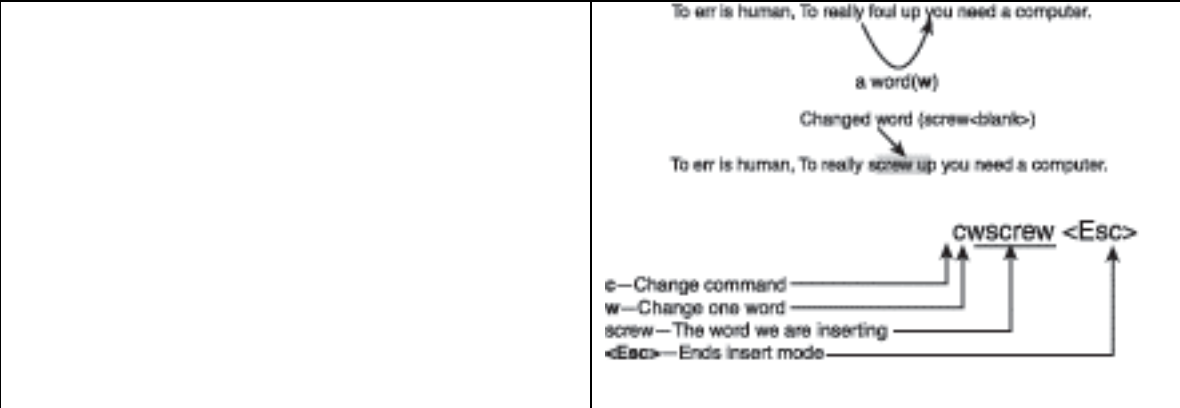


Vi IMproved—Vim
0-7357-1001-5
Steve Oualline

Copyright© 2001 by New Riders Publishing

Warning and Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to make this book as complete and accurate as possible, but no warranty or fitness is implied. The information is provided on an as-is basis. The authors and New Riders Publishing shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damages arising from the information contained in this book or from the use of the discs or programs that may accompany it.

Misprint	Correction
<p>Page iv Copyright © 2001 by New Riders Publishing</p> <p>All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without written permission from the publisher, except for the inclusion of brief quotes in a review.</p>	<p>Copyright © 2001 by New Riders Publishing</p> <p>This material may be distributed only subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Open Publication License, v.1.0 or later (the latest version is presently available at http://www.opencontent.org/openpub/).</p>
<p>Page xxi Acknowledgements Not only did he create a high quality <i>Vim</i> clone, but he documented it as well.</p>	<p>Not only did he create a high quality <i>Vi</i> clone, but he documented it as well.</p>
<p>Page xxvi About the only person who could possibly use all these features would have to be a Jewish Arab living in Hong Kong working for a Japanese software company.</p>	<p>About the only person who could possibly use all these features would have to be a Jewish Iranian living in Hong Kong working for a Japanese software company.</p>
<p>Page 3 This power and functionality comes at a cost, however: When getting started, users face a steep learning curve.</p>	<p>This power and functionality comes at a cost, however: When getting started, new users face a steep learning curve.</p>
<p>Page 7 Move the cursor to the beginning of the first line, for example, and type xxxxxxx (eight x's) to delete the first eight character on the line.</p>	<p>Move the cursor to the beginning of the first line, for example, and type xxxxxxx (seven x's) to delete the first eight character on the line.</p>
<p>Page 9 This command writes the file and exits.</p>	<p>This command writes the file if modified and exits.</p>
<p>Page 11 Figure 1.8 (fifth text line) And that's not saying much for the turtle.</p>	<p>And that's not saying much for the turtle!!!</p>
<p>Page 12 CTRL+J, CTRL+T</p>	<p>CTRL-], CTRL-T</p>
<p>Page 13 Table 1.1 Prefixes v, i, c</p>	<p>Prefixes should read v_, i_, c_</p>
<p>Page 22 Figure 2.12 is incorrect</p>	<p>Corrected Figure 2.12:</p>



Page 22
Figure 2.13 is incorrect.

Corrected Figure 2.13:

```

j —down a line
^ —start of line

f< —find "<" of <B>
df> —delete to ">"

f< —find "<" of "<B>"
. —Repeat last change (df>)

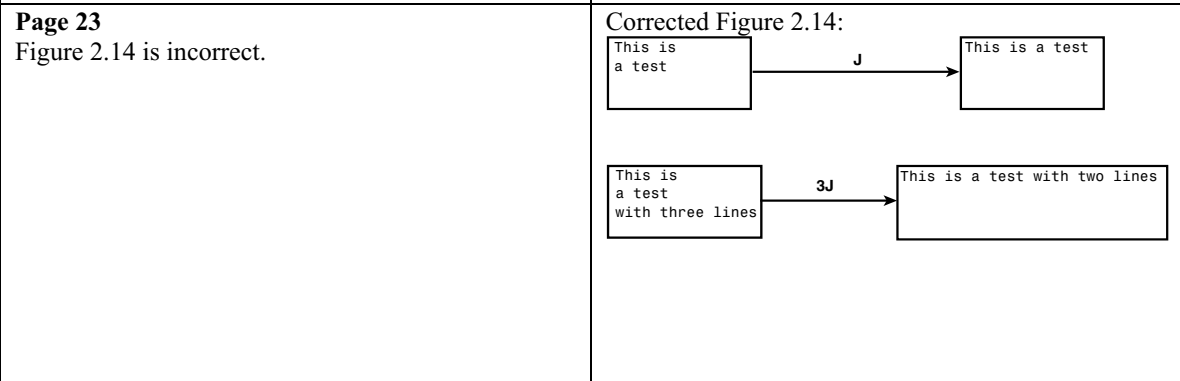
To generate a table of contents
all the C program files in your
current working directory, use the
command:

$<B> ctags *.c/<B>

j> —down, start of line
f> —find "<" of <B>
. —Repeat last change (df>)

f< —find "<" of "<B>"
. —Repeat last change (df>)

```

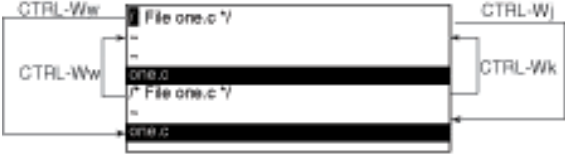


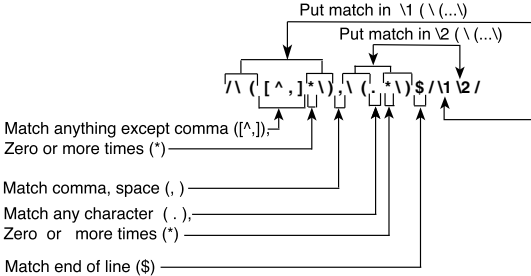

Page 24
The ~ command changes a character's case. It changes uppercase to lowercase and vice versa. Non-alphabetic characters are unchanged. (At least until someone figures out how to change their case.)

Page 25
To enter a ©, for example, you type **CTRL-KcO**.

Page 25
Figure 2.18 is incorrect.

Corrected Figure 2.18:

	<pre> stdio.h fcntl.h unistd.h stdlib.h </pre> <p>Start</p> <pre> #include "stdio.h" fcntl.h unistd.h stdlib.h </pre> <p>q-Record into register a ^-Go to beginning of line i#include "<Esc>-Insert text \$-Go to the end of line a"<Esc>-Append a "on the line j-Go to the next line q-Stop recording</p> <pre> #include "stdio.h" #include "fcntl.h" unistd.h stdlib.h </pre> <p>@a-Execute macro "a"</p> <pre> #include "stdio.h" #include "fcntl.h" #include "unistd.h" #include "stdlib.h" </pre> <p>2@a-Execute macro "a" twice</p>
<p>Page 32 Figure 3.10 is incorrect.</p>	<p>Corrected Figure 3.10:</p> <pre> <H1> Dumb user tricks </pre> <p>At one university the computer center was experience trouble with a new type of computer terminal. Seems that the professors loved to put papers on top of the equipment, covering the ventilation holes. Many terminals broke down because they became so hot that the solder holding one of the chips melted and the chip fell out.</p> <p>The student technicians were used to this problem. One day a technician took the back off a terminal /the</p>
<p>Page 38 The display shows the location of the marks <i>a</i> through <i>d</i> as well as the special marks: ', ", [, and].</p>	<p>The display shows the location of the marks <i>a</i> through <i>d</i> as well as the special marks: ', ", [, and].</p>
<p>Page 46 Figure 5.2 is incorrect</p>	<p>Correct Figure 5.2:</p> 
<p>Page 48 Missing last sentence in "The :new Command" section.</p>	<p>CTRL-Wn is equivalent to :new.</p>
<p>Page 71 Figure 7.2 is incorrect.</p>	<p>Corrected Figure 7.2:</p> <pre> Automatic indent → if (flag) do_the_work (); Automatic unindent → if (other_flag) { Automatic indent → do_file (); Automatic unindent → process_file (); Automatic unindent → } </pre>

<p>Page 87 Figure 7.25 (sixth text line) main.C:10 parse error before '}'</p>	<pre>main.C:10 parse error before '}'</pre>
<p>Page 103 Missing text – should be placed before last sentence appearing on page.</p>	<p>In order to use this, we are going to use a new feature of regular expressions. The grouping operator <code>\(...\)</code> marks the text that matches the enclosed regular expression as a group. The first <code>\(...\)</code> group can then be referred to by the <code>\1</code>, the second <code>\2</code>, and so on. So the regular expression <code>\([a-z]+\)\ \1</code> matches any double word consisting of lower case letters. The <code>\1</code> and <code>\2</code> indicators can also be used in the substitute command as shown in this example.</p>
<p>Page 104 Figure 9.2 is incorrect.</p>	<p>Corrected Figure 9.2:</p>  <p>Put match in \1 (<code>\(...\)</code>) Put match in \2 (<code>\(...\)</code>)</p> <p>Match anything except comma (<code>[^\,]</code>), Zero or more times (<code>*</code>) Match comma, space (<code>[^\,]</code>) Match any character (<code>.</code>), Zero or more times (<code>*</code>) Match end of line (<code>\$</code>)</p>
<p>Page 109 Under section Microsoft Windows Mouse Behavior, the behavior <S-Right Mouse> is incorrect.</p>	<p>It should read <Right Mouse></p>
<p>Page 129 <pre>int sum(int i1, inti2)</pre></p>	<pre>inline int sum(int i1, int i2)</pre>
<p>Page 134 <pre>autocmd FileWritePre * :call DateInsert() <CH></pre></p>	<pre>autocmd FileWritePre * :call DateInsert()</pre>
<p>Page 137 <pre>autocmd FileWritePre * .c nested e!</pre></p>	<pre>autocmd FileType * c nested e!</pre>
<p>Page 144 If you use a session file, be aware that the contents of text registers are written out in the clear as well.</p>	<p>If you use a viminfo file, be aware that the contents of text registers are written out in the clear as well.</p>
<p>Page 161 Steps in section "Interactively Replacing One Word with Another" are incorrect.</p>	<p>Step 3 should be deleted.</p>
<p>Page 197 Figure 18.20 last <code>CTRL-A</code> in figure</p>	<p>Should read 5 <code>CTRL-A</code></p>
<p>Page 198 Figure 18.22 is incorrect.</p>	<p>Correct Figure 18.22</p> 
<p>Page 200 Figure 18.26 is incorrect.</p>	<p>Correct Figure 18.26</p>

Page 201 Figure 18.27 is incorrect.	Correct Figure 18.27
Page 201 Figure 18.28 is incorrect.	Correct Figure 18.28
Page 201 Figure 18.29 is incorrect.	Correct Figure 18.29
Page 201 Figure 18.30 is incorrect.	Correct Figure 18.30 This is Mixed Case line. this is a mixed case line. This is Mixed Case line. THIS IS MIXED CASE LINE.
Page 254 <i>count()</i> Like <i>ab</i> except the <i>()</i> characters are not selected.	<i>count()</i> Like <i>a()</i> except the <i>()</i> characters are not selected.
Page 284 The <i>jj</i> command searches for the next occurrence of the word under the cursor.	The <i>jj</i> command searches for the next occurrence of the word under the cursor.
Page 291 These are the form of <i>#rrggbb</i> , where <i>rr</i> is the amount of red, <i>bb</i> is the amount of blue, and <i>yy</i> is the amount of yellow.	These are the form of <i>#rrggbb</i> , where <i>rr</i> is the amount of red, <i>bb</i> is the amount of blue, and <i>gg</i> is the amount of green.
Page 324 <code>-geometry width+ x heightx_offset-y_offset.</code>	<code>-geometry width x height +x_offset +Y_offset.</code>
Page 330 <code>:set title=85</code>	<code>:set titlelen=85</code>
Page 356 <code>:while counter <: 30</code>	<code>:while counter <= 30</code>
Page 359 <code>echo "Arg" index "is " a:index</code>	<code>execute 'echo "Arg" index "is " a:'.index</code>
Page 360 <code>:delcommand Delete_one</code>	<code>:delcommand Delete_first</code>
Page 364 Parameter: <i>location</i> Is a mark specification (for example ' <i>x</i> ' or ".") to obtain the column where the cursor is located.	Parameter: <i>location</i> Is a mark specification (for example ' <i>x</i> ' or ".") to obtain the column where the cursor is located.
Page 367 What it does: Checks to see whether the item specified by [<i>{string}</i>] exists.	What it does: Checks to see whether the item specified by <i>{string}</i> exists.
Page 371	Parameter:

<p>Parameter: <i>{position}</i> The position marker. This can be a mark: 'x, the current cursor location ".", or the end of file "\$".</p>	<p><i>{position}</i> The position marker. This can be a mark: 'x, the current cursor location ".", or the end of file "\$".</p>
<p>Page 377 Parameter: <i>{location}</i> A location indicator such as . (cursor location), 'a (mark a) or "\$" (end of the buffer).</p>	<p>Parameter: <i>{location}</i> A location indicator such as . (cursor location), 'a (mark a) or "\$" (end of the buffer).</p>
<p>Page 382 Vim: <i>option-command</i>:.<i>option-command</i> ...:</p>	<p>Vim: <i>option-command</i>:".option-command " "</p> <p>—</p>
<p>Page 383 The option 'modeline' controls how many lines are read at the start and end of the file when <i>Vim</i> looks for setting commands.</p>	<p>The option 'modelines' controls how many lines are read at the start and end of the file when <i>Vim</i> looks for setting commands.</p>
<p>Page 383 The option 'expandtabs' is incorrect.</p>	<p>The option 'expandtabs' should read 'expandtab' in both the text and syntax.</p>
<p>Page 383 */ vim: set cindent shiftwidth=4 smarttabs : */</p>	<p>*/ vim: set cindent shiftwidth=4 smarttab : */</p>
<p>Page 385 If you want to have a different timeout for keyboard mapping strings, use the 'timeoutlen' options:</p>	<p>Page 385 If you want to have a different timeout for keyboard mapping strings, use the 'ttimeoutlen' options:</p>
<p>Page 390 % The character %.</p>	<p>% % The character %.</p>
<p>Page 453 ["{register}] P</p>	<p>["{register}] P</p>
<p>Page 454 count[count]</p>	<p>[count] (all instances)</p>
<p>Page 491 :[count] tNext Go to the next tag. (Same as :tN, :tp, :tprevious. See page 83)</p>	<p>Page 491 :[count] tNext Go to the previous tag. (Same as :tN, :tp, :tprevious. See page 83)</p>
<p>Page 511 Option magic Turn on or off the magic properties of some search characters. (See pages 214 and 309.)</p>	<p>Turn on or off the magic properties of some search characters. (See pages 34, 214, and 309.)</p>

This errata sheet is intended to provide updated technical information. Spelling and grammar misprints are updated during the reprint process, but are not listed on this errata sheet.