












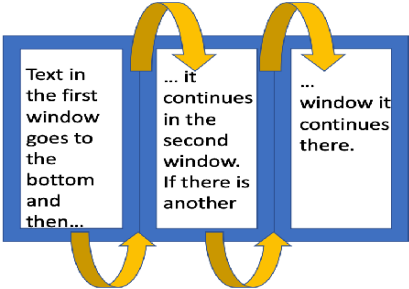


Windows - Managing and Moving To Other Windows

Operation	Keystroke	Function	Note
<u>Move to window below</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> <down> • <Esc> <down> • ⌘-<down> • ⌘ -<down> • <f7> <down> • <u>bn</u> 	(windmove-down &optional ARG)	<p>Select the window below the current one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With no prefix argument, or with prefix argument equal to zero, "down" is relative to the position of point in the window; otherwise it is relative to the left edge (for positive ARG) or the right edge (for negative ARG) of the current window. • If no window is at the desired location, an error is signaled. <p>  With PEL, the <u>bn</u> key-chord is also available when key-chord is available and active. See 🔗 Key-Chords.</p>
<u>Move to window at right</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> <right> • <Esc> <right> • ⌘-<right> • ⌘ -<right> • <f7> <right> • <u>jk</u> 	(windmove-right &optional ARG)	<p>Select the window to the right of the current one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With no prefix argument, or with prefix argument equal to zero, "right" is relative to the position of point in the window; otherwise it is relative to the top edge (for positive ARG) or the bottom edge (for negative ARG) of the current window. • If no window is at the desired location, an error is signaled. <p>  With PEL, the <u>jk</u> key-chord is also available when key-chord is available and active. See 🔗 Key-Chords.</p>
<u>Move to window at left</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> <left> • <Esc> <left> • ⌘-<left> • ⌘ -<left> • <f7> <left> • <u>fg</u> 	(windmove-left &optional ARG)	<p>Select the window to the left of the current one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With no prefix argument, or with prefix argument equal to zero, "left" is relative to the position of point in the window; otherwise it is relative to the top edge (for positive ARG) or the bottom edge (for negative ARG) of the current window. • If no window is at the desired location, an error is signaled. <p>  With PEL, the <u>fg</u> key-chord is also available when key-chord is available and active. See 🔗 Key-Chords.</p>
Move point to next window	<f11> w o	(pel-other-window)	<p>Execute (other-window 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful when 'other-window' has been remapped to something like 'ace-window' and want to see where the <i>next</i> window is.
Move point to previous window	<f11> w O	(pel-other-window-backward &optional N)	<p>Select Nth previous window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n defaults to 1 : meaning direct previous window. • This is the inverse of what does the standard (other-window). • This command might be useful when ace-window is not used.
Exchange windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> w x • <f7> x 	(ace-swap-windows)	<p>Swap buffers of the current window with another. If 3 windows or more, a single digit shows up in the top-left corner identifying the number to type to swap to this window.</p> <p> Requires the ace-window external package.  PEL downloads, install and activates it when the pel-use-ace-window user options is set to t.</p>
Close/Create Windows	<p>The following commands are used to create and remove windows.</p> <p>The last 2 rows correspond to two sets of four PEL commands bound to cursor keys.</p>		
<u>Close this windows</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 0 • <f7> 0 • <f7> d 	(delete-window &optional WINDOW)	This just closes the window and moves the cursor to the next window.
<u>Kill current buffer and close window</u> See also: 🔗 Buffers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 4 0 • <f7> k 	(kill-buffer-and-window)	Kill the current buffer and delete the selected window.
<u>Close a window identified by number</u>	<f11> w k	(ace-delete-window)	<p>Delete a window selected by a number, a number shown in the top-left corner of the window.</p> <p> Requires the ace-window external package.  PEL downloads, installs and activates it when the pel-use-ace-window user options is set to t.</p>
<u>Close all other windows</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 1 • <f7> 1 • <f7> . 	(delete-other-windows &optional WINDOW)	Make current window fill its frame.
<u>Maximize one window, identified by number</u>	<f11> w m	(ace-maximize-window) ----- (ace-delete-other-windows)	<p>Maximize a window. Close all windows except the window selected by number, a number shown in the top-left corner of the window.</p> <p> Requires the ace-window external package. The old versions used ace-window-maximize, but newer versions use ace-delete-maximize-windows. PEL uses the one that is available.  PEL downloads, install and activates it when the pel-use-ace-window user options is set to t.</p>
<u>Create new window below</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 2 • <f7> 2 • <f7> - 	(split-window-below &optional SIZE)	<p>Split the selected window into two windows, one above the other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selected window is above. The newly split-off window is below and displays the same buffer. <p>➡ Note that Emacs default behaviour attempts to maximize the view into the current buffer when splitting the buffer into 2 windows. This means that the cursor will not be located in the same position in the new window. To change this behaviour and keep the same point in both windows, execute (setq split-window-keep-point nil). The PEL packages does that.</p>
<u>Create new window at right</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 3 • <f7> 3 • <f7> 	(split-window-right &optional SIZE)	<p>Split the selected window into two side-by-side windows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selected window is on the left. The newly split-off window is on the right and displays the same buffer.
<u>Create window at cursor direction</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> C-<right> • <f11> C-<left> • <f11> C-<down> • <f11> C-<up> • <f7> C-<right> • <f7> C-<left> • <f7> C-<down> • <f7> C-<up> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (pel-create-window-right) • (pel-create-window-left) • (pel-create-window-down) • (pel-create-window-up) 	<p>Create a window at the location pointed by the cursor's direction, and keep point inside the new window.</p> <p>➡ These are 4 different commands, one for each of the available cursors: <right>, <left>, <down> and <up>.</p> <p>➡ The <f11> commands are stand alone commands, while the <f7> are part of the PEL Hydra for Windows Management.</p>
<u>Close a window at cursor direction</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> C-S-<right> • <f11> C-S-<left> • <f11> C-S-<down> • <f11> C-S-<up> • <f7> C-S-<right> • <f7> C-S-<left> • <f7> C-S-<down> • <f7> C-S-<up> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (pel-close-window-right) • (pel-close-window-left) • (pel-close-window-down) • (pel-close-window-up) 	<p>Kill window pointed by the cursor's direction.</p> <p>➡ These are 4 different commands, one for each of the available cursors: <right>, <left>, <down> and <up>.</p> <p>➡ The <f11> commands are stand alone commands, while the <f7> are part of the PEL Hydra for Windows Management.</p>
Resize Window	<p>The following commands are used to change the current window size. None of these commands are easy to re-type quickly. The best way to use them is to type them once and then use the repeat key C-x z once and then repeat more by only typing 'z'. The PEL package also binds the <f5> key to repeat.</p>		
<u>Grow window taller</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x ^ • <f11> w s v • <f7> x 	(enlarge-window DELTA &optional HORIZONTAL)	Grow window taller by DELTA lines (defaults to 1), specify more with C-u n (or M- n) argument prefix.
<u>Shrink window smaller</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> w s v • <f7> v 	(shrink-window DELTA &optional HORIZONTAL)	Shrink height of window by DELTA lines (defaults to 1), specify more with C-u n (or M- n) argument prefix.
<u>Grow windows wider</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x } • <f11> w s H • <f7> H 	(enlarge-window-horizontally DELTA)	Enlarge the current window horizontally.

Operation	Keystroke	Function	Note
<u>Shrink window narrower</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x { • <f11> w s h • <f7> h 	(shrink-window-horizontally DELTA)	Reduce the width of the current window.
<u>Reduce current window size if buffer is smaller than window</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x - • <f11> w s - 	(shrink-window-if-larger-than-buffer &optional WINDOW)	Shrink height of current window if its buffer doesn't need so many lines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More precisely, shrink window vertically to be as small as possible, while still showing the full contents of its buffer. • Do not shrink window to less than 'window-min-height' lines. Do nothing if the buffer contains more lines than the present window height, or if some of the window's contents are scrolled out of view, or if shrinking this window would also shrink another window, or if the window is the only window of its frame.
<u>Make all windows the same size</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x + • <f11> w s = • <f7> = 	(balance-windows &optional WINDOW-OR-FRAME)	Balance the sizes of windows of WINDOW-OR-FRAME. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WINDOW-OR-FRAME is optional and defaults to the selected frame. • If WINDOW-OR-FRAME denotes a frame, balance the sizes of all windows of that frame. If WINDOW-OR-FRAME denotes a window, recursively balance the sizes of all child windows of that window.
Quick Window Layout Change	The following commands flip the layout of 2 windows: the current and <i>next</i> window between 2 horizontal windows to 2 vertical windows and vice versa.		
Flip 2 horizontal windows to 2 vertical ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> w v • <f7> M-v 	(pel-2-vertical-windows)	Convert 2 horizontal windows into 2 vertical windows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flip the orientation of the current window and its next one. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next window is placed at the right of the current window.
Flip 2 vertical windows to 2 horizontal ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> w h • <f7> M-h 	(pel-2-horizontal-windows)	Convert 2 horizontal windows into 2 horizontal windows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flip the orientation of the current window and its next one. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next window is placed below the current one.
Window Layout History	The following commands allow you to restore a previously used window layout. They depend on the winner package, a package that is part of the standard Emacs.  PEL activates them when pel-use-winner user option is t .		
Restore an earlier window configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-c <left> • <f11> w p • <f7> p 	(winner-undo)	Switch back to an earlier window configuration saved by Winner mode. In other words, "undo" changes in window configuration.
Restore a more recent window configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-c <right> • <f11> w n • <f7> n 	(winner-redo)	Restore a more recent window configuration saved by Winner mode.
Open Buffer in another window	With the following commands you can show a different buffer inside another window. One command select that other window (move point to that window) and the other does not. Under PEL both commands are bound to the IDO version of the command when the <i>pel-use-ido</i> customization variable is set to t , otherwise they retain the Emacs default binding. The IDO binding provides more information at the prompt.		
<u>Select buffer in other window</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 4 b • <f11> w B 	(ido-switch-buffer-other-window) ----- (switch-to-buffer-other-window BUFFER-OR-NAME &optional NORECORD)	Select buffer bufname in another window (switch-to-buffer-other-window). See Select Buffer .
Display buffer in other window, don't select the other window.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-x 4 C-o • <f11> w b 	(ido-display-buffer) ----- (display-buffer BUFFER-OR-NAME &optional ACTION FRAME)	Display a buffer in other window but don't select it. When <i>pel-use-ido</i> is customized to t , (ido-display-buffer) is used, which prompts and provides easy to select list of available buffer names. Otherwise the standard Emacs (display-buffer) is used prompting without showing the available buffers.
Dedicated Windows	Emacs windows can be dedicated to specific buffers in such a way that future windows operations do not affect the dedicated windows. The following commands help you manage dedicated windows.		
Show dedicated status of current window	<f11> w d ?	(pel-show-window-dedicated-status)	Display the dedicated status of the current window in the echo area (the minibuffer).
Toggle dedicated status of current window	<f11> w d d	(pel-toggle-window-dedicated)	Toggle the dedicated status of the current window. Use with care.
Follow Mode	Emacs has a scroll all windows mode which applies all scroll commands to all visible windows. To support mouse wheel or scroll bar you need to implement extra code as suggested by the Emacs Wiki Scroll All Mode page.		
See also: Scrolling	Emacs follow-mode using 3 windows <div>  </div>		
Toggle follow-mode See also: Scrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <f11> w f • <f11> f 	(follow-mode &optional ARG)	When Emacs follow-mode is used on 2 or more windows, these windows show the text of the same buffer spread across these windows that act as a one continuous stream. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow mode is a minor mode that combines windows into one tall virtual window. This is accomplished by two main techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The windows always displays adjacent sections of the buffer. This means that whenever one window is moved, all the others will follow. (Hence the name Follow mode.) • Should point (cursor) end up outside a window, another window displaying that point is selected, if possible. This makes it possible to walk between windows using normal cursor movement commands. • Follow mode comes to its prime when used on a large screen and two or more side-by-side windows are used. The user can, with the help of Follow mode, use these full-height windows as though they were one.
Scrolling Window	➡ For all other commands to scroll the window text, see the Scrolling page.		

Windows – Reference

Topic/URL	Comment
GNU Emacs – Displaying a Buffer in a Window	Describes the Emacs features related to displaying buffers inside windows.
GNU Emacs Lisp – Displaying Buffers – The Zen of Buffer Display	Describes the rules Emacs tries to use to control the creation of new windows when they are created dynamically from commands.