

Emacs support for the Lua Programming Language

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note
Lua Editing	Emacs has built-in support for Lua. The Lua-mode is one of the cc-modes. - Since Lua syntax is very close to C syntax, Emacs implements Lua-mode as a descendent of cc-mode.  PEL supports it when pel-use-lua user options is turned on. - On Emacs >= 30, PEL supports tree-sitter if pel-use-tree-sitter is set to t. - You can activate tree-sitter for Lua by setting pel-use-lua to 'with-tree-sitter (as long as pel-use-tree-sitter is t and Emacs >= 30). - See ℥ Tree Sitter and 🔗 Tree-sitter - Files with the .lua extensions are recognized as Lua source files and use the lua-mode or lua-ts-mode according to the value of pel-use-lua, - Speedbar support for .lua files listing functions and types. See ℥ Speedbar for more info about it. • Most cc-mode available capabilities are available to Lua-mode. PEL integrates a lot of those capabilities, but PEL support for Lua is in its early stages and all available key bindings are not yet identified in this table as they should be. 		
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Open this PDF file. See also: ℥ Help/Info	<f11> SPC u <f1> <f12> <f1>	(pel-help-pdf &optional OPEN-WEB-PAGE)	Open the ℥ - Lua local PDF. If the prefix argument (like C-u or M--) is used, then it opens the remote GitHub hosted raw PDF instead. If the pel-flip-help-pdf-arg user-option is set it's the other way around.
℥ Customize PEL Lua support	<f11> SPC u <f2> <f12> <f2>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL Lua support. If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.
℥ Customize Emacs Lua support	<f11> SPC u <f3> <f12> <f3>	(pel-customize-library &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize Emacs Lua support (which is currently placed in C group): C If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.
Select Lua-mode for extension-less file  The <f12> key is available only until a PEL controlled major mode is activated. Then it becomes a buffer prefix key.	<f12>	(pel-as &optional FORCE)	Inside a fundamental-mode buffer, interactively select major mode for the buffer. Re-do it with arg.  see Create extension-less executable scripts with PEL. This command is mostly used to set the major mode of a buffer in fundamental-mode', when the <f12> key binding is available for it. After being used once in a buffer the major mode is selected and the PEL key binding will not be available when PEL supports the major mode. For Lua file, select Lua. It will insert a shebang line specified by 🔗 pel-lua-shebang-line user option. PEL defines the (as &optional FORCE) alias unless 🔗 pel-has-alias-as user-option is set to nil. You can use M-x as to invoke it.
Show PEL setup for Lua	<f12> ? <f11> SPC u ?	(pel-lua-setup-info &optional APPEND)	Display Lua setup information inside a *pel-lua-info* buffer with buttons providing quick access to the customization buffer of each variable shown. The information shown includes the value and interpretation of: - pel-use-lua (whether the classic or tree-sitter based major mode is used). - the user options controlling indentation and hard tab width rendering. To append information in the buffer instead of clearing the previous content type any prefix argument (such as C-u) before the command keystroke.
Help for word	C-c C-f	(lua-search-documentation)	Search Lua documentation for the word at the point.
Comments			
Toggle display of comments in buffer or active region See also: ℥ Comments	<f11> ; ;	(hide/show-comments-toggle &optional START END)	Toggle hiding/showing of comments in the active region or whole buffer. If the region is active then toggle in the region. Otherwise, in the whole buffer.  This requires the hide-comnt.el package (see ℥ Comments). 🔗 PEL activates it when the pel-use-hide-comnt user option is t.
Lua process	C-c C-l	(lua-send-buffer)	Send whole buffer to Lua process.
Lua Shell See also: ℥ start Shells/REPLs	<f11> z u <f12> z	(pel-lua-repl) (lua-start-process &optional NAME PROGRAM STARTFILE &rest SWITCHES) (lua-ts-inferior-lua)	Run a Lua interpreter in an inferior process. The actual command used depends on whether pel-use-tree-sitter is on and the value of pel-lua-repl-used user-option. - The command provided by the lua-mode is used when pel-use-tree-sitter is nil or when pel-lua-repl-used value is always-use-lua-mode-repl: lua-start-process - This provide the most control: - Start a Lua process named NAME, running PROGRAM. - PROGRAM defaults to NAME, which defaults to 'lua-default-application'. - The real command provided by lua-ts-mode is used otherwise.
Generic code skeletons • tempo skeletons See also: • ℥ Inserting Text • T Templates	Several mechanisms have been developed to allow easy insertion of predefined text in Emacs.  PEL does not yet define skeletons for Lua. You can use the generic one. - Emacs provides the built-in skeleton mechanism and the tempo skeletons. - PEL supports both. They are used a little bit differently. PEL provides generic tempo skeletons you can use for Lua until PEL adds Lua-specific skeletons. - PEL provides key bindings to the tempo skeletons: the generic code templates, accessible via the <f6> prefix key, and the language-specific code templates, accessible via the <f12> key prefix.		
℥ Customize PEL Text Insertions control for Lua code skeletons.	<f6> <f2> <f12> <f12> <f2>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW) (pel-customize-generic-skels &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Open the customization groups that control the format of the various skeletons including the generic skeleton used by the <f6> h key and the <f12><f12> h key (see below). If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in other window.
Insert generic file module header block — Language agnostic After inserting the template, navigate though areas that must be filled with: - forward: C-c . - backward: C-c ,	<f6> h <f12> <f12> h	(pel-generic-file-header)	Insert a file header block at the top of the file. Works only for buffer visiting a file.  The command key binding <f6> h is available only 1 second after Emacs has started.  As mentioned above PEL does not yet define Lua-specific skeletons, this uses the generic one.  Specify the format of the header via the user-options in the pel-pkg-generic-code-style customization group accessible via <f6> <f2> Inside a Lua buffer, <f12> <f2> provides access to the following customization groups:  After inserting a template, use tempo-forward-mark and tempo-backward-mark to move to the beginning of each section that must be filled.
Toggle pel-tempo-mode	<f6> SPC <f12> <f12> SPC	(pel-tempo-mode &optional ARG)	Toggle PEL tempo mode on/off. PEL tempo mode activates C-c . and C-c , as well as to C-c C-. and C-c C-, key bindings to navigate across tempo mark hot-spots. When pel-tempo-mode is active the pel-tempo-mode lighter (🔗) is shown on the status bar. The second set of keys are only available in graphics mode.  The pel-generic-file-header command inserts the text using a tempo skeleton: the PEL tempo mode is automatically activated by typing <f6> h.
Expand any tag in template Note: PEL default skeleton does not use tags.	<f6> <f12> <f12> <f12> <f12>	(tempo-complete-tag &optional SILENT)	Look for a tag and expand it. All the tags in the tag lists in 'tempo-local-tags' (this includes 'tempo-tags') are searched for a match for the text before the point. The way the string to match for is determined can be altered with the variable 'tempo-match-finder'. If 'tempo-match-finder' returns nil, then the results are the same as no match at all. - If a single match is found, the corresponding template is expanded in place of the matching string. - If a partial completion or no match at all is found, and SILENT is non-nil, the function will give a signal. - If a partial completion is found and 'tempo-show-completion-buffer' is non-nil, a buffer containing possible completions is displayed.

Emacs & Lua – References

Document	Notes
The Lua Programming Language	• Lua @ Wikipedia • Lua Home