

# 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	F Jump to EOL P Paste the recorded macro	Search pattern in previous history U Undo all changes to this line	Swap current char with previous char S Swap current word with previous word	Paste content of the kill ring R Rotate kill ring + paste new top element	Delete from BOL to cursor U Uppercase word, starting at cursor	I	Accept this line and paste previous line O	Previous command in history Same as C-R but non-incremental	{ Complete filenames in braces [	} Type char, search for it ]	
A Jump to BOL	S Freeze terminal	Delete char under cursor / Exit (if empty) Delete word forward from cursor	F Move forward a char F Move forward a word	Abort current line and ring bell G Complete filename	H Backspace	J	K Delete from cursor to EOL	I Clear/redraw terminal L Lowercase word, starting at cursor	: - ; -	" - ' -	- \ Delete blanks on cursor		
Z Send process to background	(Double X) Swap cursor mark → cur X	Terminate command C Capitalize word, starting at cursor	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 P Paste last arg of prev command	? Show completion list / Complete filename	SPACE Set mark at current char			

## Color key

Control-key Alt-key	Key Ctrl-x-key
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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 sends the process to 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

Ctrl-PageUp and Ctrl-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
```