EDT

A fully featured visual

text editor for CUBIX

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Dunfield Development Systems

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The EDT editor

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1. INTRODUCTION

EDT is a fully featured, in-memory, text editor, for use under the

CUBIX operating system. It operates in either a line by line, or a

visual screen format.

In line by line mode, EDT assumes nothing about the terminal, and

displays all data in a "glass teletype" format.

The visual screen format of EDT will work with most 24 line by 80

character ASCII video terminals, and uses the "TTY" terminal

interface library to achieve terminal independance.

Consult the "TTY" manual for information on using "TTYPATCH" to

customize the control codes and function keys used by EDT.

2. INVOKING EDT

EDT is invoked with the command 'EDT <filename>', if the named

file already exists, EDT will load and edit it, otherwise a blank

file is presented.

If the CURSOR POSITIONING string is defined (See "TTYPATCH"), EDT

will automatically enter visual mode, clearing the screen and

displaying the first page of the file. Otherwise, EDT enters line by

line mode, and prompts for a command with '\*'.

The EDT which is distributed with the CUBIX system has no "TTY"

entries defined and will default to line mode operation.

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3. LINE MODE OPERATION

3.1 Line ranges

The line-range is an optional specification which controls the

range of lines for which the command has effect. Unless otherwise

stated, the default line-range assumed for each command is the

"current" line (\*).

The "current" line is the line at which EDT is positioned in

line by line mode, and is also the line on which the cursor is

positioned in visual mode.

The following are the valid line range formats:

\* - The "current" line

/ - The entire file

= - The tagged lines

0 - The end of the file

<n> - Line number <n>, (<n> >= 1)

<r>,<r> - Range between beginning of two other ranges.

The '+' and '-' characters may be used to add or subtract a

constant value from a line range.

eg: '0-12' <- 12 lines from end of file

If '+' or '-' is used but no range is specified, an offset from

the current line is assumed.

The line range specification is entered immediately preceeding

the command name.

ie: '<r><command> <operands>'

3.2 C - Copy text

The 'C'opy command performs a copy of the active range of

lines, placeing the copy directly ahead of the current line.

Examples:

C - Duplicate current line

1,10C - Copy lines 1 to 10 inclusive

=C - Copy tagged lines

3.3 D - Delete text

The 'D'elete command deletes the active range of lines.

Examples:

D - Delete current line

-5,+5D - Delete 11 lines -5 to +5 from current

/D - Delete entire file

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3.4 F - File information

This command displays information about the file being edited,

includes the filename, the size of the file in lines and

characters, and the size and position of the specified line range.

Examples:

F - Display file & current line information

=F - Display file & tagged lines information

3.5 I - Insert new text

The 'I'nsert command prompts for 'Input:', and inserts all

lines typed directly ahead of the active range. Enter a null line

to exit.

Examples:

I - Insert ahead of current line

/I - Insert at start of file

0I - Insert at end of file

3.6 L - List text in simple form

The 'L'ist command displays the active range of lines. The

display does not include line numbers or special indications.

'L'ist is faster and mode efficent that 'P'rint.

Examples:

L - List current line

/L - List entire file

-10,+10L - List 21 lines, centered on current

3.7 M - Move text

The 'M'ove command moves the active range of lines to the

location directly ahead of the current line.

Examples:

=M - Move tagged lines

+1M - Interchange active & next line

3.8 P - Print text (Enhanced 'L'ist)

The 'P'rint command displays the active range of lines. This

display includes the line number which may be preceded by a

special indication flag ('\*' for current line, '=' for tagged

lines).

Examples:

P - Display current line

/P - Display entire file

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3.9 Q - Quit (exit) editor

The 'Q'uit command exits the editor. This command will not

allow an exit if unsaved changes are present in the file.

Examples:

Q - Quit editor

3.10 QQ - Unconditional 'Q'uit

The 'QQ'uit command exits the editor unconditionaly.

Examples:

QQ - Quit unconditionaly.

3.11 R <filename> - Read file

The 'R'ead command reads the entire contents of the specified

file, and inserts it directly ahead of the active range.

Examples:

Rabc - Insert file 'abc' at current

/Rabc - Insert file 'abc' at start

0Rabc - Append file 'abc' at end

3.12 S<dc><search><dc><replace> - Substitute

The 'S'ubstitute command searches the active range of lines,

and replaces all occurrances of the string <search> with the

string <replace>. The <dc> delimiter character may be any

character not contained within the <search> string.

Examples:

S'abc'def - Change 'abc' to 'def' in current

/S'abc'def - Change 'abc' to 'def' in entire file

3.13 T - Tag lines

The 'T'ag command tags the active range of lines, allowing them

to be referred to by '=' in a subsequent command range.

Examples:

T - Tag current line

1,10T - Tag lines 1 to 10

\*,+5T - Tag six lines starting at current

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3.14 V - Switch Visual Mode

The 'V' command causes EDT to switch visual modes. This enters

visual mode if EDT was previously in line by line mode, and enters

line by line mode if previously in visual mode.

Examples:

V - Switch visual modes

3.15 W [filename] - Write to file

The 'W' command writes the active range of lines to the named

file, or to the original file edited if no name is specified. Use

of this command also resets the FILE CHANGED flag, allowing exit

via 'q'.

The default line range assumed for 'W'rite is the entire file.

Examples:

W - Write entire file

\*W - Write current line

Wabc - Write entire file to 'abc'

=Wabc - Write tagged lines to 'abc'

3.16 X [filename] - Write file and eXit

This command behaves exactly as the 'W'rite command, followed

immediatly by a 'Q'uit command. It provides a shorthand way of

saving your file and leaving the editor.

Examples:

X - Write file & exit

Xabc - Write to 'abc' and exit

3.17 ?<text> - Search for text

The '?' command moves the active line to the first occurance of

the specified string within the active range.

The default range assumed for '?' is one character past the

current cursor position (in visual mode) or the first character of

the active line (In line by line mode), through to the end of the

file.

Examples:

?string - Find next occurance of "string"

/?string - Find first occurance of "string"

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3.18 $<command> - Execute CUBIX command

The '$' command executes the specified CUBIX command. Care

should be taken to execute only internal comands, and utilities

which return via 'RTS' and do not overwite the EDT image in ram.

Examples:

$files - Execute 'files' command

3.19 <no command> - Goto line

If a line range is given without a command, EDT will reposition

the "current" line to the beginning of that range.

Examples:

100 - Move to line 100

/ - Move to start of file

0 - Move to end of file

= - Move to tagged line(s)

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4. VISUAL MODE OPERATION

When in VISUAL mode, EDT presents a window on the terminal screen

which displays the contents of a section of the file. Editing of the

file may be performed directly on the screen via special function

keys, and the screen is updated so that you see your changes as they

are being performed.

4.1 Entering text

Text may be entered into the file being edited, simply by

typeing it at the terminal keyboard. EDT automatically places the

text in the file, and updates the screen to reflect the new

contents. The position of the terminal cursor indicates the

position at which the text will be entered.

The arrow keys on the terminal may be used to move the cursor

around the displayed image. Moveing beyond the bottom of the

screen causes EDT to scroll forward one line, and shift the screen

up. Moveing beyond the top of the screen causes EDT to scroll

backward one half screen, and redisplay the text. If the end of

the file is within the area shown on the screen, the message

'\*EOF\*' is displayed in special video.

4.2 Visual mode function keys

The following terminal keys must be defined using "TTYPATCH",

and have special meaning to EDT:

4.2.1 Right arrow

Moves the cursor forward one character positon in the file,

if at the end of a line, the cursor will advance to the first

position of the next line.

4.2.2 Left arrow

Moves the cursor backward one character positon in the file,

if at the beginning of a line, the cursor will backup to the

last position of the previous line.

4.2.3 Up arrow

Moves the cursor up one line. If at the top of the screen,

the display will scroll backwards by one half a screen page.

4.2.4 Down arrow

Moves the cursor down one line. If at the bottom of the

screen, the display will scroll forward by one line.

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The cursor may appear to jump back and forth as it is moved

up and down, if it ancounters lines which are shorter than the

current character position within the line, or lines which

contain tabs. This is because whenever possible, the cursor is

returned to the same number of physical characters from the

start of the line as is was on the first line from which the UP

or DOWN arrow was pressed.

4.2.5 Page up

This key pages backward one screen. (Top line becomes

bottom)

4.2.6 Page down

This key pages forward one screen. (Bottom line becomes top)

4.2.7 Page right

Moves the cursor to the end of the line. If already at the

end of a line, it is moved to the end of the next line.

4.2.8 Page left

Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line. If it is

already at the beginning of a line, it is moved to the

beginning of the previous line.

4.2.9 Home

This key moves the cursor to the beginning of the first line

in the file.

4.2.10 End

This key moves the cursor to the end of the file.

4.2.11 Delete character

Deletes the character under the cursor, without moving the

cursor.

4.2.12 Delete previous

Moves the cursor backward to the previous character, then

deletes that character.

4.2.13 Clear screen

Redraws the screen image of the file. This is normally used

in the case of the screen being corrupted by data transmission

errors, or asynchronus messages from the operating system or

its users.

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4.2.14 Function key 1

Prompts for a line mode command, and executes it. See the

section on line mode operation.

4.2.15 Function key 2

Re-executes the last line mode command entered.

4.2.16 Function key 3

Toggles between character INSERT and OVERWRITE mode. In

INSERT mode, all characters typed at the terminal are inserted

into the text. In OVERWRITE mode, only the NEWLINE character

and data entered at the end of a line is inserted, all other

characters will overwrite the existing text.

4.2.17 Function key 4

Toggles ON/OFF the display of NEWLINE characters at the end

of each line of text.

4.2.18 Function key 5

Displays the current cursor position, including the actual

and character offsets from the start of line.

4.2.19 Function key 6

Brings the line the cursor is on to the top of the screen.

4.2.20 Function key 7

Tags one or more lines for a later operation. The tagged

lines are displayed in special video if the terminal supports

it. Once one line is tagged, pressing this key on another line

causes all lines between them to be tagged. Pressing it again

on the first line of the tagged range removes the tags.

4.2.21 Function key 8

Deletes from the cursor position to the end of the line

(inclusive).

4.2.22 Function key 9

Deletes from the cursor position to the end of the line

(exclusive).

4.2.23 Function key 10

Inserts the deleted line text (From Function key 8 or

Function key 9) at the current cursor position.

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4.2.24 Function key 11

Moves the cursor to the beginning of the next word.

4.2.25 Function key 12

Moves the cursor to the beginning of the previous word.