The bottom two rows of the window list some Pico commands. For example, CTRL-J justifies the paragraph you're editing, making the lines fit neatly between the margins. For a complete list of commands, use CTRL-G , the "Get Help" command.

Pico tour

Let's take a tour through Pico. In this example, you'll make a new file with wrapped lines. So (unlike what you'd do when editing a system setup file) we *won't* use the **–w** option. You can call the file anything you want, but it's best to use only letters and numbers in the filename. For instance, to make a file named *sample*, enter the command **pico sample**. Let's start our tour now.

1. Your screen should look something like the previous example, but the middle of the screen should be blank, ready for you to enter text.

2. Enter some lines of text. Make some lines too short (press RETURN before the line gets to the right margin). Make others too long; watch how Pico wraps long lines. If you're using a window system and you have another terminal window open with some text in it, you can also use your mouse to copy text from another window and paste it into the Pico window. (Chapter 2 includes the section "Using a Mouse with xterm Windows," which has instructions for copying and pasting between **xterm** windows.) To get a lot of text quickly, paste the same text more than once.

3. Let's practice moving around the file. Pico works on all terminals, with or without a mouse, so it will probably ignore your mouse if you try to use it to move the cursor. Instead, use the keyboard to move the cursor. If your keyboard has arrow keys, they'll probably move the cursor. Otherwise, try the cursor-moving commands listed in the help page, such as CTRL-F to move forward a character, CTRL-E to move to the end of a line, and CTRL-A to go to the start of a line. If your PAGE UP and PAGE DOWN keys don't work, use CTRL-Y and CTRL-V , respectively.

    Pico's search or "where is" command, CTRL-W , can help you find a word quickly. It's handy even on a short file, where it can be quicker to type CTRL-W and a word than to use the cursor-moving commands. The search command is also a good example of the way that **pico** can change its display momentarily. Let's try it. Type CTRL-W ; you should see a display like Figure 4-2.