

VIM QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Frequently used VIM commands – Version v1.6 September 2016

Vim cheatsheet based on the version by Michael Goerz

Helpsections

:h <topic> ..will open the vimdocs to each *topics* help-page.
:viushow a summary of all commands.

Movements: Normal Mode

Press *ESC* in order to reach from either visual- or insert-mode into normal mode.

Basic Movements

↪:h motion

h l k j character left, right; line up, down
b w word *or* token left, right
ge e end of word *or* token left, right
0 _ \$ beginning, first, last character of line
nG ngg line *n*, default the last, first
n| column *n* of current line
% match of next brace, bracket, comment, **#define**
- + line up, down on first non-blank character
B W space-separated word left, right
gE E end of space-separated word left, right
g0 gm beginning, middle of *screen* line
g^ g\$ first, last character of *screen* line
fchar Fchar ..next, previous occurrence of character *char*
tchar Tchar ..before next, previous occurrence of *char*

Jumps — print jump list :jumps

↪:h various-motions

{ } beginning of previous, next paragraph
() beginning of previous, next sentence

[[]] go to previous, next function *or* \section in \TeX
{ { } beginning, end of current block
[z]z move to start, end of current open fold
n^O n^I go to *nth* older, newer position in jump list
ng; ng, go to *n* older, newer position in change list
'. jump back on last edited line
'' toggle back, forward to previous, next position
'0..9 go to last exit position
‘ ‘ ” go to position before jump, at last edit
‘ [‘] go to start, end of previously operated text
^] ^T jump to the tag under cursor, return from tag (eg. inside of vimdocs)

Advanced Scrolling

n^Y n^E scroll window *n* lines up, downwards
^D ^U scroll half a page up, down
^F ^B scroll page up, down
zt zz zb current line to top, center, bottom of win.
zh zl scroll one character to the right, left
zH zL scroll half a screen to the right, left
H M L jump to *high, middle, low* position in screen

Movements: Insert Mode

Insertion, Replace → insert mode

cm change text of movement command *m*
cc or S change current line
C change to the end of line
i a insert before, after cursor
o O open a new line below, above the current line

I A insert at beginning, end of line
gi gI insert text on last edited line, first column
rchar grchar replace character under cursor, without affecting layout
R gR replace characters starting at the cursor, without affecting layout
schar substitute character *char* under cursor → insert mode

Movements: Visual Mode

refer to :h object-select

v V ^V start *or* stop highlighting characters, lines, block
o exchange cursor position with start of highlighting
gv start highlighting on previous visual area
aw as ap select a word, a sentence, a paragraph
ab aB select a block (), a block { }
g^G Count words, character lines and bytes of selection

Delete, Copy to Registers

For a better understanding, how to yank, delete and move text you need a good understanding of how registers work in vim.

Find more information...
here: <http://stackoverflow.com/a/1498026>
and more in detail: <http://stackoverflow.com/a/3997110>.

Deletion

refer to :h copy-move

x X delete character under, before cursor
dm delete text of movement command m
dd D delete current line, to the end of line
u U undo last command, restore last changed line
⇒ To revert the current buffer to the state before the very first change remembered by Vim in the undo list, use the command:
:u1|u
. ^R repeat last n changes, redo last undo

Copying

↪:h copy-move

"x use register x for next delete, yank, put
ym yank the text of movement command m
yy or Y yank current line into register
p P put register after, before cursor position
gp gP like p, P leaving cursor behind new inserted text
]p [p like p, P with indent adjusted

Registers & Macros

↪:h <http://stackoverflow.com/a/1498026>

:reg↵, :reg x show content of all registers, single register x
:@x execute register x as an Ex command
:let @x = "ch" apply character(s) ch to register x

⇒ move text from clipboard (@+) to register a: let @+ = @a
qx qX q record, append, stop recording typed characters as macro into register x
@@ repeat previous recorded macro
qxq empty register x
⇒ delete lines with pattern p into Register x and copy to clipboard afterwards:
:g/p/d x | let @+ = @x
q: @: list all, repeat macro

Search & Substitute

substitutions work like :s/p/q/flag, you may limit your search to an area between ranges (Ex ranges).

Search, Substitute Flags

c confirm each substitution
e do not issue error messages and continue as if no error occurred
g replace all occurrences in the line
i I ignore, mind case for the pattern (overwrites 'ignorecase' and 'smartcase' options)
p # l print the line containing the last substitute, like :list, prepend line number afterwards
& must be the first one: keep flags from the previous substitute
n report the number of matches, do not actually substitute. (the [c] flag is ignored.)

Forward & Backward Searches

refer to :h search-commands

/s↵ ?s↵ search forward, backward for s
/s/o↵ ?s?o↵ search fwd, bwd for s with offset o

Offsets

The offset gives the cursor position relative to the found

match:

n, -n lines down-, upwards, in col 1
e+n, e-n characters to the right, left of the end of the match
s+n, e-n characters to the right, left of the start of the match
b+n, e-n identical to s+,-n above (mnemonic: begin)
;p perform another search

Quick Search Commands

n or /↵ repeat forward last search
N or ?↵ repeat backward last search
* search backward, forward for word under cursor
g# g* same, but also find partial matches
gd gD local, global definition of symbol under cursor

Substitutions

refer to :h :sub

:rs/p/q/g ... substitute all p by q in range r
:rs q repeat substitution with new r & q
:rg/x/e :rv/x/e execute e on range r where x matches, not matches
⇒ join any line containing the string x with previous line, if it lies between the a and b marks: : 'a,'bg/x/-1j
:rg/x/s/p/q/g for every line in r containing x, substitute p with q
:r&& :r& repeat last search or substitution on range r with, without flags

Ex Ranges

refer to :h cmdline-ranges

, cursor position interpreted from current line
; the cursor position will be set to line of last search or substitution
n an absolute line number n

. \$	the current, last line in file	_~ _-\$	start-of-line, end-of-line, anywhere in pattern
% *	entire file, visual area	_.	any single char, including end-of-line
't	position of mark t		
/p/ ?p?	the next, previous line where p matches	⇒	find any pattern <i>foo bar</i> , even when divided by linebreak: <code>foo_s*bar</code>
-n +n	preceding, appending line n	\zs \ze	set start, end of pattern

Patterns (differences to Perl)

refer to :h pattern and :h /zero-width

\< \>	start, end of word	\%n1 \%nc \%nv	matches specific line, column, virtual column n
\i \k \I \K	an identifier, keyword; excludigits	\%x	match hex character
\f \p \F \P	a file name, printable char.; excludigits	\%V	match inside visual area
\e \t \r \b	<esc>, <tab>, <↔>, <←>	\'m	match with position of mark m
\= * \+	match 0..1, 0..∞, 1..∞ of preceding atoms	\%(\)	unnamed grouping
\{n,m}	match n to m occurrences	\[]	collection with end-of-line included
\{-}	non-greedy match	\%[]	sequence of optionally matched atoms
\	separate two branches (≡ or)	\v	very magic: patterns almost like perl
\(\)	group patterns into an atom		
& \1	the whole matched pattern, 1 st () group		
\&	a <i>branch</i> : matches last concat, but only if all preceding concats also match at the same position		

⇒ the following pattern finds all lines that contain both "red" and "blue", in any order: `/*red\&.*blue`

\u \l	upper, lowercase character
\U \L	id., whole pattern
\c \C	ignore, match case on pattern
\@= \@!	<i>char</i> (?=pattern) <i>char</i> (?!pattern)

⇒ matches pattern, only when line is not ending in 'foo': `pattern\(foo\) \@!$`

\@<= \@<! (?!pattern)*char* (?!pattern)*char*

⇒ everything before the comment '#' is excluded from pattern: `/\(#.*\) \@<=pattern`

\@> (?>pattern)

Advanced Operations

Special Text Operations

cgn dgn change, delete the next search pattern match (repeat change, deletion with `<.>`)
J gJ join current line with next, without space
~ g~m switch case and advance cursor, on movement *m*
gum gUm ... switch case, lc, uc on movement *m*
guu gUU lower-/uppercase line

Marks and Tags

:tags print tag list, **:marks** print the active marks list
mc mark current position with mark *c* ∈ [*a..Z*]
‘c ‘C go to mark *c* in current, *C* in any file

Ex Commands (↔)

refer to **:help holy-grail** for list of all commands

Tags

:tselect t ..list matching tags and select one for jump
:tjump t jump to tag or select one if multiple matches
:tag ^[..... jump to tag (under cursor)

Reading from & writing to files

:edit f edit file *f*, reload current file if no *f*
:args f₁...f_n load *n* files to buffer in background
:rwrite f ... write range *r* to file *f* (this file if no *f*)
:rwrite >> f append range *r* to file *f*
:quit :quit! quit and confirm, discard changes
:wq or :x or ZZ
write to current file and exit
:rdelete :rdelete x
delete range *r* lines, into register *x*

Filter Lines

!mc↔ filter lines of movement *m* through command *c*
n!c↔ filter *n* lines through command *c*
:r!c filter range *r* lines through command *c*

Insert, Send Content

:r f insert content of file *f* below cursor
:r! c insert output of command *c* below cursor
:rcopy or :rt a
copy range *r* below line *a*

⇒ copy all lines containing *foobar* to EOF:
:g/foobar/t\$

:rmove a id. but move
:rhardcopy > file.ps
print range to ps file

:rha rw!lp ..sending *r* to printer (printout)

Compile

:clist :cfile
list all errors, read errors from file
:cnext :cprevious
display the next, previous error
:compiler c .set, show compiler plugins
:copen navigate errors from make
:make run `makeprg`, jump to first error

Standard Mode Formatting, Filtering

leave out *m* for visual mode commands

Indentation

set indent-foldmethod by **:set fdm=indent**

< m > m ... shift left, right text of movement *m*
n> n< = ... indent, unindent *n* levels, reindent
n << n >> .. shift *n* lines left, right

Alignment

gqm gqgq ... format movement *m*, current line
:rce w center lines in range *r* to width *w*

:rri w rightalign lines in range *r* to width *w*
:rle i left align lines in range with indent *i*

Folds

zfm create fold of movement *m*
:rfold create fold for range *r*
zd zE delete fold at cursor, all in window
zo zc zO zC open, close one fold; recursively
zj zk move down, up to start, end of next fold
zm zM fold more, close all folds
zr zR fold less, open all folds
zn zN zi fold non, fold normal, invert folding
:set fdc=n . show foldcolumn to level *n*

Multiple Files, Buffers, Tabs (↔)

execute *cmd* in each buffer in the buffer list **:bufdo cmd**

Generic Buffer Commands

:bufdo c execute command *c* on all open buffers

⇒ execute normal command *c* on each open buffer
:bufdo exe "%normal @c"
:tab ball ... show buffers as tablist
:buffers show list of buffers
:on make current window one on screen
:new :vnew ..create new empty window (vert.)
:bn switch to buffer *n*
:bn :bp :bf :bl
buffer movement next, prev, first, last
:bdn delete buffer *n* (also with filename)

⇒ Delete all Buffers with Extension ‘ext’:
:bd *.ext ^A
:badd f.txt load file into new buffer
:sbn Split window and edit buffer *n* from the bufflist

Tab Management

:tabs list all tabs including their displayed windows

:tabfirst ...go to first tab

:tablastgo to last tab

:tabnew open a new empty tab page

:tabclose ...close current tab page

:qall :wqall quit, and save all tabs

:tabonly close all other tabs

gt gT go to next, previous Tab

ngt goto tab in position *n*

Miscellaneous

Spell Check

activate spellcheck: **:set spell spelllang=en_us**

]s [s next, previous misspelled word

zg zG add good word (to internal word list)

zug zuG undo the addition of a word to the dictionary

zw zW mark bad word (to internal word list)

z= suggest corrections

Invocation

vimdiff *f*₁ *f*₂
diff *file*₁ + *file*₂ using synchronized split windows

vim -o/-O *f*₁ *f*₂...*f*_{*n*}
open *files* in horiz, vert split mode

vim +*n file* . open *file* at *n*th line (eof if *n* omitted)

vim +/s file open *file* and search for *string*

vim -S name reload vim-session *name*

Special operations

Usefull (and not so usefull) operations which don't fit to any other section :-)

K run **keywordprg** (manpage) on word under cursor

^A ^X increment, decrement number under cursor

^L redraw screen

ga show ASCII value of character under cursor

gf open filename under cursor

g^G count words, characters, bytes (in selection or buffer)

^Kc₁c₂ or c₁←c₂
enter digraph {*c*₁,*c*₂}

⇒ for a complete list of all digraphs enter: **:digraphs or :h digraph-table**

Common Digraphs

^KnS ^Kns Superscript, subscript Number *n*

^Kchar* ^KChar Capital, small greek letter *char*

^Knn Vulgar fraction one *n*th eg. one half, one quarter etc.

CTRL-Keys

CTRL in Normal Mode

CTRL-W

Buffer Shortcuts

^~ toggle between the current and the last window

^Wf gf open file under cursor in new, current window

^Ww ^W^W move to window below, above (wrap)

^Wj ^Wk move to window below, above

^Wt ^Wb move to top, bottom window

^Wc ^Wo close current, all other window(s)

^Ws ^Wv split window in two (vert.)

^Wx or ^W^R ... swap open buffer windows

^Wn+ ^Wn- ... increase, decrease window size by *n* lines

^Wn > ^Wn < . increase, decrease window width

^W= Make all windows equally high and wide

^W_ ^W| maximize current window height, width

^Wn_ ^Wn| set current window heighth, width to *n*

CTRL in Command, Insert Mode

CTRL-R

^R^A content under cursor to command mode

^R = 5*5 insert 25 into text

^Rx ^R^Rx ... insert content of register *x*, literally

CTRL-X

Keyword completion

^X^L whole lines

^X^N ^X^I keywords in current file, plus included files

^X^K ^X^N keywords in dictionary, thesaurus

^X^] tags

^X^F file names

`^X^D` definitions or macros
`^X^V` vim command line
`^X^U` user defined completion
`^X^O` omni completion

CTRL-<...>

`^Vchar ^Vn` .. insert char *char* literally, decimal value
 n
`^A ^@` insert previously inserted text, stop in-
 sert → command mode
`^N ^P` text completion before, after cursor
`^W ^U` delete word before cursor, to start of
 line
`^D ^T` shift left, right one shift width
`^Oc` execute *c* in temporary command mode
`<esc>` *or* `^]` abandon edition → command mode