## 2. Commands

Below you will find a cheat-sheet with vi commands. This cheat sheet will also come in handy in the next section of this document,

Practice Lesson #1.

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vi cheat-sheet
a. cursor movements (items below are sometimes called objects):
       h - left one character
       1 - right one character
       j - down one line
       k - up one line
       w - right one word
       b - back one word
       $ - to the end of line
       0 - to the beginning of the line
       ) - right one sentence
        ( - left one sentence
       } - right one paragraph
       { - left one paragraph
       Ctrl-F - forward one page
       Ctrl-B - back one page
       G - go to (without arguments, go to end of file)
b. deleting:
       d - delete
                           then add one of the cursor movement symbols to
               show what should be deleted, i.e.:
               d$ - delete to end of line
                                  - delete to the beginning of the line
                                      - delete to the end of
                                   d}
                                                                    paragraph
       dd - delete delete (delete the whole line)
       x - delete character cursor is on
c. other basic commands:
       r - replace one character
              ZZ - save and exit (hold down shift and press "z" twice)
       y - yank (copy into temporary buffer)
                      then add cursor movement symbol to show what should be
                      copied, for example: y) - copy to the end of sentence
       Y - yank line cursor is on
                 p - paste below cursor line (deleted or copied text)
       P - paste above cursor line
       u - undo last editing command
       /sometext - search for "sometext"
d. any command can take numeric argument before the name of "object", i.e.:
           5dd - delete 5 lines beginning with cursor line (or) d5d - same
                 2dw - delete two words (or) d2w - delete two words
       c3w - change 3 words
```

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3Ctrl-B - move up three pages
       1G - go to the first line
e. external commands can be performed on the selected text (in lines)
  if command is started with "!", i.e.:
       !}fmt - reformat paragraph to 72 columns
f. command line (sometimes called "ex mode"):
g. from the command line a "set" command can be executed to
  customize editing environment, i.e.:
       :set all - will show the state of all options
             :set number - will show on the screen numbers of all lines
       :set autoindent // obvious
h. from the command line operations can be performed on the range of lines,
  i.e.:
       :18,24 del - delete from line 18 to line 24
             :23,48 copy 17 - block from line 23 to 48 copy to line 17
             :2,17 move 92 - block from line 2 to 17 move to line 92
i. from the command line any external UNIX command can be performed on
  the range of lines if line range is superseded by "!":
       :11,16! sed -e "s/^{//*}/" -e "s/^{/*}/"
                          (the command above wraps the block of text with
                         "C" style comments - /* text */. It can be done
                 easier, but this is an example)
       :14,19! sort -r +3
                        (sort the table in reverse order by fourth column)
j. file manipulation from the command line:
       :r somefile - read in "somefile"
            :x - save and exit (if file is "Read Only", this command will
               exit without saving)
       :wq - write and quit (same as above)
                 :w - write (save) if the file permissions allow it
            :w! - save file even if it is read-only as long as we own it
       :w somefile - save this file as "somefile"
       :q - quit without saving
       :q! - quit without saving if changes were made
k. text input commands (all require "Esc" to terminate):
       i - insert text before the character cursor is on
       I - insert text at the beginning of the line
              a - append (insert text after the character cursor is on)
       A - append text to the end of the line
       c - change (replace previous text with new one)
                       takes arguments just like the delete command - it is
                       a fast and powerful way of changing original text -
                                   much more so than typical "overwrite"
       R - start overwriting text
              o - start entering text at the beginning of the new
                                                                        line
           below the cursor
              O - start entering text at the beginning of the new line
           above the cursor
1. if in doubt, press "Esc"
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Time to create this page: ms
<!--
image:system status display / /status/output.jpg (null)
-->
```