Contents

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.

»   : Intent 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)

:noh   : clears the highlight effect after a search is made

:set ignorecase   : set searching not case sensitive (can be added to .vimrc too)

:set smartcase   : set searching not case sensitive if pattern is all lowercase; if pattern has one uppercase then it is case sensitive (can be added to .vimrc 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 : paster 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