## macs support for the Lua Programming Language 🚧

Description	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>	
Lua Editing	Emacs has built-in support for Lua. The Lua-mode is one of the cc-modes.			
	Since Lua syntax is very close to C syntax, Emacs implements Lua-mode as a descendent of cc-mode.			
	<ul> <li>PEL provides extra support, described in this table, when the pel-use-Lua user-option is set to t.</li> <li>Most cc-mode available capabilities are available to Lua-mode. PEL integrates a lot of those capabilities, but PEL support for Lua is in its early stages and all available key bindings are not yet identified in this table as they should be.</li> </ul>			
Last updated on:	2025-03-19			
Open this PDF file. See also: <u>∑ Help/Info</u>	<f11> SPC u <f1></f1></f11>	( <b>pel-help-pdf</b> &optional OPEN-WEB-PAGE)	Open the <u>\$\Pi\cdot\text{Lua}\text{ local PDF.} If the prefix argument (like <b>C-u</b> or <b>M</b>) is used, then it opens the remote GitHub hosted raw PDF instead. If the <b>pel-flip-help-pdf-arg</b> user-option is set it's the other way around.</u>	
	<f12> <f1></f1></f12>			
<u>S</u> Customize PEL Lua support	<f11> SPC u <f2></f2></f11>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL Lua support.  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C-u</b> ), display in another window.	
	<f12> <f2></f2></f12>	,	, , , , ,	
∑ Customize Emacs Lua support	<f11> SPC u <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs Lua support (which is currently placed in C group): C  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C-u</b> ), display in another window.	
	<f12> <f3></f3></f12>			
Select Lua-mode for extension-less file	<f12></f12>	(pel-as &optional FORCE)	Inside a fundamental-mode buffer, interactively select major mode for the buffer. Re-do it with arg.	
The <f12> key is available only until a</f12>	This command is mostly used to set the major mode of a buffer in fundamental-mode', when the <f12> key binding is available for it. After being used once in a buffer the major mode is selected and the PEL key binding will not be available when PEL supports the major mode. For Lua file, select Lua. It will inserts a perl shebang line specified by pel-Lua-shebang-line user option.  PEL defines the (as &amp;optional FORCE) alias unless pel-has-alias-as user-option is set to nil. You can use M-x as to invoke it.</f12>			
PEL controlled major mode is activated.				
Then it becomes a buffer prefix key.				
Comments				
Toggle display of	<f11> ; ;</f11>	(hide/show-comments-toggle	Toggle hiding/showing of comments in the active region or whole buffer.	
comments in buffer or active region		&optional START END)	• If the region is active then toggle in the region. Otherwise, in the whole buffer.  i This requires the <a href="https://linear.com/hite-commt.el">hite-commt.el</a> package (see <a href="Scomments">Scomments</a> ). <a href="Modes PEL activates">Modes PEL activates it when</a>	
See also: <u>S</u> Comments			the <b>pel-use-hide-comnt</b> user option is <b>t</b> .	
Generic code	Several mechanisms have been developed to allow easy insertion of predefined text in Emacs. PEL does not yet define skeletons for Lua. You can use the generic one.  • Emacs provides the built-in skeleton mechanism and the tempo skeletons.  • PEL supports both. They are used a little bit differently. PEL provides generic tempo skeletons you can use for Lua until PEL adds Lua-specific skeletons.  • PEL provides key bindings to the tempo skeletons: the generic code templates, accessible via the <f6> prefix key, and the language-specific code</f6>			
• tempo skeletons				
See also:  • <u>Inserting Text</u>				
• <u>T Templates</u>	templates, accessible via the <f12> key prefix.</f12>			
∑ Customize PEL     Text Insertions	<f6> <f2></f2></f6>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Open the customization groups that control the format of the various skeletons including the generic skeleton used by the <f6> h key and the <f12><f12> h key (see below).</f12></f12></f6>	
skeletons.	<f12> <f12> <f2></f2></f12></f12>	(pel-customize-generic-skels &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C-u</b> ), display in other window.	
Insert generic file	<f6> h</f6>	(pel-generic-file-header)	Insert a file header block at the top of the file. Works only for buffer visiting a file.	
module header block  – Language			⚠ The command key binding <f6> h is available only 1 second after Emacs has started.  ⚠ As mentioned above PEL does not yet define Lua-specific skeletons, this uses the</f6>	
agnostic	<f12> <f12> h</f12></f12>		As mentioned above PEL does not yet define Lua-specific skeletons, this uses the generic one.	
After inserting the template, navigate	Specify the format of the header via the user-options in the pel-pkg-generic-code-style customization group accessible via <f6> <f2></f2></f6>			
though areas that must be filled with:	<ul> <li>Inside a Lua buffer, <f12> <f2> provides access to the following customization groups:</f2></f12></li> <li>After inserting a template, use tempo-forward-mark and tempo-backward-mark to move to the beginning of each section that must be filled.</li> </ul>			
<ul><li>forward: C-c.</li><li>backward: C-c,</li></ul>				
Toggle pel-tempo- mode	<f6> SPC</f6>	(pel-tempo-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle PEL tempo mode on/off.	
	<f12> <f12> SPC</f12></f12>			
	PEL tempo mode activates C-c . and C-c , as well as to C-c C and C-c C-, key bindings to navigate across tempo mark hot-spots. When pel-tempo-mode is active the pel-tempo-mode lighter (‡) is shown on the status bar. The second set of keys are only available in graphics mode.  The pel-generic-file-header command inserts the text using a tempo skeleton: the PEL tempo mode is automatically activated by typing <f6> h.</f6>			
Expand any tag in	<f6> <f12></f12></f6>	(tempo-complete-tag &optional SILENT) Look for a tag and expand it. All the tags in the tag lists in 'tempo-local-tags' (this inc		
template  Note: PEL default skeleton does not use tags.	<f12> <f12> <f12></f12></f12></f12>		'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.	

## Emacs & Pike — References

Document	Notes
The Lua Programming Language	• Lua @ Wikipedia