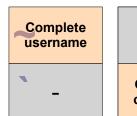
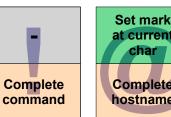
Bash shell keybindings cheat sheet

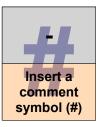
design based on vim cheat sheet: http://viemu.com original idea from http://linuxhelp.blogspot.com

by Carlos Fenollosa



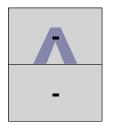


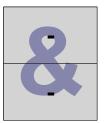


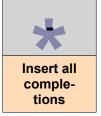






















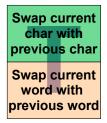


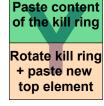


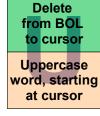


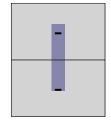








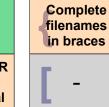




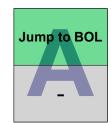




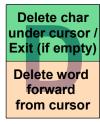
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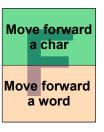




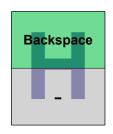


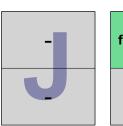




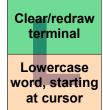


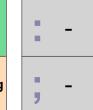


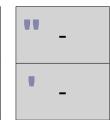






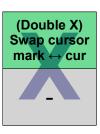








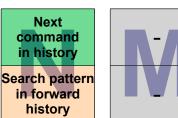






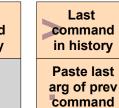
















Color key





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, apend 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:

\$ 1s -1 "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