Easymacs

Easymacs is an easy to learn configuration for Emacs.

Here is a quick survival guide:

New file: Ctrl-N | Open file: Ctrl-O | Save file: Ctrl-S
Close file: Ctrl-W | Exit Emacs: Alt-F4 | Interrupt: Escape
Undo: Ctrl-Z | Show open files: F9 | Browse menus: F10
Switch to next open file: Ctrl-Tab

NB You can hit Alt-Shift-F1 to get back to this page.

Here are some quick links to more information about keystrokes. Follow a link with the cursor and Enter key, or click on them with your mouse.

Using Emacs

Here are some general observations about the behavior of Emacs that may seem odd to the new user:

- If you use a keyboard command to do something (such as F1 to open a file), you will usually be prompted at the bottom of the screen, whereas if you use the mouse to select that same command from a menu, you may be presented with a dialog box instead. This is deliberate.

- If you are entering text at the prompt at the bottom of the screen, the TAB key will often help you to complete a partially-typed answer. If you have no idea what answer to give, hit TAB right away to get a list of the expected responses.

The Macintosh Keyboard

Use Apple-F14, Ctrl-F14, or Alt-x easymacs-mac-swap-modifiers to switch between Mac-style and PC-style modifier keys.

In Mac-style, you can use the Apple ("command") key for Easymacs Ctrl and the key marked Ctrl for Easymacs Alt. In PC-style, use the Apple key for Easymacs Alt and the Ctrl key for Control.

There are a number of Function key combinations that are normally reserved by the operating system, but you can still send these to Easymacs by combining them with the "option" key (marked with "alt" and a broken line). Alternatively, you can configure OS X not to use these combinations (System Preferences -> Keyboard & Mouse -> Keyboard Shortcuts). The combinations likely to be a problem are: Ctrl-F1, Apple-F5, Ctrl-F7, Ctrl-Shift-F7, Ctrl-F8, F9, Shift-F9, F10, Shift-F10, F11, Shift-F11, F12, Shift-F12.

If you inadvertently switch on "accessibility mode" by hitting Ctrl-F1, even more function keys will be affected; switch it off by hitting Ctrl-F1 again, or via the Preferences pane.

Basic File commands

Key	Command	Description
Ctrl-N	New File	Start a new file. You will be prompted to give it a name, so that Emacs will know what sort of file it is, and will be able to give you the help appropriate for that sort of file.
Ctrl-O	Open File	Open an existing file, using a dialog box.
Ctrl-Shft-O	Insert File	Like open file, but insert the contents of another file into the current file.
Ctrl-S	Save File	Save the file to disk. If the file has been changed since the last time it was saved, there will be two asterisks on the left side of the status bar at the bottom of the screen.
Ctrl-Shft-S	Save As	Save current file under a new name, and switch to editing it.
Alt-S	Save All Files	Save all open, modified files, prompting to ask about each file that has been changed since it was last saved.
Ctrl-W	Close File	Close the current file.
Ctrl-Shft-W	Close All Files	Close all open, unmodified files, without quitting Emacs (ask for confirmation).
Ctrl-q, Alt-F4	Quit	Quit Emacs
Escape	Cancel	Interrupt your current command.
Ctrl-Z	Undo	Undo the last operation
Ctrl-X	Cut	Cut the selected area and store it in the clipboard

Ctrl-C	Copy	Copy the selected area into the clipboard
Ctrl-V	Paste	Paste contents of clipboard at cursor position
Ctrl-A	Select All	Select all of the contents of the file
Ctrl-F	Find	Type a search term at the bottom of the screen (it's case-insensitive, unless you use upper-case letters in your search term). As you type letters, you can see the progress of the search. If you find what you are looking for, hit Return to get out of search mode, keeping the cursor where it has arrived; or hit escpae to get out of search mode and return to where you started. While you are in search mode, you can hit Ctrl-F again as often as you like to repeat the search.
Ctrl-Shft-F	Find backwards	As above, but search backwards through the file.
Ctrl-R	Replace	Find and replace strings of text from the cursor forward, or if there is a selected region, within that region.
Ctrl-Shft-R	Confirm Replace	As above, but ask for confirmation of each change.
Ctrl-P	Print	Print-preview the current document (requires an external posrscript viewer, like gv or ghostview)

Motion commands

Move the cursor with the arrow keys, holding the Shift key down to select text. Here are some other keys. Most of them can also be used with the shift key held down to extend the selected text by that amount.

Key	Command	Description
Home, End	Home, End	Hit once to go to the beginning/end of the line, and again to go to the beginning/end of the text on the line. If the line is longer than one line on the screen, you can hit it several times progressively.
Ctrl-Home, Ctrl-End	Beginning/End of File	Go to the beginning or end of the current file.
PgUp, PgDn	Page Up/Page Down	Page up or down through the text, preserving your position, so that if you page up a few times, you can return the cursor to the place it started by hitting page down a few times.
Ctrl-PgUp, Ctrl-PgDn	Top/Bottom of Screen	Move cursor to the top or bottom of the screen
Alt-PgUp, Alt-PgDn	Scroll other Pane	When the window is divided in two, these commands page up or down in the other pane of the window, i.e. the one in which the cursor is not active.
Alt-Up, Alt-Down	Sticky Scroll	Scroll one line at a time, but keep cursor in the same position
Ctrl-Up, Ctrl-Down	Up/Down Paragraph	Ctrl with the Up/Down arrows moves up or down one paragraph
Ctrl-Alt-Up, Ctrl-Alt-Down	Move Line Up/Down	Move the current line up or down relative to the rest of the text
Ctrl-Left, Ctrl-Right	Word Left/Right	With the Ctrl key held down, the left or right arrow will move the cursor one word to the left or right

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Insertion and Deletion

The most important keys for inserting and deleting text are Ctrl-C (copy), Ctrl-X (cut), Ctrl-V (paste), explained above, and you can also use Shft-Delete for cut, Shft-Insert for paste, and Ctrl-Insert for copy.

The Insert key switches from insert to overwrite mode; the status bar at the bottom of the screen shows "Ovwrt" in overwrite mode.

Here are some other keys:

Key	Command	Description
Ctrl-Backspace	Delete Word	Ctrl with Backspace deletes a word backwards.
Ctrl-Delete	Delete Word	Ctrl with Delete deletes a word forward.
Alt-Insert	Copy Line	Copy the current line of text into the clipboard
Alt-Delete	Cut Line	Cut the current line of text into the clipboard
Alt-Home, Alt-End	Delete to Beginning/End	Delete all of the text from the cursor to the beginning or end of the current file.
Ctrl-Shft-V	View Clipboard History	Emacs keeps a history of the most recent bits of text you have put in the clipboard. So use Ctrl-V to paste the current contents of the clipboard, but Ctrl-Shft-V to view the history of past contents of the clipboard; then hit Return to select the bit you want to paste.
Ctrl-@	Insert char	Insert literally the next character typed, even if it is a control character.

Here are some keys for dragging text around, which in some cases may be handier than cutting and pasting:

Key	Command	Description
Ctrl-Alt-Up	Drag line up	Drag the current line up by one line, or if text is selected drag up all lines selected, rounding up selection to whole lines.

Ctrl-Alt-Down	Drag line down	Drag the current line down by one line, or if text is selected drag down all lines selected, rounding up selection to whole lines
Ctrl-Alt-Left	Drag word left	Drag the current word left by one word, or if text is selected drag all words selected, rounding up selection to whole words.
Ctrl-Alt-Right	Drag word right	Drag the current word right by one word, or if text is selected drag all words selected, rounding up selection to whole words.
C-A-Shft-Left	Drag left by character	Drag the current character left by one character, or if text is selected drag all text selected by one character.
C-A-Shft-Right	Drag right by character	Drag the current character right by one character, or if text is selected drag all text selected by one character.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Miscellaneous Commands

Key	Command	Description
F10	Browse Menus	A keyboard shortcut that allows you to browse the menus at the top of the screen with the arrow keys.
Shft-F10	Insert Unicode	Insert a Unicode glyph by providing its name at the prompt (use the Tab key for suggestions and completion).
Alt-Q	Wrap Paragraph	Re-wrap and re-format the current paragraph
Alt-Shft-Q	Unwrap Paragraph	Put paragraph all on one line
Alt-L	Lowercase Word / Region	Make the rest of the word, from the cursor onward, lowercase; if text is selected, make all text in that selection lowercase. With the shift key, operates on the previous word.
Alt-U	Uppercase Word / Region	Make the rest of the word, from the cursor onward, uppercase; if text is selected, make all text in that selection uppercase. With the shift key, operates on the previous word.
Alt-C	Capitalize Word / Region	Make the rest of the word, from the cursor onward, lowercase with the first letter uppercase; if text is selected, make all words in that selection lowercase with uppercase first letters. With the shift key, operates on the previous word.
Ctrl-E	Exchange Case	Change the case of the letter after the cursor from upper to lower or vice-versa, and move on character forward.
Ctrl-Shft-E	Invert Case Backward	Change the case of the letter before the cursor from upper to lower or vice-versa, and move one character backward.

Ctrl-/	Bounce Expression	Move from the beginning to the end or from the end to the beginning of a balanced expression, such as one enclosed by () [] or {}
Alt-/	Browse to URL	When the cursor is on a URL, open it in the default browser
Alt-G	Goto Line	Prompts for a line number to go to.
Alt-`	Next Error	When the window is split because you are looking at the result of a command such as compile, grep or locate, this command will go to the next location in that result where there was an error, or the text you were looking at was found, etc. If there are no such results visible, then when editing a LaTeX file, this will move to the next TeX error; in an XML file, it will move to the next validation error.
Ctrl-`	Previous Error	As above, but goes to the previous result or error.
Ctrl-Break	Suspend	Suspend Emacs, iconifying it if in a windowing system, putting it in the background in a terminal emulator.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Commands for help and finding files (F1)

Key	Command	Description
F1	Open File	Open file, selecting it not with a dialog box, but with prompt at the bottom of the screen. At the prompt, type the name of a file or directory. Use the Tab key to auto-complete file and directory names. Just hit return to get a selectable listing of the files in the current folder.
Shft-F1	Contextual Help	Show help on the element near the cursor. Only some file-types implement this.
Alt-F1	Open Recent File	Show a menu of recently opened files; hit return to open the selected file.
Shft-Alt-F1	Help	Show the main Easymacs help page
Ctrl-F1	Insert File	Like open file, but insert the contents of another file into the current file.
Shft-Ctrl-F1	Locate File	Locate a file on disk by typing its name. Requires the locate command and its database to be installed.
Ctrl-h	Emacs Help	Access the Emacs help system with Ctrl-h. Be aware that many keystrokes it describes are different from Easymacs, and it uses a different vocabulary to describe things.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Bookmark Operations (F2)

Key	Command	Description
F2	Next Bookmark	Go to the next bookmark in the file
Shft-F2	Previous Bookmark	Go to the previous bookmark in the file
Alt-F2	Toggle Bookmark	Set or unset bookmark at current line
Ctrl-F2	List Bookmarks	Display a menu of previously named bookmarks
Shft-Ctrl-F2	Name Bookmark	Set a named bookmark at the current position

Search and Replace Operations (F3)

The main keys are Ctrl-F (find) and Ctrl-R (replace), explained above.

Key	Command	Description
F3	Search Word	Search forward for the word under the cursor. If you are already doing a search, F3 will repeat the search forward.
Shft-F3	Search Word Backward	As above, but backward through the file.
Alt-F3	Replace Regexp	Search for a regular expression and replace it forward from the cursor position to the end of the file, or if text is selected, within the selected text; do not ask for confirmation.
Shft-Alt-F3	Confirm Replace Regexp	As above, but ask for confirmation before making each change.
Ctrl-F3	Occur Lines	Show a menu of all of the lines in the current file that match a pattern (regular expression). You can switch to the menu (with Shft-F4) and then hit Return or use the mouse to jump to each corresponding line in the file, but even easier is to use Alt-' (next-error) to go to each location in turn.

Window Operations (F4)

Key	Command	Description
F4	Unsplit Window	If the window is divided, expand whichever part the cursor is in to take up the whole window.
Shft-F4	Other Windowpane	If the window is divided, switch cursor to the next pane of a divided window.
Ctrl-F4	Close File	Close the current file; if you have any unsaved changes in this file, you will be prompted to save them. The next open file will appear in the window instead.
Alt-F4	Exit Emacs	Exit Emacs; if you have any unsaved changes in any open file, you will be prompted to save them.
Shft-Ctrl-F4	Split Window Vertical	Split the window so that two views of the same file appear one next to the other. You can then compare two parts of the same file side-by-side, or by switching one of the files, compare two files side by side. This splitting can also be done by holding the Ctrl key and clicking the middle mouse button on the status line near the bottom of the window.
Shft-Alt-F4	Split Window Horizontal	Split the window so that two views of the same file appear one above the other. This can also be done by holding the Ctrl key and clicking the middle mouse button on the scroll bar.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Text Shortcuts (F5)

Key	Command	Description
F5	Complete Word	Complete the current word, cycling through alternatives (if you go past the word you want, use Ctrl-Z (undo). It looks for words in the current file, then in other open files.
Shft-F5	Duplicate Line	Duplicate the current line, or if an area is currently highlighted, duplicate that.
Ctrl-F5	Character Above	Duplicate the character from the line above, and move one character forward.
Shft-Ctrl-F5	Character Below	Duplicate the character from the line below, and move one character forward.
Alt-Shft-F5	Begin Macro	Begin recording a keyboard macro. If you want to automate a repetitive process, hit Alt-Shft-F5, perform the actions you wish to repeat, then Alt-F5 to stop recording the macro. If necessary, move the cursor and then hit Alt-F5 again to replay the recorded actions.
Alt-F5	Execute/End Macro	If currently recording a keyboard macro, end the recording; if not, begin executing the macro.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Commenting; appending and prepending (F6)

Key	Command	Description
F6	Toggle Comment	If current line is commented out, uncomment it; if uncommented, comment it; or do this for all lines in the currently selected area.
Shft-F6	Duplicate and Comment	Duplicate and comment out the current line or all lines in the currently selected area.
Alt-F6	Append	Append text to the current line, or to all lines in the selected area.
Shft-Alt-F6	Unappend	Remove appended text from the current line, or from all lines in the selected area.
Ctrl-F6	Prepend	Prepend text to the current line, or to all lines in the selected area.
Shft-Ctrl-F6	Unprepend	Remove prepended text from the current line, or from all lines in the selected area.

Folding and Outlines (F7)

Key	Command	Description
F7	Toggle Fold	If on a closed fold, open it; else close the fold at the cursor
Alt-F7	Fold All	Hide all folds in the file or selected region.
Shft-Alt-F7	Unfold All	Show all folds in the file or selected region.
Ctrl-F7	Next Heading	Go to the next heading in the file (only for file-types where that is meaningful).
Shft-Ctrl-F7	Previous Heading	Go to the previous heading in the file.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Spelling (F8)

Key	Command	Description
F8	Fix Misspelling	If a word at or before the cursor is indicated to be misspelled with red color and underlining, you can use this to change it to a suggested spelling, and again to get the next suggested spelling, and so on. This is very handy when you discover a simple misspelling after typing on for a bit, since you don't have to move the cursor there and back to fix it. It will not change words that are in yellow to indicate unknown words that are used more than once in the file.
Shft-F8	Suggest Spelling	When you have typed the beginning of a word, you can use this to suggest various ways of finishing it.
Alt-F8	Dictionary Lookup	Look up the current word in a dictionary. Uses a dict server on the local computer, if one is running, otherwise connects to www.dict.org
Alt-Shft-F8	Change Dictionary	Switch spellchecking dictionary to a different language or dialect. Hit Tab at the prompt to get a list of installed dictionaries.
Ctrl-F8	Spellcheck File	Ordinarily, words are only marked as misspelled as the cursor passes near them; this command runs from beginning to end of the file (or selected region), marking all unknown words.
Ctrl-Shft-F8	Spellcheck File	Spellcheck not by underlining misspellings, but by running through the text of the file or selected region, prompting for what to do for each suspected misspelling.

Managing Open Files (F9)

Key	Command	Description
F9	Show Open Files	Display a list of open files. You can switch to any of them by moving the cursor to its line and hitting Return, or with the mouse.
Shft-F9	Select Open File	Another way of switching among open files. A list of open files is displayed on the bottom of the screen, and you can type any part of the name of any one of them; as you type, the list is narrowed down to only those files that match what you type. When the file you want moves to the head of the list, hit Return to switch to it.
Ctrl-F9	Speedbar	Another way of switching open files. A new window pops up either showing a list of files in the same folder or directory as the current file (hit F to get this, or showing a list of currently open files (hit B for 'buffers' to get this). This list can also show subsections within many types of file; use the + and - keys to expand and collapse the display of sub-categories. Use ENTER to switch to a given file or part thereof, and Q to get rid of the window.
Alt-F9	Eshell	Start a command shell in the folder or directory of the current file. If there is a shell open, switch to it and change to the working directory of the current file.
Shft-Ctrl-F9	grep	Search for text in files on disk; use Alt-', or Return or the mouse to select one. Only works if you have the 'grep' program installed on your computer. In LaTeX files, this searches for text in all files that belong to the current document.

(hit "q" to quit help, Alt-Shift-F1 to return to the main help page or "l" to backtrack)

Commands for Specific File-types (F10-F12)

With the exception of unmodified F10, function keys F10-F12 are mostly reserved for functions that are specific to the particular type of file being edited. If nothing else is defined for a particular file-type, the default is that F12 compiles and F11 runs. Note also that for some types of files, Shft-F1 produces context-sensitive help.

F10 on its own is the key that allows you to navigate the menus with the keyboard; but note that this does not yet work under GTK for GNU/Linux.

Here are the file-types for which there are special keys:

LaTeX files

Key	Command	Description
F12	latex	Run latex or pdflatex on the current document without prompting.
Shft-F12	Command	Suggests the next command to run on the document, based on the output of the last run, eg. bibtex or run (pdf)latex again to resolve references.
Alt-F12	dvips	Run dvips on the .dvi file associated with the current document
Ctrl-F12	Toggle PDF	Toggle whether to generate and view PDF files or DVI files.
Shft-Alt-F12	latex/dvips	Run latex and dvips on the current document
F11	View	In DVI mode, view the output of the current file with xdvi or (on Windows) yap; in PDF mode, view it with Acrobat Reader or (on Mac OS X) Preview.
Shft-F11	View log	View the terminal output of the currently running process
Alt-F11	View postscript	View the .ps output of the current file with gv.

Ctrl-F10	Insert skeleton	Insert the bare bones of a LaTeX document of various types; you are prompted for the sort of document you want.
Alt-F10	Insert environment	Insert a new environment, with prompt.
Shft-Alt-F10	Change environment	Change the current environment, with prompt.
Shft-Return	Complete	If you have typed the first few letters of a LaTeX command, this will show you the possible completions. If the cursor is not just after something beginning with a backslash, it will close the current environment.
Ctrl-e	Emph	Put \emph{} around text (this overrides the usual meaning, which is to change the case of the current letter).
Ctrl-b	Bold	Put \textbf{} around text.
Ctrl-p	Small Cap	Put \textsc{} around text (for small caPs).
Ctrl-_	Underline	Put \uline{} around text (requires the ulem package).
Alt-f	Footnote	Put \footnote{} around text (requires the ulem package).
Shft-F1	Contextual Help	Gives help on the usage of the LaTeX command near the cursor
Ctrl-"	Correct quotes	Easymacs puts smart quotes in for you when you type a straight quotation mark (when you really need a straight one, type it twice). But if you paste some text in from a non-LaTeX document, you may need to correct the quotes in it. This function changes straight quotes to smart ones from the cursor forward, or within the currently selected text.

In a LaTeX file, the grep command (Shft-Ctrl-F9) runs by default not on the current directory, but only on those files that comprise the current document.

XML files

Key	Command	Description
Shft-Return	Complete	Auto-complete the markup, based on what is legal at that point, according to the schema.
F12	Toggle script	If you are editing an xhtml file with a php/css/javascript/etc. block, then pressing this key while inside such a block will hide the rest of the file, and show you just that block with proper coloring, indentation help, etc. for that language. Hit the same key again, and you will be returned to the whole file, viewed again as xhtml.
Shft-F12	Close Element	Insert a closing tag for the current element.
Ctrl-F12	Finish Element	If in a start-tag, complete the tag, and provide a matching close tag on the next line.
Shft-Ctrl-F12	Finish Element	As above, but in-line.
Alt-F12	Auto-markup	This command attempts to find a tag to put around the word before the cursor based on the contents of the current file.
Alt-Shft-F12	Split Element	Split current element at cursor into two similar elements.
F11	Render	Launch a browser, and view the XML (or XHTML) file rendered.
Shft-F11	Transform	Run the current document through an XSLT processor. Will look for xsltproc, Xalan, and Saxon in that order. If the current file looks like a TEI document, suggest running one of the TEI stylesheets for conversion to HTML, LaTeX or FO.

Ctrl-F11	Reload Schema	If you have edited the schema against which the current document is being validated, this will reload it.
Shft-Ctrl-F11	Edit Schema	Open the schema associated with the current file for editing.
Alt-F11	Tag area	Insert an opening and closing tag around the currently selected text.
Shft-F10	Insert Unicode	Insert a Unicode character by its full name (use the Tab key for suggestions and completion).
Shft-Alt-F10	Insert Unicode	Insert a Unicode character by its short name (iso8879 name: e.g. eacute).
Ctrl-F10	TEI Skeleton	Insert the beginning of a document marked up according to the guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative.
Alt-F10	Show Path	Show all ancestor elements of the current element.
Shft-F1	Contextual Help	Looks up the current element in the TEI P5 Guidelines, and shows the relevant documentation in a browser.
Alt-P	Insert Paragraph	Insert a pair.

Directory listings

Key	Command	Description
F12	Hide/Show	Toggle hiding of "uninteresting" files in the current directory.

r	Edit Filenames	This is a powerful and potentially dangerous command that enables you to edit the names of files in a directory. Hit Ctrl-C twice when you are finished to write the changes to the names of the files on disk.
s	Sort	Hit "s", and then the next key changes the sorting criterion: s for size, x for extension, t for time, n for name. Capitalize the letter to sort in reverse.

Numeric Keypad

For those of us who rarely have to enter many numbers into text files, the numeric keypad is a bit of a waste. The keyboard shortcuts in this section are not enabled by default; you must use the Pause key to turn them on. Below, KP- stands for "Keypad".

Key	Command	Description
Pause	Toggle keypad	Switch between using the numeric keypad for math, and for the convenience commands listed below. Your current preference is stored for future sessions. Shft-Pause will show the current status.
KP-Enter	Save	Save the current file (same as Ctrl-S).
KP-Plus	Find	Search forward (same as Ctrl-F).
KP-Minus	Find Backward	Search backward (same as Shft-Ctrl-F).
KP-.	Toggle accents	Turn on and off a special way of inserting characters not present on your keyboard. When this mode is enabled, for example, "u produces u-umlaut, 'e produces e-acute, ~! produces the upside-down exclamation mark, /o gives o with a diagonal stroke, and so forth. Your operating or windowing system may also provide another way of entering such characters.
Shft-KP-.	Unsafe Char	After pasting in text from somewhere else, there may be characters that cannot be represented correctly in the encoding of the current file. Instead of presenting gibberish, Emacs complains when you try to save the file. This command moves to the next character that does not fit in the current encoding.
Ctrl-KP-.	Insert char	Insert literally the next character typed, even if it is a control character.
Alt-KP-.	Repeat	Repeat the last command, which may have been complex, such as a search and replace.

KP-0	Wrap Paragraph	A shortcut for Alt-q, which re-wraps and re-indents the current paragraph.
Alt-KP-0	Show Blanks	Make whitespace visible (toggle).
Ctrl-KP-0	Line Numbers	Show line numbers (toggle).
KP-8, 2	Scroll Text	The 8 or 2 keys on the keypad (which often have up and down arrows on them) arrows scrolls the text up or down, relative to the cursor, by one line.
KP-4, 6	Switch file	The 6 or 4 keys on the keypad (which often have right and left arrows on them) circulate through the list of open files in either direction (like Ctrl-Tab and Ctrl-Shft-Tab).
KP-5	Show position	If you want to cycle through the open files with KP-4 and 6, but don't know which direction to head in to find the file you want, this will display the next and previous files at the bottom of the screen.
KP-7, 1	Start/End of file	The 7 or 1 keys on the keypad (which often have Home and End on them) go to the start and end of the current file (like Ctrl-Home/End).
KP-9, 3	Top/Bottom of screen	The 9 or 3 keys on the keypad (which often have PgUp and PgDown on them) go to the top and bottom of the screen (like Ctrl-PgUp/PgDown).
Alt-KP–	Align Columns	Align the selected text into minimally-separated columns, as defined by whitespace.
Alt-KP-+	Align Columns	As above, but do not minimize whitespace.
KP-*	Toggle Case	Invert the case of the current letter, and move to the next (like Ctrl-E).
Shft-KP-*	Toggle Case	As above, but moving backwards (like Ctrl-Shift-E).

| Shft-KP-/ | Bounce Paren | If on a parenthesis or brace, move to the matching one (like Ctrl-/). |

Advanced Topics

Selecting Rectangles

There are advanced facilities available for selecting columns of text, or arbitrary rectangles, and working with them, but this section will only give a quick introduction.

Ctrl-Return turns rectangle mode on and off again; one you start it, you can extend the selection by moving the cursor. The cut and copy commands work as you would expect.

To insert the same text in a whole series of lines, select a column and type the text.