h   moves cursor left

l . moves cursor right

The repeat factor can be used as a command prefix with all these four commands. Thus, **4k** moves cursor 4 line up and **20h** take it 20 characters to the left.

2. Word Navigation (b, e and w)

Moving by one character is not always enough; you'll often need to move faster along a line. Vi understands a word as a navigation unit which can be defined in two ways, depending on the key pressed. If your cursor is a number of words away from your desire position, you can use the word-navigation commands to go there directly.

There are three basic commands:

b   Moves back to beginning of word

e   Moves forward to end of words

w   Moves forward to beginning of words

a repeat factor speeds up cursor movement along a line. For example, **5b** takes the cursor five word back, while **3w** takes the cursor three words forward.

3. Moving to Line Extremes (0, | and $)

Moving to the beginning or end of a line is a common requirement. This is handled by the keys **0, |** and **$.** To move to the first character of a line.

    0 (zero) or | 30| ntoves cursor to column 30

The | takes a repeat factor and using that, you can positioned the cursor on a certain column. To position the cursor on column 30, use 30|

We used **$** as the line address in the ex Mode to represent the last line of the file. The same symbol in the Command Mode represents the end of line.

To move to the end of the current line, use

    $ Moves to end of line