

3.2 How to EDIT a Text File

The EDIT processor may be used to edit or examine an existing text file that is not extended (up to 65535 characters) or to create a new text file. To edit an existing file, type the system command

EDIT Sfile,Dfile

where Sfile is the Filename of the text file to be edited (the source file) and Dfile is the Filename under which the edited text is to be stored (the destination file). This command will be rejected if Sfile does not exist, is not a text file, or is read protected or copy protected. The command will also be rejected if the Filename Dfile is in use to identify another user's file or any file other than a text file. An exclamation mark must follow the destination Filename to replace an existing text file.

In the process of editing, one page is brought into core from the source file. This page in core is called the current page, and it is saved in the port's active file between time slices. All editing commands operate on this current page. In certain cases, eg, the P and N commands, the current page is written to the destination file, and the next page of the source file is brought in as the current page. The source file is never changed. Note that a new source file may be selected at any time by use of the F command.

If it is desired to examine a text file without editing it or creating a new file, the destination Filename may be omitted. In this case, the system command

EDIT Filename

would select the text file identified by Filename to be examined. Any attempt to edit or reproduce the file will result in an error since no destination file has been provided.

A new text file may be created by typing the system command

EDIT ,Filename

which will create a text file under the Filename given and will allow text to be entered through the terminal's keyboard or tape reader. To load text from a tape, first use the H command to change the string delimiter to any character known not to be on the tape, type the letter I to set insert mode, and start the tape reader. After reading the entire tape, shut off the reader, type the delimiter character, and press RETURN to terminate the insertion.

The following commands may be used to edit or enter text through the terminal keyboard:

A Append next page of source file to end of current page. The form character between the two pages is deleted, and the pointer is positioned ahead of the first character of the appended page.

B (Not used)

Cstring1/string2/

Change next occurrence of string1 in current page to string2.

nC Same as C, but repeat the command n times.

nD Delete n characters forward from current pointer position.

-nD Delete n characters backward from current pointer position.

Estring/

Eliminate all characters from pointer up to but not including the first occurrence of string. Does not move pointer.

F Filename/

Select the file identified by Filename as the source file to be edited. The current page is first written in the destination file, then the first page of the newly selected file is brought in as the current page.

nG Get the nth page after the current page of the source file and insert it into the current page at the current pointer position. Does not change the source page selector. Leaves pointer at beginning of inserted page.

-nG Same as nG but inserts nth page preceding the current page.

Hx Select any character x (not a letter, digit, minus sign, or RETURN character) as the string delimiter.

Istring/

Insert string at pointer position, where "/" represents the string delimiter, and "string" is a string of any characters not including a string delimiter. Leaves pointer at end of inserted string. CTRL I will set insert mode and insert a tab followed by string. For multi-line inserts, type the delimiter only after the last line.

J Jump (move pointer) to beginning of current page.

nJ Jump (move pointer) to beginning of nth line of current page.

nK Delete (kill) n lines forward from current pointer position.
-nK Delete (kill) n lines backward from current pointer position.
L Move pointer to beginning of current line.
nL Move pointer to beginning of nth line forward (down) from current position.
-nL Move pointer to beginning of nth line backward (up) from current position.
nM Move pointer forward n characters from current position.
-nM Move pointer backward n characters from current position.

Nstring/

Search for first occurrence of string. If not found in current page, write current page in destination file, bring in next page of source file as the current page, and continue searching in this manner. Leaves pointer at end of string.

nN Same as N, but search for nth occurrence of string.
O (Not used)
P Write current page in destination file, and bring in next page of source file for use as the current page.
nP Perform P n times.
-nP Move pointer backward n pages in source file, deleting current page and any intermediate pages in the destination file. Warning: the -nP command backs up by counting FORM characters in both the source and destination files. If page boundaries have been changed by appending pages or by inserting form (CTRL L) characters, the -nP command should be used only with great caution.

Qstring/

Search for first occurrence of string. If not found in current page, delete current page, bring in next page of source file as the current page, and continue searching in this manner. Leaves pointer at end of string.

nQ Same as Q, but search for nth occurrence of string.
nR Repeat the following command stream (up to RETURN) n times. Error if any command in stream can't be repeated n times. Multi-line inserts may be repeated only by use of CTRL Z in place of each RETURN character. Repeats can not be nested.

Sstring/

Search current page for first occurrence of string. Leaves pointer at end of string.

nS Same as S, but search for nth occurrence of string.

T Type entire line in which pointer is positioned. Does not move the pointer.

nT Type n lines starting at current pointer position. Does not move the pointer.

-nT Type from beginning of nth line back from current line through end of current line. Does not move the pointer.

U Print number of lines in current page, followed by a semi-colon.

V Print line number of line where pointer is positioned within current page, followed by a colon.

W Print page number of current page of source file, followed by a period. If pages have been appended, this gives the number of the last page appended.

XEND Exit from editor after duplicating remainder of source file (also see CTRL C on next page).

XKIL Exit from editor and abort the destination file. If another text file by the same Filename was being replaced then only the destination file is deleted, and the old file is restored to normal status.

Y Print number of bytes remaining in the edit buffer (space available for more additions or insertions in the current page).

Z Move pointer to end of current page.

On the preceding pages:

- n Represents any decimal number.
- / Represents the symbol currently being used as the delimiter character (string terminator). The slash is recognized as the delimiter until changed by an H command. A RETURN also acts as a string terminator except in insert mode.
- C A CTRL C will cause an exit from the editor after writing the current page and closing the destination file.
- Z A CTRL Z entered as part of a string is entered into the string as a RETURN code.

Lower case letters are accepted as synonymous with their upper case counterparts to specify any command except XEND or XKIL.

The RETURN key acts as a command activator except when in insert mode, in which case the RETURN code is inserted as part of the string.

All commands operate only within the current page unless otherwise specified.

Special cases for n=0:

- OC Illegal
- OD Illegal
- OG Insert a copy of the current page of the source file.
- OJ Same as J
- OK Delete from current position back to beginning of line.
- OL Same as L
- ON Illegal
- OP Replace current page with its original from the source file.
- OQ Illegal
- OR Illegal
- OS Illegal
- OT Same as T

Any pointer move command (J, L, or M) merely stops with no error indication if the beginning or end of the current page is reached. All other commands cause an error typeout if the command cannot be carried out for any reason.

Any search command (C, N, Q or S) searches forward starting at the current pointer position. A successful search leaves the pointer positioned after the string. The C, E, and S commands search only to the end of the current page; if unsuccessful, an error message is printed, and the pointer is not moved.

If an A or G command is not completed because the buffer is filled, an error message is printed. However, part of the appended or inserted page will be retained.