## File Management

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	Note Note
File Handling See also: Dired Example Dired Example Dired Dired Directory tree browsers	Emacs provides a large set of commands to open files (Emacs documentation uses the term "finding" files for that), saving files searching for files or file content, displaying directory content, etc These are listed in this table. The directory editing (dired) commands are mainly listed in the \$\tilde{\top}\frac{\top}\text{Index}\$ there are also several Emacs internal and external packages that provide useful commands. PEL supports several of them, listed below.  • Use Emacs customize system to modify their values to activate, deactivate and modify the behaviour of these packages.  • PEL <f11> f key prefix followed by either <f2> to access PEL activation group and <f3> to access the external package customization groups.  • Once you have modified the relevant user-option values, apply or save them and then either execute M-x pel-init or restart Emacs.  PEL provides integration with the following Emacs built-in libraries or functionalities:  • PEL provides integration with the following Emacs built-in libraries or functionalities:  • PEL provides integration with the following Emacs built-in libraries or functionalities:  • PEL provides integration with the following Emacs built-in libraries or functionalities:  • PEL provides integration with the following Emacs built-in libraries or functionalities:  • PEL provides integration with the following external package several commands to open file at point.  • Library recentf activated by pel-use-recentf to list files recently opened.  • Automatic file time stamp update on file save activated by pel-update-time-stamp.  • Automatic update of copyright notice year on file save activated by pel-update-copyright.  • It also provides integration with the following external packages when the corresponding PEL user-option is activated:  • key-chord  • activated by pel-use-rfc-mode, provides convenient key-chords for some commands.  • ivy/counsel  • activated by pel-use-rfc-mode, provides an alternative to Dired to navigate a file directory.  • treemacs  • activated by p</f3></f2></f11>		
Open this PDF file. See also: <u>∑ Help/Info</u>	<f11> f <f1> 1</f1></f11>	(pel-help-pdf &optional OPEN-WEB-PAGE)	Open the <u>S File-mngt</u> local PDF. If the prefix argument (like <b>C-u</b> or <b>M</b> ) is used, then open remote GitHub hosted raw PDF instead. If <b>pel-flip-help-pdf-arg</b> user-option is set it's the other way around.
∑ Customize PEL File/ Directory Management	<f11> f <f2> 1</f2></f11>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL support for file management.  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C-u</b> ), display in other window.
<u>S</u> Customize Emacs file management support	<f11> f <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs support for file management. Includes the following: files, fzf, recentf, popupswitcher, x509 (see M_X.509 Certificates).
Customize Emacs support for file revert	<f11> f r <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs support for file automatic revert management.
Customize ffap (find file at point)	<f11> f a <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs support for management of ffap (find file at point).
Show file mngt status	<f11> f ?</f11>	(pel-show-filemng-status)	Display status of various file management controls: encoding, resolving relative path method, etc
Open File in App	The following command opens file(s) outside Emacs, using OS applications registered with the file type. See: <u>PDired</u> , <u>PWeb</u>		
Open currently file visited in current buffer with the default OS application.		(pel-open-buffer-file-in-os- app &optional FNAME)  dd, prompt to save buffer first.	Open the file in the current buffer with the OS-registered application.  If the current buffer holds a HTML file, that's a quick way to open the file in your browser.  S-registered applications, you can also type z to open the current file or all selected files.
Opening file  See  Completion/Input.	<ul> <li>The following commands are available to open/visit files in Emacs buffers.</li> <li>For some of them the corresponding ido mode function is also shown.</li> <li>The command used to 'visit' a file, find-file is Emacs default. It supports Emacs' basic tab completion. Packages that support other completion mechanisms can be installed and activated and then the command uses a different completion mechanism.</li> <li>✓ PEL customization system allows you to specify whether you want to use one or several other completion mechanisms. It also has a command to change the completion mechanism dynamically. You can change it without restarting Emacs or event re-executing pel-init.</li> <li>See the ∑ Completion/Input and ∑ Customize tables for more info.</li> <li>File Lock: Emacs protects against multiple processes modifying the same file with a lock. If you attempt to edit the buffer of a locked file, or save a buffer of a locked file, Emacs will prompt. You can then: 1) steal the lock (with 's'), 2) proceed ('p') to edit the file anyway or 3) guit ('q').</li> </ul>		
Open file-open dialog	<b>%−o</b>	(ns-open-file-using-panel)	On macOS in graphics mode only: open a file, select the file name via an OS File dialog.
Open (visit) a file/ directory See also:  • © Completion/Input  • © Dired  • © Customize  • © Tramp (edit remote computer files)	• <f11> f f • M-<f11> M-f M-f • C-x C-f</f11></f11>	(find-file FILENAME &optional WILDCARDS)	Prompt for the file or directory name to open. Open the selected file/directory in a buffer with the appropriate mode. For directory, the buffer opens in Dired-mode.  • With PEL, the <f11> f f and M-<f11> M-f M-f key bindings are always available, regardless of what completion mechanism is in use. It can be used as a fallback when testing various completion packages. I have seen some of them fail and break Ido.  Note that M-<f12> M-f M-f is also available in some major modes to open files in a way that takes the major mode into account, like providing a list of files in the project. See major mode pages.</f12></f11></f11>
C-x C-f /sudo::/	, , · · ·	(ido-find-file)	Same as above with Ido completion. See Completion/Input for available completion modes.
<pre>path/to/file . C-x C-f /su::/ path/to/file . with C-f . Change input completion method F</pre>	<ul> <li>find-file is the original command and uses Emacs default completion. When Ido is used, the ido-find-file command is used instead.</li> <li>When ido mode is used, you can also:</li> <li>Type C-f or C-x f to change to original find-file mode and prevent Ido completion from trying to provide the name of an existing file when you want to specify the name of a file that does not exists yet.</li> <li>Type C-j to accept the file/directory name verbatim without replacement or suggestion. Also useful to open a directory in dired mode.</li> <li>To open a file in read-only mode you can: Use one of the commands below (C-x C-r, etc)         Use C-x C-f then type C-x C-q to change the mode of the buffer to read-only mode.     </li> <li>Control whether it opens file at point is opened by ido-use-filename-at-point user-option. Use <f11> f M to dynamically change it.</f11></li> <li>Control whether it opens url at point by ido-use-url-at-point user-option. Use <f11> f M-, to dynamically change it.</f11></li> <li>Use <f11> M-c</f11></li> </ul>		
Open file via popup menu	<f11> f M-f</f11>	(pel-psw-navigate-files)	Open file from a pop-up menu listing files in current directory. Uses (psw-navigate-files ".").  • Narrow menu list by typing part of the file name. You can also select directory names.    Requires popup-switcher   PEL activates when pel-use-popup-switcher is t.
Open another file in buffer	C-x C-v	(find-alternate-file FILENAME &optional WILDCARDS) (ido-find-alternate-file)	Kills buffer and open the newly specified file in a new buffer same window. When ido-mode is used, the ido-find-alternate-file is used instead. Useful when just selected an empty file just selected by mistake.
Open file in other window	• C-x 4 f • <f11> f o</f11>	(find-file-other-window FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS) (ido-find-file-other- window)	Edit file FILENAME, in another window.  • Like C-x C-f, but creates a new window or reuses an existing one.
Open file in other frame	C-x 5 f	(find-file-other-frame FILENAME &optional WILDCARDS) (ido-find-file-other-frame)	Edit file FILENAME, in another frame.  • Like C-x C-f, but creates a new frame or reuses an existing one.

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>	
Open same file in other	• <f11> f M-d</f11>	(pel-open-file-in-other-dir)	Open file of same name as current one present in another directory.	
directory Use it to open same file in other repo	• M- <f11> M-f M-d</f11>	Use the prompt to select the	of the directory of currently visited file using the default completion mechanism ('ido' by default). The name of the other directory (which must already exist). The without completion. Select dir name, hit <ret> to open the same file in the selected other directory.</ret>	
Set whether ido-find-file uses filename at point See also: <u>Sompletion/Input</u>	<f11> f M</f11>	(pel-set-ido-use-fname-at- point &optional GLOBALLY)	Enable or disable Ido ability to open URL at point with C-x C-f and other ids commands.  • Control behaviour in local buffer by default. Use command prefix to control it globally.  • This is not persistent. User option ido-use-file-at-point controls persistent setting.  Set it to one of: disabled: don't use filename at point.  • guess: try to identify an exiting file name from the name at point.  • literal: use name at point in the Ido search for a file name.	
Set whether ido-find-file uses URL at point	<f11> f M-,</f11>	(pel-set-ido-use-url-at- point &optional GLOBALLY)	Enable or disable Ido ability to open URL at point with C-x C-f and other ids commands.  Control behaviour in local buffer by default. Use command prefix to control it globally.  This is not persistent. User option ido-use-url-at-point controls persistent setting.	
Open file at point	The following commands, open files from the file name taken at point (the cursor location). They work regardless of the current input completion method.  Note that when using the Ido completion mode, it is possible to instruct Ido to use a file name at point as the basis for the file name to open. This Ido behaviour is controlled by the ido-use-filename-at-point user-option. With PEL you can control it globally or locally with <f11> f M</f11>			
Set base directory for pel-open-at-point	<f11> f ;</f11>	(pel-set-open-at-point-dir)	Set the behaviour of 'pel-open-at-point' in current buffer. Which defaults to value selected by pel-open-file-at-point-dir user-option.	
relative file names		Select method used to determine the directory from which a relative file name is built from following methods:  Use visited file parent directory (the default).  Use buffer's current working directory.  Use a specified directory. Prompts for the directory name. Supports completion.		
Open file or web-page whose name is at point	• M- <f6> • <f11> f . • 6y</f11></f6>	(pel-open-at-point &optional N)	Open the file, library or the URL, named at point, with potential line & column #s.  • If necessary will search source code files in current project as specified by pel-filename-at-point-finders user-option. Type <f12> <f4> ? to show used file search method in supporting modes.</f4></f12>	
Command is generic and is also specialized for:  • M reStructuredText	M- <f6> overriden in iedit-mode</f6>		\$\ \text{Supports glob characters, partial directory path. When multiple files are found it prompts using the method selected by <b>pel-prompt-read-method</b> user-option.  \$\ \text{pizz}\$ The \$\frac{6y}{}\$ key-chord is available if <b>pel-use-key-chord</b> is non-nil. See \$\text{\subseteq}\$ \text{Key-Chords}\$.	
• <u> </u>			lized for some major modes, like <u>C, C++, Erlang, reStructuredText,</u> shell scripts.	
• \$\mathbb{Y} - Perl • \$\mathbb{Y} - UNIX Shell	When executed from expanded.		e '=' and ':' characters are used as additional delimiters. Shell variables (such as \$HOME) are	
Delimiting characters <b>F</b>	The generic mode ex	traction works by identifying th	ame, and possibly line and column numbers, from text at point and tries to open the file or directory. le beginning & end of the file/directory/library/URL name string by delimiter characters, one of: tab,	
File identification heuristic <f11> f <f2> r  <f11> f;  F  Select multi-file selection method r  Select target window r</f11></f2></f11>	<ul> <li>If embedded space(s) are allowed in the name, point must be located at the first of the 2 delimiter chars. Otherwise point can be anywhere in the name.</li> <li>The name may include glob characters (but not in C/C++ in #include "" or #include" or #include</li> <li>In the file/dir name is an absolute path it uses that. Otherwise</li> <li>In the file/dir name is an absolute path it uses that. Otherwise</li> <li>In the file/dir name is an absolute path it uses that. Otherwise</li> <li>It builds a absolute path using the extracted relative path name inside the directory identified by the pel-open-file-at-point-dir user-option, which can be 1) use parent directory of currently visited file, or use current working directory, 2) use current working directory, or 3) use user-specified directory. It uses the found file/dir name if it exists. Otherwise</li> <li>it searches for the relative file/dir name in directory tree under the root marker file identified by the pel-project-root-identifiers user-option which is something like .git, .pig. project, .pel-project (the default). If it can find such a file in the above directories it searches the tree under the found root.</li> <li>If it finds only one it opens that file. Otherwise,</li> <li>it prompts showing the name searched and provide the following choices: 1) create the file with specified name, 2) edit the name to search again, 3) use the name found and search for an Emacs library file with that name, or 4) quit.</li> <li>The command opens the extracted name according to this heuristic:</li> <li>If the string is a property formatted URL, it opens it using the OS default browser (even if a optional numeric argument specified otherwise), otherwise</li> <li>if the string is a file or directory name it opens it.</li> <li>If the file name is followed by file and column numbers the point is moved to that position in the buffer.</li> <li>When finding several file names, the command lists them and prompts using the method selected by pel-prompt-read-method user-opt</li></ul>			
	<ul> <li>if 1 window: split that window and use the new window,</li> <li>if 2 windows: use the other window,</li> <li>if 3 or more windows: use the current window.</li> <li>N is: 8: up, 2: down, 4:left, 5:current, 6:right.</li> <li>on a numerical keyboard the location of the numeric key represent direction</li> <li>4 := left</li> <li>5 := current</li> <li>6 := right</li> <li>2 := down</li> </ul>			
See function docstring for more info.	<ul> <li>N is 9: force opening the file in the OS associated application (with N=29 or N=-29, open the file's directory with the OS associated application (eg. macOS Finder, Windows Explorer). If this is a URL, open it in the OS default web browser.</li> <li>Selecting Minibuffer, inexistent or dedicated window is not allowed.</li> </ul>			
Open filename at point in a browser See also: $\underline{\Sigma}$ Key-Chords , $\underline{\Sigma}$ Web	• <f11> f / • 6u</f11>	(pel-browse-filename-at- point)	Open the file name (or URL) at point inside the system's web browser.  • If point is at dir name, open the OS app. browsing dirs (eg. macOS Finder, Windows Explorer).  • This is the same as using pel-open-at-point with the argument N set to 9. It is easier to type and PEL assigns its own key-chord for it.	
Open URL at point in a browser See also:  • <u>∑ Key-Chords</u> ,  • <u>∑ Web</u>	• <f11> f M-/ • 7<u>u</u></f11>	(browse-url-at-point &optional ARG)	Ask a WWW browser to load the URL at or before point.  Variable 'browse-url-browser-function' says which browser to use.  With prefix argument inverts the value of the option 'browse-url-new-window-flag'.  Use <f11> <f2> E u to open the browse-url group that contains relevant user options.</f2></f11>	
Copy URL at point in temporary file and visit the file	<f11> f M-u</f11>	(pel-open-url-at-point)	Copy the URL at point to a local temporary file and visit that file.  • A The download copy of the file does not have the same name and may not open with the proper mode because it won't have an extension. The HTML formatted files will be recognized by Emacs but most of the files won't be.  • Save the file somewhere else using the C-x C-w key sequence and identify the proper extension to activate the required major mode.	
• With goto-address-mode	C-c C-f		This binding is only available when point is over the URL and the <u>goto-address-mode</u> minor mode is active. Use <f11> f u or <f11> f U to activate this mode.</f11></f11>	

# production to the product in the product in the product of the product in the p	<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Pied for URL at point  Find for URL at point	ffap commands	numbers, does not supphowever support other to PEL activates the Er	port identifying a window with of facilities and can be installed to macs built-in ffap library when	command arguments and is not designed to support multiple programming languages. It does be replace the behaviour of standard file management command bindings such as <b>C-x C-f</b> .
## The part agoing is not in the Section of the Sec		When pel-use-ffap i dired commands. Th	s set to ffap-bindings, then PEI is means that Ido, Ivy or Helm	are no longer available for these commands.
Find another flexibility and the flexibility of the same window.  Find another flexibility in other of find another flexibility of the same window.  Find flexibility in other of find another flexibility in other flexibility in other flexibility. In other flexibility in other flexibility in other flexibility in other flexibility in other flexibility. In other flexibility of the flexibility o	Find file/URL at point	<f11> f a p</f11>	(ffap &optional FILENAME)	<ul> <li>If 'ffap-url-regexp' is not nil, the FILENAME may also be an URL. Web URL opens in browser.</li> <li>With a prefix, this command behaves exactly like 'ffap-file-finder'.</li> <li>If 'ffap-require-prefix' is set, the prefix meaning is reversed.</li> <li>See also the variables 'ffap-dired-wildcards', 'ffap-newfile-prompt', 'ffap-url-unwrap-local', 'ffap-newfile-prompt'.</li> </ul>
point in window  find facultus, to nebre  vindow  vindow  find facultus, to nebre  vindow  vindow  find facultus, to nebre  vindow  vin		<f11> f a P</f11>	(ffap-read-only)	Like 'ffap', but mark buffer as read-only.
Fig. (Intelligence of the control of		<f11> f a v</f11>	(ffap-alternate-file)	Like 'ffap' and 'find-alternate-file': kills current buffer and open new file in the same window.
Figure 18   Figu		<f11> f a w</f11>	(ffap-other-window)	Like 'ffap', but put buffer in another window.
windows   windows   windows   windows   windows   windows   file of a P   file of the PT   file of the PT   file of the PT   file of a P   file of the PT   f		<f11> f a f</f11>	(ffap-other-frame)	Like 'ffap', but put buffer in another frame.
Frame and only  Start Direct with file at point.  Start Direct with file at point in development approach optional point in development approach optional point in development with file at point in development.  Start Direct with file at point in development of the point in developm		<f11> f a W</f11>		Like 'ffap', but put buffer in another window and mark as read-only.
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Size Dired with 1 set   111 ≥ f a M-d   fftp-dired-other-frame    Use 'dired-al-point', but put buffer in another frame.      Start Dired with 1 set   111 ≥ f a M-d   fftp-dired-other-frame    Use 'dired-al-point', but put buffer in another frame.		<f11> f a d</f11>	,	Start Dired, defaulting to file at point. See 'ffap'.
point in other fame.  It districtory of file at point and file directory?  Compared on a file of the point of file at point and file directory?  Compared on a file of the point of file and URLs mentioned in this buffer. Set mark, jump to choice, and my to fetch it. The ment is cached in file mentioned in this buffer. Set mark, jump to choice, and my to fetch it. The ment is cached in file mentioned in this buffer. Set mark, jump to choice, and my to fetch it. The ment is cached in file mentioned in this buffer. Set mark, jump to choice, and my to fetch it. The ment is cached in file mentioned in this buffer. Set mark, jump to choice, and my to fetch it. The mention cause of the file mand provides:  **Completion/input**  **Completion/input		<f11> f a D</f11>	(ffap-dired-other-window)	Like 'dired-at-point', but put buffer in another window.
Does a memor of all files, URL in current buffer.  ### Completion Input  ### Completion		<f11> f a M-d</f11>	(ffap-dired-other-frame)	Like 'dired-at-point', but put buffer in another frame.
ii. The menu is cached in flap-menu-alist, and eabuil by "flap-menu-egopy".  ### With printing appearance from a residual flap "flap-menu-egopy".  ### With printing appearance from a residual Searches with Flap-menu-egopy.  ### With printing appearance from a residual Searches with Flap-menu-egopy.  ### With printing appearance from a residual Searches with Flap-menu-egopy.  ### Search of the printing and the printing active method  ### Comment of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method  ### A residual search of the printing active method of the printing active method of the printing active printing active printing active printing active method of the printing active printing active method of the printing active prin		<f11> f a 1</f11>	(ffap-list-directory)	Like 'dired-at-point' and 'list-directory'.
** Depel-initial-recent-f-function use used to open the recently opened files .  ** Completion/Input  ** The pel-initial-recent-f-function use used to open the recently opened files .  ** Completion/Input  ** The menu bar includes a File-X-Open Recent menu entry.  ** Some other functions are activated by pel-use-counsel .  ** pow-width-recent !* uses a vertical list prompt.  ** The function is selected by pel-initial-recent-f-function. Change with pel-select-recentl-function. Display the name of the function used to prompt for the change with the completion is selected by pel-initial-recent-f-function. Change with pel-select-recentl-function. Display the name of the function used to prompt for recently opened files.  ** When basic ide is used, type <table **="" <table="" active.="" and="" basic="" by="" change="" completion="" display="" does="" elit="" file="" file<="" files.="" for="" function="" ide="" is="" of="" one="" opened="" pel-initial-recent-f-function.="" pel-initial-recentl-function="" pel-initial-recentl-function.="" pel-select-recentl-function="" permand="" permandial="" prompt="" recently="" select="" selected="" td="" the="" to="" type="" used="" used,="" when="" with="" without=""><td>•</td><td><f11> f a m</f11></td><td>, .</td><td>it. The menu is cached in 'ffap-menu-alist', and rebuilt by 'ffap-menu-rescan'.</td></table>	•	<f11> f a m</f11>	, .	it. The menu is cached in 'ffap-menu-alist', and rebuilt by 'ffap-menu-rescan'.
Open recently opened files, using active method  **The function is selected by pel-initial-recent-function. Change with pel-select-recentif-function, bound to <fi11> f M-r M-R.  **When basic (bit of user) to get opensible expensions listed in active.  **Display the name of the function used to prompt for recently opened file.  **Display the name of the function used to prompt for recently opened file.  **File f M-r M-R.  **Open are cently opened file.  **File f M-r M-R.  **Glill f</fi11>	60	the pel-initial-recent ido-recentf-open counsel-recentf psw-switch-recent	<ul> <li>t-function user-option identification:</li> <li>uses the current Ido prompticuses a vertical list prompt.</li> <li>uses a popup menu</li> </ul>	ies which function use used to open the recently opened files: t or Ido enhanced mechanism. Use <f11> M-c ? to list them and see which one is active.  Requires counsel external package activated by pel-use-counsel</f11>
Files, using active method  The function is selected by pel-initial-recent-f-function. Change with pel-select-recentif-function, bound to <f11> f M-r M-R.  When basic ido is used, type if it is f M-r M-R.  File =flow-recentif-function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is f M-r M-R.  File =flow-recentif-function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is f M-r M-R.  File =flow-recentif-function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the analyse with one is active.  File =flow-recentif-function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function used to promit one of the flex from the function of potional AFTER-selection.  File =flow-recentif-function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file in the function is selectable. Use <ti>if it is file. File in file. File. File. It is file. Fil</ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></ti></f11>	Onen recently onened		•	
# Select the function used to prompt for recently opened files  # Select the function used to list/prompt the procently opened files  # Select the function of prompt the function of prompt the process of the function of the persistent value selected by the pel-initial-recent-function user-option. Procently opened files  ## Select the function to visit recently opened files.  ## Select the function to visit recently opened files from the recent list.    Vecentf-edit-list	files, using active	CITIZ I M-1 M-1	The function is selected by When basic Ido is used, typ Ido completion is selectars	pel-initial-recent-f-function. Change with pel-select-recentf-function, bound to <f11> f M-r M-R.  De <tab> to get possible expansions listed in a separate buffer.  able. Use <f11> M-c ? to list them and see which one is active.</f11></tab></f11>
function &optional RECRITF-EUNCTION SILERY  creams are control opened files  clit list of recently opened files are clit list.  Use this to remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below. With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf search. With C-u show file preview. See fzf below.  With Interest list or remove some of the files from the list.  Open a file in other with file file files from the list.  Open a file in other with file file files files files from the list.  Open a file with read-only with C-u C-u f you therewindow file selected by fzf search. With C-u C-u f opened in the file files fi	function used to prompt	<f11> f M-r M-?</f11>	&optional AFTER-	, , ,
Open a recently opened files  Open a recently opened file selected by fzf  Open in read-only  The following commands open files in read-only mode  Open a file in read-only mode  C-x C-r  (find-file-read-only mode)  Open a file in read-only mode  C-x C-r  (find-file-read-only mode)  Open a file in other window in read-only mode  Open as root  Open as root  Open as root  Open file with root privilege  Open affile with no encoding support and conversion  Open affile lietarlly: with no encoding support and conversion  Open affile in hext—mode  Open affile in thext—window file file-read-only object and conversion and character code conversion and adding a newline at the end of the file between the file. Buffers)  Open affile in thext—window file in other window but don't allow changes.  Uise © Tramp syntax to open affile as with: C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-q to permit editing.  (find-file-read-only-other-window but don't allow changes.  Uise © Tramp syntax to open affile as with: C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-q to permit editing.  Uise © Tramp syntax to open affile as with: C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-q to permit editing.  Uise © Tramp syntax to open affile as with: C-x C-f, but only be opened with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.  Open affile with root privilege with no encoding conversion: file is opened in the Fundamental mode: the major mode normally associated with the file type is not used.  Open affile interally: with no encoding conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  For	used to list/prompt the	<f11> f M-r M-R</f11>	function & optional RECENTF-FUNCTION	
The following commands open files in read-only open a file in read-only mode  The following commands open files in read-only mode  The following commands open files in read-only mode. While in read-only mode, use Use C−x C−q to permit editing.  C−x C−r  (find-file-read-only FILENAME &optional WILDCARDS) (ido-find-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-file-file-read-only) (ido-fi		<f11> f M-r M-e</f11>	(recentf-edit-list)	
Open a file in read-only mode    C-x C-r		<f11> f M-r M-z</f11>		
FILENAME & optional WIDCARDS) (idd-find-file-read-only)  Open file in other window in read-only mode  * C-x 4 r * (find-file-read-only-other-window FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS) (idd-find-file-read-only-other-window FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS) (idd-find-file-read-only-other-window but don't allow changes.    C-x 4 r * (find-file-read-only-other-window FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS)   (idd-find-file-read-only-other-window)   (find-file-read-only-other-window but don't allow changes.)   Copen as root   On Unix/Linux/macOS some files are write protected and can only be opened with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Use Tramp syntax to open a file as we with: C-x C-f / sudo::/path/to/file, as with: C-x C-f / su::/path/to/file   Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.    Open a file with root pri	Open in read-only	The following command	ds open files in read-only mode	. While in read-only mode, use Use C-x C-q to permit editing.
window in read-only mode  other-window FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS)  other-window FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS)  other-window)  Open as root  On Unix/Linux/macOS some files are write protected and can only be opened with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.  Open file with root privilege  Open a file with root privilege  Open a file with no encoding support and conversion  Visit a file literally: with no encoding support and conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  Open binary  Open a file in hex-mode  other-window  on Unix/Linux/macOS some files are write protected and can only be opened with root privilege with su or sudo. Use the following command for those.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-g to permit editing.  Like C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the sum of the car C-f.  Ilke C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-f, but marks buffer as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f founds in the file as read-only. Use C-x C-f f		C-x C-r	FILENAME & optional WILDCARDS)	<u> </u>
Open file with root privilege  Open Literally  Open a file as root with sudo. Prompt for password if necessary.  • If already visiting a file and a prefix ARG is specified then edit currently visited file as root.  Open a file with no encoding conversion: file is opened in the Fundamental mode: the major mode normally associated with the file type is not used.  Open a file literally: with no encoding support and conversion  Visit a file literally: with no encoding support and conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  • Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  • The major mode used is Fundamental mode regardless of the file one to 'require-final-newline' is also disabled.  • If Emacs already has a buffer which is visiting the file, this command asks you whether to visit it literally instead.  Open a file in hexi-mode  Open a file in hexi-mode  • (hexi-find-file FILENAME)  Edit file FILENAME as a binary file in hex dump format, using the 'hexi-mode'.	window in read-only		other-window FILENAME &optional WILDCARDS) • (ido-find-file-read-only-	Edit file FILENAME in another window but don't allow changes.
Open Literally  Open a file with no encoding conversion: file is opened in the Fundamental mode: the major mode normally associated with the file type is not used.  Note that when using Ido completion, it is possible to use a command during completion to force Ido to open the file literally. However, if you are using Emacs default completion, the following command is the only way to open a file literally.  Visit a file literally: with no encoding support and conversion  FILENAME)  • Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  • The major mode used is Fundamental mode: the major mode normally associated with the file type is not used.  Visit a file literally: with no encoding support and conversion of any kind.  FILENAME  • Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  • The major mode used is Fundamental mode regardless of the file name, and local variable specifications in the file are ignored.  • Automatic uncompression and adding a newline at the end of the file due to 'require-final-newline' is also disabled.  • If Emacs already has a buffer which is visiting the file, this command asks you whether to visit it literally instead.  Open a file in hex binary mode. There are also commands to convert current buffer to hexadecimal editing, like nhexl (described in ∑ Buffers).  Open a file in hexl-mode   ✓ (hexl-find-file FILENAME)  Edit file FILENAME as a binary file in hex dump format, using the 'hexl-mode'.	Open as root	0		
Note that when using Ido completion, it is possible to use a command during completion to force Ido to open the file literally. However, if you are using Emacs default completion, the following command is the only way to open a file literally.  Visit a file literally: with no encoding support and conversion  **FILENAME**  File File File File File File File File		<f11> f R</f11>	1 **	
no encoding support and conversion  FILENAME)  • Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer.  • The major mode used is Fundamental mode regardless of the file name, and local variable specifications in the file are ignored.  • Automatic uncompression and adding a newline at the end of the file due to 'require-final-newline' is also disabled.  • If Emacs already has a buffer which is visiting the file, this command asks you whether to visit it literally instead.  Open a file in hex binary mode. There are also commands to convert current buffer to hexadecimal editing, like nhexl (described in   Buffers).  Open a file in hexl-mode  • f11> f M-x (hexl-find-file FILENAME) Edit file FILENAME as a binary file in hex dump format, using the 'hexl-mode'.	Open Literally	Note that when using	g Ido completion, it is possible	to use a command during completion to force Ido to open the file literally. However, if you are using
• Format conversion and character code conversion are both disabled, and multibyte characters are disabled in the resulting buffer. • The major mode used is Fundamental mode regardless of the file name, and local variable specifications in the file are ignored. • Automatic uncompression and adding a newline at the end of the file due to 'require-final-newline' is also disabled. • If Emacs already has a buffer which is visiting the file, this command asks you whether to visit it literally instead.  Open a file in hex binary mode. There are also commands to convert current buffer to hexadecimal editing, like nhexl (described in ∑ Buffers).  Open a file in hexl-mode  • f11> f M−x (hexl-find-file FILENAME) Edit file FILENAME as a binary file in hex dump format, using the 'hexl-mode'.	no encoding support	<f11> f M-1</f11>		Visit file FILENAME with no conversion of any kind.
Open a file in hexl-mode   <f11> f M-x   (hexl-find-file FILENAME)   Edit file FILENAME as a binary file in hex dump format, using the 'hexl-mode'.</f11>		<ul><li>The major mode used</li><li>Automatic uncompres</li></ul>	d is Fundamental mode regardl ssion and adding a newline at t	ess of the file name, and local variable specifications in the file are ignored. the end of the file due to 'require-final-newline' is also disabled.
		<f11> f M-x</f11>	(hexl-find-file FILENAME)	

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Fuzzy File Finders			nder that can be used within Emacs via the <b>fzf.el</b> emacs front-end. To use it inside Emacs, you must:
See fzf manual,			and use one of the following package to use the corresponding commands:
fzf search syntax.	<ol> <li>1. When the first extended the first the fi</li></ol>		tivated by <b>pel-use-fzf</b> . The fzf commands below are available when this is active.  tivated by <b>pel-use-counsel</b> . The counsel commands below are available when this is active.
Open file searched by	• <f11> M-z M-z</f11>	(fzf &optional WITH-	Open a file selected by fzf session in the current directory. Type partial file name, use fzf filter
fzf in current directory	• <f11> f z</f11>	PREVIEW)	expressions. Select one file and hit return to open it inside current window.
0		\A/!thti	Process current working directory or Projectile process root directory if available.
fzf & fzf-directory support fzf file preview			<ul> <li>the currently selected file content or attribute is shown using the preview command identified by the t shows the file content with cat, but that can be customized to use other mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Open file searched by	• <f11> M-z M-d</f11>	(fzf-directory &optional	Prompt for a directory to perform the fzf file search, then open selected file inside current window.
fzf in specified directory	• <f11> f d</f11>	WITH-PREVIEW)	Directory prompt uses current completion mode. See <u>E Completion/Input</u> .
Open fzf searched file in current or specified	<f11> f c</f11>	(counsel-fzf &optional INITIAL-INPUT INITIAL-	Open a file selected by ivy-style prompt using a fzf shell command.  • With <b>C-u</b> prefix argument first prompts for the directory to perform the fzf search.
directory using ivy I/F		DIRECTORY FZF-PROMPT)	Much slower than (fzf) for large directories because counsel captures fzf output before showing it.
Switch buffer with fzf	<f11> b z</f11>	(fzf-switch-buffer)	Switch buffer in current window by selecting it with fzf.
See also: <u>E Buffers</u>			Uses the <u>fzf command line utility</u> for fast & flexible search.      Denotine the faf all values leaves for the property of the property of the faf all values for the property of the p
0 1/ 0"		(6.6. 11.611)	Requires the fzf.el external package 2 activated by pel-use-fzf.
Search/open Git repo member files with fzf	<f11> f g</f11>	(fzf-git-files)	Search files committed current Git repository with fzf and open user selected file.
Search/open committed	<f11> f G</f11>	(fzf-git)	Search all files in current Git repository with fzf and open user selected file.
file in Git repo directory tree with fzf			
Search/open committed	<f11> f h</f11>	(fzf-hg-files)	Search files committed current Mercurial repository with fzf and open user selected file.
file in Mercurial repo tree with fzf			
Search/open file in	<f11> f H</f11>	(fzf-hg)	Search all files in current Mercurial repository with fzf and open user selected file.
Mercurial repo directory tree with fzf			
Search/open file in	<f11> f <f8></f8></f11>	(fzf-projectile &optional	Search all files in current projectile project with fzf and open selected file. With <b>C-u</b> show file preview.
current projectile project with fzf.		WITH-PREVIEW)	
See <u>EX Projectile</u>	<f8> M-z</f8>		Requires the projectile external package activated by pel-use-projectile
Grep search files with fzf for specified regex	<f11> g s</f11>	(fzf-grep)	Prompt for string to search and file grep selection expression, show grep results in a fzf session, select appropriate line to open the specific file at appropriate line.
Grep search files with	<f11> g S</f11>	(fzf-grep-in-dir)	Prompt for directory, then for string to search and file grep selection expression, show grep results in
fzf for specified regex in	(1112 g 5	(izi gicp-iii dii)	a fzf session, select appropriate line to open the specific file at appropriate line.
specified directory  Grep search Git repo	ce11> = 0	(for git grop)	Prompt for string to search and file grep selection expression, show grep results over current Git repo
member files with fzf for	<f11> g G</f11>	(fzf-git-grep)	searched in a fzf session, select appropriate line to open the specific file at appropriate line.
specified regex			This command does not seem to work properly, it searches but does not always open the file.
Open <u>Dired</u>			ouffer in Dired mode, that looks like a ls -l output, which allows several operations. If you specify a You can also use the following commands to open buffer in Dired mode.
(Directory Editor) See also:   Dired	7 1	tion can be changed for these.	
200 4,50. <u>2 2,104</u>	lt's also possible to	browse a file directory tree with	n file tree browsers, like NeoTree and ztree (see below), or with Sepender.
Open a directory editor	• C-x d	(dired DIRNAME &optional SWITCHES)	Opens a Dired-mode buffer on the specified directory. Prompt for the directory name.
	- 66 <b>-</b> B	• (ido-dired)	☑ PEL activates ido when the <b>pel-use-ido-mode</b> user option is set to <b>t</b> .
Run Dired in other window	C-x 4 d	(dired-other-window)	Opens a Dired-mode buffer on the specified directory inside another window.  • Prompt for the directory name.
List Directory	g g .	(list-directory DIRNAME	Display a list of files in or matching DIRNAME, a la 'ls'.
List Directory	C-x C-d	&optional VERBOSE)	DIRNAME is globbed by the shell if necessary.
Lanca de Claración		/di	Prefix arg (C-u) means supply -I switch to 'Is'.    Prefix arg (C-u) means supply -I switch to 'Is'.
Jump to file entry in dired buffer	C-x C-j	(dired-jump &optional OTHER-WINDOW FILE-	Jump to Dired buffer corresponding to current buffer.  • If in a file, Dired the current directory and move to file's line.
★★ Leaves point on		NAME)	<ul> <li>If in Dired already, pop up a level and goto old directory's line.</li> <li>In case the proper Dired file line cannot be found, refresh the dired buffer and try again.</li> </ul>
the file jumped to, allowing immediate Dired			When OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil, jump to Dired buffer in other window.     When FILE-NAME is non-nil, jump to its line in Dired.
action, eg.: C-x C-j R renames the file.			Interactively with prefix argument, read FILE-NAME.
Activating URLs to			prog-mode that turn URLs found in the current buffer into clickable buttons.
browse and open		tive the following key sequence mouse to click on the button.	s are available wheel point is over a URL button:
files	If the URL is an	email address a buffer to write	an email to that address opens.
		veb or FTP address the system point to the end of the next UR	browser is invoked to open the address.  IL in the buffer.
	• C-c C-p: move	point to to the previous URL in	the buffer.
Toggle gate address		(goto-address-mode	RL into a local temporary file and visit the file. See (pel-open-url-at-point) above.  Minor mode to buttonize URLs and e-mail addresses in the current buffer.
Toggle goto-address- mode	<f11> f u</f11>	&optional ARG)	With a prefix argument ARG, enable the mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise.
Toggle goto-address-	<f11> f U</f11>	(goto-address-prog-mode	Like 'goto-address-mode', but only for comments and strings.
Open the URL (email or	C-c RET	&optional ARG) (goto-address-at-point	Open the URL at point. If URL is a web page: open it in a browser.
web page)	C-C REI	&optional EVENT)	If URL is a mail address: Send mail to address at, around point or before.
Move to end of next URL in buffer	C-c C-n	(pel-goto-next-url)	Move point forward to the end of the next URL located in the current buffer.  • The global <f6> C-n key binding activates the goto-address-mode if it is not already active.</f6>
See also: ∑ Navigation	<f6> C-n</f6>		The ground \$200 0-12 key billiamy activates the goto-address-mode in it is not already active.
Move to beginning of	С-с С-р	(pel-goto-previous-url)	Move point backward to the beginning of the previous URL located in the current buffer.
previous URL in buffer	<f11> C-p</f11>		<ul> <li>The global <f6> C-p key binding activates the goto-address-mode if it is not already active.</f6></li> </ul>
Insert text of	The following command	ds can be used to insert text from	om other files at point in the current buffer.
another file at point			
Insert file at point	• C-x i • <f11> f i</f11>	<ul><li>(insert-file FILENAME)</li><li>(ido-insert-file)</li></ul>	Insert contents of file FILENAME into buffer after point.  • Set mark after the inserted text.
Insert file literally at	<f11> f I</f11>	(insert-file-literally	Insert contents of file FILENAME into buffer after point with no conversion.
point	_	FILENAME)	Set mark after the inserted text.

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Write text into specified file	The following command	ds can be used to write text se	lected from current buffer into specified file.
Write region text to file	<f11> f w</f11>	(write-region START END FILENAME &optional APPEND VISIT LOCKNAME MUSTBENEW)	Write current region into specified file.  • Prompts for the specified file.
Append region text to file	<f11> f W</f11>	(append-to-file START END FILENAME)	Append the contents of the region to the end of file FILENAME.  • Prompts for the specified file.
Set file mode	<f11> f m</f11>	(set-file-modes FILENAME MODE)	Set mode bits of file named FILENAME to MODE (an integer).  Only the 12 low bits of MODE are used.  Prompts for file name and then for chmod-like file mode value.
Reverting Files	If you want to use Envariable to a list of regularity	nacs to monitor the content of a gular expressions describing the	to refresh the Emacs buffer visiting that file, you need to "revert" the file. a file that is continuously modified by an external process (like a log file) set the <b>revert-without-query</b> ne field it'll apply to. surrent buffer or globally and restart its timer.
Revert a buffer  See also: Diff & Merge	• <f11> f r f • %-u</f11>	(revert-buffer & optional IGNORE-AUTO NOCONFIRM PRESERVE-MODES)	Replace current buffer text with the text of the visited file on disk.  • This undoes all changes since the file was visited or saved.  • With a prefix argument, offer to revert from latest auto-save file, if that is more recent than the visited file.  • This is also the command to use to reload a file that was modified on the file system.  Solve You can use ediff-current-file to see the difference between the buffer and its disk file. PEL binding for this is <f11> e b f.</f11>
Toggle auto-revert mode	<f11> f r a</f11>	(auto-revert-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle reverting buffer when the file changes (Auto-Revert Mode).  With a prefix argument ARG, enable Auto-Revert Mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise.  • Auto-Revert Mode is a minor mode that affects only the current buffer. When enabled, it reverts the buffer when the file on disk changes.  • When a buffer is reverted, a message is generated. This can be suppressed by setting 'auto-revert-verbose' to nil.
Toggle auto-revert tail mode  See also: ∑ Scrolling	• <f11>   t • <f11> f r t</f11></f11>	(auto-revert-tail-mode &optional ARG)	<ul> <li>Toggle reverting tail of buffer when the file grows.</li> <li>With a prefix argument ARG, enable Auto-Revert Tail Mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise.</li> <li>When Auto-Revert Tail Mode is enabled, the tail of the file is constantly followed, as with the shell command 'tail -f'. This means that whenever the file grows on disk (presumably because some background process is appending to it from time to time), this is reflected in the current buffer.</li> <li>You can edit the buffer and turn this mode off and on again as you please. But make sure the background process has stopped writing before you save the file!</li> </ul>
Cancel/restart auto- revert timer	Restarting the timer e     pel-auto-revert-se	ensures that Auto-Revert Mode t-timer is a thin wrapper over a	Restart or cancel the timer used by Auto-Revert Mode. If such a timer is active, cancel it.  ve or if Auto-Revert Mode is active in some buffer.  will use an up-to-date value of 'auto-revert-interval' (which is normally 5 seconds by default).  uto-revert-set-timer that displays a warning if executed when the buffer is not already in auto-revert- when auto-revert-set-timer is executed.
Saving Files  To rename a file use one of:  C-x C-j R  C-x C-w	PEL supports the foll	ed with a command for the file  Activatir and lines on save e major modes: n save  Activatir pel-delete pel-moden pel-upda	buffer to a filesystem file.  lile save. Each of these actions are activated via an action-specific PEL user-option, and can in the current buffer. The actions and their associated user-option and command are listed here:  Inguser-option  Overriding command  Every Sequence  e-trailing-whitespace  e-trailing-whitespace  te-time-stamp  pel-toggle-update-time-stamp-on-save  very Sequence  copyright  Fig. 12  M-W  des-preventing-delete-trailing-whitespace  te-time-stamp  pel-toggle-update-time-stamp-on-save  very Sequence  very S
Save file to disk	• C-x C-s • %-s		Save current buffer to associated file. By default, it makes the previous version into a backup file if previously requested or if this is the first save.  • With C-u: marks this version to become a backup when the next save is done  • With C-u C-u: makes the previous version into a backup file  • With C-u C-u: marks this version to become a backup when the next save is done, and makes the previous version into a backup file.  • With prefix 0: never make the previous version into a backup file.  • On macOS in graphics mode only: %-s brings a OS file-save dialog.  A Save and activated on-file-save actions only occur when the buffer is in "changed" status. Use M to flip that status to force an action when it has just been activated.
Save all/some files	C-x s	(save-some-buffers &optional ARG PRED)	Prompt for files that are modified. Options:  • y : save  • n : don't save  • C-r : look at the buffer in question  • d : view differences with diff-buffer-with-file
Write buffer to specified file  Save As/Rename	C-x C-w	(write-file FILENAME &optional CONFIRM)     (ido-write-file)	Similar to "Save-As": prompt for the filename.  • Can also be yanked in the mini buffer, use <b>M-n</b> to edit it.  © Use that command to <b>rename</b> the file.
Changed current buffer changed state	M-~	(not-modified &optional ARG)	Mark current buffer as unmodified, not needing to be saved.  • With <b>C</b> - <b>u</b> prefix ARG, mark buffer as modified, so <b>C</b> - <b>x C</b> - <b>s</b> will save.
Toggle copyright update on save	<f11> M-@</f11>	(pel-toggle-update- copyright-on-save &optional GLOBALLY)	<ul> <li>Toggle copyright update on file save and display current state.</li> <li>By default change behaviour for local buffer only.</li> <li>When GLOBALLY argument is non-nil, using any prefix argument, change it for all buffers for the current Emacs editing session (the change does not persist across Emacs sessions).</li> <li>To modify the global state permanently modify the customized value of the 'pel-update-copyright' user option via the 'pel-pkg-for-filemng' group customize buffer with <f11> f <f2> 1.</f2></f11></li> <li>✓ This command is only available when the pel-update-copyright is set to t.</li> </ul>
Toggle timestamp update on save	<f11> M-T</f11>	(pel-toggle-update-time- stamp-on-save &optional GLOBALLY)	Toggle time-stamp update on file save and display current state.  • By default change behaviour for local buffer only.  • When GLOBALLY argument is non-nil, using any prefix argument, change it for all buffers for the current Emacs editing session (the change does not persist across Emacs sessions).  • To modify the global state permanently modify the customized value of the 'pel-update-time-stamp' user option via the 'pel-pkg-for-filemng' group customize buffer with <f11> f <f2> 1.</f2></f11>
Toggle delete trailing space on save See also: ∑ Whitespace	• <f11> M-W • <f11> t w M-W</f11></f11>	(pel-toggle-delete-trailing- space-on-save &optional GLOBALLY)	Toggle deletion of trailing spaces on file save and display current state.  • By default change behaviour for local buffer only.  • When GLOBALLY argument is non-nil, using any prefix argument, change it for all buffers for the current Emacs editing session (the change does not persist across Emacs sessions).  Trailing whitespace deletion is automatically activated on file save when the pel-delete-trailing-whitespace user-option is set to t. Use this command to de-activate it or re-activate it.  • To modify the global state permanently modify the customized value of the 'pel-delete-trailing-whitespace' user option via the 'pel-pkg-for-filemng' group customize buffer with <f11> f <f2> 1.</f2></f11>

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Inserting & Automatically Updating Copyrights	The copyright notice code: (add-hook) To be automatically	can be automatically updated 'before-save-hook 'copy	must be placed within an area at the beginning of the file specified by the value of the <b>copyright-limit</b>
Insert copyright notice at point	<f11> i C</f11>	(copyright &optional STR ARG)	Insert a copyright by \$ORGANIZATION notice at cursor. ► See also: <u>Inserting Text</u> • If the ORGANIZATION environment variable is not available, Emacs prompts for it.
Update file's copyright notice	M-x copyright- update	(copyright-update &optional ARG INTERACTIVEP)	Update copyright notice to indicate the current year.  With prefix ARG, replace the years in the notice rather than adding the current year after them. If necessary, and 'copyright-current-gpl-version' is set, any copying permissions following the copyright are updated as well.
	If you want to be pr		bes not warn if there is no copyright in the current buffer to update. It does not create a missing notice.  e an existing but out-of-date copyright notice, write the following inside your init.el file:  t-update)
Automatic File Time Stamp on file save  References: • TimeStamps @ EmacsWiki • Change time stamp format in: • markdown file • reStucturedText file  See also: ∑ Inserting Text	Emacs has a built-in au This can either be done (add-hook ' The time stamp will be Time-stamp: ' You can, however continues time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp time-stamp nil: Em The time-stamp nil: Em They are define define They are define automatic time They are defined automatic time They are defi	thomatic time-stamping of file is via Emacs customization syste before-save-hook 'time-be added to files that contain, in before save-hook 'time-be added to files that contain, in behavior and the save before save-hook 'time-be added to files that contain, in behavior automatic insertion of time-pattern consists of 4 parts, eatamp-line-limit: identifies whe tamp-start: identifies the text patempend: identifies the end of tamp-format specifies the formething like "%:y-%02m-%02d-time-zone specifies the time zone specifies the time zone specifies the time zone format and time-stamp-timed in the time-stamp customization to the time-stamp updates in files with variestamp updates in files with variestamp updates in files with variestamp updates in format or the pattern preceded as omewhere else in your file that user-option to control the astamp user-option controls whe macs settings as described all globally for the current editing s	Emacs to update all sorts of time stamp formats, even inside source code statements: eestamp with the following variables: ach one controlled by a variable: are in the file the time stamp can be located. Defaults to 8: the first 8 lines. attern that precedes the time stamp. att of the time stamp.  **QOH:**QOM:**QOS:***u" to specify the date and time in ISO format, with the user login's name. cone selection:  **Let wall: system wall clock time, TZ: controlled by a TZ environment variable the zero avaiables can be set in your init file or via the Emacs customization system.  **Let me stamp.**  **Let me stamp.  **Let me stamp are automatically update time stamp in all files where a valid time-stamp bove. Set it to t t (the default) to allow automatic time stamp updates. Set it to nil to prevent them. You session by using the <f11> f M-t key sequence.  **Let me stamp.  **Let me sta</f11>
Update file time stamp	<f11> f t</f11>	(time-stamp)	Force update the time stamp string(s) in the current buffer.  • Updates a time stamp of format recognized by <i>Emacs current settings</i> even when automatic time-stamp update is off.  • More information about the " <i>Emacs current settings</i> " in the description block above.
Toggle time stamp automatic update	<f11> f M-t</f11>	(time-stamp-toggle-active &optional ARG)	Toggle 'time-stamp-active', setting whether <f11> f t updates a buffer.  • With ARG, turn time stamping on if and only if arg is positive.</f11>
RFC-Mode		RFC Files with the following rfc- > 1 to access its PEL customiz	-mode commands. Paquires <u>rfc-mode</u> activated by pel-use-rfc-mode, ration.
Read a specific RFC	<f11> B r</f11>	(rfc-mode-read NUMBER)	Read the RFC document NUMBER. Offer the number at point as default.
Browse RFCs	<f11> B R</f11>	(rfc-mode-browse)	Browse through all RFC documents referenced in the index.
Directory Tree Browsers	Emacs supports several mechanisms to browse file directories. This includes:  • Emacs built-in <u>Dired</u> directory editor, along with several extensions. You can have several different Dired buffers in an Emacs session.  • The Emacs built-in <u>Sepeedbar</u> and its extensions. There can only be one instance of a Speedbar buffer and that can be inside another frame.  • Several other external packages: <u>dir-treeview</u> , <u>Neotree</u> , <u>treemacs</u> , <u>Isp-treemacs</u> and <u>Ztree</u> • Use <f11> B <f2> 1 to access their PEL customization and <f11> B <f3> to access the customization of these packages.</f3></f11></f2></f11>		
dir-treeview	The <u>dir-treeview</u> external package provide a simple to use expandable directory tree view in a buffer.  PEL activates it when pel-use-dir-treeview is set to t. Access its configuration via <f11> B <f3> 1</f3></f11>		
Browse home (or default) directory tree	<f11> B D</f11>	(dir-treeview)	Display the default directory tree inside the current (or new) <i>Dir Treeview</i> buffer.  • Open the directory identified by the <b>dir-treeview-default-root</b> user-option which defaults to the home directory.
Browse selected directory tree	<f11> B d</f11>	(dir-treeview-open &optional DIR)	Prompt for directory, then display its directory tree inside the current (or new) <i>Dir Treeview</i> buffer.  • The pro pomp proposes the <b>dir-treeview-default-root</b> user-option which defaults to the home directory.
View Directory Tree with NeoTree	<ul> <li>The NeoTree external package provides a Vim-NerdTree like tree-view of a directory with expansion/collapse.</li> <li>PEL activates it when pel-use-neotree is set to t.</li> <li><f11> B N <f2> opens the PEL customization group to set pel-use-neotree.</f2></f11></li> <li><f11> B N <f3> prompts, select neotree to open the neotree customization group.</f3></f11></li> <li>There is only one NeoTree window. It is a dedicated window.</li> <li>Icons used in the tree can be changed:         <ul> <li>In text mode set pel-neotree-font-in-terminal to arrows to use arrows instead of '+'.</li> <li>In graphics mode, if pel-neotree-font-in-graphics is set to icons then the icons provided by all-the-icons package is used.</li> <li>However, once PEL has installed the package it does not install the fonts.</li> <li>You must install the fonts manually by executing: M-x all-the-icons-install-fonts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
View directory tree with NeoTree	<f11> B N N</f11>	<ul> <li>U Go up a directory.</li> <li>A Maximize/Minimize the N</li> <li>H Toggle display hidden file</li> <li>O Recursively open a direction</li> </ul>	g Refresh  leoTree Window es. Controlled by neo-hidden-regexp-list user option. tory create a directory if filename ends with a '/' a directory.  C-c C-r Rename a file or a directory.
Open NeoTree for dir of current buffer	<f11> B N F</f11>	(neotree-find &optional PATH DEFAULT-PATH)	Open a NeoTree window using the directory of the current buffer. No prompt.
Open NeoTree for specified directory	<f11> B N D</f11>	(neotree-dir PATH)	Prompt for a directory. Open a Neotree window for that directory.

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>	
Close NeoTree window	<f11> B N H</f11>	(neotree-hide)	Close the NeoTree window.	
Show NeoTree window	<f11> B N S</f11>	(neotree-show)	Show the NeoTree window.	
Manipulate directory trees associated as projects/workspaces     Manipulate the directories and files	The <u>treemacs</u> and <u>Isp-treemacs</u> provides workspace/project oriented tree-based view with expansion/collapse and actions of directories and files.  PEL activates treemacs when the <u>pel-use-treemacs</u> or <u>pel-use-Isp-treemacs</u> user-option is turned on (set to t).  Treemacs has a large number of user-options in the <u>treemacs</u> customization group and sub-groups.  Use <f11> B <f2> 1 to access its PEL customization for it.  and <f11> B <f3> 3 to access its customization group.</f3></f11></f2></f11>			
★★ See: ∑¾ Treemacs	<ul> <li>In graphics mode the</li> </ul>	On PEL, open (or close) the treemacs buffer with the <f11> B T key sequence.  In graphics mode the mouse provides access to most commands.  In terminal (and graphics) mode when pain is inside the treemacs dedicated window, the treemacs major mode key-bindings, listed below, are available.</f11>		
000. <u>az 1100ma00</u>	The treemacs-mode and	d extensions have an extensive	e command set. See <u>Ex Treemacs</u> for the complete list	
Open/close treemacs	<f11> B T</f11>	(treemacs)	Initialise or toggle treemacs. See **\textit{\textit{Treemacs}} for treemacs-mode commands.**  If the treemacs window is visible hide it.  If a treemacs buffer exists, but is not visible show it.  If no treemacs buffer exists for the current frame create and show it.  If the workspace is empty additionally ask for the root path of the first project to add.	
View Directory Tree with ZTree	PEL ztree customiza  • <f11> B <f2> • PEL activate  • Modify one of the • pel-ztree-dir-fil  • pel-ztree-dir-fil  • pel-ztree-show • <f11> B <f3></f3></f11></f2></f11>	opens the PEL customization is it when pel-use-ztree is set following PEL provided custom iove-focus : set to t to mov iter-list : add a list of re For example, to i-filtered-files : set to t to disp prompts, select ztree to open t		
View directory as tree with ztree-dir	<f11> B Z</f11>	In the Ztree Dir buffer the follo  > : narrow/display directory d: Open Dired at point. H: toggle display of filtered x: Toggle expand/collapse  Luse x with care! Or time. Investigate.	on current line < : widen/display parent directory  I files. Controlled by regexp in the ztree-dir-filter-list user option.	
Searching/Finding Files See also:	The following commands can be used to search for file by name or content. You can also use the fuzzy file search see fzf above.  See: Video: .Emacs #6 : searching and finding files.  Use man to get more information,  on locate: <f11> ? m locate  on find: <f11> ? m find</f11></f11>			
<u> </u>	You can manipulate	the result in Dired with Dired co	ommands. For instance type ( to toggle the display of more than the file names.	
Search for file with locate	<f11> f L</f11>	(locate SEARCH-STRING &optional FILTER ARG)	Prompt for a search pattern and search for filenames using the system <b>locate</b> command line utility through the sell to search a database of all pathnames that match the specified search pattern. The database is recomputed periodically.  • The search result is shown in a '*Locate*' buffer.  • With prefix arg ARG, prompt for the exact shell command to run instead. This way you can specify options to the locate command line utility.	
		(counsel-locate & optional INITIAL-INPUT)	Call a "locate" style shell command with counsel listing and completion user-interface.  • INITIAL-INPUT can be given as the initial minibuffer input.  ☑ This binding activated when the pel-use-counsel user-option is turned on.  ☑ When pel-use-ivy-hydra user-option is set you can activate the ivy-hydra with C-o.  When Hydra is active, minibuffer editing is disabled and menus display short aliases:  Short Normal Command name  o C-g keyboard-escape-quit	
			<pre>j C-n ivy-next-line k C-p ivy-previous-line h M-&lt; ivy-beginning-of-buffer l M-&gt; ivy-end-of-buffer d C-m ivy-done f C-j ivy-alt-done g C-M-m ivy-call u C-c C-o ivy-occur</pre>	
Run grep via find See also: See	• <f11> f f g • <f11> g f</f11></f11>	(find-grep COMMAND- ARGS)	<ul> <li>Run grep via find, with user-specified args COMMAND-ARGS.</li> <li>Collect output in a buffer.</li> <li>While find runs asynchronously, you can use the C-x `command to find the text that grep hits refer to.</li> <li>This command uses a special history list for its arguments, so you can easily repeat a find command.</li> </ul>	
Search for files with 'find' and open Dired buffer	<f11> f f d</f11>	(find-dired DIR ARGS)	Prompts for the root to search from, and a <b>find</b> command to search for files with the Unix find.  • Specify the arguments for the <u>find command</u> .  • For example, to perform a case insensitive search for all .h files, use: -iname "*\.h"  • Opens a Dired-mode buffer and show the files found in there.	
Search directory for files and open Dired buffer for those	<f11> f f n</f11>	(find-name-dired DIR PATTERN)	Search DIR recursively for files matching the globbing pattern PATTERN, and run Dired on those files.  • PATTERN is a shell wildcard (not an Emacs regexp) and need not be quoted.  • The default command run (after changing into DIR) is:  find • -name 'PATTERN' -1s	
Find files in a directory and open Dired output	<f11> f f h</f11>	(find-grep-dired DIR REGEXP)	Find files in DIR that contain matches for REGEXP and start Dired on output.  The command run (after changing into DIR) is:  find . \( \) -type f -exec 'grep-program' 'find-grep-options' -e REGEXP \{ \} \; \) -ls	
			where the first string in the value of the variable 'find-Is-option' specifies what to use in place of "-Is" as the final argument.	
Find Emacs Lisp files in directory tree	<f11> f f 1</f11>	(find-lisp-find-dired DIR REGEXP)	Find Emacs Lisp files in DIR, matching REGEXP.  Open *Find Lisp Dired* buffer on output.	

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Mode Specialized File Open Commands	The following file open of major mode.	commands are only available fo	or some major modes. As such they are also described inside the page describing the corresponding
Open file with alternate extension Supports: • \$\mathbb{Y}(-C) • \$\mathbb{Y}(-C++)	M- <f12> M-f</f12>	(pel-open-file-alternate)	Open a file with same name but an alternate extension.  The new extension depends on the current file extension.  The list of alternate extensions is currently very limited and restricted to C and C++.  If the alternate file is not found, save the file basename in the kill ring and prompt for the file name to open.

## File Management — References

Topic & Link	Description
Emacs Display - Mode Line	Read first. Describes what the Emacs mode line displays.
GNU Emacs Manual - File Handling	Describes how to open and deal with files and directories in Emacs.
GNU EMACS Manual - Interactive Do	Describes the ido-mode, a nice addition that helps with completing file names at prompts.
Display path of file in status bar	In graphics mode, display the buffer name and the full path file in parenthesis inside the frame title bar.
How do I rename an open file in Emacs?	
Find files faster with the recent files package	Mickey Petersen article describing the recent file feature. PEL ido-recentf-open is taken from Mickey Peterson code.