UnixWorld ‘‘New to Unix’’ Column: September 1988: Listings

Table 1. A sampling of supported terminals

ID string	Terminal type
2621, 2621b hp2621, etc.	Hewlett-Packard 2621
2621p	Hewlett-Packard 2621 with printer
912b, tv912b	Televideo 912
950, tv950	Televideo 950
adm3a	Lear Siegler ADM3a
c100	HDS Concept 100
h19, h19A	Heathkit H19, H19 in ANSI-compatible mode
regent	ADDS Regent series
tek, tek4012	Tektronix 4014 graphics terminal
vt100, vt100-w	DEC VT100, VT100 in wide mode (132 columns)
vt132	DEC VT132
w50, w60, etc.	Wyse models 50, 60, etc.

Listing 1. The appearance of the editor screen

Note: This figure shows only approximations of how the screens will look. The actual appearance is subject to variations in the settings of various editor variables, such as the window dimensions and on the type of terminal you are using.

A. This is how the screen appears following the initial append command:

```
"Work consists of whatever a
body is obliged to do...
Play consists of whatever a
body is not obliged to do."
              Mark Twain
~
~
~
~
~
```

B. This is how the screen appears following the insert command:

```
FAMOUS QUOTATIONS
-----------------
"Work consists of whatever a
body is obliged to do...
Play consists of whatever a
body is not obliged to do."
              Mark Twain
~
~
~
~
```

Table 2. Primary window and cursor-positioning commands

Command	Description
G	Go to a specified line in the editing buffer.
h, BACKSPACE	Move to the previous character on the line.
j, ^N	Move down one line (in same column if possible).
k, ^P	Move up one line (in same column if possible).
l, SPACEBAR	Move to the next character on the line.
RETURN, +	Move to the beginning of the next line.
-	Move to the beginning of the previous line.
^D	Scroll down in the editing buffer.
^U	Scroll up in the editing buffer.
^F	Page forward in the editing buffer.
^B	Page backward in the editing buffer.

Table 3. Essential actions and objects

A. Editor actions:

Action	Description
c, cc	Change the specified text. Enter replacement text and terminate with <ESC>.
d, dd	Delete the specified text.
r	Replace a single character. This command is self-completing (no terminating <ESC> needed).
R	Replace mode (overtype). Terminate with <ESC>.
s	Substitute for the specified text. Use a multiplier to specify the extent of the text deletion, and terminate text input with <ESC>.

u	Undo the previous action.
x	Delete the character at the cursor and close up the line.
y	Yank a copy of the specified text.
p, P	Put the text from the unnamed buffer into the editing **P** puts the text before the current character (or line), and **p** puts it after
.	Repeat the previous command.

B. Basic text objects:

Object	Description
^	The beginning of the current line.
$	The end of the current line.
w, W	Beginning of the next word (**W** ignores embedded punctuation).
b, B	Beginning of the previous word (**B** ignores embedded punctuation.
e, E	End of the current word (**E** ignores embedded punctuation).
(,)	Beginning of the previous (next) sentence.
{, }	Beginning of the previous (next) paragraph.
[[,]]	Beginning of the previous (next) section.

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