

Bash shell keybindings cheat sheet

design based on vim cheat sheet: <http://viemu.com>

original idea from <http://linuxhelp.blogspot.com>

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Complete username -	! Complete command	Set mark at current char @ Complete hostname	# Insert a comment symbol (#)	\$ Complete variable	%	^	&	* Insert all completions	(Start recording a macro) End recording a macro	Undo	+ -	← Delete word backward from cursor		
When pressed alone, completes anything (commands, files...)	Q Restore frozen terminal	W Delete word backward from cursor	E Jump to EOL	P Paste the recorded macro	U Search pattern in previous history	S Swap current char with previous char	X Swap current word with previous word	Y Paste content of the kill ring	Z Rotate kill ring + paste new top element	O Delete from BOL to cursor	I Uppercase word, starting at cursor	o Accept this line and paste previous line	o Previous command in history	} Complete filenames in braces] Type char, search for it
A Jump to BOL	S Freeze terminal	D Delete char under cursor / Exit (if empty)	F Delete word forward from cursor	T Move forward a char	F Move forward a word	G Abort current line and ring bell	G Complete filename	H Backspace	J	K Delete from cursor to EOL	L Clear/redraw terminal	:	;"		Delete blanks on cursor
Z Stops into background	X (Double X) Swap cursor mark ↔ cur	C Terminate command	V Insert next char verbatim (i.e. TAB)	B Move back a char	B Move back a word	N Next command in history	N Search pattern in forward history	M	, First command in history	> Last command in history	? Show completion list	/ Complete filename	SPACE Set mark at current char		

Color key

Control-key	Key
Alt-key	Ctrl-x-key

Note: Divided keys that have no utility are coloured gray. If they are useful with only one modifier, then they are coloured just once for that modifier

Did you know...?

TAB key best auto-completes in almost every case. You can safely ignore other completion keys.

If running a program, Ctrl-c sends a SIGTERM, Ctrl-z stops it; 'bg' runs the process in background and the command 'fg' brings it foreground again.

Ctrl-x Ctrl-e opens the default \$EDITOR and runs the edited command.

To run a program directly into background, append a & after the program name, like

```
$ ping www.google.com &
```

To kill processes by their name, use 'killall name'

The Up and Down cursor keys let you browse through history

Shift-PageUp and Shift-PageDown let you scroll the terminal, even remote or graphical ones.

If running from a remote terminal, background processes will be killed when you logout. To avoid this, use nohup and & like

```
$ nohup wget foo.com &
```

Remember to escape filenames or use quotes (") if there are spaces or special characters:

```
$ ls -l "some document"
$ rm make\$\$\$fast.txt
```

And finally, remember that GUIs are cool, but the terminal can save you a lot of time!

Change to VI keybindings

```
$ set -o vi
```

Back to Emacs (default)

```
$ set -o emacs
```