## Reference Card for the vi editor on Falcos and X-terminals

To start an editing session with vi type: vi filename

The vi editor has 3 modes: command mode, input mode (commands i, I, o, O, a, A, R, cw, ncc, C, ns enter the input mode, the ESCAPE-key ends the input mode), ed-mode (commands starting with:). The ESCAPE-key will always bring you back to the command mode.

Below, the following key symbols are used:

```
^ CONTROL-key
ESC ESCAPE-key (ESC on Falcos and Apollo-stations, F11(ESC) on X-terminals)
RETURN RETURN-key
```

### Move Around on the Screen:

```
\leftarrow, \downarrow, \uparrow, \rightarrow
               move cursor left, down, up, right
               move cursor left, down, up, right
h , j , k , l
^{\wedge}d , ^{\wedge}u
               scroll half page down, up
^f , ^b
               scroll one page down, up
nG
               move cursor to line n (without n to last line)
:0 , :$
               move cursor to beginning, end of text
               move to beginning of next, previous line
RETURN, -
%
               find corresponding bracket for: (), {}, []
               move cursor by unit of measure (see next page)
М
```

### Adding or Changing Text:

```
i , I
        insert text before cursor position, before first character in line (end with ESC)
a , A
        insert text after cursor position, after end of line (end with ESC)
o , O
        open a new line below, above current line (end with ESC)
r, R
        replace current character (no ESC needed), replace from current character on until ESC
        exchange the next two characters
хр
        change the next n characters (end with ESC)
ns
        change next unit of measure (see next page) (end with ESC)
c\,\mathbf{M}
        change n lines starting from the current line (end with ESC)
ncc
\mathbf{C}
        change up to end of line (end with ESC)
\sim
        change from upper to lower case and vice versa
J
        join current with following line
```

### Deleting Text:

```
\begin{array}{lll} x \;,\; X & & \text{delete characters to right, left} \\ dM & & \text{delete next unit of measure (see next page)} \\ D & & \text{delete to end of line} \\ dd & & \text{delete current line} \\ d\; \text{RETURN} & & \text{delete next two lines} \end{array}
```

## Copying Text:

The yank command copies text into a buffer which can be placed anywhere in the text with the put command. Any delete command will also fill the buffer. It is possible to use named buffers a-z, by preceding the following commands with a quotation mark and the buffer name, e.g.: "a3yy (yank 3 lines into buffer a)

```
Y yank the current line
yM yank next unit of measure (see next page)
nyy yank n lines starting from the current line
p put text after position or below current line
P put text before position or above current line
```

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### Unit of Measure M:

The unit of measure can be used to move the cursor by typing the corresponding character. It can also be used as an argument for the copy (c), delete (d), and yank (y) command. The unit of measure can be preceded by a number, e.g. d3w will delete 3 words.

```
w. W
           word, blank delimited word
          beginning of word, of blank delimited word
b, B
e, E
          end of word, of blank delimited word
          beginning, end of sentence (a sentence ends with . or? or! plus two blanks)
(,)
          beginning, end of paragraph (a paragraph ends with a blank line)
{,}
0, $
          beginning, end of line
1G, G
          beginning, end of file
H, M, L
          top, middle, bottom of screen
```

#### Marker:

Named markers (names: a-z) can be used instead of line numbers or the unit of measure:

```
ma set a marker a at the cursor position
'a reference to marker a
```

### Searching for Strings:

```
/string RETURN search forward for string (regular expression)
?string RETURN search backward for string (regular expression)
n, N repeat search in same, reverse direction
/RETURN repeat search in forward direction
?RETURN repeat search in backward direction
```

### Substituting Strings:

The general substitution command has the form:

```
:[address]s/search-string/replace-string/[g]
```

where address and g are optional. The substitution operates on the current line if no address is given.

```
address line number or range (two line numbers separated by comma: 1,$ denotes total file) string or regular expression replace-string g if given, more than one replacement per line
```

# Leaving the Editor and Other Commands:

```
ZZ,:wq
                 save file and leave vi
:w file
                 write to file file (current file, if no file name is given)
:q
                 leave vi (after saving changes with :w)
:q!
                 leave vi, discard any changes
:f
                 display name of current file
                 read file file and copy after current position
:r file
                 create shell (return with ^d)
:sh
:!command
                 create shell and execute command command
!!command
                 create shell, execute command, and replace current line with output from command
:set number
                 switch on line numbering
                 switch off line numbering
:set nonumber
                 repeat last :s command
&
U
                 undo all changes on current line
                 undo last text changing command
u
                 repeat last text changing command
```