Agda Automation:

    ^C^C   means pattern-match an argument
    ?   means postpone a term
    ^C^,   means show goal and local variables
    ^C^R   means refine a goal (can take a hint)
    ^C^A   means solve automatically (can take a hint)
    ^C^spc means accept a term
    ^C^f   means move to next goal
    ^C^b   means move to previous goal

Other commands:

    ^C^h   means compute and copy signature of a function
            ('lemma')
    esc.   go to definition
    esc*   go back
    esc,   go back
    ^u^x=   describe Unicode character

Common Unicode characters:

- Arrows: \r- for →. You can replace r with another
  direction: u, d, l. Eg. \d- for ↓. Replace - with = or ==
  to get a double and triple arrows.
- Greek letters can be input by \G followed by the first
  character of the letters Latin name. Eg. \Gl will input λ
  while \GL will input Λ.
- Negation: you can get the negated form of many characters
  by appending n to the name. Eg. while \ni inputs ∋, \nin
  will input ∌.
- Subscript and superscript: you can input subscript or
  superscript forms by prepending the character with _
  (subscript) or \^ (superscript). Note that not all
  characters have a subscript or superscript counterpart in
  Unicode.