

## Common keyboard shortcuts

CTRL+C	Copy selection
CTRL+A	Select all in window or focused component
CTRL+V	Insert what has been copied
CTRL+X	Cut selection, which may be inserted somewhere else
CTRL+←/→	Go forward one whole word per arrow key press
HOME	Go to top of browser page, or beginning of line in text component
END	Go to bottom of browser page, or end of line in text component
CTRL+HOME	Go to beginning of text in component
CTRL+END	Go to end of text in component
SHIFT+ARROW	Select text from cursor position while SHIFT is held down; ARROW keys may be combined with CTRL/HOME/END/PgUp/PgDn
ALT/META+TAB	Shift through open windows; ALT is held down while tabbing the TAB key repeatedly; SHIFT changes tab direction; ← and → may be used instead of tabbing. Works differently with META/Windows key.
CTRL+Z	Undo edit
CTRL+SHIFT+Z	Redo edit; sometimes CTRL+Y is used instead
ALT+←/→	Move back and forward through browser history
ALT+HOME	Go to browser start page
CTRL+N	Open new browser window
F5	Refresh browser page; CTRL+R may do the same
F11	Put browser in fullscreen mode
CTRL+F4	Close tab in browser; if window contains only one tab the window is closed
CTRL+S	Save work/page to file
CTRL+W	Close window; also ALT+F4
CTRL+Q	Close program, possibly multiple windows
CTRL+P	Open print dialog
ALT+D	Go to address field in browser; sometimes CTRL+L or F6 do the same
CTRL+U	View page source code in browser
Graphical interfaces may also support selection keys to select icons, and this may be combined with CTRL+clicking on an icon to select or deselect a single item.	

## Linux terminal shortcuts

TAB	Auto-complete command name or file name; pressing TAB twice displays available options consistent with what has already been typed
↑/↓	Browse through history of entered commands
CTRL+R	Recall command from history by what is being typed; → may then be used to select a command to edit it, or it may be entered as is
CTRL+D	Close terminal
SHIFT+PgUp/PgDn	Move one screen height up/down in terminal contents
.	Dot is the source operator, sourcing files of variables and aliases into the working environment of the current terminal; thus it is possible to avoid having to open a new terminal after making changes which are sourced upon opening a new terminal, see ~/.bashrc or ~/.bash_profile
<p>The mouse may be used to select text from terminal; the selected text is copied, but must be inserted using mouse wheel button or by right clicking to insert the text into another program, or into the terminal as part of a command; beware of selecting newlines, as these count as ENTER to activate commands if inserted into the terminal. The mouse may similarly be used to select text from other programs.</p>	