Table 1

Line address	Property	constraints
$	The number of the last line in the buffer	$ = buffer size
.	The number of the current line in the buffer	$1 \leq . \leq \$$
a line number	An integer n addressing the n^{th} line of the buffer	$1 \leq n \leq \$$

Whether or not a command requires a line range, **led** allows every command to be prefixed by a line range. Otherwise, too many errors might ensue, resulting in an unpleasant editing session. Allowing a line range before a command, which itself may or may not be present, **led** can operate silently behind the scenes, using default values for missing line addresses and command, consuming minimal input, producing minimal output, and complaining only when it must.

Table 2 below shows how the command lines entered are interpreted, where the symbol **z** represents any of the commands listed in Table 3, and the symbols x and y represent line addresses as in Table 1.

Table 2. Command Line Interpretation

Command Line Entered	Command Line Interpreted	Constraints
z	.,.**z**	None if $\$ > 0$; otherwise, **z** must be **i**, **a**, **v**, **u**, **w**, or **q**
x**z**	x,x**z**	$1 \leq x \leq \$$
,y**z**	.,y**z**	$1 \leq . \leq y \leq \$$
x,**z**	x,.**z**	$1 \leq x \leq . \leq \$$
x,y**z**	x,y**z**	$1 \leq x \leq y \leq \$$
+	1,1+	none
−	1,1−	none
x	x,x**g**	$1 \leq x \leq \$$
,y	.,y**p**	$1 \leq . \leq y \leq \$$
x,	x,.**p**	$1 \leq x \leq . \leq \$$
x,y	x,y**p**	$1 \leq x \leq y \leq \$$
,	.,.**p**	$1 \leq . \leq \$$
*	1,$**p**	none

3.6 led Commands

led commands are single characters that appear at the end of command lines, after the line range, if any. Table 3 below lists the exact syntax for each command. The symbols x and y specify a line range as interpreted in Table 2, with x denoting the first address and y the second.

Commands may require zero, one, or two addresses. Commands which require zero addresses ignore the presence of address(s), if any. Commands which require only one address ignore the presence of the second address, if any.