












Smartparens

Description	Key	Function	Note
Smartparens	Smartparens is a minor mode “ <i>that deals with parens pairs and tries to be smart about it</i> ” as per its author. It has features comparable to Lispy but supports multiple programming languages and text formats.  The smartparens external package  is activated by PEL downloads via the pel-use-smartparens user-option.   This is a very early draft placeholder. PEL does not yet fully support smartparens. I am currently learning it and will be testing it agains several programming languages, starting with Erlang, then documenting the impact for Erlang and assigning key bindings. The Erlang-specific smartparens info will go into the Erlang page if this is useful enough for editing Erlang code. I'll do the same for non-Lisp programming languages.		
Smartparens Mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smartparens manual See also: Σ Inserting Text	Simplify insertion of matching pairs with the smartparens minor mode. PEL binds a set of keys, described below, to toggle activation of that mode.  This uses the smartparens external package.  PEL activates it when pel-use-smartparens is set to t . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mode line lighter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> smartparens-mode: SP smartparens-strict-mode: SP/s 		
Help on smartparens	<code><f11> i (?</code>	(sp-cheat-sheet &optional ARG)	Generate a cheat sheet of all the smartparens interactive functions. Shows inside Emacs buffer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without a prefix argument, print only the short documentation and examples. With non-nil prefix argument ARG, show the full documentation for each function. You can follow the links to the function or variable help page. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get back to the full list, use M-x help-go-back. You can use 'beginning-of-defun' and 'end-of-defun' to jump to the previous/next entry. Examples are fortified using the 'font-lock-string-face' for better orientation.
Describe user system	<code><f11> i (M-?</code> 	(sp-describe-system STARTERKIT)	Describe user's system. Prompt for starter kit: Evil, Spacemacs, Vanilla. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output of this function can be used in bug reports.
Toggle smartparens mode	<code><f11> i ((</code>	(smartparens-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle smartparens mode.
Toggle smartparens-strict mode	<code><f11> i ()</code>	(smartparens-strict-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle the strict smartparens mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When strict mode is active, 'delete-char', 'kill-word' and their backward variants will skip over the pair delimiters in order to keep the structure always valid (the same way as 'paredit-mode' does). This is accomplished by remapping them to 'sp-delete-char' and 'sp-kill-word'. There is also function 'sp-kill-symbol' that deletes symbols instead of words, otherwise working exactly the same (it is not bound to any key by default). When strict mode is active, this is indicated with “/s” after the smartparens indicator in the mode list
Toggle smartparens mode	<code><f11> i (M-(</code>	(smartparens-global-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle Smartparens mode in all buffers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With prefix ARG, enable Smartparens-Global mode if ARG is positive; otherwise, disable it. Smartparens mode is enabled in all buffers where 'turn-on-smartparens-mode' would do it.
Toggle smartparens-strict mode	<code><f11> i (M-)</code>	(smartparens-global-strict-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle Smartparens-Strict mode in all buffers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With prefix ARG, enable Smartparens-Global-Strict mode if ARG is positive; otherwise, disable it. Smartparens-Strict mode is enabled in all buffers where 'turn-on-smartparens-strict-mode' would do it.
Narrowing	 No key binding past this line is valid. This has not been done yet. Still evaluating and learning.		
Narrow to sexp	<code><f11> p N</code>	(sp-narrow-to-sexp ARG)	Make text outside current balanced expression invisible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A numeric arg specifies to move up by that many enclosing expressions. See also 'narrow-to-region' and 'narrow-to-defun'.
Navigation			
To element forward	<code><f11> p f</code>	(sp-forward-sexp &optional ARG)	Move point forward. Numeric argument is the step count. Default is 1. <pre> (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) ;; 2 (foo (bar baz)) -> (foo (bar baz)) </pre>
To element backward	<code><f11> p b</code>	(sp-backward-sexp &optional ARG)	Move point backward. Numeric argument is the step count. Default is 1. <pre> (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) ;; 2 ((foo bar) baz) -> ((foo bar) baz) </pre>
To previous block	<code><f11> p [</code>	(sp-previous-sexp &optional ARG)	Move point to previous block. Numeric argument is the step count. Default is 1. <pre> ((foo) bar (baz quux)) -> ((foo) bar (baz quux)) ((foo) bar (baz quux)) -> ((foo) bar (baz quux)) </pre> If 'sp-navigate-interactive-always-progress-point' is non-nil: <pre> (foo b ar baz) -> (foo bar baz) (foo (b ar baz)) -> (foo (bar baz)) </pre>
	<code><f11> p F</code>	(sp-forward-parallel-sexp &optional ARG)	Move forward across one balanced expressions at the same depth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If calling 'sp-forward-sexp' at point would result in raising a level up, loop back to the first expression at current level, that is the first child of the enclosing sexp as defined by 'sp-get-enclosing-sexp'.
	<code><f11> p B</code>	(sp-backward-parallel-sexp &optional ARG)	Move backward across one balanced expressions at the same depth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If calling 'sp-backward-sexp' at point would result in raising a level up, loop back to the last expression at current level, that is the last child of the enclosing sexp as defined by 'sp-get-enclosing-sexp'.
Into block forward	<code><f11> p d</code>	(sp-down-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre> foo (bar (baz quux)) -> foo (bar (baz quux)) foo (bar (baz quux)) -> foo (bar (baz quux)) ;; 2 foo (bar (baz (quux) blab)) -> foo (bar (baz (quux) blab)) ;; C-u (foo (bar baz) quux) -> (foo (bar baz) quux) (blab foo (bar baz) quux) -> (blab foo (bar baz) quux) ;; C-u C-u </pre>

Description	Key	Function	Note
Into block backward	<f11> p	(sp-backward-down-sexp &optional ARG)	foo (bar (baz quux)) -> foo (bar (baz quux)) (bar (baz quux)) foo -> (bar (baz quux)) foo ;; 2 foo (bar (baz (quux blab)) -> foo (bar (baz (quux) blab)) ;; C-u (foo (bar baz) quux) -> (foo (bar baz) quux) (foo (bar baz) quux blab) -> (foo (bar baz) quux blab) ;; C-u C-u
To beginning of block	<f11> p a	(sp-beginning-of-sexp &optional ARG)	(foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) -> (foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) (foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) -> (foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) (foo) (bar) (baz quux) -> (foo) (bar) (baz quux) ;; 3 (foo bar) (baz) (quux) -> (foo bar) (baz) (quux) ;; -3 ((foo bar) (baz quux blab) -> ((foo bar) (baz quux) blab) ;; C-u
To end of block	<f11> p e	(sp-end-of-sexp &optional ARG)	(foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) -> (foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) (foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) -> (foo (bar baz) quux (blab glob)) (foo) (bar) (baz quux) -> (foo) (bar) (baz quux) ;; 3 (foo bar) (baz) (quux) -> (foo bar) (baz) (quux) ;; -3 ((foo bar) (baz quux) blab) -> ((foo bar) (baz quux) blab) ;; C-u
To beginning of next block	<f11> p n	(sp-beginning-of-next-sexp &optional ARG)	(f oo) (bar) (baz) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) (f oo) (bar) (baz) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) ;; 2
To beginning of previous block	<f11> p p	(sp-beginning-of-previous-sexp &optional ARG)	(foo) (b ar) (baz) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) (foo) (bar) (b az) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) ;; 2
To end of previous block	<f11> p N	(sp-end-of-next-sexp &optional ARG)	(foo) (b ar) (baz) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) (foo) (bar) (b az) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) ;; 2
??? example ok??	<f11> p P	(sp-end-of-previous-sexp &optional ARG)	(foo) (b ar) (baz) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) (foo) (bar) (b az) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) ;; 2
Out block forward	<f11> p u	(sp-up-sexp &optional ARG INTERACTIVE)	(foo (bar baz) quux blab) -> (foo (bar baz) quux blab) (foo (bar baz) quux blab) -> (foo (bar baz) quux blab) ;; 2 ;; re-indent the expression (foo bar baz -> (foo bar baz) _) ;; close unbalanced expression (foo (bar baz) -> (foo) (bar baz)
Out block backward	<f11> p `	(sp-backward-up-sexp &optional ARG INTERACTIVE)	(foo (bar baz) quux blab) -> (foo (bar baz) quux blab) (foo (bar baz) quux blab) -> (foo (bar baz) quux blab) ;; 2 (foo bar baz) -> (foo bar baz) _
Move over space			
To beginning of next symbol/block	<f11> p	(sp-skip-forward-to-symbol &optional STOP-AT-STRING STOP-AFTER-STRING STOP-INSIDE-STRING)	foo bar -> foo bar foo [bar baz] -> foo [bar baz]
To end of next symbol or block	<f11> p	(sp-forward-symbol &optional ARG)	foo bar baz -> foo bar baz foo (bar (baz)) -> foo (bar (baz)) ;; 2  check this foo (bar (baz) quux) -> foo (bar (baz) quux) ;; 4
To beginning of previous	<f11> p	(sp-backward-symbol &optional ARG)	foo bar baz -> foo bar baz ((foo bar) baz) -> ((foo bar) baz) ;; 2 (quux ((foo) bar) baz) -> (quux ((foo) bar) baz) ;; 4
Skip forward past whitespace	<f11> p	(sp-forward-whitespace &optional ARG)	Skip forward past the whitespace characters. With non-nil ARG return number of characters skipped.
Skip backward past whitespace	<f11> p	(sp-backward-whitespace &optional ARG)	Skip backward past the whitespace characters. With non-nil ARG return number of characters skipped.
Copy and Clone			
Copy current & forward block(s)	<f11> p =	(sp-copy-sexp &optional ARG)	Copy the following ARG expressions to the kill-ring. This is exactly like calling 'sp-kill-sexp' with second argument t. All the special prefix arguments work the same way.
Copy previous block(s)	<f11> p	(sp-backward-copy-sexp &optional ARG)	Copy the previous ARG expressions to the kill-ring. This is exactly like calling 'sp-backward-kill-sexp' with second argument t. All the special prefix arguments work the same way.
clone current block	<f11> p c	(sp-clone-sexp)	Clone sexp after or around point. • If the form immediately after point is a sexp, clone it below the current one and put the point in front of it. • Otherwise get the enclosing sexp and clone it below the current enclosing sexp.
Transform			

Description	Key	Function	Note
Transpose block elements	<f11> p t	(sp-transpose-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>foo bar baz -> bar foo baz foo bar baz -> bar baz foo ;; 2 (foo) (bar baz) -> (bar baz) (foo) (foo bar) -> (baz quux) ;; keeps the formatting - (baz quux) (foo bar)</pre> <pre>foo bar baz -> foo baz bar ;; -1</pre>
Transpose block elements 	<f11> p T	(sp-transpose-hybrid-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>foo bar baz (quux baz (quux -> quux quack) quack) foo bar\n [(foo) (bar) -> [(baz (baz)] (foo) (bar)] foo bar baz -> quux flux quux flux foo bar baz\n </pre>
Push current block after next	<f11> p s	(sp-push-hybrid-sexp)	<pre> x = big_function_call(a, (a, b) b) = read_user_input() -> (a, b) = read_user_input() x = big_function_call(a, b)</pre>
Transform - slurp			
Enclose next outside element into current block	<f11> p >	(sp-forward-slurp-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>(foo bar) baz -> (foo bar baz) [(foo bar)] baz -> [(foo bar) baz] [(foo bar) baz] -> [(foo bar baz)] ((foo) bar baz quux) -> ((foo bar baz quux)) ;; with C-u "foo bar" "baz quux" -> "foo bar baz quux"</pre>
Enclose next outside element into current block	<f11> p M->	(sp-slurp-hybrid-sexp)	Add hybrid sexp following the current list in it by moving the closing delimiter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is conceptually similar to 'sp-forward-slurp-sexp' but works better in "line-based" languages like C or Java. Because the structure is much looser in these languages, this command currently does not support all the prefix argument triggers that 'sp-forward-slurp-sexp' does.
Enclose previous outside element(s) into next block	<f11> p <	(sp-backward-slurp-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>foo bar (baz quux) -> foo (bar baz quux) foo bar (baz quux) -> (foo bar baz quux) ;; 2 (foo bar (bar quux) blab) -> ((foo bar bar quux) blab) ;; C-u (foo bar) (baz quux) -> ((foo bar) baz quux) ;; C-u C-u</pre>
Enclose next outside element(s) into previous block	<f11> p]	(sp-add-to-previous-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>(foo bar) baz quux -> (foo bar baz) quux (foo bar) baz quux -> (foo bar baz quux) ;; 2 (blab (foo bar) baz quux) -> (blab (foo bar baz quux)) ;; C-u (foo bar) (baz quux) -> (foo bar (baz quux)) ;; C-u C-u</pre>
Enclose previous outside element(s) into next block  Is example correct? That looks like a duplicate of sp-backward-slurp-sexp	<f11> p [(sp-add-to-next-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>foo bar (baz quux) -> foo (bar baz quux) foo bar (baz quux) -> (foo bar baz quux) ;; 2 (foo bar (bar quux) blab) -> ((foo bar bar quux) blab) ;; C-u (foo bar) (baz quux) -> ((foo bar) baz quux) ;; C-u C-u</pre>
Transform - barf			
Eject next element(s) out of current block	<f11> p M->	(sp-forward-barf-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>(foo bar baz) -> (foo bar) baz ;; nil (defaults to 1) (foo [bar baz]) -> (foo) [bar baz] ;; 1 (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> (1 2 3) 4 5 6 ;; C-u (or numeric prefix 3) (foo bar baz) -> foo (bar baz) ;; -1</pre>
Eject previous element(s) out of current block	<f11> p M-<	(sp-backward-barf-sexp &optional ARG)	<pre>(foo bar baz) -> foo (bar baz) [(foo bar] baz) -> [foo bar] (baz) (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> 1 2 3 (4 5 6) ;; C-u (or 3)</pre>
Re-wrap block			
Re-wrap current block	<f11> p	(sp-rewrap-sexp PAIR &optional KEEP-OLD)	Re-wrap current block using another block character. <pre>(foo bar baz) -> [foo bar baz] ;; [(foo bar baz) -> [(foo bar baz)] ;; C-u [</pre>
Swap wrapping characters between current block and parent block	<f11> p	(sp-swap-enclosing-sexp &optional ARG)	Swap the wrapping of blocks <pre>(foo [bar] baz) -> [foo (bar) baz] ;; 1 (foo {bar [baz] quux} quack) -> [foo {bar (baz) quux} quack] ;; 2</pre>
Un-wrap block			
Extract all elements from current/next block	<f11> p	(sp-unwrap-sexp &optional ARG)	Un-wrap current or next block. <pre> (foo bar baz) -> foo bar baz (foo bar baz) -> foo bar baz (foo) (bar) (baz) -> (foo) bar (baz) ;; 2</pre>

Description	Key	Function	Note
Extract all elements from previous block	<f11> p	(sp-backward-unwrap-sexp &optional ARG)	Un-wrap previous block. <div>(foo bar baz) -> foo bar baz </div> <div>(foo bar) (baz) -> foo bar (baz)</div> <div>(foo) (bar) (baz) -> foo (bar) (baz) ;; 3</div>
Un-wrap current block, splicing its elements in enclosing block	<f11> p	(sp-splice-sexp &optional ARG)	Un-wrap current block, splicing its content in enclosing block (if any). <div>(foo (bar baz) quux) -> (foo bar baz quux)</div> <div>(foo (bar baz) quux) -> foo (bar baz) quux</div> <div>(foo (bar baz) quux) -> foo (bar baz) quux ;; 2</div>
Transformation			
Convolute	<f11> p	(sp-convolute-sexp &optional ARG)	Exchange the order of application of the two closest outer forms. In the following, we want to move the 'while' before the 'let'. <div>_ (let ((stuff 1) (while (we-are-good)</div> <div> (other 2)) (let ((stuff 1)</div> <div> (while (we-are-good) -> (other 2))</div> <div> (do-thing 1) (do-thing 1)</div> <div> (do-thing 2) (do-thing 2)</div> <div> (do-thing 3))) (do-thing 3)))</div> <div>(forward-char (sp-get env :op-l)) -> (sp-get env (forward-char :op-l))</div>
Absorb previous element into current block	<f11> p	(sp-absorb-sexp &optional ARG)	Absorb the outer item into the current block and move point before the absorbed item(s). <div>_ (do-stuff 1) (save-excursion</div> <div> (save-excursion -> (do-stuff 1)</div> <div> (do-stuff 2)) (do-stuff 2))</div> <div>foo bar (concat baz quux) -> (concat foo bar baz quux) ;; 2</div>
Expel previous items from block	<f11> p	(sp-emit-sexp &optional ARG)	Expel previous items from current block out of the block. <div>_ (save-excursion _(do-stuff 1)</div> <div> (do-stuff 1) (do-stuff 2)</div> <div> (do-stuff 2) -> (save-excursion</div> <div> (do-stuff 3)) (do-stuff 3))</div> <div>_ (while not-done-yet (execute-only-once)</div> <div> (execute-only-once) -> (while not-done-yet</div> <div> (execute-in-loop)) (execute-in-loop)) ;; arg = 2</div>
	<f11> p	(sp-extract-before-sexp &optional ARG)	Move the expression after point before the enclosing balanced expression. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The point moves with the extracted expression. With ARG positive N, extract N expressions after point. With ARG negative -N, extract N expressions before point. With ARG being raw prefix argument C-u, extract all the expressions up until the end of enclosing list. If the raw prefix is negative, this behaves as C-u 'sp-backward-barf-sexp'.
	<f11> p	(sp-extract-after-sexp &optional ARG)	Move the expression after point after the enclosing balanced expression. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The point moves with the extracted expression. With ARG positive N, extract N expressions after point. With ARG negative -N, extract N expressions before point. With ARG being raw prefix argument C-u, extract all the expressions up until the end of enclosing list. With ARG being negative raw prefix argument - C-u, extract all the expressions up until the start of enclosing list.
Transformation			
Split block	<f11> p	(sp-split-sexp ARG)	<div>(foo bar baz quux) -> (foo bar) (baz quux)</div> <div>"foo bar baz quux" -> "foo bar" " baz quux"</div> <div>([foo bar baz] quux) -> ([foo] [bar baz] quux)</div> <div>(foo bar baz quux) -> (foo) (bar) (baz) (quux) ;; C-u</div>
Join blocks	<f11> p	(sp-join-sexp &optional ARG)	<div>(foo bar) (baz) -> (foo bar baz)</div> <div>(foo) (bar) (baz) -> (foo bar baz) ;; 2</div> <div>[foo] [bar] [baz] -> [foo bar baz] ;; -2</div> <div>(foo bar (baz) (quux) (blob bluq)) -> (foo bar (baz quux blob bluq)) ;; C-u</div>
Clear block			
Delete content of next block	<f11> p	(sp-change-inner)	Change the content of the next block. <div>(f oo [bar] baz) -> (foo [] baz)</div> <div>{ 'foo': 'bar'} -> {' ': 'bar'}</div>
Delete content of current block	<f11> p	(sp-change-enclosing)	Change content of the enclosing block. <div>(f oo [bar] baz) -> ()</div> <div>{'f oo': 'bar'} -> {' ': 'bar'}</div>
Kill			
• Kill/splice			

Description	Key	Function	Note
	<f11> p	(sp-splice-sexp-killing-backward &optional ARG)	<p>Note that to kill only the content and not the enclosing delimiters you can use C-u M-x sp-backward-kill-sexp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘sp-backward-kill-sexp’ for more information. <pre>(foo (let ((x 5)) (sqrt n)) bar) -> (foo (sqrt n) bar) - (when ok - (perform-operation-1) -> (perform-operation-1) - (perform-operation-2)) - - (save-excursion -> (awesome-stuff-happens) ;; 2 - (unless (test) - (awesome-stuff-happens)))</pre>
Kill block element(s) forward and splice remaining into outer block	<f11> p	(sp-splice-sexp-killing-forward &optional ARG)	<p>Note that to kill only the content and not the enclosing delimiters you can use C-u M-x sp-kill-sexp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘sp-kill-sexp’ for more information. <pre>(a (b c d e) f) -> (a b c f) (+ (x y z) w) -> (+ x w)</pre>
	<f11> p	(sp-splice-sexp-killing-around &optional ARG)	<pre>(a b (c d) e f) -> (c d) ;; with arg = 1 (a b c d e f) -> c d ;; with arg = 2 (- (car x) a 3) -> (car x) ;; with arg = -1 (foo (bar baz) quux) -> (bar baz) ;; with arg = C-u C-u</pre>
• Kill block			
Kill block elements forward	<f11> p k	(sp-kill-sexp &optional ARG DONT-KILL)	<p>Note: prefix argument is shown after the example in "comment". Assumes ‘sp-navigate-consider-symbols’ equal to t.</p> <pre>(foo (abc) bar) -> (foo bar) ;; nil, defaults to 1 (foo (bar) baz) -> ;; 2 (foo (bar) baz) -> ;; C-u C-u (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> (1) ;; C-u (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> (1 5 6) ;; 3 (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> (1 2 3 6) ;; -2 (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> (5 6) ;; - C-u (1 2) -> (1 2) ;; C-u, kill useless whitespace (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> () ;; 0</pre>
Kill block elements backward	<f11> p j	(sp-backward-kill-sexp &optional ARG DONT-KILL)	<pre>(foo (abc) bar) -> (foo bar) blab (foo (bar baz) quux) -> blab (1 2 3 4 5 6) -> (4 5 6) ;; C-u</pre>
Kill element after current	<f11> p	(sp-kill-hybrid-sexp ARG)	<pre>foo bar baz -> foo ;; nil foo (bar baz) quux -> foo (bar) quux ;; nil foo bar (baz quux) -> foo ;; nil foo "bar baz quux" quack -> foo "bar " quack ;; nil foo (bar baz) qu ux (quack zaq) hoo -> foo hoo ;; C-u C-u foo (bar baz) -> foo baz) ;; C-0</pre>
Kill whole line	<f11> p	(sp-kill-whole-line)	<pre>(progn (some long sexp)) -> (progn)</pre>
Delete/Kill region			
Delete region	<f11> p	(sp-delete-region BEG END)	<p>Delete the text between point and mark, like ‘delete-region’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEG and END are the bounds of region to be deleted. If that text is unbalanced, signal an error instead. With a prefix argument, skip the balance check.
Kill region	<f11> p	(sp-kill-region BEG END)	<p>Kill the text between point and mark, like ‘kill-region’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEG and END are the bounds of region to be killed. If that text is unbalanced, signal an error instead. With a prefix argument, skip the balance check.
	<f11> p	(sp--kill-or-copy-region BEG END &optional DONT-KILL)	<p>Kill or copy region between BEG and END according to DONT-KILL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ‘evil-mode’ is active, copying a region will also add it to the 0 register. Additionally, if command was prefixed with a register, copy the region to that register
Delete char			
Delete char forward	<f11> p	(sp-delete-char &optional ARG)	<pre>(quu x "zot") -> (quu "zot") (quux "zot") -> (quux " zot") -> (quux " ot") (foo () bar) -> [(foo bar)] (foo bar) -> (foo bar)</pre>
Delete char backward	<f11> p	(sp-backward-delete-char &optional ARG)	<pre>("zot" q uux) -> ("zot" uux) ("zot" quux) -> ("zot " quux) -> ("zo " quux) (foo () bar) -> (foo bar) (foo bar) -> (foo bar)</pre>
Delete/Kill word			

Description	Key	Function	Note
Delete word backward	<f11> p	(sp-backward-delete-word &optional ARG)	(sp-backward-delete-word &optional ARG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete a word backward, skipping over intervening delimiters. Deleted word does not go to the clipboard or kill ring. With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in backward direction.
Delete word forward	<f11> p	(sp-delete-word &optional ARG)	Delete a word forward, skipping over intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deleted word does not go to the clipboard or kill ring. With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in backward direction.
Kill word backward	<f11> p	(sp-backward-kill-word &optional ARG)	Kill a word backward, skipping over intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in backward direction. 🐛
Kill word forward	<f11> p	(sp-kill-word &optional ARG)	Kill a word forward, skipping over intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in backward direction.
Delete/Kill symbol	See ‘sp-backward-symbol’ and ‘sp-forward-symbol’ for what constitutes a symbol for the backward and forward commands respectively.		
Delete symbol backward	<f11> p	(sp-backward-delete-symbol &optional ARG WORD)	Delete a symbol backward, skipping over any intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deleted symbol does not go to the clipboard or kill ring. With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in forward direction.
Delete symbol forward	<f11> p	(sp-delete-symbol &optional ARG WORD)	Delete a symbol forward, skipping over any intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deleted symbol does not go to the clipboard or kill ring. With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in backward direction.
Kill symbol backward	<f11> p	(sp-backward-kill-symbol &optional ARG WORD)	Kill a symbol backward, skipping over any intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in forward direction.
Kill symbol forward	<f11> p	(sp-kill-symbol &optional ARG WORD)	Kill a symbol forward, skipping over any intervening delimiters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With ARG being positive number N, repeat that many times. With ARG being Negative number -N, repeat that many times in backward direction.
Mark			
	<f11> p	(sp-select-next-thing &optional ARG POINT)	Set active region over next thing as recognized by ‘sp-get-thing’. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ARG is positive N, select N expressions forward. If ARG is negative -N, select N expressions backward. If ARG is a raw prefix C-u select all the things up until the end of current expression. If ARG is a raw prefix C-u C-u select the current expression (as if doing ‘sp-backward-up-sexp’ followed by ‘sp-select-next-thing’). If ARG is number 0 (zero), select all the things inside the current expression. If POINT is non-nil, it is assumed it’s a point inside the buffer from which the selection extends, either forward or backward, depending on the value of ARG. If the currently active region contains a balanced expression, following invocation of ‘sp-select-next-thing’ will select the inside of this expression. Therefore calling this function twice with no active region will select the inside of the next expression. If the point is right in front of the expression any potential prefix is ignored. For example, ‘ (foo) would only select (foo) and not include ’ in the selection. If you wish to also select the prefix, you have to move the point backwards. With ‘sp-navigate-consider-symbols’ symbols and strings are also considered balanced expressions.
	<f11> p	(sp-select-previous-thing &optional ARG POINT)	Set active region over ARG previous things as recognized by ‘sp-get-thing’. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ARG is negative -N, select that many expressions forward. With ‘sp-navigate-consider-symbols’ symbols and strings are also considered balanced expressions.
	<f11> p	(sp-select-next-thing-exchange &optional ARG POINT)	Just like ‘sp-select-next-thing’ but run ‘exchange-point-and-mark’ afterwards.
	<f11> p	(sp-select-previous-thing-exchange &optional ARG POINT)	Just like ‘sp-select-previous-thing’ but run ‘exchange-point-and-mark’ afterwards.
	<f11> p	(sp-mark-sexp &optional ARG ALLOW-EXTEND)	Set mark ARG balanced expressions from point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place mark goes is the same place M-x sp-forward-sexp would move to with the same argument. Interactively, if this command is repeated or (in Transient Mark mode) if the mark is active, it marks the next ARG sexps after the ones already marked. This command assumes point is not in a string or comment.
Indentation			
	<f11> p <TAB>	(sp-indent-adjust-sexp)	Add the hybrid sexp at line into previous sexp. All forms between the two are also inserted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifically, if the point is on empty line, move the closing delimiter there, so the next typed text will become the last item of the previous sexp. This acts similarly to ‘sp-add-to-previous-sexp’ but with special handling of empty lines.
	<f11> p <S-TAB>	(sp-dedent-adjust-sexp)	Remove the hybrid sexp at line from previous sexp. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sibling forms after it are also removed (not deleted, just placed outside of the enclosing list). Specifically, if the point is on empty line followed by closing delimiter of enclosing list, move the closing delimiter after the last item in the list. This acts similarly to ‘sp-forward-barf-sexp’ but with special handling of empty lines.
	<f11> p	(sp-indent-defun &optional ARG)	Reindent the current defun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If point is inside a string or comment, fill the current paragraph instead, and with ARG, justify as well. Otherwise, reindent the current defun, and adjust the position of the point.
Validation			
	<f11> p	(sp-region-ok-p START END)	Test if region between START and END is balanced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A balanced region is one where all opening delimiters are matched by closing delimiters. This function does *not* check that the delimiters are correctly ordered, that is [(]) is considered correct even though it is not logically properly balanced.
		(sp-newline)	Insert a newline and indent it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is like ‘newline-and-indent’, but it not only indents the line that the point is on but also the S-expression following the point, if there is one. If in a string, just insert a literal newline. If in a comment and if followed by invalid structure, call ‘indent-new-comment-line’ to keep the invalid structure in a comment.
		(sp-comment)	Insert the comment character and adjust hanging sexps such that it doesn’t break structure.

Description	Key	Function	Note
		(sp-wrap-round)	Wrap following sexp in round parentheses.
		(sp-wrap-square)	Wrap following sexp in square brackets.
		(sp-wrap-curly)	Wrap following sexp in curly braces.
		(sp-show-enclosing-pair)	Highlight the enclosing pair around point.
		(sp-highlight-current-sexp ARG)	Highlight the expression returned by the next command, preserving point position.