

# 240 Linux Keyboard Shortcuts & Terminal Shortcuts (PDF)

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## Basic Linux Keyboard Shortcuts

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We'll start our list of keyboard shortcuts for Linux with a bunch of general shortcuts most of which are common to other operating systems like Windows and macOS as well.

1. **Ctrl + Alt + F1 to F6**: Switch to the virtual console.
2. **Ctrl + Alt + F7**: Switch to the first graphical terminal.
3. **Ctrl + A**: Select all items or text
4. **Ctrl + C**: Copy selected text, image, or file to the clipboard.
5. **Ctrl + N**: Create a new file in the currently open program.
6. **Ctrl + P**: Print the current document.
7. **Ctrl + Q**: Quit the application in focus.
8. **Ctrl + S**: Save the currently opened file.
9. **Ctrl + V**: Paste copied text, image, or some other object from the clipboard.
10. **Ctrl + W**: Use this shortcut to close the current file.
11. **Ctrl + X**: Cut selected text, image, or file.
12. **Ctrl + Z**: Undo the last action.
13. **Ctrl + Alt + D**: Minimize all windows and show your desktop. You can repeat it to maximize your windows in the same order.
14. **Ctrl + Alt + L**: Locks the screen.
15. **Ctrl + Alt + T**: Open a new Terminal window.

## Bonus Tip: Linux Shortcut Keys for Shutdown

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There is no keyboard shortcut to shut down Linux. However, you can do that by using commands in the Linux Terminal. Launch the Terminal by using **Ctrl + Alt + T** and execute the Linux shutdown command in the following format.

```
shutdown [OPTION] [TIME]
```

### Examples:

- Shut down within a minute: `shutdown` or `shutdown-h`
- Shut down immediately: `shutdown -h 0` or `shutdown now`
- Restart Linux: `shutdown -r`
- Restart the computer immediately: `shutdown -r 0` or `shutdown now`
- Shut down Linux after 30 minutes: `shutdown -h 30` or `shutdown -h +30`
- Restart Linux after 15 minutes: `shutdown -r 15` or `shutdown -r +15`
- Shut down or restart Linux at a given time: `shutdown -h 10:30` or `shutdown -r 12:45`
- Command Linux to shut down and cut off the power supply: `shutdown -P`

- Cancel scheduled shutdown or restart: `shutdown -c`

## Linux Terminal Keyboard Shortcuts

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Users of other OSs might do without the command prompt but Linux, being a go-to environment for tech-savvies, can't be exploited unless you use the Terminal. The following Linux Bash Terminal keyboard shortcuts will help you boost your productivity.

1. **!!**: Re-execute the most recently executed command.
2. **!\$**: Print the previously executed command's last word.
3. **!^**: Use the first argument of the last command in the current command.
4. **!**ping****: Execute a recently used command from the bash history that began with the word 'ping'.
5. **!**x****: Execute a recently used command that began with 'x'.
6. **Alt + .**: Use the last argument of the previous command.
7. **Alt + <**: Go to the first line of the bash history.
8. **Alt + >**: Go to the last line of the bash history.
9. **Alt + ?**: Display files or folders in the current path.
10. **Alt + B**: Move the cursor one word backward.
11. **Alt + Backspace**: Delete the last word.
12. **Alt + D**: Delete the word after the cursor.
13. **Alt + Delete**: Delete the word before the cursor.
14. **Alt + F**: Move the cursor one word forward.
15. **Alt + P**: Perform a reverse search in the terminal history.
16. **Alt + R**: Revert the changes made in a command line.
17. **Alt + T**: Swap the current word with the word preceding it.
18. **Alt + C**: Capitalize the character under the cursor.
19. **Alt + L**: Use lowercase from the current cursor position to the end of the word.
20. **Alt + U**: Use uppercase from the current cursor position to the end of the word.
21. **Ctrl + \_**: Undo your last keyboard action. Repeat this shortcut to undo multiple times.
22. **Ctrl + A**: Move the cursor to the beginning of the line.
23. **Ctrl + E**: Move the cursor to the end of the line.
24. **Ctrl + B**: Move one character backward.
25. **Ctrl + F**: Move one character forward.
26. **Ctrl + C**: Send SIGINT signal to kill or abort the current process.
27. **Ctrl + D**: Close the current terminal window.
28. **Ctrl + G**: Exit the history search mode without running a command
29. **Ctrl + H**: Remove the last character typed.
30. **Ctrl + I**: Autocomplete a command.
31. **Ctrl + J**: Start a new command line.
32. **Ctrl + K**: Erase everything from the current cursor position to the end of the line.
33. **Ctrl + U**: Erase everything from the current cursor position to the beginning of the line.

34. **Ctrl + L**: Clear the Terminal screen. This keyboard shortcut is a substitute for the clear command.
35. **Ctrl + M**: Works like the Enter key.
36. **Ctrl + P** or **Up arrow**: Display the previous command.
37. **Ctrl + N** or **Down arrow**: Display the next command.
38. **Ctrl + O**: Send the command from the search mode to the terminal and execute it.
39. **Ctrl + Q**: If your terminal stops responding for some reason, this shortcut will resume the terminal output.
40. **Ctrl + R**: Recall the last command matching the string you typed.
41. **Ctrl + S**: Pause the terminal output.
42. **Ctrl + T**: Swap the last two characters before the cursor.
43. **Ctrl + W**: Delete the command or word preceding the cursor.
44. **Ctrl + XX**: Toggle between the beginning of the command line and the current cursor position.
45. **Ctrl + Y**: Paste the deleted text on the current cursor position.
46. **Ctrl + Z**: Suspend the current command execution and send the current process to the background.
47. **Ctrl + [**: Functions as the Escape key.
48. **Esc + T**: Swap the last two words before the cursor.
49. **.**: Autocomplete a command, filename, directory name, and command options.