Linux Shortcuts - Learning Summary

Mastering keyboard shortcuts in Linux can significantly speed up your workflow, especially when working in the terminal.

🔄 Auto-Complete

Shortcut	Description
[TAB]	Auto-complete filenames, commands, or paths based on current input.

🎯 Cursor Movement

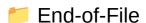| Shortcut	Action
CTRL + A	Move to the beginning of the line
CTRL + E	Move to the end of the line
CTRL + ← / →	Jump to the beginning of the previous/next word
ALT + B / F	Jump backward/forward one word

✂️ Erase Commands

Shortcut	Description
CTRL + U	Erase from cursor to beginning of line
CTRL + K	Erase from cursor to end of line
CTRL + W	Erase the word before the cursor

📋 Paste

Shortcut	Description
CTRL + Y	Paste last erased content

❌ End/Interrupt Process

Shortcut	Description
CTRL + C	Send SIGINT to terminate current process (e.g. a scan)

📂 End-of-File

Shortcut	Description
`CTRL + D`	Send EOF (End-of-File), closes STDIN

🧼 Clear Terminal

Shortcut	Description
`CTRL + L`	Clear terminal (same as typing `clear`)

💤 Background a Process

Shortcut	Description
`CTRL + Z`	Suspend process (sends SIGTSTP)

🔍 Command History

Shortcut	Description
`CTRL + R`	Reverse search through command history
`↑ / ↓`	Browse through previous/next commands

🔄 Switch Applications

Shortcut	Description
`ALT + TAB`	Switch between open applications

🔎 Zoom

Shortcut	Description
`CTRL + [+]`	Zoom in
`CTRL + [-]`	Zoom out

Learning Tip: Try to rely on keyboard navigation instead of your mouse to build muscle memory and improve command-line efficiency.