Command-Line Editing Cheatsheet

For Bash. Compatible with most other shells.

Move

KEY BINDING	ACTION
Ctrl + A	Move to Line Begin
Ctrl + E	Move to Line End
Ctrl + B	Move Back One Character
Meta + B	Move Back One Word
Ctrl + F	Move Forward One Character
Meta + F	Move Forward One Word

Delete

KEY BINDING	ACTION
Ctrl + H	Delete One Character Before Cursor
Ctrl + D	Delete One Character At Cursor

Kill & Yank

KEY BINDING	ACTION
Ctrl + U	Kill from Cursor to Line Begin
Ctrl + K	Kill from Cursor to Line End
Ctrl + W	Kill from Cursor to Previous Whitespace
Meta + Backspace	Kill from Cursor to Word Begin
Meta + D	Kill from Cursor to Word End
Ctrl + Y	Yank - Put Killed Text Back at Cursor
Meta + Y	Yank-pop - Rotate Kill-Ring, and Put Back New Top

History

KEY BINDING	ACTION
Ctrl + R	Reverse History Search
Ctrl + s	Forward History Search
Ctrl + G	Abort History Search, and Restore

Others

KEY BINDING	ACTION
Ctrl + -	Undo
Ctrl + X Ctrl + U	Undo
Ctrl + C	Send sigint (Cancel)
Ctrl + D	Send Eof
Ctrl + J	Send Line Feed
Ctrl + L	Clear Screen, and Reprint Current Line

FAQ

How to invoke Meta?

Press Alt or Option. Alternatively, press Esc first, and then press the key it modifies.

This is usually configurable. For example, in iTerm2, a macOS terminal, from
Preferences > Profiles > Keys, you have the option to configure how the left and
right Option keys would behave, among

- Normal
- Meta
- Esc +

What is the difference between delete and kill?

If you *delete* something, it's gone. If you *kill* something, it's still possible to get it back -- from the kill-ring, using yank and yank-pop.

What is yank?

To kill is to cut. To yank is to paste. The difference is that kill and yank are more advanced than the usual cut and paste. With yank and yank-pop you have access to an entire ring of recently killed text.