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Chapter 1

Commands

1.1 Movements

w : Move one word forward

b : Move one word backward

\$: Move to end of line

0 : Move to beginning of line

1.2 Misc

i : Enter insert mode at the position of the cursor

I : Enter insert mode at beginning of the line

<esc> : Enter normal mode.

a : Enter insert mode and append at one character after cursor's current position.

A : Enter insert mode and append at end of the line.

R : Enter replace mode (basically to overwrite stuff)

. : The dot command lets us repeat the last change.

u : Undo last change.

<C-a>, **<C-x>** : perform addition and subtraction on numbers.

gU : converts into upper case. Must be used with something else. For example *gUap* converts an entire paragraph, *gUaw* converts a word, etc.

gu : converts into lower case. Must be used with something else. For example *guap* converts an entire paragraph, *guaw* converts a word, etc.

1.3 Delete Stuff

x : The x command deletes the character under the cursor.

s : Deletes character under the cursor and enters insert mode.

dw : Delete the word the cursor is on

db : Delete the word before the one the cursor is on

dd : Delete entire line

dap : Delete entire paragraph

cw : Delete to the end of the word and then drop into Insert mode

cb : Delete from the beginning of the word and then drop into Insert mode

cc : Delete entire line and then drop into insert mode

cap : Delete entire paragraph and then drop into Insert mode

NOTE: all the c and d commands can be used with a number n before, which means the command is repeated n times. For example: *3dd* will delete 3 lines, *3dw* will delete 3 words, etc.

<C-h> : from Insert Mode, delete back 1 character

<C-w> : from Insert Mode, delete back 1 word

<C-u> : from Insert Mode, delete back to start of line

1.4 Indentation

>G : The >G command increases the indentation from the current line until the end of the file.

» : Indent current line

= : Autoindent

1.5 Search

f{char} : Look ahead for the next occurrence of the specified character and then move the cursor directly to it if a match is found.

F{char} : Look backwards for the next occurrence of the specified character and then move the cursor directly to it if a match is found.

t{char} : Forward to the character before the next occurrence of {char}

T{char} : Backward to the character before the next occurrence of {char}

; : repeat the last search that the *f{char}* (or *F{char}*) command performed

, : repeat the last *f{char}* (or *F{char}* or *t{char}* or *T{char}*) search in the reverse direction

/pattern : scan document for next match

?pattern : scan document for previous match

n : repeat */pattern* (o *?pattern*)

N : reverse */pattern* (o *?pattern*)

***** : search for word under the cursor (n and N work with * too)

1.6 Copy and Paste

yy : copy a line into register

yw : copy the word the cursor is on into register

yb**** : copy the word before the one the cursor is on into register

NOTE: all the y commands can be used with a number n before, which means the command is repeated n times. For example: *3yy* will copy 3 lines, *3yw* will copy 3 words, etc.

p : paste register

<C-r>0 : paste register 0 from Insert Mode

1.7 Multiple Files

:ls : Buffers list. The one with the % symbol is the active one

<C-^> : toggle between files.

:bN : where N is the buffer number, switch to buffer N.

<C-w> w: Cycle between open windows

<C-w>s : split window horizontally.

<C-w>v : split window vertically.

<C-w>c : close current window.

<C-w>o : close all windows except the active one.

:sp file : split window horizontally and open file.

:vsp file : split window vertically and open file.

:tabe filename : open filename in a new tab.

<C-w>T : move the current window into its own tab.

:tabc : close the current tab page and all of its windows.

:tabo : keep the active tab page, closing all others.

:tabn N : switch to tab number N.

:tabn : switch to next tab.

:tabp : switch to previous tab.

:tabmove N : move tab to position N (0 is the beginning).

1.8 Files

:edit or **:e** : opens a file either by specifying an absolute or a relative filepath

:find : allows to open a file by its name without having to provide a fully qualified path

Explore File System : If we launch Vim with the path to a directory (for example *vim .*) rather than a file, it will start up with a file explorer window

:Explore or **:E** : opens the file explorer

:edit {path} : opens the file explorer

:Vexplore : opens the file explorer in a vertical split window

buffer number:bdelete or **:bd** : deletes the buffer(s) specified (it can be a range or a list too)