

## Bash Shortcuts

Keyboard shortcut	Action
<b>Navigation</b>	
<b>Ctrl-A</b>	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).
<b>Ctrl-E</b>	Go to the end of the line (note that if you use GNU screen, you can use the End button to do this).
<b>Alt-B (or ESC, left arrow)</b>	Jump back one word using a non-alphanumeric character as delimiter.
<b>Alt-F (or ESC, right arrow)</b>	Jump forward one word using a non-alphanumeric character as delimiter.
<b>Ctrl-PGUP or Shift-PGUP</b>	This may or may not work, and it works differently on different console apps. It will either <i>scroll</i> 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.
<b>Ctrl-PGDN or Shift-PGDN</b>	Same as the above but <i>scrolling</i> is done in the opposite direction.
<b>Up/Down</b>	<i>Previous/Next</i> command in history. This one is way too obvious but I'm including it for completeness.
<b>Ctrl-R</b>	History <i>search</i> . 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.
<b>Ctrl-O</b>	Takes whatever line was after the line you selected with Ctrl-R and makes it your next command.
<b>Command Line Manipulation</b>	
<b>Ctrl-W</b>	<i>Cut</i> one word backwards using white space as delimiter.
<b>Alt-BACKSPACE</b>	<i>Cut</i> one word backwards using a non-alphanumeric character as delimiter (different from Ctrl-W, for example, abc;bcd will cut to abc;).
<b>Ctrl-K</b>	<i>Cut</i> everything forward to end of line.
<b>Ctrl-U</b>	<i>Cut</i> everything backwards to beginning of line.
<b>Ctrl-T</b>	<i>Transpose</i> the current character with the previous one. I almost never use this. Never mind, I never use it, but someone might find it useful.
<b>Alt-T</b>	<i>Transpose</i> the word at cursor with the one before cursor. In other words, swap them around.
<b>Ctrl-Y</b>	<i>Paste</i> whatever was cut by the last cut command.
<b>Ctrl-V</b>	<i>Insert</i> the next character <i>literally</i> . 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.
<b>Ctrl_</b>	<i>Undo</i> the last command. Don't forget – it's Ctrl-Shift-MINUS, not Ctrl-MINUS.
<b>Alt-R</b>	<i>Revert</i> all changes to current line. Very useful if you accidentally modify a command in history.
<b>Alt-U/Alt-L/Alt-C</b>	<i>Uppercase/lowercase/capitalize</i> from cursor to end of word and move cursor past end of word.
<b>Terminal control</b>	
<b>Ctrl-L</b>	<i>Clear</i> screen while keeping whatever is already typed in the command line intact.
<b>Ctrl-S</b>	<i>Suspend</i> currently running terminal.
<b>Ctrl-Q</b>	<i>Unsuspend</i> 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.
<b>Ctrl-Z</b>	<i>Suspend</i> the currently running process (usually followed by <i>bg</i> to resume it in the background or <i>fg</i> to resume in the foreground).
<b>TAB</b>	<i>Autocomplete</i> . 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.