## rst-mode: reStructuredText Mode

<u>Description</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
<u>reStructuredText</u>			ted sometimes as 'rst' and sometimes as 'reST').
<ul> <li>Help &amp; customize</li> <li>rst-mode, syntax-control</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The reSructuredText files are supported by Emacs <u>rst-mode</u> from <u>rst.el</u> which is available in standard Emacs distribution.</li> <li>Supported file extensions: .rst, .rest, .stxt and .rst.txt. The .rst.txt extension allows rendering by tools supporting .txt files.</li> </ul>		
text-filling, text emphasis	☑ To activate it under PEL, you must set the PEL pel-use-rst customization variable to t.		
<ul> <li>itemize list of lines</li> <li>Format reStucturedText table</li> </ul>	pel-rst-tab-width: The width of a tab used for reStructuredText files. Defaults to 2.		
<ul> <li><u>View/Navigate Table of Content</u></li> <li>Insert file header</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>This concept differs from indentation: you can have an indentation of 3 and tab width of 8: M-i will move point to columns that are multiple of 8.</li> <li><tab> will indent to a column that is a multiple of 3. PEL stores this value inside the tab-width user option variable for rst-mode buffers. See</tab></li> </ul>		
o Adorn Section Level	<u>∑ Indentation</u> .		
<ul><li>Creating/Using hyperlinks</li><li>Using goto-url-mode</li></ul>	pel-rst-use-tabs: wh Speedbar Support:	ether hard tabs are used for indentati	on. Defaults to nil (use space characters for all indentation).
<ul><li>Copy URL target in file &amp; visit it</li><li>Open File at point</li></ul>	PEL activates ∑ Speedb		n the <b>pel-use-speedbar</b> user-option is turned on (set to t). Use the Speedbar to see the
<ul> <li>Supports reStructured text</li> </ul>		uredText document and navigate to th	nem.
hyperlinks <ul><li>compile/render file</li></ul>	<ul> <li>reStucturedText @ Wikipe</li> <li>Emacs Support for reSTre</li> </ul>		reStructuredText markup     reStructuredText Directives     Docutils     Docutils Front-end tools
More Info on reSTructuredText:	Basic Intro to rst		Quick reference to rst     Sphinx @ Wikipedia, Sphinx home
Last updated on:	2025-10-29		rst-cheatsheet (pdf)     Sphinx & rst syntax guide
Open this PDF file.	<f11> SPC M-r <f1></f1></f11>	(pel-help-pdf &optional OPEN-	Open the <u>M reStructuredText</u> local PDF. If the prefix argument (like C-u or M) is used,
See also: <u>E Help/Info</u>	<f12> <f1></f1></f12>	WEB-PAGE)	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.
	<f11> SPC M-r <f2></f2></f11>	(pel-customize-pel &optional	Customize PEL reStructuredText support: pel-pkg-for-rst
support	<f12> <f2></f2></f12>	OTHER-WINDOW)	• If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C</b> - <b>u</b> ), display in another window.
T Customine Faces		(not evertening library 9 entione)	Customina Funces us Church we d'Esut au no aut unt
<u>S</u> Customize Emacs reStructuredText support	<f11> SPC M-r <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs reStructuredText support: rst  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.
	<f12> <f3></f3></f12>		
<u>rst-mode</u>	Emacs provides the <u>rst-mode</u> The following file extensions:		.rst, .rest. PEL adds the .stxt extension.
Activate reStructuredText mode		(rst-mode)	Toggle the rst-mode used to edit reStructuredText markup.
Acuvate restructured text mode	M-x rst-mode	(1-St-1110us)	Automatically invoked when visiting .rst, .rest files (and .stxt files with PEL).
Get version of rst-mode	C-h v rst-version		Shows the content of the variable rst-version. Only works once the rst-mode is loaded.
Syntax Control	reStructuredText files often be	enefit from the <u>superword-mode</u> and	d treating underscores as part of words. This helps searching for symbols and opening file
• superword-mode	that have names that include	underscore characters.	n PEL customization buffer for reStructuredText with <f12> <f2>, then</f2></f12>
			rword-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.
	To force treating underscor activates-minor-modes u		: add pel-rst-set-underscore-syntax to the after superword-mode in the pel-rst-
Control syntax of the underscore	<f12> _</f12>	(pel-rst-set-underscore-syntax	Control syntax of underscore to punctuation or symbol when the superword-mode is
character	_	&optional ACTION)	active.
Requires superword-mode on.			erwise the function operates according to the value of the optional argument:
See: <u>▼ Text Modes</u>		pecified or nil, the function toggles the ve, it sets the syntax of underscore to	syntax of the underscore character between punctuation (the default) and symbol.
		egative it sets the syntax of the under	·
<b>Editing Content</b>	The following generic comma	ands are useful when editing reStructu	uredText content.
. Toyt filling	Although text filling will be handled for the generated rendering, you may decide to fill the reStructuredText file itself, after all you're using a markup that's		
Text filling			
• ∑ Filling/Justification	made to allow reading the ori	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill i	mode on and identify the fill column.
• <u>S Filling/Justification</u>	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill i	mode on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.
•	made to allow reading the ori	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill reen a reStructuredText file is visited by	rode on and identify the fill column.  adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and
• <u>S Filling/Justification</u>	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who • <f11> t f a</f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill reen a reStructuredText file is visited by	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  • When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-
• E Filling/Justification  Toggle auto-fill mode	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who • <f11> t f a</f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill i en a reStructuredText file is visited by (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.
• <u>S Filling/Justification</u>	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who • <f11> t f a • <f11> RET</f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill reen a reStructuredText file is visited by	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  • When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.
• E Filling/Justification  Toggle auto-fill mode	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who • <f11> t f a • <f11> RET</f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill i en a reStructuredText file is visited by (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.
• E Filling/Justification  Toggle auto-fill mode	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  • <f11> t f a  • <f11> RET  • C-x f  • <f11> t f c</f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill in en a reStructuredText file is visited by (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  • When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  • If with C-u prefix: use current column.  • If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q
• Set Fill Column	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  - <f11> t f a  - <f11> RET  - C-x f  - <f11> t f c</f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill in en a reStructuredText file is visited by (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  If with C-u prefix: use current column.  If with prefix value: use that value.
• Set Fill Column	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  • <f11> t f a  • <f11> RET  • C-x f  • <f11> t f c</f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill in en a reStructuredText file is visited by (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY	adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  • When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  • If with C-u prefix: use current column.  • If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q  • In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of
• Set Fill Column  Fill current paragraph	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  • <f11> t f a  • <f11> RET  • C-x f • <f11> t f c  • M-q • <f11> t f p</f11></f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill in en a reStructuredText file is visited by (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY REGION)  (align-regexp BEG END REGEXP &optional GROUP SPACING	adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  • With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  • When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  • If with C-u prefix: use current column.  • If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q  • In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of the line.  Align the current region using an ad-hoc rule read from the minibuffer. BEG and END mark the limits of the region. Interactively, this function prompts for the regular
• Set Fill Column  Fill current paragraph	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  • <f11> t f a  • <f11> RET  • C-x f • <f11> t f c  • M-q • <f11> t f p  <f11> t w a</f11></f11></f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill ren a reStructuredText file is visited by  (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY REGION)  (align-regexp BEG END REGEXP &optional GROUP SPACING REPEAT)	adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  If with C-u prefix: use current column.  If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q  In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of the line.  Align the current region using an ad-hoc rule read from the minibuffer. BEG and END mark the limits of the region. Interactively, this function prompts for the regular expression REGEXP to align with.
• Set Fill Column  Fill current paragraph	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  • <f11> t f a  • <f11> RET   • C-x f  • <f11> t f c  • M-q  • <f11> t f p  <f11> t w a</f11></f11></f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill ren a reStructuredText file is visited by  (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY REGION)  (align-regexp BEG END REGEXP &optional GROUP SPACING REPEAT)  ssue the command. For example, to the ar alias for align-regexp, so it's a	adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  If with C-u prefix: use current column.  If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q  In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of the line.  Align the current region using an ad-hoc rule read from the minibuffer. BEG and END mark the limits of the region. Interactively, this function prompts for the regular expression REGEXP to align with.  align assignment of variables over the equal sign use = as the regexp.
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• E Filling/Justification  Toggle auto-fill mode  Set Fill Column  Fill current paragraph  Align a set of lines on some text	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who  • <f11> t f a  • <f11> RET  • C-x f  • <f11> t f c  • M-q  • <f11> t f p  <f11> t w a  • First select a region, then is  • The PEL package creates t  • Use it to align hyperlink ref  The PEL commands emphasic  <f12> b</f12></f11></f11></f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill ren a reStructuredText file is visited by  (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY REGION)  (align-regexp BEG END REGEXP &optional GROUP SPACING REPEAT)  ssue the command. For example, to the ar alias for align-regexp, so it's a ferences URL: select all hyperlink line ize the current word or marked region	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  If with C-u prefix: use current column.  If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q  In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of the line.  Align the current region using an ad-hoc rule read from the minibuffer. BEG and END mark the limits of the region. Interactively, this function prompts for the regular expression REGEXP to align with.  align assignment of variables over the equal sign use = as the regexp.  Iso possible to invoke it with M-x ar RET and then issue the command, specifying http as the regexp to line them vertically.  In then move point to the character right after the emphasized text or inside if empty.  Mark current word or marked region bold. If point after word, use previous word.  Leave point after to the next character.
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• ∑ Filling/Justification  Toggle auto-fill mode  Set Fill Column  Fill current paragraph  Align a set of lines on some text  Text Emphasis  Bold  Italic  Literal  Interpreted  Indent list item See also: ∑ Indentation	made to allow reading the ori Force the auto-fill-mode who <pre> <f11> t f a </f11></pre> <f11> RET  <pre> C-x f </pre> <f11> t f c  <pre> M-q </pre> <f11> t f p  <f11> t w a  <pre> First select a region, then is The PEL package creates is Use it to align hyperlink ref  The PEL commands emphasi </pre> <pre> <f12> b </f12></pre> <f11> SPC M-r b  <f12> 1  <pre> <f11> SPC M-r 1 </f11></pre> <f12> 2  <pre> <f11> SPC M-r 1 </f11></pre> <pre> <f12> 1 </f12></pre> <pre> <f11> SPC M-r 1 </f11></pre> <pre> <f12> 1 </f12></pre> <pre> <f11> SPC M-r 1 </f11></pre> <pre> <f12> 1 </f12></pre> <pre> <f11> SPC M-r 1 </f11></pre> <pre> <f12> 1 </f12></pre> <pre> <f11> SPC M-r 1 </f11></pre></f12></f12></f11></f11></f11></f11></f11>	ginal text. You can turn the auto fill ren a reStructuredText file is visited by  (auto-fill-mode &optional ARG)  (set-fill-column ARG)  (fill-paragraph &optional JUSTIFY REGION)  (align-regexp BEG END REGEXP &optional GROUP SPACING REPEAT)  seue the command. For example, to the ar alias for align-regexp, so it's a ferences URL: select all hyperlink line ize the current word or marked region (pel-rst-italic)  (pel-rst-italic)  (pel-rst-iteral)  (indent-for-tab-command &optional ARG)	node on and identify the fill column. adding the auto-fill-mode to the pel-rst-activates-minor-modes user-option.  Toggle automatic line breaking (Auto Fill mode).  With a prefix argument, enable Auto Fill mode if the prefix argument is positive, and disable it otherwise.  When Auto Fill mode is enabled, inserting a space at a column beyond 'current-fill-column' automatically breaks the line at a previous space.  When no prefix value: prompts for column unless a prefix argument was used.  If with C-u prefix: use current column.  If with prefix value: use that value.  To justify as well: C-u M-q  In refill mode this is done automatically. In auto fill mode the filling is done at the end of the line.  Align the current region using an ad-hoc rule read from the minibuffer. BEG and END mark the limits of the region. Interactively, this function prompts for the regular expression REGEXP to align with.  align assignment of variables over the equal sign use = as the regexp.  Iso possible to invoke it with M-x ar RET is and then issue the command, specifying http as the regexp to line them vertically.  In then move point to the character right after the emphasized text or inside if empty.  Mark current word or marked region bold. If point after word, use previous word.  Leave point after to the next character.  Inserts required escaped spaces when the emphasized region is inside a word.  Mark current word or marked region italic. If point after word, use previous word.  Leave point after to the next character.  Inserts required escaped spaces when the emphasized region is inside a word.  Mark current word or marked region with the literal markup. If after word, use previous word.  Leave point after to the next character.  Inserts required escaped spaces when the emphasized region is inside a word.  Mark current word or marked region with the literal markup. If after word, use previous word.  Leave point after to the next character.  Inserts required escaped spaces when the emphasized region is inside a word.
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<u>Description</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	Note
Itemize all previous lines same indention level	• <f12> M • M-<f12> M</f12></f12>	(pel-itemize-lines &optional ITEM- PREFIX-STRING)	<ul> <li>Prepend each of the previous lines with a ITEM-PREFIX-STRING ("- " by default).</li> <li>Indents all lines above current line that are at the same indentation level.</li> <li>Use it to put a "- " prefix on each line instead of typing manually. Put point at empty line after list. Type the command to itemize all lines above. No need to mark.</li> </ul>
Duplicate current table underlining  This is not a perfect helper for creating restructured Toxt table but	• <f12> M-t • M-<f12> M-t</f12></f12>	(pel-rst-table-dup-separator- lines &optional UPDATE)	Duplicate the current table underlining separator, adding it to the top and the bottom of the table. This command helps you creating a <u>reStructuredText simple table layout</u> , assuming you have only 1 title row and point is at the written separator line.  • With the <b>C-u</b> option updates the top and bottom line to the line at point.
it helps creating simple ones.	Assuming you have the following text and point is on the second line (in blue)		
For example, to create the top and bottom line from the line under the	After executing the	======================================	
title:	command, the top and bottom lines are inserted. The point does not move.		2345
File's Table of Content	<ul> <li>Use the <u>contents markup directive</u> to generate a table of contents for your reStructuredText file based on its sections.</li> <li>Insert the table of content text inside the file with the <u>rst-toc-insert</u> command (although you may want to use the <u>contents markup directive</u> instead).</li> <li>Generate a table of content in a buffer to view the file sections and navigate inside them:</li> <li>with C-c C-t C-t to invoke the <u>rst-doc</u> command: it opens a "table of Content" buffer, moves point inside it, move to the section title, hit RET to select that section inside the original reStructuredText buffer.</li> </ul>		
See also: <u>∑ Speedbar</u>		ppen a buffer that lists the sections. S	
Insert a table content at point  Alternative: use the	C-c C-t TAB	(rst-toc-insert &optional MAX- LEVEL)	Insert the table of contents of the current section at the current column.  • By default the top level is ignored if there is only one.
contents markup directive			-max-level'. Text in the line beyond column is deleted.
Display table of content	C-c C-t C-t	(rst-doc)	Display a table of contents for current buffer inside the *Table of Contents* buffer.  • Displays all section titles found in the current buffer in a hierarchical list.
Navigate to specific section			y navigating to it, then hit <b>RET</b> on that section to that section in the file.
Moving across sections		g commands to move to the next or	
Move to previous section title	• C-M-a • <f12> p • <f12> <up></up></f12></f12>	(rst-backward-section OFFSET)	<ul> <li>Jump backward OFFSET section titles ending up at the start of the title line.</li> <li>OFFSET defaults to 1 and may be negative to move backward.</li> <li>An OFFSET of 0 does not move unless point is inside a title.</li> <li>Go to end or beginning of buffer if no more section titles in the desired direction.</li> </ul>
	• <f11> SPC M-r p • <f11> SPC M-r <up></up></f11></f11>		
Move to next section title	• C-M-e • <f12> n</f12>	(rst-forward-section OFFSET)	Jump forward OFFSET section titles ending up at the start of the title line.  • OFFSET defaults to 1 and may be negative to move backward.  • An OFFSET of 0 does not may a unless point is inside a title.
	• <f12> <down>  • <f11> SPC M-r n • <f11> SPC M-r <down></down></f11></f11></down></f12>		<ul> <li>An OFFSET of 0 does not move unless point is inside a title.</li> <li>Go to end or beginning of buffer if no more section titles in the desired</li> <li>direction.</li> </ul>
Mark complete current section	С-М-Һ	(rst-mark-section &optional COUNT ALLOW-EXTEND)	Select COUNT sections around point.  • Mark following sections for positive COUNT or preceding sections for negative COUNT.
Insert elements based on Tempo skeletons for reStructuredText	PEL provides support for flexible text template insertion through the Emacs built-in tempo skeleton mechanism. See also: Inserting Text  • PEL creates key bindings to invoke the skeletons in the supported major modes, using the same key prefix sequence for each mode: <f12> <f12>, with the same key bindings for equivalent concepts (such as file header block) as much as possible.  See also: Inserting Text for more info and information about tempo skeleton and yasnippet template-based text insertion).</f12></f12>		
∑ Customize PEL Text Insertions	<f6> <f2></f2></f6>	(pel-customize-pel &optional	Open the customization that control some of the features of the reStructuredText tempo
control for reStructuredText skeletons.	<f12> <f12> <f2></f2></f12></f12>	OTHER-WINDOW)  (pel-customize-generic-skels &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	skeletons text inserted by the skeleton text insertion commands for reStructuredText.  • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use <b>C-u</b> ), display in other window.
Insert a file header	<f12> <f12> h</f12></f12>	(pel-rst-large-header)	Insert a large header includes all normal header fields plus separators.
			nome page & license, markup for table of contents using the tempo skeleton mechanism. an move to the target points where extra text must be entered to complete the template.
Toggle pel-tempo-mode	<f12> <f12> SPC</f12></f12>	(pel-tempo-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle <b>pel-tempo-mode</b> on/off. That mode activates key bindings to move to predefined hot-spots where template text must be added.
See also: <u>▼ Mode Line</u>	The keys are: C-c and C-c, as well as (in graphics mode only): C-c C-, and C-c C-, When pel-tempo-mode is active the pel-tempo-mode lighter (‡) is shown on the status bar.  When a skeleton is inserted via the execution of one of the pel-rst commands, the pel-tempo-mode is automatically activated.		
Jump to next tempo mark	• C-c M-f • C-c . • C-c C	(tempo-forward-mark)	Jump to the next mark in 'tempo-back-mark-list': the location where code must be updated inside the inserted skeleton.  • These key key bindings are only available when pel-tempo-mode is active.
Jump to previous tempo mark	• C-c M-b • C-c , • C-c C-,	(tempo-backward-mark)	Jump to the previous mark in 'tempo-back-mark-list': the location where code must be updated inside the inserted skeleton.  • These key binding are only available when pel-tempo-mode is active.
Tempo Template Tag Insertion	<f12> <f12> <f12></f12></f12></f12>	(tempo-complete-tag &optional SILENT)	Look for a tag and expand it.
	Instead of using the <f12> <f12> key bindings above, you can type the template name (shown in the title column like "if", "case", etc) completely or partially and then hit <f12> <f12> <f12> .A completion buffer opens up if the template name is incomplete (or empty in which case the buffer lists all available template names). Select the template name and hit RET. Emacs expands the template.  • 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.  • Since, at the moment, only one template is available in rst-mode, the usefulness of this command is limited for reStructuredText.</f12></f12></f12></f12></f12>		
Select Section Title Adornment Styles			mizable. The number of available levels and whether the line is indented, has a line over upports 3 styles. The following commands can be used to select a style.
Select default adornment style	<f12> A d <f11> SPC M-r A d</f11></f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-default)	Set the default section adornment style. This is Emacs rst-mode default: a title with 7 levels.
Select Sphinx-Python adornment style	<f12> A S <f11> SPC M-r A S</f11></f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-Sphinx-Python)	Set the Sphinx-Python section adornment style. This is what Sphinx supports: 6 levels:  • parts,  • chapters,  • sections,  • subsections,  • subsubsections,  • paragraphs.
Select CRiSPer adornment style	<f12> A C <f11> SPC M-r A C</f11></f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-CRiSPer)	Set the CRiSPer section adornment style.  A title level with another 12 levels. Use <f12> + to create those levels.</f12>
	1		

<u>Description</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	Note		
Section Title level	The rst.el library provides the	e rst-adjust command to create section	on adornment of the current line.		
adornment			sometimes fails when market is used and not expected by its code. key bindings to adorn the current line to a fixed section level:		
<ul> <li>commands that insert section titles</li> </ul>	title level and up to 10 c	<ul> <li>PEL provides a set of very simple commands that use multiple key bindings to adorn the current line to a fixed section level:</li> <li>title level and up to 10 other levels, from 1 to 9 and then 0 for 10.</li> <li>It also provides commands to adorn a line to the came level as the provious section are level and then to increase or decrease the</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>It also provides commands to adorn a line to the same level as the previous section or a lower or higher level. And then to increase or decrease the section level of the adornment of the current line.</li> </ul>				
	• PEL provides 3 style of section adornments: default, Sphinx-Python and CRiSPer, which can be selected with commands.  BEL remembers the preferred style inside the customizable variable: pel-rst-adornment-style.				
	The rest.el provides the rst-preferred-adornment user option to select the adornment characters for the various sections.  • PEL code selects the value according to the adornment style you select.				
	See section "Select Add		e you select.		
Adjust section level	• C-= • C-c C-=	(rst-adjust PFXARG)	Auto-adjust the adornment around point.  • Adjust/rotate the section adornment for the section title around point or promote/		
	• C-c C-a C-a		demote the adornments inside the region, depending on whether the region is active.  This function is meant to be invoked possibly multiple times, and can vary its behavior		
			with a positive PFXARG (toggle style), or with a negative PFXARG (alternate behavior).  • This function is a bit of a swiss knife. It is meant to adjust the adornments of a section		
			title in reStructuredText. It tries to deal with all the possible cases gracefully and to do "the right thing" in all cases.		
Adorn line at title level	<f12> t</f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-title)	Adorn current line with level-0 (title) reStructuredText section adornment.		
	<f11> SPC M-r t</f11>		If done at the top of the file, the first adorn line is placed on the first line of the file, a mark is left at the end of the title line and point is moved 2 lines below.		
			To return to the end of the title line, type M-     or <f6><f6>.</f6></f6>		
Adorn to specific level From level 1 to level 10	• <f12> 1</f12>	<ul><li>(pel-rst-adorn-1)</li><li>(pel-rst-adorn-2)</li></ul>	Adorn current line with level [1 to 10] reStructuredText section adornment.		
	• <f12> 9 • <f12> 0</f12></f12>	• (pel-rst-adorn-3)	The <f11> SPC M-r 1 to <f11> SPC M-r 0 key sequences can be used inside any buffer. The <f12> keys can only be used in inside the buffers in rst-mode.</f12></f11></f11>		
	• <f11> SPC M-r 1</f11>	<ul><li>(pel-rst-adorn-7)</li><li>(pel-rst-adorn-8)</li></ul>	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
	 • <f11> SPC M-r 0</f11>	• (pel-rst-adorn-9) • (pel-rst-adorn-0)			
Adorn current line: same section	• <f12> =</f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-same-level)	Adorn current line with the same level as the previous section.		
level as previous section	<f11> SPC M-r =</f11>		If the line is already adorned, update the adornment: adjust to previous section level.		
Adorn to higher section level	<f12> +</f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-increase-level)	Adorn current line at a higher-level that current if already adorned.		
	<f11> SPC M-r +</f11>		If the line is not already adorned, adorn it with a level higher than previous section.		
Adorn to lower section level	<f12> -</f12>	(pel-rst-adorn-decrease-level)	Adorn current line at a lower-level than current if already adorned.  • If the line not already adorned, adorn it with a level lower than previous section.		
Refresh current line adornment	<f11> SPC M-r - <f12> r</f12></f11>	(pel-rst-adorn-refresh)	Refresh the adornment of the current line, adjusting the underlining to the current length		
current into adornment	<f11> r <f11> SPC M-r r</f11></f11>	- State of the sta	of the line.  • This can be useful when changing the text on the line.		
Creating and Using		lnds help write hyperlink of various for	ms:		
<u>Hyperlinks</u>		ere the URL is stored inside the text rhere the link is located elsewhere in t			
		the rst-mode, type the <f12> . keys</f12>	stroke to create a hyperlink.  oint otherwise as the title for the link and creates the link entry on a line identified by a		
	dedicated bookmark: that hyperlinks will be located.	bookmark is created by the <f12></f12>	s keystroke. That helps identify an area inside the file where the next (or several)		
	• With PEL, the <f12> key</f12>	prefix is mode sensitive. If you want prefix (assuming that pel-use-rst	t to use the same commands inside another mode, you can use the longer key chord that		
Set location of hyperlinks	<f12> s</f12>	(pel-rst-set-ref-bookmark)	Set the reference bookmark for the currently edited file at point.		
	<f11> SPC M-r s</f11>	,	Used to identify the location where the next invocation of M-x pel-rst-mekelink inserts fully expanded links.		
			th is followed by another empty line, by inserting 2 lines and placing the point at the		
Add an hyperlink for text at point	beginning of the first of the	(pel-rst-makelink &optional ARG)	Create a reStructuredText hyperlink prefix for the word at point or region's text.		
	<f11> SPC M-r .</f11>		<ul> <li>If region active, use text of the region for the link, otherwise use the word at point.</li> <li>If an argument (which can be a C-u) is specified, use the embedded URI format.</li> </ul>		
It's bottor to use the englacing		I, use the named hyperlink format:			
It's better to use the enclosing syntax ( <word>_) as it allows</word>	if the region is a single v		score-for-single-word-ref user-option is t, just append an underscore to make the link, "'_" strings.		
navigation to referenced text with pel-open-at-point (M- <f6>).</f6>	next empty line.		IST" if it exists and points to same file, otherwise the link is placed at the beginning of the		
Therefore you keep the user-option set to nil (the default).	The cursor is placed where     Command pushes the man		<f6> to move back to previous location.</f6>		
Go to hyperlink location	<f12> g</f12>	(pel-rst-goto-ref-bookmark)	Move point to the reference bookmark.		
	2511> and " "		Useful to see where the bookmark for storing the hyperlink are currently located or add empty lines for future references.		
	<f11> SPC M-r g</f11>		<ul> <li>Command pushes the mark on mark ring, type M-     or <f6><f6> to move back to previous location.</f6></f6></li> </ul>		
Activating URLs to			that turn URLs found in the current buffer into clickable buttons.		
browse and open files	Once the mode is active the following key sequences are available wheel point is over a URL button:     C-c RET or the mouse to click on the button.				
See also:	If the URL is a web o	I address a buffer to write an email to r FTP address the system browser is	invoked to open the address.		
∑ File mngt     ∑ Navigation	• C-c C-p: move point	to the end of the next URL in the buff to to the previous URL in the buffer.			
	Average Control of the Control of th	the file identified by the URL into a locator-address. Mostly control the regex	cal temporary file and visit the file. See (pel-open-url-at-point) above.  ( for URL and the face used.		
Toggle goto-address-mode	<f11> f u</f11>	(goto-address-mode &optional	Minor mode to buttonize URLs and e-mail addresses in the current buffer.		
Toggle goto-addyroos pros	<f11> f !!</f11>	ARG)	With a prefix argument ARG, enable the mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise.		
Toggle goto-addrress-prog- mode	<f11> f U</f11>	(goto-address-prog-mode &optional ARG)	Like 'goto-address-mode', but only for comments and strings.		
Open the URL (email or web page)	C-c RET	(goto-address-at-point &optional EVENT)	Open the URL at point:  • If URL is a web page: open it in a browser		
			If URL is a mail address:     Send mail to address at point:		
			Find e-mail address around or before point. Then search backwards to beginning of line for the start of an e-mail address.		
Mana to and of the sum.		(not notet - "	If no email address is found there, then load the URL at or before point.		
Move to end of next URL in buffer	C-c C-n	(pel-goto-next-url)	Move point forward to the end of the next URL located in the current buffer.  • The global <f6> C-n key binding activates the goto-address-mode if it is not already</f6>		
See also: <u>▼ Navigation</u> Move to beginning of previous	<f6> C-n</f6>	(nel-goto-previous url)	active.  Move point backward to the beginning of the previous URL located in the current buffer.		
URL in buffer See also: <u>▼ Navigation</u>	C-c C-p <f11> C-p</f11>	(pel-goto-previous-url)	• The global <f6> C-p key binding activates the goto-address-mode if it is not already</f6>		
occ also. <u># Navigation</u>	F		active.		
		•			

<u>Description</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	Note		
Copy URL at point in temporary	<f11> f M-u</f11>	(pel-open-url-at-point)	Copy the URL at point to a local temporary file and visit that file.		
file and visit the file  See also:  File mngt			<ul> <li>A The download copy of the file does not have the same name and may not open with the proper mode because it won't have an extension. The HTML formatted files will be recognized by Emacs but most of the files won't be.</li> <li>Save the file somewhere else using the C-x C-w key sequence and identify the proper extension to activate the required major mode.</li> </ul>		
	C-c C-f		degrees when point is over the URL and the goto-address-mode minor mode is active. Use <f11> f u or <f11> f U to activate this mode.</f11></f11>		
Open file or web-page whose name is at point  ** Command is generic and is also	• M-* • <f11> f . • 6y</f11>	(pel-open-at-point &optional N)	Open the file, library or the URL, named at point, with potential line & column #s.  Supports glob characters, partial directory path. When multiple files are found it prompts using the method selected by pel-prompt-read-method user-option.  The 6y key-chord is available if pel-use-key-chord is non-nil. See Key-		
specialized for: • Pt - C	-d =1:		Chords.		
• <u>\$\mathbb{B}\mathbb{L}</u> - C++ • \$\mathbb{B}\mathbb{L}\$ - Erlang	external hyperlink target re	ference, the command locates the ref	StructuredText: Inside a rst-mode buffer, when the point is over a restructuredText ference and opens the file identified by the reference ( $unless \ N >= 100$ ):		
• at - UNIX Shell	<ul> <li>If the reference is a web URL, it opens the identified web using the system browser.</li> <li>If the reference is a HTML file name that corresponds to the rendering of a local restructuredText file, it opens that reStructuredText file.</li> </ul>				
Jump to referenced link (unless N >= 100) ►	<ul> <li>If the reference is a HTML file that does not correspond to a reStructuredText source, it opens that HTML file.</li> <li>If the reference is another type of file it opens that file.</li> <li>If the reference URL identifies a # <u>URI fragment</u> that identifies the name of a target file section, the command moves point to the section</li> <li>If the hyperlink refers to a title inside the document move point to that title instead of trying to open a file.</li> </ul>				
Delimiting characters 🖛	In general the command extracts the file or directory name, and possibly line and column numbers, from text at point and tries to open the file or directory.  • The generic mode extraction works by identifying the beginning & end of the file/directory/library/URL name string by delimiter characters, one of: tab, newline and: "`'  () [] {} >> '''''				
	If embedded space(s) are a	newline and: "`' ()[]{}<> ''""			
		nchanged but uses the following heur	ristic to identify the exact location of the file/directory:		
File identification heuristic	it builds a absolute path us	sing the extracted relative path name	inside the directory identified by the <b>pel-open-file-at-point-dir</b> user-option, which can be orking directory, 2) use current working directory, or 3) use user-specified directory. It uses		
<f11> f <f2> F <f11> f ; F</f11></f2></f11>	<ul> <li>1) use parent directory of currently visited file, or use current working directory, 2) use current working directory, or 3) use user-specified directory. It uses the found file/dir name if it exists. Otherwise</li> <li>it searches for the relative file/dir name in directory tree under the root marker file identified by the pel-project-root-identifiers user-option which is something like .git, .hg, .project, .pel-project (the default). If it can find such a file in the above directories it searches the tree under the found root.</li> <li>If it finds several files it prompts using the current completion mode to allow selection of the appropriate name (see below) and opens the selected one.</li> <li>If it finds only one it opens that file. Otherwise,</li> <li>it prompts showing the name searched and provide the following choices: 1) create the file with specified name, 2) edit the name to search again, 3) use</li> </ul>				
		h for an Emacs library file with that na			
	The command opens the extracted name according to this heuristic:  • If the string is a properly formatted <b>URL</b> , it opens it using the OS default browser (even if a optional numeric argument specified otherwise), otherwise  • if the string is a file or directory name it opens it.  • If the file name is followed by line and column numbers the point is moved to that position in the buffer.				
	When finding several file	names, the command lists them and	prompts using the method selected by <b>pel-prompt-read-method</b> user-option.		
	The default is a very print	mitive function implemented by PEL.	You can select a more powerful ivy prompting instead.		
	Note that the command	<ul> <li>With ivy selected, PEL will automatically set  pel-use-ivy to t pand ivy mode will be installed automatically when you restart Emacs.</li> <li>Note that the command shows all files found by the specified search method, it does not only use the first one found.</li> </ul>			
Select multi-file selection method 🖛		potential duplication in header file na			
	The command opens the file in the window selected by the following logic controlled by presence or absence of typed numerical prefix arguments:  • Select target window:				
	<ul> <li>Without argument:</li> <li>If file or directory is already opened in a window, move point to that window and to the line column coordinates if specified.</li> <li>If no window holds that file, select the target window according to the number of editable windows in frame: if 1, split that window and use the window, if 2: use the other window, if 3 or more, use the current window.</li> <li>With prefix numeric argument N:</li> </ul>				
Select target window 🖛					
	<ul> <li>With <u>prefix numeric argument N:</u></li> <li>N &lt; 0: create a new window and use that.</li> <li>(abs N) &gt; 20: then open the <b>directory</b> instead of the file. Interpret the window position from the N value adjusted: N-20 (or N+20 if N is negative)</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>N = 0: use the 'other' (the next) window.</li> <li>N = 1, 3, 7or above (excluding 8, 9 and 10): select the target window based on the number of editable windows in frame:</li> </ul>				
N>20 : open the directory	<ul> <li>if 1 window: split that window and use the new window,</li> <li>if 2 windows: use the other window,</li> </ul>				
.1220 . open the directory	<ul> <li>if 3 or more windows: use the current window.</li> <li>N is: 8: up, 2: down, 4:left, 5:current, 6:right.</li> <li>N is 9: force opening the file in the OS associated application (with N=29 or N=-29, open the file's directory with the OS associated a (eg. macOS Finder, Windows Explorer). If this is a URL, open it in the OS default web browser.</li> </ul>				
		uctured hyperlink referenced is ignore existent or dedicated window is not al	ed, text is used as the file target and N-100 is used to determine the window selection.		
See function docstring for more info.					
Compile/render			using a command identified by the <b>pel-rst-compiler</b> user-option.  the restructuredText using the <b>Docutils front-end tool</b> : <u>rst2html</u> .		
Compile the file: generate rendered file	<f12> c</f12>	(pel-rst-compile)	"Compile" the reStructuredText file into the rendered format (html or something else).		
See also: <u>See Compilation Mode</u>	<ul> <li>The compiler command is selected by the pel-rst-compiler user-option. It defaults to pel-rst2html, which is treated specially: if it is not found in PATH, PEL automatically adjusts the command line to use the script provided in its bin directory. That script uses rst2html to generate an html file.</li> <li>You can specify any other command line with or without arguments, as long as the name of the processed reStructuredText file is the last argument of that command (because PEL appends the name of that file to the command).</li> <li>All errors are shown in a *compilation* buffer. See  Compilation Mode for more info.</li> </ul>				
Move point to next compilation/	• C-x `		Move to the next error message and visit the corresponding source code.		
rendering error	• M-g n • M-g M-n		<ul> <li>If all the error messages parsed so far have been processed already, the message buffer is checked for new ones.</li> <li>A prefix ARG specifies how many error messages to move; negative means move back to previous error messages.</li> </ul>		
Move point to previous	• M-g p	(previous-error &optional N)	<ul> <li>Just C-u as a prefix means reparse the error message buffer and start at the first error.</li> <li>Visit previous previous error message and corresponding source code.</li> </ul>		
compilation/rendering error	• M-g M-p	,	<ul> <li>Prefix arg N says how many error messages to move backwards (or forwards, if negative).</li> </ul>		
		rst-mode - Refe	pronces		

## rst-mode - References

Description & URL	Notes
Emacs Support for reStructuredText	
reStructuredText	Main page for all reStructuredText documents.
reStructuredText markup Specifications	Formal markup specifications.
Sphinx Python Documentation Generator	Sphinx — Documentation Contents     Sphinx — Documentation —Sections