Keyboard shortcuts

- Surely, You can use your arrow keys on your keyboard to navigate in your terminal.

  And you can use your backspace to delete one character at a time.

- However, Commands can get very long as we will see later, so using your arrow keys and backspace will not be the most efficent way to naviagte inside of your command line and edit your commands.

- Instead, There are many useful keyboard shortcuts that can be used.

- In the table below you will find some of the most useful shortcuts.

Shortcut	Purpose
Ctrl + A	Move your cursor to the beginning of the line
Ctrl + E	Move your cursor to the End of the line (E -- > end)
Ctrl + D	Delete the character at the cursor location
Ctrl + F	Move your cursor Forward one character. Same as your right arrow key
Ctrl + B	Move your cursor Backward one character. Same as your left arrow key
Alt + F	Move your cursor Forward one word (Jump to the next word)
Alt + B	Move your cursor Backward one word (Jump to the previous word)
Alt + L	Convert all the characters beginning from the cursor location to end of the word to Lowercase.
Alt + U	Convert all the characters beginning from the cursor location to end of the word to Uppercase.
Ctrl + K	Cut the text from the cursor location to the end of the line. In Linux, we say Kill text (Just like Cut text)
Ctrl + U	Cut the text from the cursor location to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl + Y	Paste the text that you did cut. Pasting in Linux is Yanking
Ctrl + L	Clear the screen just like the clear command

Cutting and pasting

- In Linux, We often say kill instead of cut and we also say yank instead of paste.

- I will keep it simple here, so I will just say cut and paste.