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Basic Emacs Commands

Development of the first [Emacs](#), a text editor, began in the mid-1970s and continues actively as of today. Emacs has over 2,000 built-in commands and allows the user to combine these commands into macros to automate work. Emacs is, along with [vi](#), one of the two main contenders in the traditional editor wars of Unix culture. The features of Emacs include:

- Content-sensitive editing modes, including syntax coloring, for a variety of file types including plain text, source code, and HTML,
- Built-in documentation, including a tutorial for new users,
- Unicode support for nearly all human languages and their scripts,
- Customizable, using Emacs Lisp code or a graphical interface, and
- Various extensions that add other functionality, including a project planner, mail and news reader, debugger interface, calendar, and more.

For more Emacs commands, refer to the [Emacs reference card](#), where C: holding the control key and M: holding the Alt key.

Command	Description
C-h (or F1)	Help
C-x 1	Remove help window.
C-x C-s	Save a file back to disk.
C-x C-c	Exit Emacs permanently.
C-x i	Insert contents of another file into this buffer.
C-k	Delete a line.
C-x u	Undo an unwanted change.
M-x revert-buffer	Restore a buffer to its original contents.
M-%	Interactively replace a text string.
RET	Exit query-replace.
C-s	Search forward.

C-M-s

Regular expression search

Ymacs

Load its own code! Set indentation level

```
/* Note that there are a few buffers already loaded.
   You can switch through them using C-TAB or C-S-TAB.
   You can also split frames using C-x 2 or C-x 3, or
   revert to a single frame (the active one) with C-x 1.
*/

function () {
  alert("moo");
  while (/[/]/.test(str)) {
    // an unescaped slash can appear in a character set in regexps
  }

/**
 * press TAB on these lines to fix indentation,
 * or move the caret to the first "{" character and press C-M-q
 */
  return function(){
    alert(this.foo);
  }.call(this);
}

// select the following few lines and try M-x eval_region
// then try "C-x w" to count the words in this buffer
//
```

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