## **NAME**

fzf - a command-line fuzzy finder

### **SYNOPSIS**

fzf [options]

# **DESCRIPTION**

fzf is a general-purpose command-line fuzzy finder.

## **OPTIONS**

### Search mode

### -x, --extended

Extended-search mode. Since 0.10.9, this is enabled by default. You can disable it with  $+\mathbf{x}$  or **--no-extended**.

### -e, --exact

Enable exact-match

- -i Case-insensitive match (default: smart-case match)
- +i Case-sensitive match

## --literal

Do not normalize latin script letters for matching.

# --scheme=SCHEME

Choose scoring scheme tailored for different types of input.

**default** Generic scoring scheme designed to work well with any type of input

**path** Scoring scheme well suited for file paths

**history** Scoring scheme well suited for command history or any input where chronological ordering is important

Sets --tiebreak=index as well.

# --algo=TYPE

Fuzzy matching algorithm (default: v2)

- v2 Optimal scoring algorithm (quality)
- v1 Faster but not guaranteed to find the optimal result (performance)

# -n, --nth=N/.../

Comma-separated list of field index expressions for limiting search scope. See **FIELD INDEX EXPRESSION** for the details.

# --with-nth=*N*[,...]

Transform the presentation of each line using field index expressions

# -d, --delimiter=STR

Field delimiter regex for --nth and --with-nth (default: AWK-style)

### --disabled

Do not perform search. With this option, fzf becomes a simple selector interface rather than a "fuzzy finder". You can later enable the search using **enable-search** or **toggle-search** action.

#### Search result

#### +s, --no-sort

Do not sort the result

### --track

Make fzf track the current selection when the result list is updated. This can be useful when browsing logs using fzf with sorting disabled. It is not recommended to use this option with --tac as the resulting behavior can be confusing. Also, consider using track action instead of this option.

```
e.g.
git log --oneline --graph --color=always | nl |
fzf --ansi --track --no-sort --layout=reverse-list
```

### --tac

Reverse the order of the input

e.g.

history | fzf --tac --no-sort

# --tiebreak=CRI[,..]

Comma-separated list of sort criteria to apply when the scores are tied.

**length** Prefers line with shorter length

**chunk** Prefers line with shorter matched chunk (delimited by whitespaces)

begin Prefers line with matched substring closer to the beginning

end Prefers line with matched substring closer to the end

**index** Prefers line that appeared earlier in the input stream

- Each criterion should appear only once in the list
- index is only allowed at the end of the list
- index is implicitly appended to the list when not specified
- Default is **length** (or equivalently **length**,index)
- If end is found in the list, fzf will scan each line backwards

#### **Interface**

#### -m, --multi

Enable multi-select with tab/shift-tab. It optionally takes an integer argument which denotes the maximum number of items that can be selected.

## +m, --no-multi

Disable multi-select

#### --no-mouse

Disable mouse

# --bind=KEYBINDS

Comma-separated list of custom key bindings. See **KEY/EVENT BINDINGS** for the details.

### --cycle

Enable cyclic scroll

# --keep-right

Keep the right end of the line visible when it's too long. Effective only when the query string is empty.

### --scroll-off=LINES

Number of screen lines to keep above or below when scrolling to the top or to the bottom (default: 0).

### --no-hscroll

Disable horizontal scroll

#### --hscroll-off=COLS

Number of screen columns to keep to the right of the highlighted substring (default: 10). Setting it to a large value will cause the text to be positioned on the center of the screen.

# --filepath-word

Make word-wise movements and actions respect path separators. The following actions are affected:

backward-kill-word backward-word forward-word kill-word

### --jump-labels=CHARS

Label characters for jump and jump-accept

# Layout

# --height=[~]HEIGHT[%]

Display fzf window below the cursor with the given height instead of using the full screen. When prefixed with ~, fzf will automatically determine the height in the range according to the input size. Note that adaptive height is not compatible with top/bottom margin and padding given in percent size.

# --min-height=HEIGHT

Minimum height when **--height** is given in percent (default: 10). Ignored when **--height** is not specified.

# --layout=LAYOUT

Choose the layout (default: default)

default Display from the bottom of the screen

reverse Display from the top of the screen

**reverse-list** Display from the top of the screen, prompt at the bottom

# --reverse

A synonym for --layout=reverse

# --border[=BORDER\_OPT]

Draw border around the finder

```
rounded Border with rounded corners (default)
```

sharp Border with sharp cornersbold Border with bold linesdouble Border with double lines

block Border using block elements; suitable when using different background colorsthinblock Border using legacy computing symbols; may not be displayed on some terminals

horizontal Horizontal lines above and below the finder

vertical Vertical lines on each side of the finder

top (up)

**bottom** (down)

left

right

none

If you use a terminal emulator where each box-drawing character takes 2 columns, try setting **RUNEWIDTH\_EASTASIAN** environment variable to **0** or **1**. If the border is still not properly rendered, set **--no-unicode**.

# --border-label/=LABEL]

Label to print on the horizontal border line. Should be used with one of the following **--border** options.

```
* rounded
```

- \* sharp
- \* bold
- \* double
- \* horizontal
- \* **top** (up)
- \* bottom (down)

e.g.

# ANSI color codes are supported

# (with https://github.com/busyloop/lolcat)

label=\$(curl -s http://metaphorpsum.com/sentences/1 | lolcat -f)

# Border label at the center

fzf --height=10 --border --border-label="<?> \$label <?>" --color=label:italic:black

```
# Left-aligned (positive integer)
fzf --height=10 --border --border-label="<?> $label <?>" --border-label-pos=3
--color=label:italic:black

# Right-aligned (negative integer) on the bottom line (:bottom)
fzf --height=10 --border --border-label="<?> $label <?>" --border-label-pos=-3:bottom
--color=label:italic:black
```

# **--border-label-pos**[=N[:top/bottom]]

Position of the border label on the border line. Specify a positive integer as the column position from the left. Specify a negative integer to right-align the label. Label is printed on the top border line by default, add :bottom to put it on the border line on the bottom. The default value 0 (or center) will put the label at the center of the border line.

#### --no-unicode

Use ASCII characters instead of Unicode drawing characters to draw borders, the spinner and the horizontal separator.

### --margin=MARGIN

Comma-separated expression for margins around the finder.

```
TRBL Same margin for top, right, bottom, and left
```

TB,RL Vertical, horizontal margin

**T,RL,B** Top, horizontal, bottom margin

**T,R,B,L** Top, right, bottom, left margin

Each part can be given in absolute number or in percentage relative to the terminal size with % suffix.

```
e.g.
fzf --margin 10%
fzf --margin 1,5%
```

# --padding=PADDING

Comma-separated expression for padding inside the border. Padding is distinguishable from margin only when **--border** option is used.

e.g.

```
fzf --margin 5% --padding 5% --border --preview 'cat \{\}' \ --color bg:#222222,preview-bg:#333333
```

**TRBL** Same padding for top, right, bottom, and left

**TB,RL** Vertical, horizontal padding

**T,RL,B** Top, horizontal, bottom padding

**T,R,B,L** Top, right, bottom, left padding

### --info=STYLE

Determines the display style of finder info (match counters).

**default** Display on the next line to the prompt

right Display on the right end of the next line to the prompt inline Display on the same line with the default separator '<'

inline:SEPARATOR Display on the same line with a non-default separator

inline-right Display on the right end of the same line

**hidden** Do not display finder info

# --no-info

A synonym for --info=hidden

### --separator=STR

The given string will be repeated to form the horizontal separator on the info line (default: '<?>' or '-' depending on **--no-unicode**).

ANSI color codes are supported.

# --no-separator

Do not display horizontal separator on the info line. A synonym for **--separator=**"

# --scrollbar=CHAR1[CHAR2]

Use the given character to render scrollbar. (default: '|' or ':' depending on **--no-unicode**). The optional **CHAR2** is used to render scrollbar of the preview window.

# --no-scrollbar

Do not display scrollbar. A synonym for --scrollbar="

# --prompt=STR

Input prompt (default: '> ')

## --pointer=STR

Pointer to the current line (default: '>')

### --marker=STR

Multi-select marker (default: '>')

#### --header=STR

The given string will be printed as the sticky header. The lines are displayed in the given order from top to bottom regardless of **--layout** option, and are not affected by **--with-nth**. ANSI color codes are processed even when **--ansi** is not set.

#### --header-lines=N

The first N lines of the input are treated as the sticky header. When **--with-nth** is set, the lines are transformed just like the other lines that follow.

# --header-first

Print header before the prompt line

### --ellipsis=STR

Ellipsis to show when line is truncated (default: '..')

# **Display**

### --ansi

Enable processing of ANSI color codes

## --tabstop=SPACES

Number of spaces for a tab character (default: 8)

# --color=[BASE\_SCHEME][,COLOR\_NAME[:ANSI\_COLOR][:ANSI\_ATTRIBUTES]]...

Color configuration. The name of the base color scheme is followed by custom color mappings.

### **BASE SCHEME:**

(default: dark on 256-color terminal, otherwise 16)

```
dark Color scheme for dark 256-color terminal
light Color scheme for light 256-color terminal
16 Color scheme for 16-color terminal
bw No colors (equivalent to --no-color)
```

#### **COLOR NAMES:**

```
fg
            Text
 preview-fg
                Preview window text
             Background
bg
 preview-bg
                 Preview window background
hl
            Highlighted substrings
fg+
             Text (current line)
              Background (current line)
bg+
 gutter
              Gutter on the left
hl+
             Highlighted substrings (current line)
query
               Query string
 disabled
               Query string when search is disabled (--disabled)
info
             Info line (match counters)
border
               Border around the window (--border and --preview)
 scrollbar
               Scrollbar
 preview-border Border around the preview window (--preview)
 preview-scrollbar Scrollbar
 separator
                Horizontal separator on info line
label
              Border label (--border-label and --preview-label)
 preview-label
                  Border label of the preview window (--preview-label)
prompt
                Prompt
pointer
               Pointer to the current line
marker
                Multi-select marker
spinner
               Streaming input indicator
header
               Header
```

# **ANSI COLORS:**

blue

```
    Default terminal foreground/background color (or the original color of the text)
    16 base colors
    black
    red
    green
    yellow
```

```
magenta
       cyan
       white
       bright-black (gray | grey)
       bright-red
       bright-green
       bright-yellow
       bright-blue
       bright-magenta
       bright-cyan
       bright-white
      16 ~ 255 ANSI 256 colors
      #rrggbb 24-bit colors
    ANSI ATTRIBUTES: (Only applies to foreground colors)
      regular Clears previously set attributes; should precede the other ones
      bold
      underline
      reverse
      dim
      italic
      strikethrough
    EXAMPLES:
      # Seoul256 theme with 8-bit colors
      # (https://github.com/junegunn/seoul256.vim)
      fzf --color='bg:237,bg+:236,info:143,border:240,spinner:108' \
         --color='hl:65,fg:252,header:65,fg+:252' \
         --color='pointer:161,marker:168,prompt:110,hl+:108'
      # Seoul256 theme with 24-bit colors
      fzf --color='bg:#4B4B4B,bg+:#3F3F3F,info:#BDBB72,border:#6B6B6B,spinner:#98BC99' \
         --color='hl:#719872,fg:#D9D9D9,header:#719872,fg+:#D9D9D9' \
         --color='pointer:#E12672,marker:#E17899,prompt:#98BEDE,hl+:#98BC99'
--no-bold
    Do not use bold text
--black
```

Use black background

# **History**

## --history=HISTORY\_FILE

Load search history from the specified file and update the file on completion. When enabled, CTRL-N and CTRL-P are automatically remapped to next-history and prev-history.

### --history-size=N

Maximum number of entries in the history file (default: 1000). The file is automatically truncated when the number of the lines exceeds the value.

#### **Preview**

### --preview=COMMAND

Execute the given command for the current line and display the result on the preview window. {} in the command is the placeholder that is replaced to the single-quoted string of the current line. To transform the replacement string, specify field index expressions between the braces (See **FIELD INDEX EXPRESSION** for the details).

```
e.g.
fzf --preview='head -$LINES {}'
ls -l | fzf --preview="echo user={3} when={-4..-2}; cat {-1}" --header-lines=1
```

fzf exports **\$FZF\_PREVIEW\_LINES** and **\$FZF\_PREVIEW\_COLUMNS** so that they represent the exact size of the preview window. (It also overrides **\$LINES** and **\$COLUMNS** with the same values but they can be reset by the default shell, so prefer to refer to the ones with **FZF\_PREVIEW\_** prefix.)

A placeholder expression starting with + flag will be replaced to the space-separated list of the selected lines (or the current line if no selection was made) individually quoted.

```
e.g.
fzf --multi --preview='head -10 {+}'
git log --oneline | fzf --multi --preview 'git show {+1}'
```

When using a field index expression, leading and trailing whitespace is stripped from the replacement string. To preserve the whitespace, use the s flag.

Also,  $\{q\}$  is replaced to the current query string, and  $\{n\}$  is replaced to zero-based ordinal index of the line. Use  $\{+n\}$  if you want all index numbers when multiple lines are selected.

A placeholder expression with **f** flag is replaced to the path of a temporary file that holds the evaluated list. This is useful when you multi-select a large number of items and the length of the evaluated string may exceed **ARG\_MAX**.

```
e.g.
# Press CTRL-A to select 100K items and see the sum of all the numbers.
# This won't work properly without 'f' flag due to ARG_MAX limit.
seq 100000 | fzf --multi --bind ctrl-a:select-all \
--preview "awk '{sum+=\$1} END {print sum}' {+f}"
```

Note that you can escape a placeholder pattern by prepending a backslash.

Preview window will be updated even when there is no match for the current query if any of the placeholder expressions evaluates to a non-empty string or  $\{q\}$  is in the command template.

Since 0.24.0, fzf can render partial preview content before the preview command completes. ANSI escape sequence for clearing the display (**CSI 2 J**) is supported, so you can use it to implement preview window that is constantly updating.

```
e.g.

fzf --preview 'for i in $(seq 100000); do

(( i % 200 == 0 )) && printf "\033[2J"

echo "$i"

sleep 0.01

done'
```

Since 0.43.0, fzf has experimental support for Kitty graphics protocol, so if you use Kitty, you can make fzf display an image in the preview window.

```
e.g.
fzf --preview='
if file --mime-type {} | grep -qF ''image/''; then
    kitty icat --clear --transfer-mode=memory --stdin=no
--place=${FZF_PREVIEW_COLUMNS}x${FZF_PREVIEW_LINES}@0x0 {} | sed \$d
else
    bat --color=always {}
fi
```

# --preview-label/=LABEL]

Label to print on the horizontal border line of the preview window. Should be used with one of the following **--preview-window** options.

- \* border-rounded (default on non-Windows platforms)
- \* border-sharp (default on Windows)
- \* border-bold
- \* border-double
- \* border-block
- \* border-thinblock
- \* border-horizontal
- \* border-top
- \* border-bottom

# --preview-label-pos[=N[:top/bottom]]

Position of the border label on the border line of the preview window. Specify a positive integer as the column position from the left. Specify a negative integer to right-align the label. Label is printed on the top border line by default, add :bottom to put it on the border line on the bottom. The default value 0 (or center) will put the label at the center of the border line.

 $\textbf{--preview-window} = [POSITION][,SIZE[\%]][,border-BORDER\_OPT][,[no]wrap][,[no]follow][,[no]cycle][,[no]hidding a superior of the previous properties of t$ 

```
POSITION: (default: right)
up
down
left
right
```

Determines the layout of the preview window.

- \* If the argument contains :hidden, the preview window will be hidden by default until toggle-preview action is triggered.
- \* If size is given as 0, preview window will not be visible, but fzf will still execute the command in the background.
- \* Long lines are truncated by default. Line wrap can be enabled with wrap flag.

\* Preview window will automatically scroll to the bottom when **follow** flag is set, similarly to how **tail -f** works.

```
e.g. fzf \text{ --preview-window follow --preview 'for i in \$(seq 100000); do}  echo \text{ ''$i''}  sleep 0.01  ((i \% 300 == 0)) \&\& \text{ printf ''} \text{\(033[2J'']}  done'
```

- \* Cyclic scrolling is enabled with cycle flag.
- \* To change the style of the border of the preview window, specify one of the options for **--border** with **border-** prefix. e.g. **border-rounded** (border with rounded edges, default), **border-sharp** (border with sharp edges), **border-left**, **border-none**, etc.
- \* [:+SCROLL[OFFSETS][/DENOM]] determines the initial scroll offset of the preview window.
- **SCROLL** can be either a numeric integer or a single-field index expression that refers to a numeric integer.
- The optional **OFFSETS** part is for adjusting the base offset. It should be given as a series of signed integers (**-INTEGER** or **+INTEGER**).
- The final **/DENOM** part is for specifying a fraction of the preview window height.
- \* ~HEADER\_LINES keeps the top N lines as the fixed header so that they are always visible.
- \* **default** resets all options previously set to the default.

```
e.g.

# Non-default scroll window positions and sizes
fzf --preview="head {}" --preview-window=up,30%
fzf --preview="file {}" --preview-window=down,1

# Initial scroll offset is set to the line number of each line of
# git grep output *minus* 5 lines (-5)
git grep --line-number " |
fzf --delimiter : --preview 'nl {1}' --preview-window '+{2}-5'
```

```
# Preview with bat, matching line in the middle of the window below
# the fixed header of the top 3 lines
#
# ~3 Top 3 lines as the fixed header
# +{2} Base scroll offset extracted from the second field
# +3 Extra offset to compensate for the 3-line header
# /2 Put in the middle of the preview area
#
git grep --line-number '' |
fzf --delimiter: \
--preview 'bat --style=full --color=always --highlight-line {2} {1}' \
--preview-window '~3,+{2}+3/2'

# Display top 3 lines as the fixed header
fzf --preview 'bat --style=full --color=always {}' --preview-window '~3'
```

\* You can specify an alternative set of options that are used only when the size of the preview window is below a certain threshold. Note that only one alternative layout is allowed.

```
e.g. fzf --preview 'cat {}' --preview-window 'right,border-left,<30(up,30%,border-bottom)'
```

## **Scripting**

### -q, --query=STR

Start the finder with the given query

# -1, --select-1

If there is only one match for the initial query (--query), do not start interactive finder and automatically select the only match

# -0, --exit-0

If there is no match for the initial query (--query), do not start interactive finder and exit immediately

# -f, --filter=STR

Filter mode. Do not start interactive finder. When used with **--no-sort**, fzf becomes a fuzzy-version of grep.

# --print-query

Print query as the first line

```
--expect=KEY[,...]
```

Comma-separated list of keys that can be used to complete fzf in addition to the default enter key. When this option is set, fzf will print the name of the key pressed as the first line of its output (or as the second line if **--print-query** is also used). The line will be empty if fzf is completed with the default enter key. If **--expect** option is specified multiple times, fzf will expect the union of the keys. **--no-expect** will clear the list.

e.g.

```
fzf --expect=ctrl-v,ctrl-t,alt-s --expect=f1,f2,~,@
```

#### --read0

Read input delimited by ASCII NUL characters instead of newline characters

# --print0

Print output delimited by ASCII NUL characters instead of newline characters

#### --no-clear

Do not clear finder interface on exit. If fzf was started in full screen mode, it will not switch back to the original screen, so you'll have to manually run **tput rmcup** to return. This option can be used to avoid flickering of the screen when your application needs to start fzf multiple times in order. (Note that in most cases, it is preferable to use **reload** action instead.)

```
e.g.
foo=$(seq 100 | fzf --no-clear) || (
# Need to manually switch back to the main screen when cancelled tput rmcup
exit 1
) && seq ''$foo'' 100 | fzf
```

#### --sync

Synchronous search for multi-staged filtering. If specified, fzf will launch neurses finder only after the input stream is complete.

```
e.g. fzf --multi | fzf --sync
```

# --listen[=HTTP\_PORT]

Start HTTP server on the given port. It allows external processes to send actions to perform via POST method. If the port number is omitted or given as 0, fzf will choose the port automatically and export it as FZF\_PORT environment variable to the child processes started via execute and execute-silent actions. If FZF\_API\_KEY environment variable is set, the server would require sending an API key with the same value in the x-api-key HTTP header.

```
# Start HTTP server on port 6266

# Get program state in JSON format (experimental)
curl localhost:6266

# Send action to the server
curl -XPOST localhost:6266 -d 'reload(seq 100)+change-prompt(hundred> )'

# Start HTTP server on port 6266 and send an authenticated action
export FZF_API_KEY=''$(head -c 32 /dev/urandom | base64)''
curl -XPOST localhost:6266 -H ''x-api-key: $FZF_API_KEY'' -d 'change-query(yo)'

# Choose port automatically and export it as $FZF_PORT to the child process
fzf --listen --bind 'start:execute-silent:echo $FZF_PORT > /tmp/fzf-port'
```

### --version

Display version information and exit

Note that most options have the opposite versions with **--no-** prefix.

### **ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES**

## FZF DEFAULT COMMAND

Default command to use when input is tty. On \*nix systems, fzf runs the command with **\$SHELL** -c if **SHELL** is set, otherwise with **sh** -c, so in this case make sure that the command is POSIX-compliant.

# FZF\_DEFAULT\_OPTS

Default options. e.g. export FZF\_DEFAULT\_OPTS="--extended --cycle"

## FZF\_API\_KEY

Can be used to require an API key when using **--listen** option. If not set, no authentication will be required by the server. You can set this value if you need to protect against DNS rebinding and privilege escalation attacks.

### **EXIT STATUS**

- 0 Normal exit
- 1 No match
- 2 Error
- 130 Interrupted with CTRL-C or ESC

### FIELD INDEX EXPRESSION

A field index expression can be a non-zero integer or a range expression ([BEGIN]..[END]). --nth and --with-nth take a comma-separated list of field index expressions.

## **Examples**

- 1 The 1st field
- 2 The 2nd field
- -1 The last field
- -2 The 2nd to last field
- 3..5 From the 3rd field to the 5th field
- 2.. From the 2nd field to the last field
- ..-3 From the 1st field to the 3rd to the last field
- .. All the fields

#### EXTENDED SEARCH MODE

Unless specified otherwise, fzf will start in "extended-search mode". In this mode, you can specify multiple patterns delimited by spaces, such as: 'wild 'music .mp3\\$ sbtrkt !rmx

You can prepend a backslash to a space (\) to match a literal space character.

# **Exact-match (quoted)**

A term that is prefixed by a single-quote character (') is interpreted as an "exact-match" (or "non-fuzzy") term. fzf will search for the exact occurrences of the string.

#### **Anchored-match**

A term can be prefixed by ^, or suffixed by \$ to become an anchored-match term. Then fzf will search for the lines that start with or end with the given string. An anchored-match term is also an exact-match term.

# **Negation**

If a term is prefixed by !, fzf will exclude the lines that satisfy the term from the result. In this case, fzf performs exact match by default.

# **Exact-match by default**

If you don't prefer fuzzy matching and do not wish to "quote" (prefixing with ') every word, start fzf with **-e** or **--exact** option. Note that when **--exact** is set, '-prefix "unquotes" the term.

# **OR** operator

A single bar character term acts as an OR operator. For example, the following query matches entries that start with **core** and end with either **go**, **rb**, or **py**.

```
e.g. ^core go$ | rb$ | py$
```

# **KEY/EVENT BINDINGS**

- **--bind** option allows you to bind **a key** or **an event** to one or more **actions**. You can use it to customize key bindings or implement dynamic behaviors.
- **--bind** takes a comma-separated list of binding expressions. Each binding expression is **KEY:ACTION** or **EVENT:ACTION**.

e.g.

fzf --bind=ctrl-j:accept,ctrl-k:kill-line

# **AVAILABLE KEYS: (SYNONYMS)**

```
ctrl-[a-z]
ctrl-space
ctrl-delete
ctrl-\
ctrl-]
```

```
ctrl-^
         (ctrl-6)
         (ctrl-_)
ctrl-/
ctrl-alt-[a-z]
alt-[*]
         (Any case-sensitive single character is allowed)
f[1-12]
enter
          (return ctrl-m)
space
bspace
           (bs)
alt-up
alt-down
alt-left
alt-right
alt-enter
alt-space
alt-bspace (alt-bs)
tab
btab
         (shift-tab)
esc
del
ир
down
left
right
home
end
insert
          (page-up)
pgup
pgdn
          (page-down)
shift-up
shift-down
shift-left
shift-right
shift-delete
alt-shift-up
alt-shift-down
alt-shift-left
alt-shift-right
left-click
right-click
double-click
```

```
scroll-up
scroll-down
preview-scroll-up
preview-scroll-down
shift-left-click
shift-right-click
shift-scroll-up
shift-scroll-down
or any single character
```

#### **AVAILABLE EVENTS:**

start

Triggered only once when fzf finder starts. Since fzf consumes the input stream asynchronously, the input list is not available unless you use --sync.

e.g.

```
# Move cursor to the last item and select all items seq 1000 | fzf --multi --sync --bind start:last+select-all
```

load

Triggered when the input stream is complete and the initial processing of the list is complete.

e.g.

```
# Change the prompt to "loaded" when the input stream is complete (seq 10; sleep 1; seq 11 20) \mid fzf --prompt 'Loading> ' --bind 'load:change-prompt:Loaded> 'change
```

Triggered whenever the query string is changed

e.g.

# Move cursor to the first entry whenever the query is changed fzf --bind change:first

focus

Triggered when the focus changes due to a vertical cursor movement or a search result update.

e.g.

```
fzf --bind 'focus:transform-preview-label:echo [ {} ]' --preview 'cat {}'
```

# Any action bound to the event runs synchronously and thus can make the interface sluggish # e.g. lolcat isn't one of the fastest programs, and every cursor movement in

# fzf will be noticeably affected by its execution time

fzf --bind 'focus:transform-preview-label:echo [ { } ] | lolcat -f' --preview 'cat { } '

# Beware not to introduce an infinite loop seq 10 | fzf --bind 'focus:up' --cycle

one

Triggered when there's only one match. **one:accept** binding is comparable to **--select-1** option, but the difference is that **--select-1** is only effective before the interactive finder starts but **one** event is triggered by the interactive finder.

e.g.

# Automatically select the only match seq 10 | fzf --bind one:accept

zero

Triggered when there's no match. **zero:abort** binding is comparable to **--exit-0** option, but the difference is that **--exit-0** is only effective before the interactive finder starts but **zero** event is triggered by the interactive finder.

e.g.

# Reload the candidate list when there's no match echo \$RANDOM | fzf --bind 'zero:reload(echo \$RANDOM)+clear-query' --height 3

backward-eof

Triggered when the query string is already empty and you try to delete it backward.

e.g.

fzf --bind backward-eof:abort

# **AVAILABLE ACTIONS:**

A key or an event can be bound to one or more of the following actions.

**ACTION: DEFAULT BINDINGS (NOTES):** 

abort ctrl-c ctrl-g ctrl-q esc accept enter double-click

**accept-non-empty** (same as **accept** except that it prevents fzf from exiting without selection)

backward-charctrl-b leftbackward-delete-charctrl-h bspace

**backward-delete-char/eof** (same as **backward-delete-char** except aborts fzf if query is empty)

**backward-kill-word** alt-bs

backward-word alt-b shift-left

```
become(...)
                         (replace fzf process with the specified command; see below for the details)
  beginning-of-line
                           ctrl-a home
  cancel
                       (clear query string if not empty, abort fzf otherwise)
                              (change --border-label to the given string)
  change-border-label(...)
  change-header(...)
                            (change header to the given string; doesn't affect --header-lines)
  change-preview(...)
                            (change --preview option)
  change-preview-label(...) (change --preview-label to the given string)
  change-preview-window(...) (change --preview-window option; rotate through the multiple option
sets separated by '|')
  change-prompt(...)
                             (change prompt to the given string)
  change-query(...)
                           (change query string to the given string)
  clear-screen
                         ctrl-l
  clear-selection
                          (clear multi-selection)
  close
                      (close preview window if open, abort fzf otherwise)
  clear-query
                         (clear query string)
  delete-char
                         del
  delete-char/eof
                          ctrl-d (same as delete-char except aborts fzf if query is empty)
  deselect
  deselect-all
                        (deselect all matches)
  disable-search
                          (disable search functionality)
  down
                       ctrl-j ctrl-n down
  enable-search
                          (enable search functionality)
  end-of-line
                        ctrl-e end
  execute(...)
                        (see below for the details)
  execute-silent(...)
                          (see below for the details)
  first
                     (move to the first match; same as pos(1))
  forward-char
                           ctrl-f right
  forward-word
                           alt-f shift-right
  ignore
                       (EasyMotion-like 2-keystroke movement)
  jump
  jump-accept
                          (jump and accept)
  kill-line
  kill-word
                        alt-d
  last
                     (move to the last match; same as pos(-1))
  next-history
                         (ctrl-n on --history)
  next-selected
                         (move to the next selected item)
  page-down
                          pgdn
  page-up
                        pgup
  half-page-down
  half-page-up
```

```
hide-preview
offset-down
                       (similar to CTRL-E of Vim)
offset-up
                     (similar to CTRL-Y of Vim)
pos(...)
                   (move cursor to the numeric position; negative number to count from the end)
prev-history
                       (ctrl-p on --history)
prev-selected
                       (move to the previous selected item)
preview(...)
                      (see below for the details)
preview-down
                         shift-down
                       shift-up
preview-up
preview-page-down
preview-page-up
preview-half-page-down
preview-half-page-up
preview-bottom
preview-top
print-query
                       (print query and exit)
put
                   (put the character to the prompt)
put(...)
                   (put the given string to the prompt)
refresh-preview
rebind(...)
                     (rebind bindings after unbind)
                     (see below for the details)
reload(...)
                       (see below for the details)
reload-sync(...)
replace-query
                        (replace query string with the current selection)
select
select-all
                    (select all matches)
show-preview
toggle
                    (right-click)
toggle-all
                     (toggle all matches)
toggle+down
                        ctrl-i (tab)
toggle-header
toggle-in
                     (--layout=reverse* ? toggle+up : toggle+down)
                      (--layout=reverse* ? toggle+down : toggle+up)
toggle-out
toggle-preview
toggle-preview-wrap
toggle-search
                       (toggle search functionality)
toggle-sort
toggle-track
toggle+up
                      btab (shift-tab)
track
                    (track the current item; automatically disabled if focus changes)
```

transform-border-label(...) (transform border label using an external command)

```
transform-header(...)
                          (transform header using an external command)
transform-preview-label(...) (transform preview label using an external command)
transform-prompt(...)
                          (transform prompt string using an external command)
transform-query(...)
                         (transform query string using an external command)
unbind(...)
                     (unbind bindings)
unix-line-discard
                        ctrl-u
unix-word-rubout
                          ctrl-w
                  ctrl-k ctrl-p up
up
                   ctrl-y
yank
```

#### **ACTION COMPOSITION**

Multiple actions can be chained using + separator.

```
e.g.

fzf --multi --bind 'ctrl-a:select-all+accept'
fzf --multi --bind 'ctrl-a:select-all' --bind 'ctrl-a:+accept'
```

## **ACTION ARGUMENT**

An action denoted with (...) suffix takes an argument.

```
e.g.
fzf --bind 'ctrl-a:change-prompt(NewPrompt> )'
fzf --bind 'ctrl-v:preview(cat {})' --preview-window hidden
```

If the argument contains parentheses, fzf may fail to parse the expression. In that case, you can use any of the following alternative notations to avoid parse errors.

```
action-name[...]
action-name{...}
action-name<...>
action-name*....
action-name@....@
action-name#...#
action-name%....$
action-name^....
action-name....
action-name....
```

```
action-name*...*
action-name;...;
action-name|...|
action-name:...
```

The last one is the special form that frees you from parse errors as it does not expect the closing character. The catch is that it should be the last one in the comma-separated list of key-action pairs.

### **COMMAND EXECUTION**

With **execute(...)** action, you can execute arbitrary commands without leaving fzf. For example, you can turn fzf into a simple file browser by binding **enter** key to **less** command like follows.

```
fzf --bind "enter:execute(less {})"
```

You can use the same placeholder expressions as in **--preview**.

fzf switches to the alternate screen when executing a command. However, if the command is expected to complete quickly, and you are not interested in its output, you might want to use **execute-silent** instead, which silently executes the command without the switching. Note that fzf will not be responsive until the command is complete. For asynchronous execution, start your command as a background process (i.e. appending &).

On \*nix systems, fzf runs the command with **\$SHELL** is set, otherwise with **sh** -**c**, so in this case make sure that the command is POSIX-compliant.

**become**(...) action is similar to **execute**(...), but it replaces the current fzf process with the specified command using **execve(2)** system call.

```
fzf --bind "enter:become(vim {})"
```

**become(...)** is not supported on Windows.

# **RELOAD INPUT**

**reload(...)** action is used to dynamically update the input list without restarting fzf. It takes the same command template with placeholder expressions as **execute(...)**.

See https://github.com/junegunn/fzf/issues/1750 for more info.

fzf(1)

**reload-sync(...)** is a synchronous version of **reload** that replaces the list only when the command is complete. This is useful when the command takes a while to produce the initial output and you don't want fzf to run against an empty list while the command is running.

e.g.

# You can still filter and select entries from the initial list for 3 seconds seq 100 | fzf --bind 'load:reload-sync(sleep 3; seq 1000)+unbind(load)'

### PREVIEW BINDING

With **preview(...)** action, you can specify multiple different preview commands in addition to the default preview command given by **--preview** option.

```
e.g.
# Default preview command with an extra preview binding
fzf --preview 'file {}' --bind '?:preview:cat {}'

# A preview binding with no default preview command
# (Preview window is initially empty)
fzf --bind '?:preview:cat {}'

# Preview window hidden by default, it appears when you first hit '?'
fzf --bind '?:preview:cat {}' --preview-window hidden
```

### **CHANGE PREVIEW WINDOW ATTRIBUTES**

change-preview-window action can be used to change the properties of the preview window. Unlike

the **--preview-window** option, you can specify multiple sets of options separated by '|' characters.

e.g.

# Rotate through the options using CTRL-/

fzf --preview 'cat  $\{\}$ ' --bind 'ctrl-/:change-preview-window(right,70%|down,40%,border-horizontal|hidden|right)'

# The default properties given by '--preview-window' are inherited, so an empty string in the list is interpreted as the default

fzf --preview 'cat {}' --preview-window 'right,40%,border-left' --bind 'ctrl-/:change-preview-window(70%|down,border-top|hidden|)'

# This is equivalent to toggle-preview action fzf --preview 'cat { }' --bind 'ctrl-/:change-preview-window(hidden|)'

## **AUTHOR**

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## **SEE ALSO**

# **Project homepage:**

https://github.com/junegunn/fzf

## Extra Vim plugin:

https://github.com/junegunn/fzf.vim

# **LICENSE**

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