











Emacs support for Erlang ⚠️

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Support for the Erlang Programming Language	 Emacs provides support for Erlang and Erlang Tools via the <code>erlang-mode</code> external package and some other packages.  PEL activates Erlang support via the customize user option variable <code>pel-use-erlang</code> . It must be set to <code>t</code> to activate support for Erlang.  Further customization is available via several user options. <ul style="list-style-type: none">PEL customization for Erlang: use the command below: <code>pel-cfg-pkg-erlang</code>.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>pel-erlang-rootdir</code>:<code>pel-erlang-exec-path</code>:<code>pel-erlang-shell-prevent-echo</code>: set to <code>t</code> to prevent the Erlang shell from echoing every command.PEL provides the following set of mode-specific key prefixes: <code><f11> SPC e</code>, <code><f12></code> and <code><M-f12></code> The first one is always available. The other two prefixes are only available when the current buffer is in <code>erlang-mode</code>. The <code><M-f12></code> prefix helps the typing flow when the next key is a Meta key. For simplification, the <code><f11> SPC e</code> prefix is normally omitted in the table.		
Customize PEL Erlang Support (See also: <code>⌘</code> Customize)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><code><f11> <f1> SPC e</code><code><f12> <f1></code>	<code>(pel-cfg-pkg-erlang &optional OTHER-WINDOW)</code>	Customize PEL Erlang support. <ul style="list-style-type: none">If <code>OTHER-WINDOW</code> is non-nil (use <code>C-u</code>), display in another window and open Erlang related customization groups as well.The <code><f12> <f1></code> binding is available when point is in a buffer visiting a Erlang file.
Editing Erlang Code			
Electric Key in Erlang Source code	The following keys have “ <i>electric</i> ” behaviour and perform special editing tasks to help edit Erlang source code.		
Electric comma	,	<code>(erlang-electric-comma &optional ARG)</code>	Insert a comma character and possibly a new indented line. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The variable ‘<code>erlang-electric-comma-criteria</code>’ states a criterion, when fulfilled a newline is inserted and the next line is indented.Behaves just like the normal comma when supplied with a numerical arg, point is inside string or comment, or when there are non-whitespace characters following the point on the current line.
Electric semicolon	;	<code>(erlang-electric-semicolon &optional ARG)</code>	Insert a semicolon character and possibly a prototype for the next line. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The variable ‘<code>erlang-electric-semicolon-criteria</code>’ states a criterion, when fulfilled a newline is inserted, the next line is indented and a prototype for the next line is inserted. Normally the prototype consists of “<code>-></code>”. Should the semicolon end the clause a new clause header is generated.The variable ‘<code>erlang-electric-semicolon-insert-blank-lines</code>’ controls the number of blank lines inserted between the current line and new function header.Behaves just like the normal semicolon when supplied with a numerical arg, point is inside string or comment, or when there are non-whitespace characters following the point on the current line.
Electric > (for the end of arrow)	>	<code>(erlang-electric-gt &optional ARG)</code>	Insert a greater-than sign, and optionally insert a new line and indent.
<u>Erlang Comments</u>	Erlang uses the <code>%</code> character to identify line comments. It uses the following conventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>%</code> - Single percent characters for comments located toward the end of a line of code<code>%%</code> - Two percent characters are used for comments starting at indentation level.<code>%%%</code> - Three percent characters are used to describe modules and are always placed in the first column		
Comment/un-comment Note: <code>M-;</code> works much better than <code>C-c C-c</code> and <code>C-u C-u</code>	<code>M-;</code>	<code>(comment-dwim ARG)</code>	Comment line or region with <code>%</code> or <code>%%</code> style comments depending on the location in the buffer. <ul style="list-style-type: none">When no marked region and no comment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">On empty line: insert <code>%%</code> comment starter at the proper indentation level.On line with code: insert <code>%</code> comment starter after the code for an end-of-line commentWith marked un-commented region:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Comment region (each line is commented)With marked commented region:<ul style="list-style-type: none">removes the comment.To insert <code>%%%</code> comment style: type <code>M-3 M-;</code>Call the comment command you want (Do What I Mean).<ul style="list-style-type: none">If the region is active and ‘<code>transient-mark-mode</code>’ is on, call ‘<code>comment-region</code>’ (unless it only consists of comments, in which case it calls ‘<code>uncomment-region</code>’). Else, if the current line is empty, call ‘<code>comment-insert-comment-function</code>’ if it is defined, otherwise insert a comment and indent it. Else if a prefix ARG is specified, call ‘<code>comment-kill</code>’. Else, call ‘<code>comment-indent</code>’. ✂️ The <code>erlang.el</code> code binds <code>M-1</code> to <code>indent-for-comment</code> . However PEL uses <code>M-1</code> for something else. The <code>M-;</code> binding to <code>comment-dim</code> works just as <code>indent-for-comment</code> if nothing is marked.
	<code>C-c C-c</code>	<code>(comment-region BEG END &optional ARG)</code>	Comment or uncomment each line in the region. <ul style="list-style-type: none">With just <code>C-u</code> prefix arg, uncomment each line in region <code>BEG .. END</code>.Numeric prefix ARG means use ARG comment characters.If ARG is negative, delete that many comment characters instead.The strings used as comment starts are built from ‘<code>comment-start</code>’ and ‘<code>comment-padding</code>’; the strings used as comment ends are built from ‘<code>comment-end</code>’ and ‘<code>comment-padding</code>’.By default, the ‘<code>comment-start</code>’ markers are inserted at the current indentation of the region, and comments are terminated on each line (even for syntaxes in which newline does not end the comment and blank lines do not get comments). This can be changed with ‘<code>comment-style</code>’.
Un-comment region	<code>C-c C-u</code>	<code>(uncomment-region BEG END &optional ARG)</code>	Uncomment each line in the <code>BEG .. END</code> region. The numeric prefix ARG can specify a number of chars to remove from the comment delimiters.
Fill current paragraph (See also: <code>⌘</code> Filling/Justification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>M-q</code><code><f11> t f p</code>	<code>(fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY REGION)</code>	Fill multi-line comment at or after point. <ul style="list-style-type: none">To justify as well: <code>C-u M-q</code>In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of the line.See the <code>⌘</code> Filling/Justification for all filling and justification commands.
<u>Indentation</u>	All syntactic indentation control for D is controlled by the <code>CC-Mode</code> logic and provided commands listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rigid indentation commands are also available and listed at the end of this list. They are also listed in the <code>⌘</code> Indentation table.		
Indent current line or region (See also: <code>⌘</code> Indentation)	<code><tab></code>	<code>(c-indent-line-or-region &optional ARG REGION)</code>	Indent active region, current line, or block starting on this line. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Behaviour depends on syntactic-indentation mode (enabled by default but can be toggled on/off with the <code><f12> M-i</code> key):With syntactic-indentation on (the default):<ul style="list-style-type: none">In Transient Mark mode, when the region is active, reindent the region.Otherwise, with a prefix argument, rigidly reindent the expression starting on the current line.Otherwise reindent just the current line.👉 This might seem strange for new Emacs users, but it ends up being very useful. You can type <code><tab></code> anywhere in the line to adjust the indentation of the current line or everything in the marked area if a block is marked.With syntactic-indentation off:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><code><tab></code> always indent current line by one level<code>C-u - <tab></code> or <code>M- <tab></code> always un-indent current line by one levelIndenting marked region is done without syntax knowledge and at the same level as previous line.👉 If you want to indent rigidly you can use:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(<code>pel-indent-rigidly &optional N</code>) (bound to <code>C-x <tab></code> and to <code><f11> <tab><tab></code>) to indent the line or region rigidly.(<code>tab-to-tab-stop</code>), bound to <code>M-i</code> to insert spaces to the next tab stop column.

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Indent lines of list after point (See also: ☞ Indentation)	C-M-q	(prog-indent-sexp &optional DEFUN)	Indent the expression after point. When interactively called with prefix, indent the enclosing defun instead.
Indent current function or class	C-c C-q	(erlang-indent-function)	Indent current Erlang function.
Indent a region	C-M-\	(indent-region START END &optional COLUMN)	Indent each nonblank line in the region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A numeric prefix argument specifies a column: indent each line to that column. With no prefix argument, the command chooses one of these methods and indents all the lines with it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If ‘fill-prefix’ is non-nil, insert ‘fill-prefix’ at the beginning of each line in the region that does not already begin with it. If ‘indent-region-function’ is non-nil, call that function to indent the region. Indent each line via ‘indent-according-to-mode’. 👉 When a region is marked you can also use the simple <tab> to do the same when syntactic-indentation is active.
Navigation in Erlang code (See also: ☞ Navigation)	The emacs-mode provides commands to navigate across Erlang source code. Most commands are specialization of the normal navigation commands which are described in the table ☞ Navigation , along with the other commands that are also available. The list below describe the specialized commands only. See the others inside ☞ Navigation , like the navigation by blocks.		
Go to beginning of statement	M-a	(backward-sentence &optional ARG)	Go backward to the beginning of an Erlang clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a numerical argument repeat that many times.
Go to the end of statement	M-e	(forward-sentence &optional ARG)	Go forward to the end of an Erlang clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a numerical argument repeat that many times.
Go to beginning of current function or top-level function	C-M-a	(c-beginning-of-defun &optional ARG)	Move backward to the beginning of an Erlang function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every top level declaration that contains a brace paren block is considered to be a defun. With a positive argument, move backward that many defuns. A negative argument -N means move forward to the Nth following beginning.
Goto end of current function or top-level function	C-M-e	(c-end-of-defun &optional ARG)	Move forward to the end of an Erlang function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With argument, do it that many times. Negative argument -N means move back to Nth preceding end.
Backward to beginning of function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-M-a C-M-<home> <f6> p <f6> <up> 	(beginning-of-defun &optional ARG) (erlang-beginning-of-function &optional ARG)	Move backward to the beginning of an Erlang clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With ARG, do it that many times. Negative ARG means move forward to the ARGth following beginning of defun. 👉 Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for C-M-a and C-M-<home>). However <f6> p and <f6> <up> handle Shift-marking fine in terminal mode. 🐛 Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this.
Backward to end of previous function	<f6> <left>	(pel-end-of-previous-defun &optional SILENT DONT-PUSH_MARK)	Move backwards to the end of the previous function definition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beeps if does not find end of previous function unless SILENT is non-nil. If the end of previous function is found, push the start location to the mark ring unless DONT-PUSH_MARK is non-nil. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move back to previous position with M-`. 👉 Shift marking is available. 👉 This command complements this set of 4 commands.
Forward to beginning of next function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f6> n <f6> <down> <f12> f n 	(pel-beginning-of-next-defun &optional SILENT DONT-PUSH_MARK)	Move forward to the beginning of the next function definition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beeps if does not find beginning of next function unless SILENT is non-nil. If the beginning of next function is found, push the start location to the mark ring unless DONT-PUSH_MARK is non-nil. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move back to previous position with M-`. 👉 Shift marking is available. 👉 This command complements what end-of-defun does. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It moves forward but not to the end of the function definition (like end-of-defun) but to the beginning of the function definition, which is often what users of other editors expect. It handles nested functions or class methods in languages like Python and others.
Forward to end of function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-M-e C-M-<end> <f6> <right> 	(end-of-defun &optional ARG) (erlang-end-of-function &optional ARG)	Move forward to end of Erlang function. With argument, do it that many times. Negative argument -N means move back to Nth preceding end of defun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 👉 Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for C-M-e and C-M-<end>). However <f6> <right> handle Shift-marking fine in terminal mode. 🐛 Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this.
Backward to beginning of clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-c M-a <f12> c a <f12> <up> 	(erlang-beginning-of-clause &optional ARG)	Move backward to previous start of clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With argument, do this that many times. 🐛 Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this.
Backward to end of previous clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f12> c p <f12> <left> 	(pel-end-of-previous-clause)	Move backward to the end of the previous clause
Forward to beginning of next clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f12> c n <f12> <down> 	(pel-beginning-of-next-clause)	Move forward to the beginning of next clause
Move forward to end of clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-c M-e <f12> c e <f12> <right> 	(erlang-end-of-clause &optional ARG)	Move to the end of the current clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With argument, do this that many times. 🐛 Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this.
Search Support	In Erlang mode, the superword mode can be useful since snake_case is often used. Using superword-mode helps searching.		
Toggle superword-mode (See also: ☞ Text Modes , ☞ Search/Replace)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f11> t m p <f12> M-p 	(superword-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle superword-mode: a minor mode that treats snake_case as one word. In Erlang, ‘_’ are treated as part of words. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a prefix argument ARG, enable superword mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise. PEL provides the <f12> M-p key for the programming language modes where snake_case is popular (Emacs Lisp, C, C++, Erlang, Python, etc...)
Highlighting blocks	The following commands can be used to activate or toggle useful modes to highlight blocks of <code>()</code> , <code>{}</code> , and <code>[]</code> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>show-paren-mode</code>, which highlights the parens that matches the one before or after point. <code>rainbow-delimiters</code> mode, where matching nested parens are highlighted with the same colour. 		
Toggle show-paren mode on/off (see also: ☞ Highlight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f12> M-9 <M-f12> M-9 <f11> b h ((show-paren-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle visualization of matching parens (Show Paren mode). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a prefix argument ARG, enable Show Paren mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise. Show Paren mode is a global minor mode. When enabled, any matching parenthesis is highlighted in ‘show-paren-style’ after ‘show-paren-delay’ seconds of Emacs idle time.
Enable/Disable coloured highlight of nested blocks <code>()</code>,<code>{}</code>,<code>[]</code> (see also: ☞ Highlight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f12> M-r <M-f12> M-r <f11> b h R 	(rainbow-delimiters-mode &optional ARG)	Highlight nested parentheses, brackets, and braces with different colours according to their depth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customize the depth and colours with M-x customize-group rainbow-delimiters 📦 Requires: rainbow-delimiters.el 🔗 PEL activates this when the pel-use-rainbow-delimiters customize variable is set to t .

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Using Flymake to perform dynamic syntax checking	<p>Flymake performs these checks while the user is editing.</p> <p> Flymake is activated for Erlang source code when pel-use-erlang-flymake user option is set to t.</p> <p> Flymake has several customizable variables, which some listed here:</p> <p>The following customization variables determine the exact circumstances whereupon Flymake decides to initiate a check of the buffer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> flymake-start-on-flymake-mode : t to start checking when flymake-mode is started. nil to prevent check. flymake-no-changes-timeout : time to wait after last change to start checking. Default = 0.5 seconds. flymake-start-syntax-check-on-newline : t to check after insertion or removal of newline char from buffer. nil to prevent check. <p>The following variable control navigation to next or previous error:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> flymake-wrap-around : If non-nil, moving to errors wraps around buffer boundaries. flymake-diagnostic-types-alist : Alist ((KEY . PROPS)*) of properties of Flymake diagnostic types. See Emacs documentation for more info. <p>The M-n and M-p keys are mapped to flymake commands only when flymake-mode is turned on.</p>		
Toggle Flymake mode on/off	<f12> F	(flymake-mode &optional ARG)	<p>Toggle Flymake mode on or off.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a prefix argument ARG, enable Flymake mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise. Flymake is an Emacs minor mode for on-the-fly syntax checking. Flymake collects diagnostic information from multiple sources, called backends, and visually annotates the buffer with the results.
Go to next flymake diagnostic	M-n	(flymake-goto-next-error &optional N FILTER INTERACTIVE)	<p>Move point to the next Flymake diagnostic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a prefix arg, skip any diagnostics with a severity less than ‘:warning’. Display the error message in the echo line.
Go to previous flymake diagnostic	M-p	(flymake-goto-prev-error &optional N FILTER INTERACTIVE)	<p>Move point to the previous Flymake diagnostic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a prefix arg, skip any diagnostics with a severity less than ‘:warning’. Display the error message in the echo line.
Erlang Shell	<p>On some systems the Erlang shell annoyingly echoes each typed command. If this is the case for your system, PEL provides a fix:</p> <p>  To prevent the Erlang shell to echo every command, set the pel-erlang-shell-prevent-echo user option to t. After doing that execute pel-init or restart Emacs.</p>		
Open Erlang Shell	C-c C-z	(erlang-shell-display)	Display the existing Erlang shell, or start a new. Available from Erlang mode buffers only.
Start Erlang Shell	<f11> x r	(erlang-shell)	<p>Start a new Erlang shell. Can be used from any buffer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The variable ‘erlang-shell-function’ decides which method to use, default is to start a new Erlang host. It is possible that, in the future, a new shell on an already running host will be started. C-c C-z starts the Erlang Shell from the Erlang Mode. <f11> x r starts it anytime, as long as it was installed. <p> Under PEL this command is available only when the pel-use-erlang customize variable is set to t.</p>
Compiling Erlang Code	<p>The following commands are used to compile Erlang source code files to .beam files located in the same directory as the source code. Detected errors are listed in the *erlang* shell opened to compile the files. The buffer shows the location of error and the error description. The following commands are used to navigate to the next or previous detected error.</p>		
Compile code	C-c C-k	(erlang-compile)	<p>Compile Erlang module in current buffer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If buffer visiting file was modified and not saved, prompts the user to save it first. Opens and *erlang* shell, in which the Erlang compile is done with a eshell c() command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buffer lists the errors. Hitting <RET> on the error file/line move point to that line in the Erlang file buffer. The <RET> key is bound to (compile-goto-error &optional EVENT) It's also possible to use the next-error and previous error.
Display compilation output	C-c C-l	(erlang-compile-display)	<p>Display compilation output.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentially opens the shell buffer where the last compilation occurred. If that shell was closed nothing can be displayed.
Move to next compilation error	C-c C-n	(edts-code-next-issue &optional WRAPPED)	Moves point to the next error in current buffer and prints the error.
Move to previous compilation error	C-c C-p	(edts-code-previous-issue &optional WRAPPED)	Moves point to the next error in current buffer and prints the error.
	C-c C-a	(erlang-align-arrows START END)	<p>Align arrows ("->") in function clauses from START to END.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When called interactively, aligns arrows after function clauses inside the region. With a prefix argument, aligns all arrows, not just those in function clauses. Example: <pre>sum(L) -> sum(L, 0). sum([H T], Sum) -> sum(T, Sum + H); sum([], Sum) -> Sum.</pre> becomes: <pre>sum(L) -> sum(L, 0). sum([H T], Sum) -> sum(T, Sum + H); sum([], Sum) -> Sum.</pre>
Move to next compile error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-x ` M-g n M-g M-n 	(next-error &optional ARG RESET)	<p>A prefix ARG specifies how many error messages to move;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> negative means move back to previous error messages. Just C-u as a prefix means reparse the error message buffer and start at the first error.
Move to previous compile error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M-g p M-g M-p 	(previous-error &optional N)	Prefix arg N says how many error messages to move backwards (or forwards, if negative).
Erlang Shell Command History	<p>The following commands can be used to retrieve previously issued Erlang shell commands at the shell prompt.</p> <p>Note that the shell history is saved inside a file the is restored when opening a new shell: therefore commands from previously opened Erlang shells are also available.</p>		
Next shell command	M-n	(comint-next-input ARG)	Cycle forwards through Erlang shell input history.
Previous shell command	M-p	(comint-previous-input ARG)	Cycle backwards through Erlang shell input history, saving input.

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
<p>Using Man inside Emacs and support Erlang Man pages</p> <p>(See also: Σ Help/Info)</p>	<p>Emacs provide 2 main commands to display man pages inside buffers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both of these are much more powerful than the usual man reader available on the shell allowing navigation across man pages and opening hyperlinks. The man command uses the system man utility, while woman is a complete implementation. It has some formatting limitations compared to man but it's very useful in systems where man is not available. <p>To see Erlang man pages:</p> <p>On most systems the Man pages for Erlang are not available to the man utility and therefore not available for man inside Emacs. There are several ways this can be remedied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One is to set the MANPATH environment variable to include the directory where these files are located. Then man can be used outside and inside Emacs to access Erlang's man pages. For example the following lines can be stored inside a shell script to do this: <pre>MANPATH=~manpath`:/usr/local/Cellar/erlang/22.3.4/lib/erlang/man export MANPATH</pre> Another way is to customize the Emacs Man-switches user option variable to something that includes the same directory. This will add the capability of Emacs man to fin the Erlang's man pages without modifying the capabilities of the parent shell. For example, if we want to use the same directory as the above example we need to set the Man-switches which is normally set to nil to the following value: <pre>"-M`manpath`:/usr/local/Cellar/erlang/22.3.4/lib/erlang/man"</pre> <p>The second alternative can be used to add other directories for the man pages of other programming languages while leaving the ability to have several shells that have their own value of MANPATH. That might be very useful for someone that uses different versions of Erlang in a system and needs access to the man pages of different versions of Erlang. It becomes possible to run different shells inside Emacs with each having its own value of MANPATH and therefore providing the man pages from different locations. It is also possible to place all of these directories inside the Man-switches or MANPATH and buses man's ability to view several pages for the same topic.</p>		
<p>Open a man page inside an Emacs buffer</p> <p>(See also: Σ Help/Info)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <f11> ? m ⌘-M 	(man MAN-ARGS)	<p>Using man pages inside emacs is even better than using it from the shell because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the links are active and can be followed. When the man page describes a directory or file, emacs will open the file or the directory (in direct mode) when pressing <RET> over the link. You can navigate easily between sections (n/p will move to the next/previous section) You can use any of the searches. You can use any of the options to the man command at the prompt, like the -a option to access all man pages of the same name. Then use M-n and M-p to move from one to the other page, inside the same buffer. See all keys available in mode, with <f1> m or <f11> ? k m. <p>👉 The man command prompts, using the word at point as the default.</p> <p>🔧 PEL key sequence to customize man: <f11> <f1> M-g m</p> <p>👉 The man command provides completion at prompt. However, if you set up a MANPATH to isolate on directory to get only the list of commands in a specified set of man pages (eg. for Erlang commands only), the completion will only work if the man directory contains a whatsis database file. See my description on how to create whatsis file for local man directory.</p>
<p>Open a man page without external man process: woman</p> <p>(See also: Σ Help/Info)</p>	<f11> ? w	(woman &optional TOPIC RE-CACHE)	<p>Open a man page file in Emacs using the woman mode, completely implemented in Emacs Lisp (and therefore without using the external 'man' process). That can be very useful under environments where man is not available (such as basic Windows).</p> <p>🔧 PEL key sequence to customize man: <f11> <f1> M-g w</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> text width, use word at point, etc...
Edit Erlang Code			
Create additional clause	C-c C-j	(erlang-generate-new-clause)	<p>Create additional Erlang clause header.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parses the source file for the name of the current Erlang function. Create the header containing the name, a pair of parentheses, and an arrow. The space between the function name and the first parenthesis is preserved. The point is placed between the parentheses.
Indent Erlang function	C-c C-q	(erlang-indent-function)	<p>Indent current Erlang function.</p> <p>This also works with a simple tab.</p>
Clone clause arguments	C-c C-y	(erlang-clone-arguments)	<p>Insert, at the point, the argument list of the previous clause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mark is set at the beginning of the inserted text, the point at the end.
Mark current clause	C-c M-h	(erlang-mark-clause)	Put mark at end of clause, point at beginning.
Show syntactic information	C-c C-s	(erlang-show-syntactic-information)	<p>Show syntactic information for current line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display semantic Lisp data structure in the echo line. Not useful for writing Erlang.
Tempo Template Tag Insertion	C-c C-M-i	(tempo-complete-tag &optional SILENT)	<p>Look for a tag and expand it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the tags in the tag lists in 'tempo-local-tags' (this includes 'tempo-tags') are searched for a match for the text before the point. The way the string to match for is determined can be altered with the variable 'tempo-match-finder'. If 'tempo-match-finder' returns nil, then the results are the same as no match at all. If a single match is found, the corresponding template is expanded in place of the matching string. If a partial completion or no match at all is found, and SILENT is non-nil, the function will give a signal. If a partial completion is found and 'tempo-show-completion-buffer' is non-nil, a buffer containing possible completions is displayed.
Jump to previous tempo mark	C-c M-b	(tempo-backward-mark)	Jump to the previous mark in 'tempo-back-mark-list'.
EDTS - Erlang Development Tool Suite			
Rendering markup embedded in comments	<p>The following commands are used to create images from specific markup code embedded inside Erlang source code comments. This can be useful when using these markup languages to describe UML diagrams or finite-state machines for example.</p>		
<p>Preview UML diagram from plantUML source in current plantUML region of commented source code</p> <p>(See also: MPlantUML)</p>	<f12> u	(pel-render-commented-plantuml PREFIX &optional POS)	<p>Render the PlantUML markup embedded in current mode comment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use region if identified otherwise use PlantUML block at point. Uses prefix (as PREFIX) to choose where to display it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 (when prefixing the command with C-u) -> new window 16 (when prefixing the command with C-u C-u) -> new frame. else -> new buffer This can be used inside buffer using any major mode, when PlantUML markup is embedded inside source code comment. <p>👉 Use this in source code to describe your code architecture with PlantUML markup, then generate the UML rendering by moving point inside the PlantUML block and issuing this command.</p> <p>📦 Requires the plantuml-mode external package, v4 activated by pel-use-plantuml user option being non-nil.</p>

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Preview diagram created from Graphviz DOT markup embedded in comments (See also: <code>\jGraphviz Dot</code>)	<code><f12> G</code>	(<code>pel-render-commented-graphviz-dot</code> & optional POS)	Render the Graphviz-Dot markup embedded in current mode comment. Search at POS if specified, otherwise search around point. Use region if identified otherwise use Graphviz-Dot block. 🗨️ The graphviz DOT code must be located within a block delimited by the following special keywords (that are also in comments): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>@start-gdot</code> • <code>@end-gdot</code> ⚠️ The current implementation leaves the created image file in a temporary directory. You will probably want to move that file or delete it, otherwise the size of this directory will increase with each of these created files. The file names use the pel-gdot- prefix. 📦 Requires the graphviz-dot-mode package external package,  activated by pel-use-graphviz-dot user option set to <code>t</code> .
 TODO			Create a PEL command to create/update the TAGS file for the current Erlang project
			See “During Search - History previous” in search : it applies to Erlang shell
			Inside the Emacs erlang shell, MFA expansion with the Meta key does not work the way it works in a pure Erlang shell. Why?

Emacs & Erlang— References

Document	Notes
Erlang/OTP	
Erlang Versions - Version Scheme	
Erlang Support, Compatibility, Deprecations, and Removal	
Erlang/OTP @ Github	
Erlang Mailing Lists	
Erlang Books	
Adopting Erlang	A great and recent (2019 and later) online books on Erlang Development that provides information not available in the Erlang introduction books. Describes how to install Erlang, and how to setup editing tools. A must read to setup Erlang development. This is still work in progress as of May 2020. Each page has a date time stamp.
Erlang Information Sites	
How to setup a local Erlang & Elixir dev environment on Mac from source	LambdaCat post on August 2015. Describes how to use Kerl to install Erlang. Also describes tools to install Elixir. However to get kerl on a macOS machine, using Homebrew is simpler.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about-erlang • trying-erlang 	These are 2 projects of mine, that I am currently building to centralize some information on Erlang.
Emacs and Erlang Man files	
How to create a local whatis file	Show how to create aa missing whatis file for a set of man pages.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Erlang mode for Emacs (user guide) • Erlang mode for Emacs (man page) 	On the erlang.org site. Start here. Describes the 2 files (erlang.el and erlang-start.el) provided by the Erlang mode support, how to set them up for various operating systems. Note, however, that PEL provides the setting for you. It also provides an overview of the various features the package provides. There's missing information though that I will identify later as I find out how to get the system going. One aspect to learn more is related to the various erlang-electric functions and variables. The variable erlang-electric-commands was set to (erlang-electric-comma erlang-electric-semicolon erlang-electric-gt) at first, which does not include the erlang-electric-newline function. I tried adding erlang-electric-newline and activated it, but that made things worse: the newline was no longer automatic after a -> on a function definition line. Another issue: inside the OS-level erlang shell, we can tab-completion a module:function string, but that does not work inside the emacs erlang shell.
Emacs tools for Erlang	
EDTS	EDTS: stands for: The Erlang Development Tool Suite
How to install EDTS	Describes some aspects of EDTS and links that may be useful. Lists the requirements. ⚠️🔧After installing EDTS, I got several compile errors, and had to install the following other modules: - auto-complete (v1.5.1) - have to read doc and configure. And perhaps disable company mode?
company-mode ; Modular in-buffer completion framework for Emacs	
Using Tags with Erlang	
Etags with Erlang @ erlang.org	Describes how to use tags with Erlang source code and how to create the TAGS file.
Troubleshooting	This section describes how to solve some of the problems you may encounter with Erlang on Emacs.
How to prevent Erlang shell echo	On some systems the Erlang shell annoyingly echoes every command typed at the shell. The Emacs manual describes a method to prevent shells inside Emacs from echoing and it describes it as affecting Windows systems. None of the Emacs shells on my system that runs on macOS echo commands, but the Erlang shell does. And the described fix works. PEL activates the fix if the pel-erlang-shell-prevent-echo is set to <code>t</code> . After doing that execute pel-init or restart Emacs.