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Chapter 1

Commands

1.1 Movements

w : Move one word forward

b : Move one word backward

e : Move to the end of the current or next word

\$: Move to end of line

0 or **^** : Move to beginning of line

G : Move to end of file.

gg : Move to beginning of file.

f-char : Move right to the next occurrence of *char*.

t-char : Move right before the next occurrence of *char*.

F-char : Move left to the next occurrence of *char*.

T-char : Move left before the next occurrence of *char*.

; : typing **;** will repeat the last command; it is very useful with commands used for moving around. For example: *fo* will position the cursor to the next *o* character; then hitting **;** will move to the next occurrence of *o*.

1.2 Misc

:[range]g/pattern/cmd : This acts on the specified *[range]* (default whole file), by executing the Ex command *cmd* for each line matching *pattern* (an Ex command is one starting with a colon such as :d for delete). Example:
:g/pattern/d: delete all lines matching *pattern*

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).

r : Replace single character at cursor.

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

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.

v : Enter character-wise visual mode.

V : Enter line-wise visual mode.

C-v : Enter block-wise visual mode.

v j : Enter visual mode and select current line.

v \$: Enter visual mode and select until end of current line.

v ^ or v 0 : Enter visual mode and select until beginning of current line.

v ip : Enter visual mode and select everything between two empty lines in relation to current position of the cursor.

Select multiple lines and insert at the beginning of each line with multiple cursors : go at the beginning of the first line, enter block-wise visual mode, select the other lines, then Shift-i and you get one cursor ready for entry at the beginning of each line.

operator-modifier : *o* is the operator modifier.

The effect of *o* is that it re-selects the keyword under-cursor within the whole target area.

For example, *cop* means use command *c* in this paragraph applied to all words equal to the word where the cursor is on. It can be incredibly useful to change the same word everywhere in a line/paragraph/document.

preset occurrence : move onto the first word to change in several places and use *go* to set the first keyword; then move to the second word to change and repeat the *go* command. Now 2 presets have been established and with *cp* I can change both words everywhere in the paragraph.

Select and change the same word in several places : search for the word to change using the normal search (i.e. using */*). Then use the command *cgn* to cancel the word, type the new word and then use the key *n* to move to the next occurrence and then use the key *'* to repeat the change.

The text-object *gn* works like other text-objects with all commands. You can for example use it with *d* to delete the matches.

Table of contents with links: in order to have a table of content in the pdf file with links to the sections, use the package and the command as below:

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\hypersetup
{
  colorlinks=true,
  linkcolor=blue,
  filecolor=magenta,
  urlcolor=cyan,
}
```

Changing the size of the vim window: To change programatically the size of the window use the commands below in the command line and/or in the `.vimrc` file.

```
set lines=50 columns=100
```

Showing pieces of codes in a document: To show pieces of code in a document use the *lstlisting* environment. The package *listings* must be added at the beginning of the document.

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

d\$: Delete from cursor to the end of current line.

dap : Delete entire paragraph

c : Delete the current selection and drop into insert mode.

C : delete from cursor's position to the end of the line.

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

**In normal mode type ** : this will open the command line. Then enter the word to search. At the end of the word add the \c option to run a case-insensitive 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).

1.9 Links

[Some advanced topics](#)

Chapter 2

Vim Latex

Vim-Latex is a vim add-on/plugin which is used to make Latex files in Vim.

[The manual is here.](#)

Check the chapter 3 which is about the macros available to quickly insert the different elements of a Latex document.

2.1 Folding

`\rf` : This will fold up the entire file. Does not seem to work in Atom.

`\za` : Open and close folds.

C-k C-number : where *number* is a number from 1 to 9. Folds/unfolds the level specified by *number*.