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Vi find and replace all occurrences

Use `r` infile to read the contents of the filler from the line under the current one. Place a line number in front of the `r` to read into the contents of the filler from the line under the specification. Example: `:25r foo.txt` will read in the contents of the file called `foo.txt` starting at the line below line 25. Thus, the first row `line.txt` become line 26 in the current file. Use `:r`command to read on the command output starting on the line under the current one. Place a line number in front of the `r` to read in the command output starting on the line under the specification. Example: `:25r !date` will be read on the current date and time on line 26. Use `:w` outfile to write the contents of the current file into a file called an outfile. Place a row number range in front of the `w` to write only those rows to overcome the padding. Example: `:1..10 w >>` outfile to attach lines 1 to 10, including from the current file, to overcome non-destructively. Use `:s/foo/bar/` to replace the first occurrence of the word `foo` in the current line with the word `bar`. Use `:sfoo/bar/g` to replace all occurrences of the word `foo` in the current line with the word `bar`. Leaving out the `g` at the end replaces only the first occurrence of `foo` on each line of the current file. Use `:%s/foo/g` to delete all occurrences of the word `foo` in the current file. Leave out the percentage signal (%), of course, only does this for the current line. Use `:%s/foo/bar/gc` so I saw you drop before each attempt to replace the word `foo` with the word `bar`. Use `vi +foo` when invoking Vi from the command prompt so that it automatically moves the cursor to the first occurrence of the `foo` string in the first file being edited. Use `vi +24 myfile.txt` when invoking Vi from the command prompt so that it starts with the cursor on line 24 of `myfile.txt`. Replace the line number and file name with the appropriate one. Use the `myfile.view.txt` to start saw in read-only mode in the `myfile.txt`. On systems that do not support symbolic links, such as MS-DOS, try `vi -R myfile.txt` to see them instead. NOTE: Sometimes it is necessary to invoke Vi clones by the appropriate program name, as I came in MS-DOS. Congratulations, you've finished with Vi For Smarties! For a more advanced tutorial, see Walter Alan Zintz's Editor Vi/Ex. Copyright © 2001 jerry_y_wang@yahoo.com. All rights reserved. GUI- If the 잘.. 녹 콘솔한 할 때 할 말록. '령 000 FTP발잘... vi also has powerful search and replace features. To search the text of open file for a specific sequence (combination of characters or words), in command mode type a colon (:), s, forward slash (/) and the search string itself. What you type will appear in the bottom row of the display screen. Finally, press ENTER and the corresponding area of the text will be highlighted if it exists. If the match string is in a text area that is not currently displayed on the screen, the text scrolls to show that area. The formal syntax for searching is: `:s/string` For example, suppose you want to search for some text for the cherry string. Enter the following and press ENTER: `:s/cherry` The first match for cherry in your text will then be highlighted. To see if there are additional occurrences of the same sequence in the text, type `n`, and the highlight will change to the next match, if any. The syntax for replacing a string with another string in the current line is `:s/pattern/replace/` Here `pattern` represents the old string and `replace` represents the new string. For example, replacing each occurrence of the word `lemon` in a line with `orange`, type `:s/lemon/orange/` The syntax to replace each occurrence of a string throughout the text is similar. The only difference is the addition of a % in front of the `s`: `:%s/pattern/replace/` So repeating the previous example for all text instead of just for a single line would be: `:%s/lemon/orange/` Next: Working with multiple files The Solaris Vi Advanced User Guide provides several ways to find its place in a file by finding a specified string of characters. vi also has a powerful overall replacement function. Find a string A string is one or more characters in succession. A string can include letters, numbers, punctuation, special characters, blanks, guides, or car returns. A string can be a grammatical word or it can be part of a word. To find a string, type/ followed by the string you want to search for, and then press Return. vi positions the cursor on the next occurrence of the string. For example, to find the meta string, type /goal followed by Return. Type `n` to go to the next occurrence of the sequence. Type `N` to go to the previous occurrence. To search back on a file, you can use `?` instead of `/`. In this situation, the `n` and `N` directions are reversed. Searches are usually case-sensitive: a search for China will not find China. If you want to see ignore the case during a search, type `:set ic`. To change it back to standard, case-sensitive mode, type `:d noic cflnr`. If I saw the requested string, the cursor stops on its first occurrence. If the sequence is not found, saw default displays not found in the last line of the screen. Certain special characters (`/ & ^ * * * \ | ?`) have a special meaning for the search process and should be escaped when they are used in a search. To escape from a one character, precede it with a backslash (`\`). For example, look for the string type anything? /anything??? and press Return. You can use these special characters as commands for the search function. If you want to search for a string that includes one or more of these characters, you must precede the special character with a backslash. To escape a back bar itself, type `\`. Refining the search You can make searches more accurate by marking the string with indicators for the following characteristics: Beginning of the Line End of the Word Curcard Characters End of the word To match the beginning of a line, start the search sequence with a caret (^). For example, to find the next line starting with Search, type: To match the end of a line, end the search sequence with a dollar sign (\$). For example, to find the next line ending with search., type: Note that the period is escaped with a back bar. To match the beginning of a word, type `\&l`t; at the beginning of the string; to match the end of a word, type `\&g`t; at the end of the string. So, to combine a word instead of a string, combine the word end and word start tags in the search pattern. For example, to find the next occurrence of the word —as opposed to the string—type search: To match any character, type a period (.) in the sequence at the place to be combined. For example, to find the next occurrence of misinformation or misinformation, type: Because it is a search for a string and not for a word, this search pattern can also find constructions such as disinformationism and deinformism. To search for alternate characters in a string, include the alternatives in media. The search pattern `/[md]string` finds strings that start with `m` or `d`. On the other hand, `/[d-m]string` finds strings that start with any letter from `d` to `m`. To match zero or more occurrences of the last character, type an asterisk (*) in the sequence. You can effectively combine brackets and asterisk to look for well-defined alternatives. For example, finding all strings starting with the `z` and ending with isinformation and finding all occurrences of the isinformation string, type: Replacing a string The procedure for replacing a string is based on the search procedures that are discussed earlier. You can use all matching special characters for search and replace searches. The basic command form is: `:g/search-string/s/replace-string/g` Then press the Return key. Therefore, to replace all occurrences of the string misinformation with newspeak, type: `:g/misinformation/s//newspeak/g` In and press Return. You can modify this command to stop the search and make vi query if you want to do the replacement on each instance. The following command uses `gc` (adding `c` to make vi stop at every occurrence of misinformation and ask if you want to make the substitution. Answer with `y` for yes or `n` for no. `:g/misinformation/s//newspeak/gc` Note – You can cancel a search and replace function queried by pressing `Ctrl-C`. Going to a specific line To go to the last line of an open file, type `G`. To return to the first line of the file, type `1G`. You can go to any other line by typing your number followed by `G`. For example, suppose you exit the file painting while editing line 51. You can access this line by opening the file and typing `51G`. © 2010, Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates This content has been archived and is no longer maintained by Indiana University. The information here may no longer be accurate, and links may no longer be available or trusted. To perform a global search and replace in vi, use the search command and replace in command mode: `:%s/search_string/replacement_string/g` % is a shortcut that says the vi to search all lines of the file to search_string and change it to replacement_string. The global flag (`g`) at the end of the command tells Vi to continue looking for other occurrences of search_string. To confirm each substitution, add the confirm flag (`c`) after the global flag. Flag.

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