Command Editing

Ctrl + a	go to the start of the command line
Ctrl + e	go to the end of the command line
Ctrl + k	delete from cursor to the end of the command line
Ctrl + u	delete from cursor to the start of the command line
Ctrl + w	delete from cursor to start of word (i.e. delete backwards one word)
Ctrl + y	paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts (such as the one above) after the cursor
Ctrl + xx	move between start of command line and current cursor position (and back again)
Alt + b	move backward one word (or go to start of word the cursor is currently on)
Alt + f	move forward one word (or go to end of word the cursor is currently on)
Alt + d	delete to end of word starting at cursor (whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word)
Alt + c	capitalize to end of word starting at cursor (whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word)

Command Editing (cont'd)

Alt + u	make uppercase from cursor to end of word
Alt + l	make lowercase from cursor to end of word
Alt + t	swap current word with previous
Ctrl + f	move forward one character
Ctrl + b	move backward one character
Ctrl + d	delete character under the cursor
Ctrl + h	delete character before the cursor
Ctrl + t	swap character under cursor with the previous one

Command Control

Ctrl + l	clear the screen
Ctrl + s	stops the output to the screen (for long running verbose command)
Ctrl + q	allow output to the screen (if previously stopped using command above)
Ctrl + c	terminate the command
Ctrl + z	suspend/stop the command

Command Recall

Ctrl + r	search the history backwards
Ctrl + g	escape from history searching mode
Ctrl + p	previous command in history (i.e. walk back through the command history)
Ctrl + n	next command in history (i.e. walk forward through the command history)
Alt + .	use the last word of the previous command

Bash Bang (!) Commands

!!	run last command
!blah	run the most recent command that starts with 'blah' (e.g. !ls)
!blah:p	print out the command that !blah would run (also adds it as the latest command in the command history)
!$	the last word of the previous command (same as Alt + .)
!$:p	print out the word that !$ would substitute
!*	the previous command except for the last word (e.g. if you type 'find some_file.txt /', then !* would give you 'find some_file.txt')
!*:p	print out what !* would substitute

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Cheat Sheet

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