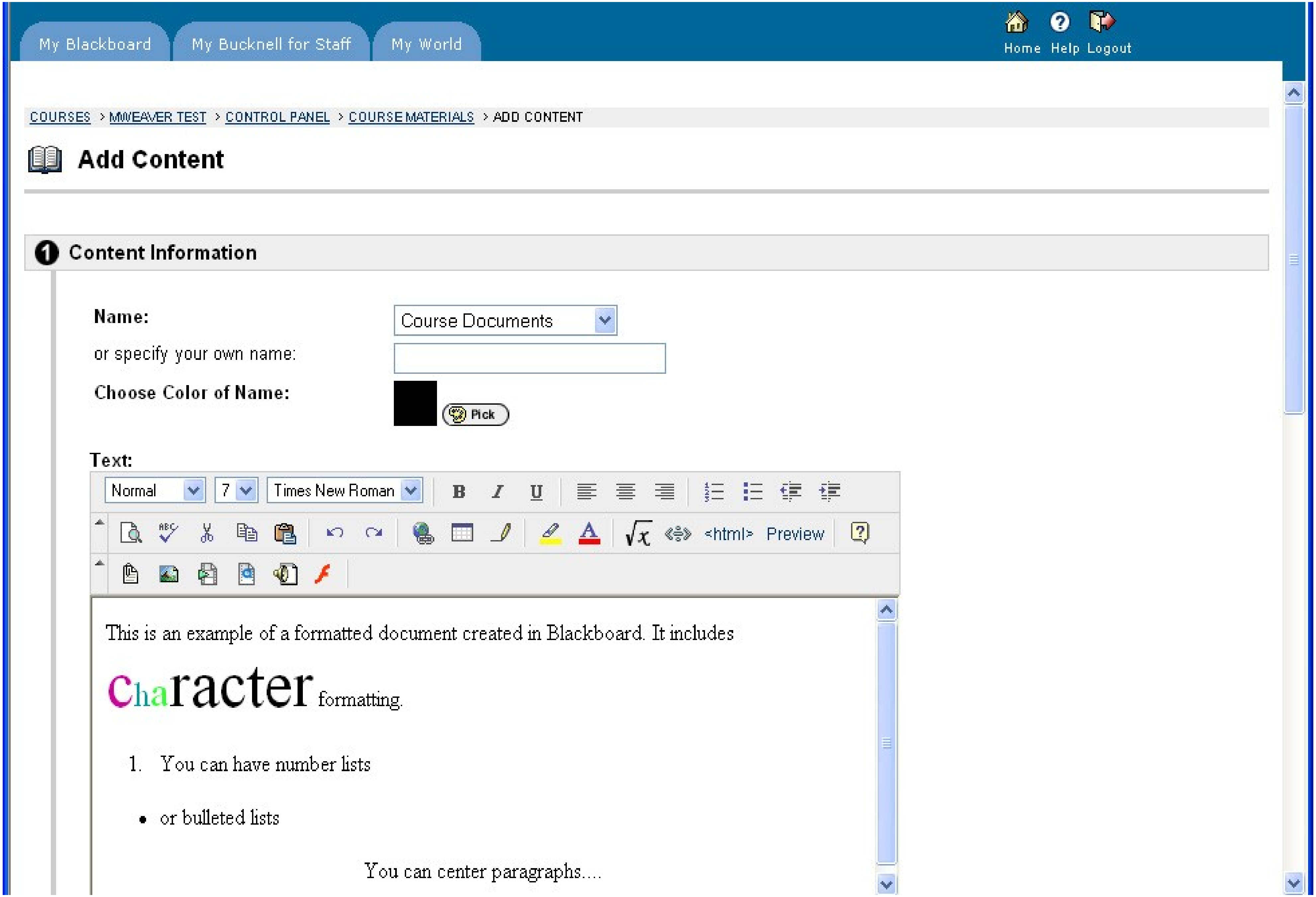
Text Editors ...



WIMP: Window, Icon, Menu, Pointing device

WYSIWYG (or not quite ...)



Name: Course Documents

or specify your own name:

Choose Color of Name:

This is an example of a formatted document created in Blackboard. It includes

Character formatting.

1. You can have number lists

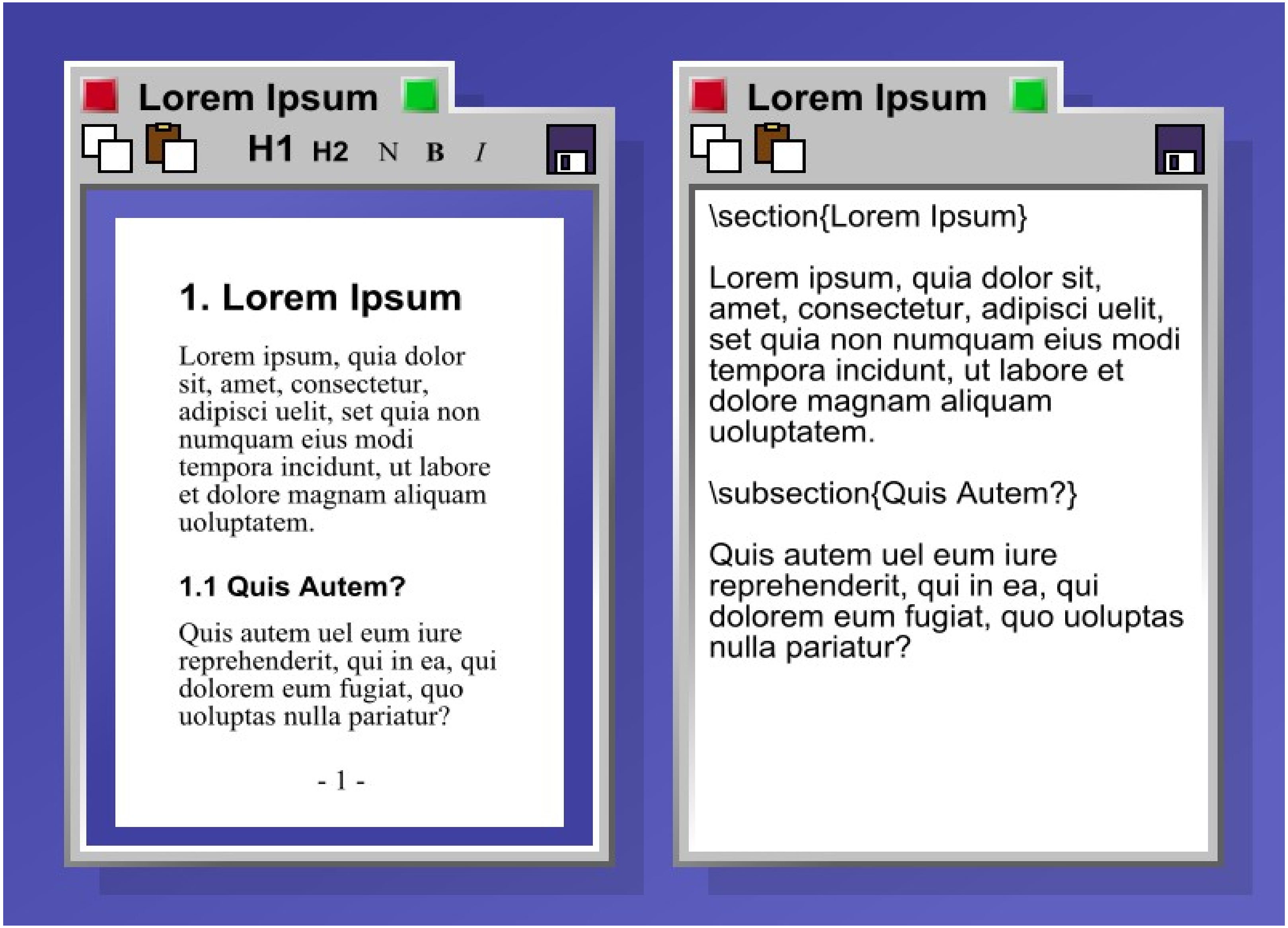
- or bulleted lists

You can center paragraphs....

Non-WYSIWYG ...

but optimal “typesetter”

LaTeX



1. Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci uelit, set quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt, ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam uoluptatem.

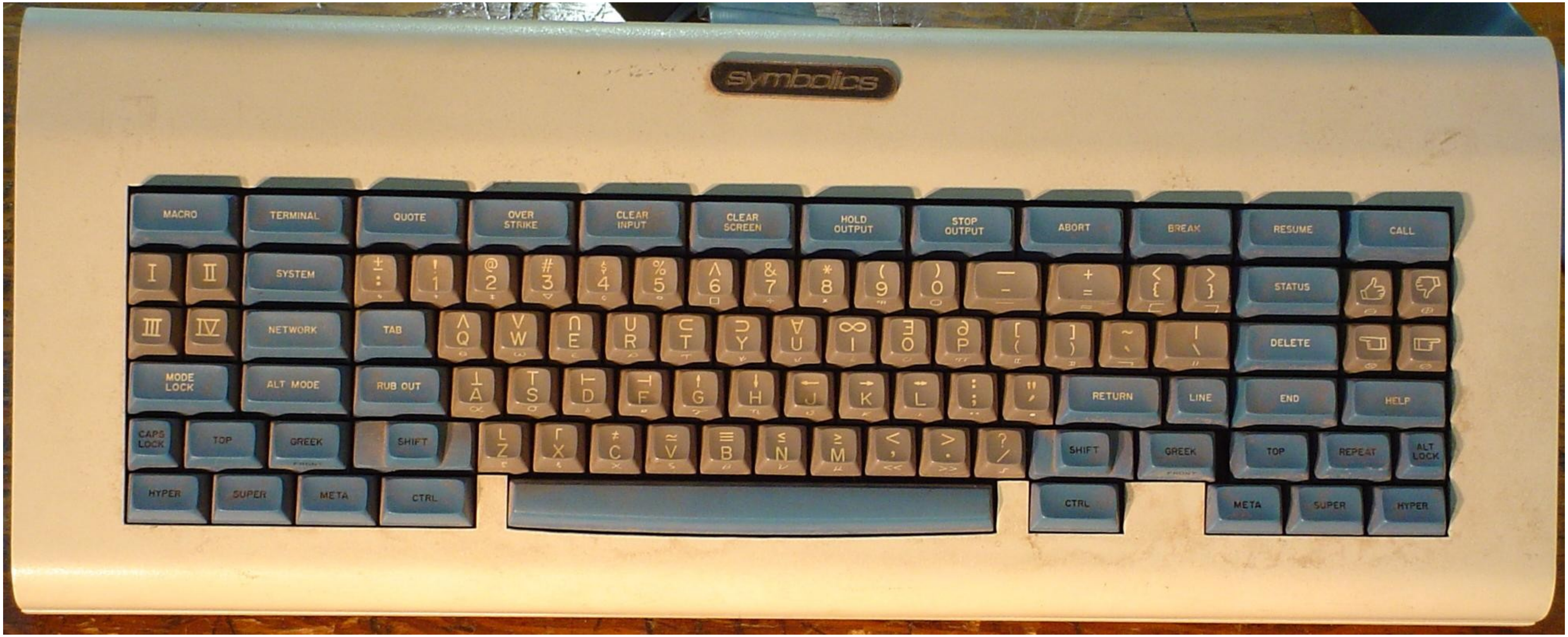
1.1 Quis Autem?

Quis autem uel eum iure reprehenderit, qui in ea, qui dolorem eum fugiat, quo uoluptas nulla pariatur?

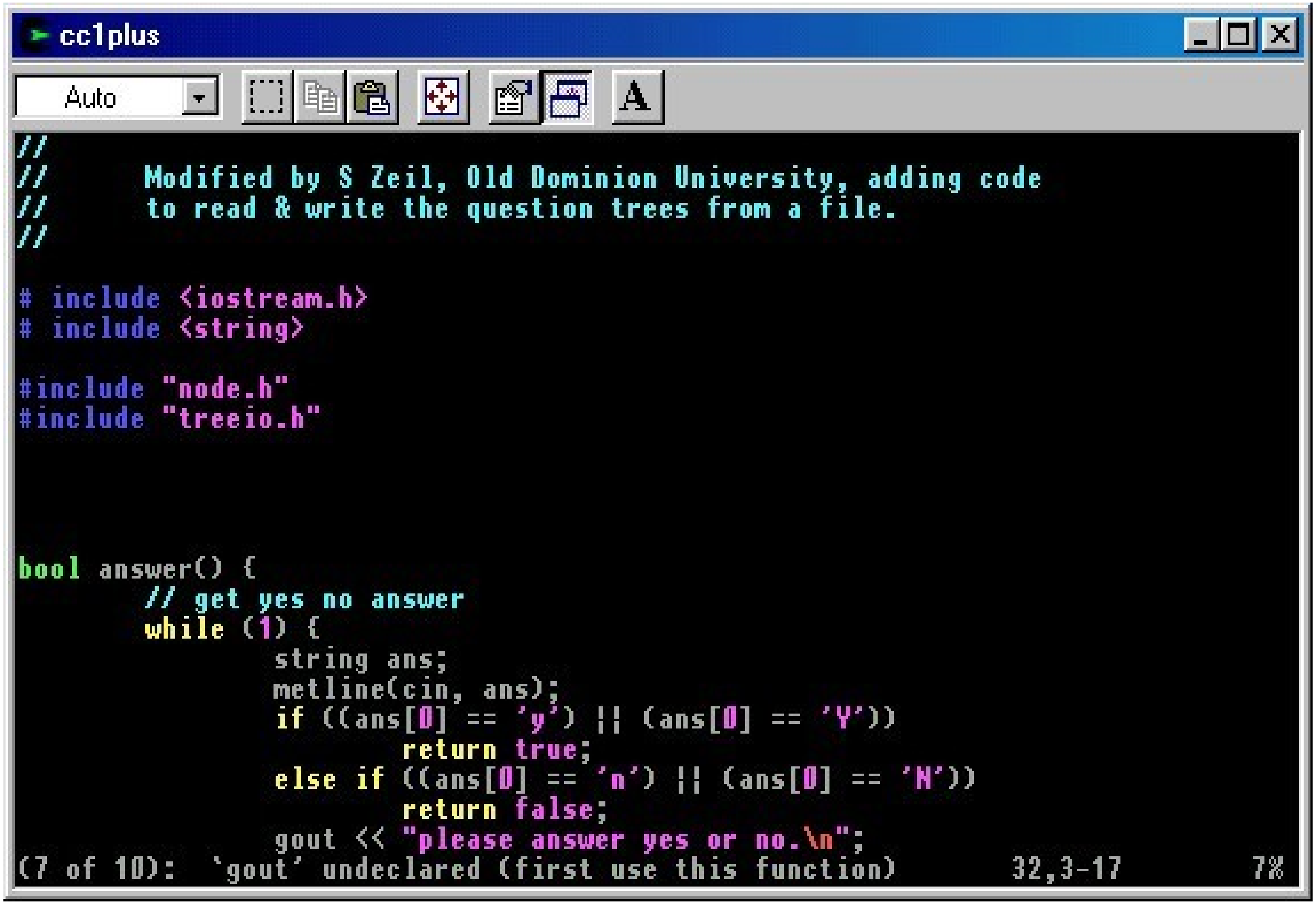
- 1 -

```
\section{Lorem Ipsum}

Lorem ipsum, quia dolor sit,
amet, consectetur, adipisci uelit,
set quia non numquam eius modi
tempora incidunt, ut labore et
dolore magnam aliquam
uoluptatem.

\subsection{Quis Autem?}

Quis autem uel eum iure
reprehenderit, qui in ea, qui
dolorem eum fugiat, quo uoluptas
nulla pariatur?
```

Who needs a mouse anyway ...
“space cadet” keyboard

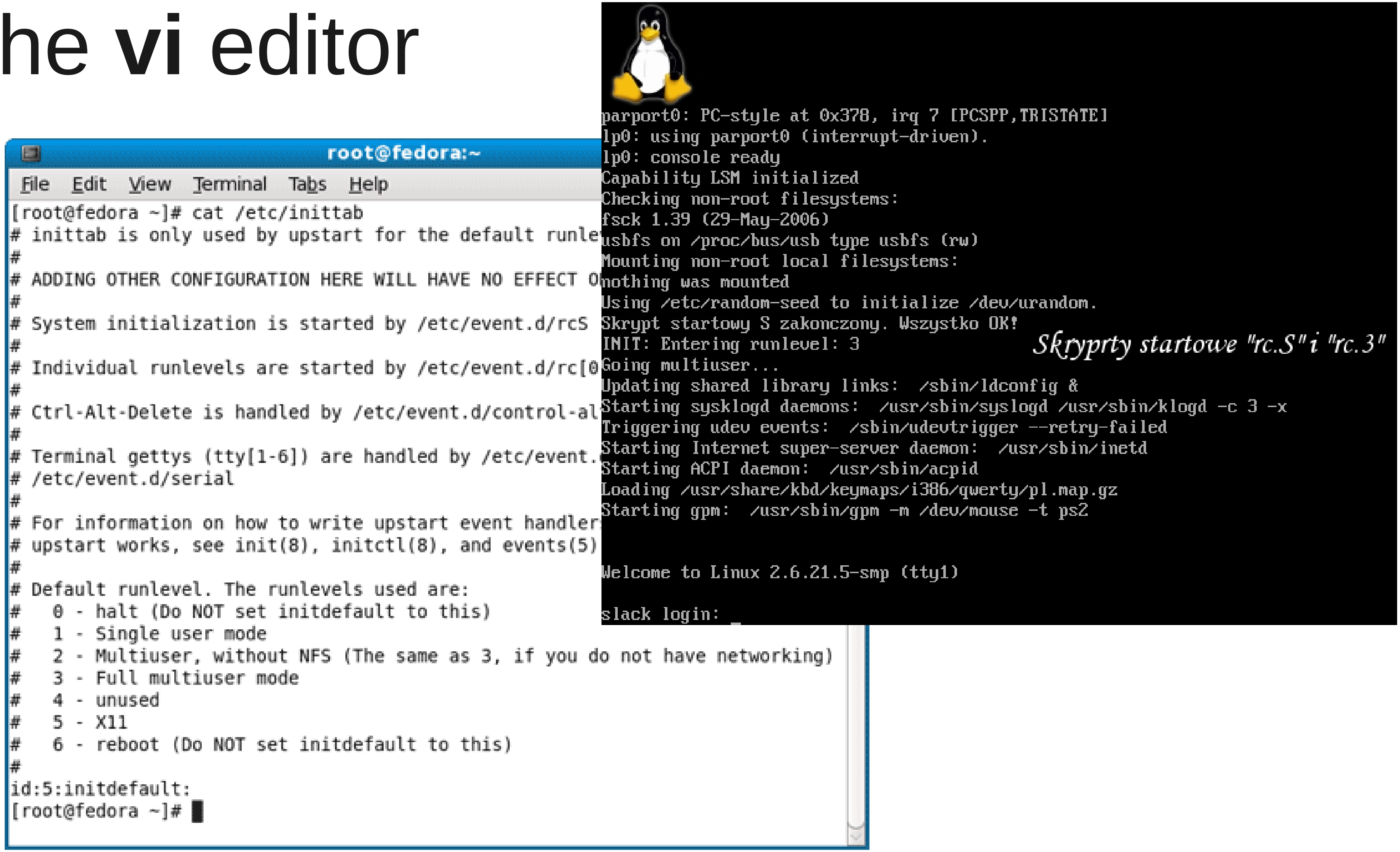


Who needs a mouse anyway ... the **vi** editor (and variants ... vim)



```
//
//      Modified by S Zeil, Old Dominion University, adding code
//      to read & write the question trees from a file.
//

# include <iostream.h>
# include <string>

#include "node.h"
#include "treeio.h"



bool answer() {
        // get yes no answer
        while (1) {
                string ans;
                metline(cin, ans);
                if ((ans[0] == 'y') || (ans[0] == 'Y'))
                        return true;
                else if ((ans[0] == 'n') || (ans[0] == 'N'))
                        return false;
                gout << "please answer yes or no.\n";
(7 of 10):  `gout' undeclared (first use this function)       32,3-17        7%
```

Who needs a mouse anyway ...
the **vi** editor



```
[root@fedora ~]# cat /etc/inittab
# inittab is only used by upstart for the default runle
#
# ADDING OTHER CONFIGURATION HERE WILL HAVE NO EFFECT O
#
# System initialization is started by /etc/event.d/rcS
#
# Individual runlevels are started by /etc/event.d/rc[0
#
# Ctrl-Alt-Delete is handled by /etc/event.d/control-al
#
# Terminal gettys (tty[1-6]) are handled by /etc/event.
# /etc/event.d/serial
#
# For information on how to write upstart event handler
# upstart works, see init(8), initctl(8), and events(5)
#
# Default runlevel. The runlevels used are:
#   0 - halt (Do NOT set initdefault to this)
#   1 - Single user mode
#   2 - Multiuser, without NFS (The same as 3, if you do not have networking)
#   3 - Full multiuser mode
#   4 - unused
#   5 - X11
#   6 - reboot (Do NOT set initdefault to this)
#
id:5:initdefault:
[root@fedora ~]#
```

```
parport0: PC-style at 0x378, irq 7 [PCSPP,TRISTATE]
lp0: using parport0 (interrupt-driven).
lp0: console ready
Capability LSM initialized
Checking non-root filesystems:
fsck 1.39 (29-May-2006)
usbfs on /proc/bus/usb type usbfs (rw)
Mounting non-root local filesystems:
nothing was mounted
Using /etc/random-seed to initialize /dev/urandom.
Skrypt startowy S zakonczony. Wszystko OK!
INIT: Entering runlevel: 3
Going multiuser...
Updating shared library links:  /sbin/ldconfig &
Starting sysklogd daemons:  /usr/sbin/syslogd /usr/sbin/klogd -c 3 -x
Triggering udev events:  /sbin/udevtrigger --retry-failed
Starting Internet super-server daemon:  /usr/sbin/inetd
Starting ACPI daemon:  /usr/sbin/acpid
Loading /usr/share/kbd/keymaps/i386/qwerty/pl.map.gz
Starting gpm:  /usr/sbin/gpm -m /dev/mouse -t ps2


Welcome to Linux 2.6.21.5-smp (tty1)

slack login:
```

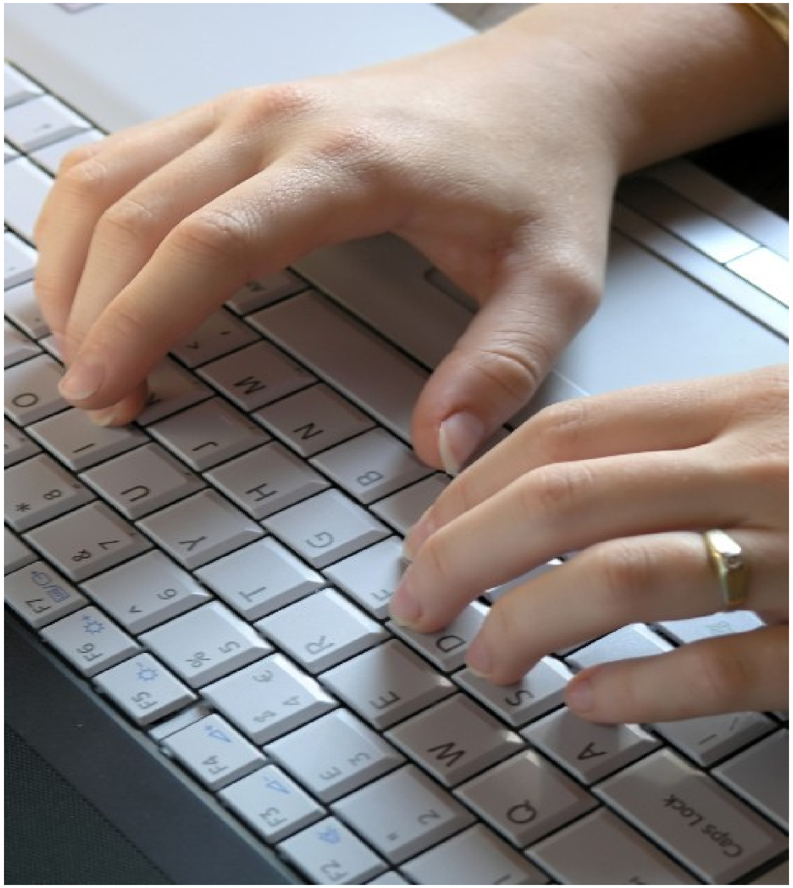
use in minimal environments, ubiquitous

Who needs a mouse anyway ...
the **vi** editor (based on **ex** line editor)

Two **modes**:

- Command
- Insert

Keyboard only!
... **fast** ...



some usefull tips and command for the vi editor

vi help sheet

version of 29th Oct. 2006

You have to use ESC (escape key) to get into the vi command mode. You will need to press RETURN Key for executing a command starting with the ponctuation character « : » or « / » or « ? ». Use CTRL+c for cancel a command. Use « . » for repeat your last command and « :!cmd » for execute a shell command (where cmd is the command to execute).

to get into insert mode

i	insert text before the cursor
a	append text after the cursor
I	insert text at the beginning of the current line
A	append text at the end of the current line
o	insert text in a new line below the cursor
O	insert text in a new line below the cursor

navigation commands

h or ←	move cursor left
l or →	move cursor right
k or ↑	move cursor up
j or ↓	move cursor down
G	goto the end of file
nG or **:n**	goto the line number « n »
0	move to the beginning of line
$	move to the end of line
ctrl+f	move one screen forward
ctrl+b	move one screen backward

file commands

:q	quit current open file
:q!	force to quit (without saving open file)
:w	save file
:w file	save file as « name »
:wq!	overwrite file then quit
:x,yw file	write from line « x » to line « y » into « file »
:w >> file	append buffer to « file »
:e file	edit another file
:e! file	edit another file without saving the current open file
:r file	insert file content at the current cursor position
:n	edit next file in vi arguments file list
ctrl+G	get file status

You can launch vi with some arguments. One usefull is « -c » for execute vi commands in a file directly from the command line.

ex.:

```
vi -c « %s/false/true/g|:wq » file.txt
```

search commands

/string	search forward for « string »
?string	search backward for « string »
n	repeat last search
:,$s/str1/str2/gc	search and replace « str1 » by « str2 » from the current line (a line number can be specified before the comma) to the end of file. Ask for confirmation before replace.
:%s/str1/str2/g	replace all « str1 » by « str2 » in all the file without confirmation.
:%s/str1/str2/	replace « str1 » by « str2 » for first occurrence of each line of file.

edit commands

r	replace a character at the cursor position
u	undo last change
mA	set mark « A » (can be any letter, case sensitive) at the beginning of current line
y'A	yank from current line to the mark « A »
d'A	delete from current line to the mark « A »
P (caps P)	put the buffer before the cursor
p (small p)	put the buffer after the cursor
x	delete character at cursor position
dw	delete first word after cursor position
d$ or **D**	delete from cursor position to the end of line
dd	delete curent line
J (caps J)	join curent line with the following line

Look at :

:map for mapping a key in command mode to a group of commands (ex. **:map de :,$d^M** will delete all file when using **de** command)

:set for define or show your editor current options

:ab for define a text abreviation in insert mode (ex. **:ab VIM Vi Improved** will auto complete **VIM** in insert mode)