## Controlling the Screen

* **Ctrl+L**: Clear the screen. This is similar to running the “clear” command.
* **Ctrl+S**: Stop all output to the screen. This is particularly useful when running commands with a lot of long, verbose output, but you don’t want to stop the command itself with Ctrl+C.
* **Ctrl+Q**: Resume output to the screen after stopping it with Ctrl+S.

## Moving the Cursor

* **Ctrl+A** or **Home**: Go to the beginning of the line.
* **Ctrl+E** or **End**: Go to the end of the line.
* **Alt+B**: Go left (back) one word.
* **Ctrl+B**: Go left (back) one character.
* **Alt+F**: Go right (forward) one word.
* **Ctrl+F**: Go right (forward) one character.
* **Ctrl+XX**: Move between the beginning of the line and the current position of the cursor. This allows you to press Ctrl+XX to return to the start of the line, change something, and then press Ctrl+XX to go back to your original cursor position. To use this shortcut, hold the Ctrl key and tap the X key twice.

## Deleting Text

Use the following shortcuts to quickly delete characters:

* **Ctrl+D** or **Delete**: Delete the character under the cursor.
* **Alt+D**: Delete all characters after the cursor on the current line.
* **Ctrl+H** or **Backspace**: Delete the character before the cursor.

## Fixing Typos

These shortcuts allow you to fix typos and undo your key presses.

* **Alt+T**: Swap the current word with the previous word.
* **Ctrl+T**: Swap the last two characters before the cursor with each other. You can use this to quickly fix typos when you type two characters in the wrong order.
* **Ctrl+\_**: Undo your last key press. You can repeat this to undo multiple times.

**Cutting and Pasting**

**Bash includes some basic cut-and-paste features.**

**Ctrl+W: Cut the word before the cursor, adding it to the clipboard.**

**Ctrl+K: Cut the part of the line after the cursor, adding it to the clipboard.**

**Ctrl+U: Cut the part of the line before the cursor, adding it to the clipboard.**

**Ctrl+Y: Paste the last thing you cut from the clipboard. The y here stands for “yank”.**

## Working With Your Command History

**RELATED:** [***How to Use Your Bash History in the Linux or macOS Terminal***](https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/44997/how-to-use-bash-history-to-improve-your-command-line-productivity/)

**You can quickly scroll through your recent commands, which are stored in your user account’s** [**bash history**](https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/44997/how-to-use-bash-history-to-improve-your-command-line-productivity/) **file:**

* **Ctrl+P or Up Arrow: Go to the previous command in the command history. Press the shortcut multiple times to walk back through the history.**
* **Ctrl+N or Down Arrow: Go to the next command in the command history. Press the shortcut multiple times to walk forward through the history.**
* **Alt+R: Revert any changes to a command you’ve pulled from your history if you’ve edited it.**