# BASH READLINE KEY BINDINGS BASH Version 3

# Commands for Moving

beginning-of-line (C-a) - move to start of line end-of-line (C-e) - move to end of line forward-char (C-f) - forward one character backward-char (C-b) - backward one character forward-word (M-f) - move to end of current or next word backward-word (M-b) - move to begin of current or previous word clear-screen (C-l) - clear screen with current line at top redraw-current-line - refresh current line

# **Commands for Changing Text**

delete-char (C-d) - delete character under cursor backward-delete-char (Rubout) - delete character behind cursor forward-backward-delete-char - delete character under cursor, else behind cursor quoted-insert (C-q, C-v) - add next character typed verbatim tab-insert (C-v Tab) - insert tab character self-insert (a, b, A, 1, !, ...) - insert character typed transpose-chars (C-t) - exchange character behind cursor and character under cursor transpose-words (M-t) - exchange word behind cursor and word under cursor upcase-word (M-u) - uppercase current or next word downcase-word (M-1) - lowercase current or next word capitalize-word (M-c) - capitalize current or next word overwrite-mode - toggle overwrite mode

## **Commands for Manipulating History**

accept-line (Newline, Return) - accept line and add to history next-history (C-n) - fetch next command from history previous-history (C-p) - fetch previous command from history beginning-of-history (M-<) - move to first line in history end-of-history (M->) - move to last line in history forward-search-history (C-s) - search forward through history reverse-search-history (C-r) - search backward through history non-incremental-forward-search-history (M-n) - search

forward through history (non-incremental)

non-incremental-reverse-search-history (M-p) - search
backward through history (non-incremental)

history-search-forward – search forward through history for string between begin of line and cursor

history-search-backward – search backward through history for string between begin of line and cursor

shell-expand-line (M-C-e) - perform expansion on line

history-expand-line (M- $\wedge$ ) - perform history expansion on line

 $\verb"magic-space" - perform history expansion on line and insert space$ 

alias-expand-line - perform alias expansion on line

history-and-alias-expand-line – perform history and alias expansion on line

insert-last-argument (M-., M-\_) - synonym for yank-nth-arg

operate-and-get-next (C-o) - execute current line and fetch next line from history for editing

 $\mbox{edit-and-execute-command} \ \mbox{(C-x C-e)} \ - \ \mbox{invoke editor for current} \\ \mbox{line, execute result as command} \ \ \mbox{}$ 

#### Numeric Arguments

digit-argument (M-0, M-1, ..., M--) - specify numeric argument universal-argument - specify numeric argument

## **Keyboard Macros**

start-kbd-macro (C-x () - start keyboard macro, storing typed characters end-kbd-macro (C-x )) - end keyboard macro call-last-kbd-macro (C-x e) - execute keyboard macro

# Killing and Yanking

kill-line (C-k) - delete characters from cursor to end of line backward-kill-line (C-x Rubout) - delete characters from cursor to begin of line unix-line-discard (C-u) - delete characters from cursor to begin of line kill-whole-line - delete all characters on current line kill-word (M-d) - delete characters from cursor to end of word

<code>backward-kill-word (M-Rubout)</code> – delete word behind cursor

unix-word-rubout (C-w) - delete word behind cursor

unix-filename-rubout – delete word behind cursor using space and slash as separators

 $\verb+kill-region$  – delete characters in current region

copy-region-as-kill - copy characters in region to kill buffer copy-backward-word - copy word behind cursor to kill buffer copy-forward-word - copy word under cursor to kill buffer

vank (C-y) – insert top of kill ring at cursor

## Completing

complete (Tab) - perform completion on text behind cursor

insert-completions (M-\*) - insert all completions of text behind
 cursor

complete-username (M-~) - perform username completion on text
behind cursor

complete-variable (M-\$) - perform variable name completion on text behind cursor complete-hostname (M-@) - perform hostname completion on text
behind cursor

complete-command (M-!) - perform command name completion on text behind cursor

dynamic-complete-history (M-Tab) – perform completion on text behind cursor against history

#### Miscellaneous

re-read-init-file (C-x C-r) - read "inputrc" file abort (C-g) - abort current editing command and ring bell do-uppercase-version (M-x) - run command bound to uppercase character of xprefix-meta (Esc) - metafy the next character typed undo (C-\_, C-x C-u) - incremental undo revert-line (M-r) - undo all changes on current line tilde-expand (M-&) - perform tilde expansion on current word set-mark (C-@, M-Space) - mark cursor position exchange-point-and-mark (C-x C-x) - exchange cursor position and marked position character-search (C-1) - forward move cursor to next occurence of typed character character-search-backward (M-C-1) - backward move cursor to previous occurrence of typed character insert-comment (M-#) - comment current line and accept glob-complete-word (M-g) - list filename completions of filename pattern behind cursor glob-expand-word (C-x \*) - insert filename completions of filename pattern behind cursor glob-list-expansions (C-x g) - list filename completions of filename pattern behind cursor dump-functions – print functions and their key bindings (readline) dump-variables - print variables and their values (readline) dump-macros – print macro key sequences and their strings

(readline)

display-shell-version (C-x C-v) - print version info about bash

This reference card lists the *default* key bindings (Emacs-style) for readline commands under Bash. The key binding for a readline command is given in parentheses unless a key binding is not defined. Most key bindings are a combination of the Control or Meta key and another character. In such a case, the key binding begins with a capital "C" or capital "M" to indicate the Control key resp. the Meta key.

For key binding details, refer to the man-page of **bash**(1).

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