**Lesson 1 SUMMARY**

1. The cursor is moved using either the arrow keys or the hjkl keys.

h (left) j (down) k (up) l (right)

2. To start Vim from the shell prompt type: vim FILENAME <ENTER>

3. To exit Vim type: <ESC> :q! <ENTER> to trash all changes.

OR type: <ESC> :wq <ENTER> to save the changes.

4. To delete the character at the cursor type: x

5. To insert or append text type: i type inserted text

<ESC> insert before the cursor

A type appended text

<ESC> append after the line

NOTE: Pressing <ESC> will place you in Normal mode or will cancel an unwanted and partially completed command.

**Lesson 2 SUMMARY**

1. To delete from the cursor up to the next word type: dw

2. To delete from the cursor to the end of a line type: d$

3. To delete a whole line type: dd

4. To repeat a motion prepend it with a number: 2w

5. The format for a change command is:

operator [number] motion

where:

operator - is what to do, such as d for delete

[number] - is an optional count to repeat the motion

motion - moves over the text to operate on, such as w (word),

$ (to the end of line), etc.

6. To move to the start of the line use a zero: 0

7. To undo previous actions, type: u (lowercase u)

To undo all the changes on a line, type: U (capital U)

To undo the undo's, type: CTRL-R

**Lesson 3 SUMMARY**

1. To put back text that has just been deleted, type p . This puts the deleted text AFTER the cursor (if a line was deleted it will go on the line below the cursor).

2. To replace the character under the cursor, type r and then the character you want to have there.

3. The change operator allows you to change from the cursor to where the motion takes you. eg. Type ce to change from the cursor to the end of the word, c$ to change to the end of a line.

4. The format for change is:

c [number] motion

**Lesson 4 SUMMARY**

1. CTRL-G displays your location in the file and the file status.

G moves to the end of the file.

number G moves to that line number.

gg moves to the first line.

2. Typing / followed by a phrase searches FORWARD for the phrase.

Typing ? followed by a phrase searches BACKWARD for the phrase.

After a search type n to find the next occurrence in the same direction

or N to search in the opposite direction.

CTRL-O takes you back to older positions, CTRL-I to newer positions.

3. Typing % while the cursor is on a (,),[,],{, or } goes to its match.

4. To substitute new for the first old in a line type :s/old/new

To substitute new for all 'old's on a line type :s/old/new/g

To substitute phrases between two line #'s type :#,#s/old/new/g

To substitute all occurrences in the file type :%s/old/new/g

To ask for confirmation each time add 'c' :%s/old/new/g