d and y are not commands, but they can be used as (dd and yy) for deletion and copying entire lines.

The "pasting" operation is performed by the P and p commands. We'll use these commands for editing operations.

1. Deleting Text (x and dd)

The simplest text deletion is achieved with the x command. This command deletes the character under the cursor .

    x   Deletes a single character.

A repeater factor also applies here, so **4x** deletes the current characters as well as three characters from the right.

    dd   Entire lines are removed with the "dd" command (rather a double operator)

    · 6dd   deletes the current line and five lines below.

2. Moving Text (p)

Text movement requires you to perform a additional task: Put the text at the new location with **p or P. Vi** uses these two commands for all "put" operations that follow delete or copy operations. Significance of p and P depends on whether they are used on parts of lines or complete lines.

    p   puts the copied text after the cursor

    P   puts the copied text before the cursor

3. Copying text (y and p)

Vi uses the term "yanking" for copying text, the reason why the operation is named by **y.** the principles are exactly the same as compared to deletion with **d.** for instance, to copy (or yank) one or more lines, use the **"yy"** command:

    yy   yanks current line

    10yy   yanks current line and 9 lines below