

GNU Emacs Reference Card

(for version 19)

Starting Emacs

To enter GNU Emacs 19, just type its name: `emacs`

To read in a file to edit, see Files, below.

Leaving Emacs

suspend Emacs (or iconify it under X)	C-z
exit Emacs permanently	C-x C-c

Files

read a file into Emacs	C-x C-f
save a file back to disk	C-x C-s
save all files	C-x s
insert contents of another file into this buffer	C-x i
replace this file with the file you really want	C-x C-v
write buffer to a specified file	C-x C-w

Getting Help

The Help system is simple. Type C-h and follow the directions. If you are a first-time user, type C-h t for a **tutorial**.

remove Help window	C-x 1
scroll Help window	ESC C-v
apropos: show commands matching a string	C-h a
show the function a key runs	C-h c
describe a function	C-h f
get mode-specific information	C-h m

Error Recovery

abort partially typed or executing command	C-g
recover a file lost by a system crash	M-x recover-file
undo an unwanted change	C-x u or C-_
restore a buffer to its original contents	M-x revert-buffer
redraw garbaged screen	C-l

Incremental Search

search forward	C-s
search backward	C-r
regular expression search	C-M-s
reverse regular expression search	C-M-r
select previous search string	M-p
select next later search string	M-n
exit incremental search	RET
undo effect of last character	DEL
abort current search	C-g

Use C-s or C-r again to repeat the search in either direction. If Emacs is still searching, C-g cancels only the part not done.

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Motion

entity to move over		
character	C-b	C-f
word	M-b	M-f
line	C-p	C-n
go to line beginning (or end)	C-a	C-e
sentence	M-a	M-e
paragraph	M-{	M-}
page	C-x [C-x]
sexp	C-M-b	C-M-f
function	C-M-a	C-M-e
go to buffer beginning (or end)	M-<	M->
scroll to next screen		C-v
scroll to previous screen		M-v
scroll left		C-x <
scroll right		C-x >
scroll current line to center of screen		C-u C-l

Killing and Deleting

entity to kill		backward	forward
character (delete, not kill)	DEL		C-d
word	M-DEL		M-d
line (to end of)	M-O C-k		C-k
sentence	C-x DEL		M-k
sexp	M-- C-M-k		C-M-k
kill region			C-w
copy region to kill ring			M-w
kill through next occurrence of <i>char</i>			M-z <i>char</i>
yank back last thing killed			C-y
replace last yank with previous kill			M-y

Marking

set mark here	C-@ or C-SPC
exchange point and mark	C-x C-x
set mark <i>arg</i> words away	M-@
mark paragraph	M-h
mark page	C-x C-p
mark sexp	C-M-@
mark function	C-M-h
mark entire buffer	C-x h

Query Replace

interactively replace a text string	M-%
using regular expressions	M-x query-replace-regexp

Valid responses in query-replace mode are

replace this one, go on to next	SPC
replace this one, don't move	,
skip to next without replacing	DEL
replace all remaining matches	!
back up to the previous match	~
exit query-replace	ESC
enter recursive edit (C-M-c to exit)	C-r

Multiple Windows

delete all other windows	C-x 1
delete this window	C-x 0
split window in two vertically	C-x 2
split window in two horizontally	C-x 3
scroll other window	C-M-v
switch cursor to another window	C-x o
shrink window shorter	M-x shrink-window
grow window taller	C-x ^
shrink window narrower	C-x {
grow window wider	C-x }
select buffer in other window	C-x 4 b
display buffer in other window	C-x 4 C-o
find file in other window	C-x 4 f
find file read-only in other window	C-x 4 r
run Dired in other window	C-x 4 d
find tag in other window	C-x 4 .

Formatting

indent current line (mode-dependent)	TAB
indent region (mode-dependent)	C-M-\
indent sexp (mode-dependent)	C-M-q
indent region rigidly <i>arg</i> columns	C-x TAB
insert newline after point	C-o
move rest of line vertically down	C-M-o
delete blank lines around point	C-x C-o
join line with previous (with <i>arg</i> , next)	M-^
delete all white space around point	M-\
put exactly one space at point	M-SPC
fill paragraph	M-q
set fill column	C-x f
set prefix each line starts with	C-x .

Case Change

uppercase word	M-u
lowercase word	M-l
capitalize word	M-c
uppercase region	C-x C-u
lowercase region	C-x C-l
capitalize region	M-x capitalize-region

The Minibuffer

The following keys are defined in the minibuffer.

complete as much as possible	TAB
complete up to one word	SPC
complete and execute	RET
show possible completions	?
fetch previous minibuffer input	M-p
fetch next later minibuffer input	M-n
regexp search backward through history	M-r
regexp search forward through history	M-s
abort command	C-g

Type C-x ESC ESC to edit and repeat the last command that used the minibuffer. The following keys are then defined.

previous minibuffer command	M-p
next minibuffer command	M-n

GNU Emacs Reference Card

Buffers

select another buffer	C-x b
list all buffers	C-x C-b
kill a buffer	C-x k

Transposing

transpose characters	C-t
transpose words	M-t
transpose lines	C-x C-t
transpose sexps	C-M-t

Spelling Check

check spelling of current word	M-\$
check spelling of all words in region	M-x ispell-region
check spelling of entire buffer	M-x ispell-buffer

Tags

find a tag (a definition)	M-.
find next occurrence of tag	C-u M-.
specify a new tags file	M-x visit-tags-table
regexp search on all files in tags table	M-x tags-search
run query-replace on all the files	M-x tags-query-replace
continue last tags search or query-replace	M-,

Shells

execute a shell command	M-!
run a shell command on the region	M-
filter region through a shell command	C-u M-
start a shell in window *shell*	M-x shell

Rectangles

copy rectangle to register	C-x r r
kill rectangle	C-x r k
yank rectangle	C-x r y
open rectangle, shifting text right	C-x r o
blank out rectangle	M-x clear-rectangle
prefix each line with a string	M-x string-rectangle

Abbrevs

add global abbrev	C-x a g
add mode-local abbrev	C-x a l
add global expansion for this abbrev	C-x a i g
add mode-local expansion for this abbrev	C-x a i l
explicitly expand abbrev	C-x a e
expand previous word dynamically	M-/

Regular Expressions

any single character except a newline	.	(dot)
zero or more repeats	*	
one or more repeats	+	
zero or one repeat	?	
any character in the set	[...]	
any character not in the set	[^ ...]	
beginning of line	^	
end of line	\$	
quote a special character <i>c</i>	\c	
alternative ("or")		
grouping	\(... \)	
<i>n</i> th group	\n	
beginning of buffer	\'	
end of buffer	\'	
word break	\b	
not beginning or end of word	\B	
beginning of word	\<	
end of word	\>	
any word-syntax character	\w	
any non-word-syntax character	\W	
character with syntax <i>c</i>	\sc	
character with syntax not <i>c</i>	\Sc	

Registers

save region in register	C-x r s
insert register contents into buffer	C-x r i
save value of point in register	C-x r SPC
jump to point saved in register	C-x r j

Info

enter the Info documentation reader	C-h i	
Moving within a node:		
scroll forward	SPC	
scroll reverse	DEL	
beginning of node	.	(dot)
Moving between nodes:		
next node	n	
previous node	p	
move up	u	
select menu item by name	m	
select <i>n</i> th menu item by number (1-5)	n	
follow cross reference (return with 1)	f	
return to last node you saw	l	
return to directory node	d	
go to any node by name	g	

Other:

run Info tutorial	h
list Info commands	?
quit Info	q
search nodes for regexp	s

Keyboard Macros

start defining a keyboard macro	C-x (
end keyboard macro definition	C-x)
execute last-defined keyboard macro	C-x e
append to last keyboard macro	C-u C-x (
name last keyboard macro	M-x name-last-kbd-macro
insert Lisp definition in buffer	M-x insert-kbd-macro

Commands Dealing with Emacs Lisp

eval <i>sexp</i> before point	C-x C-e
eval current defun	C-M-x
eval region	M-x eval-region
eval entire buffer	M-x eval-current-buffer
read and eval minibuffer	M-ESC
re-execute last minibuffer command	C-x ESC ESC
read and eval Emacs Lisp file	M-x load-file
load from standard system directory	M-x load-library

Simple Customization

Here are some examples of binding global keys in Emacs Lisp. Note that you cannot say "\M-#"; you must say "\e#".

```
(global-set-key "\C-cg" 'goto-line)
(global-set-key "\C-x\C-k" 'kill-region)
(global-set-key "\e#" 'query-replace-regexp)
```

An example of setting a variable in Emacs Lisp:

```
(setq backup-by-copying-when-linked t)
```

Writing Commands

```
(defun command-name (args)
  "documentation"
  (interactive "template")
  body)
```

An example:

```
(defun this-line-to-top-of-window (line)
  "Reposition line point is on to top of window.
With ARG, put point on line ARG.
Negative counts from bottom."
  (interactive "P")
  (recenter (if (null line)
                0
                (prefix-numeric-value line))))
```

The argument to interactive is a string specifying how to get the arguments when the function is called interactively. Type C-h f interactive for more information.

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