

# PEL Topics Index

Emacs Reference Cards

👉 With PEL you can access these via the `<f11> ? e r` key sequence.

See 🔗 [Help/Info](#)

➤ PEL Overview

- [PEL repo](#)
- [PEL Readme](#)
- [PEL Manual](#)

• General Information.

• Development Information

• Migration Guide

OS Desktop Key Bindings

(Bindings that don't clash with PEL)

🍏 macOS Keys

🐧Ubuntu 16.04 Desktop Keys

🍏 terminal settings

🐧Mint 20 Desktop Keys

🔧 Feature Comparisons

🔧 Completion Modes Compatibility

🔧 Speedbar/iMenu Mode Compatibility

🔧 Shells/Terminals Comparisons

Key Prefixes & Suffixes

🔑 Modifier Keys

🔑 Numkeypad

➤ PEL

🔑 Keys - Fn

🔑 Keys - F11

🔗 Emacs Features

See a [Guided Tour of Emacs](#).

The PEL tables named at right describe the Emacs commands and key bindings for generic Emacs concepts and features.

Emacs commands can be executed by name or bound to key sequences. The commands may have *arguments* and keys can express them. See:

- [Emacs Keys](#)
- [Numeric Arguments](#)

You can also:

- [Run Command by Name](#)

Emacs uses a concept of modes. See:

- [Emacs Major and Minor Modes](#)
- [Major Modes](#)
- [Minor Modes](#)
- [Choosing Modes](#)

PEL provides several key sequences to toggle minor modes, described in the relevant PDFs.

🔗 - Emacs Lisp concepts & tools

🔗 ERT (Emacs Lisp Regression Testing)

🔗 Hooks

🔗 - Emacs Lisp Types

XRef - Cross Reference Tools

See also: 🔗 [Xref](#)

🔧 Xref-Support

🔧 Xref-Backend

Build Tools & Preprocessor

PEL has support for several build tools but they are not all documented in a page. Aside from the list below, PEL supports installation and partial setup of the following tools:

- [Nix](#) Requires [nix-mode](#) external package activated when [pel-use-nix-mode](#) user-option is tuned on.
- [Tup](#) Requires [tup-mode](#) external package activated when [pel-use-tup](#) user-option is tuned on.

🔗 - M4

🔗 - Make

Data Serialization

🔗 CWL

🔗 YAML

Data Modelling/ Specification

🔗 ASN.1 [asn1-mode](#)

🔗 MIB [snmp-mode](#)

🔗 YANG

Markup Languages

🔗 AsciiDoc

🔗 Markdown

🔗 Org-Mode

🔗 reStructuredText

• Graphics Markup

🔗 Graphviz Dot

🔗 MscGen

🔗 PlantUML

Programming Languages

Main Paradigm of Programming Language Families

- **Actor Model:**
- **Concatenative**
- **Concurrent:**
- **Functional:** **Pure:**
- **Imperative:** **or no token**
- **Has Syntactic Macros:**

- The programming languages supported by PEL are listed here in alphabetical order.
- PEL also provides basic support for other programming languages not listed here.
- Emacs supports other programming languages directly, not listed here.

Upcoming support for Elm, Purescript, ReasonML, Typescript and documentation of support for Javascript.

Emacs has major mode support for several programming languages. PEL currently adds extra support for some of them, listed below.

- The number of programming languages supported explicitly by PEL will grow over time.

BEAM Programming Languages

Functional Languages

Javascript target

Lisp Family Languages

Lisp-like Languages

Command Line Scripting Languages

Curly Bracket Languages

Java Virtual Machine Languages

ML Family Languages

Scheme Language Dialects

Stack Based Languages

OS App Control Scripting Languages

The following lists the programming languages in alphabetical order.

- The cell colours give a coarse indication of the programming language family(ies).

🔗🍏 - AppleScript

🔗 - Clojure

🔗 - Forth

🔗 - Hy (python)

🔗 - OCaml

🔗 - Ruby

🔗 - Arc

Common Lisp

🔗 - Gambit

🔗 - Janet

🔗 - Perl

🔗 - Rust

🔗 - C

🔗 - D

🔗 - Gerbil

🔗 - Javascript

🔗 - Python

🔗 - Scheme

🔗 - C++

🔗 - Elm

🔗 - GNU Guile

🔗 - Julia

🔗 - Purescript

🔗 - Typescript

🔗 - Chez

🔗 - Elixir

🔗 - Gleam

🔗 - LFE

🔗 - Racket

🔗 - UNIX Shell

🔗 - Chibi

🔗🔗 - Emacs Lisp

🔗 - Go

🔗 - NetRexx

🔗 - ReasonML

🔗 - V

🔗 - Chicken

🔗 - Erlang

🔗 - Haskell

🔗 - Nim

🔗 - REXX