

# 60 Linux Bash Terminal Keyboard Shortcuts

**Bash(Bourne Again Shell)** is the most popular command language interpreter for the **GNU** operating system. It supports functions, variables, and flow controls and also reads and executes commands from a file. Here we have listed 60 **Linux Bash Terminal keyboard shortcuts** with their functions.

## 1. Bash Navigation

To master the **terminal** uses of the **Linux** operating system, At first one should learn how to navigate through the terminal quickly using these shortcuts.

Serial No.	Shortcut Keys	Functions
1.	<b>Ctrl + A</b>	Moves to the <b>beginning</b> of the current command line.
2.	<b>Ctrl + E</b>	Moves to the <b>ending</b> of the current command line.
3.	<b>Alt + B / Esc + B</b>	Moves the cursor <b>one word backward</b> from the current cursor position.
4.	<b>Alt + F / Esc + F</b>	Moves the cursor <b>one word forward</b> from the current cursor position.
5.	<b>Ctrl + B / Left Arrow</b>	Moves <b>one character backward</b> from the current cursor position.
6.	<b>Ctrl + F / Right Arrow</b>	Moves <b>one character forward</b> from the current cursor position.
7.	<b>Ctrl + XX</b>	<b>Switches</b> between the start of the line and the current cursor position.
8.	<b>Ctrl + ] + A</b>	Moves the cursor forward to the <b>next character of A.</b>
9.	<b>Alt + Ctrl + ] + A</b>	Moves the cursor backward to the <b>preceding character of A.</b>

## 2. Bash Control/Process

To control the commands and process the **terminal**, the following shortcuts are the main keys.

Serial No.	Shortcut Keys	Function
1.	<b>Ctrl + C</b>	Stops the <b>currently running</b> command.
2.	<b>Ctrl + D</b>	Closes the <b>current terminal</b> .
3.	<b>Ctrl + L</b>	Alike the clear command <b>clears</b> the whole terminal screen.
4.	<b>Ctrl + Q</b>	<b>Resumes</b> suspended commands.
5.	<b>Ctrl + S</b>	<b>Stops</b> command output to the screen.
6.	<b>Ctrl + Z</b>	Stops the current command and places it in the <b>background</b> .

## 3. Bash History

Learn how to utilize **Bash history** by adapting these shortcuts.

Serial No.	Shortcut Keys	Function
1.	<b>Ctrl + G</b>	<b>Exits</b> from the history searching mode.
2.	<b>Ctrl + J</b>	Finishes the history search at the <b>ongoing command line</b> .
3.	<b>Ctrl + O</b>	Runs the command found in <b>reverse search</b> (Ctrl + S and Ctrl + R)
4.	<b>Ctrl + N / Down Arrow</b>	Shows the <b>next command line</b> .
5.	<b>Ctrl + P / Up Arrow</b>	Shows the <b>previous command line</b> .
6.	<b>Ctrl + R</b>	Searches the history <b>backward</b> from the current line.
7.	<b>Ctrl + _</b>	<b>Undo</b> the last action.
8.	<b>Alt + P</b>	Searches the history <b>forward</b> from the current line.

9.	!!	Runs the <b>previous command</b> .
10.	!*	Runs the previous command <b>excluding</b> its <b>initial word</b> .
11.	!*:b	Shows anything <b>ending</b> with :b
12.	!b	Runs the recent command that <b>starts</b> with b.
13.	!b:p	Shows the b command and put it in <b>history</b> .
14.	!\$ / Alt + .	Shows the <b>last argument</b> of the latest command.
15.	!\$:b	Shows any word that “!&” replaces.
16.	!^	<b>Replaces</b> the <b>initial argument</b> of the previous command in the present one.
17.	^pqr^xyz	<b>Replaces</b> pqr with xyz in the last command.
18.	!n:m	Runs arguments <b>within a range</b> .
19.	!n	Executes <b>nth</b> command from the <b>bash history</b> .
20.	!n:b	<b>Prints</b> the previous command starting with b.
21.	!n:\$	<b>Repeats</b> arguments from <b>nth to the last</b> command.

#### 4. Bash Editing

Editing is the most important aspect of a power user. These shortcuts will help you to get the most out of **Bash**.

Serial No.	Shortcut Keys	Function
1.	Ctrl + D	<b>Deletes</b> the character <b>under the cursor</b> .
2.	Ctrl + H	Deletes the previous character under the cursor, it works the same as <b>backspace</b> .
3.	Ctrl + K	Removes everything after the cursor to <b>the end</b> .
4.	Ctrl + U	Removes everything before the cursor to <b>the beginning</b> .
5.	Ctrl + W	Removes the <b>word before</b> the cursor.
6.	Ctrl + i	Completes the command <b>automatically</b> .

7.	<b>Ctrl + Y</b>	<b>Retrieve</b> the most recently killed text. Also called <b>Yanking</b>
8.	<b>Alt + D/delete</b>	Removes from the cursor to the <b>end of the word</b> .
9.	<b>Alt + T</b>	<b>Swaps</b> the current argument with the previous one.
10.	<b>Alt + Backspace</b>	Removes the <b>preceding word</b> .
11.	<b>Alt + &gt;</b>	Goes to the <b>initial line</b> of the history.
12.	<b>Alt + &gt;</b>	Goes to the <b>final line</b> of the history.
13.	<b>Alt + . / Esc + .</b>	Displays the <b>final argument</b> of the last command.
14.	<b>Alt + U</b>	Makes <b>uppercase</b> letters from the current position to the end of the word.
15.	<b>Alt + L</b>	Makes <b>lowercase</b> letters from the current position to the end of the word.
16.	<b>Alt + R</b>	<b>Undo</b> all changes to the current line.
17.	<b>Alt + Ctrl + E</b>	<b>Dilates</b> the current command line.

## 5. Bash Information

Use the following shortcuts to manage the **Bash Information**.

<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Shortcut Keys</b>	<b>Function</b>
1.	<b>TAB</b>	Completes the existing file/folder name <b>automatically</b>
2.	<b>~ TAB TAB</b>	Shows the <b>total list</b> of every user.
3.	<b>Altr + ?</b>	Shows the file/folder names in the current path <b>as help</b> .
4.	<b>Altr + *</b>	Shows the file/folder names in the current path as <b>parameters</b> .
5.	<b>\$ TAB TAB</b>	Shows every <b>system variable</b> .
6.	<b>@ TAB TAB</b>	Shows all the <b>entities</b> in the /etc/hosts file.
7.	<b>cd -</b>	<b>Takes back</b> to the previous folder.