

## VIMTUTOR LESSON SUMMARIES

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## Lesson 1 Summary

1. The cursor is moved using either the arrow keys or the `h j k l` keys.  
`h` (left) `j` (down) `k` (up) `l` (right)
2. To start Vim from the shell prompt type: `vim FILENAME <ENTER>`
3. To exit Vim type: `<ESC> :q! <ENTER>` to trash all changes.  
OR type: `<ESC> :wq <ENTER>` to save the changes.
4. To delete the character at the cursor type: `x`
5. To insert or append text type:  
`i type inserted text <ESC>` insert before the cursor  
`A type appended text <ESC>` append after the line

### Note

Pressing `<ESC>` will place you in Normal mode or will cancel an unwanted and partially completed command.

## Lesson 2 Summary

1. To delete from the cursor up to the next word type: `dw`
2. To delete from the cursor to the end of a line type: `d$`
3. To delete a whole line type: `dd`
4. To repeat a motion prepend it with a number: `2w`
5. The format for a change command is:

`operator [number] motion`

where:

- operator - is what to do, such as `d` for delete
  - [number] - is an optional count to repeat the motion
  - motion - moves over the text to operate on, such as `w` (word), `$` (to the end of line), etc.
6. To move to the start of the line use a zero: `0`
  7. To undo previous actions, type: `u` (lowercase u)  
To undo all the changes on a line, type: `U` (capital U)  
To undo the undo's, type: `CTRL-R`

## Lesson 3 Summary

1. To put back text that has just been deleted, type `p`. This puts the deleted text AFTER the cursor (if a line was deleted it will go on the line below the cursor).
2. To replace the character under the cursor, type `r` and then the character you want to have there.
3. The change operator allows you to change from the cursor to where the motion takes you.  
eg. Type `ce` to change from the cursor to the end of the word, `c$` to change to the end of a line, or `cc` to change the whole line.
4. The format for change is:  
`c [number] motion`

## Lesson 4 Summary

1. `CTRL-G` displays your location in the file and the file status.  
`G` moves to the end of the file.  
`number G` moves to that line number.  
`gg` moves to the first line.
2. Typing `/` followed by a phrase searches FORWARD for the phrase.  
Typing `?` followed by a phrase searches BACKWARD for the phrase.  
After a search type `n` to find the next occurrence in the same direction  
or `N` to search in the opposite direction.  
`CTRL-O` takes you back to older positions, `CTRL-I` to newer positions.
3. Typing `%` while the cursor is on a `(,)`, `[,]`, `{,}` or `}` goes to its match.
4. To substitute new for the first old in a line type `:s/old/new`  
To substitute new for all 'old's on a line type `:s/old/new/g`  
To substitute phrases between two line `#`'s type `:#,#s/old/new/g`  
To substitute all occurrences in the file type `:%s/old/new/g`  
To ask for confirmation each time add 'c' `:%s/old/new/gc`

## Lesson 6 Summary

1. Type `o` to open a line BELOW the cursor and start Insert mode.  
Type `O` to open a line ABOVE the cursor.
2. Type `a` to insert text AFTER the cursor.  
Type `A` to insert text after the end of the line.
3. The `e` command moves to the end of a word.
4. The `y` operator yanks (copies) text, `p` puts (pastes) it.
5. Typing a capital `R` enters Replace mode until `<ESC>` is pressed.
6. Typing “`:set xxx`” sets the option “xxx”. Some options are:  
    `'ic'` `'ignorecase'` ignore upper/lower case when searching  
    `'is'` `'incsearch'` show partial matches for a search phrase  
    `'hls'` `'hlsearch'` highlight all matching phrases  
    You can either use the long or the short option name.
7. Prepend “no” to switch an option off: `:set noic`

## Lesson 5 Summary

1. `:!command` executes an external command.  
Some useful examples are:  
    (Windows)      (Unix)  
    `:!dir`          `:!ls`          – shows a directory listing.  
    `:!del FILENAME` `:!rm FILENAME` – removes file FILENAME.
2. `:w FILENAME` writes the current Vim file to disk with name FILENAME.
3. `v motion :w FILENAME` saves the Visually selected lines in file FILENAME.
4. `:r FILENAME` retrieves disk file FILENAME and puts it below the cursor position.
5. `:r !dir` reads the output of the `dir` command and puts it below the cursor position.

## Lesson 7 Summary

1. Type `:help` or press `<F1>` or `<Help>` to open a help window.
2. Type `:help cmd` to find help on `cmd`.
3. Type `CTRL-W CTRL-W` to jump to another window.
4. Type `:q` to close the help window.
5. Create a vimrc startup script to keep your preferred settings.
6. When typing a `:` command, press `CTRL-D` to see possible completions.  
Press `<TAB>` to use one completion.