

MASTERING EMACS



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Chapter I

Introduction

“I’m using Linux. A library that emacs uses to communicate with Intel hardware.”

– Erwin, *#emacs*, *Freenode*.

Thank You

Thank you for purchasing *Mastering Emacs*. This book has been a long time coming. When I started my blog, *Mastering Emacs*, in 2010, it was at the recommendation of a good friend, Lee, who suggested that I share my thoughts on Emacs and work flow in Emacs. At the time I had accrued in an org mode file titled *blogideas.org* a large but random assortment of ideas and concepts that I’d learned about and wished someone had taught me. The end result of that file is the blog and now this book.

Special Thanks

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Like a lot of people, I was thrust into the world of Emacs without knowing anything about it; in my case it was in my first year of University where the local computer society was made up primarily of Vim users. It was explained to me, in no uncertain terms, that “you use Vim — that’s it.” Not wanting to be told what to do, I picked the polar opposite of Vim and went with Emacs.

Emacs proved to be a stable and reliable editor in all those years, but it was a tough one to get to know. Despite the extensive user documentation, it never helped me to learn and understand Emacs.

As it turns out, Emacs is a philosophy or even a religion. So, the joke about the “Church of Emacs” is eerily accurate in many ways, as you will find out in the next chapter.

Intended Audience

It’s a bit weird talking about the intended audience when you’ve already bought the book on the subject. But it bears mentioning anyway so no matter your Emacs skill level you will get something out of this book.

The first and (most obvious) audience are people new to Emacs. If you’ve never used Emacs before in your life, you will hopefully find this book very useful. However, if you’re new to Emacs *and* non-technical, then you’re going to have a harder time. Emacs, despite being suitable for much more than just programming, is squarely aimed at computer-savvy people. Although it’s perfectly possible to use Emacs anyway, this book will assume that you’re technically inclined, but not necessarily a programmer.

If you’ve tried Emacs before but given up, then I hope this book is what convinces you to stick with it. But it’s fine if you don’t; some languages or environments don’t (contrary to what a lot of Emacs users would claim) work well with Emacs. If you’re primarily a Microsoft Windows developer working with Visual Studio, using Emacs is going to be a case of two steps forward, one step back: you gain unprecedented text editing and tool integration but lose all the benefits a unified IDE would give you.

If you’re a Vim refugee, then welcome to the dark side! If your primary objective is to use Emacs’s Vim emulation lay-

ers, then some of this book is redundant; it concerns itself with the default Emacs bindings and it teaches “the Emacs way” of doing things. But not to worry: a lot of the tips and advice herein are still applicable, and who knows — maybe you’ll switch away from Evil mode in time.

And finally, if you’re an existing Emacs user but struggling to take it to the next level, or maybe you just need a refresher course “from the ground up,” then this book is also for you.

What You’ll Learn

Covering *all* of Emacs in just one book would be a Sisyphean task. Instead, I aim to teach you what you need to be productive in Emacs, which is just a small subset of Emacs’s capability. Hopefully, by the end of this book, and with practice, you will know enough about Emacs to seek out and answer questions you have about the editor.

To be more specific, I will teach you, in broad terms, six things:

What Emacs is about A thorough explanation of important terminology and conventions that Emacs uses which in many cases differs greatly from other editors. You will also learn what the philosophy of Emacs is, and why a text editor even *has* a philosophy. I will also talk about Vim briefly and the **Editor Wars** and what the deal is with all those different keys.

Getting started with Emacs How to install Emacs, how to run it, and how to ensure you’re using a reasonably

new version of Emacs. I explain how to modify Emacs and what you need to do to make your changes permanent. I will introduce the *Customize* interface and how to load a color theme. And finally, I'll talk about the user interface of Emacs and some handy tips in case you get stuck.

Discovering Emacs Emacs is self-documenting; but what does it mean and how can you leverage that aspect to discover more about Emacs or answer questions you have about particular features? I will show you what I do when I have to learn how to use a new mode or feature in Emacs, and how you can use the self-documenting nature of Emacs to find things for which you're looking.

Movement How to move around in Emacs. At first glance a simple thing to do, but in Emacs there are many ways of going from where you are to where you need to go in the fewest possible keystrokes. Moving around is probably half the battle for a developer and knowing how to do it quickly will make you more efficient. Some of the things you'll learn: moving by syntactic units, and what exactly syntactic units are; using windows and buffers; searching and indexing text; selecting text and using the mark.

Editing As in the chapter on movement, I will show you how to edit text using a variety of tools offered to you by Emacs. This includes things like editing text by balanced expressions, words, lines, paragraphs; creating keyboard macros to automate repetitive tasks; search-

ing and replacing; registers; multi-file editing; abbreviations; remote file editing; and more.

Productivity Emacs can do more than just edit text and this chapter is only a taste of what attracts so many people to Emacs: its tight integration with hundreds of external tools. I will whet your appetite and show you some of the more interesting things you can do when you choreograph Emacs's movement and editing.

Chapter 2

The Way of Emacs

“The purpose of a windowing system is to put some amusing fluff around your one almighty emacs window.”

– Mark, *gnu.emacs.help*.

If you imagine the span of the modern computing era beginning in the 1960s, then Emacs has been there longer than just about everything else. It was first written by Richard Stallman as a set of macros on top of another editor, called TECO, back in 1976.¹ TECO is now mostly remembered for being even more obtuse and hard to understand than Emacs and DOS-era WordPerfect combined. Since then, there have been many competing implementations of Emacs but today you’re only likely to encounter XEmacs and GNU Emacs.

¹https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/manual/html_mono/efaq.html#Origin-of-the-term-Emacs

This book will only concern itself with GNU Emacs. Once upon a time XEmacs was the more advanced and feature rich editor, but this is no longer the case: from Emacs 22 onwards GNU Emacs is the best Emacs out there. The history of XEmacs and GNU Emacs is an interesting one. It was one of the first major forks² in a free software project and both XEmacs and GNU Emacs are developed in parallel to this day.

Note

To almost everyone, the word *Emacs* refers specifically to GNU Emacs. I will only spell out the full name when I am distinguishing between different implementations. When I mention *Emacs*, I always talk about GNU Emacs.

Because of Emacs's age there are a number of... oddities. Weird choices of terminology and historical anachronisms persist because in most cases Emacs was *ahead* of the editor-IDE curve for many decades and thus had to invent its own terminology for things. There are talks of replacing Emacs's own vernacular with words familiar to everyone, but that is still a long way off.

Despite the lack of marketing, a small core of Emacs developers, the anachronisms and terminology that predates the modern Personal Computing-era, there are many people out there who just *love using Emacs*. When **Sublime Text** showed off its mini-map feature (a miniature display of the source code) someone immediately coded up a **minimap** package doing the same thing in Emacs. In fact, it is this

²<http://www.jwz.org/doc/lemacs.html>

extensibility that attracts some to – and repels others from – Emacs.

This chapter will talk about the *Way of Emacs*: the terminology and what Emacs means to a lot of people, and why understanding where Emacs comes from will make it easier to adopt it.

Guiding Philosophy

Emacs is a tinkerer's editor. Plain and simple. People who hack on Emacs do it because almost every facet of it is extensible. It is the original extensible, customizable, self-documenting editor. If you come from other text editors, the idea of being able to change *anything* may seem like an unnecessary distraction from your work – and indeed, a lot of Emacs hacking does happen at the expense of one's real job – but once you realize that you can shape your editor to do what *you* want it to do, it opens up a world of possibilities.

That means you can truly rebind all of Emacs's keys to your liking; you are not hidebound by your IDE's undocumented and buggy API nor the limitations that would follow if you did change things — such as your custom navigation keys not working in, say, the search & replace window or in the internal help files. Truly, in Emacs, you can change everything — and people do. Vim users are migrating to Emacs because, well, Emacs is often a better Vim than Vim.

Emacs pulls you in. Once you start using Emacs for the editing, you realize that using Emacs for IRC, email, database access, command-line shells, compiling your code or surfing

the Internet is just as easy as editing text – and you get to keep your key bindings, theme and all the power of Emacs and elisp to configure or alter the behavior of *everything*.

And when everything is seamlessly tied together you avoid the usual context switches of going from application to application: most Emacs users use little more than the editor, a browser and maybe a dedicated terminal application.

Emacs's history

Emacs's source code repository (now in Git) stretches back over 30 years and has more than 130,000 commits and nearly 600 committers.

If you want to modify Emacs, or any of the myriad packages available to you, *Emacs Lisp* (also known informally as *elisp*) is what you will have to write. There have been a few attempts to graft other languages onto elisp and Emacs but with no lasting effect. As it turns out, LISP is actually a perfect abstraction for a very advanced tool like Emacs. And most modern languages wouldn't necessarily stand the test of time: TCL was briefly considered in the 90s as it was popular at the time — but that has the distinction of being even more obscure than LISP, nowadays.

The only downside is that fiddling with your Emacs configuration is something you will have to learn to live with (and in LISP no less, but as I explain in the next part that's actually a good thing.) That's why I reinforced the point that it's a tinkerer's editor. If you hate the idea of tweaking *anything* and want everything out of the box, you have two options left:

Use a starter kit There are many free starter kits that come equipped with additional packages and what the author thinks are sensible default settings. They can be a good way to start out but with the caveat that you don't know where Emacs ends and the starter kits' added functionality begins.

I recommend you look at one of the following starter kits widely used:

- Steve Purcell's *.emacs.d*
<https://github.com/purcell/emacs.d>
- Bozhidar Batzov's *Prelude*
<https://github.com/bbatsov/prelude>

Use the defaults Certainly an option but Emacs, I would say, is rather lacking out of the box. You are expected to configure Emacs to your liking or use a starter kit. For an editor that is so radically different from mainstream editors, the maintainers are surprisingly conservative about changing the defaults for fear of upsetting the old guard (who, of all people, should know how to configure Emacs.)

LISP?

Emacs is powered by its own LISP implementation called *Emacs Lisp* or just *elisp*. Many are put off or intimidated by this esoteric language; that's a shame, because it's a practical and fun way to learn LISP in an editor built up around the idea of LISP. Every part of Emacs can be inspected, evaluated or modified because the editor is approximately 95 percent

elisp and 5 percent C code. It's also a practical way to learn a radical paradigm: that code and data are interchangeable and malleable; that the language, owing to its simple syntax, is trivially extensible with *macros*.

Unfortunately, there's no getting around learning elisp at some point. In this book, I will talk about the *Customize* interface: a dynamically generated interface of customizable options in Emacs. However, something as simple as rebinding a key means you'll have to interact with elisp. But it's not all bad. Most of the problems you're likely to encounter have already been solved by someone else a long time ago; it's a simple matter of searching the Internet for a solution to your problems.

Despite the relative unpopularity of elisp *versus* more “modern” languages like Python, Ruby and JavaScript, I doubt Emacs would have had the same power of extensibility if a more traditional imperative/object-oriented language had been used. What makes LISP such a fantastic language is that source code and data structures are intrinsically one and the same: the LISP source code you read as a human is almost identical to how the code is manipulated as a data structure by LISP — the distinction between the questions “What is data?” and “What is code?” are nil.

The data-as-code, the macro system and the ability to “advise” arbitrary functions — meaning you can modify the behavior of existing code without copying and modifying the original — give you an unprecedented ability to alter Emacs to suit your needs. What would in most software projects be considered code smells or poor architecture is actually a major benefit in Emacs: you can hook, replace or alter exist-

ing routines in Emacs to suit your needs without rewriting large swathes of someone else's source code.

This book will not teach elisp in any great detail: Emacs has a built-in elisp introduction³ and I highly recommend it if you are curious — and honestly you should be. LISP is *fun* and this is a great way to learn and use a powerful language in a practical environment. Don't let the parentheses scare you; they are actually its greatest strength.

Emacs as an Operating System

When you run Emacs you are in fact launching a tiny C core responsible for the low-level interactions with your operating system's ABI. That includes mundane things like file-system and network access; drawing things to the screen or printing control codes to the terminal.

The cornerstone of Emacs though is the elisp interpreter — without it, there is no Emacs. The interpreter is creaky and old; it's struggling. Modern Emacs users expect a lot from their humble interpreter: speed and asynchrony are the two main issues. The interpreter runs in a single thread and intensive tasks will lock the UI thread. But there are workarounds; the issues, manifold though they are, do not deter people from writing ever-more sophisticated packages.

When you write elisp you are not just writing snippets of code run in a sandbox, isolated from everything — you are altering a living system; an operating system running on an operating system. Every variable you alter and every func-

³<https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/manual/eintr.html>

tion you call is carried out by the very same interpreter you use when you edit text.

Emacs is a hacker's dream because it is one giant, mutable state. Its simplicity is both a blessing and a curse. You can re-define live functions; change variables left and right; and you can query the system for its state at any time — state that changes with every key stroke as Emacs responds to events from your keyboard to your network stack. Emacs is self-documenting because it *is* the document. There are no other editors that can do that. No editor comes close.

And yet Emacs never crashes — not really, anyway. Emacs has an uptime counter to prove that it doesn't (`M-x emacs-uptime`) — multi-month uptimes are not uncommon.

So when you ask Emacs a question — as I will show you how to do later — you are asking *your* Emacs what *its* state is. Because of this, Emacs has an excellent elisp debugger and unlimited access to every facet of Emacs's own interpreter and state — so it has excellent code completion too. Any time you encounter a LISP expression you can tell Emacs to evaluate it, and it will: from adding numbers to setting variables to downloading packages.

Extensibility

Extensibility is important, but emphasizing that importance is difficult if you don't know the scope of possibilities in Emacs. I've included just a few examples of what Emacs can do — or more importantly still, what Emacs can enable *people* to do — here.

A speech interface for the blind For 20 years, Emacspeak⁴ has offered blind or visually impaired Emacs users a way of interacting with Emacs, and the world, through a speech interface that understands the content of what appears on your screen. Emacspeak will change the voice characteristics of the speech engine to reflect different syntactic elements in source code, or to emphasize layout, fonts or graphical icons. For blind Emacs users, Emacspeak is a lifeline that has enabled them to continue working by using Emacs's many tools, such as e-mail or web browsing.

The fact that this functionality has been around for 20 years is in itself impressive, but Emacs's ability to support this sort of transformational software is beyond inspiring.

Remote file editing Emacs's TRAMP⁵ seamlessly lets you edit remote files using a variety of network protocols, including SSH, FTP, rsync, and more, as though the files were local.

Shell access Emacs has a built-in ANSI-capable Terminal emulator; an Emacs wrapper around shells, such as bash; and a full-blown shell called *Eshell* written entirely in elisp.

ORG mode A to-do, agenda, project planner, literate programming, note-taking (and more!) application. It is widely considered *the best text-based organizer ever*

⁴<http://emacspeak.sourceforge.net/>

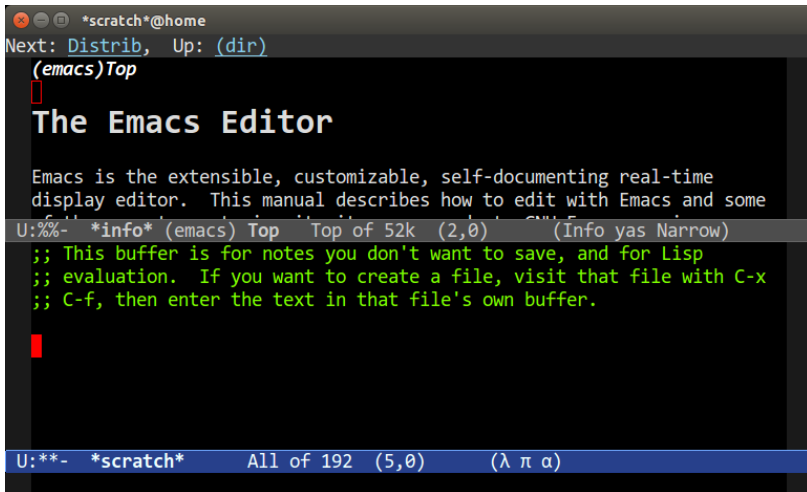
⁵Transparent Remote (file) Access, Multiple Protocol

— a feat only surpassed by the fact that people *switch to Emacs just to use it*.

And much more Official or unofficial support for almost every programming environment; built-in man page and info reader; a very sophisticated directory and file manager; seamless support for almost every major version control system; and thousands of other features, large or small.

Important Conventions

There are some important Emacs conventions that I need to talk about before we continue. It's quite important that you memorize them or at least refer back to this page if you're in doubt. They will crop up again and again in the book and elsewhere and knowing them is paramount if you want to make use of Emacs's extensive, internal documentation. This is *not* an exhaustive list of conventions used in Emacs or even in this book. I will introduce specific terms and concepts throughout the book, though some terms transcend specific topics and are therefore important to know beforehand.



```
*scratch*@home
Next: Distrib, Up: (dir)
(emacs)Top
The Emacs Editor

Emacs is the extensible, customizable, self-documenting real-time
display editor. This manual describes how to edit with Emacs and some
U:%%- *info* (emacs) Top Top of 52k (2,0) (Info yas Narrow)
;; This buffer is for notes you don't want to save, and for Lisp
;; evaluation. If you want to create a file, visit that file with C-x
;; C-f, then enter the text in that file's own buffer.
U:**- *scratch* All of 192 (5,0) (λ π α)
```

The Buffer

Most text editors and IDEs are *file based*: they display text *from* a file, and they save the text *to* a file. That's it.

In Emacs, all files are buffers, but not all buffers are files. If you want a throw-away area to temporarily store snippets from a log file, or manipulate text, or whatever your reason — you just create and name a new buffer. Emacs won't hassle you for a filename. The buffer will exist in Emacs and only Emacs. You have to explicitly save it to a file on disk to make it persist.

Emacs uses these buffers for more than just editing text. It can also act like an i/o device and talk to another process, such as a shell like *bash* or even *Python*.

Almost all of Emacs's own commands act on buffers. So when you tell Emacs to, for example, search & replace it

will *actually* search and replace on a buffer – maybe the active buffer you’re writing in, or perhaps a temporary duplicate – and not an internal data structure like you might think. In Emacs, *the buffer is the data structure*. This is an extremely powerful concept because the very same commands you use to move around and edit in Emacs are almost always the same ones you use behind-the-scenes in elisp. So once you memorize Emacs’s own user commands, you can use them in a simple function call to mimic what you’d do by hand.

The Window and the Frame

When you look at a buffer on the screen it is displayed in a *window*. But in Emacs, a *window* is just a tiled portion of the *frame*, which is what most window managers call a window. In Emacs, it is the other way around; and yes, it’s very confusing.

If you look at the screenshot above, you will see *two* windows and *one* frame. Each frame can have one or more windows, and each window can have *exactly* one buffer.

So, a buffer must be viewed in a *window* in order to be displayed to the user, and for the *window* to be visible to the user it must be in a *frame*.

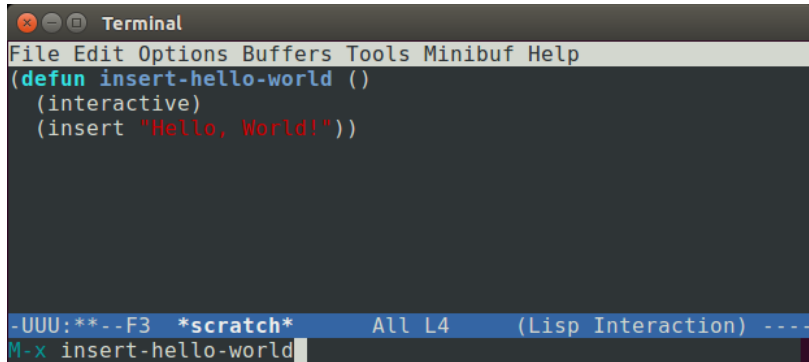
Note

Think of it as a physical window having a frame, each frame made up of window panes.

In Emacs, you are free to create as many frames as you like, and in each frame you’re free to split and tile that frame into

multiple windows. If you use a large screen monitor (and who doesn't, these days), it is very beneficial to use Emacs's tiling system to show multiple buffers on the screen.

Modeline, Echo Area, and Minibuffer



The figure above is an example of a Terminal Emacs session. Emacs uses the modeline to communicate facts about Emacs and the buffer you're in. The modeline looks like this:

```
-UUU:**--F3 *scratch* All L4 (Lisp Interaction) --
```

There's a lot of information conveyed in a fairly small area. What you should care about to begin with are the *name* and *modes*. In this case, the buffer is named `*scratch*` and the major mode is `Lisp Interaction`. Most editors have a similar concept known as a status bar.

All sorts of optional information can be displayed in the modeline: laptop battery power, the current function or class you're in, what source control revision or branch you're using, and much more.

The minibuffer is directly below the modeline and it is where errors and general information are shown:

```
-UUU:**--F3  *scratch*  All  L4  (Lisp Interaction) --  
M-x insert-hello-world
```

In this case, I have triggered Emacs's *extended command* functionality – indicated by the `M-x` symbol, a concept that I will talk about in [the chapter on keys](#) – and I've typed the command `insert-hello-world` into the `M-x` prompt.

The echo area and the minibuffer share the same spot on the screen. The minibuffer is nearly identical to a normal buffer: you can use most of your editing commands, and the one-line minibuffer will expand to multiple lines if necessary. It is how you communicate with Emacs: if you want to search for a string you write the string you want to search for in the minibuffer. It supports a variety of complex completion mechanisms to help you find what you need and is a tool you will use often.

The Point and Mark

The point is just another word for the *caret* or *cursor*. The Emacs documentation is rather inconsistent in its use of *point* or *cursor*; you will see both. Nevertheless, the *point* itself is your current position in a buffer. It's often represented (particularly in Emacs's doc strings and documentation) as `-!-` — but in this book I will use `█` to represent the point. Each buffer tracks the position of the point separately, so if you switch between buffers the location of each point is remembered separately.

Note

In Emacs, we talk a lot about a “current buffer,” which can mean two things – only one of which is interesting to us, at the present – and that is whichever buffer *has the point* (the other case is basically the same, but involves programmatically changing the buffer in elisp.) A buffer that *has the point* is the *current buffer* because it is the one you write and move around in. Only one buffer can ever be the current buffer at a time, and it is this buffer that has the point.

The point, in Emacs, has more utility than just acting as a visual marker for where characters you type end up on the screen. It is also one part of a duo called the point and mark. The point and mark represents the boundary for a *region*, which is a contiguous block of text, usually, in the current buffer. In other editors, it is called the selection or the highlight. Most editors don't have specific names for the beginning and end of a region but in Emacs we do, and in **Selections and Regions** I will talk more about the reason.

Tip

Historically, Emacs did not show you the visible region on the screen but instead you had to mentally visualize it. Emacs has supported visual regions for a very long time now, called the *transient mark mode* (or just TMM.) It is enabled by default. Surprisingly, there's some value in not using TMM at all, but I will talk about that much later.

But like the point, the mark is more than what it seems. It serves as a boundary for the region, yes, but it is also a beacon you can use to return to from other parts in the buffer. The mark is typically invisible.

Killing, Yanking and CUA

The first – and perhaps most abhorrent, to beginners – deviation from *de-facto* user interface standards is Emacs’s clipboard system. Cut, copy and paste are known, almost universally, to most as `Ctrl+x` or `Shift+Del`; `Ctrl+c` or `Ctrl+Ins`; and `Ctrl+v` or `Shift+Ins`, respectively.

In Emacs, the keys and the terminology differ greatly: killing is cutting; yanking is pasting; and copying is awkwardly known as *saving to the kill ring* (or just *copy*, informally.)

The reasons, as before, are historical. Most of the keys and terminology stem from IBM’s Common User Access⁶ (CUA) and Apple. But the CUA was introduced in 1987, many years after Emacs had settled on its own terminology and standards.

In **Selection Compatibility Modes**, I will explain how you can switch to modern clipboard keys, with certain caveats, and why you shouldn’t do that. Instead, I’ll show you why Emacs’s system is better for text editing.

⁶http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM_Common_User_Access

.emacs.d, init.el, and .emacs

A favorite pastime of Emacs users is sharing with other Emacs hackers little snippets of code or customizations that make their lives easier.

Historically, these settings were kept in a file called `.emacs`, but most keep their customizations in `~/.emacs.d/init.el` on Linux and `%HOME%\init.el` on Windows. Since Emacs now writes several more files to your file system, they are kept in a directory called `.emacs.d` to avoid cluttering your home directory.

So, when people talk about their *init file*, or their “.emacs file,” or if they tell you to put something in said file, that’s what they’re referring to. If you are new to Emacs, you should use `~/.emacs.d/init.el`. When you add something to the file you will need to tell Emacs to run it. There are many ways of doing this, and I will explain how in [Evaluating Elisp Code](#), but my preferred recommendation for beginners is to close Emacs and restart it.

Note

Starter kits in Emacs are very common now. They’re community additions to Emacs that bundle many changes and even entire third-party packages and if you use one, you should read their documentation for best practices on where to store your *own* changes.

Emacs will not save changes for you. If you want Emacs to keep changes, you must do it through the *Customize interface*. That means it is your responsibility to save changes you

want to keep to `init.el`. Likewise, if you made a mistake and broke something in Emacs or if you made changes you do not care for, simply quit and restart Emacs.

Major Modes and Minor Modes

Major modes in Emacs control how buffers behave. So, if you want to edit Python code and you visit a file in Emacs called `helloWorld.py`, then Emacs will know, through a centralized register that maps file extensions to major modes, that this is a Python file and it should use the *Python major mode*. Each buffer will always have a major mode. The major mode may be basic and offer no font locking (*syntax highlighting*) and no specific functionality, or it may be the complete opposite and introduce font locking, an advanced indentation engine, and specialized commands.

Note

Font Locking is the correct term for syntax highlighting in Emacs, and in turn is made up of *faces* of properties (color, font, text size, and so on) that the font locking engines use to pretty-print the text.

You are free to change a buffer's major mode at any time by typing the command for another one. In addition to Emacs's register of file extensions and associated major modes, there is another system for files with ambiguous (or no) file extensions at all: Emacs will scan the first portion of the file and try to infer the major mode from that. Rarely, Emacs will get it wrong and you will need to change it.

It's important to remember that each buffer can have just one major mode. Minor modes, by contrast, are typically optional add-ons that you enable for some (or all) of your buffers. One example is *flyspell mode*, a minor mode that spell checks text as you write.

The major mode is always displayed in the modeline. Some minor modes are also displayed in the modeline, but usually only the ones that alter the buffer or how you interact with it in some way.

Chapter 3

First Steps

I use Emacs, which might be thought of as a thermonuclear word processor.

– Neal Stephenson, *In the Beginning... was the Command Line*.

Installing and Starting Emacs

Before I get into the nitty-gritty of installing Emacs, you should check and see if it's installed already. In most normal Linux distributions it is not; therefore, you have to be *extra vigilant* if it is: it might be an ancient version.

Checking Emacs's version

You can check Emacs's version by typing `emacs --version`.

As of 2015 the upcoming version is GNU Emacs 25. If your version of Emacs is version 23.x or older — upgrade. If it's 24.x or newer, then that's fine. If you're still on 23.x you can get by with what you have, but my view is to always use the latest release. Not so much for the bug fixes (because Emacs is actually extremely stable) but for the features and the fact that most package authors assume you're using the latest version. (Having said that, if you're on a very obscure platform it may not be possible for you to upgrade at all.)

If you're using XEmacs or another non-GNU Emacs, you really should switch. Ten or twelve years ago, XEmacs was leading the pack but GNU Emacs caught up and exceeded the capabilities of XEmacs a long time ago.

Surprisingly, Emacs ran on some incredibly old platforms¹ until Emacs 23.1 (released in July 2009), including the following: Tandem Integrity S2; Apollo SR10.x; the Acorn; the Harris Night Hawk Series 1200 and Series 3000; and about another two or three dozen more obscure platforms.

Emacs *does* officially support the usual flavor of BSDs and Linux, Mac OS X, MS-DOS, and Microsoft Windows.

I will not go into too great a detail on how to do this in this book. Emacs was made to be a cross platform but there are always some trade-offs if you don't run them on Linux. Mac OS X, in particular, seems to attract a great deal of conflicting advice on how to best run Emacs; the best advice I can offer is to try out a few different approaches and find one that fits you.

¹<http://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/MACHINES>

Microsoft Windows Emacs releases official builds for Microsoft Windows on their official site.² Extracting and running the executable is all it takes.

Most external tool support will not work on Windows. Functionality like built-in `grep` support requires the `GNU coreutils` to be present. You can, however, run Emacs from `Cygwin`³ and get a Linux-like environment on Windows that way. Alternatively, the cross-compiled `GnuWin32`⁴ project has almost every Linux command line program that runs natively on Windows.

Mac OS X One approach (though there are several) is to use an unofficial build of Emacs.⁵ There is also *Aquamacs* but it differs from GNU Emacs quite a bit. The topic itself is rather complex. Some prefer using a package manager like `homebrew` and others do not. Generally, people who use `homebrew` often use the `homebrew` version of Emacs also. EmacsWiki's article⁶ on installing Emacs on Mac OS X is a good place to start if you want to compile Emacs yourself.

Linux Emacs is almost always present in your distribution's package manager. Some distros are slow to update to new minor releases (which are rarely minor at all, adding a lot of new functionality and bug fixes) so it may be worth your while to build from source.

²<http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/emacs/windows/>

³<http://www.cygwin.com/>

⁴<http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/>

⁵<http://emacsformacosx.com/>

⁶<http://www.emacswiki.org/emacs/EmacsForMacOS>

On Ubuntu, it's as easy as `apt-get install emacs24`. If you want to build your own version of Emacs from source, I recommend you use `apt-get build-dep emacs24` to build and install Emacs's dependencies. From that point on it's easy to follow the usual *configure, make, make install* procedure.

Starting Emacs

Starting Emacs is as simple as running `emacs` from the command line. If you run the command from a window manager, then Emacs will launch as GUI Emacs — as opposed to Terminal Emacs where Emacs is running inside a terminal.

You can force Emacs to run in a terminal, even in a window manager, by giving it the argument `-nw`, like so: `emacs -nw`.

There's a host of command line switches you can pass to Emacs, but you only need four to get started:

Switch	Purpose
<code>--help</code>	Display the help
<code>-nw</code>	Forces Emacs to run in terminal mode
<code>-q</code>	Do not load an init file (such as <code>init.el</code>)
<code>-Q</code>	Does not load the site-wide startup file ⁷ , your init file, nor X resources

If Emacs is giving you error messages when you start it, you can use `-q` to prevent your **init file** from loading. If that fixes the errors — then you have a broken init file and should take

⁷The site-wide file is a global settings file like your own init file

steps to remedy that: revert to an older version, comment out code until it works, or ask for help.

The Emacs binary follows the usual command line conventions: `emacs [switches] [file1, file2, ...]`.

The Emacs way is to keep it running and do all your editing in a dedicated Emacs instance. Emacs will typically start slower than other editors (as it has a lot more packages and features) as it's designed for long-running sessions and not quick edits.

Emacs Client-Server

So, how do you deal with situations where you're whiling away at the command line but have to edit a file? Maybe you're writing an email from the command line or writing a commit message — you'd want to use Emacs, and ideally the same instance of Emacs you already have running. The answer, ignoring the fact that Emacs has first-class support for both email and source control systems, is Emacs's client-server mode. (Yes, Emacs has a client-server architecture.)

Note

The client-server functionality is fantastic, but I wouldn't spend too much time playing around with it until you're comfortable with Emacs basics.

The myriad advantages of Emacs's server mode are:

A persistent session means Emacs will re-use the same session instead of spawning a new, distinct copy of Emacs every time.

It works well with \$EDITOR by opening the files in your shared Emacs session and automatically signalling the calling program when the session finishes.

Fast file opening from the command line using the `emacsclient` binary. The Emacs client will connect to the local Emacs server instance and instruct it to open the file.

To use the client-server functionality, you must explicitly start the server:

`M-x server-start` launches a server inside an already-running Emacs instance. The instance turns into a server when you type this; there's no visual feedback, *per se*, that it's running. When you exit this Emacs instance, it will shut down the server also — so if you want a server *daemon* you need the option below.

`emacs --daemon` will run Emacs as a daemon. It will call `server-start`, as above, but will return control to your terminal immediately and run in the background, waiting for client requests.

If you go the server route, you *cannot* use the default `emacs` binary any more. That binary will spawn standalone instances *only*. You must use the similarly-named `emacsclient` instead. Set your `$EDITOR` environment variable to `emacsclient` and things should just work from then on.

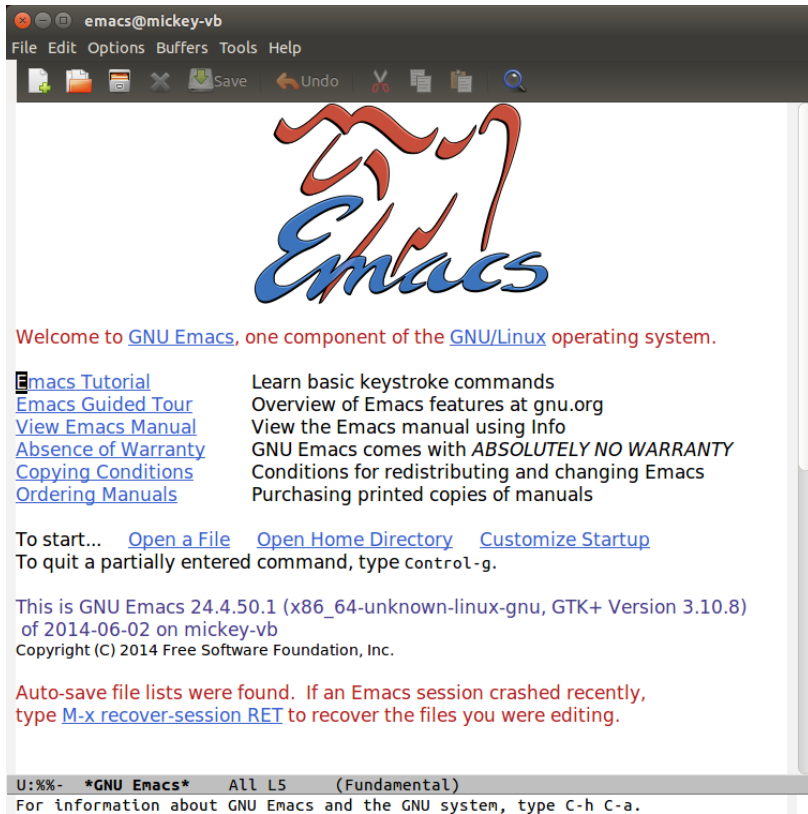
The `emacsclient` binary has its own set of switches you should know about:

Switch	Purpose
<code>--help</code>	Displays the help.
<code>-c</code>	Creates a graphical frame (if X is available) or a terminal frame if X is unavailable.
<code>-nw</code>	Creates a terminal frame.
<code>-n</code>	The client will return immediately instead of waiting for you to save your changes. Useful if you just want to open a bunch of files.

When you launch an `emacsclient` instance, the client will wait for the file(s) to finish editing. Pressing `C-x #` will switch to the next buffer you're editing through a client — when you've done this for the file(s) you opened, Emacs will signal to the client to exit and return control to the terminal. If you're using a tool like `git` that lets you use your `$EDITOR` to edit commit messages when using other editors, `git` will wait until it receives the go-ahead from your editor that it has saved the commit messages to a temporary file before resuming with the commit operation.

You can add the `-n` switch if you want the client to just open the files and not wait. I find this useful if I'm doing exploratory work or if I want the files “permanently” open in Emacs.

The Emacs Interface



When you first launch Emacs, you're greeted with the *splash screen*. It's probably one of the first things most Emacs hackers disable, along with the scroll bars, the menu and tool bar. Until you're comfortable with Emacs I would recommend you leave the UI elements enabled since they will provide you with a quick way to access common functionality that you may not remember how to do off-hand, although they take up valuable real estate on your screen.

If you're using Emacs in the Terminal, you can still access the menu bar by pressing `F10`.

If you *don't* see a user interface similar to the figure above, it's most likely due to customizations made to your init file. The quickest way to test this is to close Emacs and restart it with `emacs -q`. If that fixes things, then it's definitely customizations made to your Emacs. Most starter kits assume you're *reasonably* familiar with Emacs and they often disable things like the menu bar and tool bar.

You are actually free to play around with Emacs now: the arrows keys will work fine and, combined with the menu bar, you can open and save files. Emacs will auto-detect most file types and apply the correct *major mode* to it — if it doesn't, you may have to install third-party packages, which I will talk about later.

Keys

The most important subject in Emacs. Emacs is famous for two things: its obscure keyboard incantations and that it's the kitchen sink editor that can do everything. The comic strip `xkcd`⁸ humorously referenced that part of Emacs lore. A much older joke is that Emacs stands for “Escape Meta Alt Control Shift.”

Nevertheless, key modifiers are a big part of day-to-day Emacs use so being able to “decode” a string of keys is important.

⁸<http://xkcd.com/378/>

In Emacs, there are several modifier keys you can use, each with its own character:

Modifier	Full Name
C-	Control
M-	Meta (“Alt” on most keyboards)
S-	Shift

Two more exist for historical reasons (Super and Hyper) but don’t have dedicated keys on today’s keyboards, but for consistency with Space Cadet keyboards⁹ still exist internally; another key (Alt) *does* exist on modern keyboards but is bound (and known by) as Meta in Emacs:

Modifier	Full Name
s-	Super (<i>not</i> shift!)
H-	Hyper
A-	Alt (redundant and not used)

Super and Hyper can still be used, and if you’re the owner of a Microsoft Windows-compatible PC keyboard with the Start and Application Context buttons, you can rebind them to serve as Super and Hyper which is very useful. Emacs supports the modifiers natively but you need to tell your operating system or window manager to bind them.

Important

⁹<http://home.comcast.net/~mmcm/kbd/SpaceCadet.html>

Owing to the limitations of terminals, there are some key bindings you simply cannot type if you're running Emacs in a terminal. My advice is to run Emacs in a GUI, if at all possible.

Knowing the modifiers is only one half of the equation though.

In Emacs, we formally define a *key sequence* (or just *key*) to mean a sequence of keyboard (or mouse) actions and a *complete key* to mean one or more keyboard sequences that *invoke a command*; if the sequence of keys is not a complete key, then you have a *prefix key*. And if the key sequence is not recognized by Emacs at all it is invalid, and an error is displayed in the echo area.

That's a rather dry definition, so let's look at a few examples.

c-d calls a command named `delete-char`. To invoke it, hold down `control` and press `d`. As the key is a complete key, it will call the command `delete-char` and immediately delete the character next to point.

c-M-d is similar to the example above, but this time you must hold down both `control` and `meta` before you press `d`.

Let's try a few prefix keys. Prefix keys are basically subdivisions — a way of grouping keys and increasing the number of possible key combinations. For instance, the prefix key `c-x` has several dozen keys bound to it. `c-x` is a prefix key you will use all the time.

C-x C-f in Emacs runs a command called `find-file`. The way to interpret it is to *first* hold down `control` and then press and release `x`. In your echo area, Emacs will display — after a small idle period of about a second — `C-x-` (with a dash at the end) which is Emacs's way of telling you that it expects additional keys. Finally, type `C-f` which should be easy for you to do now: hold down `control` and press `f`.

To type `C-x C-f`, you *don't* have to release the `control` key between each key — keeping `control` pressed helps you maintain something I call *tempo*, which I will talk about later.

C-x 8 P has *two* prefix keys: first `C-x` and then `8`, which is a subcategory to `C-x`. So `8` on its own wouldn't do anything (it would just print the number `8`) nor would `C-x` or even `C-x 8` — both are still *prefix keys*. The key is complete only when you finish with `P`.

We call sets of keys that belong to a particular prefix key *key maps*, which is how Emacs internally tracks the mapping between a key and a command. In this case, the key map `C-x 8` has a variety of utility characters used in writing or mathematics but not bound on most keyboards. For instance, `C-x 8 P` will insert the paragraph symbol ¶.

C-M-% is a tricky one for beginners. Using what you've learned above, hold down `control` and `alt` (and as you'll remember from the table above, Meta is Alt) but *also* `shift`. The `%` character is typically shared with

a number on the keyboard number range and the implication here is you must type shift also.

If you don't press shift, you're actually typing C-M-5 (on a US keyboard, anyway.)

It bears mentioning that this particular key is bound to a popular command (M-x query-replace-regexp) and is an example of a key that *you cannot type in Terminal Emacs* because of the terminal's technical limitations (and not Emacs.)

TAB, F1–F12 and so on are occasionally written like this, but also in angle brackets: <tab>, <f1>. It's important you don't confuse TAB with the characters T A B. I will only use the former notation to avoid ambiguities.

Hint

If you're stuck, or in the unlikely event Emacs has seized up, or if you have typed in a partial command that you want to cancel — press C-g. That's the universal “bail me out” command in Emacs.

Caps Lock as Control

One of the most important modifications you should make to your environment is rebinding your *caps lock* key to *control*. You're going to use the control key *a lot* and to avoid *the Emacs pinky* I suggest you unbind your right control entirely and instead use caps lock.

Yes, it'll be an annoying transition but a worthwhile one (that will, incidentally, serve you well outside of Emacs.)

This change is necessary because on older keyboards¹⁰ the control key occupied the space now used by the caps lock key so reaching the left control key could be done without straining your left pinky.

On Windows, I recommend you use SharpKeys.¹¹ On Ubuntu and Mac osx, it's built-in; go to the *Keyboard* settings and change it. If you're using another Linux distribution you may have to fiddle with `xmodmap`.

M-x: Execute Extended Command

Only a small portion of available commands in Emacs are bound to actual keys. Most are not: they are rarely used, and do not warrant a key binding; or maybe you have explicitly overridden the key it was bound to, leaving it unbound; or perhaps you forgot its key binding.

In essence, it's common that you want to run seldom-used commands. To do this press M-x (pronounced *mex*, *M x*, or *meta x*.) In your minibuffer, a prompt will appear and you are free to input the name of a command you wish to run.

When Emacs users say something like “run M-x lunar-phases to see the lunar phases of the moon” what they're saying is: hold down meta and press x and the M-x prompt will appear in your minibuffer (that's the line at the very bottom of Emacs.)

At this point you can type in the name of the command. Try it, enter `lunar-phases` and press RET. The `lunar-phases` command will open a new window on your screen displaying

¹⁰<http://home.comcast.net/~mmcm/kbd/SpaceCadet.html>

¹¹<http://sharpkeys.codeplex.com/>

the lunar phases from today onward. You can type `C-x 1` to hide the buffer.

Hint

If you enter `M-x` by mistake, remember you can type `C-g` to exit out again.

Emacs has built-in auto completion support so pressing `TAB` will open a new window and list all the potential candidates. As you type and press `TAB`, Emacs will automatically narrow the list of candidates. If your partially-typed match only has one candidate left when you press `TAB`, Emacs will complete the whole name for you. You can also just press `RET` — it completes like `TAB` but with the added benefit of running the command if it's the only candidate left.

You may think `M-x` is a special Emacs command but it's actually not. It, too, is written in elisp and bound to a key just like everything else.

Commands and functions

When I talk about commands, I'm talking about a type of function that is accessible to the user.

For a function to be accessible to a user (notwithstanding the ability to evaluate any expression in elisp) it must be *interactive*, which is an Emacs term for a function that has additional properties associated with it, rendering it usable through the *execute extended command* (`M-x`) interface and key bindings.

So if you're a package author, you have to choose if a particular function is accessible to the end-user through the `M-x` interface. Marking it as interactive will make it accessible to end users.

In other words, if it's not interactive, you cannot run it from `M-x` nor can you bind it to a key.

Universal Arguments

Some commands have alternate states, and to access them you need to give them a *universal argument* (also called a *prefix argument*.) The universal argument is also known by its key binding `C-u`. When you prefix another key binding (this includes `M-x` by the way), you're telling Emacs to modify the functionality of that command. What happens next will depend on the command you're invoking: some have zero, one or even more universal argument states. If a command has N states, you simply type `C-u` up to N times.

The universal argument is shorthand for the number 4. If you type `C-u a`, Emacs will print `aaaa` on your screen. If you type `C-u C-u a`, Emacs will display 16 characters (because 4 times 4 equals 16). Keep in mind that universal arguments on their own are totally inactive. When you type them, Emacs will, much like a prefix key, wait until you give it a follow-up command — and only then will Emacs apply the universal arguments.

Understanding that Emacs's command states are merely numbers is a handy thing to know because you can also pass arbitrary numbers to commands. A lot of Emacs hackers

would write `C-u 10 a` to print 10 characters, but there's a much easier way.

By the way

When you press a key – say the *a* button on your keyboard – how does Emacs write it on your screen? The truth is there's a special command called `self-insert-command` that, when invoked, will insert the last typed key. Having this command adds symmetry to keys and commands: it makes your regular keyboard characters behave in exactly the same way as all other commands in Emacs.

And that also means keyboard characters, and hence `self-insert-command`, are subject to the exact same rules as all other commands. They can be unbound, rebound, and otherwise modified by you.

Bound to key binding `C-0` to `C-9` are the *digit arguments*. But they're bound to more than just that row of keys to maintain what I personally call the *tempo* of typing — but more on tempo below.

Here are the various ways you can pass digit arguments to a command.

Key Binding	Notes
<code>C-u</code>	Digit argument <i>4</i>
<code>C-u C-u</code>	Digit argument <i>16</i>
<code>C-u C-u ...</code>	Digit argument 4^n

Key Binding	Notes
M-0 to M-9	Digit argument 0 to 9
C-0 to C-9	Digit argument 0 to 9
C-M-0 to C-M-9	Digit argument 0 to 9
C--	Negative argument
M--	Negative argument
C-M--	Negative argument

Note

The negative argument commands are bound to the minus key (-) even though it's hard to make out from the table above.

They're written as C-- instead of C- - because the latter is an invalid Emacs key: you cannot press a modifier key, C-, release it, and then press -. That would just print - on your screen. It's the minus *itself* that is bound to several modifiers. White space matters.

So I mentioned the importance of *tempo*. Once you're comfortable with Emacs, you'll be flying across the screen, and not having to take your fingers off the modifiers to apply a negative or digit argument will help you do that. Ensuring the digits and negative arguments are bound to the modifiers C-, M-, and C-M-, three very common modifier combinations, all but guarantees you won't have to move your fingers from the modifiers before you follow them up with your intended command.

Here are a few examples of what I mean.

M-- M-d kills the previous word before point. Without **M--**, **M-d** would kill the word immediately following point. The command has synergy with the negative argument because you can keep your finger on the meta key and press - d.

This combination maintains your tempo.

C-- M-d does *exactly* the same but it will take you about thrice as long to type. You have to press **C--**, release the control key, and then press **M-** followed by d.

This combination breaks your tempo.

A lot of people never bother working the digit and negative arguments into their workflow, but I find them immensely useful. Things like changing the casing on a word I just typed are easily done by *reversing* the direction of a command by giving it a negative argument.

Maintain your tempo and avoid moving your fingers away from the home row.¹² Negative arguments add directionality to commands; digits add repetition or change how a command works.

Discovering and Remembering Keys

If you can't remember the exact command for something, then Emacs can help. Let's say you can't remember how to print the paragraph character ¶, but you *do* remember it's somewhere in the **C-x 8** key map, then all you have to do is

¹²If you touch type, a skill worth learning above all else.

append `C-h` to any prefix key to get a list of all bindings that belong to that key map.

Typing `C-x 8 C-h` will display a computer-generated list of keys and their commands. This interface is hyperlinked and part of Emacs's self-documenting help system.

Key	Binding
<code>C-x 8 "</code>	Prefix Command
<code>C-x 8 <</code>	«
<code>C-x 8 ></code>	»
<code>C-x 8 ?</code>	¿
<code>C-x 8 C</code>	©
<code>C-x 8 L</code>	£
<code>C-x 8 P</code>	¶
<code>C-x 8 R</code>	®
<code>C-x 8 S</code>	§
<code>C-x 8 Y</code>	¥

Above is a subset of the commands you see when you request the help page for `C-x 8`. If you see just a character in the *Binding* column, that means it'll print the character when you type that key.

However, Emacs will also tell you if there are more prefix keys with further sub-levels; in this case, `C-x 8 "` has additional keys bound to it.

All these keys, hidden away in the dusty depths of Emacs, all haphazardly bound to all conceivable permutations of keyboard characters, may seem like a strange thing particularly if you come from modal editors like Vim.

The legacy of a particular keyboard used in the early '80s is evident in the names Super, Hyper, and Meta.

Back then, most Emacs keys were bound to a larger range of physical keyboard modifiers but when the keyboard maker (and the business that made the machines the keyboards were plugged into) went bust, Emacs had to change with the times. Instead of undoing the cornerstone of Emacs, the developers shuffled the keys around and made them work on normal, boring PC keyboards.

So you're probably thinking it's a daunting task indeed to memorize all those keys — but you don't have to. I memorize what I use frequently (as we are wont to do with our human brains) and leave the rest for Emacs to remember for me.

Use Emacs's help system if you forget a particular key combination. You can always append C-h to a prefix key.

Configuring Emacs

Tinkering with Emacs is every Emacs hacker's favorite pastime. Go to Emacs meetups or talk to experienced Emacs hackers and the conversation will inevitably drift towards small changes and hacks they've made to make their lives easier.

It's fun (and rewarding) knowing that, if there's an aspect of your editor's behavior that you don't like that you can simply change it — indeed, a whole book could be written on the subject of changing Emacs.

Throughout this book I will make suggestions of things to change. Where possible I will use the *Customize* interface instead of the typical approach of suggesting elisp snippets.

If you want to change Emacs, you have two choices:

Use the Customize interface as it's built-in and designed to be *user friendly*. I say that, but a lot of people find it cumbersome and hard to use. I think that's a bit unfair: it's utilitarian and has to support a lot of arbitrary ways of configuring fairly complicated features.

Not everything is supported by Customize. Since you need to write elisp to change variables, and because of the data-as-code paradigm LISP uses, you will find that Customize can write elisp that it's been shown how to write, and then only for specific options. That makes it a virtual impossibility to generalize an interface across all of Emacs's many, many settings. But most of Emacs's built-in packages support the Customize interface and a lot of third-party packages do too.

I would *strongly* recommend you use the Customize interface, where possible, until you're comfortable writing elisp.

Write elisp to alter what you want to customize. This is the most powerful option but also the most complicated. You'll have to learn elisp (it's not too hard, and writing it is usually a lot of fun) to do this, but I think, in the long run, it's worth doing.

I still use the Customize interface myself when I change font faces. There are hundreds of font faces

in Emacs; everything from font lock faces (syntax highlighting) to the color of the modeline, the fonts to use for the info manual, and more.

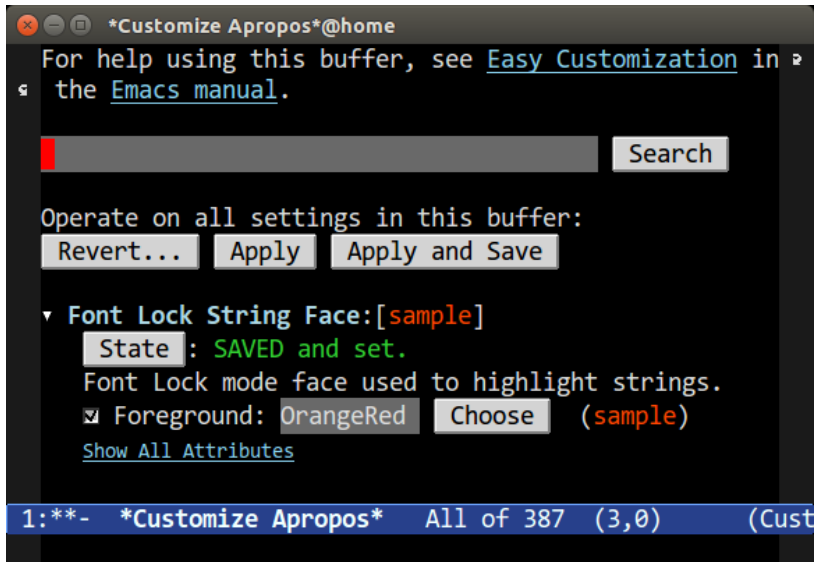
The Customize Interface

The Customize interface is divided into *groups* and *sub groups*. Each group typically represents one package, mode, or piece of functionality. The top-level group is called *Emacs* and contains, as you would expect, all other groups.

To access the customize interface, type `M-x customize`. A buffer called `*Customize Group: Emacs*` should appear with a list of groups. This is one part of Emacs where using a mouse can be beneficial; the interface has buttons, hyperlinks and edit boxes much like a browser would. Click around — explore the interface, and marvel at just how much *stuff* there is to configure! And that's just the things exposed to the Customize interface.

hint

If you're using *Emacs 24.1 or later*, you can use the Search bar at the top of the Customize interface to search for things by name.

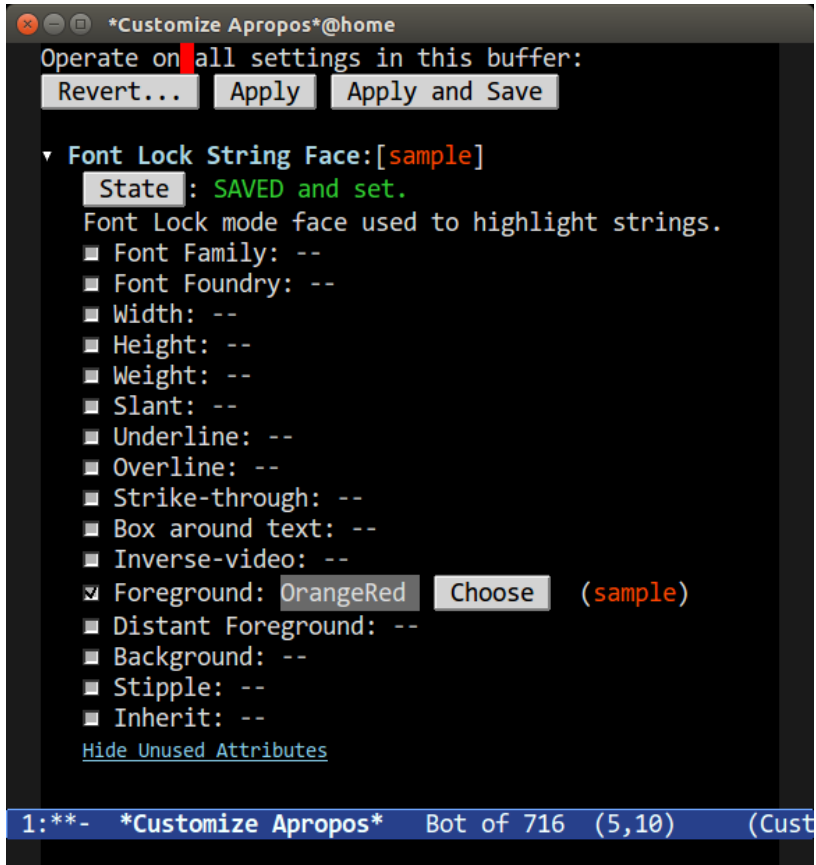


The Customize interface is rather byzantine but once you understand how it works, it's quite easy to use. The figure above shows one *face*: `font-lock-string-face`. That's the actual elisp variable name for the face; the pretty-printed name is *Font Lock String Face* and what you'll see in the figure above. To the immediate left is an arrow — it's tiny but it'll hide/show each face. On a Terminal, it's replaced with the arguably more legible texts *Hide* or *Show*.

As a quick aside, the Customize interface is made up of two things: *faces* and *options*. *Options* are a catch-all term for things you can Customize that aren't faces.

The `font-lock-string-face` governs the face for strings — and what a string *is* depends on the mode in which it is used. For most programming major modes, it'll be for *actual* literal strings in the source code, but mode authors are free

to use the font faces for whatever they please. Having said that, most adhere to the naming standard for each face.



My personal foreground face color is OrangeRed. But there's nothing stopping me from adding additional attributes as the figure above shows.



Indeed, Emacs's renderer is quite advanced. In the example above, I've changed `font-lock-string-face` so it uses *Hoefler Text* and swash small caps.

Supported colors

If you're using Emacs in a GUI, you are limited only by the color depth of the display and you are free to pick any color from the RGB color space. I use named colors, and to see a list of supported names you can type `M-x list-colors-display`. If you're on a Terminal, you will be shown the colors supported by your Terminal — usually only 16 or 256.

Making the changes in the Customize UI isn't enough. You have to apply the changes and optionally save them also. If you don't save them, the changes will not persist between Emacs sessions. Pressing the aptly named *Apply* and *Apply and Save* do just that. The *Revert...* button is similar but has a few more options. You only need *Revert This Session's Customizations* if you're unhappy with the changes you have applied. Keep in mind it will only revert *the options you have in the current buffer* — not all the customizations made globally.

Always remember that you can revert your changes until you save. After that, you have to manually go through and undo or use the *Revert...* button's *Erase Customizations* option.

All Customizations are stored in your init file by default (or possibly a separate *custom file*) and like the rest of Emacs the changes are stored as elisp code, making it possible for you to go back and manually change the elisp.

Instead of navigating through the tree of groups, you can use one of several shortcut commands:

M-x customize displays the Customize interface and all the groups.

M-x customize-browse opens a tree group browser. Much like the regular Customize interface but without the group descriptions.

M-x customize-customized customizes options and faces that you have changed but not saved. Useful if you want to tweak things.

M-x customize-changed displays all options changed since a particular Emacs version. Good way to discover new features and options.

M-x customize-face prompts for the name of a face to Customize. I recommend you put your point on the face you want to change. It'll fill in the name automatically.

M-x customize-group prompts for a group name (e.g., python) to Customize.

M-x customize-mode customizes the major mode of your current buffer. You should do this for every major mode you use. It's a quick way to change things and gain an overview of what your major mode can do.

M-x customize-saved Displays all your saved options and faces. Extremely handy if you want to track down and disable errant changes.

M-x customize-themes Shows a list of installed themes you can switch to.

I encourage you to use the Customize interface to configure Emacs. It only has a subset of things you can (or want) to change, but it's enough to get you started on the road to personalizing Emacs.

As you continue to use and personalize Emacs you may eventually reach a point where your init file is unmanageable. When that happens it's common to split up your changes into groups of related changes. However, this is a low priority task until you're comfortable (and your init file splitting at the seams) with Emacs.

Evaluating Elisp Code

Frequently, you will find or write snippets of elisp code on the Internet and you'll want to evaluate it — closing and restarting Emacs every time is a chore.

There are a number of different ways of doing this and I have only shown a few of the different methods available to you.

You can read *Evaluating Elisp in Emacs*¹³ for a thorough study of the subject.

Restarting Emacs is the simplest way, which I recommend if you have broken something in Emacs or if you want to be sure things work in a fresh environment.

M-x eval-buffer will evaluate the entire buffer you're in. This is what I use to evaluate something.

M-x eval-region evaluates just the region that you have marked.

important

You must remember that not *all* things will be re-evaluated even if you tell Emacs to. This is one annoying implementation detail that confuses people. Some things, like `defvar` and `defcustom` forms, are *only* set once. So, if you evaluate the buffer, change a `defvar`'s default value, then re-evaluate it, it *won't* apply the changes made to `defvar`. The only way to force the change is to press `C-M-x` with your point in each `defvar` or `defcustom` form.

If you don't know exactly what I mean by all of this, — don't worry, you can just restart Emacs if you see any of those two forms in your snippet.

Naturally, this is just scratching the surface in using Emacs to evaluate your elisp code. You shouldn't need to know much

¹³<http://www.masteringemacs.org/article/evaluating-elisp-emacs>

more than this to deal with the odd bits of code you see and want to try out. Don't be afraid to explore Emacs's capabilities this way; read Emacs's own Introduction to Emacs manual.

The Package Manager

Since version 24, Emacs has shipped with a package manager that seamlessly displays and installs packages from centralized repositories. I credit this change, alongside sites like Github, with rejuvenating Emacs's 3rd-party ecosystem and, in turn, Emacs itself.

It's not all roses though: there is no one repository you can use for all your needs. There's the official GNU Emacs package repository, ELPA¹⁴, but its content is rather sparse, as you have to physically sign over your copyrights to the FSF to submit to it, and most people can't or won't do that. Therefore, almost all packages appear on *Melpa* and *Marmalade*. Thankfully, the package manager will merge all the different listings into one.

As the repositories are privately owned by volunteers, they may go down – temporarily or permanently – so I would check the Emacs Wiki¹⁵ for a current list of repositories.

For now though, you can add this to your **init file**. It includes the official repository and two unofficial, community-maintained repositories.

```
(setq package-archives
```

¹⁴The *Emacs Lisp Package Archive*

¹⁵<http://www.emacswiki.org/emacs-en/ELPA>

```
'(("gnu" . "http://elpa.gnu.org/packages/")  
 ("marmalade" . "http://marmalade-repo.org/packages/")  
 ("melpa" . "http://melpa.milkbox.net/packages/")))
```

Now is a good time to make Emacs evaluate it. Execute the command `M-x eval-buffer` with your init file as the current buffer.

Next, type `M-x package-list-packages` and Emacs should retrieve the package listings from all three repositories above. When it's done, a new buffer will appear listing all the packages. Like a lot of ancillary buffers in Emacs, this one is also hyperlinked. Have a browse — you can one-click install the packages you care about from the detail page of a package.

Hint

If you know the name of the package, you can use the shortcut `M-x package-install` and enter the name in the minibuffer. And like most minibuffer prompts, this one also has `TAB` completion.

Color Themes

If you dislike the default color scheme in Emacs — then good news, you can use a color theme. Type `M-x customize-themes` to see a list of your installed color themes. There are more available for free from Emacs's package manager or sites like Github.

To install a theme with the package manager, open the package manager (`M-x package-list-packages`) and go look

for themes; most will have the suffix `-theme`, and they act and install like normal packages. Once you've installed the themes you need, use the `M-x customize-themes` interface to try them out. You can override specific colors you don't like by using the regular Customize interface described in [The Customize Interface](#). Changes made in the Customize interface take precedence over the themes.

I should mention that you can have multiple themes active at the same time, so make sure you are aware of this.

Getting Help

As I mentioned earlier when I talked about keys, Emacs is a sophisticated self-documenting editor. Every facet of Emacs is searchable or describable. Learning how to do this *is absolutely essential to mastering Emacs*. The utility of knowing how to find the answers to questions is something I cannot overstate enough. I use Emacs's self-documenting functionality *all the time*; to jog my memory, or to seek answers to questions I don't know.

I still haven't talked about the actual core of Emacs yet (movement, editing, and so forth) because, although that's obviously critical to mastering Emacs, they are specific skills that you could, with patience, acquire by using Emacs's self-documenting help systems.

Knowing how to get help is critical because:

Emacs knows best Your Emacs configuration will differ – sometimes just a little bit, other times a lot –

from other people's Emacs configurations. Asking a question on the Internet will only give you general answers. If you rebind keys, only *your* Emacs knows what the keys are.

You will discover more of Emacs I have stumbled upon more cool features than I can count simply by exploring — maybe a time saving command hidden away in a major mode, or a variable that changes the behavior of a command I use frequently.

A lot of third-party packages may not have an adequate user manual, forcing you to read the source or investigate the commands and variables exposed by the package.

It will help you solve problems I help people with Emacs questions all the time, but I don't know *everything* — what I *do* know is where to look and how to read the documentation.

It gives you confidence Not knowing how to do something in Emacs is normal but also confusing. But being able to say that “oh, I don't know how to do *this* but I do know where I can look for help” — your confidence in Emacs will go up in step with your knowledge.

Emacs's help system is roughly divided into three parts and knowing which one you need and when will save you time.

The Info Manual

Emacs's own manuals (and indeed, all manuals in the GNU ecosystem) are written in TeXinfo. If you have ever used the command line tool `info`, you will have interacted with the TeXinfo hypertext viewer. Emacs, obviously, has its own info viewer. Emacs's info manual contains more than just topics relating to Emacs. By default, the info browser will index all the other info manuals installed on your system — things like the GNU coreutils manuals will also be present.

A lot of people dislike `info` and I'm not sure why. It works in much the same way as a web browser, though the key bindings do differ.

To access Emacs's info reader type `M-x info` or press `C-h i`. `info`, the documentation browser, will appear and you are free to use your mouse to click on the hyperlinks, or use this table of keyboard shortcuts to navigate:

Key	Purpose
[and]	Previous / next node
l and r	Go back / forward in history
n and p	Previous / next sibling node
u	Goes up one level to a parent node
SPC	Scroll one screen at a time
TAB	Cycles through cross-references and links
RET	Opens the active link
m	Prompts for a menu item name and opens it
q	Closes the info browser

Because info manuals have hierarchies, in much the same

way this and most other books do, you'll want to use [and] to navigate if you're reading an info manual end-to-end. That's equivalent to reading a book starting from a chapter, moving through all the sub-chapters, sub-sub-chapters, and so forth, in the order they were laid out.

Everyday reading

For everyday reading, you want SPC for browsing and reading as it “does what you want.” It thumbs through a page until it reaches the end. Then, it either picks the next sub node or the next chapter. For browsing, use [and] to cycle back and forth through nodes.

If, instead, you want to jump to the next or previous *sibling* node you should use n and p. To go back or forward in history (much like a browser) use l and r.

The key u goes up one level to the parent; TAB cycles through the hyperlinks, and RET opens them.

Most info manuals are also published in HTML versions online, so why use Emacs's own reader? For one, you can use Emacs's universal bookmark system (and more on that later.) You can bookmark almost everything in Emacs: info pages, files, directories, and more. The other advantage is that it's in Emacs, so keeping the info manual in a split window next to you is particularly useful if you're reading Emacs's excellent *An Introduction to Programming in Emacs Lisp* and writing code alongside it.

If you want to read up on a specific Emacs functionality, you have to open the Emacs manual first. To do this, type c-h i

followed by `m`. When prompted for a menu item, type `Emacs` for the Emacs manual or `Emacs Lisp Intro` for the introduction to `elisp`. As always, there is `TAB` completion. You can also browse the master list of manuals and find the one you want to read.

You can look up the documentation for a command by typing `C-h F` and at the prompt enter the name of a command. Emacs will jump to the correct place in the info manual where the command is described.

Apropos

Emacs has an extensive apropos system that works in much the same way as apropos does on the command line. The apropos system is especially useful if you're not *entirely* sure what you're looking for. There is a variety of niche commands that only search particular aspects of Emacs's self-documenting internals.

Apropos is a useful tool to have in your toolbox. It shines because you can narrow what you're looking for to a particular area. If you're looking for a variable, you can use the apropos system that searches variables; if you are looking for commands, you can search by command. And all of apropos supports regular expressions.

The most common one, bound to `C-h a`, is `M-x apropos-command`. `apropos-command` shows all commands (and *just* the commands, not functions) that match a given pattern.

For instance, you might be on the hunt for commands that work on words (but more on what a “word” actually means in [What Constitutes a Word?](#)) so entering `C-h a` followed by

`-word$`, is a good place to start. That will list all commands that *end* with `-word`.

Here's a subset of the output you would see if you ran that command:

Command	Key	Purpose
<code>ispell-word</code>	<code>M-\$</code>	Check spelling of word under or before the cursor.
<code>kill-word</code>	<code>M-d</code>	Kill characters forward until encountering the end of a word.
<code>left-word</code>	<code>C-<left></code>	Move point N words to the left (to the right if N is negative.)
<code>mark-word</code>	<code>M-@</code>	Set mark ARG words away from point.

As you can see, you get the name of the command, the keys bound to it (if any) and the purpose. Emacs has certain naming conventions and once you're familiar with Emacs, you will see certain patterns emerge. For instance, it's common to postfix a command with the *syntactic unit* or *context* it operates on: `-word` for words, `-window` for windows, and so on.

Hint

Apropos can sort results by relevancy. To enable this, add:

```
(setq apropos-sort-by-scores t)
```

to your **init file**.

There's a wide range of apropos commands you can use to query Emacs. `apropos-command` is perhaps the most useful to a beginner. And it'll let you search by pattern, which is great if you only remember part of a command's name but not all of it. It's also a fantastic way to accidentally discover new features in Emacs. Giving `apropos-command` the `.+` pattern (to match everything) yields approximately 8,000 commands that Emacs knows about — this amount however will vary greatly depending on the number of packages you have loaded and the features in Emacs you have activated.

Emacs has a range of specialist apropos commands that you might find more suitable.

M-x apropos The thermonuclear option. This command will display *all* symbols that match a given pattern. Useful if you're trying to track down both variables, commands and functions relating to a pattern.

M-x apropos-command **or C-h a** As I explained above, this command will list only the commands.

M-x apropos-documentation **or C-h d** Searches just the documentation. In Emacs parlance, that means the doc string (documentation string) with which you can supply symbols. Occasionally useful.

M-x apropos-library Lists all variables and functions defined in a library. This command can be useful if you're investigating a new mode or package as it lists the all the functions and variables defined in it.

M-x apropos-user-option Shows user options available through the *Customize* interface. This is one way to

get the symbol names of Customize options, but if you're looking for ways to search the Customize interface, you are better off using the Search box in the Customize interface as it lets you customize the matches as well. I never use it.

M-x apropos-value Searches all symbols with a particular *value*. If you're looking for a variable that holds a particular value, this command may be of use to you. A potential use is if I *know* the value of a variable but not the name or where it's defined.

If you're unsure of what you are looking for – maybe you only have part of a name, or you just remember a bit of the documentation – then apropos is a tool that can help you. I find apropos indispensable; it's a great way to list all the commands that match certain patterns and an even greater way to discover new commands.

The Describe System

What captures the beauty of Emacs's self-documenting nature is the *describe* system of commands. If you know what you're looking for, then describe will explain what it is. Every facet of Emacs – be it code written in elisp or the core layer written in C – is accessible and indexed through the describe system. From keys, to commands, character sets, coding systems, fonts, faces, modes, syntax tables and more — it's all there, neatly categorized.

The describe system is not static. Every time you query a particular part of Emacs, it will fetch the required details

through an internal introspection layer which itself queries Emacs's own internal data structures. Both the introspection layer and internal data structures are queryable by you through `elisp`. There are no “secrets” in Emacs — sure, the documented API layer is the recommended way of accessing Emacs's own internal state, but unlike other editors and IDEs you are not beholden to the package author or Emacs maintainers. I think this embodiment of openness, beautifully captured by the `describe` system, is one of the best features of Emacs.

You can find the most important `describe` keys bound to the `C-h` prefix key¹⁶; there's more, a lot more actually, but I think most of them are of limited utility to all but `elisp` writers.

I use the `describe` system *constantly*. In writing this book, I have used both the info manual and `apropos` extensively, but the `describe` system is what I use to double check that everything I have written is correct. If you ever find yourself wondering what a symbol in Emacs does (be it a function, a command, a variable or a mode) then `describe` will tell you.

The only slight downside to the *doc string* is that it assumes a technical audience: the info manual generally does not. It's not all bad, you don't have to be an `elisp` expert to make sense of the description but it will take a bit of time to familiarize yourself with the terminology used in the doc strings.

Remember, the `describe` system describes *a living system* — your personalized Emacs.

¹⁶As I mentioned in the *Keys* chapter, you can follow up a prefix key with `C-h` to list all the known bindings.

You need to memorize four describe keys as they are the most important ones for day-to-day Emacs use.

M-x describe-mode or C-h m Displays the documentation for the major mode (and any minor modes also enabled) along with any keybindings introduced by said modes. The describe command looks at your current buffer.

This command should be your first port of call when you're using a new major mode. You will discover a *lot* of Emacs's functionality this way and it is absolutely imperative that you use this command.

What it *doesn't* do is list mode-specific commands that are *not* bound to any key: they are simply not shown.

M-x describe-function or C-h f Describes a function. Another command on the critical path to mastering Emacs. Knowing what something does in Emacs (and how to look it up) is useful but so is being able to jump to the part of the code where it's declared.

Describing a function will give you the elisp function signature, the keys (if any) bound to it, a hyperlink to where it's declared, and a doc string.

If the function is a command, it will say it is *interactive*.

M-x describe-variable or C-h v Describes a variable. Like `describe-function`, this command is also important, but perhaps less so as changing variables is not always easy to do for a beginner. Nevertheless, being able to read up on what a variable does *is*.

M-x describe-key or **C-h k** Describes what a key binding does. Of all the commands, this is one of the most useful ones to memorize, and like **M-x describe-function** it's a command you will use frequently. If you're unsure what a key binding does, simply enter the **describe-key** interface and re-type the key — and Emacs will tell you what it does.

It's worth remembering that some keys come from major and minor modes and are not global. Therefore, you may get a different answer depending on the buffer in which you type the command.

Emacs does have a lot more describe commands but they're nowhere near as practical or useful for day-to-day use. Knowing what you know now about the naming of describe commands and how to find commands by patterns, it should be a trivial¹⁷ exercise to list all of them.

¹⁷*Hint*: **apropos-command** is a good place to start.

Chapter 4

The Theory of Movement

Escape Meta Alt Control Shift

— *info.gnu.emacs*

Getting around, and getting around efficiently, is as important as knowing how to edit text quickly and efficiently. But movement in Emacs is more than characters in a buffer; there's a host of supplementary skills that make up navigation, like understanding Emacs's rather complicated windowing system.

I wouldn't expect you to remember and apply everything you learn here right away. I've laid things out so you can start at the beginning and work your way through, picking up bits and pieces as you read. The most important part, as I've stressed many times, is to give it time and practice — take a moment in your day-to-day life to ask yourself if there's a better way of solving a problem with which you are faced.

Movement in Emacs is local, regional or global. Local movement is what you do when you edit and move around text near to the point. A *syntactic unit* – a semi-formal term for commands that operate on a group of characters – is a character, word, line, sentence, paragraph, balanced expression, and so forth. Regional and local movement are similar but regional movement involves whole functions or class definitions, if you are writing code; or chapters and such constructs, if you are writing prose. Global movement is anything that takes you from one buffer to another, or from one window to the next.

The first thing a beginner sees is Emacs's penchant for creating windows: when you view a help file, when you compile a file, or when you open a shell. If you have never used a tiling window manager (for that is exactly what Emacs is), the idea of splitting and deleting windows may seem strange — in other editors you may use split panes but you almost never change it to suit the task at hand.

In Emacs, windows are transient; they come and go as you need them. You can save your window configuration (and there are several ways of doing this) but they were never meant to be immutable, like so many editors — set once and then never changed again. You have to get used to this. Now, there are many variables you can use to fine-tune Emacs's windowing behavior, but you can't really tweak your way out of using Emacs's windows. Some packages try to replace windows with frames, with some success, but they are essentially hacks and I would recommend you avoid using them at least until you're *comfortable* with Emacs's system.

Buffers are rarely killed (that is, closed) when they are no

longer needed; most Emacs hackers will simply switch away to something else, only to return to it when needed. That may seem wasteful, but each buffer (aside from assorted metadata and the buffer's particular coding system) is only slightly bigger than the byte size of the characters in it. A typical Emacs session lasts weeks between restarts and most Emacs hackers have many hundreds of buffers running without issue.

No matter the task you're doing in Emacs, you will need to contend with the notion of buffers and windows and how to handle them. Thankfully, that can be as easy or as complex, depending on your expectations or how you want things set up.

The Basics

By the way

Have you re-mapped Caps Lock to Control yet? Read [Caps Lock as Control](#) to understand why this is so important.

Learning the basic key bindings to find and save files, change buffers, and the bare essentials of day-to-day use is the first step on the path to mastering Emacs. However, you're free to use the menu bar to do this until you have committed the keys to memory. One important thing to note about the menu bar is that it won't be clickable in a terminal (unless you're using Emacs 24.4 or later). Instead, you must press `F10` to activate and navigate the menu bar with the keyboard.

Note

Like I explained in [Getting Help](#), If you don't see a menu bar (it should appear in both GUI and Terminal Emacs) and you have made changes to Emacs's configuration – for instance, a starter kit or a colleague's init file – you can show it by typing `M-x menu-bar-mode` but you still need to track down the part of your configuration where it's hidden.

Once you're a legendary Emacs hacker, you will naturally want to hide it as it takes up valuable screen real estate, but until then I encourage you to use it. Most major modes have their own menu bar entry as well, improving the discoverability of the major mode. I used the menu bar for a long time when I was starting out, and it really helped me as I could focus on remembering important commands like navigation and editing.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-x C-f</code>	Find (open) a file
<code>C-x C-s</code>	Save the buffer
<code>C-x b</code>	Switch buffer
<code>C-x k</code>	Kill (close) a buffer
<code>C-x C-b</code>	Display all open buffers
<code>C-x C-c</code>	Exits Emacs
<code>ESC ESC ESC</code>	Exits out of prompts, regions, prefix arguments and returns to just one window
<code>C-/</code>	Undo changes

Key Binding	Purpose
F10	Activates the menu bar ¹

The key bindings above are all you need to get started. Emacs will guess the right major mode when you open files based on its extension (and if that fails, by the content of the file) and more or less work out of the box. Aside from the key bindings above, you can start editing and moving around with just the arrow keys like other editors.

Let's talk about each command in turn as their simple actions belie their complexity.

c-x c-f: Find file

Opening a file in Emacs is called *finding a file* or even *visiting a file*. Having said that, it's perfectly fine to say *open* also. The reason is that Emacs really doesn't distinguish between *opening an existing file* and *creating a new file*. I use the terms interchangeably.

So, if you type c-x c-f and enter /tmp/hello-world.txt, Emacs will *visit* it, whether it's there or not; if it isn't, an empty buffer is shown instead.

Major mode load order

When you visit a file, Emacs will pick a major mode. Most editors make a lot of assumptions about file extensions that

¹Required in Terminal Emacs

you cannot easily change. Emacs supports an array of detection mechanisms that can all be changed to suit your needs. They are listed here in the order they are applied.

File-local variables are variables that Emacs can enable per-file if they present in the file. They can appear as headers:

```
-*- mode: mode-name-here; my-variable: value -*-
```

or footers:

```
Local Variables:  
mode: mode-name-here  
my-variable: value  
End:
```

Emacs will also look at commented lines using that major mode's comment syntax.

It is worth knowing that file variables read into Emacs are local to that file's buffer (meaning other buffers are unaffected by it.) That means if you have particular settings that apply only to that file, you can add them to the header or footer and Emacs will load them automatically. In practical terms, that means everything from indentation settings to more complex variables are controllable from file variables.

Because Emacs is in effect running *code* straight from a file, all Emacs variables are divided into *safe* and *unsafe*

file variables: variables that are declared as safe – typically by Emacs maintainers – are evaluated automatically. For unsafe variables, you must first tell Emacs what to do: you can ignore the variable; or evaluate it once, temporarily, for that file only; or declare it as safe.

Program loader directives or *shebangs* are also supported.

If your file begins with `#!` – for instance `#!/usr/bin/env python` or `#!/bin/bash` – then Emacs will figure out the major mode and run it, if it is available in Emacs. The variable `interpreter-mode-alist` lists the program loaders Emacs can detect.

Magic mode detection uses the `magic-mode-alist` variable to see if the beginning of the file matches a pattern stored in the magic mode variable. This detection mode is particularly useful if you have no way of annotating the file or predicting the filename or extension ahead of time.

Automatic mode detection is how most major modes are applied. Emacs has a very large registry of patterns that match a file extension, file name or all or parts of a file's path, stored in the variable `auto-mode-alist`.

For instance, if you open `/etc/passwd`, Emacs will detect this and open the file with `etc-passwd-generic-mode` major mode. If the filename ends with `.zip`, Emacs will instead open the file in `archive-mode`.

Although the different heuristics may look complicated, the good news is the work is done for you. Emacs's major mode

detection is rather sophisticated and it will almost always pick the right thing for you.

Coding Systems and Line Endings

Emacs applies two other important heuristics you should know about: *coding systems* and *line endings*.

Coding systems Emacs has excellent Unicode support (type C-h h to see it demonstrated), including transparently reading and writing between different coding systems, bidirectional right-to-left script support, keyboard input method switching, and more.

To see the coding system in use for the current buffer, you can type C-h C <RET>. Emacs will display a lot of information, including all the coding systems associated with the buffer — but for files, they are almost always set to the same coding system.

The modeline will also give you a rough idea:

```
U:**- helloworld.c          92% of 5k  ...
```

The first character, U, means the buffer `helloworld.c` has a *multi-byte* coding system. If it said 1, it would typically be *part 1* of any number of ISO character encodings. The exact mnemonic will depend on which of the hundreds of supported coding systems you are using — hence why C-h C <RET> is a sure-fire way to see what it is.

Line endings When you open a file, Emacs will determine the line endings used. If the file uses DOS line endings, then they are preserved when you open the file and when you save it. Likewise for UNIX and pre-osx Macintosh encodings.

The modeline will tell you what line ending you are using:

```
U:**- helloworld.c          92% of 5k  ...
```

The first character `U`, as explained above, indicates the *coding system*. The `:` means it's UNIX-style line endings. For DOS it would say `(DOS)`, and `(Mac)` for Macintoshes.

C-x C-s: Save Buffer

In [The Buffer](#), I explained that in Emacs a buffer need not be a file on your file system, but it could be a transient buffer used for things like network I/O or even just a scratch file for processing text. So, what that means in practice is that you can save any buffer in Emacs — even internal ones like a help or a network I/O buffer.

When you ask Emacs to save a buffer, it will save it to the file associated with the buffer — if, and only if, the buffer has a filename associated — or ask you for a name if there isn't one. The latter instance will typically happen if you're saving a buffer that does not yet have a file assigned to it; maybe it's a temporary buffer or even the output from a help command.

Writing a buffer to a file If you want to save a buffer to a different file – akin to *Save As...* in other editors – you can use the command `C-x C-w` to write to a new file.

Saving all files You can type `C-x s` and are asked, in turn, to save each unsaved file.

C-x C-c: Exits Emacs

You can exit Emacs – or just terminate your connection to it, if you are using Emacs in client-server mode – but Emacs will only exit after asking you if you want to save unsaved files.

You have several options when Emacs asks you to save a file:

Key Binding	Purpose
Y or yes	Saves the file
N or DEL	Skips current buffer
q or RET	Aborts the save, continues with exit
C-g	Aborts save and the exit
!	Save all remaining buffers
d	Diff the file on the file system with the one in the buffer

Most of the commands above are self-explanatory. Emacs will traverse the entire list of unsaved files *but not* all unsaved buffers. As you may recall from earlier, it is possible to have buffers that are not attached to any one file.

And if you try to exit without saving, Emacs will always ask you one last time if you want to proceed.

C-x b: Switch Buffer

If you edit more than one file at a time – or switch between documentation buffers or mode-specific buffers, such as Python’s shell – knowing how to switch buffers quickly and efficiently is very important.

Like `Alt+TAB` in most window managers, Emacs will remember the *last* buffer you visited so that, when you type `C-x b`, the name of the former buffer is the *default action* — meaning pressing `RET` will take you to it.

Switching buffers is second nature to Emacs hackers. Once you’re comfortable with it, you won’t even think about; you’ll switch through buffers quickly and instantaneously without so much as a second thought.

Buffer naming conventions

Some buffers in Emacs interact with external programs – perhaps a shell like `bash` – or they hold *transient* information generated by Emacs itself. To distinguish them from user-created buffers, they have `*` characters in their names, like so: `*buffername*`.

The fact that files and buffers are two distinct (but related) concepts makes sense when you consider the nature of *scratch buffers* — buffers that you create and use but don’t intend to permanently save. For instance, if you want to run a keyboard macro or do extensive text editing on a region of code, an Emacs hacker would copy it to a made-up scratch buffer (created simply by switching to a buffer name that does not

exist), do the requisite editing, and switch back to the original buffer.

Writing buffers to files If you later decide you want to save the buffer to the file system, you can press `C-x C-s` to save it.

Listing buffers One more useful command is `C-x C-b`. It displays a list of all buffers running on your system.

Buffer Switching Alternatives

The built-in interface for buffer switching is rather poor; it offers basic `TAB`-completion and some fuzzy matching, but little else. I recommend you try `ido` mode, a built-in feature that gives you fuzzy file completion. I use it and couldn't live without it — indeed, most Emacs users employ it or some other form of fast completion.

To enable it, type `M-x ido-mode` and then try `C-x b` or `C-x C-f` again.

You can enable it permanently by customizing the option `ido-mode`:

```
M-x customize-option RET ido-mode RET
```

You can also improve `ido`'s fuzzy matching by enabling *flex matching*:

```
M-x customize-option RET ido-enable-flex-matching RET
```

And you can customize many more features by running `M-x customize-group ido`. For further reading on this subject, I recommend you read *Introduction to IDO mode*.²

c-x k: Kill Buffer

Killing a buffer in Emacs means closing it. You don't *have* to kill buffers you don't use. It's perfectly normal to let them sit in the background until you need them again. Normally, serious Emacs users have hundreds or even thousands of open buffers at a time.

ESC ESC ESC: Keyboard Escape

The *click your heels three times* key. If you're stuck somewhere or want to “go back to normal” — then pressing `ESC ESC ESC` will (probably) solve your problems.

All windows are deleted (meaning they're hidden from view), prompts are exited out of, special buffers are hidden, prefix arguments are cancelled, and recursive editing levels are unwound.

c-/: Undo

Undoing is a common activity and it is bound to several keys: `C-/, C-_, C-x u`, `Edit -> Undo`, or even a physical *undo* button if your keyboard has it.

Which command you prefer is up to you: I think `c-/` is the easiest to type, but if your character set is not US or UK,

²<http://www.masteringemacs.org/article/introduction-to-ido-mode>

then you may prefer another. Most beginner's guides will recommend you use `C-x u` or even `C-_` but I find them harder to type than `C-/`.

Unlike other editors, Emacs does not have a dedicated *redo* command, and that has to do with Emacs's unique undo system known as the *undo ring*.

Most editors feature a linear undo list: you can undo and redo, but if you undo and then change the text, you will *lose* the undone steps; they will be unrecoverable and lost forever.

In Emacs, this is not the case. Every action you take is recorded in the undo ring, and this includes the act of undoing something. Emacs will group certain commands together into one cohesive undo *unit* — like typing characters or repeating the same command many times in a row. Some events will always “seal” the undo record and start a new one. Pressing `RET`, `backspace`, or moving the point around are three such examples.

Repeated undo commands will undo more and more things but if you break the cycle — for instance by moving around or editing text — Emacs will not resume from where you left off. Instead, the items you just undid *were added to the undo ring* as redo records. That means when you undo again, you will actually undo (*redo*) the actions you just did until you get to the state you were at when you last stopped — then Emacs will undo the rest of the changes in your buffer.

This means it's next to impossible to lose undo history as the act of undoing *is itself an undo-able action*. That means you can undo a few things — say rewriting a paragraph in a docu-

ment you're writing – only to realize later on that, actually, you liked the old text better. In other editors your undone changes would be gone forever as they have linear undo lists; in Emacs you simply undo your newly-written paragraphs until Emacs returns your buffer to the state it was in before you did your last undo.

Confused? That's okay. It took me a long time to understand how this would work out in practice. As it's impossible to really lose any data with the undo ring, it's easier to just experiment; but remember that Emacs will keep undoing things from the ring as long as you keep undoing commands one after another. Only by breaking this “undo cycle” will you be able to *redo* the undone changes. And the easiest way to break the cycle is by simplifying moving your point.

Here's a simple example. It's not how Emacs's undo ring actually retains undo information – it's rather more complex than that – but I think that level of detail is unnecessary.

As a writer, I have written and then rewritten some text and my undo ring now looks like the one below. The ring is to be read top to bottom, with each undo record separated by the arrow, going from newest to oldest. When the END marker is reached, the undo ring is empty and no more undo actions are possible.

```
▷ “VI is the Roman numeral for 6”  
→ “VI VI VI is the number of the beast”  
→ END
```

This undo ring has two undo records in it, each one a line of text. The *head* of the ring is the triangle, ▷, indicating the

latest undo record. If I undo once with C-/, my undo ring now looks like this:

“VI is the Roman numeral for 6”
▷ “VI VI VI is the number of the beast”
→ END

The original quote is still in the undo ring; in fact, it hasn't really gone anywhere at all (though the text in the buffer has changed to what ▷ points at.) Instead, we've shifted the head (the triangle) to the other quote. If I did another undo step, I would end up at END, and now my buffer is empty. I'm not going to do that though as I will instead write another quote:

“VI is a text editor”

And now my undo ring looks like this:

▷ “VI is a text editor”
→ “VI is the Roman numeral for 6”
→ “VI VI VI is the number of the beast”
→ END

The head of the undo ring has changed to point at the latest quote I just entered, but the old quote I undid is still there. If I type C-/, I will undo my latest quote and the one I undid before would reappear.

Still confused? That’s normal. It’s a difficult concept to “get” (and *much* harder to explain) but most Emacs beginners will pick it up over time. The main point to take away is that it’s almost impossible to break the undo ring and lose information — so go ahead and experiment. Chances are, to begin with, you only care about undoing the most recent changes anyway.

By the way

You can download alternative undo implementations for Emacs. A popular one is Undo Tree.³

Window Management

Managing windows is another core skill you have to master. Honestly, despite the chapter introduction saying it was rather complex, the truth of the matter is it isn’t: there are only a few key bindings you need to learn. What makes it complex – or to some people, downright infuriating – is the reliance on windows in the first place, and how to get used to the windowing concept.

Let’s take a look at the key bindings you need to know about.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-x 0	Deletes the <i>active</i> window
C-x 1	Deletes <i>other</i> windows
C-x 2	Split window below
C-x 3	Split window right

³<http://www.emacswiki.org/UndoTree>

Key Binding	Purpose
C-x o	Switch active window

These five keys are all you need to use, split and delete windows. There are more commands, as you'll see below, but to start with, you can get by with these five commands.

Undoing window changes

Sometimes you want to return to a past window configuration. The mode, M-x `winner-mode`, remembers your window settings and lets you undo and redo with C-c <left> and C-c <right>, respectively.

To enable Winner mode permanently:

```
M-x customize-option RET winner-mode RET
```

Emacs will tile windows and generally ensure each new window is given roughly half the screen estate of the *splitting window*. If you have just one window and you split to the right, you now have two windows, each with a 50% share.

Deleting windows If you use C-x 0, then Emacs will delete the active window – which is always the one where the point is active – and if you type C-x 1, Emacs will delete all *other* windows.

Splitting windows A window is split either horizontally or vertically (or “below” and “right”) with C-x 2 and

C-x 3, respectively. If you have a large monitor, you may want to split vertically so you can have more than one buffer visible at a time; you may even prefer additional subdivisions. I always split into two or even four windows, arranged in a 2x2 grid.

Finally, to move between windows use the command C-x o. I find it useful to rebind it to M-o as it's such a common thing to do. Add this to your **init file**:

```
(global-set-key (kbd "M-o") 'other-window)
```

Directional window selection

Some people prefer the *windmove* package that ships with Emacs, as it lets you move in cardinal directions instead of cycling through all windows.

You can enable it by adding this to your **init file**:

```
(windmove-default-keybindings)
```

You can now switch windows with your shift key by pressing S-<left>, S-<right>, S-<up>, S-<down>.

Working with Other Windows

Once you're comfortable splitting and deleting windows, you can build on that by acting on *other* windows. That is, if you want to switch another window's buffer, you

have to C-x o to the window, then use C-x b to change the buffer. It's a bit tedious and it breaks your tempo. The *other* window in this case is the one immediately after the current one when you run C-x o.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-x 4 C-f	Finds a file in the other window
C-x 4 d	Opens M-x dired in the other window
C-x 4 C-o	Displays a buffer in the other window
C-x 4 b	Switches the buffer in the other window <i>and</i> makes it the active window
C-x 4 0	Kills the buffer <i>and</i> window

These commands are the most useful ones for operating on *other* windows. There are a few more – you can use C-x 4 C-h to list them – but you won't use them as often.

If you look closely at the key bindings in the table above, you will see a symmetry between C-x 4 and C-x — indeed, they are *almost* identical in binding and purpose. This is no coincidence, and the symmetry will help you remember the commands.

Frame Management

You can create frames – what are called *windows* in other programs and window managers – and you may prefer to do this if you use a tiling window manager or to take advantage of multi-monitor setups. Note that frames also work in terminal Emacs.

The prefix key used for frames is `C-x 5`. Like the prefix key for windows, (`C-x 4`) the commands are mostly the same.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-x 5 2</code>	Create a new frame
<code>C-x 5 b</code>	Switch buffer in <i>other</i> frame
<code>C-x 5 0</code>	Delete <i>active</i> frame
<code>C-x 5 1</code>	Delete <i>other</i> frames
<code>C-x 5 C-f</code>	Finds a file in the other window
<code>C-x 5 d</code>	Opens <code>M-x dired</code> in the other window
<code>C-x 5 C-o</code>	Displays a buffer in the other window

Switching buffers with multiple frames is seamless, if a buffer is visible (it is displayed in a frame in a window) Emacs will switch to the right frame where the buffer is already visible.

Whether you choose to use frames or not is up to you. The mechanics of dealing with multiple frames is slightly awkward in Emacs as all frames share the same Emacs session — which is sometimes a blessing or a curse. I find frames useful with multi-monitor setups, but not so much elsewhere. The usefulness of frames, I find, is limited by the already excellent tiling window management system present in Emacs. My only recommendation is to try it out and see if frames fit your workflow.

Elemental Movement

Navigation Keys

The most elemental movement commands available to you – and indeed, to every editor – are the humble arrow keys. They work as you would expect, and if you’re new to Emacs, I recommend you use them until you learn the more advanced movement commands. As with other editors, you can combine the arrow keys – written as `<left>`, `<right>`, `<up>`, and `<down>` – with the control key to move by word. Simultaneously, the other navigation keys, like `page up` and `page down`, also work in Emacs.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code><left></code> , ...	Arrow keys move by character in all four directions
<code>C-<left></code> , ...	Arrow keys move by word in all four directions
<code><insert></code>	Insert key. Activates <code>overwrite-mode</code>
<code><delete></code>	Delete key. Deletes the character after point
<code><prior></code> , <code><next></code>	Page up and Page down move up and down nearly one full page
<code><home></code> , <code><end></code>	Moves to the beginning or end of line

Once you’re comfortable with the basics of Emacs – handling buffers, splitting and deleting windows, saving and opening files – you should move away from using the navigation keys. Though they serve their purpose well, they are

too far away from the *home row*, and moving your right hand away from the *home row* just to move the point around on the screen is time consuming.

By the way

The page up/down buttons will scroll up or down a screenful of text, retaining 2 lines of text for context. You can change the amount of overlap when you page through text by altering the variable `next-screen-context-lines` directly in your init file or by using Emacs's customize interface, like so: `M-x customize-option`, then enter `next-screen-context-lines`.

If you regularly use shells like `bash` or other GNU readline-enabled terminal applications, then good news for you: by default they use Emacs-style keys. Try it, `M-f` moves forward by word. In fact, dozens of Emacs's most commonly-used commands⁴ exist in GNU readline, meaning the mental context switch is minimal and *every terminal program that uses readline supports them*.

Moving by Character

The arrow key equivalents in Emacs will seem positively strange when you first encounter them. A lot of people wonder why Emacs would bind an action as common as moving

⁴The man page on `readline` has a complete list. But why not read the man page in Emacs? `M-x man RET readline RET`

forward a character to c-f. The fact is if you know Emacs, you'll almost never move around by character.

Moving by character – and also by line, as that is technically the smallest unit you can move up or down – is the smallest atomic movement you can make in a buffer. Character movement is for finesse; made for precision movement, if you like. Moving around a buffer by character is inefficient and tedious; limited by the speed of your keyboard's repeat speed or how fast you can type it. That's slow, and that slowness adds up as we often spend as much time *moving around* as we do *editing text*. You should only use character movement when it's the most efficient command available. Moving by word is great, but that won't help you if you want to move 2 characters into a word.

The four basic movement commands are:

Key Binding	Purpose
c-f	Move forward by character
c-b	Move backward by character
c-p	Move to previous line
c-n	Move to next line

As you can see, mnemonically, the assignments make sense – p for previous, b for backwards – and all are bound under the c- modifier.

You can apply **universal arguments** to the character keys and they will work as you expect. Type c-8 c-f and you will move the point forward eight characters. You can even combine the negative argument to reverse the direction

of the command — that may not make much sense with movement keys, but some commands come with a forward and backward command. Most act in just in one direction – forward, that is – and the negative argument is the only way to change this direction.

Learning Emacs's own movement commands (as opposed to using the navigation keys to the right on your keyboard) makes sense when you look at how Emacs's other movement commands work. I see experienced Emacs users execute choreographed sequences of commands to do interesting and complex actions only to stop dead in their tracks to move their right hand away from the home row and move the point around by character. At some point you will realize how jarring (and how much it affects your speed) it is and switch to Emacs's own commands.

Moving by Line

The `<home>` and `<end>` keys move your point to the beginning and end of a line, respectively, and the Emacs equivalents are `C-a` and `C-e`.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-a</code>	Moves point to the beginning of the line
<code>C-e</code>	Moves point to the end of the line
<code>M-m</code>	Moves point to the first non-whitespace character on this line

Both `C-a` and `C-e` behave exactly the same as `<home>` and `<end>` (indeed, both sets of keys are bound to the same command)

but I cover the definition of a line in the next chapter.

The last command, `M-m`, is pure gold dust. When you type `M-m`, the point will move to the beginning of the line and move forward until it encounters a non-whitespace character; ergo, if you're on an indented line of code and you want to change the identifier bar:

```
def foo(self):  
    bar = 42█
```

After you type `M-m`:

```
def foo(self):  
█bar = 42
```

If you're on a line without indentation, the command will simply go to the beginning of the line.

Screen, Logical and Visual Lines

Emacs will, by default, wrap long lines to the right edge of the window, but that raises an important question: where does a line begin and end when it wraps?

The answer, unfortunately, requires a bit of explaining, and the terminology? Well, it's jumbled:

Visual lines A visual line is defined as What You See. If you open a file and a long line spans three wrapped lines in your buffer, then you have three visual lines, each of which is treated as a separate and distinct line by Emacs, even if the underlying file has just one.

Logical lines A logical line is the opposite of a visual line. Logical lines are governed by the content of the buffer and nothing else; word wrapped or not, one long line in a file is treated as one long line in Emacs.

Screen lines In some parts of Emacs's documentation, you may see the term *screen lines* used in conjunction with *logical lines*. A *screen line* is identical to a *visual line* and the terms are used interchangeably.

Historically, when Emacs wrapped a long line the `c-p` and `c-n` commands for moving up or down a line didn't change. A long line (called a *logical line*) wrapped into three lines (called *visual lines*) would still count as a single (logical) line for moving up or down by line; the end result is that you couldn't use the line commands to move by *visual lines*. Whether it was The Right Thing was a polarizing thing, indeed. You either loved it... or you altered Emacs.

And most people altered Emacs. The end result is today, in the latest versions of Emacs, the previous/next line commands move by *visual lines*. You can switch to the old behavior by typing `M-x customize-option RET line-move-visual`.

Adding to the complexity is the addition of *Visual Line Mode*, a minor mode that builds on the concept of visual lines with additional functionality.

Visual Line Mode wraps by *word boundary* resulting in "cleaner" word wrapping like what you'd see in a traditional word processor. The minor mode will also disable the fringe indicators.

Additionally, Visual Line Mode replaces a number of movement and editing commands with visual equivalents. `C-p` and `C-n` will behave as they do in default Emacs installations with the `line-move-visual` option enabled. Furthermore, commands like moving to the beginning and end of a line (with `C-a` and `C-e`) now work on *visual lines* instead of *logical lines*. The kill command (bound to `C-k`, but we haven't covered that command yet!) will also work on *visual lines*.

If you want this behavior – and I encourage you to try it out and see if it fits your workflow – you can enable it globally with `M-x customize-option RET global-visual-line-mode` or in a buffer at a time by typing `M-x visual-line-mode`.

What if you don't want word wrapping? You can toggle word wrapping – called truncation in Emacs – with `M-x toggle-truncate-lines`.

Moving by Word

Like character movement, moving by words is almost identical; the mnemonics are the same for backward and forward character, replacing only the `C-` modifier with `M-`.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>M-f</code>	Move forward by word
<code>M-b</code>	Move backward by word

If you've used other editors, the equivalent arrow keys are `C-<left>` and `C-<right>`, and as I mentioned earlier they are also available to you in Emacs. In Emacs, word movement is

rather complex behind the scenes, and the exact behavior of word movement is dictated by the major mode you're using.

What Constitutes a Word?

What *is* a word? Simply thinking of it as a series of characters separated by whitespace is what most people think – and therefore expect – but in Emacs the truth is a lot more complicated.

Mode writers in Emacs make assumptions about the nature of the text in the buffer. What you would write in `M-x text-mode` is different – and *treated* differently – from what you'd write in `M-x python-mode`. So, mode authors need a way of saying that in `text-mode` the period `'.'` is a sentence separator and an attribute separator in Python.

Indeed, every character – printable characters, including Unicode code points – are given a meaning by the mode author, directly or indirectly, in a registry that maps the characters to a particular syntactic meaning. This registry is called a *syntax table*, a concept that I will refer back to several times to help you understand how it affects movement and editing, but is otherwise only of interest to elisp hackers and mode writers.

The syntax table keeps track of things like *What characters are used for comments?* or *What characters make up a word?* and, although obscured from view, affects every part of Emacs.

The syntax table alone decides the makeup of a *word* (or *symbol*, *punctuation*, *comment*, etc.) as a syntactic unit. So when you move the point around on the screen, it moves

according to the *syntax table* and the general rules governing forward-word and backward-word.

The syntax table

Every editor has an equivalent of Emacs's syntax table, but what sets Emacs apart from other editors is that you can inspect and *change* the syntax table, which in turn will affect how your point moves across the screen when you invoke certain commands.

You can view your current buffer's syntax table by typing `C-h s` — it may take a while to load. In it you will see a human readable version of the characters and their assigned *syntax class*.

Movement Asymmetry

One more thing you should know about word movement is that it's not symmetric: typing `M-f` followed by `M-b` — in theory it should take you back to your old position — is not guaranteed. Emacs will cleverly skip *symbols* and *punctuation* it encounters in the direction (forward or backward) you're moving.

Consider what happens when you type `M-f` to move forward one word:

Before: Hello, █World.

After: Hello, World█.

Because the characters succeeding the point, █, are all alphabetical characters, the word command behaves as you would expect. Now look at what happens if we move the point to the *end* of the line and type M-b to move backward one word:

Before: Hello, World.█

After: Hello, █World.

The word command is smart enough to realize that, although a period is not a word character, it should simply ignore it as there *is* a word *immediately before the punctuation*. Typing M-f after we type M-b will *not* take us back to our original example:

Before: Hello, █World.

After: Hello, World█.

This reinforces my point that word commands are not symmetric. That will take a bit of getting used to. Emacs will generally ignore *non-word characters* immediately following the point in the direction you are travelling. For instance, we skipped over the period, ., because it was a *non-word character* and it was the first character the point would encounter going backwards. The reason for this behavior is simple: if Emacs *didn't* do this, then every *non-word character* the word commands would encounter, in both text and code, would count as a word of its own and end the movement command.

Here is a more extreme example — but one you may well encounter in source code:


```
print(add_two(num_table[10]))█
```

The point above is at the end of the line and if you type M-b and move backward one word, you end up right before 10:

```
print(add_two(num_table[█10]))
```

This is because, as before, Emacs *ignores* symbols and punctuation if, and only if, it encounters them before it has encountered a word character. Moving forward again does *not* take us back to the end of the line as we are already at a word:

```
print(add_two(num_table[10█]))
```

So, you might be wondering why this is a *good thing*. For starters, you can follow up the original M-b with M-d to kill the number 10 and because of the asymmetry you don't kill the]) symbols (but much more on the kill commands later.) Another reason is that it just does not make sense to think of a word as separated by just white spaces — it raises too many questions. What if there are many whitespaces in a row and what about punctuation and symbols? When you have to navigate a mix of symbols and text, like most source code is, Emacs's behavior is perfectly sensible; keep tapping M-b and you move back consecutive *words of text* but you conveniently skip any symbols you encounter in the direction of travel. The one thing people find confusing is the asymmetry; the rules seem insensible — but now that you know how Emacs moves, its behavior should make a lot more sense.

Sub- and Superword Movement

If you edit a lot of code with `CamelCase`, you may want your movement and edit commands to treat each subword – delineated by a capitalized letter – as its own word. Simultaneously, you may want the opposite: that text `written_like_this` which Emacs's word movement commands usually – but again this is all down to the syntax table and vagaries of the major mode – treat as three distinct words (`written`, `like`, and `this`) instead of just one.

Command	Purpose
<code>M-x subword-mode</code>	Minor mode that treats <code>CamelCase</code> as distinct words
<code>M-x superword-mode</code>	Minor mode that treats <code>snake_case</code> as one word

Global minor modes

There are global modes available for both and you can enable them by typing:

```
M-x customize-option global-subword-mode
```

```
M-x customize-option global-superword-mode
```

When you enable `M-x subword-mode`, you enable special movement, transpose and kill commands that operate on each individual, capitalized word in `CamelCase`. If you write a lot of code in languages that use `CamelCase`, you'll find subword mode useful.

Glasses mode

There is a whimsical minor mode, `M-x glasses-mode`, that visually (it does not alter your buffer text) separates CamelCase words into Camel_Case.

The superword command, `M-x superword-mode`, is similar but does the opposite: it rewires *symbols* (which usually, but not always, include the underscore) so they're considered part of a word. Note that this command is not perfect. Major mode authors decide what syntax class a character like `_` or `.` should fall under, and if they don't set a character like `_` to be a symbol, the command will not work.

Moving by S-Expressions

Perhaps the most useful – but underused – feature in Emacs is the ability to move by *s-expression* (or just *sexp*.) The cryptic name deserves an explanation: it's a LISP term that, today, covers a wide range of commands that operate on *balanced expressions*.

Balanced expressions typically include:

Strings Programming languages being the primary example of strings, which are balanced expressions because they begin and end with `"` or `'`.

Brackets In most major modes brackets are considered balanced as they have defined open and close characters: `[` and `]`, `(` and `)`, `{` and `}`, `<` and `>`.

Balanced expressions can span multiple lines – multi-line strings for instance – and Emacs knows this.

Whether a particular set of characters defines a balanced expression will depend on your major mode, and the major mode in turn will define these characteristics in the *syntax table* I talked about earlier.

Like the word and character commands, these follow the same mnemonic as before but with a different modifier. This time it's C-M-.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-M-f	Move forward by s-expression
C-M-b	Move backward by s-expression

The usefulness of these commands cannot be overstated. Consider this Python example; look where the point moves when you press C-M-f

```
d = {  
    'Hello': 'World',  
    'Foo': 'Bar',  
}
```

After

```
d = {  
    'Hello': 'World',  
    'Foo': 'Bar',  
}
```

Emacs knows that { and } in python-mode is a *balanced expression* — because of the syntax table — and thus treats { and } as a balanced expression, and immediately moves to the end brace when you type C-M-f.

Once you start thinking about code in terms of balanced expressions, you'll see them everywhere. It's not just in LISP that you'll find them useful; almost all major modes are full of balanced expressions — and as an added bonus, the s-expression movement commands act like the word commands when you invoke them on “unbalanced” expressions such as regular text.

It's absolutely vital that you learn how to use these commands.

Four more movement commands exist that work on balanced expressions — but only brackets, and not strings.

Down and Up List

Key Binding	Purpose
C-M-d	Move down into a list
C-M-u	Move up out of a list

Like the s-expression movement commands, the list commands were meant for LISP but have found a life outside that language. When you press C-M-d, the point will jump *into* the nearest balanced expression of parentheses *ahead* of where the point currently is:

Before:

```
█result = foo(bar())
```

After:

```
result = foo(█bar())
```

The point moves *inside* the nearest balanced expression. To do this, the point will jump an arbitrary distance, and repeated calls will go deeper into nested structures and conversely C-M-u will go back up. Like the word commands, the list commands are *not* symmetric; going up will take you up one level but leave your point at the opening character:

Before:

```
result = foo(bar(█))
```

After:

```
result = foo(bar█())
```

Moving out of strings

In newer versions of Emacs, you can use C-M-u inside a string to jump to the opening quote.

On their own, the commands do little more than jump in and out of “list” expressions, but realize that combining this behavior with another command, `kill-sexp`⁵, will kill the

⁵I will talk about killing text later on in the editing chapter.

balanced expression in front of the point — so typing C-M-u and C-M-k for kill-sexp will move up and kill the balanced expression you were just in:

; Before:

```
(+ (* █5 2) (- 10 10))
```

; After going up one level with C-M-u:

```
(+ █(* 5 2) (- 10 10))
```

; After killing the s-expression with C-M-k:

```
(+ █ (- 10 10))
```

I use this functionality all the time; it's one of Emacs's hidden gems that will make you very productive, even if you don't program in LISP. For instance, languages like Python use parentheses all over the place: for dictionaries, for tuples, and for lists. Combine the list commands with C-M-k and you can refactor large swathes of code easily *and* maintain your tempo because most commands that work on balanced expressions are bound to the C-M- modifier.

Because C-M-d jumps into the next “list” expression following point — regardless of where it is in the buffer — it's a powerful tool for moving around as well. Like everything in Emacs, realizing the potential of a command and committing it to working memory so you use it is hard, but the reward is well worth it.

Forward and Backward List

Two more useful navigational aids are the sibling-commands of C-M-d and C-M-p — because they move to the *next* or the *previous* list expression in the same *nested level*.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-M-n	Move forward to the next list
C-M-p	Move backward to the previous list

For instance, here's what happens when you type C-M-n repeatedly:

(+ █(* 5 2) (- 10 10))

(+ (* 5 2)█ (- 10 10))

(+ (* 5 2) █(- 10 10))

(+ (* 5 2) (- 10 10)█)

As you can see, it moves from one expression to the next, and this includes the beginning and end of the balanced expression. Typing C-M-n again yields an error: we have reached the end of balanced expressions *at this nested level*. If we type C-M-u to move up the list:

█(+ (* 5 2) (- 10 10))

Now, we move out of the nested expression and into its parent. A subsequent call to C-M-n takes us to the end of the balanced expression:

```
(+ (* 5 2) (- 10 10))■
```

For LISP, the commands are invaluable. Nested parentheses indicate hierarchy so LISP hackers require an efficient set of tools to move up, down and around balanced expressions. For all other programming languages, the utility depends entirely on how frequently you encounter balanced expressions. In most languages – like C, Java, Python, or JavaScript – they are *very* useful; it’s an elegant way of moving between some balanced expressions like curly or square braces.

Other Movement Commands

I consider moving by character, line, word and s-expression to be the most important movement commands. They have the greatest utility across a wide range of editing tasks – specifically programming and text editing – but there are some movement commands that are best suited for specific tasks — and whether or not they are useful to you depends entirely on what you do.

Moving by Paragraph

Key Binding	Purpose
M-}	Move forward to end of paragraph
M-{	Move backward to start of paragraph

The definition of a paragraph depends on who you ask and your personal style, and Emacs tries to cater to most of them. The paragraph commands themselves rely on a set of variables that define the beginning and end of a paragraph:

Variable Name	Purpose
<code>paragraph-start</code>	Defines the beginning of a paragraph using a large regular expression
<code>paragraph-separate</code>	Defines the paragraph separator as a regular expression
<code>use-hard-newlines</code>	Set by the command <code>M-x use-hard-newlines</code> and defines whether a hard newline defines a paragraph

I recommend you describe the variables (using `C-h v`) to get a better picture of how Emacs's paragraph system works. The `paragraph-start` variable in particular is a jumble of regular expressions that tries to do everything for everyone. By default, when you use `M-}` and `M-{`, Emacs will treat newline-delimited blocks of text as a paragraph.

You can alter the behavior of the paragraph commands so leading spaces mark the beginning of a new paragraph by running `M-x paragraph-indent-minor-mode`.

The paragraph commands are useful in programming modes also. A lot of developers group lines of code together and separate them from each other with blank lines making them an ideal candidate for the paragraph commands.

Moving by Sentence

The sentence commands share symmetry with the line commands, replacing the C- modifier with M-:

Key Binding	Purpose
M-a	Move to beginning of sentence
M-e	Move to end of sentence

Like a paragraph, the definition of a sentence is a house style that varies, but Emacs assumes you begin your sentences with two whitespaces after a period:

This is one sentence. This is another.

You can alter this behavior by customizing (with M-x customize-option) the following variables:

Variable Name	Purpose
sentence-end-double-space	Non-nil means a single space does not end a sentence.
sentence-end-without-period	Non-nil means a sentence will end without a period.
sentence-end-without-space	A string of characters that end a sentence <i>without</i> requiring spaces after.

The one you are most likely to customize is sentence-end-double-space.

Moving by Defun

The word *defun* is another piece of LISP arcana that stands for *define function* — and in Emacs you will see it in places where commands act on *functions*.

Like the sentence and line commands, the defun commands use C-M- as their modifier:

Key Binding	Purpose
C-M-a	Move to beginning of defun
C-M-e	Move to end of defun

The defun commands move to the logical beginning or end of the function point is in. I must point out that *function* is really a rather loose term. It doesn't *have* to be a function but in programming modes it's usually functions, classes, or both; for other modes, it might do other things — in reStructured-Text, for instance, it will jump to the beginning and end of a section or chapter.

Moving to the beginning of defun is really useful if you want to, say, quickly change the name or signature of a function in a programming language.

Consider the location of point:

```
int addtwo(int x)
{
  return x + 2;
}
```

Pressing C-M-a will take us to the beginning of defun, `addtwo`:

```
int addtwo(int x)
{
    return x + 2;
}
```

Subsequent calls to `C-M-a` will take you further and further “up the chain” to a parent block, perhaps, or the top of the file if you are at the root.

Moving by Pages

A *page* in Emacs is only tangentially related to the real-life concept of a page. In Emacs, a page is anything delimited by the character defined in the variable `page-delimiter`, which by default is the control code `^L` — better known as the ASCII control code form `feed`. It is unlikely that you will ever use these commands, so I would not worry about memorizing them.

In some LISP circles, it is common to group things by *pages* and as Emacs has close ties to the LISP community it comes with a battery of commands to interact with pages.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-x]</code>	Moves forward one page
<code>C-x [</code>	Moves backward one page

Discovering the page commands

Here’s one way to find *page* commands: `C-h a` (for `M-x apropos-command`), then search for `page$` to find all commands ending with the word “page.”

Knowing how to ask Emacs the right questions – using apropos or the describe system – is *the* cornerstone of Emacs mastery.

Scrolling

Like the arrow keys, the <prior> and <next> commands (Pg. Up and Pg. Down respectively) have their own Emacs equivalents, but Emacs's scrolling mechanism is different enough that some people find it frustrating. That's because Emacs will scroll by *nearly full screens*, where a full screen is the number of lines visible in that *window*. To help with continuity when you scroll, Emacs will retain two or three lines (as governed by the variable `next-screen-context-lines`) so you don't lose track of where you are.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-v	Scroll down one page
M-v	Scroll up one page
C-M-v	Scroll down the <i>other</i> window
C-M-S-v	Scroll up the <i>other</i> window

C-v and M-v work the same way as the navigational keys <prior> and <next>.

The odd ones out are the two commands that scroll the *other* window. It's a surprisingly useful command. I almost always work with multiple windows and being able to scroll another window – containing a help buffer, or a log file, or even another source code file – is a common thing for me to do.

Most editors lack this functionality; instead you have to:

Use the mouse With your mouse, move over the window, and finally use the scroll wheel to scroll up and down, or click and press <prior> and <next>.

Use the keyboard Switch to the other split window or tab, use <prior> or <next> to scroll up and down.

In Emacs, you can use the *other* window scroll commands.

I don't use C-M-S-v often. I find it easier to type C-M-- C-M-v to reverse the direction of the scroll with a negative argument than typing C-M-S-v. The latter command requires a particularly dexterous finger maneuver and if you scroll too far, you have to swap finger positions so you can type C-M-v. It's far easier to use C-M-- and C-M-v.

Maintaining tempo

Notice that the **negative argument** command, C-M--, is conveniently bound to the same modifier keys as C-M-v. Like I explained in the chapter on universal arguments, this is no coincidence. By binding the argument commands to all major modifier combinations, you don't have to contort your fingers between commands to prefix a command with an argument.

You can also scroll horizontally — or just left and right in Emacs parlance:

Key Binding	Purpose
C-x <	Scroll left
C-<next>	Scroll left
C-<prior>	Scroll right
C-x >	Scroll right

If you edit a lot of text files with very long lines – csv files, perhaps – you may find it useful to first disable word wrapping (or line truncation as it’s known in Emacs) with M-x toggle-truncate-lines. I would not bother memorizing the horizontal scrolling commands unless you really need them.

You can, of course, still use the mouse wheel to scroll, though whether it works in the terminal or not will depend on your system.

Two more commands are useful for moving around, namely the ability to go to the beginning and end of the buffer:

Key Binding	Purpose
M-<	Move to the beginning of the buffer
M->	Move to the end of the buffer

When you move to the beginning or end of the buffer, Emacs will place *the mark* – an invisible location marker – where you came from, so you can return to your old position. For instance, if you type M-< to jump to the beginning of the buffer, you can type C-u C-<SPC> to go back. C-u, as you remember, is the *universal argument*; in this case, it sets a flag so that when you type C-<SPC> Emacs will interpret that

to mean jump to the last mark. The mark, and its utility in Emacs, is a topic I will discuss a little bit later.

Bookmarks and Registers

Bookmarks in Emacs work identically to the ones in your web browser but with the notable exception of supporting a wider variety of sources. That makes Emacs's bookmarking system flexible enough for you to bookmark info pages, files, `M-x dired` directories and info manual pages. Because of Emacs's TRAMP system, it is therefore also possible to bookmark remote files for speedy access.

Bookmarks in Emacs are permanent, meaning they are automatically saved to a bookmark file in `~/.emacs.d/` called `bookmarks`.

Bookmark file

The variable `bookmark-default-file` determines where Emacs stores your bookmarks. The file is plain text (elisp `s-expressions`, actually) meaning it is possible to edit it manually (if you absolutely must) or merge the files if you regularly add or remove bookmarks from multiple machines.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-x r m</code>	Set a bookmark
<code>C-x r l</code>	List bookmarks
<code>C-x r b</code>	Jump to bookmark

Bookmarks are a very efficient way of jumping to frequently-used files or directories; it is also useful if there are sections of Emacs's manual that you want to return to frequently. And because of the unified nature of Emacs – buffers – the three are seamlessly stored and recalled from the same list of bookmarks.

Registers, however, are different; they are the flip side of the coin — where bookmarks are permanent, registers are transient. A register is a single-character store-and-recall mechanism for several types of data, including:

Window configurations and framesets You can store and recall the layout of your window configuration, though I would argue there are much better tools (such as M-x `winner-mode` I talked about in [Window Management](#)) for the job.

Framesets are identical to window configurations but hold information about Emacs's frames instead.

Points The location of point is another thing you can store in a register. If you are used to line-based bookmarks from other IDEs or editors, these are the closest equivalents in Emacs. Unfortunately, the key bindings (as you will see below) diminish their usefulness.

Numbers and text Plain text is also storable; that is particularly useful if you want to insert more than one piece of text, making the kill ring a less ideal candidate. You can also store numbers, though the only distinction between text and number is the ability to use simple arithmetic (addition) on a register containing a number.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-x r n	Store number in register
C-x r s	Store region in register
C-x r SPC	Store point in register
C-x r +	Increment number in register
C-x r j	Jump to register
C-x r i	Insert content of register
C-x r w	Store window configuration in register
C-x r f	Store frameset in register

A register is a single character *only*. When you want to store or recall something, you are asked for a single character to query. Before Emacs 24.4, you had no real way of knowing what the registers contained (unless you had a good memory, that is) but now Emacs pops up a preview window after `register-preview-delay` seconds (default 1 second).

C-x r s is the one I use most frequently. It stores the region in a register – simple and useful – and C-x r i which inserts the content of a register at point. One important note about C-x r i is that, prior to Emacs 24.4, it would put your point at the *beginning* of the inserted text and not *after*, like C-y (yank) would. That is now changed in Emacs 24.4 but for earlier versions of Emacs you must give it a prefix argument (C-u C-x r i) to place the point *after*.

You can store the point location with C-x r SPC, but to *jump* to it you must use C-x r j; arguably C-x r i should Do The Right Thing here and jump to the point if the register stores a point. Instead, Emacs inserts the internal point location which is not useful at all to anyone.

Both framesets and window configurations are storable but I never use them myself. There are better packages out there like `M-x winner-mode` as I talked about earlier.

To store a number, place the point before it and type `C-x r n`. To increment it by `prefix-numeric-value` (default 1), type `C-x r +` and to increment it by an arbitrary amount, give it a numeric argument (and a negative one to decrement.) You can recall a number register with `C-x r i`.

Both registers and bookmarks are useful and they serve two different purposes. I would focus on memorizing the bookmark commands as they are more likely something you use daily.

Selections and Regions

Selecting text is a common action, but in Emacs's *info* documentation and *describe* system it's referred to as *the region*. As I mentioned in [The Point and Mark](#), a region boundary is made up of the point and the mark.

Other editors make little or no distinction between the beginning and end of the region but in Emacs that distinction is rather important. The region is *always* defined as the contiguous block of text between *the point* and *the mark*.

For a visual demonstration, try this in Emacs: press `C-<SPC>`. In the echo area, a message will appear saying "Mark Set." Now, move your point around the buffer – with the arrow keys or the other movement commands I introduced earlier – and watch as the region changes because it is now *activated*. Press `C-<SPC>` again – or the universal get-out-of-trouble

command `c-g` – to *deactivate* the region. Note that the region is always defined as the mark to the point, whether the point comes before the mark or not. This functionality is thus similar to what you see in other editors when you hold down `shift` and move around with the arrow keys.

Therefore, when you make visual selections, you are using Emacs's *Transient Mark Mode*, also known as TMM. TMM came about much later in Emacs's history than you might think; in fact, it was only recently switched on by default.

So what came before TMM? Well, for starters, you didn't have visual highlighting *at all* — so you had to remember where you left the mark. And a lot of the commands didn't know about things like regions at all. Simple commands like `M-x replace-string` that does a simple string replacement in a buffer worked from the point to the end of the buffer, no exceptions. So if you wanted to modify particular parts of a buffer, you had to use Emacs's cryptic *narrowing commands* that shrink the visible content of a buffer to what you wanted the command to act on. As you can imagine, that didn't help beginners learn Emacs.

So, today you don't have to worry about region narrowing (for anything except specialized editing), nor do you have to memorize the location of the mark as TMM will show you the region.

However, the union of TMM and Emacs's region system is not perfect. The mark in Emacs is not just for the region. It's an important tool for jumping around in a buffer as some commands that whisk you away from your current location will leave a mark (a breadcrumb trail, effectively) on the *mark ring* that you can return to later. One example would be `M-<`

and `M->` – the commands for jumping to the beginning and end of the buffer – they both mark your old position before they jump so you can later return to your old position by typing `C-u C-<SPC>`.

The mark ring

Like the *undo ring*, the mark ring contains all the marks you have placed in a buffer — both directly, using mark commands like `C-<SPC>`; and indirectly, from commands like `M-<` and `M->`. There is also the *global mark ring* for commands that work across buffer boundaries.

You can tell when the mark ring has changed because the text *Mark set* (or a variation thereof) appears in your echo area.

And because of this, the command `C-<SPC>` will set the mark and with `TMM` enabled it *also* activates the region highlighting when you move the point around. That means if you just want to set the mark just so you can *return* to it later (with `C-u C-<SPC>`), you have to press `C-<SPC> C-<SPC>` — once to set the mark, and once more to deactivate the region. Another gotcha is that things in Emacs that operate on regions – text replace, changing text to uppercase in a region, and so on – work just fine *even if the region isn't activated* as Emacs will not check if the region is active (just that you are using `TMM`.)

Here are the keys needed to activate selection and jump to the mark. If you are new to Emacs, feel free to use the shift selection keys until you are comfortable with Emacs's own selection mechanism.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-<SPC>	Sets the mark, and toggles the region
C-u C-<SPC>	Jumps to the mark, and repeated calls go further back the <i>mark ring</i>
S+<left>, ...	Shift selection similar to other editors
C-x C-x	Exchanges the point and mark, and reactivates your last region

The C-x C-x command (called *exchange-point-and-mark*) is interesting. It reactivates the region from point – which is your current location in the buffer – and wherever the mark is; then, it swaps the point and mark positions. This command is especially useful if you want to reactivate the last region *or* if you simply want to swap the position of mark and point. Exchanging the point and mark is useful if you want to edit text near the mark or point or if you simply want to reactivate the region between your last mark and point.

Let's finish with a list of simple rules to remember:

1. A *region* is a contiguous block bounded by the *point* and *mark*.
2. You activate a region with C-<SPC>, which sets the mark then activates the region (if you use TMM, and you should!). Pressing C-<SPC> again deactivates the region.
3. An active region follows the point as you move around but breaks when you use a non-movement command.
4. The mark serves a dual purpose as a beacon you can return to with C-u C-<SPC>, even one you set with C-<SPC>

Repeat calls to C-u C-<SPC> go further and further back the mark ring.

5. Exchanging the point and mark with C-x C-x re-activates the region *and* switches your point and mark around.
6. Some Emacs commands don't care if the region isn't *actually* active and work anyway (so be careful).

As always, I encourage you to learn Emacs's own commands in time but if you are overwhelmed, you can use the mouse to click-drag selections or use the arrow key selection with S+<arrow key>.

Selection Compatibility Modes

To ease the transition to Emacs, there are several helper modes you can enable to mimic the behavior of other editors. Emacs enables one or two of them by default now as part of their drive to modernize Emacs. My personal recommendation is to start off with what you know and slowly wean yourself off the compatibility modes as you improve your Emacs skills.

M-x delete-selection-mode When the region is active and you type text into the buffer, Emacs will delete the selected text first. This behavior mimics most other editors.

To enable (or disable) it, use the customize interface:

```
M-x customize-option RET delete-selection-mode
```


shift-select-mode (variable, enabled by default) Shifted motion keys – both traditional navigation keys like the arrow keys and Emacs’s own commands – activate the region and extend it in the direction you are moving.

The shift selection works differently from setting the mark with C-`<SPC>`. When you shift select a region, *any* non-shifted movement command will deactivate the region. Like `delete-selection-mode`, this functionality mimics the behavior in other editors.

For instance, S-`<left>`, S-`<right>`, etc. will region select one character at a time, and C-S-f will do the same but with Emacs’s own movement commands.

To disable (or enable) it, use the customize interface:

```
M-x customize-option RET shift-select-mode
```

M-x cua-mode Probably, the most radical departure from Emacs’s selection and clipboard system is CUA mode. Named after IBM’s *Common User Access*, `cua-mode` lets you use C-z, C-x, C-c, and C-v to undo, cut, copy and paste like you would in other programs.

Because CUA mode and Emacs’s own prefix key bindings C-x and C-c conflict, CUA mode is disabled by default. If you enable it, the prefix keys C-x and C-c continue to work but with minor side effects and additional constraints:

1. To type the prefixes C-x or C-c with *an active region*, you must double tap the prefix key in rapid succession (e.g., C-x C-x).
2. To type the prefix key C-x or C-c followed by another key, you must type them in rapid succession or you will trigger a clipboard command.
3. Alternatively, to points 1 and 2, you can type the prefix key with the S- modifier: C-S-x replacing C-x and C-S-c replacing C-c.

CUA mode is one of those quality of life features that will make or break Emacs adoption for some people. If you're one of them, by all means enable it! You can always wean yourself off the CUA keys over time or simply live with the side effects I mentioned.

To enable (or disable) it, use the customize interface:

```
M-x customize-option RET cua-mode
```

My personal recommendation is to learn Emacs's own region commands (and more on that shortly) as Emacs was never designed around the idea of CUA mode.⁶ Having said that, eliminating barriers to entry – and this is something the Emacs maintainers are working on – is more important in the shorter term for a new Emacs user.

⁶There was one reason to use CUA mode and that was for its rectangle mode functionality. In *Emacs 24.4*, that functionality is now built in and does not require CUA mode any more.

Setting the Mark

I have shown you how to *activate* the mark interactively with the arrow keys (S+<arrow key>) and C-<SPC> but Emacs has a host of mark commands that work on *syntactic units* which, as you may recall from earlier, are things like words, s-expressions and paragraphs.

Setting the mark with C-<SPC> is useful but it is cumbersome to use. You have to set the mark, move to your desired location, and then run your command. Worse, it breaks your tempo.

If you want to make precise selections, you are better off using Emacs's dedicated mark commands:

Key Binding	Purpose
M-h	Marks the next paragraph
C-x h	Marks the whole buffer
C-M-h	Marks the next defun
C-x C-p	Marks the next page
M-@	Marks the next word
C-M-<SPC> and C-M-@	Marks the next s-expression
C-<SPC>, C-g	Deactivates the region

All mark commands *append to the existing selection* if you already have a region active. So if you want to mark two words in a row, all you have to do is press M-@ twice or combine it with a numeric argument: M-2 M-@. Likewise, you can reverse the direction by using the negative argument modifier.

The append functionality is particularly useful since your point remains static. Emacs simply moves the mark from one position to the next. That makes it easy to do topical edits like deleting the selection or executing a command against it.

In the chapter **What Constitutes a Word?** I talked about *syntax tables* and how a major mode's syntax table affects movement commands. A lot of mark commands are similar, notably the `M-x mark-word` command `M-@`. However, some mark commands are overridden in some major modes so they work correctly for that particular mode. For instance, in `reStructuredText`, the `M-x mark-defun` command bound to `C-M-h` will select a whole chapter; this is sensible, as there are no *defuns* (a LISP term for a *function*) in a text file. Not all major modes support `M-x mark-defun` but most modes supplied with Emacs do — ultimately it's down to the author of the major mode to tell Emacs how to mark complex things like *defuns*.

Deactivating the region

Remember, you can deactivate the region with `C-<SPC>` or `C-g`, Emacs's universal *quit* command.

I recommend you ignore `C-x C-p` (marks the next page) and focus on memorizing `C-x h` as that marks the entire buffer; `C-M-h` as that will mark the *defun*; and `C-M-<SPC>` as that will mark by *s-expression* and will, in most cases, act the same if it encounters a word.

I use `C-M-<SPC>` *all the time*. Combine it with a negative argument (`C-M-- C-M-<SPC>`) to reverse the direction and you can mark *s*-expressions in reverse easily too.

Finally, a lot of manual marking is redundant if you follow it up with a `kill`⁷ command, as Emacs has its own `kill` commands that act on syntactic units directly. I will go into much greater detail about the `kill` command later on in [The Theory of Editing](#).

Searching and Indexing

Elemental movement commands act mostly on syntactic units. Their primary purpose is to serve as successively more precise tools for getting you from A to B — from navigating by entire paragraphs or defuns down to moving by a single character.

Often, however, you want to search for text. Maybe you know exactly what you are looking for and maybe you are not, but, regardless, you need tools to do this effectively.

Isearch: Incremental Search

Emacs's incremental search — or just `Isearch` — is a supremely powerful search function bound to `C-s` and one you will use a lot in your Emacs career. Beneath its simple exterior is a sophisticated set of auxiliary commands:

⁷As you may recall, the word *kill* means cut in Emacs.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-s	Begins an incremental search
C-r	Begins a backward incremental search
C-M-s	Begins a regexp incremental search
C-M-r	Begins a regexp backward incremental search
RET	Pick the selected match
C-g	Exit Isearch

Using Isearch is easy:

Pick a direction of search You can begin a forward or backward Isearch with C-s or C-r, as per the table above. The minibuffer will show I-search: or I-search backward:.

If you previously searched for something, you can recall the last search term by repeating the Isearch command. So, if you want to recall the last search term, you can type C-s C-s to first open Isearch and then recall the last *search string*. Emacs will automatically do an incremental search when you do.

Begin typing Every key you press will trigger the incremental search engine to find the first match in the direction of your search that matches your *search string*. When it encounters the first match, the incremental search engine will highlight all other matches of that search string in your buffer; if there are no matches to your search string, Emacs will stop when it has matched as much as it can and tell you it has failed.

Browse the matches If you have more than one match, or if you simply want to walk through all the matches, keep tapping the direction key (c-s or c-r) in which you want to search. If you want to *reverse* the direction, simply tap the other direction and Emacs will switch directions.

If you reach the end of the matches – or if there are no matches in your search direction – you can continue the search from the beginning or end of the buffer (depending on the directionality of your search) by tapping the direction key again. The minibuffer will tell you if it wrapped the search around to the other side.

Isearch will also tell you what part of your search string failed to match and what parts didn't, by highlighting the failed match in red.⁸

Pick a match Once you are happy with a match, you can terminate the search in two ways:

c-g exits Isearch Terminates Isearch and returns to your original position. If you have a search string with only a partial match, it will first return you to the last known match.

RET picks the selected match This also terminates Isearch but it leaves you at the match you are at *and* it drops a mark at your original location so you can return to your former location with c-u C-<SPC>.

⁸Although this will depend entirely on your color theme.

Isearch is so useful that I strongly encourage you to use it for movement as it is one of *the* quickest ways of moving around text in Emacs. It is also one of my most used commands. I use it hundreds of times a day, if not more. It takes a bit of practice to commit the Isearch behavior to muscle memory *but it is so worth it!* It has two accessible keys – c-s and c-r – and it is visual and instantaneous. There are no distractions and no ceremony, no modal dialog that pops up and obscures your buffer, no fiddly radio buttons to change the search direction, no mouse needed and no tabbing required to operate it either.

Case folding

By default, Isearches are not case sensitive; lowercase searches will match uppercase and mixed case. However, when you use one or more uppercase letters in your search, Emacs will automatically switch to a case-sensitive search. It's called *case folding*.

This is another one of those strange Emacs features that nobody would think to implement elsewhere. It's also more useful than you would think. You might be looking for an uppercase string, but your search string doesn't have to be. And if you really need case-sensitivity, all you have to do is spell out the uppercase or mixed case name and Emacs will only look for literal matches. Of course, if you are looking for only lowercase matches but no upper- or mixed case matches, then you have no choice but to

disable case folding or use Isearch's toggles to temporarily enable case-sensitivity.

If you prefer, you can disable case folding entirely:

```
M-x customize-option case-fold-search RET
```

Once you start using Isearch you'll want to use its history (formally called *search ring*) features more:

Isearch Key Binding	Purpose
M-n	Move to next item in search history
M-p	Move to previous item in search history
C-M-i	“TAB”-complete search string against previous search ring
C-s C-s	Begins Isearch against last search string
C-r C-r	Begins backward Isearch against last search string

The first two should be self-explanatory by now – as they are universally available in all Emacs completions – but the third one warrants a closer look.

“TAB”-completion in Emacs

In Emacs, C-M-i is another “TAB”-completion mechanism not unlike the one you see when you press TAB in the M-x prompt. In modes that support it – and do not forget, when you run Isearch

you are essentially interacting with a mode – the command is typically bound to `complete-symbol`, a generic completion mechanism that looks at the text at point and tries to complete it against a known set of completions. In Isearch’s case, pressing `C-M-i` will also trigger the completion engine – but a different one built for Isearch given its specialized nature – but this time it’ll compare your Isearch search string against your search history. Try it out.

Searching for strings at point is such a common occurrence that there are dedicated commands to help you do just that:

Isearch Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-w</code>	Add word at point to search string
<code>C-M-y</code>	Add character at point to search string
<code>M-s C-e</code>	Add rest of line at point to search string (Emacs 24.4 or later)
<code>C-y</code>	Yank (“paste”) from clipboard to search string (Emacs 24.4 or later)

It’s common that you will find yourself at a word you want to search for and, to save the hassle of typing it in manually, you can just type `C-w`. Repeated invocations will add subsequent words to the search string. I find `C-M-y` (which adds one character at a time) to be of marginal use to most, but if you edit a lot of text with foreign characters, you will find it useful.

NOTE: if you are using an Emacs version *older than 24.4*,⁹ then you must replace `C-y` with `M-y` and `M-s C-e` with `C-y`. The newer ordering makes a lot more sense as the default yank command is `C-y` outside of Isearch.

Isearch is an *inclusive* search and it will generally err on the side of caution and match things that a more traditional, stricter search, would not. You can control how Isearch behaves using its toggles:

Isearch Key Binding	Purpose
<code>M-s c</code>	Toggles case-sensitivity
<code>M-s r</code>	Toggles regular-expression mode
<code>M-s w</code>	Toggles word mode
<code>M-s _</code>	Toggles symbol mode
<code>M-s <SPC></code>	Toggles lax whitespace matching

Each toggle command only affects the current Isearch and will not persist.

The case-sensitivity toggle (`M-s c`) simply turns on strict case-sensitive matching — useful if you have case folding on by default and you only occasionally need strict case search.

Toggling regular-expression mode with `M-s r` is akin to activating regexp Isearch with `C-M-s` or `C-M-r`, and vice versa.

The word and symbol toggles (`M-s w` and `M-s _`) alter Isearch so word and symbol delimiters like `.` and `-` freely match other delimiters.

For instance, consider a buffer with this text:

⁹You can check by typing `M-x emacs-version`.

```
this-is-a-hyphenated-string
```

Searching for `hyphenated string` with `C-s` alone will not yield a match, but if you re-run the search with `C-s` and then toggle word search mode with `M-s w`, it will. Word search is especially useful in languages where you want to match two successive words separated by (possibly unknown) word-delimiting characters, like this C example:

```
mystruct->foo = 42;
```

Searching for `mystruct foo` will match the element access above *if* you toggle word search with `M-s w`.

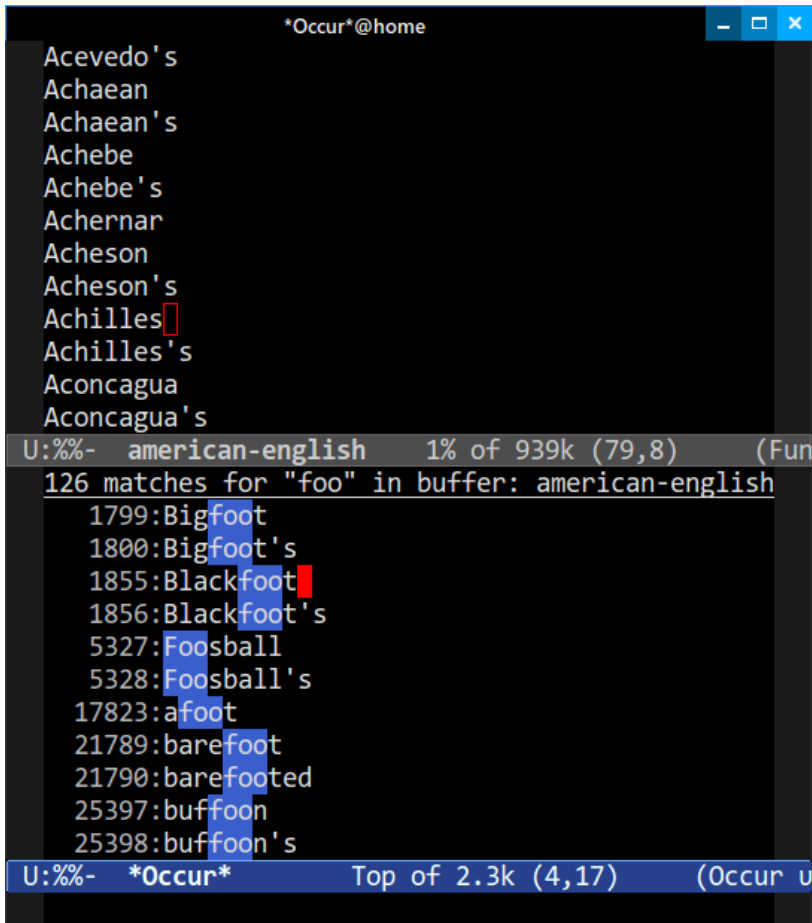
Some of the toggles and commands I have covered are so frequent that they have their own global keybindings:

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>M-s w</code>	Isearch forward for word
<code>M-s _</code>	Isearch forward for symbol
<code>M-s .</code>	Isearch forward for symbol at point (Emacs 24.4 or later)

You should recognize the first two as they are the same key bindings available to you inside Isearch itself. The last one, `M-s .`, is only available as a global key binding. It begins a forward Isearch for the symbol at point. This is useful if you have the point on an identifier in your source code that you want to search for elsewhere.

Learn Isearch It is a powerful search tool in its own right, but it also lets you move around the buffer quickly by searching for words near where you want to go. Traditional text editors and IDEs attach too much edifice and complexity to the UI but in Emacs, Isearch nearly eliminates the visual clutter and context switching and hence you keep your tempo.

Occur: Print lines matching an expression



```
*Occur*@home
Acevedo 's
Achaean
Achaean's
Achebe
Achebe's
Achernar
Acheson
Acheson's
Achilles
Achilles's
Aconcagua
Aconcagua's
U:%%- american-english 1% of 939k (79,8) (Fun
126 matches for "foo" in buffer: american-english
1799:BigFoot
1800:Bigfoot's
1855:Blackfoot
1856:Blackfoot's
5327:Foosball
5328:Foosball's
17823:afoot
21789:barefoot
21790:barefooted
25397:buffoon
25398:buffoon's
U:%%- *Occur* Top of 2.3k (4,17) (Occur u
```

Occur mode is a grep-like utility built into Emacs. Unlike grep, it has far fewer functions and will by default only operate on the current buffer. What makes M-x occur great is its speed and that it comes with Emacs, so you don't have to call out to an external process. Occur will also preserve the

syntax highlighting in its match results.

Whereas Isearch incrementally walks you through every match in a buffer, occur will instead create a new buffer called `*occur*` with all the match results in it.

You can activate occur globally *and* from within Isearch itself:

Key Binding	Purpose
M-s o	Occur mode
M-s o	Activate occur on current search string inside Isearch

Unlike Isearch, you're asked for a regular expression for which to search. Occur mode searches for lines that match the regular expression and shows you the results in a separate buffer. Occasionally, you may want context lines – lines before and after the matching line itself – and you can enable them by customizing the variable `list-matching-lines-default-context-lines`.

Occur mode uses hyperlinks that jump to the matching line when you left-click it with the mouse or press RET on your keyboard. The occur mode used in the `*occur*` buffer has a number of useful keys you can use:

Occur Key Binding	Purpose
M-n, M-p	Go to next and previous occurrence
<, >	Go to beginning and end of buffer
g	Revert the buffer, refreshing the search results

Occur Key Binding	Purpose
q	Quits occur mode
e	Switches to occur edit mode
C-c C-c	Exits occur edit mode and applies changes

The keys are only available in the occur buffer itself.

In Emacs, the key `g` will revert the buffer. What happens when you do that depends on the mode, but it's a common Emacs convention to refresh the contents from the original source. In this case, it will re-run the search on the buffer with the same regular expression. The `g` command is worth remembering as it's such a common convention in Emacs.

The `e` key will switch the occur buffer to an *editable state*. This is an unbelievably powerful editing construct that lets you edit the text *in-line in the occur buffer* and then commit the changes to the original source lines by typing `C-c C-c`.

The main advantage of the occur mode is that you get a second buffer with the results, usually in a second window next to your original buffer, and an at-a-glance view of the matches and the ability to jump between the matching lines. However, that requires that you keep switching to the other window to select new matches; that is not only tedious, but it ruins your tempo. To maintain your tempo, I suggest you learn these two commands:

Key Binding	Purpose
M-g M-n	Jump to next "error"
M-g M-p	Jump to previous "error"

The purpose column says “error,” but that’s because the command names are `M-x next-error` and `M-x previous-error`. In reality, they are general-purpose commands. When you run `M-x occur` (or other specialized commands in Emacs like `M-x compile` or `M-x grep`), Emacs remembers that and makes `M-g M-n` and `M-g M-p` go up and down *that* list of matches. The great thing about these commands is you only have to remember those two and they will work with the last-known `occur`, `compile` or `grep` search you did.

Multi-Occur

You can use the `occur` mode on multiple buffers with *multi-occur*. The command `M-x multi-occur-in-matching-buffers` takes a regular expression of buffers to match – for instance `\.py$` to search all Python buffers – but otherwise works the same as `M-x occur`. There is also `M-x multi-occur` where you explicitly select the buffers you want to search — also useful, but slower to use as you have to manually select each buffer on which to run `occur`.

Imenu: Jump to definitions

`Imenu` is a generic indexing framework for jumping to points of interest in a buffer. A major mode author will write a snippet of `elisp` that generates a list of points of interest – their name and where in the buffer they occur – so when you invoke `imenu` with `M-x imenu`, you can jump to any one of them.

Most, but not all, major modes support `imenu`. For programming modes, the most obvious points of interest are things like functions and class definitions; other modes may make use of them as well, such as mail programs or structured text modes like `Markdown` or `reStructuredText`.

`Imenu` is another tool in your toolbox for medium and long-distance movement. I find that I use it most when I am not sure of where something is in a buffer; for jumping to things I see on the screen, `Isearch` or elemental movement commands might be better (and faster).

Oddly, `imenu` is not bound to any key at all. To use it, you must type `M-x imenu`. That is unfortunate as I think it has historically hampered its adoption since it is not bound to any known or accessible key. As you will see as you explore Emacs yourself, that is a common occurrence — so common in fact that 20-year veterans still find new things in Emacs that they had never heard about before.

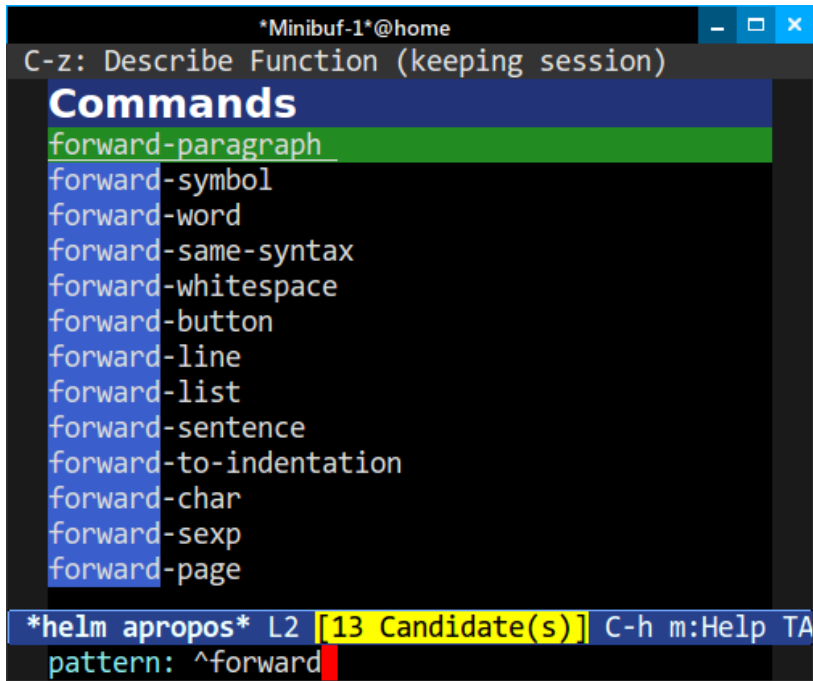
I bind `imenu` to `M-i`. That key is already in use, however. The existing command, `M-x tab-to-tab-stop`, will insert spaces or tabs to get to the next tab stop, a concept that dates back to — and hasn't been used since — the era of the typewriter. Personally, I have no use for such a thing and certainly not on such an accessible key.

To bind `Imenu` to `M-i`, add this to your **init file**:

```
(global-set-key (kbd "M-i") 'imenu)
```

Like most of Emacs's completion prompts, `Imenu` only supports `TAB`-style completion out of the box. I recommend you read the next chapter and use Helm's `Imenu` support instead.

Helm: Incremental Completion and Selection



```
*Minibuf-1*@home
C-z: Describe Function (keeping session)
Commands
forward-paragraph
forward-symbol
forward-word
forward-same-syntax
forward-whitespace
forward-button
forward-line
forward-list
forward-sentence
forward-to-indentation
forward-char
forward-sexp
forward-page
*helm apropos* L2 [13 Candidate(s)] C-h m:Help TA
pattern: ^forward
```

Helm is an amazing package. It's a generic framework for *filter-as-you-type* completion; that is, you begin typing and Helm will automatically filter and show you what matches — not unlike Isearch's real-time, incremental search.

What makes Helm so fantastic is that it comes with a lot of completion commands out of the box. My personal recommendation is that you follow the installation instructions below and start using Helm *right away*. Helm is a radical departure from Emacs's usual low-key completion mechanism — particularly if you already have a workflow that works for you — but Helm's extensive selection of completion sources

and its *filter-as-you-type* is *clearly* superior to Emacs's own TAB-based completion mechanism for many (but not all) tasks.

How to install

Helm is a third-party package and does not ship with Emacs. To download it:

1. Ensure you have followed the instructions in **The Package Manager**.
2. Run `M-x package-install`, then enter `helm` and press `RET`.
3. Add this line to your **init file**:

```
(require 'helm-config)
```

All Helm commands share the prefix key `C-x c`. I can't say I am a big fan of that prefix key as a lot of the keys that follow it make it an exercise in finger contortion. It is also remarkably close to `C-x C-c` — the command that exits Emacs.

Prefix Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-x c</code>	Prefix key for all Helm completion commands.

Helm's Deep

Helm is a deep and complex tool that rewards you if you spend the time discovering what it can do.

The trick to discovering things in Emacs is to ask Emacs the

right questions. The right questions in this case are: *What commands does Helm make available to me?* and *Does Helm have any key bindings?*

Use apropos As I talked about in [Apropos](#), *apropos* will list all elisp symbols – variables, commands, elisp functions, and so on – that match the pattern you give it. In this case, asking `M-x apropos-command` (using `C-h a`) to show you all *commands* that match `^helm-` would be a good place to start. Likewise, `M-x apropos-variable` will do the same but for *variables*.

Elisp does not have namespaces so package authors prefix their commands with the name of the package. As the package name is Helm, it makes sense to use *apropos* to find commands beginning with `helm-` — or more precisely as the regular expression `^helm-`.

Coincidentally, Helm has its own apropos completion engine: `M-x helm-apropos`. It will complete commands *and* variables & functions — make sure you only look in the *Commands* header as *Functions* are internal elisp functions not meant for general use.

Describe the prefix key I mentioned earlier that Helm has its own prefix key, `C-x c`. In [The Describe System](#), you can tell Emacs to list all key bindings in a prefix key by finishing a prefix key with `C-h`: `C-x c C-h`.

The two methods yield slightly different answers – because you are in fact asking two different questions – so you should do both.

And finally:

- M-x apropos-command (C-h a) is not limited to commands bound to a prefix key and it will happily show you commands that are unbound (or even completely unrelated if your search pattern is too generic) — but this is still a great way of discovering hidden commands, bound or not.
- Describing a prefix key with c-h will *only* show you the commands bound to that prefix key. Occasionally, you will discover commands that, although bound to that prefix key, have nothing to do with the other commands.

Helm Bindings

Because of the sheer number of Helm commands, I will list the ones I think are the most important. I encourage you to follow the suggestions in **Helm's Deep** and explore Emacs and Helm yourself.

Before I do that, I should talk about Helm *actions*. In Helm, you can also carry out actions against the matches; the actions available depend entirely on the completion you are doing.

Helm has its own set of keys that you need to learn:

Helm Key Binding	Purpose
RET	Primary action
C-e	Secondary action
C-j	Tertiary action

Helm Key Binding	Purpose
TAB	Switch to action selector
C-n, C-p	Next and previous candidate
M-<, M->	Beginning and end of completion list

RET is the primary (and most common) action you'd want to carry out on the selected candidate. Usually, it will jump to, open or display the candidate. The secondary action, if there is one, is bound to C-e which you may remember is an elemental movement command that *jumps to end of the line*; the command will still do that in Helm but only if your point is *not* at the end of the line — if it is, it acts as the secondary action.

Exiting Helm

To quickly exit Helm, press C-g, the universal get-out-of-anything key.

The TAB key will switch to the action selector and list all available actions for the selected candidate. Like the Helm completion interface, the action interface is also *filter-as-you-type*.

Here are some of the more useful Helm completion engines:

Key Binding	Purpose
C-x c b	Resumes last Helm command
C-x c /	Invokes the command line utility <code>find</code> on the active buffer's current directory

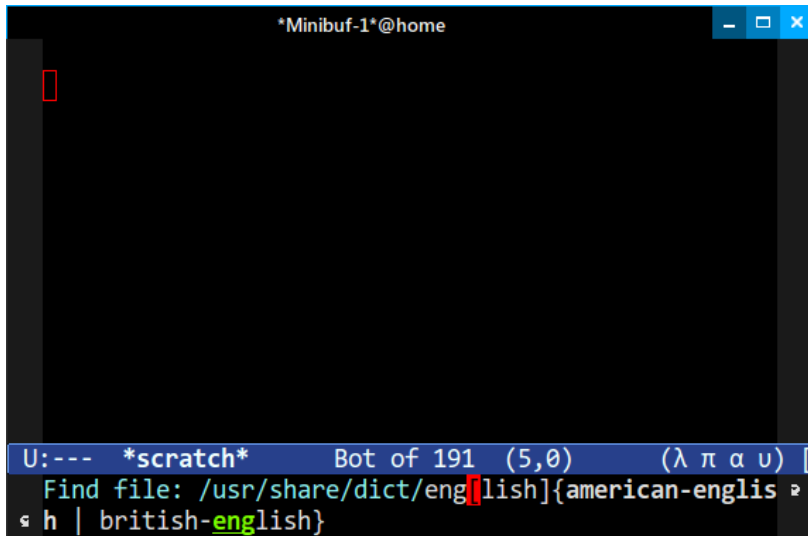
Key Binding	Purpose
C-x c a	Completes M-x apropos results
C-x c m	Completion engine for the man page program
C-x c i	Lists completions sourced from M-x imenu or Semantic
C-x c r	Interactive regular expression builder
C-x c h r	Search Emacs topics in M-x info
C-x c M-x	List completions sourced from M-x
C-x c M-s o	Use Helm to match M-x occur patterns
C-x c C-c g	Show matches from Google Suggest

Some of the Helm commands have positively byzantine key bindings, like C-x c C-c g to show *Google Suggest* matches. Even by Emacs standards, they're obtuse.

Learning Helm will greatly improve your Emacs experience. It comes with a powerful fuzzy search and a large range of useful completion mechanisms. It also has its own burgeoning ecosystem of third-party packages.

The interesting thing about Emacs is the unexpected productivity improvements you'll get from things like the *Google Suggest* completion mechanism. Why switch to a web browser and search in the browser when you can do it in Emacs and get as-you-type suggestions from Google?

IDO: Interactively DO Things

A screenshot of a terminal window titled '*Minibuf-1*@home'. The terminal shows a blue status bar at the bottom with the text 'U:--- *scratch* Bot of 191 (5,0) (λ π α υ) ['. Below the status bar, the text 'Find file: /usr/share/dict/eng[lish]{american-englis' is displayed, with a red cursor at the end of the word 'english'. Below this, the text 'h | british-english}' is shown, indicating that the completion engine has found matches for the current input.

As I talked about in [Buffer Switching Alternatives](#), IDO mode is a powerful minibuffer completion engine. Helm and IDO overlap in purpose and some prefer to use one to the exclusion of the other; most use both but for different purposes:

IDO is a distraction-free, target-aware search Unlike

Helm, IDO does not use a separate buffer (and window) to show completion matches. Instead, it completes in-line in your minibuffer itself. This is preferable, for things like buffer switching and file finding, as you roughly know where you're going and for what you are looking. That is how I use IDO mode and I think it's a great way to start out; for almost everyone out there, it is certainly a better choice than the default TAB-based completion mechanism.

However, IDO fails when you're not entirely sure what you are looking for; stepping through the matches in the minibuffer is tedious when all you want is an overview of everything that matches your query.

Helm is for in-depth searching and completion Helm will open a transient buffer and window to display matches and that greatly increases visual clutter and distraction — that is not in itself bad if you are unsure what you are looking for. But if you know what you are doing — for instance you are in buffer `foobar.txt` and you want to open `widgets.c` — IDO is a better choice as you can seamlessly switch buffers and not suffer the visual overhead.

Indeed, if you are a touch-typist you will quickly reach a point where you jump from buffer to buffer without so much as *glancing* at the minibuffer because your primed intuition tells you that if you type `C-x b wc`, IDO will flex match to `widgets.c`.

Helm excels when you don't know *exactly* what you're looking for or if you require additional, contextual awareness of similar matches.

I recommend you enable IDO mode for file and directory finding, and buffer switching by adding the following lines to your **init file**:

```
(ido-mode 1)
(setq ido-everywhere t)
(setq ido-enable-flex-matching t)
```

Now, when you find files or directories (C-x C-f and C-x d) or switch buffers (with C-x b), you will use IDO's far superior completion mechanism. Of course, you are free to use Helm as well if you prefer.

I recommend you learn just a couple of IDO's extensive key bindings.

File & Directory Switching

These keys are only available when you run a command that requires you to pick a file or directory. That includes C-x C-f and C-x d, respectively, but it also includes things like file *saving* with C-x C-s:

Key Binding	Purpose
C-s and C-r	Move to the next and previous match
TAB	Traditional non-IDO TAB-completion
RET	Open selected match
C-d	Open M-x dired buffer in current directory
//	Go to root directory /
~/	Go to home directory ~
Backspace	Delete a character or go up one directory

Buffer Switching

Buffer switching is usually only encountered when you type C-x b:

Key Binding	Purpose
C-s and C-r	Move to the next and previous match
TAB	Traditional non-IDO TAB-completion
RET	Switch active buffer to selected match

Further reading

I recommend you read my article *Introduction to Ido Mode*¹⁰ on my website for further, in-depth information on how to use IDO mode.

Grep: Searching the file system —————

Searching files already open in Emacs is useful but more often than not you want to search files that *aren't* open in Emacs and the command line utility `grep` is a great way to do just that.

grep in Microsoft Windows

There is no like-for-like `grep` program in Windows – and the built-in one `findstr`, though powerful, is not supported out of the box by Emacs – so I recommend you install the cross-compiled Windows versions of the GNU Coreutils.¹¹ They work splendidly in Windows and they give you a reasonable Linux command line facsimile in Windows.

¹⁰<http://www.masteringemacs.org/article/introduction-to-ido-mode>

¹¹<http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/coreutils.htm>

How you interact with `grep` – or more generally with any *external* tool – depends on your editor. Many Vim users would exit Vim or use a tool like `tmux` or `screen` and switch to a terminal and run the command(s) and then return to Vim. Emacs users prefer tools they can assimilate into Emacs. Using `grep` from inside Emacs is a major productivity-booster as you’ll soon see.

ack and ag

If you prefer `ack` or `ag` to `grep`, then head to the Emacs package manager where you will find Emacs-friendly packages for both.

Emacs supports a large array of `grep` and `grep`-derivative commands. None are bound to a key by default so you will have to call the commands directly with `M-x` and later bind the ones you use frequently to keys:

Command	Purpose
<code>M-x grep</code>	Prompts for arguments to pass to <code>grep</code>
<code>M-x grep-find</code>	Prompts for arguments to pass to <code>grep</code> and <code>find</code>
<code>M-x lgrep</code>	Prompts for query and glob pattern to search for with <code>grep</code>
<code>M-x rgrep</code>	Prompts for query and glob pattern then recursively searches with <code>grep</code> and <code>find</code>
<code>M-x rzgrep</code>	Like <code>M-x rgrep</code> but searches <i>compressed</i> <code>gzip</code> files

The grep commands fall into two categories:

Low-level commands like `M-x grep` and `M-x grep-find`. They supply you with a suggested grep command string and all you have to do is add the search pattern and any additional options you require.

I don't use them frequently. I usually want to search for a pattern in a group of files and these commands are too low-level for that. Occasionally, I want to call grep with specific options and in that case I have no choice but to use `M-x grep` or `M-x grep-find`.

High-level commands like `M-x lgrep`, `M-x rgrep` and `M-x rzgrep`. They hide the command string completely and instead ask you for the files you want to search and the search string you want to match.

Emacs will also cleverly suggest a file type based on your current buffer's file type and Emacs will also look at the current symbol your point is on and ask if you want to search for that. That is convenient because you often find yourself on or near an identifier or word you want to search for and in that case you can just type `M-x rgrep` and type `RET` twice to accept the defaults.

Grep Guesswork

The high-level commands – particularly `rgrep` – do a *lot* of clever behind-the-scenes guesswork when it calls out to `find`. First of all, Emacs runs on any number of platforms and it has to work consistently on all of them. Not all platforms come with `xargs`, so Emacs will check for this and use `find's`

own `-exec` switch instead. Quoting and escaping characters in strings vary on platforms and shells — and Emacs needs to work with all of them.

Windows note

On Windows, there is already a program called `find`. To override the default choice in Emacs, you should add this to your **init file**, making sure to change `C:\\gnuwin32\\bin\\` to the location of GNU `find` and then restart Emacs:

```
(setenv "PATH" (concat "C:\\gnuwin32\\bin\\"
                      path-separator
                      (getenv "PATH")))
```

Another arrow in Emacs's quiver is the ability to automatically pass negative matches to `find`. For instance, you don't want to search source control directories like `.git` or trash files that yield false positives.

A lot of people use tools like `ack` for the ease of which you can include or exclude file patterns — but Emacs thankfully automates that tedium.

I encourage you to browse the `grep` category with *Customize* and configure it to your liking:

```
M-x customize-group RET grep RET
```

Using the Grep Interface

Like I mentioned in $M-x$ occur, you can re-use the jump commands:

Key Binding	Purpose
M-g M-n	Jump to next match
M-g M-p	Jump to previous match

As before, they are global and work across buffer boundaries. They are worth knowing as you can quickly and easily jump between matches in a `*grep*` buffer. Emacs will open the files and jump to the right line if they are not already open (and if they are, Emacs will simply switch to the already-open file.)

Grepping in Emacs

Like everything in Emacs, it comes down to modes and the major mode for grep is named – you guessed it – `grep-mode`. What Emacs actually does boils down to is piping the output from `grep` to a buffer named `*grep*` followed by a call to `grep-mode`. When activated, `grep-mode` will highlight the matches and hyperlink them to the line number and filename so you can jump around.

If you look closely, the output in a `*grep*` buffer looks identical to that of `grep` itself! You can test this by opening a blank buffer (`C-x b` and then pick a name not in use) and enter something like this:

```
my_file.txt:10:This does not exist!
```

and then type `M-x grep-mode` and watch as Emacs will highlight the match as though it were real

output from `grep`. This is a common pattern in Emacs: re-using the raw output from a command is a low-tech but effective approach.

Other Movement Commands

These movement commands are of limited use day-to-day for most Emacs users. They are useful to know about and one or two of them worth incorporating into your workflow once you are comfortable using all the other commands in this chapter.

Key Binding	Purpose
M-r	Re-positions the point to the top left, middle left, or bottom left
C-1	Re-centers the point to the middle, top, or bottom in the buffer
C-M-1	Re-positions the comment or definition so it is in view in the buffer
C-x C-n	Sets the goal column, the horizontal position for the point
Cu C-x C-n	Resets the goal column, the horizontal position for the point
M-g M-g	Go to line
M-g TAB	Go to column
M-g c	Go to character position

M-r and C-1 are functionally similar. M-r will first move your point to the beginning of the line and then alternate between the top, the middle and the bottom of the buffer. All it does

is toggle between those three locations. C-1 is similar only it will *scroll your window* so the *line point is on* is re-centered as the top, middle, or bottom. C-M-1 is similar only it will intelligently try and re-position the window so the definition or comment point is visible in the buffer. In other words, it will try and scroll things into view.

I use C-1 all the time. I use it to recenter the line I'm on so I can see more of the buffer above or below the line I am on. I encourage you to try out M-r and C-1.

The goal column command C-x C-n is of limited interest to most people. When you move up or down a line, Emacs will try to maintain your horizontal position as you move from one line to the next. If you have a goal column set, Emacs will *not* do that and instead make your point's horizontal position match the goal column. So if you set the goal column to 10, C-1 C-0 C-x C-n, Emacs will try (if the line is long enough!) to ensure your point is *always* placed at the tenth character. To disable goal column, type C-u C-x C-n.

Jumping to a line is frequent enough but because of things like Emacs's interactive compilation mode and built-in support for things like grep, you don't have to jump to explicit lines as often as you'd have to if you used a simpler editor. The command, bound to M-g M-g, works exactly as you would expect: it asks you for a line to which to jump. You can also give it a prefix argument, for instance M-5 M-5 M-g M-g, to jump to the 55th line — and make sure you use the M- digit argument to maintain your tempo.

The command M-g TAB does the same only it jumps to a particular column position instead. M-g c jumps to the absolute position in the buffer starting from the beginning of the buffer.

If you want to jump to the 42nd character in a buffer, you'd type `M-g c` or `M-4 M-2 M-g c`.

Conclusion

As the previous sub-chapters have shown, there are a multitude of ways you can move around in Emacs. Emacs is often lambasted for being an operating system but a terrible text editor, but that could not be farther from the truth; Emacs is a highly sophisticated text editor and it easily rivals Vim in capability — even if the two editors are functionally different in their approach. Emacs's modifier keys are a form of *transient modality*. Emacs is distinctly modal as your commands change with the modifier keys and remain so until you release the modifier keys. The one thing that will make the biggest difference is remapping Caps Lock to Control: I could not live without this, even outside of Emacs. The control keys are awkwardly placed if you're a touch typist.

There is also a lot of symmetry to Emacs's commands, particularly the elemental movement commands. Not all key bindings make sense and there are silly oversights like not binding `M-x imenu` to a key.

If you are new to Emacs, I suggest you keep using the arrow keys. You can adopt Emacs's movement commands one key at a time. Eventually, you will slowly adopt certain Emacsisms and you'll soon realize that moving your right hand off the home row to use the arrow keys is slowing you down.

My next suggestion is to experiment. Keep referring back to the book until it's muscle memory; keep experimenting

with different combinations and train your brain to recognize patterns. It's all about muscle memory and pattern matching — knowing that if you do *this* command, you'll get *that* outcome. Nobody mastered Emacs overnight and Emacs mastery is a red herring anyway; it means a hundred things to a hundred people.

Over the course of the chapter, I showed you how to look things up using Emacs's internal documentation — particularly *apropos*, *C-h* and the *describe* system — and *that* more than anything will help you “master” Emacs. Forgetting the name of a command or the key it is bound to is immaterial if you know how to look up the answer in Emacs.

My final advice is about experimentation. Every time you do something that you *think* you can do in a smarter or more efficient way — have another read through the book or search the Internet for advice. Most of my own techniques and workflow grew organically as I realized that particular problems I kept facing had solutions other than the naive, manual way.

Chapter 5

The Theory of Editing

“An infinite number of monkeys typing into GNU Emacs would never make a good program.”

– Linus Torvalds, *Linux Kernel Coding Style Documentation*

Editing in Emacs is perhaps even easier than learning how to move around effectively in Emacs. Most day-to-day editing is writing or deleting text punctuated by specialist commands. Nevertheless, in Emacs, even mundane things like deleting text or using the *kill ring* (the clipboard) are highly optimized.

I think it’s more important that you master movement first as that means you learn how to switch buffers and use Emacs’s windowing system effectively. That is why I have not talked about editing text at all, until now, two thirds of the way through the book. Once you’re comfortable opening and saving files and getting around in Emacs without

losing track of what you were doing — then you're ready to tackle more advanced editing concepts.

If you are reading this chapter and are still using the navigation keys — the arrow keys, page up and down, and so on — then that is fine too. You will find the experience a bit disjointed as a lot of what makes Emacs's movement keys so effective is the near-harmonious relationship they have with their text-editing counterparts.

This chapter will cover how to edit text; that includes traditional staples like search and replace; how to use the kill ring, or clipboard; how to use text macros; and how to use text transformation tools.

Killing and Yanking Text

Where other text editors merely *cut* text, in Emacs you kill it. The terminology, as I talked about in **Killing, Yanking and CUA**, is bizarre and predates most graphical user interfaces entirely.

Discovering the Kill Commands

Use Emacs's *apropos* functionality to find additional kill commands not listed here.

Emacs's kill commands use the same *syntactic unit* concept as the movement commands do. Some of them also share modifier symmetry, making it easy to switch between kill commands.

Key Binding	Purpose
C-d	Delete character
<backspace>	Delete previous character
M-d, C-<backspace>	Kill word
C-k	Kill rest of line
M-k	Kill sentence
C-M-k	Kill s-expression
C-S-<backspace>	Kill current line

The ones that stand out in the table above are C-d, which deletes the next character; and <backspace>, which does the same but backwards. All other commands *kill* and don't *delete*. The distinction is important: *deleted* text is *not* retained in your kill ring whereas *killed* text is.

Digit Arguments and Negative Arguments Like the movement commands, you can use the digit arguments to kill more than one unit at a time. To maintain your tempo, ensure you use the same digit modifier as the modifier of the kill command you want to call. If you want to kill 3 s-expressions with C-M-k, type C-M-3 C-M-k.

The negative argument reverses direction, just like the movement commands. Make no mistake: that is more useful than it seems. I frequently finish writing something only to realize I want to move it elsewhere or, perhaps, delete it entirely.

Consider this example:

```
s = make_upper_case("hello, world!")
```


After C-M-- C-M-k:

```
s = make_upper_case(█)
```

The kill commands are useful, but there are generalist, clipboard-equivalent commands in Emacs too:

Key Binding	Kill Ring Purpose	Clipboard
C-w	Kill active region	cut
M-w	Copy to kill ring	copy
C-M-w	Append kill	
C-y	Yank last kill	paste
M-y	Cycle through kill ring, replacing yanked text	

Killing versus Deleting

This one crucial difference between *killing* and *deleting* trips up a lot of new Emacs users. In most editors, there is a clear delineation between clipboard commands – that act solely and exclusively on the selected text – and commands that delete text. In Emacs, all commands will, with few exceptions like the two I mentioned above, kill text straight to your kill ring. If you are new to Emacs, it will confuse you and maybe even infuriate you. No other editor fiddles with your clipboard content unless you explicitly tell it to — but Emacs does, and it’s a great feature once you get used to it.

Emacs’s kill commands are best summarized with five simple rules:

Consecutive kills append to the kill ring. All kill commands append to the kill ring – that is to say they append to the *text* in the kill ring – if, and only if, the last command was *also* a kill command. If you break the cycle, by moving or writing or running a command, the next kill command will create a new entry in the kill ring.

For instance, if you type `M-d M-d M-d` – killing three words in a row – your kill ring will hold the three words you killed when you next yank the text. If you type `M-d M-d M-d`, then move to the next line with `C-n` and kill another three words. Your *last* three words are what you yank from the kill ring, not all six! The movement command broke the cycle.

As I mentioned earlier, this is often confusing to beginners but it’s a smart way of working as you don’t have to select text first.

The kill ring can hold many items and like the undo ring you cannot lose information in the kill ring; if you kill something and then later on replace your first kill entry with another kill, you have not lost your first kill. It’s easily recoverable and in fact the kill ring is often used as a temporary and secondary “store” of snippets if you are rewriting text.

The kill ring is global and between all the buffers in Emacs. You can view the kill ring – though legible it’s meant to be machine-readable – by running `C-h v kill-ring`.

Killing is also deleting when you don’t care about the killed text. The kill ring is as much a dumping ground

for unwanted text as it is a clipboard for useful text. There are few outright commands that *delete* text – Emacs will rarely put you in a position where accidental data loss is likely – so that’s why all bounds commands send text to the kill ring instead. But that’s fine too: the kill ring is finite but larger than you would ever likely care about. A near-infinite kill ring that won’t forget your past kills is a powerful feature if you choose to take advantage of it.

Forget the idea that your kill ring is precious — it’s not.

Marking is unnecessary for most operations that involve syntactic units. It’s far quicker to tap M-d three times in a row to kill three words to the kill ring than mark them with M-@ first and *then* kill with C-w.

There are two exceptions:

- If you want to copy (M-w) the region, it’s quicker to mark first and then copy.
- If you want to kill or copy odd-shaped regions that don’t conform to multiples of syntactic units.

Kill appending is a versatile and unique feature in Emacs. I often find myself re-factoring code or text and the ability to kill text with the intent on moving it somewhere else – and maybe rewriting or massaging some existing code or text first – before yanking (with C-y) the text back.

Appending to the kill ring

Occasionally, you want to append a new kill to the existing one in the kill ring. This often happens if you want to kill different parts of a buffer that are not one, contiguous region or series of kill commands. To do this, first type `C-M-w` and Emacs will tell you in the echo area that if the *next* command is a kill command, it will *append* to the kill ring.

Think back to how often you have found yourself wanting to “collect” parts of text as you are re-factoring a function; perhaps you want to collate several comments into one big group. The kill ring lets you do that.

Killing Lines

If you want to kill the whole line, you should use `C-S-<backspace>` — but that command won’t work in a terminal as it is not possible owing to technical limitations of the terminal emulator.

The other approach, and one favored by me, is to modify the behavior of `C-w` — the command that kills the active region — so it kills the current line the point is on *if* there are no active regions. I recommend you install the package `whole-line-or-region`:

```
M-x package-install RET whole-line-or-region RET
```

Similarly, there is `C-k`, M-x `kill-line`, a command that kills *from point* to the *end of the line*. The behavior is different from

what most expect: C-k will *not* kill the newline character at the end of the line; it is advantageous to keep this behavior as the newline character is rarely desired when you want to kill to the end of the line. Often C-k is, like the other syntactic unit commands, used when you want to restructure or rewrite text. If the point is at the *end* of the line, the newline symbol is killed — so tapping C-k twice will kill the text *and* the newline.

If you prefer, you can force C-k to kill the newline also:

```
M-x customize-option RET kill-whole-line RET
```

Yanking Text

In Emacs, you *yank* from the kill ring if you want to *paste*. It's fine to refer to it as paste in daily conversation but you should probably learn the real Emacs terminology to make it easier to find things in Emacs itself.

The two yank commands you want to know about are:

Key Binding	Purpose	Clipboard
C-y	Yank last kill	paste
M-y	Cycle through kill ring, replacing yanked text	

Yanking works as you would expect: it inserts the current entry in the kill ring to the point in your active buffer. Repeat calls to yank will insert the same text.

As I mentioned before, the kill ring is a *ring*, like the undo

ring, and it remembers former kills so you can cycle through them.

Cycling through the kill ring is easy:

1. Press `C-y` where you want the yanked text to appear.
2. Without executing another command – this includes moving around and editing text – type `M-y` to step back through Emacs’s kill ring.

Transposing Text

Transposing text is the act of swapping two syntactic units of text with one another. At first glance you may think they are of limited utility; but actually they are useful, and if you spend the effort and master them, you will not regret it. When you edit text, you often mistakenly swap words (in prose) or, for instance, arguments to a function (in code). Dedicated commands that swap things around are therefore very useful.

When you transpose text, you do so using syntactic units in much the same way you move or kill text:

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-t</code>	Transpose characters
<code>M-t</code>	Transpose words
<code>C-M-t</code>	Transpose s-expressions
<code>C-x C-t</code>	Transpose lines
<code>M-x transpose-paragraphs</code>	Transpose paragraphs
<code>M-x transpose-sentences</code>	Transpose sentences

When you call a *transpose* command, Emacs will first look at where the point is and, depending on the exact *transpose* command you issued, swap two syntactic units surrounding the point.

How Emacs defines a syntactic unit in this case is a bit complicated as your major mode determines what a syntactic unit is.

Negative arguments also work; so do digit arguments, but not the way you would expect. When you give a digit argument to a transpose command it will get the *Nth* unit ahead of the point (unless you also give it a negative argument, in that case it is the other way around) and swap that unit with the one immediately before the point. That is rarely useful.

c-t: Transpose Characters

Transposing a character takes the character to the left and right of the point and swaps them:

A█BC

After c-t:

BA█C

Note that the point moved forward one character so you can repeat calls to c-t to “pull” the character to the right:

BCA█

One important exception to this rule is when you are at the *end* of a line. c-t will swap the two characters *to the left of the point*:

BCA█

After c-t:

BAC█

This asymmetry is a surprisingly useful way of fixing typos as they occur. Fixing mistyped characters with c-t is a useful time saver as it saves you the effort of deleting both characters and retyping them.

M-t: Transpose Words

Transposing two words with M-t works as you would expect when the words are plain text, like this:

Hello █World

After M-t:

World Hello█

Like transposing a character with c-t, the point moves forward as though you had typed M-f (M-x forward-word) and that means you can “pull” a word to the right.

Where `M-t` really shines is when you use it with source code. In **What Constitutes a Word?** the `M-f` and `M-b` movement commands ignore symbols in the direction you are moving in and `M-t` behaves the same way.

Consider this example Python code where we have a dictionary (a key-value hash map):

```
names = {  
    'Jerry': 'Seinfeld',  
    'Cosmo': 'Kramer',  
}
```

With the point between the key and value, a call to `M-t` is pure magic:

```
names = {  
    'Seinfeld': 'Jerry',  
    'Cosmo': 'Kramer',  
}
```

As you can see, the key and value swapped places *but* the symbols remained in place. Repeat it again and Emacs will continue and swap Jerry with Cosmo; repeat it once more and you swap Jerry and Kramer.

How Transposing Actually Works

The `M-t` command is intrinsically linked to the `M-x forward-word` (`M-f`) command. Greatly simplified, Emacs will call `M-f` two times: once

with a negative argument, to get the left-side word to transpose; and once again without a negative argument, to get the right-side word to transpose. The reality is a little more complicated but not by much. It's also an easy theory to test: call `M-- M-f` and `M-f` from your original position – making sure to move the point back to the original position between the calls – and you will find the left and right edge of the words `M-t` will transpose.

If Emacs's word movement behavior made no sense before, I hope it makes a bit more sense now. It's not to everyone's liking but it is consistent across movement, kill and transpose.

It also works on prose:

Hello, █ World!

After `M-t`:

World, Hello █!

c-M-t: Transpose S-expressions

You can transpose s-expressions – balanced expressions – with `c-M-t` and, like word transposition with `M-t`, the mechanics are identical; the same forward & backward principles apply when the transposition function finds the left and right edges.

Consider the following piece of LISP code:

```
(/ (+ 2 n) (* 4 n))
```

Calling `C-M-t` on it will swap the two forms' positions:

```
(/ (* 4 n) (+ 2 n))
```

Like `M-t` from before, the concept is identical but the application differs. But `C-M-t`, much like `M-x forward-sexp (C-M-f)`, assumes the role of `M-x transpose-word` if there are no balanced expressions:

```
Hello, World!
```

And after `C-M-t` it becomes:

```
World, Hello!
```

But consider what happens if we mix a balanced expression with a word:

```
Hello, (insert name here)!
```

After `C-M-t`:

```
(insert name here), Hello!
```

So, `C-M-t` still works as you would expect. The usefulness is apparent in code as well:

```
ages = {  
  'Seinfeld': 34,  
}
```

As you would expect, Emacs transposes things correctly:

```
ages = {  
  34: 'Seinfeld',  
}
```

The behavior is different compared with $M-t$. Consider the same scenario as before but with $M-t$:

```
ages = {  
  '34': Seinfeld,  
}
```

The result is different indeed. Instead of transposing the entire balanced expression we swapped the words instead but left the symbols behind.

Other Transpose Commands

You can also transpose other syntactic units – lines, paragraphs and sentences – and aside from transposing lines the rest are harder, I think, to justify learning right away. The paragraph and sentence commands are unbound, making them harder to use — the only way to use them is to invoke them through $M-x$.

Transposing lines with `C-x C-t` is useful however. I use it frequently to re-order newline-based lists and it's also useful for swapping around variable assignments; changing the order functions are called, and so on.

Filling and Commenting

Filling

If you write a lot of text, you occasionally have to manually break paragraphs so the lines won't exceed a certain length. You can use Emacs's *fill* functionality to do this for you, either manually or automatically as you write. The `fill` command is useful for more than just text. For instance, you can *fill* comments or doc strings too so they fit in under 80 characters.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>M-q</code>	Refills the paragraph point is in
<code>C-x f</code>	Sets the fill column width
<code>C-x .</code>	Sets the fill prefix
<code>M-x auto-fill-mode</code>	Toggles auto-filling

I use paragraph filling, using `M-q`, often as I write comments in code and it is common for major modes to set a fill width (`C-x f`) with the best practices used for that programming language or file type.

Consider this quote by Sherlock Holmes in *A Scandal in Bohemia* that overruns the page:

The Theory of Editing

'It is an old maxim of mine that when you have excluded the[...]

After placing the point in the paragraph and typing M-q:

```
'It is an old maxim of mine that when you
have excluded the impossible, whatever
remains, however improbable, must be the
truth.'
```

If you type M-q with the prefix C-u, Emacs will attempt to justify the text also:

```
'It is an old maxim  of mine that when you
have excluded the impossible, whatever
remains, however  improbable, must be the
truth.'
```

Typing C-x f will prompt you for a fill width. As an example, for the quotes above I put the point on the column I wanted the paragraph broken and pressed C-x f — approximately 42 characters. The fill width is the number of characters per line, but Emacs will *not* hyphenate words, so don't make the fill width too small or it won't fill properly.

The fill prefix is an interesting feature. When you type C-x ., Emacs will take every character on the current line *up to point* and make it the fill prefix. A fill prefix is, as the name implies, inserted before the lines when you fill a paragraph with M-q.

To remove the fill prefix, place your point on an empty line and type C-x ..

You can tell Emacs to automatically fill text as you write by enabling `M-x auto-fill-mode`. I wouldn't use it in programming modes (it doesn't work well) and limit its use to text modes.

Commenting

“If it was hard to write, it should be hard to understand.” If you don't agree with this controversial (yet remarkably common) trope about code commenting, you can use Emacs's comment commands to automate the tedium of commenting and uncommenting.

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>M-;</code>	Comment or uncomment <code>DWIM</code> ¹
<code>C-x C-;</code>	Comment or uncomment line
<code>M-x comment-box</code>	Comments the region but as a box
<code>M-j</code> , <code>C-M-j</code>	Inserts new line and continues with comment on a new line

The two you are most likely to use for *in situ* commenting are `M-;` and `C-x C-;`. If you type `M-;`, Emacs will insert a comment at the end of the line the point is on, and if you're on an empty line, Emacs will indent the comment according to the major mode's indentation rules.

`M-;`, given a region, will toggle between commenting and uncommenting it. The command, `C-x C-;`, is new in Emacs

¹`DWIM` stands for Do What I Mean — another way of saying Emacs will try to guess what you want to do.

24.4 and toggles comments on the whole line the point is on. `C-x C-;` also works with a negative and digit argument.

Typing `M-j` or `C-M-j` with your point in a comment makes Emacs break the line and insert a new comment. In that sense, it is identical to *fill prefix*. This command is particularly useful if you write a lot of doc strings as Emacs is generally smart enough to recognize comment prefixes that some doc string formats require.

It bears mentioning that the Emacs fill commands I talked about earlier understand and respect comment syntax so feel free to use `M-q` in a comment.

If you are using the comment commands in a major mode that does *not* have the requisite comment variables set up (see table below), Emacs will ask you for a comment character to use when you first run the command.

Variable Name	Purpose
<code>comment-style</code>	Style of comment to use
<code>comment-styles</code>	Association list of available comment styles
<code>comment-start</code>	Character(s) to mark start of comment
<code>comment-end</code>	Character(s) to mark end of comment
<code>comment-padding</code>	Padding used (usually a space) between comment character(s) and the text

All the variables above are customizable with `M-x`

customize-option. It is unlikely that you will ever have to change comment-start or comment-end as they are almost always set by the major mode authors. comment-style is useful if your team – or personal preference – dictates one comment style over another. To see a list of comment styles available, you must interrogate the variable comment-styles by reading its description in *Customize* or by using `M-x describe-variable` (also bound to `C-h v`).

Search and Replace

When you search for text, you can do so either with regular expressions (see the next section **Regular Expressions**) or without. Replacing text in Emacs is no different, but with the added benefit of letting you leverage the power of elisp in the *replace* portion of search and replace.

In that sense, Emacs is different from other editors: you can use elisp and regexp capturing groups together — powerful, if you know elisp. Emacs’s regular expression implementation is also different from PCRE,² as I will explain later. It follows the GNU standard for regular expressions with many additions (and quite a few omissions) to make it suitable for both package developers and Emacs users.

Emacs’s search and replace commands are:

Key Binding	Purpose
<code>C-M-%</code>	Query regexp search and replace

²PCRE stands for Perl-Compatible Regular Expressions — a style of regexp invented by the Perl programming language.

Key Binding	Purpose
M-%	Query search and replace
M-x replace-string	Search and replace
M-x replace-regexp	Regex search and replace

You can also access Emacs's search and replace from inside Isearch:

Isearch Key Binding	Purpose
C-M-%	Query regexp search and replace
M-%	Query search and replace

The *query* commands are interactive and will prompt you for instruction at every match. Like Isearch, the interface is rather spartan but utilitarian. It is also divided into two parts: the prompts for search and replace, which work the same way other prompts do and the interactive part where you select each match.

When presented with a match, you can choose one of the following options:

Query Key Binding	Purpose
SPC, y	Replaces one match, then continues
.	Replaces one match, then exits
RET, q	Exits without replacing match
!	Replaces all matches in buffer
^	Moves point back to previous match

Case Folding

In **Isearch: Incremental Search**, I talked about *case folding*, a clever feature in Emacs that intelligently matches string case insensitively *unless* you search for a mixed case or uppercase string, at which point it activates case-sensitive search. It's a great feature, and Emacs's replace mechanism also uses it.

Consider a buffer with the following pseudo-code:

```
HELLO_WORLD = "Hello, World!"
```

```
function hello() {  
  print(HELLO_WORLD)  
}
```

If we do a query replace with C-M-% for `hello -> goodbye`, the result of the buffer above is:

```
GOODBYE_WORLD = "Goodbye, World!"
```

```
function goodbye() {  
  print(GOODBYE_WORLD)  
}
```

As you can see, Emacs preserved the case of each replacement match because we searched for `hello` and *not* `Hello` or `HELLO`. If you searched for `Hello` or `HELLO`, Emacs would *only* replace those literal matches because they contain uppercase characters.

Regular Expressions

Earlier, I alluded to the differences between PCRE and Emacs. The long and the short of it is: Emacs's regexp engine is nowhere near as user-friendly as it could be. It's old, weathered and too entrenched – and heavily modified to suit Emacs's peculiar needs – to be easily replaced. For instance, in PCRE-style engines the characters (and) are *meta-characters*, meaning the engine will not treat them as literal characters but as a capturing group. In Emacs, it is the other way around. They are literal characters until you escape them with a backslash (\) at which point they assume the role as meta-characters.

In practical terms, that causes confusion in regexp building for people unaccustomed to Emacs's quirky regexp engine. It's even worse if you write elisp as you have to escape the escape character as Emacs's C-style string reader would otherwise trigger on backslashes.

I will not cover regular expressions in great detail since that is a whole book onto itself. Instead, I will tell you how Emacs's regexp engine differs from modern ones.

Backslashed Constructs

The following constructs require backslashes or Emacs will treat them like literal characters:

Constructs	Description
\	Alternative
\(, \)	Capturing group
\{, \}	Repetition

Missing Features

Emacs does not support any kind of negative or positive look-ahead or look-behind except specific, hard coded constructs. More obscure regexp features like branch reset groups and so forth are also missing. For most text editing, this is usually not a huge problem.

One annoyance is the missing shorthand, `\d`, for the digit class. You must use `[0-9]` in lieu of `\d` or the explicit class `[:digit:].`

Emacs-only features

One area where Emacs's regexp engine *does* shine is its support for match constructs and Unicode support:

Constructs	Description
<code>\<, \></code>	Matches beginning and end of word
<code>_<, _></code>	Matches beginning and end of symbol
<code>\scode</code>	Matches any character whose syntax table code is <code>code</code>
<code>\Scode</code>	Matches any character whose syntax table code is <i>not</i> <code>code</code>

Matching symbols and words with `\<, \>` and `_<, _>` is especially useful in programming for ad hoc re-factoring. The definition of a word and symbol is again down to Emacs's syntax table and thus major mode-dependant.

Both `\s` and `\S` are very useful as you can match characters against a specific syntax class. The naming of each class is

really just a guideline as there is nothing stopping you from declaring that the number 9 belongs in the *whitespace* class if you are a major mode author.

Here is an abridged list of interesting syntax classes:

Whitespace characters (-) Includes, as you would expect, your humble space but also newlines and usually Unicode-equivalents like non-breaking space.

Word constituents (w) This is typically all lower- and upper-case characters, digits, and equivalent Unicode characters from non-Latin character sets.

Symbol constituents (_) Includes all word constituents *and* additional symbols, like ! or _, used most often in programming languages. This class more than any other is likely to change depending on your major mode.

Punctuation characters (.) Includes the usual characters like . and ;. Text modes and programming modes are likely to differ greatly.

Open/close parenthesis ((and)) Any set of characters that form a grouped pair. Most text and programming modes include (), [] and {}.

String characters (") Includes any symbols that mark a contiguous block as a string. Double and single quotes, ' and ", are usually among them. Unicode characters such as left and right versions, guillemots and so on may also exist in this class.

Open/close comment characters (< and >) Any character, or pair of characters, that define the boundary of a comment. Some languages only support line-level comments, in which case only < is used.

For instance, to match all whitespace characters you should search for `\s-`. If you want to match all string quote characters – for example in Python where you can have both `'strings'` and `"strings"` – use `\s"` to match all quote symbols. That makes it possible to transform (or merely find, as these commands also work in `regexp` `Isearch` or `Occur`) text bolstered by Emacs's understanding of the syntax of your major mode.

Determining a character's syntax class

Emacs's Unicode support is fantastic and as part of its extensive Unicode support you have the option of inspecting any character of your liking using `C-u M-x what-cursor-position`. To use it, place your point on a character you want to inspect and either run the command or type `C-u C-x =`. You will see an array of information including syntax class, font lock, Unicode name and much more.

There are several types of capturing groups available in Emacs:

Constructs	Description
<code>\1 to \9</code>	Inserts text from group <code>\N</code>

Constructs	Description
<code>\#1</code> to <code>\#9</code>	Inserts text from group <code>\N</code> but cast as an integer <i>(This is only useful in lisp forms)</i>
<code>\?</code>	Prompts for text input from user
<code>\#</code>	Inserts a number incremented from 0
<code>\&</code>	Inserts whole match string

The `\#N` capturing groups are of little use outside of an elisp form. But `\?` is useful as it lets you replace matches with strings that you enter manually. The `\#` group inserts a number starting from 0 that increments by 1 after every match. Finally, `\&` simply inserts the entire match string.

Invoking Elisp

You can call out to elisp functions from within the replace portion of the search and replace interface. Whether you find it useful depends entirely on how well you know elisp (or how willing you are to experiment) and how often you find yourself doing complex search and replace.

To call an elisp form, you use this format:

```
\,(form ...)
```

Where `form` is the name of a function you want to call.

There are some rules you must follow if you want to call out to elisp:

Capturing groups are string types by default; passing a string to an elisp function that expects another type, like an integer, will result in an error.

You don't need capturing groups if your function does not require them. It is perfectly possible to replace a match with the sole output from a function.

You can only call one form so if you want to call more than one, you must wrap it in something like `prog` or `prog1` or use functions such as `concat` to concatenate the results from multiple functions into one.

Do not quote the capturing groups as they are passed as literal strings (if you use `\N`) or numbers (if you use `\#N`) to Emacs's interpreter.

Here are a few example replacement strings you can try out:

Replace String	Description
<code>\,(upcase \N)</code>	Uppercases capturing group <code>\N</code>
<code>\,(format "%.2f" \#N)</code>	Casts <code>\#N</code> to a number and formats it as a decimal with two decimal points

Although it's a powerful feature, it is situational. Most of Emacs's internal functions – just about anything that does something interesting – operate on *buffers* and not *strings* as I mentioned in [The Buffer](#). That greatly lowers the usefulness of this feature as you not only have to find a function that does what you want, but you have to find one that works on

strings.

When I have needed this feature, I have inevitably resorted to writing my own specialized functions that transform the text the way I want. But that assumes a certain level of fluency in elisp. My advice would be to use Emacs's *keyboard macros* – a topic I will cover shortly – as they are far more suited for complex editing tasks.

Changing Case

Case changing – capitalizing text or turning it into lower or uppercase – is a common occurrence in both code and text.

There are two groups of commands that alter the casing: region commands and word commands.

Region Commands	Description
C-x C-u	Uppercases the region
C-x C-l	Lowercases the region
M-x upcase-initials-region	Capitalizes the region

There is not much to say about the first two. When your region is active, you can uppercase or lowercase the region. Capitalizing the region *actually* means capitalizing *every word* in the region — not just the first word in a sentence, line or paragraph.

The case commands that act on words are far more interesting:

Key Binding	Description
M-c	Capitalizes the next word
M-u	Uppercases the next word
M-l	Lowercases the next word

First of all, they are mnemonic and bound to what you could call prime key real estate (easy to reach and type keys.)

They work exactly the same way other *word* commands in Emacs work, and they respect the same syntax table rules as the `forward-word`, `mark-word`, `kill-word`, and `transpose-words` commands do.

Both digit arguments and negative arguments work as you would expect. Like the other word-based commands, I recommend you commit these to memory. Forget memorizing the region commands. Unless you do a lot of region-based casing, you are far more likely to change case word-by-word.

Maintaining your tempo when you use them is important as you will typically use them as you write. `M-- M-u` will uppercase the last word you wrote, for instance, and `M-b M-- M-u` will move back one word and uppercase the word before that. And of course you should not release meta between keystrokes. So, with your thumb on the left meta key, your other fingers are free to type `b - u`.

Consider this sentence. I want to insert a full stop and capitalize the next word:

■ Hey how are you?

After typing `M-f` to move forward a word; `.` to insert a full stop, and `M-c` to capitalize the next word:

```
Hey. How█ are you?
```

Likewise, here I finished typing an identifier — but it should be uppercase because it points to a string constant:

```
print(greeting_string)█
```

In most major modes, `_` is either punctuation or a symbol, so it breaks the word; ergo, it would take two presses to go backward with `M-b` to put the point at the beginning of `greeting_string`. A simpler way instead of calling `M-u` twice (to uppercase it) is to use the digit and negative arguments `M-- M-2 M-u`:

```
print(GREETING_STRING)█
```

With a bit of practice, you will be able to do it so quickly, and intuitively, that it will take less than a second or two to do. The other benefit is that it does not move your point; you are free to continue writing. It may not seem like much time saved but these things add up.

The case commands also work with non-Latin characters since Emacs maps most Unicode characters to their correct Unicode categories. In practical terms, that means Emacs knows when it encounters a lowercase or uppercase character:

Greek: αβψδεφγ -> ABΨΔΕΦΓ

Danish: abcdæøå -> ABCDÆØÅ

Unicode categories

Try `M-x describe-categories` to see a full list of all Unicode categories.

Learn these commands and learn how to use them with a negative argument also. It's a common typo to mess up word casing as you're writing text or code; deleting the word and starting over or manually fixing your mistake is time-consuming.

Counting Things

There's no need to call out to `wc` when you want to count things as Emacs is perfectly capable of doing that too.

Command	Description
<code>M-x count-lines-region</code>	Counts number of lines in the region
<code>M-x count-matches</code>	Counts number of patterns that match in a region
<code>M-x count-words</code>	Counts words, lines and chars in the <i>buffer</i>
<code>M-x count-words-region, M=-</code>	Counts words, lines and chars in the <i>region</i>

Although there is more than one way of counting things, the

two worth memorizing are:

M-x count-words as it, unlike its unfortunate name implies, *also* counts lines and characters. You may occasionally want to count things in a region, in which case you can use **M-=**.

M-x count-matches is also useful as it counts matches against a regexp pattern you specify.

Text Manipulation

Text manipulation is one aspect Emacs is especially good at, and it has a variety of tools to help you. Massaging text files for further processing or extracting pertinent information from log files are both common things to do in Emacs. Although Emacs will never fully replace dedicated tools like `awk` and `sed` or languages like Python, it is a fine choice for small and medium-sized tasks.

Editable Occur

I introduced **M-x occur** in **Occur: Print lines matching an expression** as a way of collating all lines that match a certain pattern. One feature in occur mode that I did not talk about is the ability to *edit the matches* and, after you finish, *commit the changes to their original lines*.

To do this, you must first enter the editable occur mode by typing `e`. You can then commit the changes you make by typing `C-c C-c`. The possibilities are limitless. The feature is especially great for keyboard macros and search & replace.

Deleting Duplicates

You can delete duplicate lines in Emacs and the best thing about it is, unlike the command line utility `uniq`, the lines *don't* have to be adjacent for Emacs to detect duplicates. That means you can delete duplicates without sorting the text.

Universal Argument	Description
<i>Without</i>	Deletes <i>first</i> duplicate line
C-u	Deletes <i>last</i> duplicate line
C-u C-u	Deletes <i>only</i> adjacent duplicates
C-u C-u C-u	Does <i>not</i> delete adjacent blank lines

By default, `M-x delete-duplicate-lines` deletes the *first* duplicate line it encounters, starting from the top. With a single universal argument, it starts from the bottom and therefore deletes the *last*.

Flushing and Keeping Lines

Sometimes you want to filter lines in a region by a pattern; whether that is to *flush* lines that match a pattern, or *keep* the ones that do.

Both commands act on the active region so it is common – if you want to do this on a whole buffer – to call `C-x h` to select the entire buffer first.

Command	Description
<code>M-x flush-lines</code>	Flushes (deletes) all lines in a region

Command	Description
M-x keep-lines	that match a pattern Keeps all lines in a region that match a pattern and removes all non-matches

Both commands accept a regexp pattern, and any match either flushes or keeps the line it is on — and *not* the pattern itself (for that, use search & replace.)

I use the commands frequently when I process text. Keeping lines that match a pattern is useful for large log files when you want to, say, only show GET requests from a web server.

Joining and Splitting Lines

Unlike the kill commands that act on lines (C-M-<backspace> and C-k), these commands won't alter your kill ring. They are also more specialized, as they insert or remove lines without moving your point.

Key Binding	Description
C-o	Inserts a blank line after point
C-x C-o	Deletes all blank lines after point
C-M-o	Splits a line after point, keeping the indentation
M-^	Joins the line the point is on with the one above

C-o is useful when you want to insert a newline immediately

after point. Unlike RET, your point will not follow onto the next line. It will remain in its original position; sometimes useful in text when you want to split a paragraph into two and not move the point with RET.

Deleting blank lines is a common action. C-x C-o does just that, but it obeys three rules:

Ignores your current line It will not remove the line the point is on, even if it is empty. That means if you call the command on a block of empty lines, it will always leave exactly one empty line.

Remember this rule as it's a great way to keep a consistent number of spacing between, say, paragraphs in text or class and function definitions in code.

Works ahead of the point So, when you call it on a non-empty line, it will remove blank lines *ahead* of the point. Unlike the previous rule, C-x C-o removes *all* blank lines.

Lines with only whitespace and tabs are also removed

This is useful in languages where you often leave tabs or whitespace characters alone on empty lines.

C-M-o is a niche command that you won't use day-to-day. Unlike C-o that inserts a newline after the point (called *opening a line*), C-M-o does the same but it maintains the column offset for the text.

Consider the difference between C-o and C-M-o:

All the world's a stage, █and all the ...

After C-o:

```
All the world's a stage, █  
and all the ...
```

Now consider the original example, but using C-M-o instead:

```
All the world's a stage, █  
                        and all the ...
```

Note that the point remains in its original position.

Finally, the M-^ command does the opposite of C-o and C-M-o: it adjoins the current line the point is on with the one right above. That is particularly useful if you want to collapse sentences into one large paragraph or join multi-line function arguments into one line.

M-^ is clever enough to trim whitespace when you join two lines together. That is to say, Emacs will trim whitespace so that at least zero or one remain, depending on whether the line you are adjoining has text on it or not. For blank lines *all* whitespace is trimmed, and for lines with text all but *one* space is trimmed.

Fill prefix

Typing C-M-o with a fill prefix active will split the current line *and* insert the fill prefix on the new line. Contrarily, M-^ *removes* fill prefixes from lines that you join.

Whitespace Commands

Managing whitespace is an issue that recurs often when you yank text from elsewhere or if you work with languages where whitespace is significant.

Command	Description
M-SPC	Deletes all but 1 space or tab to the left and right of the point
M-x cycle-spacing	As above but cycles through all but one, all, and undo
M-\\	Deletes all spaces and tabs around the point

M-SPC is useful as it trims all whitespace, to the left or right of the point, to a single whitespace character. M-\\ does the same, but removes *all* whitespace characters, leaving none. M-x cycle-spacing cycles between leaving one, leaving none, and restoring the original spacing.

You can tell Emacs to visibly show you whitespace characters and other typographic snafus, like trailing spaces or overly long lines, using Emacs's whitespace mode.

Whitespace Minor Mode

Command	Description
M-x whitespace-mode	Minor mode that highlights all whitespace characters
M-x whitespace-newline-mode	Minor mode that displays newline characters with a \$

Command	Description
M-x whitespace-toggle-options	Displays a toggle menu of all whitespace-mode options

Emacs’s whitespace minor mode overlays otherwise invisible whitespace characters with glyphs and colors so you can tell them apart. It is especially useful if you want to find trailing whitespace, errant tab characters or “empty” lines with whitespace in them.

Whitespace mode tracks the following: trailing spaces, tabs, spaces, lines that are longer than `whitespace-line-column` (typically 80 characters), newline characters, empty lines, indentation (both tabs and spaces), spaces after tabs and spaces before tabs. Basically, it tracks every conceivable combination that may cause syntax or typography errors.

I suggest you customize whitespace mode – particularly the colors, as they are a bit full-on – by customizing the group `whitespace` with `M-x customize-group`.

You can also use `M-x whitespace-toggle-options` and toggle the styles you want `whitespace-mode` to highlight.

Whitespace Reporting and Cleanup

Command	Description
M-x whitespace-report	Shows whitespace issues
M-x whitespace-report-region	As above but for the region
M-x whitespace-clean-up	Attempts automatic cleanup
M-x whitespace-clean-up-region	As above but for the region

You can generate a report with `M-x whitespace-report` (and similarly for regions) and see a succinct list of “issues” present in your buffer or region. Furthermore, you can ask Emacs to attempt a cleanup of the buffer or region with the equivalent cleanup commands.

Keyboard Macros

You can record keystrokes and commands in Emacs and save them for later playback as a *keyboard macro*. A keyboard macro in Emacs is very different from a LISP macro and you should not confuse the two.

Macro recording is not a new invention. Most IDEs and text editors have it, but few have one as advanced as the one in Emacs. Emacs’s keyboard macros are especially powerful as *almost everything* is recorded. There are few blind spots – none of which you are likely to encounter – and that is what sets it apart from IDEs and their mostly anemic macro recording. Emacs’s macro recorder is itself written in lisp. That alone speaks to the power of extensibility that Emacs offers, but it also reinforces the extent you can inspect and record changes made at a microscopic and macroscopic level in Emacs.

Basic Commands

Key Binding	Description
F3	Starts macro recording, or inserts counter value
F4	Stops macro recording or plays last macro

Key Binding	Description
C-x (and C-x)	Starts and stops macro recording
C-x e	Plays last macro

You can begin recording with F3 and stop it with F4. The other two keys are not as accessible and are there for backwards compatibility with wizened veteran users of Emacs.

When you start recording, you can stop by typing F4 (or C-x) or M-x kmacro-end-macro. You can also terminate the macro with the universal quit command, C-g. Occasionally, you may trigger an error in Emacs and that will also stop recording. Examples include using M-g M-n (go to next error) when there are no more errors.

When macro recording is in progress you will see, in your modeline, the word `def`. When you finish recording, you can play it back immediately by typing C-x e or F4.

Recorded macros have their own *macro ring*, much like the kill ring, undo ring, and history rings. That means you won't have to worry about accidentally overriding a recorded macro if you start a new one. They are never truly lost (unless you exit Emacs!) but you *can* explicitly save them to disk.

You can also pass the universal argument *and* digit arguments to the macro commands:

Key Binding	Description
C-u F3	Starts recording but <i>appends</i> to the last macro

Key Binding	Description
C-u F4	Plays the <i>second</i> macro in the ring
<i>numeric</i> F3	Starts recording but sets counter to <i>numeric</i>
<i>numeric</i> F4	Plays last macro <i>numeric</i> times

So, C-u and the digit arguments do different things. *Numeric*, in this case, means numbers such as C-u 10 or M-10.

Appending to the last macro (C-u F3) is occasionally useful, but passing a numeric argument to F4 is *very* useful since re-playing the macro a set number of times is a frequent thing indeed; so much so that passing digit 0 (C-0 F4 or C-u 0 F4, for instance) will run the macro over and over again until it terminates with an error, such as reaching the end of a buffer or when a command in the macro triggers an error.

Advanced Commands

There is an entire prefix key group, C-x C-k, dedicated to Emacs's macro functionality. There are many commands and you are unlikely to ever use most of them.

Learn more

As always, you can append C-h to a prefix key and Emacs will list all the keys bound to that prefix. Another way is to list all the commands with *apropos* (C-h a) — the commands are all named kmacro.

Interactive Macro Playback

Let's start out with the counters. When you start recording, Emacs will automatically initialize an internal counter to zero, and every time you press F3 during the recording, Emacs will insert the counter and then increment the internal counter by 1. There are, of course, many creative uses for the counter: creating numbered lists is the most obvious.

Key Binding	Description
C-x C-k C-a	Adds to counter
C-x C-k TAB, F3	Inserts counter
C-x C-k C-c	Sets counter
C-x C-k C-f	Sets format counter
C-x C-k q	Queries for user input while recording

The counter commands above do more than this. C-x C-k C-a adds a number to the counter, and, conversely, giving it a negative number subtracts from the counter. Both F3 and C-x C-k TAB insert the counter value and increments it by 1 but if you give it the universal argument C-u, it will insert the last number and *not* increment the counter; very useful if you need the same number used several times in one recording.

Counter reset

Counters are *only* reset when you explicitly set them *or* when you record a new macro. The counter persists between macro playbacks

The command `C-x C-k C-c` explicitly sets the counter as opposed to merely adding to it like with `C-x C-k C-a`. Finally, `C-x C-k C-f` is perhaps the most advanced of the counter commands. It takes a *format string* and formats the counter according to this string (type `C-h f` format for more information on format strings). So, for instance, you can decimalize the number or print it with leading or trailing zeros — or anything similar, like inserting a plain number *and* text. Make sure you do *not* wrap the text you pass to `C-x C-k C-c` in quotes as they are automatically escaped.

The standout command is `C-x C-k q`. When you call it, Emacs will tag that step in the macro recording and ask the user for advice — in effect stopping the macro temporarily to prompt the user — before continuing.

Query Key Binding	Description
Y	Continues as normal
N	Skips the rest of the macro
RET	Stops the macro entirely
C-l	Recenters the screen
C-r	Enters recursive edit
C-M-c	Exits recursive edit

Y and N continue or stop the *current* iteration of the macro. So if you are executing more than one macro in a row, N would skip the rest and restart at the beginning of the macro. Y merely continues on as normal. RET stops the macro entirely and halts further macro playback.

You can recenter the screen — which is *not* the same as the

usual `C-1` command – and Emacs will center the point in the middle of the buffer.

Recursive Editing Recursive editing is an advanced topic. When you enter recursive editing (`C-r`), Emacs will suspend any on-going command – such as Isearch, search & replace or a macro – and hand control back to you, the user. You are then free to continue editing and otherwise use Emacs as you would normally, but at any time you can type `C-M-c` and Emacs will snap back to the earlier recursive step that you entered and resume from then on. You can nest recursive edits as many times as you reasonably like, and if you are in recursive editing, you can see it in your modeline because square brackets (`[]`) appear. You can force Emacs to abandon all recursive editing levels by typing `ESC ESC ESC`. Note that, unlike most other things, `C-g` will *not* exit out of recursive editing.

So, how do you use this in practice? One example is realizing during Isearch or macro playback that you need to edit text, send an e-mail or otherwise *temporarily suspend what you are doing*. `C-r` lets you do that. When you are finished, type `C-M-c` to resume where you left off before. An extremely powerful feature, it is worth knowing once you have mastered everything else in this book.

Saving and Recalling

Macros in Emacs are stored in a *macro ring*, a concept that you should recognize from other parts of Emacs (like the *kill ring* and *undo ring*.) Creating a new macro automatically stores old macros in the macro ring without you having to do any-

thing. The commands below let you save and recall from the macro ring, edit and bind macros to keys, and more.

Key Binding	Description
C-x C-k C-n	Cycles macro ring to next
C-x C-k C-p	Cycles macro ring to previous
C-x C-k n	Names the last macro
C-x C-k b	Binds the last macro to a key
C-x C-k e	Edits last macro
C-x C-k l	Edits the last 300 keystrokes
M-x insert-kbd-macro	Inserts macro as elisp

Both C-x C-k C-n and C-x C-k C-p cycle the macro ring. Emacs will helpfully display a portion of the macro when you do so you know which one is active.

You can name the macro with C-x C-k n, which is useful if you want to save the macro to a file, as you can then open your **init file** and call M-x insert-kbd-macro to save it. You can also, temporarily, for the current session only, bind it to a key with C-x C-k b.

Lossage

Emacs remembers the last 300 characters and commands, called *lossage*, you typed. You can see this list of characters by typing C-h l. You can even save every keystroke you make in Emacs – including sensitive things like passwords, so beware – by typing M-x open-dribble-file. I have absolutely no idea why it is named *dribble file*.

Macro editing is useful if you made mistakes. The `C-x C-k e` command prints a list of macro commands that you edit as though it were text, and when you finish, type `C-c C-c` to commit the changes. A similar command is Emacs's *lossage*. If you ever want to turn actions you have completed (but forgot to record) into a macro, you can extract them from the *lossage* buffer with `C-x C-k 1` and transform it into a macro.

Text Expansion

There are several built-in tools – and just as many third-party ones – in Emacs that expand text. All of them serve a slightly different purpose, but the goal is to minimize typing and maximize automation.

Here are some of the ones available to you in Emacs:

Abbrev Expands abbreviations – such as `func` into `function` – on a per-mode or global level. A very simplistic expansion mechanism, its main advantage is that it silently whiles away as you type, fixing typos or expanding abbreviations. There is, like a lot of Emacs's other features, little graphical ceremony: no whirligig graphics or other visual clutter to distract you when it expands a keyboard — in fact, it's unlikely you'll notice at all unless you are looking for it.

You would typically use this for unambiguous corrections such as correcting typos.

DAbbrev, or dynamic abbreviations Similar to *Abbrev* but it expands the previous word by dynamically

looking for things the word at point might expand into. For instance, typing `func` in a buffer where you have a lot of function definitions and *DAbbrev* will expand it to function automatically when you manually trigger the expansion mechanism.

Hippie expand A super-charged *DAbbrev*-replacement that expands more than just words, but whole lines, lisp symbols, *Abbrev* abbreviations, file names and file paths and other useful things. This feature is exceptionally powerful and it's a drop-in replacement for Emacs's default *DAbbrev* that *also* ships with Emacs.

Skeletons A complex templating tool that combines simple elisp primitives – prompts, region wrapping, indentation and point positioning – with *Abbrev*-like expansion.

Although it has been a core part of Emacs for more than 20 years, few use it. It's a shame, really, as it's very powerful, but it requires patience or elisp knowledge to use almost so no one does.

Tempo Yet another templating tool that ships with Emacs. It is similar to *Skeletons*.

YASnippet A third-party package templating tool inspired by the text editor TextMate's template tool — and TextMate itself borrowing heavily from other tools before it. It uses a simple template language to create snippets that you can trigger – with tab or space – and expand into editable templates. It's similar to *Skeletons* but arguably much easier to use.

Autoinsert Inserts templates – much like *skeletons* – when you create a new file that matches a certain file type. It is useful when you want to auto generate boilerplate content in a file, such as HTML tags like `html`, `head`, and so on.

Of all the choices above, I would focus my attention on *YASnippet* for templating, as it comes with a large array of snippets for many major modes and *Hippie Expand* since it's a great productivity booster.

Both *Tempo* and *Skeletons* are not worth learning today unless you have a specific reason to. *Abbrev* is useful but only suitable for word replacements as it lacks the facilities of the more advanced text expansion tools I talked about above. *Autoinsert* is also useful but it is again a package I would save for later. When you have integrated *YASnippet* and *Hippie Expand* into your workflow, you can add *Abbrev* and *Autoinsert* if you feel you need them. Most never bother with either, even though they are useful.

Abbrev

Abbrev is the perfect tool for *auto-correct*-style features in word processors. I use it to replace common misspellings and to replace words like `resume` with `résumé`. However, it is unquestionably the wrong tool for the job if you want to use it for more advanced things, such as complex text expansions you would use in software development. Part of what makes *abbrev* effective is that it is *simple*: it expands words without visual distractions — in fact, I rarely notice that it corrects words.

Key Binding	Description
C-x a l	Adds mode-specific abbrev
C-x a g	Adds global abbrev
C-x a i g	Adds mode-specific <i>inverse</i> abbrev
C-x a i l	Adds global <i>inverse</i> abbrev

When you add an abbrev with C-x a g or C-x a l, Emacs will look at the word *before point* and use that as the *replacement word* — that is, and I get confused myself, the word you want it *expanded to* and not the *trigger word*. So, to replace resume with résumé, you would type résumé and place your point after the word and type, say, C-x a g and enter resume. When you press SPC after typing resume, Emacs will replace it with résumé.

The inverse commands do the opposite. You type the word resume, enter C-x a i g, answer résumé and Emacs will expand resume into résumé.

DAbbrev and Hippie Expand

Hippie Expand is great. It has an almost preternatural ability to expand the text at point into what you mean; no mean feat when you consider how many expansions from which there possibly are to choose.

Before I talk about Hippie Expand, let's talk about how you use DAbbrev, its lesser cousin and the default dynamic abbreviation tool in Emacs:

Key Binding	Description
M-/	Expands word at the point using M-x dabbrev-expand
C-M-/	Expands as much as possible, and shows a list of possible completions

The key, M-/, is easy to type and repeated presses will cycle through the list of choices. Repeat the command enough times and it will revert back to the original word. And if there are many choices to choose from, the C-M-/ command will attempt to complete as much as it can and display a list of completions if there is still more than one choice.

DAbbrev is not smart. It looks at other words in your buffer and it attempts to complete the word at the point to one of those. That does not make it useless – it is still useful – it’s just that Hippie Expand *is so much better*.

To use Hippie Expand effectively, you should replace DAbbrev as the two – though it’s possible to use both – really don’t complement one another at all. Add this to your **init file** to switch to Hippie Expand:

```
(global-set-key [remap dabbrev-expand] 'hippie-expand)
```

Hippie Expand expands more than just words. The variable hippie-expand-try-functions-list is an ordered list of expansion functions Hippie Expand will call with the text at the point when you call M-/.

What I like most about Hippie Expand is the file name completion. It works exactly like your shell’s TAB-completion:

you type `M-/` and Hippie Expand will try to complete the filename or directory at the point. If you ever find yourself inserting absolute paths or relative file names in code, configuration files or documentation — Hippie Expand will make your life much easier.

Another great feature is its ability to complete whole lines. It will fall back to word completion if it runs out of ideas, and if you regularly write elisp, then Hippie Expand will guess if the text at the point is a potential elisp symbol and automatically complete it for you also.

As with `DAbbrev`, repeated calls to `M-/` cycles through all the potential matches, but `C-M-/` only shows completions found by `DAbbrev` — there is no equivalent completion list for Hippie Expand.

Actively using `M-/` takes a bit of practice. You'll have to develop an affinity for the sort of expansion rules that apply when you call it. Learning Hippie Expand is *so* worth it since it is a great time saver.

Customizing Hippie Expand

You can alter how Hippie Expand expands text. To do this, customize the variable `hippie-expand-try-functions-list`, but you have to know the name of the *try* function if you want to add a new one.

To find a list of *try* functions, you should:

- Read the commentary in the source (`M-x find-library`, then enter `hippie-exp` and read the documentation).

- Use *Apropos*. Look at the names of the *try* functions and search for likely functions using M-x apropos-function.

As always, both methods yield different answers so try both.

Indenting Text and Code

When new programming languages appear, a major mode for Emacs that does basic syntax highlighting *and* indentation appears almost immediately. Part of what makes that possible is the ability to not only *inherit* (or re-use) indentation engines from other major modes but also the generic indentation engines present in Emacs.

Older versions of Emacs, for some inexplicable reason, wouldn't indent by default when you pressed RET. That (correctly) infuriated a lot of beginners. But in Emacs 24.4 a new minor mode called *electric indent mode* now handles intelligent indentation when you press RET. (Before Emacs 24.4, you had to rebind a key; not difficult, but not a good first impression either).

Controlling indentation is a tricky subject as it is heavily mode-dependent. Some modes, like *python-mode*, cycle between possible indentation stops as indentation is semantically important in Python. Other languages, like C, come with a battery of styles to appease everyone.

Unfortunately, there is no silver bullet here. Indentation is a messy business, even in prescriptive languages like Python. Some languages – such as *YAML* files – are so strict the *YAML* readers won't parse files if the indentation is slightly

off. That makes customization hard or just impractical to implement — and that means compromises for you, the writer. If the general advice I give here doesn't work, first read the manual and, only if that fails, inspect the variables and functions exposed by the major mode.

RET: Indenting New lines

When you press RET Emacs will, as I alluded to earlier, insert a newline character and then invoke the major mode's indentation engine. For this to work, you have to enable the minor mode `M-x electric-indent-mode`. Thankfully, it is automatically enabled in Emacs 24.4 — for earlier versions you have to rebind the RET key:

```
(global-set-key (kbd "<RET>") 'newline-and-indent)
```

With electric indent, Emacs now also checks if you type certain block characters — like Python's `:` or `{` and `}` in C — and automatically re-indent the current line. The intended effect, then, is that, in the course of normal editing, your code is correctly indented.

TAB: Indenting the Current Line

When you press TAB, Emacs usually calls `indent-for-tab-command`, a generic proxy command that either indents your code or attempts to TAB-complete the word at the point.

Key and Command	Description
TAB	Indents line using major mode's

Key and Command	Description
	indentation command
M-i	Inserts spaces or tabs to next tab stop
M-x edit-tab-stops	Edits tab stops

Some major modes override the `TAB` key and instead call their own specialized indent command — one example is the `C` major mode. However, pressing `TAB` (or `M-x indent-for-tab-command`) will, if its heuristic determines that it should indent, call the indentation function stored in the variable `indent-line-function`. The advantage here is the generic nature of `indent-for-tab-command` — it's just there to pass on the work to either a completion command or an indentation command.

The variable `tab-always-indent` governs Emacs's behavior when you press `TAB`. Usually, it just indents but it also has a completion mechanism, though seldomly used.

Disabling tab characters

If you dislike the use of tab characters and if you prefer whitespace, customize the variable `indent-tabs-mode`.

Finally, when Emacs indents it calls the aforementioned function in `indent-line-function`. The default function is `indent-relative`, a command that inserts an actual tab character. Modes such as `text-mode` and `fundamental-mode` (the default mode for a new, empty buffer) uses `indent-relative`. Most programming modes do not.

Changing the amount of indentation

The variable `tab-width` controls how many characters of spacing each tab uses. It also controls the amount of *whitespace* to use if you disabled `indent-tabs-mode`.

There is also the concept of tab stops in Emacs and you can edit the tab stops by typing `M-x edit-tab-stops` and inserting `:` characters where you want Emacs to set the tab point. Subsequent calls to `M-i` (which calls the command `M-x tabs-to-tab-stop`) then insert tab stops, by way of whitespace and tab characters.

Indenting Regions

Regions are even more difficult to indent. How do you safely indent a region Python code when block indentation determines program flow? The answer is — you don't. There are two types of region indentation commands: “intelligent” ones that ask your major mode's indentation engine for advice — something that works well with languages like HTML or C — and plain, fixed-width indentation for the rest.

Key and Command	Description
TAB	Indents a line or region as per the major mode
C-M-\	Indents using major mode's region indent command
C-x TAB	Rigidly indents

In an ideal world, pressing `TAB` with an active region is all you need to re-indent it. Unfortunately, Emacs might not support that, or in some programming languages it is not physically possible to determine the correct indentation. Pressing `TAB` follows most of the same rules as line indentation: Emacs attempts to indent according to the `indent-line-function` and it falls back on simply inserting `TAB` characters (or whitespace, if you disabled `indent-tabs-mode`).

Typing `C-M-\` explicitly indents the region; for some modes it works identically to `TAB` and in others it doesn't. If you give the command a numeric argument, it will indent the region to that column (i.e., the number of characters) and Emacs will also use your fill prefix (if you have one) and fill the text accordingly. `C-M-\` is occasionally useful as it respects your fill prefix. However, if you want to indent a fixed number of columns, you should use `C-x TAB`.

`C-x TAB` explicitly indents the region a certain number of columns. It also takes negative *and* numeric arguments. However, if you don't pass an argument, Emacs will enter an arrow-key-driven indentation mode that lets you interactively indent the region with `S-<left>` and `S-<right>`.

Sorting and Aligning

Both sorting and aligning text are common enough actions that Emacs has its own set of commands that do both.

Sorting

Sorting in Emacs works a lot like the command line utility `sort`. All commands sort *lines*, except the lone *paragraph* command.

Command	Description
M-x <code>sort-lines</code>	Sorts alphabetically
M-x <code>sort-fields</code>	Sorts field(s) lexicographically
M-x <code>sort-numeric-fields</code>	Sorts field(s) numerically
M-x <code>sort-columns</code>	Sorts column(s) alphabetically
M-x <code>sort-paragraphs</code>	Sorts paragraphs alphabetically,
M-x <code>sort-regexp-fields</code>	Sorts by regexp-defined fields lexicographically

M-x `sort-lines` sorts in ascending order, but if you call it with a universal argument it will reverse the sort order.

When you sort by line, Emacs will call out to sort (as it is much quicker) *unless* you are on Windows, in which case Emacs does it internally.

Lexicographic and numeric

Lexicographic sorting is how most sorting algorithms typically work. They look at the character code for each character and sort by those. That works fine for most things, except numbers. Lexicographically, the number 4 comes after the number 23 because the ordinal of 4 is greater than the ordinal 2 in 23.

To sort your numbers correctly, you must use
`M-x sort-numeric-fields`.

You can sort lexicographically or numerically using `M-x sort-fields` and `M-x sort-numeric-fields`. You must pick a column though. To do this, pass a numeric argument (starting from 1) to sort by that column. Columns are whitespace-separated; one or more whitespaces together signify a column delimiter.

So to sort the third column, type `M-3 M-x sort-fields`. You can only sort by one column, and as I mentioned earlier, each column *must* be whitespace delimited (To alter the column delimiter, you must use `M-x sort-regexp-fields`).

Sorting by columns with `M-x sort-columns` is the only way to sort by more than one column, and then only successive columns. To use it, place the point and mark in the beginning and end columns you want to sort and all *lines* from point to mark are then sorted.

If you find yourself in need of sorting things not delimited by whitespace, you have to use `M-x sort-regexp-fields`. This command is rather complicated as it requires a good working knowledge of elisp; it is also easy to only partially sort a region and that *will* mess up your text.

Consider this csv file of products:

```
Price,Product
$3.50,Cappuccino
$4.00,Caramel Latte
$2.00,Americano
```



```
$2.30,Macchiato
```

```
...
```

You cannot sort this data with the other sort commands as they won't work at all; the data is not whitespace-delimited. To sort this, we need `M-x sort-regexp-fields`.

Emacs's internal sort routine needs a key – that is, what it uses to sort, such as a field – and a record, which is typically the whole line.

Here is how to sort the example above:

```
M-x sort-regexp-fields
```

```
Record: ^\([^,]+\),\([^,]+\)$
```

```
Key: \1
```

This first defines the record as two capturing groups, one for each column, separated by a comma. The next step is to pick the key – in this case, the first column containing the price – to sort by.

The result looks like this:

```
Price,Product
$2.00,Americano
$2.30,Macchiato
$3.50,Cappuccino
$4.00,Caramel Latte
```

Sorting by regular expression is not something you will need to do often, but when you do, it is a powerful tool. One important caveat is that it is possible to partially sort a line; if your search term looks like this:

```
M-x sort-regexp-fields
```

```
Record: ^\([^,]+\)
```

```
Key: \1
```

And if you sort the original text, the output looks like this:

```
$2.00,Cappuccino  
$2.30,Caramel Latte  
$3.50,Americano  
$4.00,Macchiato
```

Note that we have sorted the first column, yes, *but the second column remains unchanged!* That is to say, we have sorted the prices but not the associated products. Be careful.

Aligning

Text alignment in Emacs encompasses both justification and columnated text. In fact, the alignment engine in Emacs is so sophisticated that it is able to automatically align and justify code based on regexp patterns.

Command	Description
M-x align	Aligns region based on align rules

Command	Description
M-x align-current	Aligns section based on align rules
M-x align-regexp	Aligns region based on regexp

The alignment commands work on regions, which by now you are familiar with; or *sections*, a made-up concept unique to some alignment commands like M-x align-current. A *section* is a group of consecutive lines for which *the first matching* alignment rule applies. So, if there is a rule that aligns string constants – like = in HELLO_WORLD_CONST = "Hello World"; – then its section would be all consecutive lines that match that rule.

There are many built-in alignment rules in Emacs, and when you call M-x align on a region of text, Emacs scans the alignment rule list and finds the first one that matches all the criteria in the rule list: major mode, alignment regexp to try and align, and so on. Unfortunately, the alignment rules are hard to read and understand, and in practical terms that means the feature is not as useful as it could be. Each alignment rule in Emacs – stored in align-rules-list – requires a deep knowledge of regexp and a desire to peel apart the layers and figure out how the rule works. The Emacs maintainers missed an opportunity here by not requiring doc strings for every alignment rule that explain how they work.

The benefit of M-x align-current is that you don't have to mark a region first. It figures out from the line the point is on what rule applies and applies it to neighboring lines too (if they also match that rule).

Here are some of the built-in rules in Emacs, organized by major mode:

Python You can columnate assignments like so — notice the alignment of =:

```
UNIVERSE_ANSWER_CONST = 42
UNIVERSE_QUESTION     = "What is The Answer ..."
```

Lisp You can columnate alists in much the same way as the Python example above:

```
((universe-answer . 42)
 (universe-question . "What is The Answer..."))
```

In both cases, I had my point on either line and typed `M-x align-current` and Emacs figured out which rule to apply.

Despite the usefulness of automatic alignment, it is unlikely your scenario perfectly matches any of Emacs's alignment rules. For all other instances, you have to use Emacs's flexible `M-x align-regexp` and tell Emacs how you want your text aligned.

There are two modes of operation when you use `M-x align-regexp`: *novice* mode, which is what you see when you run the command; and *complex* mode, when you call it with `c-u`. The only situation wherein you are likely to truly use the complex mode is when you want to do multi-column alignment on the same line. Annoyingly, that feature is not available in novice mode.

Consider the following text:

The Theory of Editing

```
Cappuccino $2.00
Caramel Latte $2.30
Americano $3.50
Macchiato $4.00
```

To columnate the text and align the prices on the \$ with M-x align-regexp:

```
Align regexp: \$
```

And the output:

```
Cappuccino    $2.00
Caramel Latte $2.30
Americano     $3.50
Macchiato     $4.00
```

It gets harder if you want to align multiple columns. Consider this csv text:

```
Price,Product,Qty Sold
$2.00,Cappuccino,289
$2.30,Caramel Latte,109
$3.50,Americano,530
$4.00,Macchiato,20
```

To columnate all three columns, you must use the *complex* mode. So, type C-u M-x align-regexp. The first thing you will notice is the prefilled suggestion:

Complex align using regexp: `\(\s-*\)`

The regexp matches – in a capturing group – zero or more whitespace characters. The reason it does this is because a file you want to align may have plenty of whitespace already (perhaps you aligned it a short while ago and because you changed the text it is now misaligned) so Emacs has to match and capture *existing* whitespace around the character you want to align, and then re-align it correctly. When you use *novice* mode, Emacs automatically inserts that regexp *before* the character you want to align by; that means any whitespace *before* your alignment character is removed — so even in novice mode, the whitespace capturing group is there.

So, to columnate on ‘,’ you must add ‘,’ to the beginning or end of the existing regexp. Where you put it alters the alignment outcome:

Put it before and Emacs will insert spacing to columnate *after* the ‘,’.

You may want to do this with a symbol like ‘,’. If you *don't*, it will look like this:

```
Fooooo ,Bar
Bizz   ,Buzz
```

Put it after and Emacs will insert spacing to columnate *before* the ‘,’.

You may want to do this with a symbol like \$. If you *don't*, it will look like this:

The Theory of Editing

```
Foobar Widget $ 15.00
Fizz Buzz $    10.00
```

So, for this, you want to answer the prompt like so:

```
Complex align using regexp: ,\(\s-*\)
```

Next, pick the default answer:

```
Parenthesis group to modify (justify if negative): 1
```

There is only one capturing group, though for complex alignment operations you may well have more than one group.

Finally, the spacing. Emacs will use `align-default-spacing` which defaults to the tab stops Emacs uses internally. It is usually safe to leave this to its default, but you can enter a number of absolute spacing and Emacs will try to follow it:

```
Amount of spacing (or column if negative): 1
```

Next – and this is the one you are likely to actually care about – is whether Emacs should repeat the command throughout the line. Answer yes if you want Emacs to columnate all the ‘,’ symbols:

```
Repeat throughout the line: yes
```

The output now looks like this:

Price, Product,	Qty Sold
\$2.00, Cappuccino,	289
\$2.30, Caramel Latte,	109
\$3.50, Americano,	530
\$4.00, Macchiato,	20

Emacs's align commands are powerful *and* useful if you often deal with unformatted text or code. The only downside is that you have to wade through the *complex* mode to repeat the alignment process more than once on a single line.

Other Editing Commands

Zapping Characters

Kill commands work well on structured text; they act on syntactic units. But sometimes you want to kill to an arbitrary character. The *zap* command, M-z, does just that. When you invoke it, you are asked for a single character, ahead of the point. Zap then kills up to (and including) the character you typed:

```
http://www.example.com/articles/?id=10
```

After zapping to /:

```
http://www.example.com/?id=10
```

And like the kill commands from earlier, it also appends to the kill ring. This is particularly useful as you can combine

it with both kill commands *and* negative & numeric arguments to control the amount of sequential zaps to do, and the direction to do it in.

Zap alternative

There is a third-party package called `zop-to-char` that kills *to* the character but does not include it. Look for it in the package manager.

Many feel the zap command should kill *up to* the character you type and not include it — I'm fine with the default behavior but you may not be. For me, it is a quick way to kill text in conjunction with other commands so I don't mind that it is inclusive.

Spell Checking

There are several ways of spell checking in Emacs, and they all serve different use cases. Spell checking in Emacs is, surprisingly, not performed by Emacs itself. For Linux, the choices are `aspell` and `ispell` and Emacs will choose `aspell` over `ispell` as it is faster and more modern.

Keys and Commands	Description
M- <code>\$</code>	Spell checks word at the point
M-x <code>flyspell-mode</code>	Minor mode that highlights spelling errors
M-x <code>flyspell-prog-mode</code>	As above, but only highlights strings and doc strings in code
M-x <code>ispell-buffer</code>	Runs spell check on buffer
M-x <code>ispell-region</code>	Runs spell check on region

Regardless of which spell checker you use, both are referred to as `ispell` in Emacs.

Spell checking on Windows

You need to install³ the `aspell` or `ispell` on Windows yourself for this functionality to work.

I use `M-$` frequently for offhand corrections. When you use it, Emacs will tell you if it thinks it is correct or not. If Emacs thinks it is wrong, it will list suggestions to choose from and Emacs will replace the original word.

Flyspell mode is useful and works identically to word processors — misspelled words are highlighted with squiggly lines, and all. However, that mode is designed for text and not code; for code, use `M-x flyspell-prog-mode` as it limits spell checking to just your comments, strings and doc strings. Again, a very nifty feature.

Spell checking TeX

If you write LaTeX or TeX often, you should add this to your **init file** as it tells Emacs how to parse TeX:

```
(add-hook 'tex-mode-hook
  #'(lambda () (setq ispell-parser 'tex)))
```

Unfortunately, there is no *Customize* equivalent.

³ASpell can be found here <http://aspell.net/win32/>.

If you enable either Flyspell minor mode, it also enables a secondary command bound to `C-M-i` (and `C-.`) that auto corrects the word at point. It picks the first likely match and corrects the word at the point; subsequent calls cycle through the words — much quicker than `M-$` as it insists on asking you which correction you want.

Customize I recommend you customize this feature if you use it a lot — particularly if you have specific dictionary requirements other than the default one used by customizing the group `ispell`.

Quoted Insert

If you ever find yourself in need of inserting a literal `TAB`, `RET` or ASCII control code character, then you need quoted insert, bound to `C-q`.

Line feed vs carriage return

If you want to insert a literal newline symbol, type `C-q C-j` as *that* is the newline — `LINE FEED` — symbol and *not* your return key (which is a `CARRIAGE RETURN`.)

Quoted insert is clever enough to highlight ASCII control codes using the face `escape-glyph`⁴ so you can spot them visually. Quoted insert does a literal insert of any character you feed it — for example, `C-q ESC` inserts the ASCII control code `^[]`, also known as `ESCAPE`.

⁴Which, as you may recall, you can customize with `M-x customize-face`.

Chapter 6

The Practicals of Emacs

“[...] Emacs outshines all other editing software in approximately the same way that the noontday sun does the stars. It is not just bigger and brighter; it simply makes everything else vanish.”

– Neal Stephenson, *In the Beginning... was the Command Line*.

In earlier chapters, I have almost exclusively talked about the theoretical aspects of Emacs. Galvanizing your brain and finding practical or novel applications is something else though; for most, theory is not enough. In this final chapter, I will show you what I call *workflow* — walkthroughs that cover a specific area or problem in some depth.

Unlike the last two chapters, I won't cover the commands and features I introduce in this chapter in any great detail. I leave that to you to discover on your own time. If you are

still unsure how to do discover new features, then read on — the first part of this chapter is *Exploring Emacs*.

Exploring Emacs

To truly master Emacs, you have to learn how to find things. It is alpha and omega in Emacs. Manuals, books and blog posts make assumptions about your editing environment — about Emacs. Once you change variables, rebind keys or alter Emacs to suit your own needs, you create a unique combination of changes that few other people, if any, have. Therefore, to diagnose issues, or fix and change things you dislike, you have to know how to find those things in the first place.

Let's explore `vc`, Emacs's Version Control interface. The `vc` system is a powerful and underutilized facility in Emacs that exposes a generic interface — for things like version history, blaming, committing, pushing and pulling — that then talks to your chosen version control system. `vc` is especially useful if you work regularly with more than one versioning system.

If you weren't aware of `vc` before and your first introduction to it is reading about it now, how would you learn about it?

Reading the Manual

Unsurprisingly, Emacs's manual is well-written and extensive. Looking for a manual about Emacs's version control is a good place to start.

1. Open the `M-x info` manual by typing `C-h i`.

2. Navigate to the Emacs hyperlink and open it.
3. Search with `C-s` for version or version control.

Lo and behold, if you tap `C-s` enough times eventually you'll come across the Version Control manual that way.

So, reading the manual works well — but not every feature has a manual. And perhaps the chapters are buried in a sub-sub-sub-chapter out of easy reach. And third-party packages almost never ship with `info` manuals.

Apropos for info manuals You can use the command `M-x info-apropos` with a search pattern and Emacs will crawl *all* known `info` manual pages looking for matching patterns. If you are unsure of where something is, this command is a powerful tool.

Using Apropos

In [Apropos](#), I listed all the many ways of querying Emacs's documentation system using `apropos`. One of those `apropos` commands will search the *doc string* — the documentation string accompanying most variables and functions in Emacs — and list the matching function or variable. Searching Emacs's documentation strings is the most scattered approach to finding things: you are literally searching plain text documentation. To do this, use `C-h d`, which is the `apropos` command that searches *documentation*.

Namespacing in Emacs Lisp

Emacs Lisp, unlike other lisps, lacks namespacing. There is no separation of concerns using modules or namespaces in Emacs. In practice, it's not a *huge* deal (there are bigger fish to fry) but it does mean that, informally, packages in Emacs prefix their symbols (functions, variables, etc.) so they don't clash.

Examples include `python-` for the Python major mode; `apropos-` for `apropos`-related commands, and so on.

Nevertheless, if you search for `version control` with `C-h d`, the first result is this:

```
vc-mode
```

```
Function: Version Control minor mode. This
minor mode is automatically activated whenever
you visit a file under control of one of the
revision control systems in
`vc-handled-backends'.
```

```
VC commands are globally reachable under the
prefix `C-x v':
```

We now have a lead. The `vc` mode is `vc-mode`. However, we want the *prefix* it uses and it is `vc-`.

Knowing that `vc`'s prefix is `vc-`, we can use `M-x apropos-command`, bound to `C-h a`, to find all the `vc` commands:

M-x apropos-command RET

Then at the prompt, enter:

Search for a command (word list or regexp): ^vc-

Emacs returns the results of the *Apropos* search:

```
vc-annotate C-x v g
  Display the edit history of the current
  FILE using colors.
vc-check-headers M-x ... RET
  Check if the current file has any headers in it.
vc-clear-context M-x ... RET
  Clear all cached file properties.
[...]
```

You'll see a list of commands along with a brief description and the key binding, if any.

A quick browse through reveals a handful of interesting commands.

Keys and Commands	Description
C-x v	Prefix key for vc-
M-x vc-dir, C-x v d	Shows vc status for current dir
M-x vc-diff, C-x v =	Displays diffs between file revs
M-x vc-annotate, C-x v g	Blames/annotates current file
M-x vc-next-action, C-x v v	Does next logical action
M-x vc-print-log, C-x v l	Prints commit log

With these, it's easy to see a trend. A lot of the commands are bound to the prefix key `C-x v`. The next step would be to see what commands are bound to the prefix key itself by appending `C-h`.

C-h: Exploring Prefix keys

In [Discovering and Remembering Keys](#), I showed you that appending `C-h` when you enter a partial (prefix) key lists all the keys bound to that prefix key. `C-x v` is no exception: typing `C-x v C-h` lists all the keys bound to this prefix key.

Typing `C-x v C-h` yields this:

Global Bindings Starting With C-x v:

key	binding
<code>C-x v +</code>	<code>vc-update</code>
<code>C-x v =</code>	<code>vc-diff</code>
<code>C-x v D</code>	<code>vc-root-diff</code>
<code>C-x v G</code>	<code>vc-ignore</code>
<code>C-x v I</code>	<code>vc-log-incoming</code>
<code>C-x v L</code>	<code>vc-print-root-log</code>
<code>C-x v O</code>	<code>vc-log-outgoing</code>
<code>C-x v a</code>	<code>vc-update-change-log</code>
<code>C-x v b</code>	<code>vc-switch-backend</code>
[...]	

The great thing about this command is that it is so easy to type. If you forget that `C-x v =` diffs the current file with the last file revision? No problem – `C-x v C-h` shows that bound to `C-x v =` is `M-x vc-diff`. The other obvious benefit

is it exposes you to commands you wouldn't otherwise contemplate using, or even knew existed. Perhaps you have a new need to, say, create a tag (`C-x v s`) and if you're unsure of what it's called or what it is bound to – or indeed if such a feature even exists in Emacs – then `C-h` may shed some light on it.

C-h k: Describe what a key does

On the other end of the spectrum is having a key and not knowing what it does. The command `C-h k` takes a key binding and shows you what is bound to that command *in the active buffer*. For instance, `C-h k` followed by `C-x v v` shows you not only the name of the command but the *doc string* for that command. Usually, the text is descriptive and explains what the command does:

```
C-x v v runs the command vc-next-action (found
in global-map), which is an interactive
autoloaded compiled Lisp function in `vc.el'.
```

```
It is bound to C-x v v, <menu-bar> <tools> <vc>
<vc-next-action>.
```

```
(vc-next-action VERBOSE)
```

```
Do the next logical version control operation on
the current fileset. This requires that all
files in the current VC fileset be in the same
state. If not, signal an error.
```

...

Shown above is the key binding and the command it runs. It also shows you where the command was found – in this case in the global map, because it is a global key – and the library file containing the command. Next, all the keys (it may have multiple bindings) it occupies are listed, followed by the function signature if you were to call the command directly from lisp. And then, finally, is the documentation string describing the command.

All this information is dynamically generated when you call `C-h k`.

The slight downside of `C-h k` is that its intended audience are elisp hackers and not end users; the doc string describes how the command works from a technical perspective and that usually means explaining how each argument, and other technical minutia of little relevance to end users, works. But that's usually not a problem for a technically-minded person, even if you are not a lisp developer.

Describing commands If you have the name of a command, such as `vc-dir`, you can use `C-h f` and Emacs will describe what the command does.

C-h m: Finding mode commands

If you run the command `C-x v d`, a new buffer appears showing you the version status of your current buffer's repository; things like untracked and modified files are shown here. But

how do you interact with it? How do you discover how to use vc's status buffer?

The answer is `C-h m`, a help command that describes a mode. It displays the documentation strings for all major and minor modes active in the buffer you called it, alongside any keys unique to those major and minor modes. In other words, use this command to figure out what each major and minor mode does (and what keys, if any, they expose).

So, calling `C-h m` inside a vc status buffer yields a plethora of keys and documentation:

key	binding
<code>C-c</code>	Prefix Command
<code>TAB</code>	<code>vc-dir-next-directory</code>
<code>C-k</code>	<code>vc-dir-kill-line</code>
<code>RET</code>	<code>vc-dir-find-file</code>
...	

From then on it's a simple matter of clicking (with `RET` or the mouse) on each hyperlink you are interested in.

Working with Log Files

Poring over log files is a common activity and there are tools in Emacs that makes it a snap to stay on top of them.

Keys	Description
C-x C-f	Finds a file
C-x C-r	Finds a file in read only mode
C-x C-q	Toggles read only mode

Opening a file is the first step, but you may want to open it as read only (to avoid accidentally saving it.) Likewise, if the file mode makes it read only when you open it (with C-x C-f), Emacs will open it in M-x read-only-mode. You can toggle it on and off with C-x C-q but if you lack write permissions, you obviously cannot save the file if you change it, even if you disabled read only mode. The reason you may want to disable read only mode is so you can apply destructive changes to the buffer; perhaps to flush or keep lines.

Keys	Description
M-x flush-lines	Flushes lines matching a pattern
M-x keep-lines	Keeps only lines matching a pattern
M-s o	List lines matching a pattern

Alternatively, a simple M-s o (Occur mode) search might suffice.

It's easy to suffer *pattern blindness* and miss things if you scroll through row after row of nearly-identical log entries. Emacs's *highlighters* are especially useful here, as they highlight patterns in your buffer in different colors so you can tell them apart:

Keys	Description
M-s h p	Highlights a phrase
M-s h r	Highlights a regular expression
M-s h .	Highlights symbol at the point
M-s h u	Removes highlighting under the point

Highlighters are incredibly useful and, even if you don't commit the keys to memory, just know that they are all named `highlight-` and are thus easy to execute, when you need them, with `M-x`.

Log files are rarely static files: they are constantly changing or appended to. You can enable a minor mode so Emacs refreshes a file if it changes on your file system. On newer versions of Emacs, it'll use file change events (on Windows and Linux) and polling on older systems that don't support notifications.

Keys	Description
M-x auto-revert-mode	Reverts buffer when file changes
M-x auto-revert-tail-mode	Appends changes when file changes

Both modes are similar. `M-x auto-revert-mode` is useful if the file content changes frequently. Emacs detects changes and simply reloads the entire file. `M-x auto-revert-tail-mode`, on the other hand, works the same way as `tail -f`: when the file changes, the changes are *appended* to the end of the buffer and Emacs will scroll accordingly.

Browsing Other Files

There is, of course, nothing stopping you from applying these concepts to other file types. For instance, Emacs ships with *auto compression mode* – a passive mode enabled by default – that automatically de-compresses and re-compresses files when you open and save them. Combine it with `M-x diref` and you can browse compressed archives as though they were directories. A very nifty feature indeed, and it's seamless.

You can also open images and even PDFs in Emacs (if image support is compiled into your build of Emacs) and, like *auto compression mode*, this mode also works transparently in the background. You can even combine image viewing with `M-x auto-revert-mode` and automatically revert images if they change — a huge time saver if you're generating images.

TRAMP: Remote File Editing

Remote file editing is usually awkward: you have to interact with a remote environment, usually using a terminal emulator, and almost always without the fidelity of a graphical interface and your usual settings. Even though it's trivial to move your *.emacs.d* around with you, it is still awkward. For all the improvements in technology, remote file editing usually involves trade-offs.

Emacs's TRAMP¹ system is a transparent proxy that aims to solve most of the remote file interaction woes you are likely

¹Transparent Remote (file) Access, Multiple Protocol

to encounter. TRAMP is, without a doubt, *the coolest feature in Emacs*.

TRAMP works by monitoring C-x C-f (and other commands) and it detects when you try to access remote files using a special syntax not unlike what command line tools such as scp use. What makes TRAMP great is its total transparency. If you didn't know Emacs had remote editing capabilities, you'd never know. It is quick and seamless to reach out and edit remote files.

All TRAMP connections follow this syntax:

```
/protocol:[user@]hostname[#port]:
```

TRAMP supports *many* protocols – both old and new – but nowadays the one you are most likely to use is ssh or maybe scp. For a full list of TRAMP protocols and how they work, consult the variable `tramp-methods` or the info manual page (`tramp`) Internal methods.

Microsoft Windows

On Windows, your protocol choices differ. If you don't use Cygwin or a cross-compiled version of OpenSSH, you will need to install PuTTY's `plink.exe` tool and use `plink` as the protocol.

Although the server landscape is a lot more homogeneous today than it was 15 years ago, TRAMP does a lot of behind-the-scenes work to ensure the remote shell delivers a consistent (and dependable) experience. The variable I mentioned

above, `tramp-methods`, controls how TRAMP handles each protocol type. If you work with obscure systems, you may have to customize this variable.

Another nifty feature of TRAMP is that it parses your `~/.ssh/config` file and suggests them when you have entered `ssh` as your protocol. You can, of course, specify both a hostname, username, and port; the latter two are optional.

SSH config

If you use `ssh`, I strongly suggest you use the configuration file as you can store all the connection and credential details in an easy to remember name.

For more information, type `M-x man RET ssh_config` to read the relevant manual page in Emacs.

Finally, to actually invoke TRAMP you must call it from the root – typing `//` in IDO mode will jump to the root – and follow the format as above. If you use `ido-mode`, as I recommend you do (see [Buffer Switching Alternatives](#)), IDO will auto suggest both protocols and configured hosts automatically.

Note that Emacs will *not* initiate a remote connection until you enter the second `:`, like so:

```
/ssh:homer@powerplant:/var/log/reactor.log
```

The command above connects to the server `powerplant` using `ssh` as the protocol and `homer` as the user. It then opens

the file `/var/log/reactor.log`. You can omit the protocol and TRAMP will use the method (protocol) described in `tramp-default-method`. I suggest you customize it and change it from `scp` to `ssh` (or `plink` if you're on Windows.)

The default directory

Every buffer has a `default-directory` variable. The variable, in elisp terms, is *buffer local*. Each buffer has its own `default-directory` variable as it is *local* to just that buffer and not *global* (like variables are by default in Emacs).

When you type `C-x C-f` in a buffer, Emacs looks to `default-directory` and picks that directory as the default one for opening new files. That is sensible as you may want to open *other* files that share a directory with the current buffer. Typing `C-x C-f` while editing a file in `/etc` means you may want to open *another* file in `/etc`, so Emacs picks that as your default directory.

This feature works identically with TRAMP and remote files. Invoking `C-x C-f` in a remotely-edited file and Emacs automatically queries the remote system and not your local one, letting you easily open other remote files.

When you have opened a file, TRAMP does its magic behind-the-scenes and you'll end up with a file in Emacs that looks and seems much like a local one. The only visible way of telling that a file is remote is the modeline: a `@` appears be-

fore the file name and `default-directory` reflects the TRAMP-annotated file path; try it, inspect the variable with `C-h v`.

So, you can edit files remotely, but because of the tight integration between TRAMP and Emacs you can do so much more. Invoking commands like `M-x rgrep` works seamlessly with Emacs and TRAMP. The command is run on the remote machine and the results are fed back to Emacs as though you'd called the command locally.

There is no end to the things you can call remotely. Here are some of the commands that I use remotely:

c-x d: Dired All commands are tunnelled through the remote session so you can manage your files and directories with dired as though they were local.

You can even copy files between remote and local dired sessions and TRAMP will transparently copy the files across.

M-x compile: Compile You can enter a compile command, such as `make` or `python manage.py runserver`, or indeed anything you like. Emacs runs the command remotely and the output is shown in the `*compilation*` buffer. You can even run interactive servers remotely with live feedback.

M-x rgrep: Grep Commands Both `find` and `grep` are called remotely and, as with the other commands, the results are displayed in Emacs. Hyperlinked files in the grep output correctly open the remote file.

M-x shell: Emacs's Shell Wrapper Starts a remote login shell and hands you control of it. It works just like `M-x`

shell on a local machine but the shell in this case is, obviously, on the remote machine. TAB-completion – which in M-x shell is done by Emacs and *not* the actual shell – also works.

M-x **eshell**: **EShell, Emacs's elisp shell** Eshell is a shell written in Emacs lisp. It also transparently works with remote TRAMP connections. In fact, you can cd into remote directories straight from a local shell.

Multi-Hops and User Switching

Another useful ability of TRAMP is account elevation with su or sudo. This is extremely useful even for local files if you want to edit a file as another user or root.

The ability to do this also neatly ties in with the concept of *multi-hops*: connecting to a remote host through intermediate hosts. An example is if you have to access an internal server but first have to connect through a public server for added security; another is if you have to log in as one user but then have to call out to sudo to edit a file as root on a remote server.

Let's start out with the simpler case of requesting sudo access to /etc/fstab:

```
/sudo:root@localhost:/etc/fstab
```

As you can see, the syntax is identical to a normal remote TRAMP connection — only we're using sudo and we are connecting locally. You can usually omit root@ as TRAMP is clever

enough to guess it's root. Keep in mind that this file is technically *remote* (in the TRAMP sense) so the usual rules about `default-directory` apply. Opening files with `C-x C-f` in a remote buffer will open other files as `sudo`.

Multi-hopping in TRAMP is usually done by customizing `tramp-default-proxies-alist` but I find it a bit fiddly; the *ad hoc* syntax is much easier:

```
/ssh:homer@powerplant|sudo:powerplant:/root/salary.txt
```

The example above connects to `powerplant` as `homer`. Then, another 'connection' invokes `sudo` and opens `/root/salary.txt` as a `sudo'd` user. It is *very* important that you repeat the host-name in the `sudo` string or *it will not work*. As before, remote files obey the same rules as earlier. Commands like `M-x shell` will give you a root shell on `powerplant` if invoked from the `salary` file.

Bookmarks

You can bookmark (see [Bookmarks and Registers](#)) remote files with `C-x r m` and TRAMP will automatically reconnect if you re-open a bookmark later with `C-x r b` or `C-x r 1`. Bookmarks are extremely useful and a great time saver, especially for complex multi-hops.

Finally, I recommend you add this snippet to your [init file](#). It is a custom command that, when invoked as `M-x sudo`, uses TRAMP to edit the current file as root:

```
(defun sudo ()
  "Use TRAMP to `sudo' the current buffer"
  (interactive)
  (when buffer-file-name
    (find-alternate-file
     (concat "/sudo:root@localhost:"
             buffer-file-name))))
```

From the above, it's easy to tweak the string and build multi-hopped commands — if you are new to elisp and you need multi-hops, consider it a fun first place to start learning.

Conclusion TRAMP, in conjunction with Emacs's built-in shell support, and its windows and buffers, make it a fine replacement for tmux & GNU screen-based work flows. By keeping the remote file editing inside Emacs, you unify your environment and you greatly lessen the mental context switching of having disparate Emacs sessions. TRAMP is a really powerful feature in Emacs and one that is worth using over other alternatives — it'll never completely replace the incumbent methods of remote editing but it's a good place to start.

Dired: Files and Directories

Both browsing and interacting with files and directories on your file system are another task for which Emacs is eminently well-suited. Aside from editing local files the usual way, and remote files using TRAMP, you can manipulate directories and files using Emacs's directory editor, *dired*.

To access dired, you can do so in multiple ways:

From IDO mode You can type `C-d` when finding files with `C-x C-f` to open a dired buffer in that file's current directory.

As a command The command `M-x dired` opens a prompt that asks you for the dired location to open. It defaults to `default-directory`, the directory the current buffer is in. As with `TRAMP`, if the file is remote Emacs will ask you if you want a remote dired session.

As a key bind The key binding `C-x d` works identically to the command above. The command, `C-x 4 d`, does the same but in the *other* window.

When you open a dired buffer in Emacs, you're greeted with a view that looks similar to this:

```
/usr/share/dict:
total used in directory 2328 available 187646744
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Feb 16 09:57 .
drwxr-xr-x 326 root root 12288 Mar 27 11:43 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 938848 Oct 23 2011 american-english
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 938969 Oct 23 2011 british-english
-rw-r--r--  1 root root   199 Jan 14 2014 select-wordlist
```

If you use the Linux command line, its output should look familiar. That is because Emacs, in keeping with the spirit of other commands like `M-x grep`, simply augment the output from existing command line utilities. In this case, it is

usually `ls -al`, but you can change the switches used by customizing `dired-listing-switches`.

Microsoft Windows

If you use Microsoft Windows, then don't worry. Emacs includes a `ls` emulation layer written in `elisp`. Instead of calling out to `ls`, Emacs will instead query the operating system directly. The end result is a seamless interface that works across platforms.

As I talked about earlier, the concept of **The Buffer** and Emacs's "augmentation" system is a powerful and pragmatic way of talking to external programs. When Emacs calls out to `ls`, the output is inserted into the buffer, the `dired-mode` activated, and the text augmented with highlighting and hyperlinks and other hidden properties to help Emacs navigate the text mechanically. The major mode itself supplies the key bindings so that pressing `RET` on a file opens it. Indeed, as with any buffer, you can copy the output of `dired` as it is basically plain text.

Most Emacs beginners – and even intermediate users – never really get to grips with `dired`. Most never get beyond navigating directories with it, which is a shame because behind its simple exterior is a very complex and efficient system for file and directory operations. Indeed, there are more than 100 `dired` commands alone.

Navigation

Navigating dired is fairly straightforward and since it's a buffer, all your usual navigational aids work: Isearch, arrow keys.

Keys	Description
RET	Visits the file or directory
^	Goes up one directory
q	Quits dired
n, p, C-n, C-p	Moves the point up/down a listing

However, ^ is the key you need if you want to go up one directory to the parent of your current directory. The commands C-n and n & C-p and p go down or up a line but *also* reorient your point so it is positioned right before the filename.

When you press RET, Emacs will visit the file or directory; if it is a directory, a *new* dired buffer is opened. So pressing q after visiting a sub-directory should take you back to your last dired buffer.

Marking and Unmarking

Marking and unmarking things is something you'll do frequently if you want to carry out operations on multiple files or directories.

Keys	Description
m	Marks active

Keys	Description
u	Unmarks active
U	Unmarks everything
d	Flags for deletion

An important distinction must be made between marking and flagging for deletion: *d* *flags* for deletion (and a *D* is placed next to the flagged item) and *m* *marks*. Marks are never affected by the delete command, and vice versa, except for one command that deletes marked files. Marked files are highlighted with ***.

Marking and flagging both advance the point to the next item (as though you'd typed *c-n*) but you can reverse direction with a negative argument.

Discover more

There are so many commands in *dire* that listing all of them is not possible. I recommend you apply the usual exploratory approaches (*Apropos*, describing the mode, listing keys bound to prefixes) to discover the rest.

Alternatively, you can try out my package, *Discover*, that adds descriptive popup menus to Emacs.

There are also mark commands that mark specific things:

Keys	Description
* m	Marks region
* u	Unmarks region
* %	Marks files by regexp
* .	Marks files by extension
t, * t	Toggles marking
* c	Changes mark

The prefix key * is full of mark commands. Shown above are the four most practical ones for day-to-day use. The region keys mark or unmark every dired item touched by an active region. The regexp and extension mark commands are similarly useful, and you can use * t to toggle (invert) the marks.

* c is special. It changes the mark symbol from *old* to *new*. So, you can change * (the default mark symbol) to D and turn the marked files into files flagged for deletion. However, as deleting is practically the only thing you'd want to do with flagged files, there is a special command that deletes flagged files and another that deletes marked ones too.

Operations

You can carry out actions – or operations – on *either* the active item (if there are no marked files in dired) *or* the marked ones, if there are.

When you operate on marked files, Emacs will usually ask you to confirm the action, and lists the affected files. Like the mark commands, there are *many* operations you can do. Let's take a look at the basic ones first:

Keys	Description
g	Refreshes dired buffer
+	Creates a sub-directory
C	Copy marked
R	Renames/moves marked
O	chown marked
G	chgrp marked
M	chmod marked
D	Deletes <i>marked</i>
x	Deletes <i>flagged</i>
F	Visits marked (<i>requires dired-x</i>)

Most of the keys above are self-explanatory. Just remember the difference between `x` and `D` if you want to delete files.

Copying or renaming between dired buffers

You can copy or rename (move) files between two windows with dired buffers if you customize the option `dired-dwim-target`. Be careful you don't accidentally move files to an errant dired buffer you forgot you had open — I've made that mistake myself quite a few times!

Refreshing the dired buffer is necessary if the underlying file system changes. Emacs will not, by default, track changes. In part because it'd be annoying if you were in the process of marking or otherwise altering the buffer. Therefore, you must forcibly refresh dired by typing `g`. This command, incidentally, is the universal *refresh*, *revert* or *rerun something* key.

Dired-X

Some commands require `dired-x`. It's a package that for no good reason is not enabled by default that, unfortunately, you have to manually enable. Add this to your `init file` for it to take effect:

```
(require 'dired-x)
```

With `dired-x` installed you can use `F`, which visits all marked files. Importantly, it will attempt to open files and give each file its own window — which you may not want. To avoid this, and open them in the background, type `C-u F`.

Keys	Description
<code>M-s a C-s</code>	Isearches all marked files
<code>Q</code>	Query replace regexp marked files
<code>!</code>	Shell command on marked files
<code>&</code>	Async shell command on marked files

Occasionally, you have to either search through or replace text in files and you can multi-file Isearch with the rather awkward key binding `M-s a C-s`. The command, `Q`, does calls `C-M-%` – query replace regexp – on every marked file — but don't forget to save the changes (`C-x s` to query to save every unsaved buffer).

Call `!` with no marks and `dired` will attempt to guess the next operation on that file. If it's a `.zip` file, it will ask if you want to unzip it. If it's a `.patch` file, Emacs will call `patch` on it. There are many patterns specified in the variable

`dire-d-guess-shell-alist-default`. It is a very useful feature.

With marks, the shell keys, `!` and `&`, call out to a shell command. They take every marked file as arguments: either one-per-shell command, or all of them passed to one command, separated by spaces. The commands are then run either synchronously (with `!`) or asynchronously with `&`.

Consider this scenario: we have two files `american-english` and `british-english` and depending on how you phrase the shell command, the behavior changes. You can optionally specify either `*` or `?`. `*` works like a shell's file glob pattern and Emacs inserts all marked files as one long argument to a single command:

```
echo *
```

Prints:

```
american-english british-english
```

Whereas:

```
echo ?
```

Prints:

```
american-english  
british-english
```

The output, if there is any, is printed in the echo area if it is only a few lines. Otherwise, it is redirected to a dedicated buffer called `*Shell Command Output*`.

Working Across Directories

A common thing indeed: how do you mark files in `/foo/` but also `/foo/bar/`? The answer is the `i` command. Typing `i` on a directory in `dired` inserts it in the same `dired` buffer as a *sub-directory*. That means you can use the same mark and flag commands across `dired` directories provided they are in the same `dired` buffer. You can collapse a sub-directory – meaning commands won't apply to it while it is collapsed – with `$`.

By inserting multiple directories into a shared `dired` buffer, you can not only glance at multiple directories at the same time but you can also work on them as though they were one large directory. This is another powerful but underutilized feature in Emacs.

There is another approach. However, typing `i` is tedious and won't work well if you recursively want to apply a `dired` or shell command.

To get around that problem, you can use Emacs's `find` wrapper commands. I consider these commands, combined with the power of `dired`, to almost completely replace all direct use of `find` and `xargs`. With `dired`'s shell command support and extensive file operations, I can do in Emacs what most people struggle to do well with `find`. Its unique query language makes it hard to find exactly what you want. In Emacs, you can find with broader strokes and mark what you need.

All commands take the output of `find` and build a `dired` buffer relative to a starting directory. Emacs is clever enough to notice the relative paths in what was the filename portion of the buffer. All commands in `dired` work as usual.

Commands	Description
<code>find-dired</code>	Calls <code>find</code> with a pattern
<code>find-name-dired</code>	Calls <code>find</code> with <code>-name</code>
<code>find-grep-dired</code>	Calls <code>find</code> and <code>grep</code>
<code>find-lisp-find-dired</code>	Uses Emacs and regexp to find files

The first three commands call out to `find`, the command line utility. `find-dired`, like with the `grep` commands, is the most basic one: you have to give it a `find` pattern and a starting directory. `find-name-dired` finds by shell glob patterns against the filename only, starting in a particular directory of your choosing. `find-grep-dired` matches all files but only displays the ones that match a pattern passed to `grep`.

Microsoft Windows

Microsoft Windows has a choice of installing cross-compiled binaries like GNUWin32 or Cygwin or using `find-lisp-find-dired`.

The command `find-lisp-find-dired` is Emacs's elisp implementation of `find-dired`. It works on any platform and require no external tools. In return, it is not as powerful. Also, it uses Emacs's regular expression engine, and *not* shell globbing.

Shell Commands

As the chapter on `dired` demonstrated, there are powerful commands in Emacs that interact with the shell. For all other

buffers, there are the far more general, but equally powerful, shell commands that work on generic buffers.

Keys	Description
M-!	Calls shell command and prints output
C-u M-!	As above, but inserts into buffer
M-&	Like M-! but asynchronous
C-u M-&	Like C-u M-! but asynchronous
M-	Pipes region to shell command
C-u M-	Likes M- but replaces region

You can invoke any shell command with M-! and Emacs will print its output in the echo area, if the text is only a few lines long; or a dedicated buffer called **Shell Command Output** if you used M-!, and **Async Shell Command** if you used M-&. Calling either command with a universal argument will instead insert the output into your current buffer at the point.

The M-| command is far more practical. It takes the *region* as input and sends it to the standard input of a shell command of your choosing and returns the output in much the same way as M-!: either in the echo area or a dedicated buffer. Calling the command with a universal argument, the active region is *replaced* instead; that makes C-u M-| extremely useful for offhand calls to commands like `uniq` or other command line tools that modify their input.

Although M-& is asynchronous — that is, it won't block Emacs until it terminates — it is a rather poor choice for long-running tasks. It's far better to use M-x `compile`.

Compiling in Emacs

Calling out to shell commands is meant for quick, one-off commands and usually not something you regularly do, over and over. For that purpose, you should consider Emacs's `M-x compile` command that, despite its name, excels at more than just compilation.

Commands	Description
<code>M-x compile</code>	Runs a command, and tracks errors
<code>M-x recompile</code>	Re-runs last command
<code>M-g M-n</code> , <code>M-g M-p</code>	Jumps to next/previous error (global)
<code>g</code>	Re-runs last command

When you invoke `M-x compile`, you are asked for a command and Emacs kindly assumes you're using `make`. However, you are free to replace it with any command of which you want to track the output: unit tests, compiling, running a script — you name it.

The main advantage of `M-x compile` is the `M-x recompile`, as it re-runs your last command. `Compile` also tracks errors thanks to its pattern matching engine. Like `M-x grep` and `M-x occur`, the `M-g M-n` and `M-g M-p` commands will jump through a call stack or compiler error log provided their formatting matches one Emacs knows. Everything from Python to most compilers are known to Emacs, so it will probably work for yours too.

Shells in Emacs

Instead of using an external terminal emulator – or running Emacs in a terminal just so you can use it with `tmux` or `screen` – why not use Emacs as the “multiplexer” and use Emacs to run your shell instead? Combined with `TRAMP` and Emacs’s tiling window management and buffer support, you can replace almost all common use cases of dedicated terminal emulators.

There are three ways of interacting with shells – like `bash` – in Emacs. One is a simple wrapper around an external, existing shell (like `bash`) called `M-x shell`; another is a complete shell implementation written in `elisp` called `M-x eshell`; and the third is a *terminal emulator* called `M-x ansi-term`.

All three are very powerful and each attempts to solve the problem in their own special way. Whichever one you use (and you may well end up using more than one) comes with a number of trade-offs.

All three, however, use `elisp` to either communicate with an external program, or to implement a shell in Emacs, or to interpret the terminal control codes needed to render complex, interactive programs like `top`. All three also use Emacs’s powerful buffer paradigm – that by now you are quite familiar with – to provide a unified interface for all three implementations.

The buffer paradigm is especially powerful here as the ability to communicate with external programs or directly with the operating system is part of what makes Emacs such a powerful editor. You gain all the editing and movement commands, and the power of `elisp`, in a buffer that is simultane-

ously used for more traditional things like text editing but now also for far more advanced and specialized things like interacting with `bash`. And because both extremes share a common ground – the buffer – you don't have to re-learn an entirely new system; no more fretting with hand-selecting text in a terminal emulator with a mouse just to copy it into your text editor or web browser. In Emacs, it is all text and all the movement and editing commands you are familiar with work exactly the same here.

M-x shell: Shell Mode

Shell mode in Emacs calls out to an external program – such as `bash` on Linux or `cmd.exe` on Windows – and either redirects `stdin`, `stdout` and `stderr` on Windows, or through a pseudo-terminal (on Linux) so you can interact with the underlying shell through Emacs.

Because Emacs redirects i/o, you gain all the benefits and downsides that go with that, however. For instance, you cannot use your shell's native `TAB`-completion mechanism. Instead, you have to use Emacs's own (which is more powerful in some respects). The flip side to the coin is that a shell mode buffer is entirely text: you can edit and delete output from commands and you can kill and yank text to and from the buffer with ease. That makes shell mode flexible but polarizing. Programs like `top` and `man` don't work at all, or if they do, they don't work well.²

I personally use shell mode for almost all my command line

²Thankfully, you can use `M-x proced` and `M-x man` as replacements for both.

needs. I use very few interactive terminal programs and when I need to I can use Emacs's `M-x ansi-term` for proper terminal emulation.

The upsides: free-form text editing and movement because shell mode is *just* a simple buffer outweighing the downsides.

GNU readline and defaults

Most Linux distributions use GNU `readline` – a library – to provide basic command prompt functionality, like: command history, search and replace commands and other useful features. They are, by default, Emacs key bindings. If you know one, you can mostly apply the same ones here and vice versa. And that goes for general editing and movement commands too.

Here are some of the most useful commands. Unfortunately, they are all over the place in terms of bindings.

Keys	Description
<code>M-p</code> , <code>M-n</code>	Cycles through command history
<code>C-<up></code> , <code>C-<down></code>	Cycles through command history
<code>M-r</code>	ISearches history backward
<code>C-c C-p</code> , <code>C-c C-n</code>	Jumps to previous / next prompt
<code>C-c C-s</code>	Saves command output to file
<code>C-c C-o</code>	Kills command output to kill ring
<code>C-c C-l</code>	Lists command history
<code>C-d</code>	Deletes forward char or sends <code>^D</code>
<code>C-c C-z</code>	Sends stop sub job

Keys	Description
TAB	Completes at the point

Both `M-p`, `M-n`, `C-<up>` and `C-<down>` cycle through the command history in much the same way that using the up and down arrow keys would in normal terminal emulators. In Emacs, they literally move the point around in the buffer though this always confuses people not used to shell mode.

`M-r` is triggers the history reverse Isearch. It's a very powerful command that is worth learning. `C-d` deletes a character ahead of the point, as it would anywhere else. However, if there is no *input* (meaning you haven't typed anything at a prompt), Emacs will send the control code EOF to terminate the running program. Similarly, `C-c C-z` does the same as `C-z` in bash does for job control.

One nifty feature of shell mode is the ability to save the output of the last command to a file with `C-c C-s`, and to send it straight to your kill ring with `C-c C-o`.

TAB deserves its own special mention. Shells like bash feature their own complex completion mechanisms, and not just for files and paths. Emacs does too. You can complete things like hostnames for commands like `ssh` or groups and owners for `chown`.

M-x ansi-term: Terminal Emulator

Emacs has its own ANSI-capable terminal emulator. Invoking `M-x ansi-term` and selecting a shell, you can run interactive programs like `top` or even `vim` and `emacs`.

Its main downside is its slowness and some obscure terminal emulation features are not supported.

Keys	Description
C-c C-j	Switches to line mode
C-c C-k	Switches to character mode

By default, `ansi-term` acts like a regular terminal emulator and not like shell mode or a typical Emacs buffer. However, you can switch between two different modes: *line mode*, which is like a typical Emacs buffer; and *character mode*, which is like a normal terminal emulator.

The default mode is *character mode* and that means most keys – including keyboard characters, and not just Emacs key bindings – are sent *directly* to the underlying shell program, bypassing Emacs entirely. There is an *escape character*, C-c, that Emacs intercepts so commands like C-c C-j and C-c C-k are not sent to the sub-program. So if you want to send C-c to the sub-program, you must type C-c C-c.

If you want the most faithful terminal experience in Emacs, `ANSI term` is your best bet. I find the hassle of switching between line and character mode rather cumbersome so I prefer to use shell mode instead.

M-x eshell: Emacs's Shell

It shouldn't come as much of a surprise that someone has written *an entire shell* in elisp. When you run `M-x eshell`, you are using a shell that is written in elisp, that communicates,

through Emacs, with the underlying host operating system and provides an excellent facsimile to a typical Linux-style bash shell, complete with elisp-emulated GNU coreutils commands like `ls`, `cp`, `cd`, and many more.

In practice, that means you get a consistent shell across all platforms on which Emacs runs. Combined with native TRAMP support and the ability to redirect the output of commands straight into an Emacs buffer, you have a tool that is versatile, powerful and very much in the spirit of Emacs.

Eshell is more akin to shell mode than ANSI term. It does not support interactive programs like `top`, preferring instead to open a dedicated `M-x ansi-term` instance to run those programs when you call them from Eshell — a clever and pragmatic solution to the problem.

Another important difference is that although Eshell is inspired by shells like `bash`, it is, in fact, its own shell implementation with all the quirks, features and limitations that go with it. It must be said that Eshell is an elisp shell first and foremost, as every command you type into Eshell is first filtered through Eshell's own emulation layer, then through Emacs's own interactive commands, and then finally through programs in your `$PATH` or in the current directory. For instance, you can type `dired .` to open a `M-x dired` session in the current directory, or `find-file todo.org` to open `todo.org` in your currently-running Emacs.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

“Emacs is the ground. We run around and act silly on top of it, and when we die, may our remnants grace its ongoing incrementation.”

– Thien-Thi Nguyen, *comp.emacs*.

How do you master a text editor as diverse as Emacs?

The answer, surprisingly, is simple: by knowing how to ask it the right questions. As I talked about in [Emacs as an Operating System](#), the very fabric of Emacs is modifiable and extensible through elisp. So, the only way to truly understand what happens in Emacs is to ask it — simple, but true. And asking Emacs is what all Emacs masters do. Whether it is to check what a key is bound to or what exactly a command does, it is part and parcel of what defines *Emacs mastery*. Yes, knowledge of elisp is a big help but it is not an absolute requirement.

Throughout this book, I have written about features and functions and my own personal views on what is worth focusing on and what isn't. That is the truly practical, overarching aspect to this book. The deeper lesson – and what was ultimately the linchpin moment for *me* when I first started learning Emacs – is understanding *how to ask Emacs questions*.

Not remembering a key or a command is perfectly natural, especially when you're still learning, but knowing that Emacs can tell you what it does, even if you have heavily modified or altered your key bindings, is what will ultimately help you truly master Emacs. Forgetting what `C-x r 1` does is immaterial when you can use `C-h k` to find out; and partially remembering what something does is also not important when you can append `C-h` to any prefix key to describe all the keys bound to it.

The long-term goal of any Emacs user is to reach a point where they can seek answers to questions they have by asking Emacs. Eventually, you'll commit to muscle memory the commands and keys you use most frequently, and the rest, well, you can always look them up.

Use Emacs long enough – and those of you who have reached this point already will probably agree with me – and one day it just *clicks*. And when it does, it's not because you have managed to memorize a thousand key bindings. It's because Emacs is no longer an opaque box but a very open and transparent one that you can peer into, modify and observe the results of those changes.

The reading order of this book is presented in the same way that I would teach someone Emacs if they sat next to me. Understanding the terminology is important as it lays a founda-

tion; next is the most basic of keys and commands so you can *use* Emacs; and then comes the movement and editing commands, followed by some practical examples to help reinforce what you have learned and to give you some ideas on where to go from there.

Finally, I want to touch on what you should do once you feel you have nothing more to learn from this book. The natural next step is learn elisp; it's a fun language, even if the LISP dialect lacks a lot of the bells and whistles of more modern LISPs. Learn LISP and you'll appreciate why curmudgeonly old-timers decry "modern" programming languages as inferior versions of LISP — and they're half-right, too. Once you see LISP's data-as-code concept in action — and you will as it is used *everywhere* in Emacs — you'll wonder why you never learned it earlier.

Further Reading My own blog, *Mastering Emacs*, is full of in depth articles that you should consider reading next. A lot of the third-party packages like ido mode or Emacs's Eshell are described in far greater detail on the website.

Other Resources

There are many community sites and blogs on the Internet. Here is a non-exhaustive list of some of the ones I recommend.

Reddit There is a lively community of Emacs users on the subreddit `/r/emacs`. It is a small but friendly place and a

useful source of up-to-date information on Emacs and new third-party packages.

StackExchange Emacs now has its own site on StackExchange:

<http://emacs.stackexchange.com/>

It is another great place to ask questions.

Freenode If you prefer live chat the #emacs IRC channel on Freenode is the go-to place for Emacs information. As with all IRC channels how busy it is waxes and wanes with the time of day, but there are many knowledgeable people who frequent it.

Blogs There are many excellent Emacs blogs nowadays. I like the following:

- Sacha Chua
<http://sachachua.com/blog/>
- Irreal's Emacs blog
<http://irreal.org/blog/>
- Artur Malabarba
<http://endlessparentheses.com/>
- Sebastian Wiesner
<http://www.lunaryorn.com/>
- Bozhidar Batsov
<http://batsov.com/>
- John Kitchin
<http://kitchingroup.cheme.cmu.edu/blog/>

Conclusion

However, almost all of the blogs above – and many more – are found on the excellent *Planet Emacs* aggregator:

<http://planet.emacsen.org/>

Emacs And then there's Emacs. It is, and always will be, the authoritative source of information for *your* Emacs.