VIM

Vim is a very efficient text editor. This reference was made for Vim 8.0. For shortcut notation, see :help key-notation.

Exiting

:q	Close file
:qa	Close all files
: W	Save
:wq/:x	Save and close file
ZZ	Save and quit
ZQ	Quit without checking changes

Navigating

hjkl	Arrow keys
<c-u> / <c-d></c-d></c-u>	Half-page up/down
<c-b>/<c-f></c-f></c-b>	Page up/down

Words

b/w	Previous/next word
ge/e	Previous/next end of word

Line

0 (zero)	Start of line
^	Start of line (after whitespace)
\$	End of line

Character

fc Go forward to character c

Fc Go backward to character c

Document

gg First line
G Last line
:{number} Go to line {number}
{number}G Go to line {number}
{number}j Go down {number} lines
{number}k Go up {number} lines

Window

zz Center this line

zt Top this line

zb Bottom this line

H Move to top of screen

M Move to middle of screen

L Move to bottom of screen

Search

- n Next matching search pattern
- N Previous match
- * Next whole word under cursor
- # Previous whole word under cursor

Tab pages

:tabedit [file] Edit file in a new tab

:tabfind [file] Open file if exists in new tab

:tabclose Close current tab

Editing

a	Append
Α	Append from end of line
i	Insert
0	Next line
0	Previous line
S	Delete char and insert
S	Delete line and insert
С	Delete until end of line and insert
r	Replace one character
R	Enter Replace mode
u	Undo changes
<c-r></c-r>	Redo changes

Exiting insert mode

Esc / <c-[></c-[>	Exit insert mode
<c-c></c-c>	Exit insert mode, and abort current command

Clipboard

х	Delete character
dd	Delete line (Cut)
уу	Yank line (Copy)
p	Paste
Р	Paste before
"*p/"+p	Paste from system clipboard
"*y/"+y	Paste to system clipboard

Visual mode

V	Enter visual mode
V	Enter visual line mode
<c-v></c-v>	Enter visual block mode

In visual mode

d/x Delete selection

- s Replace selection
- y Yank selection (Copy)

See Operators for other things you can do.

Find & Replace

:%s/foo/bar/g Replace foo with bar in whole document

#Operators

Usage

Operators let you operate in a range of text (defined by *motion*). These are performed in normal mode.

d w

Operator Motion

Operators list

- d Delete
- y Yank (copy)
- c Change (delete then insert)
- > Indent right
- < Indent left
- = Autoindent
- g~ Swap case
- gU Uppercase
- gu Lowercase
- ! Filter through external program

See:help operator

Examples

Combine operators with *motions* to use them.

(repeat the letter) Delete current line ddDelete to next word dw $\mathsf{d} b$ Delete to beginning of word Delete 2 lines *2*dd Delete a text object (inside paragraph) dip

(in visual mode) d Delete selection

See: :help motion.txt

#Text objects

Usage

Text objects let you operate (with an operator) in or around text blocks (objects).

V

Operator [i]nside or [a]round Text object

Text objects

t

Paragraph р W Word Sentence [({ < A [], (), or {} block A quoted string A block [(b A block in [{ В

A XML tag block

Examples

vip	Select paragraph
vipipipip	Select more
yip	Yank inner paragraph
yap	Yank paragraph (including newline)
dip	Delete inner paragraph
cip	Change inner paragraph

See Operators for other things you can do.

Diff

gvimdiff file1 file2 [file3] See differences between files, in HMI

#Misc

Folds

```
zo/zO Open
zc/zC Close
za/zA Toggle
zv Open folds for this line
zM Close all
zR Open all
zm Fold more (foldlevel += 1)
zr Fold less (foldlevel -= 1)
zx Update folds
```

Uppercase ones are recursive (eg, z0 is open recursively).

Navigation

%	Nearest/matching {[()]}
[([{[<	Previous (or { or <
])	Next
[m	Previous method start
ГМ	Previous method end

Jumping

<C-0> Go back to previous location

<C-I> Go forward

gf Go to file in cursor

Counters

<C-A> Increment number

<C-X> Decrement

Windows

z{height}<Cr> Resize pane to {height} lines tall

Tags

:tag Classname	Jump to first definition of Classname
<c-]></c-]>	Jump to definition
g]	See all definitions
<c-t></c-t>	Go back to last tag
<c-0> <c-i></c-i></c-0>	Back/forward
:tselect Classname	Find definitions of Classname
:tjump Classname	Find definitions of Classname (auto-select 1st)

Case

~ Toggle case (Case => cASE)

gU Uppercase

gu Lowercase

gUU Uppercase current line (also gUgU)

guu Lowercase current line (also gugu)

Do these in visual or normal mode.

Marks

`^	Last position of cursor in insert mode
`•	Last change in current buffer
> II	Last exited current buffer
`0	In last file edited
1.1	Back to line in current buffer where jumped from
* *	Back to position in current buffer where jumped from
]`	To beginning of previously changed or yanked text
`]	To end of previously changed or yanked text
`<	To beginning of last visual selection
`>	To end of last visual selection
ma	Mark this cursor position as a
`a	Jump to the cursor position a
'a	Jump to the beginning of the line with position a
d'a	Delete from current line to line of mark a
d`a	Delete from current position to position of mark a
c'a	Change text from current line to line of a
y`a	Yank text from current position to position of a
:marks	List all current marks
:delm a	Delete mark a
:delm a-d	Delete marks a, b, c, d
:delm abc	Delete marks a, b, c

Misc

•	Repeat last command	
]p	Paste under the current indentation level	
:set ff=unix	Convert Windows line endings to Unix line endings	

Command line

<c-r><c-w></c-w></c-r>	Insert current word into the command line
<c-r>"</c-r>	Paste from " register
<c-x><c-f></c-f></c-x>	Auto-completion of path in insert mode

Text alignment

:center [width]
:right [width]

:left Copy

See:help formatting

Calculator

<C-R>=128/2 Shows the result of the division: '64'

Do this in insert mode.

Exiting with an error

:cq
:cquit
Copy

Works like :qa, but throws an error. Great for aborting Git commands.

Spell checking

<pre>:set spell spelllang=en_us</pre>	Turn on US English spell checking
]s	Move to next misspelled word after the cursor
[s	Move to previous misspelled word before the cursor
z=	Suggest spellings for the word under/after the cursor
zg	Add word to spell list
ZW	Mark word as bad/mispelling
zu/C-X (Insert Mode)	Suggest words for bad word under cursor from spellfile
See:help spell	