



SOURCE OF YOUR TECHNOLOGY

Vim

Text editor of the Gods



*“And on the seventh day,
He exited from Append Mode”*

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- Introduction
- Basics
 - Exercises!
- Where to get help
- Advanced stuff
- Customization and pointers to even more advanced stuff



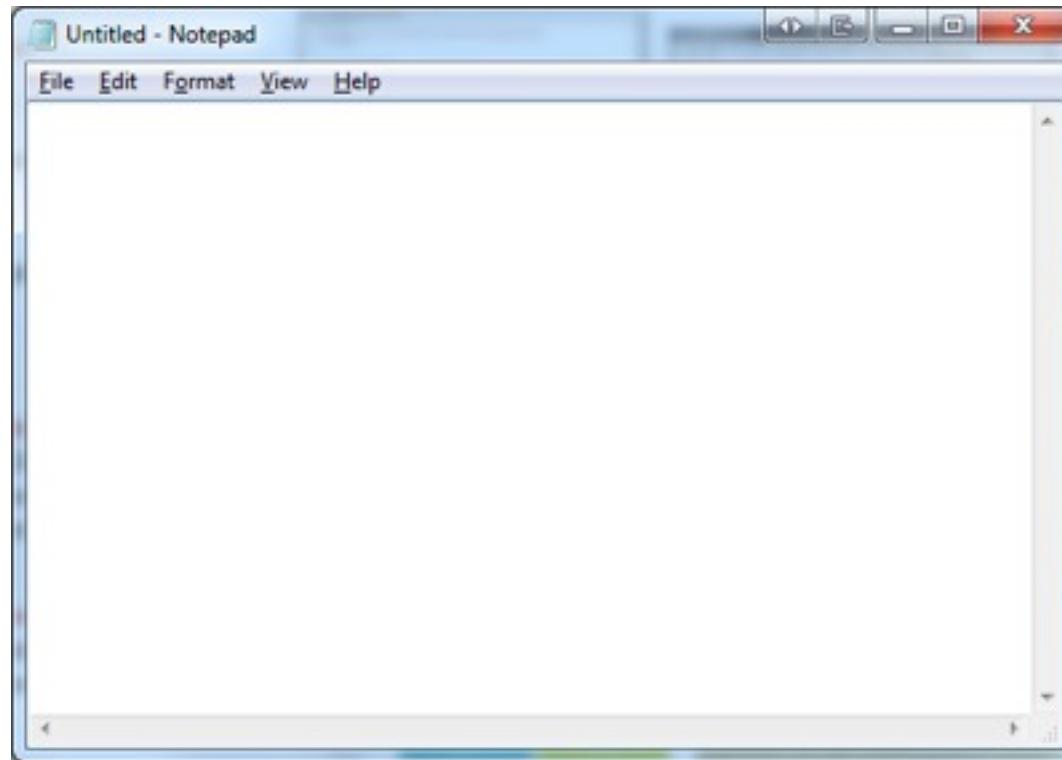
Why all the ruckus?

INTRODUCTION

Vim is not an IDE!

(although it can come close)

Vim is a text editor



ON STEROIDS

Speed speed speed!

People always say “I’m limited by thinking time, not typing time.”

But when I have thought of the change I want to apply to my program, *it helps my flow if I can apply it quickly!*

Why Vim? (ct'd)

- Fast
- Highly configurable
- Plug-ins
- Built-in syntax highlighting for every language known to man
- Available on every platform

- 1976: vi (Bill Joy at Berkely)
 - ADM-3A
 - “Visual mode” of line editor “ex”
- 1987: Stevie (Tim Thompson)
 - Atari ST
 - “ST Editor for VI Enthusiasts”
- 1991: Vim (Bram Molenaar)
 - “Vi IMproved”



- Start (g)Vim, look at it, then close it
- Visit <http://rix0r.nl/bootcamp>
- Download the vimrc file and put it in your Vim installation under one of the following names:
 - Windows:
C:\Program Files (x86)\Vim_vimrc
 - Linux, Mac:
~/.vimrc
- Start again, then compare

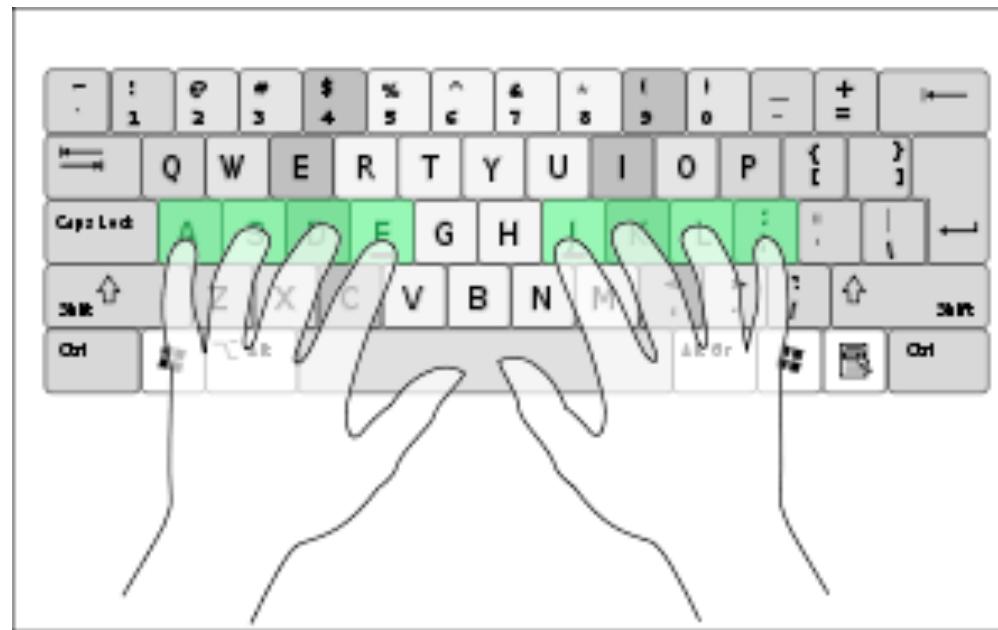
Why doesn't this @#\$%!
key do what I expect?

VIM BASICS



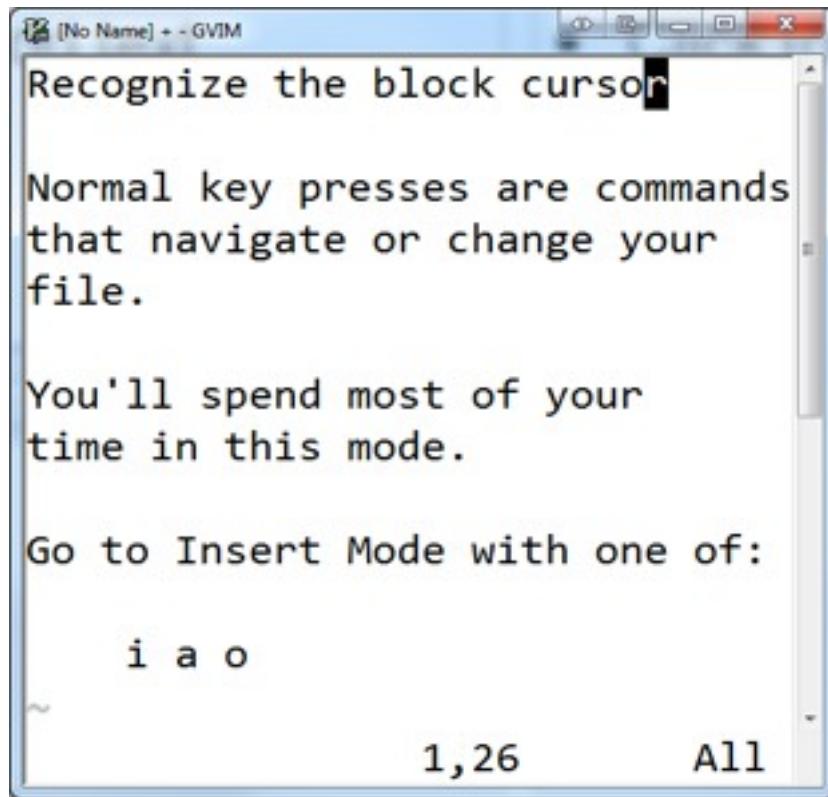
Most important principle

Keep fingers on the home row



No mouse, no CTRL-hotkeys!
(No RSI!)

Normal mode (navigate, edit, commands)



GVIM [No Name] - GVIM

Recognize the block cursor

Normal key presses are commands that navigate or change your file.

You'll spend most of your time in this mode.

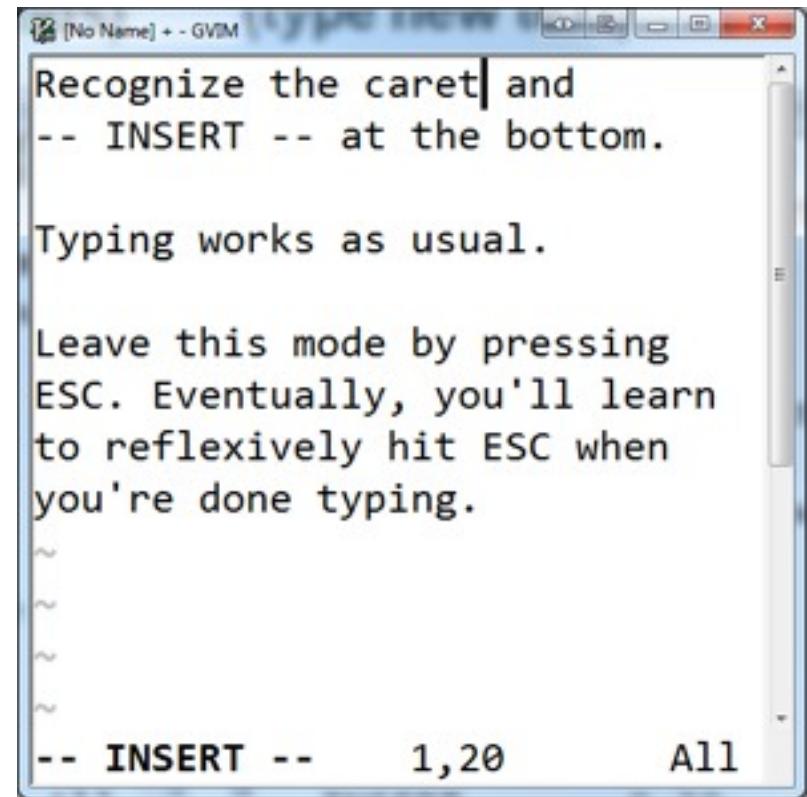
Go to Insert Mode with one of:

i a o

1,26 All

This screenshot shows GVIM in Normal mode. The text "Recognize the block cursor" is displayed with a black rectangular cursor highlighting the word "cursor". Below it, instructions for navigating and changing files are given. A note at the bottom suggests using key presses like 'i', 'a', or 'o' to switch to Insert mode. The status bar at the bottom shows the current line (1,26) and window (All).

Insert mode (type new text)



GVIM [No Name] - GVIM

Recognize the caret| and -- INSERT -- at the bottom.

Typing works as usual.

Leave this mode by pressing ESC. Eventually, you'll learn to reflexively hit ESC when you're done typing.

-- INSERT -- 1,20 All

This screenshot shows GVIM in Insert mode. The text "Recognize the caret| and -- INSERT -- at the bottom." is displayed with a vertical cursor bar and a horizontal cursor at the end of the line. A note below says "Typing works as usual." and a note at the bottom says "Leave this mode by pressing ESC. Eventually, you'll learn to reflexively hit ESC when you're done typing." The status bar at the bottom shows the current line (1,20) and window (All).

- Only move in normal mode
- Arrow keys work, but...
 - Don't use them!
(they're too far away from the home row)
 - Use **hjkl** instead
 - My `.vimrc` will force you >:)
- Also more complex movements such as:
w b 0 ^ \$ G
(explained shortly)



First steps!

1. Start Vim
2. Go to Insert Mode, type something
3. Go back to Normal Mode
4. Move around
5. GOTO 2

- See if you can figure out what the different commands mean.
- Protip: Try **I**, **A**, **O** as well!

CHEAT SHEET

Normal → Insert

i a o

Insert → Normal

ESC

Movement

h j k l

w b 0 ^ \$ G

From now on, we won't discuss Insert Mode any more. It's boring.

- Letter keys are commands in Normal mode
- Usually they (try to) have a mnemonic:
 - **append**
 - **insert**
 - **open new line** (sometimes we cheat a little)
 - **undo**
- Motion
 - **word (forward)**
 - **back**
 - **^ \$ like in regex**
 - **0 gg G ummm... (try it out)**

- All commands take a repetition.
- Some commands take an object, or a motion. For example:
 - **delete**
 - **change** (delete + go to Insert mode)

- Learn this:

<count> <command> <motion>

- Try it out somewhere in a document:

d w

2 c w

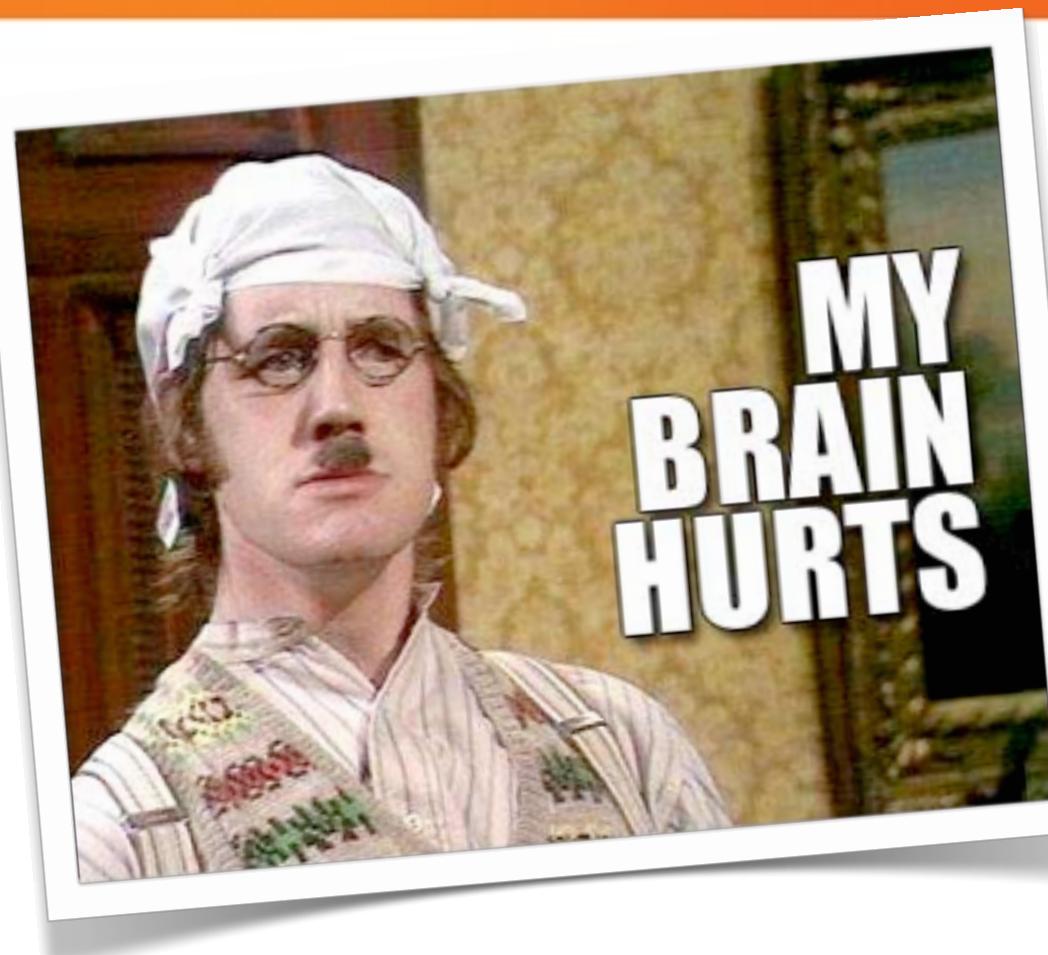
- But also:

80 a - ESC

- **delete == cut**
- **paste (or P to paste before)**
- **copy is called yank (also takes a motion)**
- To operate on the “current line”:
 - **dd or yy**
- Try it:
 - **4yyP**

Woah, hold up there for a bit!

CATCHING OUR BREATH



- How am I supposed to remember all of this stuff?
 - You're not!
- As you're editing, try to find small ways to be more efficient left and right
 - Over time, it'll integrate into your subconscious and muscle memory
- Downside: you'll grow to hate every editor that doesn't have Vim keybindings

- Vim's help is extensive and awesome
- Type `:help` and a subject or keybinding or option
 - `:help`
 - `:help i`
 - `:help motion`
 - `:help text-objects`
 - `:help textwidth`
 - etc.



Well, that's pretty neat!

ADVANCED VIM USAGE

- We can do basic editing. How about we save ourselves some typing?
- The workhorse command: `.`
 - Redoes whatever your last command was at the current cursor position.
 - Try it: type `d w` or `i hi <ESC>` and go around through the text pressing `.`
- **Ctrl-N, Ctrl-P:** word completion inside the current file.
 - It's not IntelliSense but it saves a lot of typos

- Search for a character on the same line:
 - **forward**
 - **till**
 - **F** and **T** do the same but backward
- Search anywhere in the document:
 - **/** searches forward (accepts regexes!)
 - **?** searches backward
 - After searching, use **n** or **N** to move between matches
- Quick searches:
 - ***** searches for the word under the cursor
 - **%** searches for a matching ([< { brace

Searching is a motion!

- Which means you can combine it with a command!
- In programming, you'll typically want to use (change)
- For example:
 - `myObject.doSomeThingy();` c t ;
(\uparrow cursor here)
 - $\underline{(x * (x - 1)) / (N / 2)}$ c %
 \uparrow

- Motions are relative to where the cursor is
- Text objects are similar, but it doesn't matter where the cursor is:

inside + word (< { [
around + paragraph ‘ “
sentence

- Try this:
 - c i “
 - d a p

- **delete, yank and paste** operate on registers
 - By default, registers 0, 1, 2, 3, ...
 - But you can use any letter as a register!
- Type “**x** before the delete/yank/paste command
- These are saved between Vim sessions
 - So you can copy/paste between files
 - Or store code snippets in registers!
- Type **:reg** to see what’s in every register

But there's more

- Things to explore that we don't have time for right now:
 - Bookmarks (**m <letter>**, then **' <letter>**)
 - Visual mode (**v V Ctrl-V**, on Windows **Ctrl-Q**)
 - Block prepend/append!
 - Macro's (**q <letter> ... q**, then **@ <letter>**)
 - Windows and buffers (only applicable to Vim proper)

- Eclipse: vrapper (free), Viable (commercial)
- NetBeans: jvi
- Visual Studio: VsVim (free), ViEmu (comm)
- Qt Creator: FakeVim built-in

Plugins for Vim itself

- Not compatible with IDEs, probably
- <http://www.vim.org/scripts>
 - File types, browsers, fuzzy search, ...
- *Pathogen* seems to be the new standard
- Jan Ouwens has a good tip on putting your Vim configuration and plugins in Dropbox:
<http://blog.jqno.nl/configuration-sharing-with-dropbox-part-1-vim>

That's all you need to know



Now go forth and VIM!



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