## **Document Legend**

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Process to produce the control to the statutes appoint to a quarter mayor or more mode.  Processor may be control to the contr	>	Document related	This table contains information related to the overall document only, such as this legend.
Popularity is an expect.  Proposed to support the design of this without in a papetin proposed in the papeting of the papeting	Σ	Generic Emacs	
Major Mode   support the editing of files written in a specific programming language.	<u>*************************************</u>	Emacs Lisp	
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The state describes a feature of the state o	M		
The tables describes a text terrolate system used to treat terrolated text quickly.  **Meterance**  The table occurrences reserved to use pages for occurrentation, everyles, tutorial, etc	(m)	· ·	
Reference  The table continue references to web pages for documentation, examples, tutorial, els  This table continue references to web pages for documentation, examples, tutorial, els  The following colour codes  Reference  The following colour codes  Bridge in very early stagle, Much more work into do.  Colour  Codes  Standard global key  Bridge page for examples to the bridge greater of the content of the colour page.   Bridge page that are similar to the bridge greater page to the colour page.   Bridge page that are similar to the bridge greater page to the colour page.   Bridge page that are similar to the bridge greater page to the colour page.   Bridge page that are similar to the bridge greater page to the colour page.   Bridge page that are similar to the bridge greater page to the p	T	Templates	The table describes a text template system used to insert templated text quickly.
The table contains references to web pages for documentation, examples, bulorid, etc  The following colour codes describe the content, availability, of the key brindings described in the tables.  Standard global key  Black  Black	<u>'</u>	macOS specific	
This table not completed yet and needs further work.  Total Page in very carty stage. Much more work left to do.  Colours  The Sollowing colour codes describe the context, availability, of the key bindings described in the tables.  Colours  Standard global key  Eindings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs; global key bindings.  Eindings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs; global key bindings.  Eindings upday report  inner mode that is as good in a good in a good in a good in standard emacs as another recognition or colours.  Standard global key  Standard globa	<b>~</b> ∞.	·	· '
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The following colour codes describes the contest, availability, of the key bridings described in the tables.  Standard global key Standard global key Standard global key Bridings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs: global key bridings.  Standard global key Bridings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs: global key bridings.  Bridings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs: global key bridings.  Bridings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs: global key bridings are content to the standard Emacs and the global form that is come as another majorimizer most.  Bridings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs: global key bridings are content to the global form that is a standard global key standar		·	1 1
Standard global key blordings that are mostly always available in standard Emacs; global key bindings.  Standard global key Standard global key control to the property of the		1.22	
Sinding  Sending  Sending sheld by binding used by major misor more by the property of the pro	Colour Codes	The following colour code:	s describe the context, availability, of the key bindings described in the tables.
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Standard global key Light Green PEL key bindings that are selected by the model of the wear bindings in the PEL package that ruse selected by the model of the wear bindings in the PEL package that the per key binding operates when Emacs is running in a terminal mode PEL key sequence set-up by the PEL package that tuses a command from an external package that must be installed and loaded. PEL key binding is defined by the external package listed. PEL key binding is defined by the external package incise using the PEL key binding color (either light or dark green). PEL key includes a "requires external package" note using the PEL key binding obtening to the per key in the buffer where the model is active. But sent key includes a "requires external package" note using the PEL key binding obtening to the per key in the buffer where the model is active. But sent key includes a "requires external package" note using the "PEL key binding obtening to the same key includes in the buffer where the model is active to the per key in the buffer where the model is active to the per key includes in the histo		binding used by major/ minor mode that is same as another major/minor	The yellow cell background is only there as a reminder that the key binding and behaviour is also described in a Emacs Generic table (a table with a ∑ title prefix.) For those there is often a reference to the generic table inside the "Operation" column.
Ught Green PEL Key bindings  • When used to highlight key sequences devotes a key sequence available in the PEL package.  • When used to highlight key sequences available in the PEL package.  • When used to highlight key sequences available in the PEL package that are selected by the mode of the current buffer. These are special local mode bindings  Red Remapped Key  • General Note of the PEL system and which may be active while other mode are active. Most PEL specific bindings use interests and the package is that are selected by the mode of the current buffer. These are special local mode bindings.  • We sequence not available in terminal mode  • Key sequence not available in terminal mode  • Key sequence not available in terminal mode  • Red Blue  • Special behaviour in terminal mode  • Highlight key sequences or notes that apply to the way the key binding operates when Emacs is running in a terminal (thy) frame.  • They are only available when emacs in running in graphics mode.  • The blue color is used if the key binding is defined by the external package that must be installed and loaded.  • The blue color is used if the key binding is defined by the external package that must be installed and loaded.  • The blue color is used if the key binding is defined by the external package that must be installed and loaded.  • The blue color is used if the key binding is defined by the external package from using the symbol.  • In all cases the description of the key includes a "requires external package" note using the symbol.  • Some commands, like debugger commands, are available into the buffer where the mode is active, but are also available in special mode  • Some commands, like debugger commands, are available through simple keys in the buffer where the mode is active, are colored in condition of the command surface the command surface the command such as marking the command orange because in the refer to the package.  • We have the command torange because in the hey be the command surface the command such	Violet		Same as above except that the keys are available to provide access to the various Emacs Lisp functions by name or execution of Emacs
ark Green Context sensitive PEL Dindings Context sensitive Context s	ight Green	execution	
mode bindings but specific to the PEL system and which may be active while other modes are active. Most PEL specific bindings use function keys perfect so avoid clastes with ourently popular bindings.  Key sequence not available in terminal mode  Key sequence not available in terminal mode  Key sequence not available in terminal mode  Key sequence shighlighted in orange are not available in terminal (termcap) mode, inside a OS shell. They are only available where emacs in running in graphics mode.  Command using external package in the pack			When used to highlight an Emacs Lisp command, indicates that the code is implemented by the PEL package.
Key sequence not available in terminal mode will be the command of the command o	Dark Green		mode bindings, but specific to the PEL system and which may be active while other modes are active. Most PEL specific bindings use
available in terminal mode    Special behaviour in terminal mode	Red	Remapped Key	Identifies a key sequence normally bound by Emacs that PEL remaps for other purpose.
Blue Command using external package    Command using external package   Expression	Orange	available in terminal	
Package  - The blue color is used if the key binding is defined by the external package itself If PEL defines its own binding for the key then the key colouring is on of PEL's keybinding color (either light or dark green) In all cases the description of the key includes a "requires external package" note using the → symbol.  Reserved. Consolidation of the colouring is underway in this document package  Cornal  Command available only in special mode in special mode  Cornal  Command available only in special mode  Some commands, like debugger commands, are available through simple keys in the buffer where the mode is active, but are also available in other buffers, where the mode is not active. The commands that are available in the buffer where the mode is active are coloured in corna color. These constitute "local" bindings (for the specific mode) and may therefore conflict with the global binding of the same key chord.  All Emacs commands (functions that are marked interactive) can be executed via the M-x command. Some of the command shave no other key bindings. If there is no other pertinent information to show for the command (such as marking the command orange because it is not available in Terminal/TTY mode), then the M-x binding is shown it is displayed in grey as a reminder that it's not a specific binding, just a use of the (execute-extended-command) command, which is bound to be.  Emacs also allow execution of any Emacs Lisp expression using the (eval-expression) command bound to the M-x key. Those are also coloured grey.  Notes  ** Powerful command  Used in the <b>Keystroke</b> column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  ** Requires External  Package  Powerful command  Used in the <b>Keystroke</b> column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of feature	Light Blue		Highlight key sequences or notes that apply to the way the key binding operates when Emacs is running in a terminal (tty) frame.
Corral Command available only in special mode Corral Command available only in special mode  Some commands, like debugger commands, are available through simple keys in the buffer where the mode is active, but are also available in other buffers, where the mode is not active. The commands that are available in the buffer where the mode is active are coloured in corra color. These constitute "local" bindings (for the specific mode) and may therefore conflict with the global binding other local binding of the same key chord.  All Emacs commands (functions that are marked interactive) can be executed via the M-x command. Some of the command shave no other key bindings. If there is no other pertinent information to show for the command (such as marking the command orange because it is not available in Termina/ITTY mode), then the M-x binding is shown it is displayed in grey as a reminder that it's not a specific binding, just a use of the (execute-extended-command) command, which is bound to M-x.  Emacs also allow execution of any Emacs Lisp expression using the (eval-expression) command bound to the M-: key. Those are also coloured grey.  Unused key binding  A key binding that is not necessary and could be re-used for some other functionality.  Notes  Powerful command  Used in the Keystroke column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  This symbol identify features that depend on external packages.  Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages.  Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, but some also require external applications.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages.  PEL also attempt to use or implement code that can help you install the required package(s).  Caution / Limitations  Describes surprising impacts o	Blue		<ul> <li>The blue color is used if the key binding is defined by the external package itself.</li> <li>If PEL defines it's own binding for the key then the key colouring is one of PEL's keybinding color (either light or dark green).</li> </ul>
in special mode  in other buffers, where the mode is not active. The commands that are available in the buffer where the mode is active are coloured in cora color. These constitute "local" bindings (for the specific mode) and may therefore conflict with the global binding other local binding of the same key chord.  All Emacs commands (functions that are marked interactive) can be executed via the M-x command. Some of the commands have no other key bindings. If there is no other pertinent information to show for the command such as marking the command orange because it is not available in Terminal/TTY mode), then the M-x binding is shown it is displayed in grey as a reminder that it's not a specific binding, just a use of the (execute-extended-command) command, which is bound to M-x.  Emacs also allow execution of any Emacs Lisp expression using the (eval-expression) command bound to the M-x key. Those are also coloured grey.  Light Grey  Unused key binding  A key binding that is not necessary and could be re-used for some other functionality.  Notes  ***  Powerful command  Used in the Keystroke column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  This symbol identify features that depend on external packages.  Package  This symbol identify features that depend on external packages.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages, but some also require external applications.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages.  Rey Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  A mention of something to remember.	Dark Blue		Reserved. Consolidation of the colouring is underway in this document.
other key bindings. If there is no other pertinent information to show for the command (such as marking the command orange because it is not available in Terminal/TTY mode), then the M-x binding is shown it is displayed in grey as a reminder that it's not a specific binding, just a use of the (execute-extended-command) command, which is bound to M-x.  Emacs also allow execution of any Emacs Lisp expression using the (eval-expression) command bound to the M-: key. Those are also coloured grey.  Unused key binding  A key binding that is not necessary and could be re-used for some other functionality.  Notes  ***  Powerful command  Used in the <b>Keystroke</b> column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  ***  Requires External Package  This symbol identify features that depend on external packages.  • Some of PELs features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications.  • PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages.  PEL also attempt to use or implement code that can help you install the required package(s).  **  Caution / Limitations  Describes surprising impacts or behaviours that might have important negative impacts.  It is also used to highlight limitations.  Key Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  General Note  A mention of something to remember.	Coral	Command available only	in other buffers, where the mode is not active. The commands that are available in the buffer where the mode is active are coloured in coral color. These constitute "local" bindings (for the specific mode) and may therefore conflict with the global binding other local binding of the
Coloured grey.  Light Grey  Unused key binding  A key binding that is not necessary and could be re-used for some other functionality.  Notes  Powerful command  Used in the Keystroke column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  Requires External Package  Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages.  PEL also attempt to use or implement code that can help you install the required package(s).  Key Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  Pointing up note  The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  General Note  A mention of something to remember.	Grey	Using M-x or M-:	other key bindings. If there is no other pertinent information to show for the command (such as marking the command orange because it is not available in Terminal/TTY mode), then the <b>M-x</b> binding is shown it is displayed in grey as a reminder that it's not a specific binding, just
Powerful command  Used in the Keystroke column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  Requires External Package  Package  Package  Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages. PeL also attempt to use or implement code that can help you install the required package(s).  Caution / Limitations  Example 1			
Powerful command  Used in the <b>Keystroke</b> column to highlight commands that are specially powerful in the sense that they integrate a relatively large and useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  This symbol identify features that depend on external packages.  Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages.  Caution / Limitations  Describes surprising impacts or behaviours that might have important negative impacts. It is also used to highlight limitations.  Key Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  Pointing up note  The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  A mention of something to remember.	Light Grey	Unused key binding	A key binding that is not necessary and could be re-used for some other functionality.
useful set of features. The description of these commands should be read carefully and fully understood.  Requires External Package  Package  This symbol identify features that depend on external packages. Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications. PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages. PEL also attempt to use or implement code that can help you install the required package(s).  Caution / Limitations  Describes surprising impacts or behaviours that might have important negative impacts. It is also used to highlight limitations.  Key Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  Pointing up note  The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  A mention of something to remember.	Notes		
Package  Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications.  PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages. PEL also attempt to use or implement code that can help you install the required package(s).  Caution / Limitations  Describes surprising impacts or behaviours that might have important negative impacts. It is also used to highlight limitations.  Key Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  Pointing up note  The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  General Note  A mention of something to remember.	**	Powerful command	
It is also used to highlight limitations.  Key Binding Modification  The PEL package mostly tries to avoid modifying the binding of standard Emacs keys. But there are exceptions. This symbol is used to indicate such exception.  Pointing up note  The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  General Note  A mention of something to remember.	•		<ul> <li>Some of PEL's features require the use of external packages, packages that are not part of the standard Emacs installation and which must be installed separately. Most are Emacs Lisp packages, but some also require external applications.</li> <li>PEL customization capabilities allow you to identify whether or not you want to use the features that depend on such external packages.</li> </ul>
indicate such exception.  Pointing up note The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.  General Note A mention of something to remember.	1	Caution / Limitations	
General Note A mention of something to remember.	<b></b>	Key Binding Modification	
	٩	Pointing up note	The text provides a specific explanation of the way the command works.
Idea Identifies an interesting, useful, use of an Emacs feature.	H <del>e</del>	General Note	A mention of something to remember.
	$\bigcirc$	Idea	Identifies an interesting, useful, use of an Emacs feature.

Symbol/ colour	Purpose	Description and Examples
	Historical Note	Describes key sequence bindings that were available in versions of Emacs older than version 26.  Often contains a reference to a command, functions or variable alias still supported to permit the execution of code that still uses the old names.
*	Windows identifier	Indicates a note that applies to the Windows OS implementation of Emacs.
É	Mac OS Identifier	Indicates a note that applies to the macOS implementation of Emacs.
	Customizable	This feature is customizable via the Pet customization group.
	Implementation detail	A note describing how the command is implemented.
•	Special technical note	The document includes description of some boundary technical situations you may very well want to skip unless you are interested by internal details for the sake of technical interest. But for most people these will probably not be useful, might even look alien, and won't need to know that to use the Emacs feature or command.
din.	Work in Progress	Identifies an incomplete area, more work is required to complete the information presented. Often accompanied with an explicit TODO note.
Keys	Most key binding description in the various tables use the <u>standard Emacs key sequence notation</u> like <b>M-a</b> (meaning Meta key and 'a' key down together). But sometimes, other keys are described with the following symbols.	
*	Windows Key	Identifies the Windows key on a Windows OS PC.
<b>%</b>	macOS Command key	Identifies the macOS Command key, often used as the Emacs super (s-) key modifier.
7	macOS Option	Identifies the macOS Option key, often used as the Emacs meta key.
		⊌ Note that inside macOS Terminal.app you can toggle the meaning of that key between macOs Option and Meta by typing % \cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot
企	Shift	
^	Control	
$\boxtimes$	Delete forward	
☒	Detete backward	