**Bash Shortcuts**

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| **Keyboard shortcut** | **Action** |
| Navigation | |
| **Ctrl-A** | *Go* to the beginning of the line (note that if you use GNU screen, you can use the Home button to do this, especially considering that Ctrl-A is a special control character in screen). |
| **Ctrl-E** | *Go* to the end of the line (note that if you use GNU screen, you can use the End button to do this). |
| **Alt-B (or ESC, left arrow)** | *Jump* back one word using a non-alphanumeric character as delimiter. |
| **Alt-F (or ESC, right arrow)** | *Jump* forward one word using a non-alphanumeric character as delimiter. |
| **Ctrl-PGUP or Shift-PGUP** | This may or may not work, and it works differently on different console apps. It will either *scroll* up one line at a time, 1 page at a time, or it may not work at all. I'm inclined to think it's not a bash shortcut at all. |
| **Ctrl-PGDN or Shift-PGDN** | Same as the above but *scrolling* is done in the opposite direction. |
| **Up/Down** | *Previous/Next* command in history. This one is way too obvious but I'm including it for completeness. |
| **Ctrl-R** | History *search*. For example, Ctrl-R svn Ctrl-R Ctrl-R … will cycle through all recently run commands with the ‘svn’ in them. It is one of the most useful shortcuts in bash. |
| **Ctrl-O** | Takes whatever line was after the line you selected with Ctrl-R and makes it your next command. |
| Command Line Manipulation | |
| **Ctrl-W** | *Cut* one word backwardsusing white space as delimiter. |
| **Alt-BACKSPACE** | *Cut* one word backwards using a non-alphanumeric character as delimiter (different from Ctrl-W, for example, abc;bcd will cut to abc;). |
| **Ctrl-K** | *Cut* everything forwardto end of line. |
| **Ctrl-U** | *Cut* everything backwardsto beginning of line. |
| **Ctrl-T** | *Transpose* the current character with the previous one. I almost never use this. Never mind, I never use it, but someone might find it useful. |
| **Alt-T** | *Transpose* the word at cursor with the one before cursor. In other words, swap them around. |
| **Ctrl-Y** | *Paste* whatever was cut by the last cut command. |
| **Ctrl-V** | *Insert* the next character *literally*. For example, Ctrl-V TAB inserts the actual TAB character. This shortcut is often misunderstood because of mistyping Ctrl-V and not realizing what it does. |
| **Ctrl-\_** | *Undo* the last command. Don’t forget – it’s Ctrl-Shift-MINUS, not Ctrl-MINUS. |
| **Alt-R** | *Revert* all changes to current line. Very useful if you accidentally modify a command in history. |
| **Alt-U/Alt-L/Alt-C** | *Uppercase/lowercase/capitalize* from cursor to end of word and move cursor past end of word. |
| Terminal control | |
| **Ctrl-L** | *Clear* screen while keeping whatever is already typed in the command line intact. |
| **Ctrl-S** | *Suspend* currently running terminal. |
| **Ctrl-Q** | *Unsuspend* the terminal suspended by Ctrl-S. You need to be aware of this shortcut because 99% of the time you’ve accidentally pressed Ctrl-S and need to undo its effects. |
| **Ctrl-Z** | *Suspend* the currently running process (usually followed by *bg* to resume it in the background or *fg* to resume in the foreground). |
| **TAB** | *Autocomplete*. Start typing, then hit TAB. You will either get a list of possible completion values (2 TABs needed) or the only choice will be filled in (only 1 TAB is needed). This shortcut is quite obvious and well known, so I put it at the bottom of the list. |