VIM QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Frequently used VIM commands – Version v1.2 August 2014

Vim cheatsheet based on the version by Michael Goerz

Movements

:viusage show a summary of all commands

Basic Movements
refer to helpsection: h motion.txt
h l k j \dots character left, right; line up, down
b w word or token left, right
ge e \dots end of word $_{or}$ token left, right
{ } beginning of previous, next paragraph
() beginning of previous, next sentence
[[]] go to previous, next function
[{]} beginning, end of current block
0 _ \$ beginning, first, last character of line
nG n gg 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
${\tt B} {\tt \ W} {\tt \ } \ldots {\tt \ } {\tt \ $
$gE\ E\ \ldots\ldots$ end of space-separated word left, right
g0 gm beginning, middle of screen line
g^ g\$ first, last character of screen line
f c F c next, previous occurence of character c

Insert, Command & Visual Mode

Insertion, Replace \rightarrow insert mode		
c m		
cc or S change current line		

 $tc \ Tc \ \dots$ before next, previous occurence of c

C	change to the end of line
	insert before, after cursor
	open a new line below, above the cur-
0 0	rent line
I A	insert at beginning, end of line
gi gI	insert text on last edited line, first col- umn
$rc grc \dots$	replace character under cursor, without affecting layout
R gR	replace characters starting at the cursor, without affecting layout
s <i>c</i>	substitute character c under cursor \rightarrow insert mode
Command Mod	e CTRL-Keys
$rac{}{}^{}$ V c $rac{}^{}$ V n	insert char c literally, decimal value n
^A ^@	insert previously inserted text, stop insert \rightarrow command mode
^N ^P	text completion before, after cursor
^W ^U	delete word before cursor, to start of
^D ^T	line shift left, right one shift width
$\hat{\ }$ 0 c	execute c in temporary command mode
$\langle \operatorname{esc} \rangle$ or $\hat{\ }$]	abandon edition \rightarrow command mode
CTRL-R	
^R^A	content under cursor to command mode
^R = 5*5	insert 25 into text
${\bf \hat{R}}x {\bf \hat{R}}Rx \dots$	insert content of register x , literally
CTRL-X (Command Mode Completions)
^X^L	- /
^X^N ^X^I	keywords in current file, plus included files
^X^K	keywords in dictionary, thesaurus
^X^]	tags
^X ^F	file names
^X ^D	definitions or macros
$^{}X^{}V\dots\dots V^{}X^{}$	vim command line
^X ^U	user defined completion

W^O		1 4.
`X^O	omm	completion

Visual Mode

refer to :h object-select

3
$v \ V \ ^V \ \dots \ start \ _{or} \ stop highlighting characters, lines$
block
o exchange cursor position with start of highlighting
${\tt gv}$ start highlighting on previous visual area
${\tt aw} \ {\tt as} \ {\tt ap} \ \dots \ {\tt select} \ {\tt a} \ {\tt word}, {\tt a} \ {\tt sentence}, {\tt a} \ {\tt paragraph}$
ab aB select a block (), a block { }
g^G Count words, character lines and bytes of selection

Delete, Copy to Registers

Deletion

refer to :h und-tree

x X delete character un	der, before cursor
dm delete text of move	ment command m
dd D delete current line,	to the end of line
u U undo last command line	, restore last changed

⇒ 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

. \hat{R} repeat last n changes, redo last undo

Copying

" 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
$p\ P\ \dots \dots$ put register after, before cursor position
] $p \ [p \ \dots \dots]$ like p, P with indent adjusted
$gp\ gP\ \dots\dots$ like $p,\ P$ leaving cursor after new text

Registers & Macros

show content of all registers: :reg

 $: \mathbf{Q}x \dots \mathbf{E}x$ execute register x as an Ex command

:register x show content of single register x

qx qX q..... record, append, stop recording typed characters as macro into register x

@x execute macro of register x

⇒ execute x on each file of buffer list: :bufdo exe "%normal @x"

@@ repeat previous recorded macro

 $qxq \dots empty register x$

 \Rightarrow delete lines with pattern p into Register x and copy to clipboard afterwards: $: g/p/d x \mid let @+ = @x$

q: 0: 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 # 1	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

 $/s \leftarrow ?s \leftarrow \dots$ search forward, backward for s

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 $_{or}$ / \hookleftarrow repeat forward last search

N $_{or}$? \longleftrightarrow 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

 \Rightarrow 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
% *	entire file, visual area
\dot{t}	position of mark t
/p/ ? p ?	the next, previous line where p matches
-n + n	preceding, appending line n

Patterns (differences to Perl)

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

\< \>	start, end of word
i k I K	an identifier, keyword; excldigits
f p F P	a file name, printable char.; excldigits
e t r b	$\langle \operatorname{esc} \rangle, \langle \operatorname{tab} \rangle, \langle \hookleftarrow \rangle, \langle \leftarrow \rangle$
\= * \+	match $01, 0\infty, 1\infty$ of preceding atoms
$\setminus \{n,m\}$	match n to m occurrences
$\setminus \{-\}$	non-greedy match
\	separate two branches ($\equiv or$)
\(\)	group patterns into an atom
& \1	the whole matched pattern, 1^{st} () group
\&	a branch: 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
\@= \@! char(?=pattern) char(?!pattern)

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

```
\@<= \@<!
                    (?=pattern)char (?!pattern)char
     everything before the comment '#' is ex-
     cluded from pattern: /\(\#.*\)\0<=pattern
      \@>
                    (?>pattern)
     \_^ \_$
                    start-of-line, end-of-line, anywhere
                    in pattern
                    any single char, including end-
                     of-line
     find any pattern foo bar, even when di-
     vided by linebreak: foo \_\space
                    set start, end of pattern
     \zs \ze
    \%^\\%$
                    match start, end of file
\mbox{\ensuremath{\%}nl\ensuremath{\%}nc\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\%}nv}}
                    matches specific line, column, vir-
                    tual column n
      match hex character
      \%V
                    match inside visual area
      \ 'm
                    match with position of mark m
     \%(\)
                    unnamed grouping
      \_[]
                     collection with end-of-line included
      \%[]
                     sequence of optionally matched
                     atoms
       \setminus v
                    very magic: patterns almost like
                    perl
```

Advanced Operations

Special Text Operations

cgn dgn change, delete the next search pattern
match (repeat change, deletion with $\langle . \rangle$)
match (repeat change, defetion with (./)
J gJ join current line with next, without space
$\tilde{g}m$ switch case and advance cursor, on move-
ment m
$\mathtt{gu} m \ \mathtt{gU} m \ \ldots$ switch case, lc, uc on movement m
guu gUU lower-/uppercase line

Advanced Scrolling

n Y n E \dots	scroll window n lines up, downwards
^D ^U	scroll half a page up, down

${\rm \hat{F}}$ ${\rm \hat{B}}$ 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
Marks and Tags
:tags print tag list, :marks print the active marks list
$\mathtt{m} c$ mark current position with mark $c \in [aZ]$
' c ' C go to mark c in current, C in any file
'09 go to last exit position
" " go to position before jump, at last edit
'['] go to start, end of previously operated text
Jumps
print the jump list with : jumps
n 0 n I go to n^{th} older, newer position in jump list
^] ^T jump to the tag under cursor, return from tag
$\hat{\ }$ 0 $\hat{\ }$ I jump to older, newer location btwbuffers
$ng; ng, \ldots go to n older, newer position in change list$
' jump back on last edited line
'' toggle back, forward to previous, next

Ex Commands (\leftarrow)

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

position

Tags

:tselect t . list matching tags and select one fo
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 $f_1 \dots f_n$ load n files to buffer in background
: r write f write range r to file f (this file if no f
:rwrite $>>f$ append range r to file f
<pre>:quit :quit! quit and confirm, discard changes :wq or :x or ZZ</pre>
write to current file and exit
:rdelete $:rd$ elete x
delete range r lines, into register x

Filter Lines

! <i>mc</i> ←	filter lines of movement m through com-
	mand c
$n!!c \leftarrow \dots$	filter n lines through command c
:r!c	filter range r lines through command c

Insert, Send Content

Insert, Send Content
$: r \ f \ \dots $ insert content of file f below cursor
:r! c insert output of command c below cur-
sor
$:r$ copy $_{or}$ $:r$ t a
copy range r below line a
\Rightarrow copy all lines containing $foobar$ to EOF :g/foobar/t\$
$:rmove\ aid.$ but move

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

Compile

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

 $\operatorname{\mathsf{gq}m}$ $\operatorname{\mathsf{gqgq}}$... format movement m, current line $:r\operatorname{\mathsf{ce}}\ w$ center lines in range r to width w $:r\operatorname{\mathsf{ri}}\ w$ rightalign lines in range r to width w $:r\operatorname{\mathsf{le}}\ i$ left align lines in range with indent i

Folds

:rfold create fold for range r
zd zE delete fold at cursor, all in window
zo zc zO zC open, close one fold; recursively
[z]z move to start, end of current open fold
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

zfm create fold of movement m

zn zN zi ... fold non, fold normal, invert folding

:set $\mathtt{fdc} = n$. show foldcolumn to level n

Multiple Files, Buffers, Tabs (\leftarrow)

Generic Buffer Commands

:tab ball \dots show buffers as tablist :buffers \dots show list of buffers

 $: \verb"on" \dots \dots make" current window one on screen$

:new :vnew . create new empty window (vert.)

:bn switch to buffer n

:bn :bp :bf :blbuffer 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

: bufdo $\ cmd$.. execute $\ cmd$ in each buffer in the buffer list.

:sbn Split window and edit buffer n from the bufflist

Buffer Shortcuts

refer to :h ctrl-w

^ 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.)

 $\mathbf{\hat{W}x}$ or $\mathbf{\hat{W}\hat{R}}...$ swap open buffer windows

 \mathbb{V}_n + \mathbb{V}_n - ... increase, decrease window size by n lines

 $\mathbf{\hat{W}} n > \mathbf{\hat{W}} n < \text{increase, decrease window width}$

W = Make all windows equally high and wide

 \mathbb{W} n_{-} set window height to n (default: very high)

 $[W \ n] \ \dots$ set current window width to n

Tab Management

:tabs list all tabs including their displayed windows

:tabfirst .. go to first tab

:tablast \dots go to last tab

 $\verb|:tabnew| \ldots \ldots \text{ open a new empty tab page}$

 $\verb|:tabclose| ... close current tab page$

:qall :wqall quit, and save all tabs

:tabonly \dots close all other tabs

gt gT go to next, previous Tab ngt go to 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/-0 f_1 $f_2...f_n$ open files in horiz, vert split mode

 $vim + n \ file$. open file at nth 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 :-)

Krun keywordprg (manpage) on word under cursor

 $^{\hat{A}}$ $^{\hat{A}}$ increment, decrement number under cursor

 ${\bf \hat{L}}$ 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)

^K c_1c_2 or $c_1{\leftarrow}c_2$ enter digraph $\{c_1,c_2\}$

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

Helpsections

:h /zero-width

matches with 'zero-width' $\langle @! \rangle$ patterns

github.com/emzap79/QRCs

emzap79@gmail.com

This TeXfile is based on Gabriel B. Burcas © git-qrc.tex and has then been modified to my own requirements, with permission!