

Command Editing	Command Editing (cont'd)	Command Recall
Ctrl + a go to the start of the command line	Alt + u make uppercase from cursor to end of word	Ctrl + r search the history backwards
Ctrl + e go to the end of the command line	Alt + l make lowercase from cursor to end of word	Ctrl + g escape from history searching mode
Ctrl + k delete from cursor to the end of the command line	Alt + t swap current word with previous	Ctrl + p previous command in history (i.e. walk back through the command history)
Ctrl + u delete from cursor to the start of the command line	Ctrl + f move forward one character	Ctrl + n next command in history (i.e. walk forward through the command history)
Ctrl + w delete from cursor to start of word (i.e. delete backwards one word)	Ctrl + b move backward one character	Alt + . use the last word of the previous command
Ctrl + y paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts (such as the one above) after the cursor	Ctrl + d delete character under the cursor	
Ctrl + xx move between start of command line and current cursor position (and back again)	Ctrl + h delete character before the cursor	
Alt + b move backward one word (or go to start of word the cursor is currently on)	Ctrl + t swap character under cursor with the previous one	
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 Control	Bash Bang (!) Commands
	Ctrl + l clear the screen	!! run last command
	Ctrl + s stops the output to the screen (for long running verbose command)	!blah run the most recent command that starts with 'blah' (e.g. !ls)
	Ctrl + q allow output to the screen (if previously stopped using command above)	!blah:p print out the command that !blah would run (also adds it as the latest command in the command history)
	Ctrl + c terminate the command	!\$ the last word of the previous command (same as Alt + .)
	Ctrl + z suspend/stop the command	!\$: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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