

This yanked text has to be placed at new location. The put command are same p and P since we copied entire lines, we can only place the copied text below or above the current line.

4. Joining Lines (J)

In word processors, you join the current and next line by moving the cursor to the end of line and pressing [Delete]. This technique won't work in vi. To join the current line and the line following it, use J

J Removes the newline character between the two lines to pull up the line below it.

UNDOING LAST EDITING INSTRUCTIONS (u and U)

u - vi provides the u command to undo the last change made. Before you do anything else, reverse the last change you made to the buffer by pressing u.

U - when a number of editing changes have been made to a single line, vi allows you to discard all the changes before you move away from the line.

REPEATING THE LAST COMMAND(.)

- ✓ The . (dot) key is used for repeating both Input and Command Mode commands. The principle is this : use the actual command only once, and then repeat it at other places with the dot command.
- ✓ Example , if you have delete two lines of text with 2dd, then to repeat this operation elsewhere, all you have to do is to position the cursor at the desired location and press . (dot)
- ✓ This will repeat the last editing instruction performed i.e. it will also delete two lines of text.
- ✓ The . command is indeed a very handy tool. As another example, consider that you have to indent a group of lines by inserting a tab at the beginning of each line. You need to use i[tab][Esc] only once, say on the first line. You can then move to each line in turn by hitting [Enter], and simply press the dot.