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Notes

The descriptions here are *very* brief. You will not be able to learn shell syntax from them; see the various references below. In particular the completion system is extremely rich and the descriptions of its utility functions are the barest memory joggers.

The start and end of each section is aligned with page boundaries, so you can print out only the parts you want to refer to.

References

Zsh manual: Supplied with the shell: should be installed in Unix manual page and info formats. Texinfo generates PS or PDF; available as separate doc bundle from same place as the shell.

<http://zsh.sunsite.dk/>: Site with much information about zsh, including HTML manual and a more user-friendly guide to the shell, as well as the FAQ.

Zsh wiki: <http://www.zshwiki.org/>: Extensible zsh web pages written by users.

From Bash to Z Shell: Conquering the Command Line, by Oliver Kiddle, Jerry Peek and Peter Stephenson, Apress, ISBN 1 59059 376 6. Introduction to interactive use of Unix shells in

general in part 1, concentrating on bash and ash in parts 2 and 3. The contents of the book are as follows; where noted with page references to this card they expand on the brief hints here.

Part 1 (Introducing the Shell) contains the following chapters:

1	Introduction to Shells
2	Using Shell Features Together
3	More Shell Features (c.f. page 2)

Part 2 (Using bash and zsh) contains the following chapters:

4	Entering and Editing the Command Line (c.f. pages 6 and 13)
5	Starting the Shell (c.f. pages 4 and 5)
6	More About Shell History (c.f. pages 6 and 8)
7	Prompts (c.f. page 6)
8	Files and Directories (c.f. page 9)
9	Pattern Matching (c.f. page 3)
10	Completion (c.f. pages 10 through 12)
11	Jobs and Processes (c.f. page 6)

Part3 (Extending the Shell) contains the following chapters:

12	Variables (c.f. pages 7 and 8)
13	Scripting and Functions (c.f. page 2)
14	Writing Editor Commands (c.f. page 13)
15	Writing Completion Functions (c.f. pages 10 through 12)

Grammar

List is any sequence of *sublists* (including just one) separated by **;** or **newline**. **;** and **newline** are always interchangeable except in **;;**.

Sublist is any sequence of *pipelines* (including just one) connected by **&&** or **|**.

Pipeline is any sequence of simple commands connected by **|**.

Command is either a simple command (a command *word*) followed optionally by *word* ... or one of the special commands below.

Word is any text that produces a single word when expanded; *word* ... is any number of these separated by whitespace.

Name is a shell identifier: an alphabetic character or **_** followed by any sequence of alphanumeric characters or **_**.

[...] indicates optional; dots on their own line mean any number of repetitions of the line just above.

Bold text is to be typed literally.

Status “true” or “false” is determined by: for commands, the return status; for pipelines the last command; for sublists the last pipeline; for lists the last sublist that was executed.

```
sublist1 && sublist2 [ && sublist3 ... ]
```

Execute *sublists* until one is false.

```
sublist1 || sublist2 [ || sublist2 ... ]
```

Execute *sublists* until one is true. Note strings of **&&** sublists can contain **|** sublists and vice versa; they are parsed left to right.

```
command1 | command2 [ | command3 ... ]
```

Execute *command1*, sending its output to the input of

command2, and so on (a *pipeline*).

```
if listi1; then[;] listt1;
[ elif listi2; then listt2; ]
```

...

```
[ else listt3; ]
```

```
fi
```

If *listi1* is true, execute *listt1*; else if *listi2* is true execute *listt2*; else execute *listt3*.

```
for name [ in word ... ]
```

```
do list;
```

```
done
```

Execute *list* with variable *name* set to each of *word* ... in turn. If **in** ... is omitted the positional parameters are used.

```
for name in word ...; { list }
```

```
foreach name ( word ... ) [;]
```

```
list;
```

```
end
```

Non-portable alternative forms.

```
while listw; do listd; done
```

While *listw* is true execute *listd*.

```
until listu; do listd; done
```

Non-portable: while *listu* is not true execute *listd*.

```
repeat numexp; do list; done
```

```
repeat numexp sublist
```

Non-portable: repeat *list* or *sublist* *numexp* times.

```
case word in
```

```
[(] pattern1[|pattern2...]) [;] list ;;
```

...

```
esac
```

Try matching word against every pattern in turn until success. Execute the corresponding list. **;&** instead of **&&** means fall through to next *list*.

```
case word {
```

```
[(] pattern1[|pattern2...]) [;] list ;;
```

...

```
}
```

Non-portable alternative.

```
select name [ in word ...];
```

```
do list;
```

```
done
```

Print menu of *words*, read a number, set *name* to selected word, execute *list* until end of input. Portable but rare.

```
(list[;])
```

Execute *list* in a subshell (a new process where nothing that happens affects the current shell).

```
{list[;]}
```

Execute *list* (no new process: simply separates list from what's around and can take redirections).

```
function nameword {[;] list[;] }
```

```
nameword () {[;] list[;] }
```

Define function named *nameword*; executes list when run; running *nameword word1* ... makes *word1* ... available as **\$1** etc. in function body. *list* must end with **;** or **newline** for portability. *nameword* can be repeated to define multiple functions (rare, non-portable).

```
time [ pipeline ]
```

Report time for *pipeline* if given else totals for current shell.

```
[[ condition ]]
```

Evaluate *condition* (see below), gives status true or false.

Pattern matching (globbing)

Basic patterns:

*	Any string
?	Any character
[<i>class</i>]	Any single character from <i>class</i>
[^<i>class</i>]	Any single character not from <i>class</i>
<num1-num2>	Any number between <i>num1</i> and <i>num2</i>
<-num2>	from 0; <num1-> to infinity.
**/	Directories to any level
(<i>pat1</i>)	Group patterns
(<i>pat1</i> <i>pat2</i>)	<i>pat1</i> or <i>pat2</i> (any number of 's)

Character classes may contain any character or the following special patterns in any mix; literal `-` must be first; literal `^` must not be first:

<i>a-b</i>	A character in the range <i>a</i> to <i>b</i>
[:<i>alnum</i>:]	An alphanumeric character
[:<i>alpha</i>:]	An alphabetic character
[:<i>ascii</i>:]	A character in the ASCII character set
[:<i>blank</i>:]	A space or tab
[:<i>cntrl</i>:]	A control character
[:<i>digit</i>:]	A decimal digit
[:<i>graph</i>:]	A printable character other than whitespace
[:<i>lower</i>:]	A lower case letter
[:<i>print</i>:]	A printable character
[:<i>punct</i>:]	A punctuation character
[:<i>space</i>:]	Any whitespace character
[:<i>upper</i>:]	An upper case letter
[:<i>xdigit</i>:]	A hexadecimal digit

Extended patterns (option **EXTENDED_GLOB** must be set):

^<i>pat</i>	Anything that doesn't match <i>pat</i>
<i>pat1</i>^<i>pat2</i>	Match <i>pat1</i> then anything other than <i>pat2</i>
<i>pat1</i>~<i>pat2</i>	Anything matching <i>pat1</i> but not <i>pat2</i>
<i>X</i>#	Zero or more occurrences of element <i>X</i>
<i>X</i>##	One or more occurrences of element <i>X</i>

KSH_GLOB operators (patterns may contain | for alternatives):

@(<i>pat</i>)	Group patterns
*(<i>pat</i>)	Zero or more occurrences of <i>pat</i>
+(<i>pat</i>)	One or more occurrences of <i>pat</i>
?(<i>pat</i>)	Zero or one occurrences of <i>pat</i>
!(<i>pat</i>)	Anything but the pattern <i>pat</i>

Globbing flags with **EXTENDED_GLOB**:

(#i)	Match case insensitively
(#l)	Lower case matches upper case
(#I)	Match case sensitively
(#b)	Parentheses set match , mbegin , mend
(#B)	Parentheses no longer set arrays
(#m)	Match in MATCH , MBEGIN , MEND
(#M)	Don't use MATCH etc.
(#anum)	Match with <i>num</i> approximations
(#s)	Match only at start of test string
(#e)	Match only at end of test string
(#qexpr)	<i>expr</i> is a set of glob qualifiers (below)

Glob qualifiers (in parentheses after file name pattern):

/	Directory
F	Non-empty directory; for empty use (/^F)
.	Plain file
@	Symbolic link
=	Socket
p	Name pipe (FIFO)
*	Executable plain file
%	Special file
%b	Block special file
%c	Character special file
r	Readable by owner (N.B. not current user)
w	Writable by owner
x	Executable by owner
A	Readable by members of file's group
I	Writable by members of file's group

E	Executable by members of file's group
R	World readable
W	World writeable
X	World executable
s	Setuid
S	Setgid
t	Sticky bit
fspec	Has chmod -style permissions <i>spec</i>
estring	Evaluation <i>string</i> returns true status
+cmd	Same but <i>cmd</i> must be alphanumeric or <code>_</code>
ddev	Device number <i>dev</i> (major*256 + minor)
l[-+]<i>num</i>	Link count is (less than, greater than) <i>num</i>
U	Owned by current effective UID
G	Owned by current effective GID
uuid	Owned by given <i>uid</i> (may be <i><name></i>)
ggid	Owned by given <i>gid</i> (may be <i><name></i>)
a[Mwhms][-+]n	Access time in given units
m[Mwhms][-+]n	Modification time in given units
c[Mwhms][-+]n	Inode change time in given units
^	Negate following qualifiers
-	Toggle following links (first one turns on)
M	Mark directories
T	Mark directories, links, special files
N	Whole pattern expands to empty if no match
D	Leading dots may be matched
n	Sort numbers numerically
o[nLlamcd]	Order by given code (may repeat)
O[nLlamcd]	Order by reverse of given code
[<i>num</i>]	Select <i>num</i> th file in current order
[<i>num1</i>, <i>num2</i>]	Select <i>num1</i> th to <i>num2</i> th file (as arrays)
:<i>X</i>	History modifier <i>X</i> ; may have more

Time units are Month, week, hour, minute, second.
Order codes are name (default), size, link count, access time, modification time, inode change time, directory depth.

	Options				
	Set options with setopt , unset with unsetopt . Asterisk indicates on by default for native zsh.				
*ALIASES	Expand aliases	CORRECT_ALL	Correct spelling of all arguments	HIST_NO_STORE	Don't store history and fc
ALL_EXPORT	Export all variables to environment	CSH_JUNKIE_HISTORY	Single ! for previous command	HIST_REDUCE_BLANKS	Trim multiple insignificant blanks
*ALWAYS_LAST_PROMPT	Completion lists after prompt	CSH_JUNKIE_LOOPS	list; end for do...done	HIST_SAVE_NO_DUPS	Remove duplicates when saving
ALWAYS_TO_END	On completion go to end of word	CSH_JUNKIE_QUOTES	No newlines in quotes	HIST_VERIFY	Show ! history line for editing
*APPEND_HISTORY	History appends to existing file	CSH_NULLCMD	Redirections with no commands fail	*HUP	Send SIGHUP to processes on exit
AUTO_CD	Directory as command does cd	CSH_NULL_GLOB	One glob must succeed, failures go	IGNORE_BRACES	Don't use {a,b} expansions
AUTO_CONTINUE	Jobs are continued when disowned	DVORAK	Dvorak keyboard for correction	IGNORE_EOF	Ignore ^D (stty eof char)
*AUTO_LIST	List ambiguous completions	EMACS	Same as bindkey -e	INC_APPEND_HISTORY	Save history line by line
*AUTO_MENU	Menu complete after two tabs	*EQUALS	Expand =cmd to /path/to/cmd	INTERACTIVE	Shell is interactive
AUTO_NAME_DIRS	Variables always can be %~ abbrevs	ERR_EXIT	Exit shell on non-zero status	INTERACTIVE_	# on interactive line for comment
*AUTO_PARAM_KEYS	Magic completion for parameters	ERR_RETURN	Return from function instead	COMMENTS	
*AUTO_PARAM_SLASH	\$dirname completes with /	*EVAL_LINE_NO	\$LINENO counts inside eval code	KSH_ARRAYS	Indexing etc. for arrays like ksh
AUTO_PUSHD	cd uses directory stack too	*EXEC	Execute commands	KSH_AUTOLOAD	Function file includes function name
*AUTO_REMOVE_SLASH	Trailing / in completion removed	EXTENDED_GLOB	See globbing section above	KSH_GLOB	See globbing above
AUTO_RESUME	cmd can resume job %cmd	EXTENDED_HISTORY	Timestamps saved to history file	KSH_OPTION_PRINT	Show all options plus on or off
*BAD_PATTERN	Errors on pattern syntax; else literal	*FLOW_CONTROL	Use ^S/^Q style flow control	KSH_TYPESET	No word splitting in typeset etc.
*BANG_HIST	! style history allowed	*FUNCTION_ARGZERO	\$0 in function is its name	*LIST_AMBIGUOUS	List completions when ambiguous
*BARE_GLOB_QUAL	Glob qualifiers with bare parens	*GLOB	Use globbing as described above	*LIST_BEEP	Beep on ambiguous completion
BASH_AUTO_LIST	List completions on second tab	*GLOBAL_EXPORT	Exported variables not made local	LIST_PACKED	More compact completion lists
*BEEP	Beep on all errors	*GLOBAL_RCS	Execute /etc/z* files	LIST_ROWS_FIRST	List completions across
BG_NICE	Background jobs at lower priority	GLOB_ASSIGN	var= expands, assigns array	*LIST_TYPES	File types listed in completion
BRACE_CCL	X{ab} expands to Xa Xb	GLOB_COMPLETE	Patterns are active in completion	LOCAL_OPTIONS	Options reset on function return
BSD_ECHO	No echo escapes unless -e given	GLOB_DOTS	Patterns may match leading dots	LOCAL_TRAPS	Traps reset on function return
*CASE_GLOB	Glob case sensitively	GLOB_SUBST	Substituted characters may glob	LOGIN	Shell is login shell
C_BASES	Output hexadecimal with 0x	*HASH_CMDS	Store command location for speed	LONG_LIST_JOBS	More verbose listing of jobs
CDABLE_VARS	cd var works if \$var is directory	*HASH_DIRS	Store for all commands in dir	MAGIC_EQUAL_SUBST	Special expansion after all =
CHASE_DOTS	Resolve .. in cd	*HASH_LIST_ALL	Store all on first completion	MAIL_WARNING	Warn if mail file timestamp changed
CHASE_LINKS	Resolve symbolic links in cd	HIST_ALLOW_CLOBBER	On clobber error, up arrow to retry	MARK_DIRS	Append / to globbed directories
*CHECK_JOBS	Check jobs before exiting shell	*HIST_BEEP	Beep when going beyond history	MENU_COMPLETE	Cycle through ambiguous matches
*CLOBBER	Allow redirections to overwrite	HIST_EXPIRE_DUPS_	Duplicate history entries lost first	MONITOR	Shell has job control enabled
COMPLETE_ALIASES	Completion uses unexpanded aliases	FIRST		*MULTIOS	Multiple redirections are special
COMPLETE_IN_WORD	Completion works inside words	HIST_FIND_NO_DUPS	History search finds once only	*NOMATCH	Error if glob fails to match
CORRECT	Correct spelling of commands	HIST_IGNORE_ALL_	Remove all earlier duplicate lines	*NOTIFY	Asynchronous job control messages
		DUPS		NULL_GLOB	Failed globs are removed from line
		HIST_IGNORE_DUPS	Remove duplicate of previous line	NUMERIC_GLOB_SORT	Numbers in globs sorted numerically
		HIST_IGNORE_SPACE	Don't store lines starting with space	OCTAL_ZEROES	Leading zeros in integers force octal
		HIST_NO_FUNCTIONS	Don't store shell functions		

OVERSTRIKE Start line editor in overstrike mode
PATH_DIRS *dir/cmd* can be found in **\$PATH**
POSIX_BUILTINS Illogical command behaviour
PRINT_EIGHT_BIT Print all 8-bit characters directly
PRINT_EXIT_VALUE Return status printed unless zero
PRIVILEGED Special behaviour on `setuid/setgid`
PROMPT_BANG Special treatment of **!** in prompt
***PROMPT_CR** Prompt always at start of line
***PROMPT_PERCENT** **%** escapes expanded in prompts
PROMPT_SUBST **\$** expansion etc. in prompts
PUSHD_IGNORE_DUPS Don't push dir multiply on stack
PUSHD_MINUS Reverse sense of **-** and **+** in **pushd**
PUSHD_SILENT No non-err messages from **pushd**
PUSHD_TO_HOME **pushd** with no argument goes to **~**
RC_EXPAND_PARAM **X\$array** gives **Xelt1 Xelt2** etc.
RC_QUOTES **'** inside single quotes gives **'**
***RCS** Run startup files
REC_EXACT Exact completion matches are good
RESTRICTED Shell has restricted capabilities
RM_STAR_SILENT Don't warn on **rm ***
RM_STAR_WAIT Wait before asking if **rm *** is OK
SHARE_HISTORY Save and restore history per line
SH_FILE_EXPANSION **~** etc. expansion done early
SH_GLOB Disables non-extended zsh globs
SHIN_STDIN Shell input comes from stdin
SH_NULL_CMD Commandless redirections like **sh**
SH_OPTION_LETTERS Single letter options are like **sh**
***SHORT_LOOPS** **for words; list** works
SH_WORD_SPLIT Split non-array variables yuckily
SINGLE_COMMAND Execute one command then exit
SINGLE_LINE_ZLE Line editing on single line (bad tty)
SUN_KEYBOARD_HACK Unmatched **`** at end of line ignored
TRANSIENT_RPROMPT Right prompt goes away after edit
TRAPS_ASYNC Traps may run when **waiting**
TYPESET_SILENT Silent on **typeset foo**
***UNSET** Unset variables OK, treat as empty

VERBOSE Output commands to be executed
VI Same as **bindkey -v**
XTRACE Show trace of execution with **\$PS4**
ZLE Line editor used to input lines

Option aliases (native zsh on right):

BRACE_EXPAND	NO_IGNORE_BRACES
DOT_GLOB	GLOB_DOTS
HASH_ALL	HASH_CMDS
HIST_APPEND	APPEND_HISTORY
HIST_EXPAND	BANG_HIST
LOG	NO_HIST_NO_FUNCTIONS
MAIL_WARN	MAIL_WARNING
ONE_CMD	SINGLE_COMMAND
PHYSICAL	CHASE_LINKS
PROMPT_VARS	PROMPT_SUBST
STDIN	SHIN_STDIN
TRACK_ALL	HASH_CMDS

Single letter options (used with **set** as well as **setopt**):

-0	CORRECT
-1	PRINT_EXIT_VALUE
-2	NO_BAD_PATTERN
-3	NO_NO_MATCH
-4	GLOB_DOTS
-5	NOTIFY
-6	BG_NICE
-7	IGNORE_EOF
-8	MARK_DIRS
-9	AUTO_LIST
-B	NO_BEEP
-C	NO_CLOBBER
-D	PUSHD_TO_HOME
-E	PUSHD_SILENT
-F	NO_GLOB
-G	NULL_GLOB
-H	RM_STAR_SILENT
-I	IGNORE_BRACES
-J	AUTO_CD
-K	NO_BANG_HIST

-L	SUN_KEYBOARD_HACK
-M	SINGLE_LINE_ZLE
-N	AUTO_PUSHD
-O	CORRECT_ALL
-P	RC_EXPAND_PARAM
-Q	PATH_DIRS
-R	LONG_LIST_JOBS
-S	REC_EXACT
-T	CDABLE_VARS
-U	MAIL_WARNING
-V	NO_PROMPT_CR
-W	AUTO_RESUME
-X	LIST_TYPES
-Y	MENU_COMPLETE
-Z	ZLE
-a	ALL_EXPORT
-e	ERR_EXIT
-f	NO_RCS
-g	HIST_IGNORE_SPACE
-h	HIST_IGNORE_DUPS
-i	INTERACTIVE
-k	INTERACTIVE_COMMENTS
-l	LOGIN
-m	MONITOR
-n	NO_EXEC
-p	PRIVILEGED
-r	RESTRICTED
-s	SHIN_STDIN
-t	SINGLE_COMMAND
-u	NO_UNSET
-v	VERBOSE
-w	CHASE_LINKS
-x	XTRACE
-y	SH_WORD_SPLIT

Note also **-A** to set arrays, **-b** to end option processing, **-c** to pass a single command, **-m** to set pattern argument, **-o** to specify long name (may repeat), **-s** to sort positional parameters.

	Expansion
Basic forms of expansion in the order they order:	
! <i>expr</i>	History expansion
a <i>alias</i>	Alias expansion
< (<i>cmds</i>)	Replaced by file with output from <i>cmds</i>
= (<i>cmds</i>)	Same but can be reread (use for diff)
> (<i>cmds</i>)	Replaced by file with input to <i>cmds</i>
\$ <i>var</i>	Variable substitution
#{ <i>var</i> }	Same but protected, allows more options
\$(<i>cmds</i>)	Replaced by output of <i>cmds</i>
` <i>cmds</i> `	Older form of same, harder to nest
\$((<i>expr</i>))	Arithmetic result of evaluating <i>expr</i>
X { <i>a,b</i> } <i>Y</i>	<i>XaY XbY</i> (N.B. does no pattern matching)
X { 1..3 } <i>Y</i>	<i>X1Y X2Y X3Y</i>
X { 08..10 } <i>Y</i>	<i>X08Y X09Y X10Y</i>
~ <i>user</i> , ~ <i>dir</i>	User home, named <i>dir</i> (<i>dir</i> is var name)
= <i>cmd</i>	<i>/full/path/to/cmd</i>
p <i>pattern</i>	Glob file names, as above

History expansion:

!!	Immediately preceding line (all of it)
!{!}	Same but protected, may have args in { }
!	Line just referred to, default !!
!13	Line numbered 13 (history shows nos.)
!-2	Command two before current
!cmd	Last command beginning <i>cmd</i>
!?str	Last command containing <i>str</i>
!#	Current command line so far

Word selectors:

!!:0	Extract argument 0 (command word)
!!:1	Argument numbered 1 (first cmd arg)
!!:^	Also argument 1
!!: \$	Last command argument
!:%	Word found by !?str (needs correct line)
!!:2-4	Word 2 to 4 inclusive
!!: -4	Words 0 to 4 inclusive

!!:*	Words 1 to \$ inclusive
!!:2*	Words 2 to \$ inclusive
!!:2-	Words 2 to \$-1 inclusive

Modifiers on arguments (can omit word selector):

!!:1:h	Trailing path component removed
!!:1:t	Only trailing path component left
!!:1:r	File extension .ext removed
!!:1:e	Only extension ext left
!!:1:p	Print result but don't execute
!!:1:q	Quote from further substitution
!!:1:Q	Strip one level of quotes
!!:1:x	Quote and also break at whitespace
!!:1:l	Convert to all lower case
!!:1:u	Convert to all upper case
!!:1:s/s1/s2/	Replace string <i>s1</i> by <i>s2</i>
!!:1:gs/s2/s2/	Same but global
!!:1:&	Use same <i>s1</i> and <i>s2</i> on new target

Most modifiers work on variables (e.g. **#{var:h}**) or in glob qualifiers (e.g. ***(:h)**), the following only work there:

#{var:fm}	Repeat modifier <i>m</i> till stops changing
#{var:F:N:m}	Same but no more than <i>N</i> times
#{var:wm}	Apply modifier <i>m</i> to words of string
#{var:W:sep:m}	Same but words are separated by <i>sep</i>

Prompt expansion (with **PROMPT_PERCENT**, on by default); may take a decimal number *n* (default 0) immediately after the %:

%! %h	Current history event number
##	# if superuser, else %
%	A single %
%)	A) (use with %X(. tstr. fstr))
%*	Time in 24-hour format with seconds
%/ %d	\$PWD ; <i>n</i> gives trailing parts, <i>-n</i> leading
%c %. %C	Deprecated alternatives, differ by default <i>n</i>
??	Return status of last command

%@ %t	Time of day in am/pm format
%B (%b)	Start (stop) bold face mode
%D %D{str}	Date as <i>YY-MM-DD</i> , optional strftime spec
%E	Clear to end of line
%i	Script/function line number (\$LINENO)
%j	Number of jobs as listed by jobs
%L	Shell depth (\$SHLVL)
%l	Login terminal without /dev or /dev/tty
%M	Full host name
%m	Host name to first dot or <i>n</i> dots
%N	Name of script, function, sourced file
%n	Name of user (same as \$USERNAME)
%S %s	Start (stop) standout mode
%T	Time of day, 24-hour format
%U %u	Start (stop) underline mode (patchy support)
%v	<i>n</i> th component of \$psvar array
%W	Date as middle-endian <i>MM/DD/YY</i>
%w	Date as <i>DAY DD</i>
%y	Login terminal without /dev
%_	Parser state (continuation lines, debug)
%~	Like %/ , %d but with tilde substitution
%{esc%}	Escape sequence <i>esc</i> doesn't move cursor
%X(. tstr. fstr)	<i>tstr</i> if test <i>X</i> gives <i>n</i> , else <i>fstr</i>
%<str<	Truncate to <i>n</i> on left, <i>str</i> on left if so
%>str>	Truncate to <i>n</i> on right, <i>str</i> on right if so

Test characters in **%X(. tstr. fstr)**: **!** Privileged; **#** uid *n*; **?** last status *n*; **_** at least *n* nested constructs; **/** at least *n* **\$PWD** elements; **~** same with **~** subst; **D** month is *n*; **d** day of month is *n*; **g** effective gid is *n*; **j** at least *n* jobs; **L** **\$SHLVL** at least *n*; **l** at least *n* chars on line so far; **S** **\$SECONDS** at least *n*; **T** hours is *n*; **t** minutes is *n*; **v** at least *n* components in **\$psvar**; **w** day of week is *n* (Sunday = 0).

Parameter (Variable) Expansion

Basic forms: *str* will also be expanded; most forms work on words of array separately:

<code>\${var}</code>	Substitute contents of <i>var</i> , no splitting
<code>\${+var}</code>	1 if <i>var</i> is set, else 0
<code>\${var:-str}</code>	<i>\$var</i> if non-null, else <i>str</i>
<code>\${var-str}</code>	<i>\$var</i> if set (even if null) else <i>str</i>
<code>\${var:=str}</code>	<i>\$var</i> if non-null, else <i>str</i> and set <i>var</i> to it
<code>\${var:=str}</code>	Same but always use <i>str</i>
<code>\${var:?str}</code>	<i>\$var</i> if non-null else error, abort
<code>\${var:+str}</code>	<i>str</i> if <i>\$var</i> is non-null
<code>\${var#pat}</code>	min match of <i>pat</i> removed from head
<code>\${var##pat}</code>	max match of <i>pat</i> removed from head
<code>\${var%pat}</code>	min match of <i>pat</i> removed from tail
<code>\${var%%pat}</code>	max match of <i>pat</i> removed from tail
<code>\${var:#pat}</code>	<i>\$var</i> unless <i>pat</i> matches, then empty
<code>\${var/p/r}</code>	One occurrence of <i>p</i> replaced by <i>r</i>
<code>\${var//p/r}</code>	All occurrences of <i>p</i> replaced by <i>r</i>
<code>\${#var}</code>	Length of <i>var</i> in words (array) or bytes
<code>\${^var}</code>	Expand elements like brace expansion
<code>\${=var}</code>	Split words of result like lesser shells
<code>\${~var}</code>	Allow globbing, file expansion on result
<code>\${\${var%p}#q}</code>	Apply <i>%p</i> then <i>#q</i> to <i>\$var</i>

Parameter flags in parentheses, immediately after left brace:

%	Expand %s in result as in prompts
@	Array expand even in double quotes
A	Create array parameter with <code>\${...=...}</code>
a	Array index order, so 0a is reversed
c	Count characters for <code>\${#var}</code>
C	Capitalize result
e	Do parameter, comand, arith expansion
f	Split result to array on newlines
F	Join arrays with newlines between elements
i	oi or Oi sort case independently
k	For associative array, result is keys

L	Lower case result
n	on or On sort numerically
o	Sort into ascending order
O	Sort into descending order
P	Interpret result as parameter name, get value
q	Quote result with backslashes
qq	Quote result with single quotes
qqq	Quote result with double quotes
qqqq	Quote result with <code>'...'</code>
Q	Strip quotes from result
t	Output type of variable (see below)
u	Unique: remove duplicates after first
U	Upper case result
v	Include value in result; may have (kv)
V	Visible representation of special chars
w	Count words with <code>\${#var}</code>
W	Same but empty words count
X	Report parsing errors (normally ignored)
z	Split to words using shell grammar
p	Following forms recognize print <code>\-escapes</code>
j:str:	Join words with <i>str</i> between
l:x:	Pad with spaces on left to width <i>x</i>
l:x::s1:	Same but pad with repeated <i>s1</i>
l:x::s1::s2:	Same but <i>s2</i> used once before any <i>s1</i> s
r:x::s1::s2:	Pad on right, otherwise same as l forms
s:str:	Split to array on occurrences of <i>str</i>
S	With patterns, search substrings
I:exp:	With patterns, match <i>exp</i> th occurrence
B	With patterns, include match beginning
E	With patterns, include match end
M	With patterns, include matched portion
N	With patterns, include length of match
R	With patterns, include unmatched part (rest)

Delimiters shown as **`:str:`** may be any pair of chars or matched parentheses (*str*), **`{str}`**, **`[str]`**, **`<str>`**.

Order of rules:

1. Nested substitution: from inside out
2. Subscripts: **`${arr[3]}`** extract word; **`${str[2]}`** extract character; **`${arr[2,4]}`**, **`${str[4,8]}`** extract range; **-1** is last word/char, **-2** previous etc.
3. **`${(P)var}`** replaces name with value
4. **`"$array"`** joins array, may use **`(j:str:)`**
5. Nested subscript e.g. **`${${var[2,4]}[1]}`**
6. **#, %, /** etc. modifications
7. Join if not joined and **`(j:str:)`**, **`(F)`**
8. Split if **`(s)`**, **`(z)`**, **`(z), =`**
9. Split if **SH_WORD_SPLIT**
10. Apply **`(u)`**
11. Apply **`(o)`**, **`(O)`**
12. Apply **`(e)`**
13. Apply **`(l.str.)`**, **`(r.str.)`**
14. If single word needed for context, join with **`$IFS[1]`**.

Types shown with **(t)** have basic type **scalar**, **array**, **integer**, **float**, **association**, then hyphen-separated words from following list:

local	Parameter is local to function
left	Left justified with <code>typeset -L</code>
right_blanks	Right justified with <code>typeset -R</code>
right_zeros	Right justified with <code>typeset -Z</code>
lower	Lower case forced with <code>typeset -l</code>
upper	Upper case forced with <code>typeset -u</code>
readonly	Read-only, <code>typeset -r</code> or <code>readonly</code>
tag	Tagged as <code>typeset -t</code> (no special effect)
export	Exported with <code>export</code> , <code>typeset -x</code>
unique	Elements unique with <code>typeset -U</code>
hide	Variable not special in func (<code>typeset -h</code>)
hideval	<code>typeset</code> hides value (<code>typeset -H</code>)
special	Variable special to shell

Parameters (Variables)

Parameters set by shell, † denotes special to shell (may not be reused except by hiding with `typeset -h` in functions)

†!	Process ID of last background process
†#	Number of arguments to script or function
†ARGC	Same
†\$	Process ID of main shell process
†-	String of single letter options set
†*	Positional parameters
†argv	Same
†@	Same, but does splitting in double quotes
†?	Status of last command
†0	Name of shell, usually reflects functions
†_	Last argument of previous command
CPUTYPE	Machine type (run time)
†EGID	Effective GID (via system call), set if root
†EUID	Effective UID (via system call), set if root
†ERRNO	Last system error number
†GID	Real group ID (via system call), set if root
HISTCMD	The current history line number
HOST	The host name
†LINENO	Line number in shell, function
LOGNAME	Login name (exported by default)
MACHTYPE	Machine type (compile time)
OLDPWD	Previous directory
†OPTARG	Argument for option handled by <code>getopts</code>
†OPTIND	Index of positional parameter in <code>getopts</code>
OSTYPE	Operating system type (compile time)
†pipestatus	Array giving statuses of last pipeline
†PPID	Process ID of parent of main shell
PWD	Current directory
†RANDOM	A pseudo-random number, repeating
†SECONDS	Seconds since shell started
†SHLVL	Depth of current shell
signals	Array giving names of signals
†status	Status of last command

†TRY_BLOCK_ERROR	In always block, 1 if error in try block
TTY	Terminal associated with shell if any
†TTYIDLE	Time for which terminal has been idle
†UID	Real user ID (via system call), set if root
†USERNAME	Name for \$UID, set if root
VENDOR	Operating system vendor (compile time)
ZSH_NAME	Base name of command used to start shell
ZSH_VERSION	Version number of shell

Parameters used by the shell if set: **:** indicates arrays with corresponding colon-separated paths e.g. `cdpath` and `CDPATH`:

ARGVO	Export to set name of external command
BAUD	Baud rate: compensation for slow terminals
†cdpath :	Directories searched for <code>cd</code> target
†COLUMNS	Width of screen
DIRSTACKSIZE	Maximum size of stack for <code>pushd</code>
ENV	File to source when started as <code>sh</code> or <code>ksh</code>
FCEDIT	Default editor used by <code>fc</code>
†fignore :	List of suffixes ignored in file completion
†fpath :	Directories to search for autoloading
†histchars	History, quick replace, comment chars
†HISTCHARS	Same, deprecated
HISTFILE	File for reading and writing shell history
†HISTSIZE	Number of history lines kept internally
†HOME	Home directory for <code>~</code> and default <code>cd</code> target
†IFS	Characters that separate fields in words
KEYTIMEOUT	Time to wait for rest of key seq (1/100 s)
†LANG	Locale (usual variable, <code>LC_*</code> override)
†LC_ALL	Locale (overrides <code>LANG</code> , <code>LC_*</code>)
†LC_COLLATE	Locale for sorting etc.
†LC_CTYPE	Locale for character handling
†LC_MESSAGES	Locale for messages
†LC_NUMERIC	Locale for decimal point, thousands
†LC_TIME	Locale for date and time
†LINES	Height of screen
LISTMAX	Number of completions shown w/o asking

LOGCHECK	Interval for checking <code>\$watch</code>
MAIL	Mail file to check (<code>\$mailpath</code> overrides)
MAILCHECK	Mail check interval, secs (before prompt)
†mailpath :	List of files to check for new mail
†manpath :	Directories to find manual, used by <code>man</code>
†module_path :	Directories for <code>zmodload</code> to find modules
†NULLCMD	Command used if only redirection given
†path :	Command search path
†POSTEDIT	Termcap strings sent to terminal after edit
†PS1, PROMPT, prompt	Printed at start of first line of output; see above for escape sequences for all <code>PS</code> s
†PS2, PROMPT2	Printed for continuation lines
†PS3, PROMPT3	Print within <code>select</code> loop
†PS4, PROMPT4	For tracing execution (<code>xtrace</code> option)
†psvar :	Used with <code>%nv</code> in prompts
†READNULLCMD	Command used when only input redir given
REPORTTIME	Show report if command takes this long (s)
REPLY	Used to return a value e.g. by <code>read</code>
reply	Used to return array value
†RPS1, RPROMPT	Printed on right of screen for first line
†RPS2, RPROMPT2	Printed on right of screen for continuation line
SAVEHIST	Max number of history lines saved
†SPROMPT	Prompt when correcting spelling
STTY	Export with <code>stty</code> arguments to command
†TERM	Type of terminal in use (<code>xterm</code> etc.)
TIMEFMT	Format for reporting usage with <code>time</code>
TMOUT	Send <code>SIGALRM</code> after seconds of inactivity
TMPPREFIX	Path prefix for shell's temporary files
†watch :	List of users or <code>all</code> , <code>notme</code> to watch for
WATCHFMT	Format of reports for <code>\$watch</code>
†WORDCHARS	Chars considered parts of word by <code>zle</code>
ZBEEP	String to replace beeps in line editor
ZDOTDIR	Used for startup files instead of <code>~</code> if set

Tests and numeric expressions

Usually used after if, while, until or with && or ||, but the status may be useful anywhere e.g. as implicit return status for function.

File tests, e.g. `[[-e file]]`:

-a	True if <i>file</i> exists
-b	True if <i>file</i> is block special
-c	True if <i>file</i> is character special
-d	True if <i>file</i> is directory
-e	True if <i>file</i> exists
-f	True if <i>file</i> is a regular file (not special or directory)
-g	True if <i>file</i> has setgid bit set (mode includes 02000)
-h	True if <i>file</i> is symbolic link
-k	True if <i>file</i> has sticky bit set (mode includes 02000)
-p	True if <i>file</i> is named pipe (FIFO)
-r	True if <i>file</i> is readable by current process
-s	True if <i>file</i> has non-zero size
-u	True if <i>file</i> has setuid bit set (mode includes 04000)
-w	True if <i>file</i> is writeable by current process
-x	True if <i>file</i> executable by current process
-L	True if <i>file</i> is symbolic link
-O	True if <i>file</i> owned by effective UID of current process
-G	True if <i>file</i> has effective GID of current process
-S	True if <i>file</i> is a socket (special communication file)
-N	True if <i>file</i> has access time no newer than mod time

Other single argument tests, e.g. `[[-n str]]`:

-n	True if <i>str</i> has non-zero length
-o	True if option <i>str</i> is set
-t	True if <i>str</i> (number) is open file descriptor
-z	True if <i>str</i> has zero length

Multiple argument tests e.g. `[[a -eq b]]`: numerical expressions may be quoted formulae e.g. `1*2'` :

-nt	True if file <i>a</i> is newer than file <i>b</i>
-ot	True if file <i>a</i> is older than file <i>b</i>

-ef	True if <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> refer to same file (i.e. are linked)
=	True if string <i>a</i> matches pattern <i>b</i>
==	Same but more modern (and still not often used)
!=	True if string <i>a</i> does not match pattern <i>b</i>
<	True if string <i>a</i> sorts before string <i>b</i>
>	True if string <i>a</i> sorts after string <i>b</i>
-eq	True if numerical expressions <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> are equal
-ne	True if numerical expressions <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> are not equal
-lt	True if <i>a</i> < <i>b</i> numerically
-gt	True if <i>a</i> > <i>b</i> numerically
-le	True if <i>a</i> ≤ <i>b</i> numerically
-ge	True if <i>a</i> ≥ <i>b</i> numerically

Combining expressions: *expr* is any of the above, or the result of any combination of the following:

(expr)	Group tests
! expr	True if <i>expr</i> is false and vice versa
exprA && exprB	True if both expressions true
exprA exprB	True if either expression true

For complicated numeric tests use `((expr))` where *expr* is a numeric expression: status is 1 if *expr* is non-zero else 0. Same syntax used in `$((expr))` substitution. Precedences of operators from highest to lowest are:

- *func*(*arg* . . .), numeric constant (e.g. **3**, **-4**, **3.24**, **-14.6e-10**), *var* (does not require **\$** in front unless some substitution e.g. `${#var}` is needed, **\$** is error if *var* is to be modified)
- **(expr)**
- **!**, **~**, **++** (post- or preincrement), **--** (post- or predecrement), unary **+**, unary **-**
- **&**
- **^**
- **|**
- ****** (exponentiation)
- *****, **/**, **%**
- binary **+**, binary **-**
- **<<**, **>>**

- **<**, **<=**, **>**, **>=**
- **==**, **!=**
- **&&**
- **||**, **^^**
- **?** (ternary operator)
- **:** (true/false separator for ternary operator)
- **=**, **+=**, **-=**, ***=**, **/=**, **%=**, ****=**, **&=**, **^=**, **|=**, **<<=**, **>>=**, **&&=**, **^^=**, **||=**
- **,** (as in C, evaluate both sides and return right hand side).

For functions use `zmodload -i zsh/mathfunc`; functions available are as described in C math library manual:

- Single floating point argument, return floating point: **acos**, **acosh**, **asin**, **asinh**, **atan** (optional second argument like C `atan2`), **atanh**, **cbrt**, **ceil**, **cos**, **cosh**, **erf**, **erfc**, **exp**, **expm1**, **fabs**, **floor**, **gamma**, **j0**, **j1**, **lgamma**, **log**, **log10**, **log1p**, **logb**, **sin**, **sinh**, **sqrt**, **tan**, **tanh**, **y0**, **y1**
- Single floating point argument, return integer: **ilogb**
- No arguments, return integer: **signgam** (remember parentheses)
- Two floating point arguments, return floating point: **copysign**, **fmod**, **hypot**, **nextafter**
- One integer, one floating point argument, return floating point: **jn**, **yn**
- One floating point, one integer argument, return floating point: **ldexp**, **scalb**
- Either integer or floating point, return same type: **abs**
- Coerce to floating point: **float**
- Coerce to integer: **int**
- Optional string argument (read/write variable name), return floating point: **rand48**

Example use:

```
zmodload -i zsh/mathfunc
float x
(( x = 26.4 * sqrt(2) ))
print $(( log(x)/2 ))
```

Completion

Load new completion system with:

```
autoload -Uz compinit
compinit
```

Configuration: uses styles

```
zstyle context style value...
```

where context may be a pattern matching the following form:

```
:completion:func:completer:cmd:arg:tag
```

in which:

completion

Literal string always used by completion functions

func

Name of directly called widget, blank for contextual completion

completer

Method of completion e.g. **complete**; see below

cmd

Name of command being completed, or special command context

arg

Only valid with standard parsing: **arg-n** for *n*th argument

option-opt-n for *n*th argument of option opt

tag

Indication of type of thing to be completed at this point.

Completers († indicates modifiers existing or later completions):

†_all_matches	Later completers add all matches
_approximate	Complete with errors in part so far
_complete	Basic completion
_correct	Correct word already typed
_expand	Perform shell expansions
_expand_alias	Expand aliases only
_history	Complete words from shell history
†_ignored	Reinstate matches omitted
†_list	List on first completion, insert on second
_match	Complete using patterns from line
†_menu	Menu completion, no menu selection
†_oldlist	Use existing list before generating new one
_prefix	Complete ignoring what's after cursor

Command contexts: any command name plus the special contexts:

-array-value-	Element in array
-brace-parameter-	Parameter within \${...}
-assign-parameter-	Left hand side of assignment
-command-	Word in command position
-condition-	Word in [[...]] condition
-default-	Word with no specific completion
-equal-	Word beginning with equals sign
-first-	Tried first, may set _compskip
-math-	Inside arithmetic such as ((...))
-parameter-	Parameter with bare \$ in front
-redirect-	Word after redirection operator
-subscript-	Inside parameter subscript
-tilde-	Between ~ and first / of argument
-value-	Right hand side of assignment

Tags:

accounts	For users-hosts style
all-expansions	When expanding, everything at once
all-files	All files rather than a subset
arguments	Command arguments
arrays	Names of array parameters
association-keys	Keys of associative arrays
bookmarks	Bookmarks for URLs, ZFTP, etc.
builtins	Names of builtin commands
characters	Character classes, stty characters
colormapids	X colormap IDs
colors	Names of colors, usually X
commands	External commands, subcommands
contexts	Contexts in zstyle
corrections	Possible approximations, corrections
cursors	X cursor names
default	Nothing specific in certain contexts
descriptions	Used in format style for matches
devices	Device special files

directories	Directories
directory-stack	Entries in pushd directory stack
displays	X displays
domains	Network domain (DNS) names
expansions	Individual expansions instead of all
file-descriptors	Numbers of open file descriptors
files	Generic file matching tag
fonts	X font names
fstypes	Files system types for mount etc.
functions	Shell functions, possibly other types
globbed-files	Names of files matched by pattern
groups	UNIX groups
history-words	Words from shell history
hosts	Names of network hosts
indexes	Indexes of arrays
jobs	Shell jobs
interfaces	Network interfaces (as from ifconfig)
keymaps	ZLE keymaps
keysyms	Names of X keysyms
libraries	Names of system libraries
limits	System resource limits
local-directories	Subdirectories of current directories
manuals	Names of manual pages
mailboxes	E-mail folders
maps	NIS maps etc.
messages	Used in format style for messages
modifiers	X modifiers
modules	Shell modules etc.
my-accounts	Own accounts, with users-hosts style
named-directories	Directories named by a parameter
names	Names of all sorts
newsgroups	USENET newsgroups
nicknames	Nicknames of NIS maps
options	Options to commands
original	Original when correcting, expanding
other-accounts	Other accounts with users-hosts style

Tags continued:

packages	RPM, Debian etc. packages
parameters	Names of shell parameters
path-directories	Directories under \$cdpath
paths	Used with assorted directory paths
Pods	Perl documentation
ports	TCP, UDP prots
prefixes	URL etc. prefixes
printers	Names of print queues
processes	PIDs
processes-names	Names of processes in killall
sequences	MH sequences etc.
sessions	ZFTP sessions etc.
signals	System signal names, HUP etc.
strings	Assorted strings, e.g. second arg of cd
styles	Styles in zstyle
suffixes	Filename extensions
tags	Tags used with rpm etc.
targets	Targets inside Makefiles
time-zones	Time zones with TZ parameter etc.
types	Assorted types of anything
urls	Used with web addresses
users	Names of users
values	Values in lists
variant	Used when picking variant of command
visuals	X visuals
warnings	Used in the format style for warnings
widgets	Names of zsh widgets
windows	IDs of X windows
zsh-options	Shell options

Styles († indicates on by default):

accept-exact	Accept exact match even if ambiguous
†add-space	Add a space after expansions
ambiguous	Cursor after ambiguous path component
assign-list	PATH -style list on assignment

auto-description	String for option descs without specific	insert-tab	Insert TAB if no non-whitespace yet
avoid-completer	Avoid completer with <u>all_matches</u>	insert-unambiguous	Only menu complete when no prefix to insert
cache-path	Path to top of various caches	keep-prefix	Try to keep expandable prefix
cache-policy	Function to decide on cache rebuilding	last-prompt	Return to last editing line if possible
call-command	If true, use external (slow) command	list	Control listing when history completing
command	External command to call (+args)	list-colors	Color specs like LS_COLORS
command-path	Override PATH for commands to match	†list-grouped	Grouped listing shown more compactly
commands	Default sys init commands (start etc.)	list-packed	All matches shown more compactly
complete	Complete aliases (<u>expand_alias</u>)	list-prompt	Prompt when scrolling completions
completer	The list of completers to try (see above)	list-rows-first	Increment rows first in lists
†condition	Delay insertion of matches (<u>list</u>)	list-suffixes	Show ambiguous bits of multiple paths
disabled	Disabled aliases (<u>expand_alias</u>)	list-separator	Separates description in verbose list
disable-stat	If set, _CVS uses ls instead of zsh/stat	local	host:path:dir for URLs as files
domains	Net domains (/etc/resolv.conf)	mail-directory	Directory for mailbox files (~/Mail)
expand	For prefix, suffix in multiple parts	match-original	Add * when matching (<u>match</u>)
fake	Add value:desc fake completions	matcher	Apply match control syntax per tag
fake-files	dir:names add names in dir	matcher-list	Apply match control syntax globally
fake-parameters	Params to complete even if not yet set	max-errors	Max errors allowed in approx/correct
file-patterns	pattern:tag generates files with tag	max-matches-width	Cols to reserve for matches (not desc)
file-sort	size, links, time, access, inode, reverse	menu	Use menu completion
filter	In LDAP, attributes for filtering	muttrc	Alternative for ~/muttrc
force-list	Just list matches: always or number	numbers	Prefer job numbers instead of name
format	Desc string, %d shows specific desc	old-list	Retain list of matches (<u>oldlist</u>)
†glob	Attempt glob expansion (<u>expand</u>)	old-matches	Use old match list (<u>all_matches</u>)
†global	Global aliases (<u>expand_alias</u>)	old-menu	Keep list for meus (<u>oldlist</u>)
group-name	Name groups shown together by tag	original	Add original match for approx/correct
group-order	Order groups shown together by tag	packageset	For arguments of Debian dpkg
groups	Unix groups, as per /etc/group	path	For X colors, path to rgb.txt
hidden	Complete but don't list matches	pine-directory	Directory for PINE mailboxes
hosts	List of host names, as /etc/hosts	ports	TCP/IP services (/etc/services)
hosts-ports	List of hosts:ports for TCP/UDP	prefix-hidden	Hide common prefix e.g. in options
ignore-line	Don't complete words already present	prefix-needed	Common prefix must be typed by user
ignore-parents	parent or pwd : ignore parent dirs	preserve-prefix	Initial file patterns to leave alone
ignored-patterns	If pattern matched, don't complete	range	Range of words in history to consider
insert	All matches at once (<u>all_matches</u>)	regular	Complete regular aliases
insert-ids	Convert %cmd to unambiguous PID		

Styles continued:

†remote-access	Control remote access for e.g. _cvs
remove-all-dups	Never complete duplicates in history
select-prompt	Prompt shown in menu selection
select-scroll	Lines to scroll in menu selection
separate-sections	Manual sections used as part of tag
show-completer	Show progress of completers as msg
single-ignored	Control _ignore when single match
sort	Override sorting of matches
special-dirs	Add . and .. to file list
squeeze-slashes	fo//ba is fo/ba not fo/*/ba
stop	Pause before looping shell history
strip-comments	Remove display name from email addr
subst-globs-only	Only take expansions from globbing
†substitute	When expanding, first try subst
†suffix	Only expand path with no /suffix
tag-order	Preference order for tags in context
urls	Determine where URLs are taken from
use-cache	Control caching for various commands
use-compctl	Use compctl -style completions
use-perl	Use simpler Perl code for _make
users	List of user names
users-hosts	List of user@host possibilities
users-hosts-ports	List of user@host:port
†verbose	Verbose output e.g. option descriptions
word	Line changes based on current word

Using **_arguments** for parsing standard command arguments:
Three arguments give argument/option selector, message to output, action to take. Examples:

1:msg:_comp	First arg; show msg , exec _comp
1::msg:_comp	Same for optional argument
:msg:_comp	Arg number inferred from position
*:msg:_comp	Any of the remaining args (“rest args”)
*::msg:_comp	words etc. set to normal args
*:::msg:_comp	... set to args for this chunk

-foo	Complete option -foo
+foo	Complete option +foo
++foo	Complete -foo or +foo
*-foo	Option may occur multiple times
-foo:_esg:_comp	Option has arg in same word
-foo+:msg:_comp	Option has arg in same or next word
-foo=:msg:_comp	Option arg -foo=bar or -foo bar
-foo=:msg:_comp	Option arg is -foo=bar only
-foo[desc]	Option has description desc
*:*pat:msg:_comp	Complete words up to pat
*:*pat::msg:_comp	Modify words etc. for args
(-goo -boo)-foo	-foo excludes -goo , -boo
(*)-foo	-foo excludes rest args as matches
(:)-foo	-foo excludes normal args
(-)-foo	-foo excludes all options
!-foo	-foo should not be completed
*:msg:<space>	Show message but don't complete
*:msg:(a b)	Matches are listed items
*:msg:((a\dsc))	Matches with descriptions
*:msg:->string	Array state has string if matched
*:msg:{code}	Shell code generates matches
*:msg:= action	Insert dummy argument first
*:msg:_comp arg	Call _comp with additional args
*:msg:_comp arg	Call _comp with only given arg
-a -set1 -c - ...	Common and specific completion sets
- "(set1)" -c - ...	Mutually exclusive sets
-s	Allow combined single letters
-sw	Same, even if option has args
--	Guess options by using --help
-- -i pat	Same, ignoring options matching pat

Examples of other utility functions:

```
_alternative \
  users:user:users'\
  hosts:host:hosts
```

Either users or hosts (tag, description, action)

```
_describe setdesc arr1 --
Associate descriptions with completions; arr1 contains
completion:description entries
```

```
_message text-msg
Don't complete, just output text-msg
```

```
_multi_parts sep array
Complete by parts with separator sep, $array contains full
matches.
```

```
_path_files
Complete files including partial paths; _files is smart front end;
options -f all files (default), -g pat matching pat (with
_files maybe directories too), -/ directories only, -W dirs
paths in which files are found, -F files files to ignore,
overrides ignored-patterns
```

```
_sep_parts arr1 sep1 arr2 sep2 ...
Elements from arr1, then separator, then elements from arr2,
etc.
```

```
_values -s sep desc spec1 spec2 ...
Complete multiple values separated by sep; values are given by
specs, each of which is similar to _arguments option spec
without leading -
```

```
_wanted thing expl my things'\
  compadd mything1 mything2 ...
Typical way of adding completions mything1 etc. with tag
things and description my things; expl should be local
variable. Use single tag, c.f. _tags and _requested
```

```
_tags tag1 tag2
_requested tag
Implement loops over different tags
```

```
_all_labels tag expl descr compcommand
_next_label tag expl descr
Implement loops over different labels for each _requested tag
```

Zsh line editor (zle)				end-of-list				quoted-insert			
Builtin widgets, emacs binding, vicmd binding, viins binding;				exchange-point-and-mark				quote-line			
€ denotes escape key:				execute-last-named-cmd				€			
accept-and-hold	␣			execute-name-cmd				€"			
accept-and-infer-next-history				expand-cmd-path							
accept-and-menu-complete				expand-history							
accept-line	^M	^M	^M	expand-or-complete							
accept-line-and-down-history	^O			expand-or-complete-prefix							
argument-base				expand-word							
backward-char	^B			forward-char							
backward-delete-char	^H			forward-word							
backward-delete-word				get-line							
backward-kill-line				gosmacs-transpose-chars							
backward-kill-word	^W			history-beginning-search-backward				run-help			
backward-word	␣			history-beginning-search-forward				␣			
beep				history-incremental-search-backward				...			
beginning-of-buffer-or-history	€<			history-incremental-search-forward				...			
beginning-of-history				history-search-backward							
beginning-of-line	^A			history-search-forward							
beginning-of-line-hist				infer-next-history							
capitalize-word	€c			insert-last-word							
clear-screen	^L	^L	^L	kill-buffer							
complete-word				kill-line							
copy-prev-word	€^_			kill-region							
copy-prev-shell-word				kill-whole-line							
copy-region-as-kill	€w			kill-word							
delete-char				list-choices							
delete-char-or-list	^D			list-expand							
delete-word				magic-space							
describe-key-briefly				menu-complete							
digit-argument	␣ . . 1 . . 9			menu-expand-or-complete							
down-case-word	€l			neg-argument							
down-history		^n		overwrite-mode							
down-line-or-history	^n	j	down	push-insert							
down-line-or-search				push-input							
emacs-backward-word				push-line							
emacs-forward-word				push-line-or-edit							
end-of-buffer-or-history	€>							vi-cmd-mode			
end-of-history								^XV €			
end-of-line	^E							vi-delete			
end-of-line-hist								vi-delete-char			
								vi-digit-or-beginning-of-line			
								vi-down-line-or-history			
								+			

Builtin widgets cont.:

vi-end-of-line	\$		vi-substitute	s	Special characters in bindkey strings:
vi-fetch-history	G		vi-swap-case	~	\a Bell (alarm)
vi-find-next-char	^X^Ff		vi-undo-change	u	\b Backspace
vi-find-next-char-skip	t		vi-unindent	<	\e, \E Escape
vi-find-prev-char	F		vi-up-line-or-history	-	\f Form feed
vi-find-prev-char-skip	T		vi-yank	y	\n Newline
vi-first-non-blank	^		vi-yank-eol	Y	\r Carriage return
vi-forward-blank-word	W		vi-yank-whole-line		\t Tab (horizontal)
vi-forward-blank-word-end	E		what-cursor-position	^X=	\v Tab (vertical)
vi-forward-char	l	<i>right</i>	where-is		\nnn Octal character e.g. \081
vi-forward-word	w		which-command	⌘	\xnn Hexadecimal character eg. \x41
vi-forward-word-end	e		yank	^y	\Mx, \M-x Set 8 th bit in character
vi-goto-column	€		yank-pop	⌘	\Cx, \C-x Control character e.g. \C-a
vi-goto-mark	,	,			^x Control character e.g. ^a (same as ^A)
vi-goto-mark-line	.	.			^? Delete
vi-history-search-backward	/	/	Special parameters inside user-defined widgets; † indicates readonly:		\\ Single backslash
vi-history-search-forward	?	?	BUFFER	Entire editing buffer	
vi-indent	>	>	BUFFERLINES	Number of screen lines for full buffer	
vi-insert	i	i	+CONTEXT	start, cont, select, vared	
vi-insert-bol	I	I	CURSOR	Index of cursor position into \$BUFFER	Keymaps:
vi-join	^X^Jj		CUTBUFFER	Last item to be killed	emacs Like Emacs editor
vi-kill-eol	D		HISTNO	Currently history line being retrieved	viins Like Vi editor in insert mode
vi-kill-line		^U	+KEYMAP	Currently selected keymap	vicmd Like Vi editor in command mode
vi-match-bracket	^X^B%		+KEYS	Keys typed to invoke current widget	.safe Emergency keymap, not modifiable
vi-open-line-above	O		killring	Array of previously killed items, can resize	
vi-open-line-below	o		+LASTSEARCH	Last search string in interactive search	
vi-oper-swap-case			+LASTWIDGET	Last widget to be executed	
vi-pound-insert			LBUFFER	Part of buffer left of cursor	
vi-put-after	P		MARK	Index of mark position into \$BUFFER	
vi-put-before	p		NUMERIC	Numeric argument passed with widget	
vi-quoted-insert		^V	+PENDING	Number of bytes still to be read	
vi-repeat-change	.		+PREBUFFER	Input already read (no longer being edited)	
vi-repeat-find	;		PREDISPLAY	Text to display before editable buffer	
vi-repeat-search	N		POSTDISPLAY	Text to display after editable buffer	
vi-replace	R		RBUFFER	Part of buffer starting from cursor	
vi-replace-chars	r		WIDGET	Name of widget being executed	
vi-rev-repeat-find	,		WIDGETFUNC	Name of function implementing \$WIDGET	
vi-rev-repeat-search	‘		WIDGETSTYLE	Implementation style of completion widget	
vi-set-buffer	“				
vi-set-mark	m				