

# TS Mode

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An Emacs major mode for TypoScript files

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This manual introduces TypoScript Mode, a major mode for editing TypoScript files with Emacs.  
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## 1 Introduction

This manual describes TS mode, which extends Emacs with functionality for editing TypoScript files. TypoScript is an intrinsic part of TYPO3. Generally speaking it is a syntax for defining information in a hierarchical structure using simple ASCII text content.

GNU Emacs is an extensible, customizable text editor and can be obtained for free from <http://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/emacs/>. See Section “Preface” in *GNU Emacs manual*. The code is written and tested on GNU Emacs version 23.1.1.

## 2 Installation

To install TypoScript Mode just drop file ‘`ts-mode.el`’ into a directory on your load-path. If you are the administrator of the system you are working on, a possible directory could be ‘`/usr/share/emacs/site-lisp/ts-mode`’, for example. You might byte-compile it for better performance. See Section “Byte Compilation” in *Emacs Lisp*.

To set up Emacs to automatically edit files ending in ‘`.ts`’ using TypoScript Mode, add the following lines to your ‘`~/.emacs`’ file (GNU Emacs) or ‘`~/.xemacs/init.el`’ file (XEmacs):

```
(setq auto-mode-alist (cons '("\\.ts$" . ts-mode) auto-mode-alist))
(autoload 'ts-mode "ts-mode" "TypoScript input file editing mode." t)
```

If you just want to test TypoScript Mode or are not eager to modify your ‘`~/.emacs`’ file, type *M-x load-file*, load the ‘`ts-mode.el`’ file and finally apply the mode to the current buffer by typing *M-x ts-mode*.

## 3 Using TS Mode

TypoScript Mode supports different display and editing features, which will be described in the following sections.

### 3.1 Customization

TypoScript Mode defines a customization group in Emacs, which is a member of the Emacs standard customization group *Languages*, whose parent Emacs group is *Programming*. Use *M-x customize* to browse through the full list of customization groups or *M-x customize-group* with parameter ‘`typoscript`’ to enter the TypoScript Mode customization group directly

The following user-customizable variables are provided.

**integer `ts-block-indentation`** [Variable]

The indentation relative to a predecesing line which begins a new code block.

Default: ‘4’

**choice `ts-newline-function`** [Variable]

This variable decides which function to call upon pressing RET. Depending on the chosen option, line indentation will be processed automatically. The following options are available for *choice*:

**newline** This command just inserts newlines into the current buffer before point.

**newline-and-indent**

This function inserts a newline<sup>1</sup>, then indents the new line (the one following the newline just inserted) according to TypoScript Mode’s internal indentation strategies.

**reindent-then-newline-and-indent**

This command reindents the current line, inserts a newline at point, and then indents the new line (the one following the newline just inserted).

Default: ‘newline’.

**color ts-fold-foreground-color**

[Variable]

The foreground color used to highlight a folded block.

Default: ‘white’.

**color ts-fold-background-color**

[Variable]

The background color used to highlight a folded block.

Default: ‘DodgerBlue1’.

## 3.2 Syntax highlighting

Syntax highlighting is a convenient feature of an editor to improve the appearance hence the readability of code. TypoScript Mode supports the highlighting of single line and multiline comments, keywords and several syntactic structures.

In XEmacs syntax highlighting should be enabled automatically. In GNU Emacs you may have to add these lines to your ‘~/`.emacs`’ file:

```
(global-font-lock-mode t)
(setq font-lock-maximum-decoration t)
```

## 3.3 Line indentation

A TypoScript code line is indented automatically when the TAB key is pressed while point is on the according line. The indentation takes place with respect to the indentation of previous lines. See [Section 3.1 \[Customization\], page 1](#), for details. The default width is 4.

Depending on the current value of the customizable variable `ts-newline-function`, line indentation might be executed automatically after pressing RET. See [Section 3.1 \[Customization\], page 1](#), for details.

Furthermore the characters ‘}’ (closing parenthesis) and ‘)’ (closing brace) are *electric*, i.e. they are indented automatically after insertion.

## 3.4 Folding

Emacs is able to alter the appearance of a buffer’s text on the screen, for the sake of presentation features, with so called *overlays*. In TypoScript Mode this mechanism is used to “fold” TypoScript blocks like

```
1 page.10 {
2     table = tt_content
3     select {
4         pidInList = this
5         orderBy = sorting
6     }
```

---

<sup>1</sup> Note the different meanings of *newline* and *new line*, that goes with their different spellings. *newline* refers to the code representation of a new line, while *new line* means its interpretation as a visible new line in the editor after pressing RET.

```
7 }
```

to a single non editable line containing only the name of the TypeScript block, if point is on the ‘**select**’ line.

```
1 page.10 {
2     table = tt_content
3     [select]
4 }
5 }
```

These string replacements are highlighted with dedicated foreground and background colors, which can of course be customized. See [Section 3.1 \[Customization\], page 1](#), for details. The default color combination is **white** text on an **DodgerBlue1** background.

The following commands are implemented to “fold” and “unfold” measurement blocks.

**ts-fold-block** [Interactive Command]

Fold the innermost block with respect to point position.

Key binding: *C-c C-e*

**ts-unfold-block** [Interactive Command]

Unfold the folded block at point.

Key binding: *C-c C-a*

**ts-unfold-region** *start end* [Interactive Command]

Unfold every folded measurement block, which is placed within a region limited by mark and point.

Key binding: *C-c C-u C-r*

**ts-unfold-buffer** [Interactive Command]

Unfold every folded block in the current buffer.

Key binding: *C-c C-u C-b*

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