Chapter 8
Using Keyboard Shortcuts in the SRC CLI

This chapter provides information about how to use keyboard shortcuts to save time when you enter commands and configuration statements.

In the CLI, you can use keyboard sequences to move around on a command line and edit the command line. You can also use keyboard sequences to scroll through a list of recently executed commands. Table 13 lists some of the CLI keyboard sequences. They are the same as those used in Emacs.

Table 13: CLI Keyboard Sequences

Category	Action	Keyboard Sequence
Move the Cursor	Move the cursor back one character.	Ctrl+b
	Move the cursor back one word.	Esc+b or Alt+b
	Move the cursor forward one character.	Ctrl+f
	Move the cursor forward one word.	Esc+f or Alt+f
	Move the cursor to the beginning of the command line.	Ctrl+a
	Move the cursor to the end of the command line.	Ctrl+e
Delete Characters	Delete the character before the cursor.	Delete or Backspace
	Delete the character at the cursor.	Ctrl+d
	Delete all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.	Ctrl+k
	Delete all characters on the command line.	Ctrl+u or Ctrl+x
	Delete the word before the cursor.	Ctrl+w, Esc+Backspace, Alt+Delete, or Alt+Backspace
	Delete the word after the cursor.	Esc+d or Alt+d
Insert Recently Deleted Text	Insert the most recently deleted text at the cursor.	Ctrl+y

Table 13: CLI Keyboard Sequences   (continued)

Category	Action	Keyboard Sequence
Redraw the Screen	Redraw the current line.	Ctrl+l
Display Previous Command Lines	Scroll backward through the list of recently executed commands.	Ctrl+p or up arrow
	Scroll forward through the list of recently executed commands.	Ctrl+n or down arrow
	Search the CLI history in reverse order for lines matching the search string.	Ctrl+r
	Terminate a search, and display the found command.	Esc or Ctrl+j
	Abort a search.	Ctrl+g
Repeat Keyboard Sequences	Specify the number of times to execute a keyboard sequence; *number* can be from 1 through 9.	Esc+*number sequence* or Alt+*number sequence*