Emacs support for Erlang 🚧

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note

Support for the Erlang Programming Language	📦Emacs provides support for Erlang and Erlang Tools via the **erlang.el** external package (see erlang.el source) and some other packages.
	PEL activates Erlang support via the customize user option variable **pel-use-erlang**. It must be set to **t** to activate support for Erlang.
	🎛️ Further customization is available via several user options.
	• PEL customization for Erlang: use the command below: **pel-cfg-pkg-erlang**.
	  • pel-erlang-rootdir:
	  • pel-erlang-exec-path:
	  • **pel-erlang-shell-prevent-echo:** set to **t** to prevent the Erlang shell from echoing every command.
	• PEL provides the following set of mode-specific key prefixes: **<f11> SPC e**, **<f12>** and **<M-f12>**
	The first one is always available. The other two prefixes are only available when the current buffer is in erlang-mode. The **<M-f12>** prefix helps the typing flow when the next key is a Meta key. For simplification, the **<f11> SPC e** prefix is normally omitted in the table.		

Erlang Mode version	**<f12> ?**	(**erlang-version**)	Display the current version of **erlang.el** in the mini-buffer.
Customize PEL Erlang Support (See also: ⅀ Customize)	• **<f11> <f1> SPC e** • **<f12> <f1>**	(**pel-cfg-pkg-erlang** &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL Erlang support. • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use **C-u**), display in another window and open Erlang related customization groups as well. • The **<f12> <f1>** binding is available when point is in a buffer visiting a Erlang file.
Syntax Highlighting	Erlang code syntax highlighting has 4 levels and can be turned off. Use the Erlang menu : **<f10>** to access the menu, then select Erlang and then Syntax Highlighting.		
Edit Erlang Code	The following commands help edit Erlang code.		
Create additional clause	**C-c C-j**	(**erlang-generate-new-clause**)	Create additional Erlang clause header. • Parses the source file for the name of the current Erlang function. Create the header containing the name, a pair of parentheses, and an arrow. The space between the function name and the first parenthesis is preserved. The point is placed between the parentheses.
Clone clause arguments	**C-c C-y**	(**erlang-clone-arguments**)	Insert, at the point, the argument list of the previous clause. • Copy the function arguments of the preceding Erlang clause. This command is useful when defining a new clause with almost the same argument as the preceding. • The mark is set at the beginning of the inserted text, the point at the end.

Align arrows inside region	**C-c C-a**	(**erlang-align-arrows** START END)	Align arrows ("->") in function clauses from START to END.
			• When called interactively, aligns arrows after function clauses inside the **region**.
			• With a prefix argument, aligns all arrows, not just those in function clauses.
			• Example:
			`sum(L) -> sum(L, 0).`
			`sum([H|T], Sum) -> sum(T, Sum + H);`
			`sum([], Sum) -> Sum.`
			becomes:
			`sum(L) -> sum(L, 0).`
			`sum([H|T], Sum) -> sum(T, Sum + H);`
			`sum([], Sum) -> Sum.`

Electric Key in Erlang Source code	The following keys have "*electric*" behaviour and perform special editing tasks to help edit Erlang source code.		
Electric comma	**,**	(**erlang-electric-comma** &optional ARG)	Insert a comma character and possibly a new indented line. • The variable 'erlang-electric-comma-criteria' states a criterion, when fulfilled a newline is inserted and the next line is indented. • Behaves just like the normal comma when supplied with a numerical arg, point is inside string or comment, or when there are non-whitespace characters following the point on the current line.
Electric semicolon	**;**	(**erlang-electric-semicolon** &optional ARG)	Insert a semicolon character and possibly a prototype for the next line. • The variable 'erlang-electric-semicolon-criteria' states a criterion, when fulfilled a newline is inserted, the next line is indented and a prototype for the next line is inserted. Normally the prototype consists of " ->". Should the semicolon end the clause a new clause • header is generated. • The variable 'erlang-electric-semicolon-insert-blank-lines' controls the number of blank lines inserted between the current line and new function header. • Behaves just like the normal semicolon when supplied with a numerical arg, point is inside string or comment, or when there are non-whitespace characters following the point on the current line.
Electric > (for the end of arrow)	**>**	(**erlang-electric-gt** &optional ARG)	Insert a greater-than sign, and optionally insert a new line and indent.
Erlang Comments	Erlang uses the % character to identify line comments. It uses the following conventions: • **%** - Single percent characters for comments located toward the end of a line of code • **%%** - Two percent characters are used for comments starting at indentation level. • **%%%** - Three percent characters are used to describe modules and are always placed in the first column		

Comment/un-comment
 	
Note:
M-; works much better than **C-c C-c** and **C-c C-u**
	M-;	(**comment-dwim** ARG)	Comment line or region with **%** or **%%** style comments depending on the location in the buffer.
			• When no marked region and no comment:
			  • On empty line: insert **%%** comment starter at the proper indentation level.
			  • On line with code: insert **%** comment starter after the code for an end-of-line comment
			• With marked un-commented region:
			  • Comment region (each line is commented)
			• With marked commented region:
			  • removes the comment.
			• To insert **%%%** comment style: type **M-3 M-;**
			• Call the comment command you want (Do What I Mean).
			  • If the region is active and 'transient-mark-mode' is on, call 'comment-region' (unless it only consists of comments, in which case it calls 'uncomment-region'). Else, if the current line is empty, call 'comment-insert-comment-function' if it is defined, otherwise insert a comment and indent it. Else if a prefix ARG is specified, call 'comment-kill'. Else, call 'comment-indent'.
			✂ The erlang.el code binds **M-1** to indent-for-comment. However PEL uses **M-1** for something else.
			The **M-;** binding to comment-dim works just as indent-for-comment if nothing is marked.

	C-c C-c	(**comment-region** BEG END &optional ARG)	Comment or uncomment each line in the region.
			  • With just **C-u** prefix arg, uncomment each line in region BEG .. END.
			  • Numeric prefix ARG means use ARG comment characters.
			  • If ARG is negative, delete that many comment characters instead.
			• The strings used as comment starts are built from '**comment-start**' and '**comment-padding**'; the strings used as comment ends are built from '**comment-end**' and 'comment-padding'.
			• By default, the '**comment-start**' markers are inserted at the current indentation of the region, and comments are terminated on each line (even for syntaxes in which newline does not end the comment and blank lines do not get comments). This can be changed with '**comment-style**'.

Un-comment region	**C-c C-u**	(**uncomment-region** BEG END &optional ARG)	Uncomment each line in the BEG .. END region. The numeric prefix ARG can specify a number of chars to remove from the comment delimiters.
Fill current paragraph (See also: ⅀ Filling/ Justification)	• **M-q** • **<f11> t f p**	(**fill-paragraph** &optional JUSTIFY REGION)	Fill multi-line comment at or after point. • 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. • See the ⅀ Filling/Justification for all filling and justification commands.

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Indentation	All syntactic indentation control for D is controlled by the CC-Mode logic and provided commands listed below. • Rigid indentation commands are also available and listed at the end of this list. They are also listed in the ∑ Indentation table.		

Indent current line or region
 	
(See also: ∑ Indentation)
	<tab>	(**c-indent-line-or-region** &optional ARG REGION)	Indent active region, current line, or block starting on this line.
			• Behaviour depends on syntactic-indentation mode (enabled by default but can be toggled on/off with the **<f12> M-i** key):
			• With syntactic-indentation on (the default):
			  • In Transient Mark mode, when the region is active, reindent the region.
			  • Otherwise, with a prefix argument, rigidly reindent the expression starting on the current line.
			  • Otherwise reindent just the current line.
			  ☝ This might seem strange for new Emacs users, but it ends up being very useful. You can type **<tab>** anywhere in the line to adjust the indentation of the current line or everything in the marked area if a block is marked.
			• With syntactic-indentation off:
			  • <tab> always indent current line by one level
			  • C-u - <tab> or M- <tab> always un-indent current line by one level
			  • Indenting marked region is done without syntax knowledge and at the same level as previous line.
			☝ If you want to indent rigidly you can use:
			  • (**pel-indent-rigidly &optional N**) (bound to **C-x <tab>** and to **<f11> <tab><tab>**) to indent the line or region rigidly.
			  • (**tab-to-tab-stop**), bound to **M-i** to insert spaces to the next tab stop column.

Indent Erlang function	**C-c C-q**	(**erlang-indent-function**)	Indent current Erlang function. ☝ This also works with a simple tab (see above).
Indent lines of list after point (See also: ∑ Indentation)	**C-M-q**	(**prog-indent-sexp** &optional DEFUN)	Indent the expression after point. When interactively called with prefix, indent the enclosing defun instead.

Indent a region	**C-M-**	(**indent-region** START END &optional COLUMN)	Indent each nonblank line in the region.
			• A numeric prefix argument specifies a column: indent each line to that column.
			• With no prefix argument, the command chooses one of these methods and indents all the lines with it:
			  1. If 'fill-prefix' is non-nil, insert 'fill-prefix' at the beginning of each line in the region that does not already begin with it.
			  2. If 'indent-region-function' is non-nil, call that function to indent the region.
			  3. Indent each line via 'indent-according-to-mode'.
			☝ When a region is marked you can also use the simple **<tab>** to do the same when syntactic-indentation is active.

Navigation in Erlang code (See also: ∑ Navigation)	The emac-mode provides commands to navigate across Erlang source code. Most commands are specialization of the normal navigation commands which are described in the table ∑ Navigation, along with the other commands that are also available. The list below describe the specialized commands only. See the others inside ∑ Navigation, like the navigation by blocks.		
Go to beginning of statement	**M-a**	(**backward-sentence** &optional ARG)	Go backward to the beginning of an Erlang clause. • With a numerical argument repeat that many times.
Go to the end of statement	**M-e**	(**forward-sentence** &optional ARG)	Go forward to the end of an Erlang clause. • With a numerical argument repeat that many times.
Go to beginning of current function or top-level function	**C-M-a**	(**c-beginning-of-defun** &optional ARG)	Move backward to the beginning of an Erlang function. • Every top level declaration that contains a brace paren block is considered to be a defun. • With a positive argument, move backward that many defuns. A negative argument -N means move forward to the Nth following beginning.
Goto end of current function or top-level function	**C-M-e**	(**c-end-of-defun** &optional ARG)	Move forward to the end of an Erlang function. • With argument, do it that many times. Negative argument -N means move back to Nth preceding end.
Backward to beginning of function	• **C-M-a** • **C-M-<home>** • **<f6> p** • **<f6> <up>**	(**beginning-of-defun** &optional ARG) (**erlang-beginning-of-function** &optional ARG)	Move backward to the beginning of an Erlang clause. • With ARG, do it that many times. Negative ARG means move forward to the ARGth following beginning of defun. ☛Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for **C-M-a** and **C-M-<home>**). However **<f6> p** and **<f6> <up>** handle Shift-marking fine in terminal mode. 🐞Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this.
Backward to end of previous function	**<f6> <left>**	(**pel-end-of-previous-defun** &optional SILENT DONT-PUSH_MARK)	Move backwards to the end of the previous function definition. • Beeps if does not find end of previous function unless SILENT is non-nil. • If the end of previous function is found, push the start location to the mark ring unless DONT-PUSH_MARK is non-nil. • Move back to previous position with **M-`**. ☛Shift marking is available. ☝ This command complements this set of 4 commands.
Forward to beginning of next function	• **<f6> n** • **<f6> <down>** • **<f12> f n**	(**pel-beginning-of-next-defun** &optional SILENT DONT-PUSH_MARK)	Move forward to the beginning of the next function definition. • Beeps if does not find beginning of next function unless SILENT is non-nil. • If the beginning of next function is found, push the start location to the mark ring unless DONT-PUSH_MARK is non-nil. • Move back to previous position with **M-`**. ☛Shift marking is available. ☝ This command complements what end-of-defun does. • It moves forward but not to the end of the function definition (like end-of-defun) but to the beginning of the function definition, which is often what users of other editors expect. • It handles nested functions or class methods in languages like Python and others.
Forward to end of function	• **C-M-e** • **C-M-<end>** • **<f6> <right>**	(**end-of-defun** &optional ARG) (**erlang-end-of-function** &optional ARG)	Move forward to end of Erlang function. With argument, do it that many times. Negative argument -N means move back to Nth preceding end of defun. ☛ Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for **C-M-e** and **C-M-<end>**). However **<f6> <right>** handle Shift-marking fine in terminal mode.
Backward to beginning of clause	• **C-c M-a** • **<f12> c a** • **<f12> <up>**	(**erlang-beginning-of-clause** &optional ARG)	Move backward to previous start of clause. • With argument, do this that many times. 🐞Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this. Reported as ERL-1314.
Backward to end of previous clause	• **<f12> c p** • **<f12> <left>**	(**pel-end-of-previous-clause**)	Move backward to the end of the previous clause
Forward to beginning of next clause	• **<f12> c n** • **<f12> <down>**	(**pel-beginning-of-next-clause**)	Move forward to the beginning of next clause
Move forward to end of clause	• **C-c M-e** • **<f12> c e** • **<f12> <right>**	(**erlang-end-of-clause** &optional ARG)	Move to the end of the current clause. • With argument, do this that many times. 🐞Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this. Reported as ERL-1314.
Search Support	In Erlang mode, the superword mode can be useful since snake_case is often used. Using superword-mode helps searching.		

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Toggle superword-mode (See also: ∑ Text Modes, ∑ Search/Replace)	• **<f11> t m p** • **<f12> M-p**	(**superword-mode** &optional ARG)	Toggle superword-mode: a minor mode that treats snake_case as one word. In Erlang, '_' are treated as part of words. • With a prefix argument ARG, enable superword mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise. • PEL provides the **<f12> M-p** key for the programming language modes where snake_case is popular (Emacs Lisp, C, C++, Erlang, Python, etc…)
Marking	The following Erlang-mode specific marking functions are available. They complement what is already available and described in the ∑ Marking table. For those 2 commands the Erlang.el man page indicates an invalid mapping for this. Reported as ERL-1314.		
Mark Erlang function	• **C-M-h** • **<f12> f m**	(**mark-defun** &optional ARG) (**erlang-mark-function** &optional ARG)	Put mark at end of this function, point at beginning. • The function marked is the one that contains point or follows point. • With positive ARG, mark this and that many next functions; with negative ARG, change the direction of marking. • If the mark is active, it marks the next or previous function(s) after the one(s) already marked.
Mark Erlang Clause	• **C-c M-h** • **<f12> c m**	(**erlang-mark-clause**)	Put mark at end of clause, point at beginning.
Highlighting blocks	The following commands can be used to activate or toggle useful modes to highlight blocks of (), {}, and []. • show-paren-mode, which highlights the parens that matches the one before or after point. • rainbow delimiters mode, where matching nested parens are highlighted with the same colour.		
Toggle show-paren mode on/off (see also: ∑ Highlight)	• **<f12> M-9** • **<M-f12> M-9** • **<f11> b h (**	(**show-paren-mode** &optional ARG)	Toggle visualization of matching parens (Show Paren mode). • With a prefix argument ARG, enable Show Paren mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise. • Show Paren mode is a global minor mode. When enabled, any matching parenthesis is highlighted in 'show-paren-style' after 'show-paren-delay' seconds of Emacs idle time.
Enable/Disable coloured highlight of nested blocks (),{},[] (see also: ∑ Highlight)	• **<f12> M-r** • **<M-f12> M-r** • **<f11> b h R**	(**rainbow-delimiters-mode** &optional ARG)	Highlight nested parentheses, brackets, and braces with different colours according to their depth. • Customize the depth and colours with **M-x customize-group rainbow-delimiters** **Requires:** rainbow-delimiters.el PEL activates this when the **pel-use-rainbow-delimiters** customize variable is set to **t**.
Insert Erlang Code	The **erlang.el** external package defines a set of text skeletons. These are available on the Erlang/Skeletons menu (via **<f10>**). • PEL provides the following quick access keys for them, all mapped under the **pel:erlang-skel** key prefix: **<f12> <f12>**		
if	**<f12> <f12> i**	(**pel-erl-if**)	Insert an if statement.
case	**<f12> <f12> c**	(**pel-erl-case**)	Insert a case expression.
receive	**<f12> <f12> r**	(**pel-erl-receive**)	Insert a receive expression.
after	**<f12> <f12> a**	(**pel-erl-after**)	Insert a receive expression with an after (timeout) clause.
loop	**<f12> <f12> l**	(**pel-erl-loop**)	Insert a simple receive loop.
module	**<f12> <f12> m**	(**pel-erl-module**)	Insert the module attribute.
function	**<f12> <f12> f**	(**pel-erl-function**)	Insert a function definition.
author	**<f12> <f12> `**	(**pel-erl-author**)	Insert the author attribute. Uses the **user-mail-address** user option to insert your mail address.
spec	**<f12> <f12> s**	(**pel-erl-spec**)	Insert a **-spec** for the function following point.
small-header	**<f12> <f12> M-h**	(**pel-erl-small-header**)	Insert a small file header without any comment.
normal-header	**<f12> <f12> M-H**	(**pel-erl-normal-header**)	Insert a normal file header: includes author name, copyright notice, doc section, file created date.
large-header	**<f12> <f12> C-h**	(**pel-erl-large-header**)	Insert a large header includes all normal header fields plus separators.
small-server	**<f12> <f12> M-s**	(**pel-erl-small-server**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a small server.
application	**<f12> <f12> M-a**	(**pel-erl-application**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for an **application behaviour**.
supervisor	**<f12> <f12> M-u**	(**pel-erl-supervisor**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **supervisor behaviour**.
supervisor-bridge	**<f12> <f12> M-b**	(**pel-erl-supervisor-bridge**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **supervisor bridge behaviour**.
generic-server	**<f12> <f12> M-g**	(**pel-erl-generic-server**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **gen-server behaviour**.
gen-event	**<f12> <f12> M-e**	(**pel-erl-gen-event**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **gen-event behaviour**.
gen-fsm	**<f12> <f12> M-f**	(**pel-erl-gen-fsm**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **gen-fsm behaviour**.
gen-statem-StateName	**<f12> <f12> M-S**	(**pel-erl-gen-statem-StateName**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **gen-statem behaviour**.
gen-statem-handle-event	**<f12> <f12> M-E**	(**pel-erl-gen-statem-handle-event**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a gen-statem.
wx-object	**<f12> <f12> M-w**	(**pel-erl-wx-object**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a wx-object generic server.
gen-lib	**<f12> <f12> M-l**	(**pel-erl-gen-lib**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a library module.
gen-corba-cb	**<f12> <f12> M-c**	(**pel-erl-gen-corba-cb**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a **CORBA** callback module.
ct-test-suite-s	**<f12> <f12> M-1**	(**pel-erl-ct-test-suite-s**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a test suite
ct-test-suite-l	**<f12> <f12> M-2**	(**pel-erl-ct-test-suite-l**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a test suite
ts-test-suite	**<f12> <f12> M-3**	(**pel-erl-ts-test-suite**)	Insert a large file header and template logic for a test suite
Using Flymake to perform dynamic syntax checking	Flymake performs these checks while the user is editing. Flymake is activated for Erlang source code when **pel-use-erlang-flymake** user option is set to **t**. Flymake has several customizable variables, which some listed here: The following customization variables determine the exact circumstances whereupon Flymake decides to initiate a check of the buffer: • **flymake-start-on-flymake-mode** : **t** to start checking when flymake-mode is started. **nil** to prevent check. • **flymake-no-changes-timeout** : time to wait after last change to start checking. Default = 0.5 seconds. • **flymake-start-syntax-check-on-newline** : **t** to check after insertion or removal of newline char from buffer. **nil** to prevent check. The following variable control navigation to next or previous error: • **flymake-wrap-around** : If non-nil, moving to errors wraps around buffer boundaries. • **flymake-diagnostic-types-alist** : Alist ((KEY . PROPS)*) of properties of Flymake diagnostic types. See Emacs documentation for more info. The **M-n** and **M-p** keys are mapped to flymake commands only when flymake-mode is turned on.		
Toggle Flymake mode on/off	**<f12> F**	(**flymake-mode** &optional ARG)	Toggle Flymake mode on or off. • With a prefix argument ARG, enable Flymake mode if ARG is positive, and disable it otherwise. • Flymake is an Emacs minor mode for on-the-fly syntax checking. • Flymake collects diagnostic information from multiple sources, called backends, and visually annotates the buffer with the results.
Go to next flymake diagnostic	**M-n**	(**flymake-goto-next-error** &optional N FILTER INTERACTIVE)	Move point to the next Flymake diagnostic. • With a prefix arg, skip any diagnostics with a severity less than ':warning'. • Display the error message in the echo line.

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Go to previous flymake diagnostic	`M-p`	(**flymake-goto-prev-error** &optional N FILTER INTERACTIVE)	Move point to the previous Flymake diagnostic. • With a prefix arg, skip any diagnostics with a severity less than ':warning'. • Display the error message in the echo line.
Erlang Shell	On some systems the Erlang shell annoyingly echoes each typed command. If this is the case for your system, PEL provides a fix: 🛂 🎛 To prevent the Erlang shell to echo every command, set the **pel-erlang-shell-prevent-echo** user option to **t**. After doing that execute pel-init or restart Emacs.		
Open Erlang Shell	`C-c C-z`	(**erlang-shell-display**)	Display the existing Erlang shell, or start a new. Available from Erlang mode buffers only.
Start Erlang Shell	`<f11> x r`	(**erlang-shell**)	Start a new Erlang shell. Can be used from any buffer. • The variable 'erlang-shell-function' decides which method to use, default is to start a new Erlang host. It is possible that, in the future, a new shell on an already running host will be started. • `C-c C-z` starts the Erlang Shell from the Erlang Mode. • `<f11> x r` starts it anytime, as long as it was installed. 🛂 Under PEL this command is available only when the **pel-use-erlang** customize variable is set to **t**.
Compiling Erlang Code	The following commands are used to compile Erlang source code files to .beam files located in the same directory as the source code. Detected errors are listed in the *erlang* shell opened to compile the files. The buffer shows the location of error and the error description. The following commands are used to navigate to the next or previous detected error.		

Compile code	`C-c C-k`	(**erlang-compile**)	Compile Erlang module in current buffer.
			• If buffer visiting file was modified and not saved, prompts the user to save it first.
			• Opens and *erlang* shell, in which the Erlang compile is done with a eshell c() command.
			  • The buffer lists the errors. Hitting <RET> on the error file/line move point to that line in the Erlang file buffer. The <RET> key is bound to (**compile-goto-error** &optional EVENT)
			  • It's also possible to use the next-error and previous error.

Display compilation output	`C-c C-l`	(**erlang-compile-display**)	Display compilation output. • Essentially opens the shell buffer where the last compilation occurred. If that shell was closed nothing can be displayed.
Move to next compilation error	`C-c C-n`	(**edts-code-next-issue** &optional WRAPPED)	Moves point to the next error in current buffer and prints the error.
Move to previous compilation error	`C-c C-p`	(**edts-code-previous-issue** &optional WRAPPED)	Moves point to the next error in current buffer and prints the error.
Move to next compile error	• `C-x ` • `M-g n` • `M-g M-n`	(**next-error** &optional ARG RESET)	A prefix ARG specifies how many error messages to move; • negative means move back to previous error messages. • Just `C-u` as a prefix means reparse the error message buffer and start at the first error.
Move to previous compile error	• `M-g p` • `M-g M-p`	(**previous-error** &optional N)	Prefix arg N says how many error messages to move backwards (or forwards, if negative).
Erlang Shell Command History	The following commands can be used to retrieve previously issued Erlang shell commands at the shell prompt. Note that the shell history is saved inside a file the is restored when opening a new shell: therefore commands from previously opened Erlang shells are also available.		
Next shell command	`M-n`	(**comint-next-input** ARG)	Cycle forwards through Erlang shell input history.
Previous shell command	`M-p`	(**comint-previous-input** ARG)	Cycle backwards through Erlang shell input history, saving input.

Using Man inside Emacs and support Erlang Man pages
 	
(See also: ⨋ Help/Info)
	Emacs provide 2 main commands to display man pages inside buffers.
	• Both of these are much more powerful than the usual man reader available on the shell allowing navigation across man pages and opening hyperlinks.
	• The man command uses the system man utility, while woman is a complete implementation. It has some formatting limitations compared to man but it's very useful in systems where man is not available.
	
	To see Erlang man pages:
	On most systems the Man pages for Erlang are not available to the man utility and therefore not available for man inside Emacs.
	There are several ways this can be remedied:
	• One is to set the MANPATH environment variable to include the directory where these files are located. Then man can be used outside and inside Emacs to access Erlang's man pages. For example the following lines can be stored inside a shell script to do this:
	`MANPATH=`manpath`:/usr/local/Cellar/erlang/22.3.4/lib/erlang/man`
	`export MANPATH`
	• Another way is to customize the Emacs **Man-switches** user option variable to something that includes the same directory. This will add the capability of Emacs man to fin the Erlang's man pages without modifying the capabilities of the parent shell. For example, if we want to use the same directory as the above example we need to set the Man-switches which is normally set to nil to the following value:
	"-M`manpath`:/usr/local/Cellar/erlang/22.3.4/lib/erlang/man"
	
	The second alternative can be used to add other directories for the man pages of other programming languages while leaving the ability to have several shells that have their own value of MANPATH. That might be very useful for someone that uses different versions of Erlang in a system and needs access to the man pages of different versions of Erlang. It becomes possible to run different shells inside Emacs with each having its own value of MANPATH and therefore providing the man pages from different locations. It is also possible to place all of these directories inside the Man-switches or MANPATH and buses man's ability to view several pages for the same topic.		

Open a man page inside an Emacs buffer (See also: ⨋ Help/Info)	• `<f11> ? m` • `⌘-M`	(**man** MAN-ARGS)	Using man pages inside emacs is even better than using it from the shell because: • the links are active and can be followed. When the man page describes a directory or file, emacs will open the file or the directory (in direct mode) when pressing <RET> over the link. • You can navigate easily between sections (n/p will move to the next/previous section) • You can use any of the searches. • You can use any of the options to the man command at the prompt, like the -a option to access all man pages of the same name. Then use **M-n** and **M-p** to move from one to the other page, inside the same buffer. • See all keys available in mode, with **<f1> m** or `<f11> ? k m`. ☝ The man command prompts, using the word at point as the default. 🎛 PEL key sequence to customize man: `<f11> <f1> M-g m` ☝ The man command provides completion at prompt. However, if you set up a MANPATH to isolate on directory to get only the list of commands in a specified set of man pages (eg. for Erlang commands only), the completion will only work if the man directory contains a whatsis database file. See my description on how to create whatis file for local man directory.
Open a man page without external man process: woman (See also: ⨋ Help/Info)	`<f11> ? w`	(**woman** &optional TOPIC RE-CACHE)	Open a man page file in Emacs using the woman mode, completely implemented in Emacs Lisp (and therefore without using the external 'man' process). That can be very useful under environments where man is not available (such as basic Windows). 🎛 PEL key sequence to customize man: `<f11> <f1> M-g w` • text width, use word at point, etc…
Show syntactic information	`C-c C-s`	(**erlang-show-syntactic-information**)	Show syntactic information for current line. • Display semantic Lisp data structure in the echo line. Not useful for writing Erlang.

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Tempo Template Tag Insertion	**C-c C-M-i**	(**tempo-complete-tag** &optional SILENT)	Look for a tag and expand it. • 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.
Jump to previous tempo mark	**C-c M-b**	(**tempo-backward-mark**)	Jump to the previous mark in 'tempo-back-mark-list'.
EDTS - Erlang Development Tool Suite			
Rendering markup embedded in comments	The following commands are used to create images from specific markup code embedded inside Erlang source code comments. This can be useful when using these markup languages to describe UML diagrams or finite-state machines for example.		

Preview UML diagram from plantUML source in current plantUML region of commented source code
 	
(See also: MJPlantUML)
	<f12> u	(**pel-render-commented-plantuml** PREFIX &optional POS)	Render the PlantUML markup embedded in current mode comment.
			• Use region if identified otherwise use PlantUML block at point.
			• Uses prefix (as PREFIX) to choose where to display it:
			  • 4 (when prefixing the command with **C-u**) -> new window
			  • 16 (when prefixing the command with **C-u C-u**) -> new frame.
			  • else -> new buffer
			• This can be used inside buffer using **any** major mode, when PlantUML markup is embedded inside source code comment.
			☝ Use this in source code to describe your code architecture with PlantUML markup, then generate the UML rendering by moving point inside the PlantUML block and issuing this command.
			📦 Requires the **plantuml-mode** external package, activated by **pel-use-plantuml** user option being non-nil.

Preview diagram created from Graphviz DOT markup embedded in comments
 	
(See also: MJGraphviz Dot)
	<f12> G	(**pel-render-commented-graphviz-dot** &optional POS)	Render the Graphviz-Dot markup embedded in current mode comment.
			Search at POS if specified, otherwise search around point.
			Use region if identified otherwise use Graphviz-Dot block.
			☝ The graphviz DOT code must be located within a block delimited by the following special keywords (that are also in comments):
			  • **@start-gdot**
			  • **@end-gdot**
			⚠ The current implementation leaves the created image file in a temporary directory. You will probably want to move that file or delete it, otherwise the size of this directory will increase with each of these created files. The file names use the pel-gdot- prefix.
			📦 Requires the **graphviz-dot-mode package** external package, activated by **pel-use-graphviz-dot** user option set to **t**.

🚧 **TODO**			Create a PEL command to create/update the TAGS file for the current Erlang project
			See "During Search - History previous" in search : it applies to Erlang shell
			Inside the Emacs erlang shell, MFA expansion with the Meta key does not work the way it works in a pure Erlang shell. Why?

Emacs & Erlang— References

Document	Notes
Erlang/OTP	Erlang/OTP home page. This is Erlang's official site.
Erlang versions	• **Erlang Versions - Version Scheme** • **Erlang Support, Compatibility, Deprecations, and Removal**
Erlang/OTP @ Github	Erlang source code
Erlang Community	Links to various topics including how to develop Erlang, learning Erlang, Community mailing lists and chats, contribution, Erlang Issue Tracker, events.
Erlang Mailing Lists	The mailing lists still exist but unfortunately seem to be used less and less.
Erlang References	
Erlang Reference Manual User's Guide	The official Erlang language reference. Lists the BIFs (Built-in functions), reserved words, and all language reference info.
Erlang Books	There are several printed and online Erlang books. Erlang's FAQ lists several of them. The following lists some extra ones.

Document	Notes
Adopting Erlang	A great and recent (2019 and later) online books on Erlang Development that provides information not available in the Erlang introduction books. Describes how to install Erlang, and how to setup editing tools. A must read to setup Erlang development. This is still work in progress as of May 2020. Each page has a date time stamp.
Erlang Information Sites	
How to setup a local Erlang & Elixir dev environment on Mac from source	LambdaCat post on August 2015. Describes how to use Kerl to install Erlang. Also describes tools to install Elixir. However to get kerl on a macOS machine, using Homebrew is simpler.
• **about-erlang** • **trying-erlang**	These are 2 projects of mine, that I am currently building to centralize some information on Erlang.
Emacs and Erlang Man files	
How to create a local whatis file	Show how to create aa missing whatis file for a set of man pages.
• **The Erlang mode for Emacs (user guide)** • **Erlang mode for Emacs (man page)**	On the erlang.org site. Start here. Describes the 2 files (erlang.el and erlang-start.el) provided by the Erlang mode support, how to set them up for various operating systems. Note, however, that PEL provides the setting for you. It also provides an overview of the various features the package provides. • 🐞 I found bugs in the erlang man page in the **Edit- Moving the marker** section. 1) it's the point that is moved, not the marker, 2) C-a is not an Emacs key prefix, so their key binding descriptions like C-a M-a and C-a M-e are invalid. Reported as ERL-1314. • There's missing information in this. I will identify later as I find out how to get the system going. One aspect to learn more is related to the various erlang-electric functions and variables. • The variable erlang-electric-commands was set to (erlang-electric-comma erlang-electric-semicolon erlang-electric-gt) at first, which does not include the erlang-electric-newline function. I tried adding erlang-electric-newline and activated it, but that made things worse: the newline was no longer automatic after a -> on a function definition line. • Another issue: inside the OS-level erlang shell, we can tab-completion a module:function string, but that does not work inside the emacs erlang shell.
Emacs tools for Erlang	
EDTS	EDTS: stands for: The Erlang Development Tool Suite
How to install EDTS	Describes some aspects of EDTS and links that may be useful. Lists the requirements. ⚠️🚧After installing EDTS, I got several compile errors, and had to install the following other modules: - auto-complete (v1.5.1) - have to read doc and configure. And perhaps disable company mode?
company-mode ; Modular in-buffer completion framework for Emacs	
Using Tags with Erlang	
Etags with Erlang @ erlang.org	Describes how to use tags with Erlang source code and how to create the TAGS file.
Troubleshooting	This section describes how to solve some of the problems you may encounter with Erlang on Emacs.
How to prevent Erlang shell echo	On some systems the Erlang shell annoyingly echoes every command typed at the shell. The Emacs manual describes a method to prevent shells inside Emacs from echoing and it describes it as affecting Windows systems. None of the Emacs shells on my system that runs on macOS echo commands, but the Erlang shell does. And the described fix works. PEL activates the fix if the **pel-erlang-shell-prevent-echo** is set to **t**. To activate after setting it: execute pel-init or restart Emacs.