

Move the cursor to the last character you want and press **[CTRL-K]**. That cuts the text. Pico will “remember” the text you cut and let you paste it back as many times as you want until you cut some other text (or until you quit your **pico** session).

If you only wanted to copy the text, not to cut it, you can paste the text back where you cut it. Press **[CTRL-U]** to “uncut”—that is, paste—the text at current cursor position.

Or, if you wanted to move the text somewhere else, move the cursor to that spot and press **[CTRL-U]** there.

6. As with any text editor, it's a good idea to save your work from **pico** every few minutes. That way, if something goes wrong on the computer or network, you'll only lose the work since the last time you saved it. (Pico saves interrupted work in a file named *pico.save* or *filename.save*, where *filename* is the name of the file you were editing. But I like to save by hand when I know that the file is in a good state.)

Try writing out your work with **[CTRL-O]**. The bottom of the display will look like Figure 4-3. The cursor sits after the name of the file you're editing.

This part confuses some **pico** beginners. If you want to save the file with the same name it had as you started, just press **[RETURN]**; that's all! You can also choose a *different* filename.

One way to use a different filename is to edit the filename in place. For instance, if you want to call the backup copy *sample1*, simply press the *1* key to add a *1* to the end of the filename before you press **[RETURN]** to save it.

You can backspace over the name and type a new one. Or move to the start or middle of the name by using the arrow keys, **[CTRL-B]** and **[CTRL-F]**, then add or delete characters in the name. As an example, you could edit the filename to be an absolute pathname such as */home/carol/backups/sample*.

If you choose **[CTRL-T]**, “To Files,” you'll go to a file browser where you can look through a list of your files and directories. You also can type part of an existing filename and use filename completion (see the section “Completing File and Directory Names” in Chapter 3). By default, filename completion assumes that you started Pico from your home directory—even if you didn't. (You can change this with the *use-current-dir* preference setting for Pine—which also affects Pico. See the section “Configuring Pine” in Chapter 6.)