

Command Editing

Ctrl + a go to the start of the command line

Ctrl + e go to the end of the command line

Ctrl + k delete from cursor to the end of the command line

Ctrl + u delete from cursor to the start of the command line

Ctrl + w delete from cursor to start of word (i.e. delete backwards one word)

Ctrl + y paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts (such as the one above) after the cursor

Ctrl + x move between start of command line and current cursor position (and back again)

Alt + b move backward one word (or go to start of word the cursor is currently on)

Alt + f move forward one word (or go to end of word the cursor is currently on)

Alt + d delete to end of word starting at cursor (whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word)

Alt + c capitalize to end of word starting at cursor (whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word)

Command Editing (cont'd)

Alt + u make uppercase from cursor to end of word

Alt + l make lowercase from cursor to end of word

Alt + t swap current word with previous

Ctrl + f move forward one character

Ctrl + b move backward one character

Ctrl + d delete character under the cursor

Ctrl + h delete character before the cursor

Ctrl + t swap character under cursor with the previous one

Command Control

Ctrl + l clear the screen

Ctrl + s stops the output to the screen (for long running verbose command)

Ctrl + q allow output to the screen (if previously stopped using command above)

Ctrl + c terminate the command

Ctrl + z suspend/stop the command

Command Recall

Ctrl + r search the history backwards

Ctrl + g escape from history searching mode

Ctrl + p previous command in history (i.e. walk back through the command history)

Ctrl + n next command in history (i.e. walk forward through the command history)

Alt + . use the last word of the previous command

Bash Bang (!) Commands

!! run last command

!blah run the most recent command that starts with 'blah' (e.g. !ls)

!blah:p print out the command that !blah would run (also adds it as the latest command in the command history)

!\$ the last word of the previous command (same as Alt + .)

!\$:p print out the word that !\$ would substitute

!* the previous command except for the last word (e.g. if you type 'find some_file.txt /', then !* would give you 'find some_file.txt')

!*:p print out what !* would substitute



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