Information Management Technology Library

PS TEXT EDIT™ Reference Manual

Abstract This manual describes PS TEXT EDIT, a multi-screen block mode text editor. It provides a complete overview of the product and instructions for using each command.

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Welcome to PS TEXT EDIT

PS TEXT EDIT (TEDIT) is a multi-screen block mode text editor designed to make editing your documents easier and more efficient. "PS" stands for Professional Support.

You interact with TEDIT by pressing function keys and keyboard keys, or by typing commands on a command line. TEDIT works with all Tandem terminals (except the 6510), as well as with many models of the IBM 3270 Information Display systems.

This manual describes the product in detail, then explains the concepts (called topics) in TEDIT and how to use each command. TEDIT's extensive online help and the accompanying manual, *PS TEXT EDIT Quick Start*, introduce you to the product and provide a guided lesson.

What This Book Is About

The *PS TEXT EDIT Reference Manual* is designed to give you a complete overview of TEDIT. This manual includes an introduction, detailed descriptions of each command, each topic, and examples.

The TEDIT online help is designed to assist you when you have a question about what to type or how to use commands. The reference manual contains all the information covered in the online help along with some extra details and examples.

Who Should Use This Book

The *PS TEXT EDIT Reference Manual* assumes you have read or glanced at the *PS TEXT EDIT Quick Start*. The reference manual is for you if you want:

- ☐ A conceptual overview of TEDIT
- ☐ Explanations of TEDIT's concepts and definitions of terminology
- ☐ Detailed explanations and syntax of all TEDIT commands

How to Use This Book

Use the Table of Contents and the Index to guide you to the appropriate section or page number.

Section 1, “Introduction to TEDIT,” contains an overview of TEDIT, including an explanation of what TEDIT is, its features, types of commands, and how to start TEDIT.

Section 2, “TEDIT Topics,” explains basic and advanced concepts such as a persistent text command and text item, what are the boundaries of a paragraph, and what is a window. It also describes such terms as the status line and the scratchpad.

Section 3, “TEDIT Commands,” contains an alphabetic list of all TEDIT commands. It includes descriptions, syntax, and examples.

Appendix A, “TEDIT and Tandem Terminals,” describes the recommended firmware and the terminal keyboard functions when using TEDIT.

Appendix B, “TEDIT and IBM 3270 Information Display Systems,” describes the characteristics of an IBM terminal when using TEDIT.

Appendix C, “The System Profile,” describes how the system manager can change the system profile.

Appendix D, “TEDIT Command Summary,” contains a condensed version of all the command syntax in TEDIT.

Appendix E, “TEDIT and TACL Process Interface,” describes the TEDIT commands and the communications protocol used with a user-written TACL code to communicate with TEDIT.

Appendix F, “TEDIT Advice Messages,” contains a list of all messages that TEDIT displays on the status line. These messages are listed in alphabetical order.

Where to Go for More Information

Some of the information covered in the *PS TEXT EDIT Reference Manual* is also covered in the *PS TEXT EDIT Quick Start*, *PS TEXT EDIT and PS TEXT FORMAT User's Guide*, and in the online help in different formats.

- ☐ The *PS TEXT EDIT Quick Start* is a short tutorial that helps you quickly learn the basics of TEDIT in twenty minutes.
- ☐ The *PS TEXT EDIT and PS TEXT FORMAT User's Guide* is a task-oriented, step-by-step guide to using TEDIT and TFORM.
- ☐ The *PS TEXT EDIT Reference Card* gives you a handy summary of TEDIT functions and commands. The *EDIT/VS to TEDIT Reference Card* compares TEDIT functions to those of EDIT.
- ☐ The *PS TEXT EDIT Independent Study Program* (ISP) is a self-paced approach to learning the default TEDIT functions that are assigned to the 16 function keys on the Tandem 6530 terminal. The ISP is accompanied by audio and video cassettes and includes exercises to facilitate learning the features and capabilities of TEDIT.

To order more Reference Manuals or Quick Starts, contact your Tandem sales office.

What's New in This Edition

This edition comprises an integration of information in the second edition and update 1 to the second edition. Update 1 added the following information to the second edition.

- ☐ Three new commands have been added: OBEY, SETPROFILE, and UNMARKPOSITION.
- ☐ The new topic, Named-function-keys, has been added.
- ☐ The repeat count allows you to repeat an entire command line.
- ☐ The GOTOPOSITION command has been changed to allow 100 marked positions.
- ☐ The MARKPOSITION command has been changed to allow 100 marked positions.
- ☐ The SEARCH command has a new option that allows you to tell TEDIT to execute a TEDIT command or commands when the search-text has been found.
- ☐ The WRITE command has been changed to allow you to write the marked positions in your file (marked with MARKPOSITION) to another file.
- ☐ The READ command has been changed to allow you to read the position numbers (to use GOTOPOSITION) from a file.
- ☐ A new appendix has been added to explain the TEDIT and TACL process interface. The former Appendix E, "TEDIT Advice Messages," is now Appendix F; and Appendix E now contains the TEDIT and TACL process interface information.

1 Introduction to TEDIT

What Is PS TEXT EDIT?

PS TEXT EDIT (*TEDIT*) is a versatile and powerful text editor that lets you type text on the terminal screen and lets you control the text on the screen by pressing function keys and typing TEDIT commands.

TEDIT is designed for knowledge workers who use GUARDIAN 90. If you are a manager, writer, sales representative, marketing person, administrative assistant, or programmer, TEDIT makes your editing easier. If you use Tandem's PS MAIL, TEDIT can be your editor.

TEDIT Features

TEDIT's special features include:

- ☐ Two windows for editing two different files or two parts of one file
- ☐ SEARCH and REPLACE commands for finding text or substituting text globally and searching for text either forward or backward relative to cursor position
- ☐ Pattern recognition for SEARCH and REPLACE, allowing you to locate different types of search texts
- ☐ A scratchpad for moving or copying text to new locations in the files you are editing, to another file, or to a printer
- ☐ Word processing features such as word wrap, margin adjustment, sentence, and paragraph recognition
- ☐ Text up to 239 columns wide and horizontal scrolling
- ☐ RECONFIGURE commands for customizing TEDIT and for changing command settings and function key assignments
- ☐ PROFILE commands for conveniently saving and using customized versions of TEDIT
- ☐ UNDO and REDO commands for reversing or reinstating changes you made in the text
- ☐ Comprehensive online help for commands and special topics

TEDIT Commands

There are four types of TEDIT commands:

command
command + required information
text command + text item
text item + text command

Some commands work on their own; some require additional information; and some require a text item or text command to define their action. Table 1-1 shows the different forms and examples of the four types of commands.

Table 1-1. Types of TEDIT Commands

Form	Examples	Comments
text command + text item	DELETE REGION UPPERCASE WORD	Text commands specify an action that TEDIT performs on a portion of the text called a text item. Each text command requires a text item.
text item + text command	REGION DELETE WORD UPPERCASE	
command	UNDO TAB NEXTPAGE	These commands are just entered with no additional information.
command + required information	MARKPOSITION 2 SEARCH search-text	These commands require information that you either supply on the command line or that you enter alone and wait for TEDIT to ask for the information.

Text commands and text items persist in TEDIT. Persist means they remain active until you cancel them or replace them with another text command or text item. For example, if you use the command structure SENTENCE ALIGN, SENTENCE persists. After you align the sentence, SENTENCE persists, so you can enter DELETE by itself to remove a sentence or COPY to duplicate a sentence. The first word in the command structure persists. Thus, if you enter ALIGN SENTENCE, ALIGN persists.

Using TEDIT Commands

You use TEDIT commands to:

- Change text
- Copy or move text
- Format text
- Manage TEDIT profiles
- Manipulate windows
- Move the cursor
- Number lines
- Provide information
- Provide utility services
- Scroll text
- Search for and replace text

Many TEDIT commands are assigned to the function keys of your terminal. To use these commands in TEDIT, find the commands on the template supplied with TEDIT and press the appropriate function keys.

You can use all TEDIT commands, including the ones not assigned to function keys, by pressing the *C function key and typing them on the command line at the top of the screen. Press the *C function key again to carry out the command.

Terminals and TEDIT

To use TEDIT, you must have either a Tandem terminal or an IBM 3270 Information Display system connected to your Tandem processor. (TEDIT is not supported on a Tandem 6510 terminal.)

You should have a template; otherwise, you will not know which key is assigned to *C or how to exit.

See appendixes A and B of this reference manual for information about using specific terminals.

Starting TEDIT

To begin using TEDIT, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the system.
2. When you see the command interpreter prompt 1>, type:

```
1> TEDIT
```

3. Press RETURN or ENTER.

The first screen you see gives instructions for entering a file name and for obtaining "Newuser" information. Newuser explains how to begin using TEDIT and introduces you to the online help.

When you see the command interpreter prompt 1>, you can also enter one of the following:

To get the HELP Newuser introduction to TEDIT, enter:

```
1> TEDIT FILENAME ?
```

To open a file and then display the last page of the file, enter:

```
1> TEDIT FILENAME; LASTPAGE
```

To open a file for write or read access (that is to open a file for writing; but if the write fails, to open it anyway for read access), enter:

```
1> TEDIT FILENAME A
```

To open a file with READ-only access, enter:

```
1> TEDIT FILENAME R
```

Note TEDIT opens files with write access; this is the default. You can specify write access when opening a file by entering a W after the file name.

To tell TEDIT to create and open a file that does not already exist, enter:

```
1> TEDIT FILENAME !
```

To open a file with two different windows, enter:

```
1> TEDIT FILENAME; OPENWINDOW 2, FILENAME
```

For more information about opening files, refer to the *GUARDIAN Operating System Utilities Reference Manual*.

2 TEDIT Topics

Overview

To appreciate the TEDIT environment, you need to learn a few TEDIT concepts before beginning an edit session. These concepts include:

- ☐ The following text items:

BALANCED-EXPRESSION	PARAGRAPH	SENTENCE
CHARACTER	REGION	WINDOW
(EOL) END-OF-LINE	SECTION	WORD
LINE		

- ☐ Patterns
- ☐ Persistent text commands and text items
- ☐ Profile
- ☐ Ranges
- ☐ Repeat count
- ☐ Scratchpad
- ☐ Status line
- ☐ Screen window (a view of your file)

Most of the information covered here is also available in the online help. Each concept is listed and described in this section in alphabetical order. These descriptions include:

What the concept is
How to use
Examples
What happens
Tips
Related commands

There is an additional title—"What to enter"—for each text item. Here, you will find out which command can be used in combination with a particular text item. There are also examples of how to use the text item with a text command and whether the text item can be repeated.

Understanding Syntax

This manual and the TEDIT online help use several syntax notation symbols to help you learn how to use the TEDIT text items with commands. For the syntax used in this manual, refer to Table 2-1.

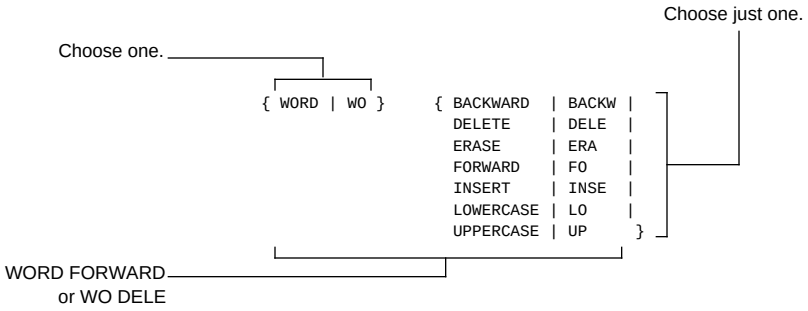
Table 2-1. Syntax Conventions

Convention	Explanation
UPPERCASE LETTERS	Words in uppercase letters must be entered exactly as shown.
lowercase italic letters	Words in lowercase italic letters give the generic name of a certain type of item. For example, if the generic item is printer-name, you can enter the command as shown in the syntax and just replace the words printer-name with the actual name of the printer you want to use.

[ ]	Square brackets surround a list of items from which you can choose one or none. For example:
	`SEARCH search-text, [ line-range ] , [ column-range ] , [ search-options ]`
	You can enter this command in one of the following ways:
	`SEARCH search-text`
	`SEARCH search-text, , column-range , search-options`
	`SEARCH search-text, , , search-options`
	`SEARCH search-text, line-range , , search-options`

{ }	Braces surround a list of items from which you must choose exactly one. For example: `{ ALIGN | BACKWARD | COPY }` from which you must choose one.
|	A vertical bar separates two items from which you can choose one or the other. For example: `{ ALIGN | A }`.

Here is an example using the braces and the vertical bars:



Note You can shorten command names and text items to as few characters as necessary to distinguish one command or text item from all others. The minimum abbreviations are shown in this manual.

Note About the Examples in This Book

The examples for each command and text item in this manual contain:

- ☐ A brief explanation of the example's action
- ☐ A command prompt
- ☐ Characters and text that you type on your terminal using your terminal keyboard

For example:

To copy a line of text to the scratchpad, enter:

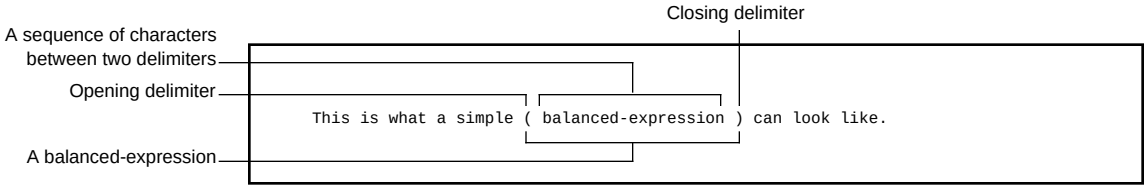
To use the examples in this manual, you simply:

- ☐ Press the *C function key to display the command line at the top of your screen.
- ☐ Type the command name and any additional information (as shown in the example) on the command line.
- ☐ Then press the *C function key to start the action.

You usually enter TEDIT commands in this manner. But you can also enter TEDIT commands by pressing one function key or a combination of two function keys. TEDIT supplies a default function key command set, or you can create your own set.

BALANCED-EXPRESSION

A BALANCED-EXPRESSION is a text item that consists of a sequence of characters, from an open delimiter to a matching close delimiter. The opening and closing delimiters are part of the balanced-expression. For example:



What to Enter

```
{ BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL } { BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                              COPY      | COP   |
                              DELETE    | DELE  |
                              ERASE     | ERA   |
                              FORWARD   | FO    |
                              LOWERCASE | LO    |
                              MOVE      | MO    |
                              UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

Examples:

1. To copy a balanced-expression to the scratchpad, place the cursor on the open delimiter of the expression; then enter:

```
Command: BALANCED-EXPRESSION COPY
```

2. To change lowercase letters in a balanced-expression to uppercase, place the cursor on the open delimiter of the expression; then enter:

```
Command: UPPERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION
```

Tips

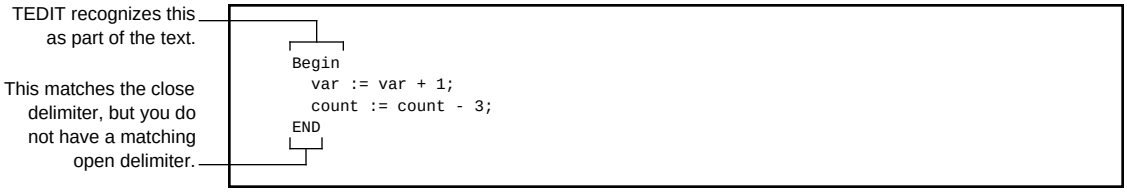
- ☐ TEDIT uses the balanced-expression delimiter settings in the current profile.
- ☐ The default balanced-expression delimiter pairs are:

  ```
  ( )  [ ]  { }  " "  < >
  ```

- ☐ You can use words for balanced-expression delimiters. They can be no longer than nine characters, but can be any combination of numbers, symbols, or letters. When using letters for balanced-expression delimiters, TEDIT only finds exact matches of the uppercase or lowercase letters you enter. For example, if the current profile lists balanced-expression delimiters as:

```
Bal-Expr Open: BEGIN     Close: END
```

And the contents of your file looks like this:



TEDIT would not recognize “Begin” as an open delimiter; you would need to change it to all uppercase letters (BEGIN).

- You can assign up to ten open and close delimiter pairs with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command. You must specify both an open and close set. For example:

```
Open: <<                Close: >>
Open: bscreen           Close: escreen
```

- When you use the same character for both open and close delimiters, you might get inconsistent results because TEDIT can’t distinguish between these characters. For example, if you use quotes as open and close delimiters, the BACKWARD BAL or the FORWARD BAL commands may not position the cursor where you expect.
- As a text item, BALANCED-EXPRESSION can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a BALANCED-EXPRESSION. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN BAL is not supported by TEDIT.

BACKWARD BAL moves the cursor to an open or close delimiter.

COPY BAL duplicates a balanced-expression to the scratchpad. For a definition of scratchpad, see “Scratchpad” in this section.

DELETE BAL removes a balanced-expression.

ERASE BAL replaces a balanced-expression with blanks.

FORWARD BAL moves the cursor forward to an open or close balanced-expression delimiter.

INSERT BAL is not supported by TEDIT.

LOWERCASE BAL changes uppercase letters to lowercase in a balanced-expression.

MOVE BAL transfers a balanced-expression to the scratchpad. For a definition of scratchpad, see “Scratchpad” in this section.

UPPERCASE BAL changes lowercase letters to uppercase in a balanced-expression.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the balanced-expression delimiter settings.

CHARACTER

A CHARACTER is a text item that consists of a single number, letter, symbol, or blank. For example:

A – letter
& – symbol
– blank
3 – number

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ]{ CHARACTER | CH }{ BACKWARD | BACKW |
                                  COPY     | COP   |
                                  DELET    | DELE  |
                                  ERASE    | ERA   |
                                  FORWAR   | FO    |
                                  INSER    | INSE  |
                                  LOWERCASE| LO    |
                                  MOVE     | M     |
                                  UPPERCASE| UP }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this text item. See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To change the character on which the cursor is positioned to uppercase, enter:

```
Command: CHARACTER UPPERCASE
```

2. To copy the character on which the cursor is positioned into the scratchpad, enter:

```
Command: COPY CHARACTER
```

3. To switch two characters to the left of the cursor, you can use multiple commands. Assume you have just typed “Teh” for “The” and the cursor is on the space after the “h.” (The cursor position is very important for this example to work properly.) To change the “Teh” to “The,” you can type this list of commands on the command line or assign these commands to a function key.

```
Command: EMPTY; CHARACTER; BACKWARD; MOVE; BACKW; RETRIEVE; 2 FORWARD; CA
```

EMPTY is a shortened version for EMPTYSCRATCHPAD, BACKW is the shortened version for BACKWARD, and CA is the shortened version for CANCEL. EMPTY is used at the beginning to delete any text that is in the scratchpad. CANCEL is used at the end to cancel any persistent text command or text item that might persist on the status line.

Tips

- ☐ As a text item, CHARACTER can persist on the status line. (See "Persistent" in this section.)
- ☐ Your terminal might be capable of displaying more than the basic 95 characters of the ASCII seven-bit character set. The following is a list of this set:

```
20-2f   !"#$%&' ()*+,-./
30-3f  01234567 89:;<=>?
40-4f  @ABCDEFG HIJKLMNO
50-5f  PQRSTUVW XYZ[\]^_
60-6f  `abcdefg hijklmno
70-7f  pqrstuvw xyz{|}~
```

  The eight-bit hex a0-ff can also be displayed using the graphics that your terminal defines for them, if any. Often these are the same as the seven-bit code shown previously.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a CHARACTER. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN CH is not supported by TEDIT.

BACKWARD CH moves the cursor back a character.

COPY CH duplicates a character to the scratchpad.

DELETE CH removes a character and shifts the text on the entire line to the left by one character.

ERASE CH replaces a character with a blank.

FORWARD CH moves the cursor forward one character.

INSERT CH shifts the text of the entire line to the right by one character and inserts a space.

LOWERCASE CH changes a letter from uppercase to lowercase.

MOVE CH transfers a character to the scratchpad.

UPPERCASE CH changes a letter from lowercase to uppercase.

Definitions of Reconfigure Options

Reconfigure options describe the options settings of the profile. The RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command lets you see and change the default settings that control how TEDIT executes some commands. These settings, along with those in RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS, are part of the profile.

The reconfigure options are defined in the following paragraphs.

Align Width

Select a column from 20 through 239 as the right margin of your document. The ALIGN and RETRIEVE commands, as well as auto word wrap, use this setting. The default is 70 columns per line.

Auto Renumber

Set ON allows renumbering of existing lines to make space for new lines. Line numbers are in the range from 0 to 99,999.999. The default is ON.

Set OFF ensures that existing line numbers are never changed and limits the number of lines that can be inserted between two existing lines. For example, if you have these line numbers in your file:

If you try to add a line of text here, TEDIT displays this message: "Can't insert more lines here."

```
1.123

1.124
1.125
```

But if you have these line numbers in your file you can add only a few numbers, for example:

You can add three lines between these two numbers (1.1, 1.01, 1.001).

```
1

1.3
1.32
```

Auto Word Wrap The default setting is ON. Auto word wrap causes TEDIT to automatically adjust the text to fit within the right margin of your text. If text exceeds the align width, TEDIT moves words to the next line when you use the ALIGN, BREAKLINE, REPLACE, RETRIEVE, DELETE EOL, and INSERT EOL commands.

If the RETURN function key is ON and BREAKLINE is assigned to the RETURN key, auto word wrap works whenever you end a line with RETURN. But for auto word wrap to work, text must be beyond the align width and the cursor must be beyond the last nonblank character.

Set auto word wrap OFF to eliminate word wrap. When the line width exceeds 239 columns, TEDIT moves characters to the next line (this could break a word in two parts).

Bal-Expr The Balanced-Expression option lists the two parts (open and close delimiters) of the symbols or words that TEDIT recognizes as surrounding a balanced-expression. The defaults are:

```
( )  [ ]  { }  " "  < >
```

You can also use words as balanced-expressions. (For example, you can use "BEGIN" for open and "END" for close.) Balanced-expression words are limited to nine characters and can be any combination of letters, numbers, or symbols. You must have a pair. For example:

```
Bal-Expr Open: BEGIN       Close: END
         Open: <<          Close: >>
```

See "BALANCED-EXPRESSION" in this section for more details.

Blank Fill This setting (ON or OFF) is only for the IBM 3270 Information Display terminals. The default is ON.

ON sets all ending blanks in the display fields to blanks. Thus, you cannot use the keyboard INSERT mode to insert text unless you delete the blanks.

You can use the cursor keys on the terminal keyboard to position the cursor anywhere on the screen.

OFF sets all ending blanks to NULL. (NULL used here means empty spaces.) These NULL codes make inserting text easy. If you use the cursor keys to position the cursor to the right of NULL codes, TEDIT shifts the text to the left.

EXIT Confirmation Set ON to give you this warning message with EXIT or CLOSEWINDOW:

```
Do you really want to exit?  Respond Y or N:
```

or

```
Do you really want to close window?  Respond Y or N:
```

Respond Y and press *C to carry out the command. When set OFF, TEDIT exits or closes a window asking you. The default is ON.

Format Stops These characters, when they appear in column 1, inhibit ALIGN and serve as boundaries for the text item PARAGRAPH. The defaults are:

```
! # % & ' ) * + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ \[ ^ _  ` | }
```

Note The beginning and ending quotes that you see in the profile screen are not part of the format stops.

Insert-Phrase The INSERT WORD command uses this set of up to 45 characters within quotes (or 47 without quotes). TEDIT knows that the quotes are not part of the insert-phrase, but you need quotes to insert blanks. The default is five blanks. See the INSERT WORD command in Section 3.

OPENWINDOW Options This setting can contain four options that operate during the OPENWINDOW command. There are no default option settings. Changes become effective on the next window that is opened without KEEP. Select none to four of these options, separated by spaces:

1. ANYWAY causes TEDIT to open a file for READONLY when the file is not not secured for WRITE access; otherwise, the file is opened for WRITE access.
2. CLOSEWINDOW lets TEDIT close any file already in this window.
3. KEEP retains certain options and settings or copies them from the other window when you open a window. If you do not specify an option, TEDIT uses the options in the current profile.
4. READONLY opens the file for reading only. TEDIT displays the ! on the status line.

Overlap Select a number between 0 through 12 for the number of lines of the page that remain in the window when you use the NEXTPAGE or PREVPAGE command. The default is two lines.

Paragraph Lines Select a number between 1 through 12 for the number of blank lines that TEDIT adds when you use the INSERT PARAGRAPH command. The default is six lines.

Printer Page Select a number between 0 through 99 for the number of lines per page on your printer. The zero setting is for printers with automatic page ejects. A setting of 1-99 causes a page eject after the indicated number of lines in the WRITE command. The default is zero.

Remarks Type up to 47 characters in this space to explain the contents of the profile; for example, “This profile defined for office memos.” Remarks for your default profile (named “*”) is “Standard Defaults.” These remarks are displayed by the USEPROFILE and PURGEPROFILE commands so you can identify a profile.

REPLACE Options This setting can contain four options that automatically act on replace when you use the REPLACE COMMAND. There are no default settings for these options.

The options you select in the reconfigure options screen for REPLACE are in effect with the next windows you open, not the window you currently have open. If you specify the KEEP option in the OPENWINDOW reconfigure options screen, the options that you specify for the current window is used for the following window. Select none to four of these options separated by spaces:

1. CONFIRM asks you to confirm or reject each replacement.
2. EXTENDED-SEARCH allows an extended search pattern containing wild cards (special characters that represent or match one or more characters).
3. IGNORE-CASE disregards uppercase or lowercase during the search, so “This” matches “THIS” or “this.”
4. WORD-DELIMITED limits the search to whole words (defined by word stops) or the boundaries of the column range.

RETURN Function Set ON to use the RETURN key as a function key. This applies only to Tandem 6530 and 6540 terminals. In the “Standard Defaults” profile, NEWLINE is assigned to the RETURN key. The default is ON.

Set OFF to use the RETURN key as a local line feed, moving the cursor to the beginning of the next line. A local line feed is an action that the terminal is performing on your terminal screen and has nothing to do with TEDIT.

SEARCH Options This setting can contain three options that automatically act on search when you use the SEARCH command. There are no default option settings.

The options you select in the reconfigure options screen for REPLACE are in effect with the next windows you open, not the window you currently have open. If you specify the KEEP option in the OPENWINDOW reconfigure options screen, the options you specify for the current window

will be used for the following window. Select none to three of these options, separated by spaces:

1. EXTENDED-SEARCH allows an extended search pattern containing wild cards (special characters that represent or match one or more characters).
2. IGNORE-CASE disregards uppercase or lowercase during the search, so “This” matches “THIS” or “this.”
3. WORD-DELIMITED limits the search to whole words (defined by word stops) or the boundaries of the column range.

Section Marker This marker signals the start of a section. The marker must begin in column 1 and can be up to 47 characters. INSERT SECTION puts this marker on a line by itself. The default is \NEW. (See Section 2 for a definition of a section.)

Sentence Stops These are characters, when followed by one or more blanks, that define the end of a sentence. The defaults are:

```
! . ?
```

Sentence stops define the limit for the text item SENTENCE. TEDIT uses these settings for commands that take action on the text item SENTENCE.

Note The beginning and ending quotes that you see in the profile screen are not part of the sentence stops.

Tab Stops These settings, in the range of 2 through 238, are for column stops used by the TAB and BACKTAB commands. You can set up to 20 stops, which must be in increasing order. The default stops are at columns 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57, 65, 73, 81.

Word Stops These are characters or a blank that define the boundaries of a word. The defaults are:

```
blank ! " # $ % & ( ) * + , . / : ; < = > ? @ [ \ ]
   ^ _ { | } ~
```

Word stops define the limit for the text item WORD. TEDIT uses these settings for commands that take action on the text item WORD.

Note The beginning and ending quotes that you see in the profile screen are not part of the word stops.

Related Commands

ALIGN adjusts the right margin, as set by align width.

INSERT PARAGRAPH inserts a number of blank lines set by paragraph lines.

INSERT SECTION inserts the section marker.

INSERT WORD inserts the insert-phrase.

OPENWINDOW creates a second window.

PURGEPROFILE deletes selected profiles.

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS lets you view and change the assignments of the function keys.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the option settings.

REPLACE substitutes replace-text for search-text.

SAVEPROFILE stores a profile.

SEARCH finds a search text in your file.

TAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the right.

USEPROFILE lets you select a different profile to use.

EOL (END-OF-LINE)

The EOL is a text item that is one space beyond the last nonblank character of a line. For example:

What to Enter

```
{ EOL          }  { DELETE | DELE |
{ EN           }    MOVE   | MO    }
{ END-OF-LINE }

[ repeat-count ]{ EOL          }{ BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                { EN           }  COPY      | COP   |
                { END-OF-LINE  }  ERASE     | ERA   |
                                  FORWARD   | FO    |
                                  INSERT    | INSE  |
                                  LOWERCASE | LO    |
                                  UPPERCASE | UP     }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this text item. See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To copy characters from the cursor position to the end of the line, including the next two lines, enter:

```
Command: 3 EOL COPY
```

2. To move the cursor to the previous end of a line, enter:

```
Command: EOL BACKWARD
```

Tips

- ☐ EOL is an acronym for END-OF-LINE. You can use EOL anywhere you use END-OF-LINE.
- ☐ As a text item, EOL can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)
- ☐ The EOL is in column 1 of a blank line because there are no non-blank characters in a blank line.
- ☐ When a line of text is shorter than the align width, use the EOL DELETE command to move text from the following line to this line.
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text of an EOL can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on an EOL. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN EOL is not supported by TEDIT.

BACKWARD EOL moves the cursor to the previous end of line.

COPY EOL duplicates characters from the cursor to the end of a line to the scratchpad.

DELETE EOL removes characters from the cursor to the end of a line or joins two lines.

ERASE EOL replaces characters from the cursor to the end of a line with blanks.

FORWARD EOL moves the cursor forward to the next end of line.

INSERT EOL breaks a line or inserts a blank line.

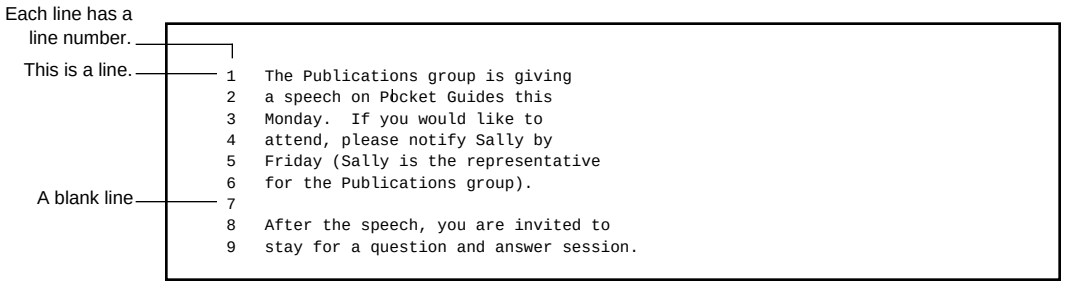
LOWERCASE EOL changes uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of a line.

MOVE EOL transfers characters to the scratchpad.

UPPERCASE EOL changes lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of a line.

LINE

LINE is a text item that consists of all the characters (up to 239 characters wide) on a line of your file. For example:



Each line here is a TEDIT LINE (line seven is a blank line). Lines within your file could be as wide as 239 characters and they can extend beyond the right edge of your screen.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { LINE | LI } { ALIGN     | AL    |
                                 BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                                 COPY      | COP   |
                                 DELETE    | DELE  |
                                 ERASE     | ERA   |
                                 FORWARD   | FO    |
                                 INSERT    | INSE  |
                                 LOWERCASE | LO    |
                                 MOVE      | MO    |
                                 UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this text item See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To adjust the right margin of a line of text to the align width, place the cursor on the line you want to adjust; then enter:

```
Command: LINE ALIGN
```

2. To remove two lines from your file, beginning with the line in which the cursor is positioned, enter:

```
Command: 2 DELETE LINE
```

Tips

- ☐ TEDIT treats blank lines as lines.
- ☐ A line can be from 1 to 239 characters wide.
- ☐ As a text item, LINE can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)
- ☐ The cursor can be positioned anywhere in the line.
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a LINE can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a LINE. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN LI adjusts the right margin of the line to the align width.

BACKWARD LI moves the cursor to the beginning of the previous line.

COPY LI duplicates all characters in the line into the scratchpad.

DELETE LI removes the line.

ERASE LI replaces all characters in the line with blanks.

FORWARD LI moves the cursor forward to the beginning of the next line.

INSERT LI inserts a blank line.

LOWERCASE LI changes uppercase letters to lowercase in the line.

MOVE LI transfers a line to the scratchpad.

UPPERCASE LI changes lowercase letters to uppercase in the line.

NAMED-FUNCTION-KEYS

You can reference function keys by their key name.

What to Enter

```
          ⎧ F + number              ⎫
          ⎪ ROLL { UP | DOWN }      ⎪
< [ S ] ⎨ { PREV | PAGE } PAGE    ⎬ >
          ⎪ LINE { INS | DEL }      ⎪
          ⎩ RETURN                  ⎭
```

`< >`

must surround key names.

`S`

indicates a shifted key.

`F +` *`number`*

indicates a function key followed by a number from 1 to 16.

```
ROLLUP, ROLLDOWN
PREVPAGE, NEXTPAGE
LINEDEL, LINEINS
RETURN
```

are all key names.

Note For the IBM 3270 Information Display terminals, you enter:

```
< [S] [S] { Pfn   } >
          { ENTER }
```

S

indicates a shifted key.

P*fn*

indicates a function key followed by a number from 1 to 24.

ENTER

is a key.

Examples:

1. To press the SHIFT key and then press F3 in one key stroke, enter:

```
Command: <SF3>
```

2. To press the SHIFT key and F2 simultaneously, followed by F3, enter:

```
Command: <SF2>;<F3>
```

3. To scroll to the next page and then move the cursor to the first character in the first paragraph, enter:

```
Command: <NEXTPAGE>;<SF8>;<F5>
```

4. To assign shifted function key F5 to function key F1, enter the following in the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION keys screen:

```
F1: <SF5>
```

Tips

- Each function key can reference other function keys indirectly, to a maximum of 16 key presses. If you reference a function key more than 16 times, TEDIT assumes a loop, and then an advice message is displayed.
- Named function keys are useful when using the SETPROFILE command. You can change a function key value or an option value by just entering the SETPROFILE command and the function key or option on the command line, thus bypassing the Reconfigure screens.

PARAGRAPH

A PARAGRAPH is a text item that consists of all the characters between the cursor and *one* of these boundaries:

- ☐ A blank line
- ☐ A line with a left indentation that differs from the indentation of the line below the cursor
- ☐ A line that begins (in column 1) with one of the format stops listed in the profile
- ☐ The end of the file

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ]{ PARAGRAPH | PA }{ ALIGN     | AL    |
                                  BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                                  COPY      | COP   |
                                  DELETE    | DELE  |
                                  ERASE     | ERA   |
                                  FORWARD   | FO    |
                                  INSERT    | INSE  |
                                  LOWERCASE | LO    |
                                  MOVE      | MO    |
                                  UPPERCASE | UP  }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this text item. See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To adjust the right margin of text in the next two paragraphs, from the cursor to the end of a second paragraph, enter:

```
Command: 2 ALIGN PARAGRAPH
```

2. To add six blank lines below the cursor position, enter:

```
Command: PARAGRAPH INSERT
```

The number of lines to be inserted can be changed by using the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command.

Tips

- When you use PARAGRAPH with INSERT, TEDIT inserts lines in your text. The number of lines inserted is the number of paragraph lines set in the current profile. The default setting is six lines.
- When you use PARAGRAPH with the text commands, TEDIT uses the format stop settings of the current profile to recognize the end of a paragraph. For a definition of format stops, see "Definitions of Reconfigure Options" in this section.
- The default format stop settings are:

  ```
  ! # % & ' ) * + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ \[ ^ _ ` | }
  ```

  You can use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to view and change these settings.
- All blank lines between the cursor position and the start of the next paragraph are included when deleting, copying, or moving a paragraph.
- As a text item, PARAGRAPH can persist on the status line. (See "Persistent" in this section.)
- Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a PARAGRAPH can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a PARAGRAPH. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN PA adjusts text at the right margin of the paragraph to the align width.

BACKWARD PA moves the cursor to the beginning of the previous paragraph.

COPY PA duplicates characters to the scratchpad.

DELETE PA removes characters from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

ERASE PA replaces characters, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph, with blanks.

FORWARD PA moves the cursor forward to the beginning of the next paragraph.

INSERT PA inserts a number of blank lines defined by the paragraph lines setting in the profile.

LOWERCASE PA changes uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

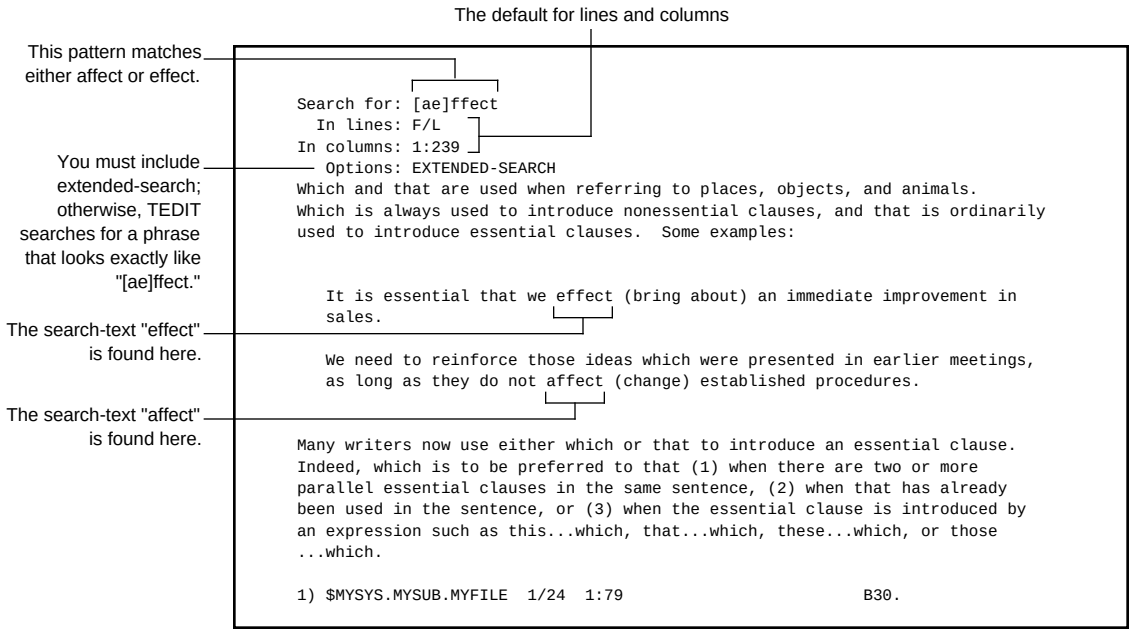
MOVE PA transfers characters to the scratchpad.

UPPERCASE PA changes lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the format stop settings.

PATTERNS

Patterns, used with search or replace texts, can contain special characters (called wild cards) that represent or “match” more than one character. Enter patterns only with the EXTENDED-SEARCH option in the SEARCH or REPLACE commands. For example, on the SEARCH response lines enter:



What to Enter

Table 2-2 shows the wild cards that TEDIT recognizes.

Table 2-2. Wild Cards for Patterns

Wild Card	Definition
@	Means that the character following the "@" is not a wild card but is literal. For example: @? — matches a "?" @@ — matches an "@"
<	The beginning of a pattern matches the characters that follow when they occur at the start of a line. If < is within a pattern, it matches itself. For example: <How — matches How (only when "How" occurs at the start of a line) ab<c — matches "ab<c"
>	At the end of a pattern matches the preceding characters when they occur at the end of a line. If > is within a pattern, it matches itself. For example: example:> — matches example: (only when "example:" occurs at the end of the line) X>Y — matches "X>Y"
?	Matches any single character.
[ ]	Matches one of the characters within the brackets. For example: [ab] — matches a or b [#*] — matches # or * [a -z] — matches any one lowercase character, a through z
[^]	Matches any character NOT in the list ending with right bracket "]." For example: [^a-k] — matches any one character that is not a lowercase letter, a through k

Note TEDIT does not allow metacharacters such as \A within the brackets.

Table 2-2. Wild Cards for Patterns (continued)

Wild Card	Definition
*	Matches zero or any number of occurrences of the preceding pattern in text. For example: [ab]* — matches any number of lowercase ab's, including none
\I	Matches any uppercase or lowercase letter or any whole number from 0-9. For example: 3\I — matches any number 3 followed by a letter or number
\S	Matches any special character (a printable ASCII character), not a letter or number. For example: \N. \S\S\A — matches any numeric followed by two special characters (in this case two blank spaces) and a letter
\A	Matches any alphabetic character (uppercase letter or lowercase letter). For example: \S\A — matches any lowercase or uppercase "a"
\U	Matches any single uppercase letter.
\L	Matches any single lowercase letter.
\N	Matches any single digit, 0-9.

How to Use

Enter EXTENDED-SEARCH as an option in SEARCH or REPLACE; then type the pattern, including wild cards. For example:

☐ For the SEARCH command response lines, enter:

The E (extended-search) option indicates that the search-text "(?*)" is a pattern and that TEDIT searches for any number of characters in parentheses.

Here are some more examples using patterns with the SEARCH command.

1. To search for all, ala, alb, ale, alp, alt, or any other three-character sequence starting with al, enter:

```
Search for: al?
  In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options: E
```

The ? tells TEDIT to search for any one character.

2. To search for one or more uppercase letters or lowercase letters, enter:

```
Search for: \*\a*
  In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options: E
```

3. To search for a single character in parentheses, such as a # in this case, enter:

```
Search for: (#)
  In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options: E
```

4. To search for “AUG85”, enter:

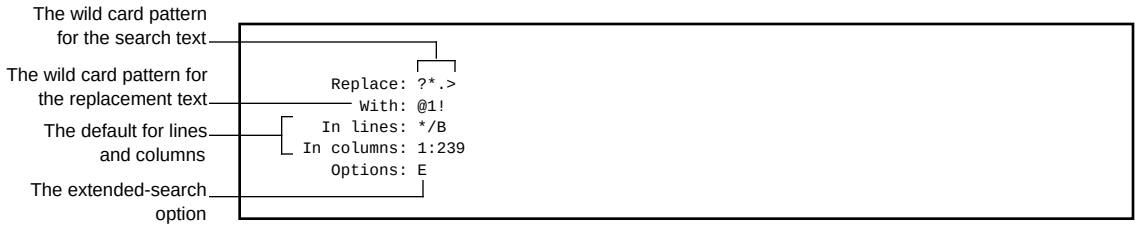
```
Search for: <\A\I*
  In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options: E
```

This matches one or more letters and numbers at the beginning of a line, as long as the line starts with a letter.

5. To search for a a period when it occurs at the end of a line, enter:

```
Search for: .>
  In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options: E
```

☐ For the REPLACE command response lines, enter:



The E (extended-search) option indicates that the search-text "?*.>" and the replace-text "@1!" are patterns. TEDIT is to search for a period when it occurs at the end of a line and replace the period with an exclamation mark (!).

Here are some examples using patterns with the REPLACE command:

1. To replace the first letter of all words in your file that begin with the letter a (from the first line to the last) with lowercase letter b, enter:

```
    Replace: "a\a"
       With: "b@1"
   In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
    Options: E
```

2. To replace the first occurrence of the first letter of a word in a line (from the first line to the last) with lowercase b, enter:

```
    Replace: a?*
       With: b@1
   In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
    Options: E
```

Example 2 only searches for the first word in a line that begins with an a. Example 1 finds all occurrences of words that begin with a.

There are two forms of wild card patterns that can be used in the "`With:`" field of the REPLACE command when you use the extended-search option:

1. @0—inserts all the characters matched with the search-text in the replace-text.
2. @n—where n is 1-9, and inserts the characters matched by the nth indefinite part of the search-text. The indefinite part of the search-text is either the ?, [ ], \I, \S, \A, \U, \L, or \N optionally followed by *.

For example, given the pattern ==\N*\S\U\L\L.\S\N*== and the match for this pattern is:

```
==03/Dec./1945==
```

The results would be:

```
@0 is ==03/Dec./1945==
@1 is 03
@2 is /
@3 is D
@4 is e
@5 is c
@6 is /
@7 is 1945
```

Note The characters "==" and "." are not included (except in @0) because they are literal.

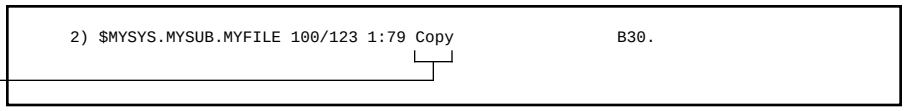
Related Commands

REPLACE substitutes a replace-text for a search-text.

SEARCH finds a search-text in your file.

Persistent

A text command or text item "persists" (remains effective) in TEDIT once you use it. This lets you use the command with different items or an item with different commands many times without reentering them. The persistent text command or text item appears on the status line. For example:



What to Enter

Enter a text command such as DELETE. When you enter DELETE, the name of this text command appears on the status line and remains there to act on subsequent text items, like LINE or WORD.

If you enter WORD before DELETE, WORD appears on the status line as a persistent text item and works with subsequent text commands, like INSERT or MOVE.

What Happens

When you enter a text command and a text item on the command line, the first one that you type persists. You can enter the text command followed by the text item (or vice versa).

Once there is either a persistent text command or text item, you don't have to enter the command or item on the next action. That is, if DELETE is persistent and then you use PARAGRAPH, the paragraph is deleted.

Tips

- ☐ Only a text command can replace a text command on the status line when you use a text command assigned to a function key or when you enter a text command alone on the command line.
- ☐ Only a text item can replace a text item on the status line when you use a text command assigned to a function key or when you enter a text command alone on the command line.
- ☐ CANCEL removes the persistent text command or text item from the status line.
- ☐ The following text commands and text items can persist on the status line:

Text Commands	Text Items
ALIGN	BALANCED-EXPRESSION
BACKWARD	CHARACTER
COPY	EOL
DELETE	LINE
ERASE	PARAGRAPH
FORWARD	REGION
INSERT	SECTION
LOWERCASE	SENTENCE
MOVE	WINDOW
UPPERCASE	WORD

Related Commands

CANCEL ignores the last command that you gave.

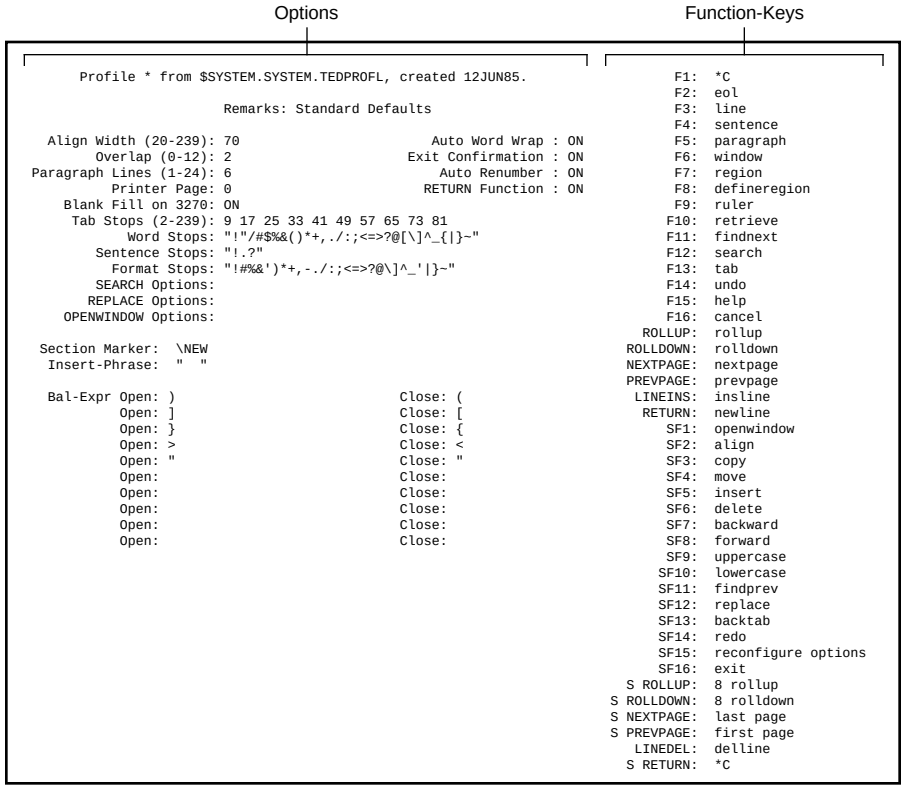
Profile

A profile contains settings that controls how TEDIT executes some commands. TEDIT provides a default profile named "*" so you can start editing. You can create and save your own profile with the RECONFIGURE and SAVEPROFILE commands.

Your profiles are stored in the file TEDPROFL, which is in your default subvolume. If you have no profiles, TEDIT uses the system profile (see Appendix C).

A profile consists of two parts. One part contains the function-key settings; the other part contains options for some TEDIT commands. Figure 2-1 shows what the default profile for a Tandem terminal looks like.

Figure 2-1. Contents of a Profile



What to Enter

You can change some or all of the profile settings to customize TEDIT for your particular needs by using the RECONFIGURE command. To change any setting in either the options or the function-keys part of the profile, just place the cursor over the item you wish to change and type in the new setting.

Use the *C command to retain your changes in this editing session. If you want to save the changed options for use in another editing session, enter the SAVEPROFILE command before exiting TEDIT. If you want to use another profile, enter the USEPROFILE command.

Tips

☐ The OPTIONS part of the profile contains these settings:

Remarks	SEARCH Options
Align Width	REPLACE Options
Overlap	OPENWINDOW Options
Paragraph Lines	Auto Word Wrap
Printer Page Size	EXIT Confirmation
Blank Fill	Auto Renumber
Tab Stops	RETURN Function
Word Stops	Section Marker
Sentence Stops	Insert-phrase
Format Stops	Balanced-Expression Pairs

To display or change these settings, use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command. For more information about reconfigure options, see "Definitions of Reconfigure Options" in this section and the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command in Section 3.

The FUNCTION-KEYS part of the profile lists the function keys and their assignments. To display or change these settings, use the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command. One function key must be assigned to the *C command. See the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command for more information about function keys in Section 3.

- ☐ Once you create your own profile, you can save it by entering the SAVEPROFILE command. Otherwise, your new settings will be in effect only until the end of your current editing session.
- ☐ You can use one of your saved profiles with the USEPROFILE command.
- ☐ If you make changes to the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS or FUNCTION-KEYS screen and then use the CANCEL function key, any changes you entered are cancelled. Reenter the changes and press the *C function key or save the changes by using the SAVEPROFILE command.

Related Commands

*C provides a line for entering commands and completes commands.

PURGEPROFILE deletes selected profiles.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you change settings in a profile.

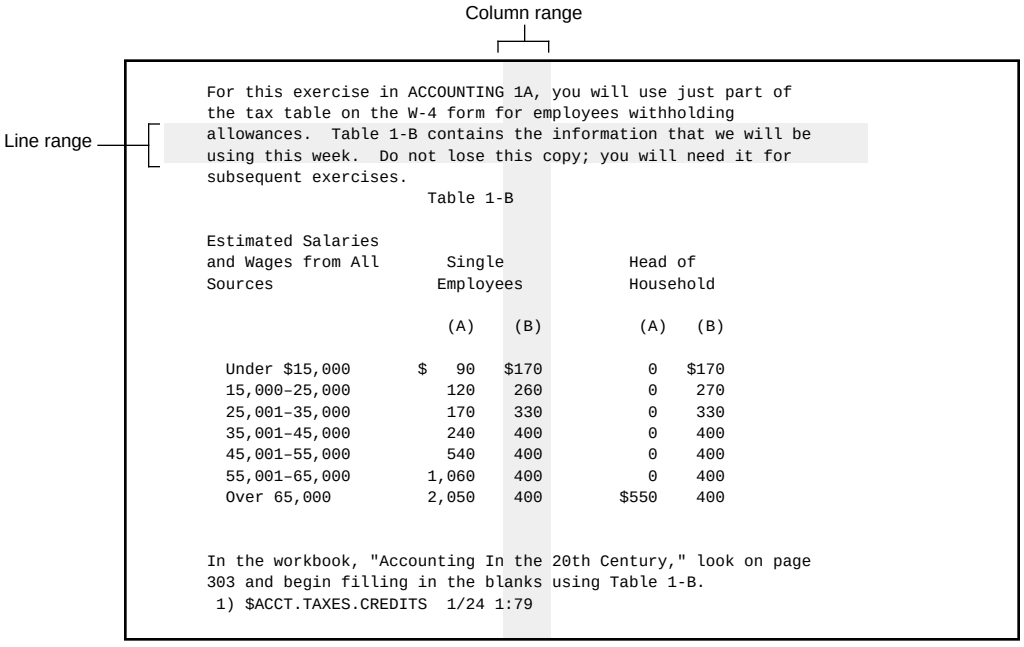
RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS lets you change the assignments of function keys.

SAVEPROFILE stores a profile.

USEPROFILE lets you select a different profile.

Ranges

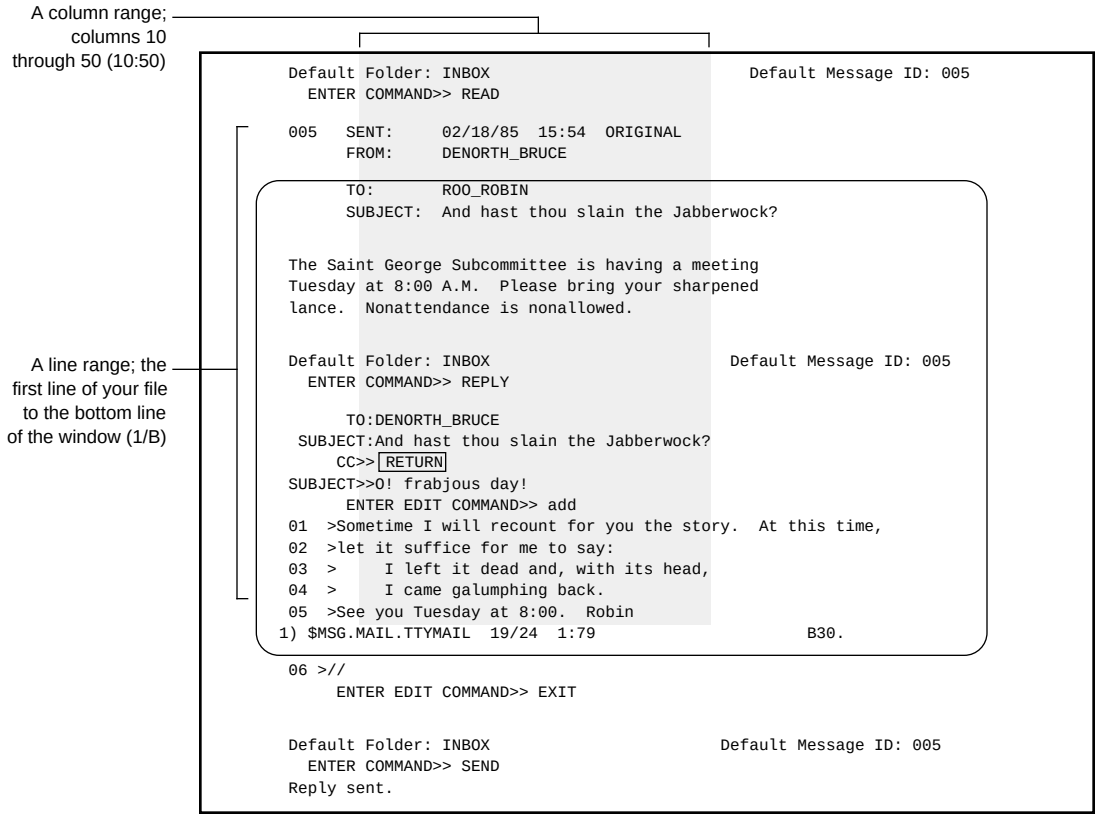
Figure 2-2. The Concept of Ranges (Lines and Columns)



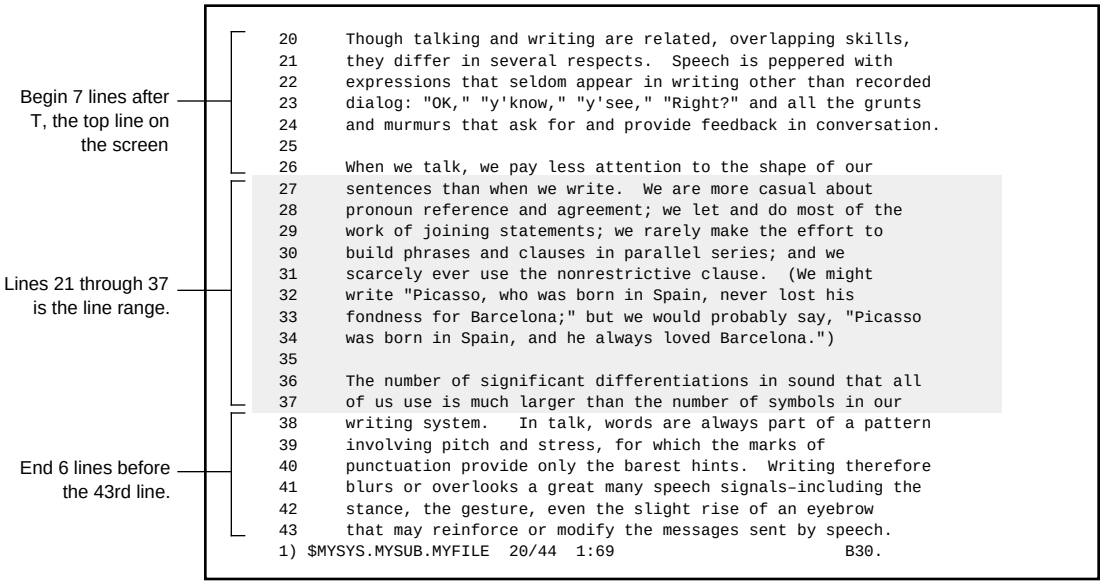

```
      For this exercise in ACCOUNTING 1A, you will use just part of
      the tax table on the W-4 form for employees withholding
      allowances.  Table 1-B contains the information that we will be
      using this week.  Do not lose this copy; you will need it for
      subsequent exercises.
                            Table 1-B

      Estimated Salaries
      and Wages from All       Single             Head of
      Sources                 Employees           Household

                               (A)    (B)          (A)   (B)

        Under $15,000       $   90   $170           0   $170
        15,000–25,000           120    260           0    270
        25,001–35,000           170    330           0    330
        35,001–45,000           240    400           0    400
        45,001–55,000           540    400           0    400
        55,001–65,000         1,060    400           0    400
        Over 65,000           2,050    400        $550    400


      In the workbook, "Accounting In the 20th Century," look on page
      303 and begin filling in the blanks using Table 1-B.
       1) $ACCT.TAXES.CREDITS  1/24 1:79
```

Ranges are used in TEDIT with certain commands. Ranges allow you to specify certain areas (defined by lines and columns) of text so TEDIT can take action on these areas. For example, you can specify a range of lines beginning at the first line in your file to the bottom line of the window and a range of columns such as 10 through 50. Figure 2-3 shows how TEDIT looks at these ranges in your file.

Figure 2-3. Ranges Outside Your Terminal Screen



Line ranges allow special designations for referring to lines symbolically. You can use ranges and special line designators to limit the scope of some TEDIT commands. For example, in the REPLACE command you can enter in the line range field: T+7/43-6



Note The example is shown with the line numbers displayed on the terminal screen. You use the SHOWNUMBER ON command to display line numbers.

What to Enter

When you use line-range in the commands RENUMBER, REPLACE, SEARCH, and WRITE commands, you can enter it as follows:

```
line-range

   ALL | A
   line [ / line  ]
        [ # count ]
   REGION | R
```

ALL

is all lines of your file.

```
line [ /line ]
     [ #count ]
```

is one or more lines you indicate either by a number, alpha letter, or a symbol. You use the "/" slash to separate beginning and ending points of a range; for example, F/L or 12/200.

line

is one of the following:

```
{ { line-number }                  }
{ { FIRST  | F  }                  }
{ { LAST   | L  }[ [+|-]offset ]   }
{ { TOP    | T  }                  }
{ { BOTTOM | B  }                  }
{ { *           }                  }
```

line-number

is a line number between 0 and 99999.999 (for example, 23132.23, 131.002, and so forth).

FIRST

is the first line in your document.

LAST

is the last line in your document.

TOP

is the first line in your current window.

BOTTOM

is the last line in your current window.

*

is the line containing the cursor.

offset

is a whole number.

count

is a number greater than 0. You use the "#" to include the number of lines specified by count; for example, 1#3 starts with the line numbered 1 and includes three lines (that is, line one and the next two lines).

REGION

is all lines within the current REGION.

Examples:

1. To start searching at the line 10 lines beyond line number five and continue to the line 20 lines before the last line of the file, enter:

```
Search for: the
  In lines: 5+10/L-20
In columns: 1:239
   Options:
```

2. To start searching at line 23 and continue for 50 lines, enter:

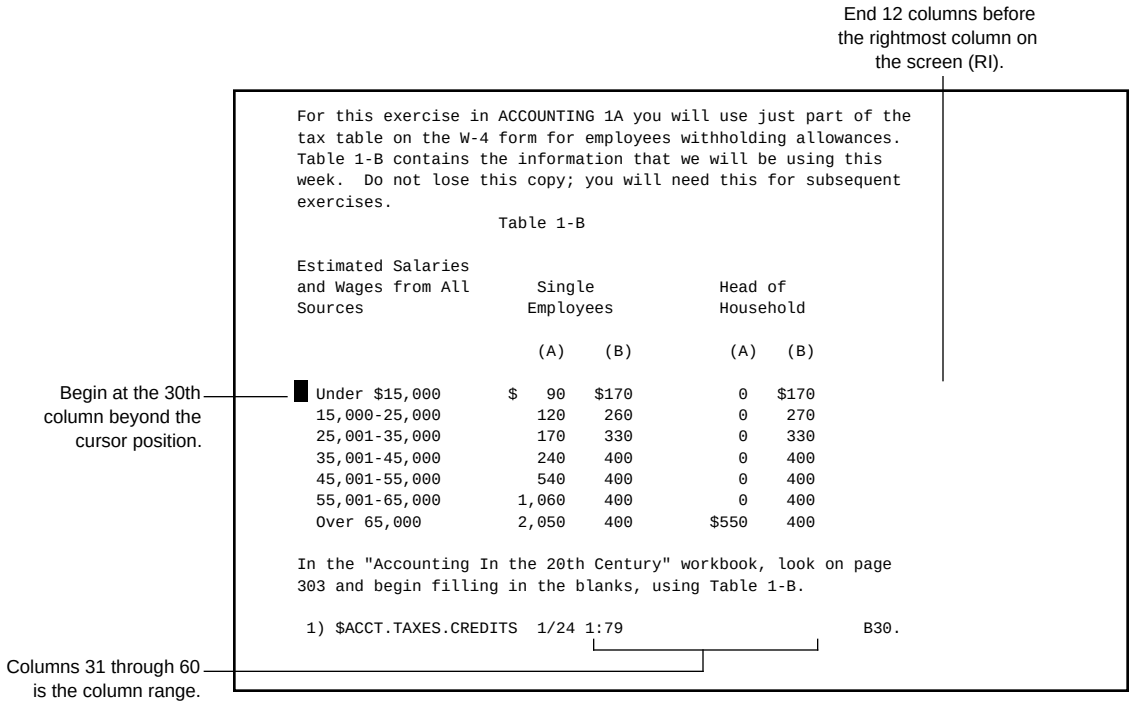
```
Search for: the
  In lines: 23#50
In columns: 1:239
   Options:
```

3. To start searching at the region boundary and continue to current cursor location, enter:

```
Search for: the
  In lines: region
In columns: 1:239
   Options:
```

   One boundary of a region is marked with DEFINEREGION; the other boundary is marked by the cursor position.

Column ranges allow special designations for referring to columns symbolically. You can use ranges and special column designators to limit the scope of some TEDIT commands. For example, for the REPLACE command, you can enter in the column field: *+30:RI-12



When you use *column-range* in the REPLACE and SEARCH commands, you can enter it as follows:

column-range

column [: *column*]

is one or more columns that you indicate with numbers, alpha letters, or a symbol. You use the ":" colon to separate the beginning and ending points of the range, for example, F:20 or 12:200. The column on the left of the colon must be less than or equal to the column on the right.

```
{ { column-number                    }
  { FIRST | F     [                  }
  { LEFT  | LE    [ [+|-] offset     }
  { RIGHT | RI    [                  }
  { *                                }
  LAST  |LA                          }
  END   |E                           }
```

column-number

is a column number between 1 and 239 (for example, 23, 132, 211, and so on).

LAST

is the last nonblank column of a line.

END

is the next column after the LAST column of a line.

`FIRST`

is the first column of a line (1).

`LEFT`

is the leftmost column of the current window.

`RIGHT`

is the rightmost column of the current window.

`*`

is the column containing the cursor.

Examples:

1. To start searching at the column that is five columns to the right of the cursor position and continue to the column immediately to the right of the last non-blank column in the line (which may not be visible), enter:

```
Search for: the
  In lines: F/L
In columns: *+5:E
   Options:
```

2. To start searching at the column that is 10 columns to the right of the leftmost column of the screen window, and to end with the column that is 10 columns to the left of the rightmost column of the screen window, enter:

```
Search for: the
  In lines: F/L
In columns: LE+10:R-10
   Options:
```

How to Use

For a description of how to use lines, columns, or ranges with the DISPLAYLINE, RENUMBER, REPLACE, SEARCH, and WRITE commands, refer to Section 3.

Related Commands

The following commands use lines or column ranges.

DISPLAYLINE moves the cursor to a specified line and column.

RENUMBER renumbers part of a document.

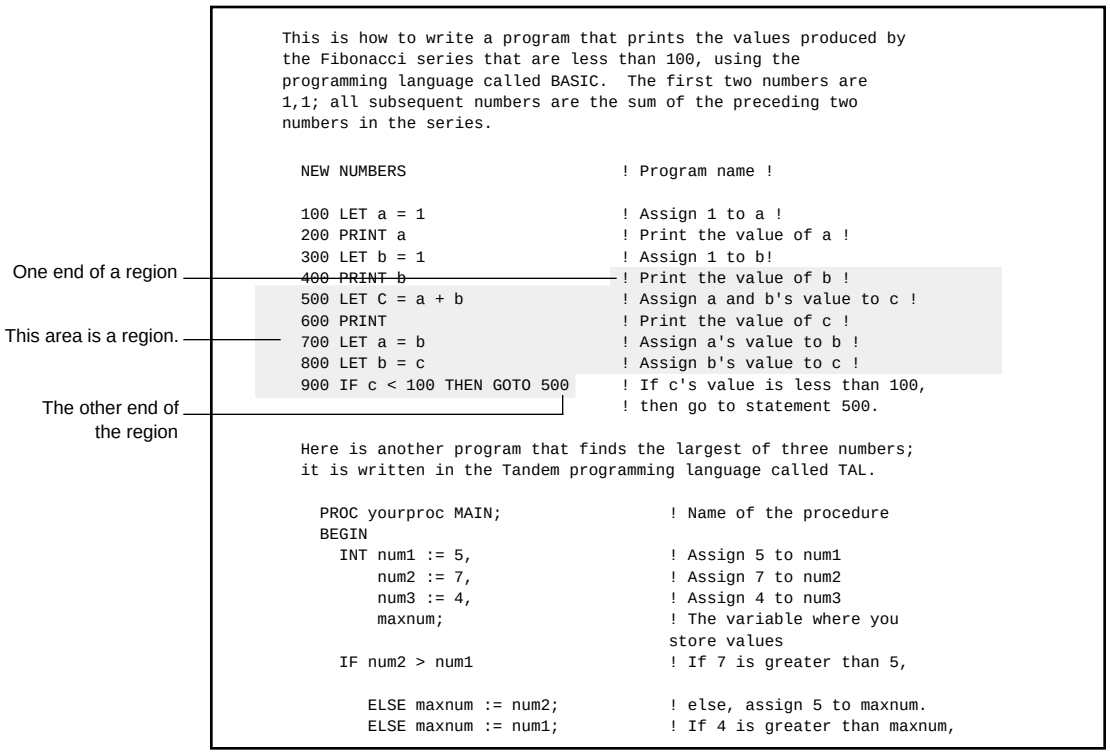
REPLACE substitutes a replace text for a search text.

SEARCH finds a search text in your file.

WRITE writes a specified range of a document to a file.

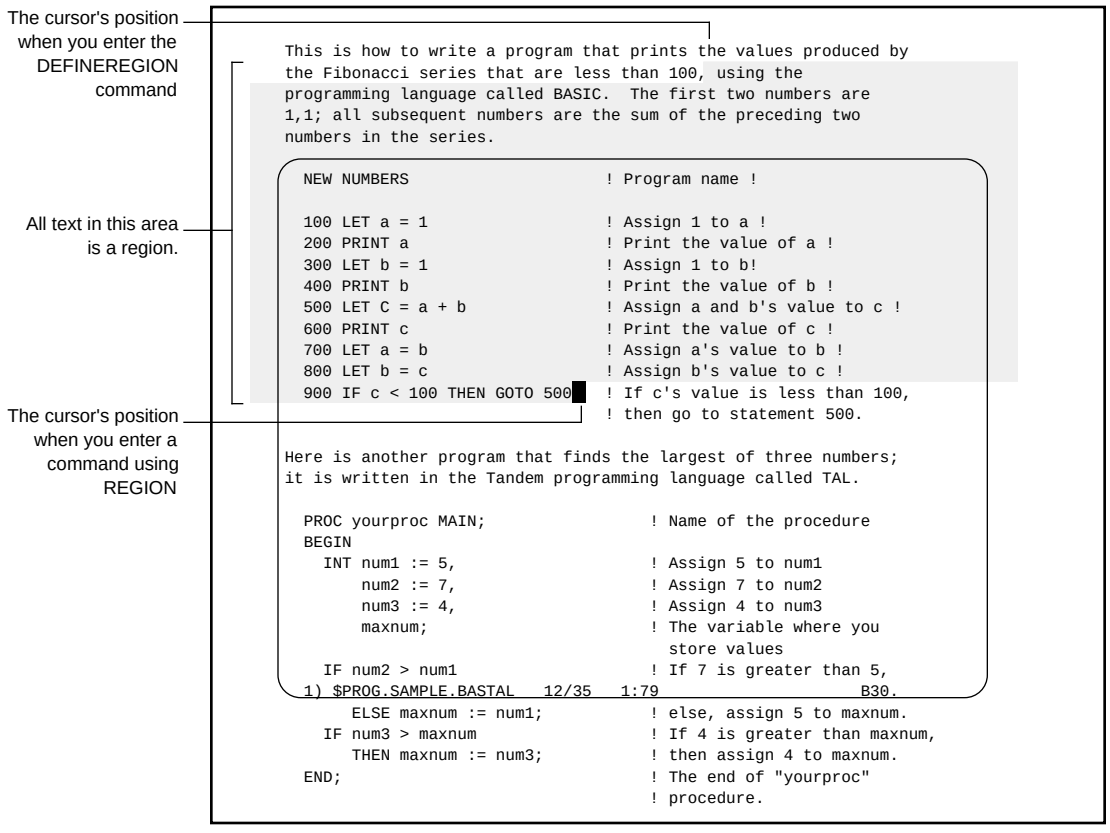
REGION

Figure 2-4. The Concept of a REGION



A REGION is a text item that includes all the characters between the cursor and the region boundary created by the DEFINEREGION command as shown in Figure 2-5.

Figure 2-5. A REGION Beyond Your Terminal Screen



What to Enter

```
{ REGION | REG } { ALIGN      | AL    |
                   BACKWARD   | BACKW |
                   COPY       | COP   |
                   DELETE     | DELE  |
                   ERASE      | ERA   |
                   FORWARD    | FO    |
                   LOWERCASE  | LO    |
                   MOVE       | MO    |
                   UPPERCASE  | UP      }
```

Examples:

1. To remove a region of text from your file and place a copy in the scratchpad, first define the region (with the DEFINEREGION command); then enter:

```
Command: REGION MOVE
```

2. To remove the region from your file, enter:

```
Command: DELETE REGION
```

What Happens

The DEFINEREGION command locates one end (the start or end) of a REGION. The cursor position sets the other end.

Tips

- ☐ The region boundary is a movable point in the file. Whenever you use a REGION command (other than FORWARD REGION and BACKWARD REGION), the region boundary is no longer defined. To place the region boundary in another position, enter DEFINEREGION again.
- ☐ As a text item, REGION can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)
- ☐ You can use REGION as a line range in the SEARCH and REPLACE commands. For a description of SEARCH and REPLACE, refer to Section 3.
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a region can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a REGION. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN REG adjusts the right margin of the region to the align width.

BACKWARD REG moves the cursor to one end of the region.

COPY REG duplicates the region to the scratchpad.

DEFINEREGION places a boundary at one end of a region.

DELETE REG removes the region from your file.

ERASE REG replaces the text in a region with blanks.

FORWARD REG moves the cursor to the one end of the region.

INSERT REG is not supported by TEDIT.

LOWERCASE REG changes uppercase letters to lowercase in the region.

MOVE REG transfers the region to the scratchpad.

UPPERCASE REG changes lowercase letters to uppercase in the region.

Repeat Count

A repeat count is either the number of times you can repeat an entire command line or the number of times you can repeat a command. You must enter a repeat count just before the command name.

What to Enter

n command
n# command [*;command*]

n

is a number between 1 and 32,767.

n#

is a number between 1 and 32,767; the # tells TEDIT to repeat all the commands on the line *n* times.

Examples:

1. To move the text up on the screen six lines, enter:

```
Command: 6 ROLLUP
```

2. To copy the next four paragraphs into the scratchpad, first place the cursor at the beginning of the first paragraph; then enter:

```
Command: 4 COPY PARAGRAPH
```

3. To capitalize the next four words in your text, enter:

```
Command: 4#UPPER;CHAR;LOWER;WORD
```


058059 Tandem Computers Incorporated

What Happens

You can repeat many commands by typing a number immediately before the command. For example:

```
Command: 3 ROLLDOWN; 3 BACKTAB
```

Or, you can accomplish the same operation by entering:

```
Command: 3#ROLLDOWN;BACKTAB
```

TEDIT first rolls the text down three lines and then tabs back three tab stops.

When you use the repeat count with a text command and a text item, you can type them together on the same command line. For example:

```
Command: 4 DELETE LINE
```

Or, you can enter:

```
Command: 4#DELETE;LINE
```

You can also perform the previous example by using function keys and the command line. For example:

1. Press SF6, assuming function key SF6 is assigned to DELETE.
2. Press *C to get the command line.
3. Type 4 on the command line.
4. Press F3, assuming function key F3 is assigned to LINE.

Note If you press *C and type the repeat count on the command line, and then press the function key for DELETE and the function key for LINE, TEDIT sees this as:

This is the same as if you pressed F2 four times and then pressed F5. One line is deleted.

```
Command: 4 DELETE; LINE
```

TEDIT considers each command assigned to a function key as a complete command. So, in the preceding example, when you use the DELETE command on a function key with a repeat count of four, TEDIT does a DELETE;DELETE;DELETE;DELETE and then LINE (which was the next function key you pressed).

Tips

- ☐ You cannot give a repeat count with these text items or commands:

Text Items	Commands
BALANCED-EXPRESSION	BREAKLINE
REGION	CANCEL
WINDOW	FC
EOL (DELETE and MOVE)	HELP OPENWINDOW RECONFIGURE RENUMBER REPEAT REPLACE RULER SEARCH SHOWNUMBER

- ☐ The repeat count only repeats the command immediately following the repeat count, unless you specify the # symbol after the repeat count and before the command.

Scratchpad

The scratchpad is a temporary holding area for text that you are copying or moving.

How to Use

Both the COPY and MOVE command place text items in the scratchpad. To move the contents of the scratchpad to another location, place the cursor at a new location and enter the RETRIEVE command.

To place this text in another file that isn't open or to print it on a printer, you must use the WRITE command. For example:

Copies the scratchpad to the file named CASH

```
Command:  WRITE SCRATCHPAD, CASH
```

Copies the scratchpad to the printer named $LPRINT

```
Command:  WRITE SCRATCHPAD, $LPRINT
```

If you enter a WRITE command with an existing file, the new text is added to the end of the existing text.

Tips

- As you use MOVE and COPY, TEDIT adds text to the scratchpad.Once you retrieve text using the RETRIEVE command and then use the COPY or MOVE command, TEDIT replaces all existing text in the scratchpad. For example, this is how a sequence of commands affects the scratchpad:
  a. COPY LINE adds a line to scratchpad.
  b. COPY REGION adds a region to scratchpad.
  c. RETRIEVE copies scratchpad contents to your file.
  d. RETRIEVE copies same contents to your file.
  e. COPY PARAGRAPH replaces the scratchpad contents with the paragraph text.
- The UNDO command does not affect the contents of the scratchpad.

Related Commands

The following commands place items into or take items out of the scratchpad.

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD clears the scratchpad.

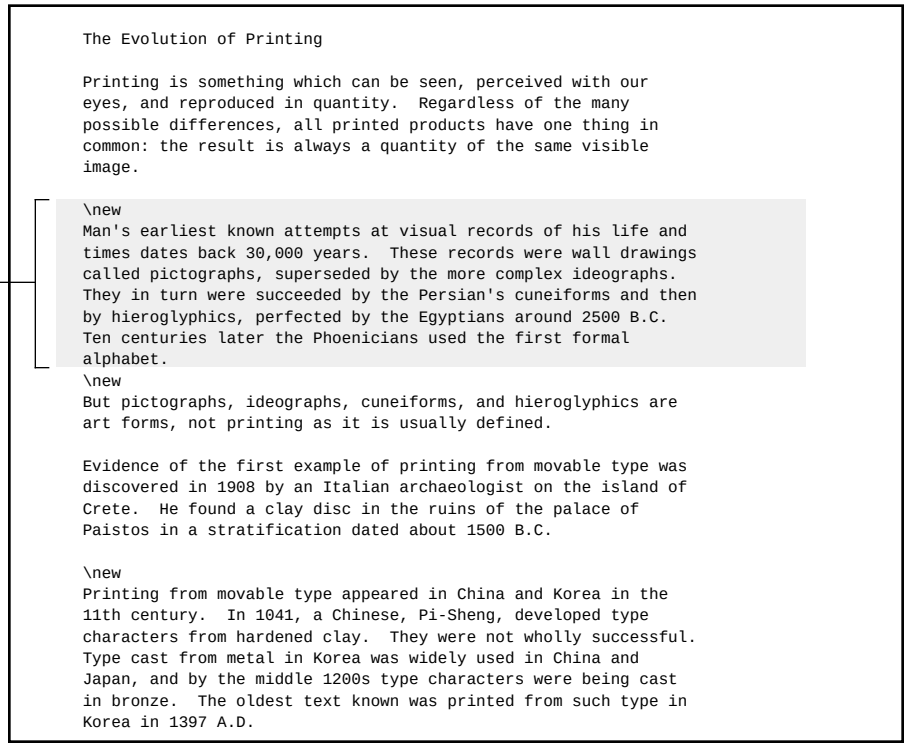
WRITE copies text from file or scratchpad to a file you are not editing or to a printer.

COPY duplicates text of a text item to the scratchpad.

MOVE transfers text of a text item to the scratchpad.

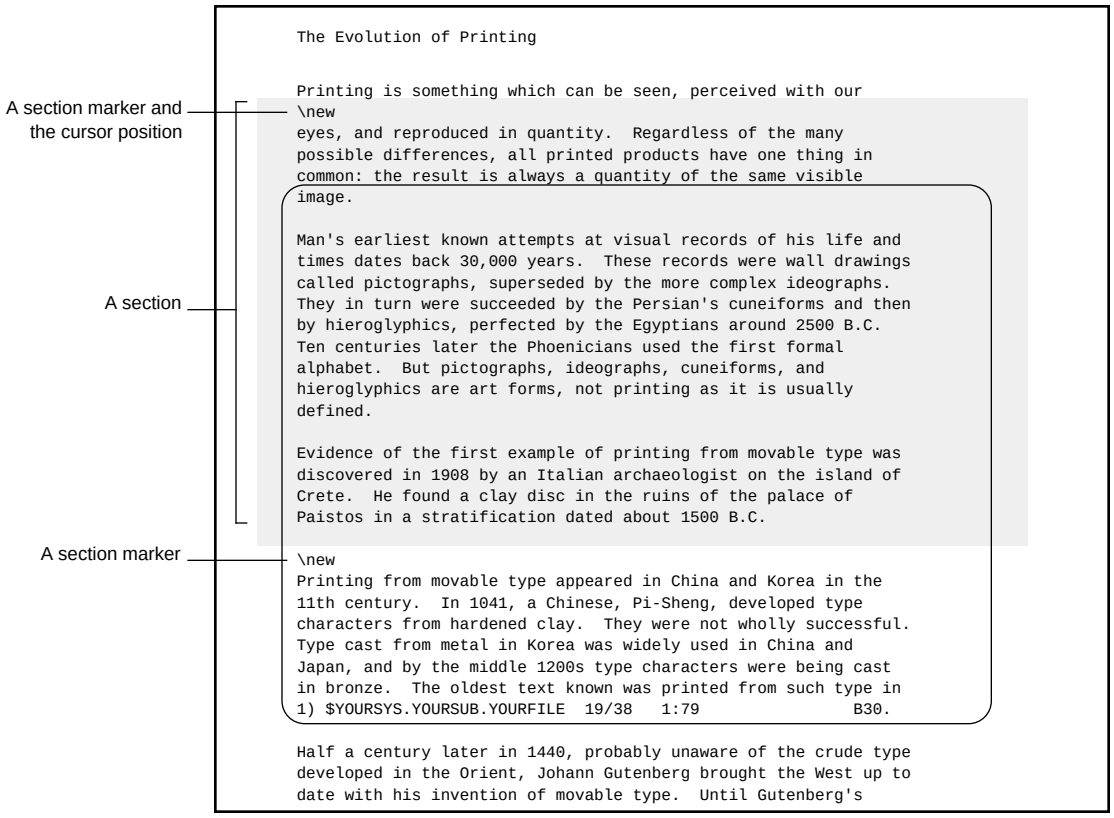
SECTION

Figure 2-6. The Concept of a SECTION



SECTION is a text item that includes all characters from the cursor to either the section marker or the end of the file (whichever comes first). In Figure 2-7, for example a section extends beyond what you can see on the terminal screen.

Figure 2-7. A SECTION Beyond Your Terminal Screen



What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ]{ SECTION | SEC }{ ALIGN      | AL    |
                                  BACKWARD   | BACKW |
                                  COPY       | COP   |
                                  DELETE     | DELE  |
                                  ERASE      | ERA   |
                                  FORWARD    | FO    |
                                  INSERT     | INSE  |
                                  LOWERCASE  | LO    |
                                  MOVE       | MO    |
                                  UPPERCASE  | UP      }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this text item. See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To move a copy of an entire section into the scratchpad, place the cursor at the beginning of the section; then enter:

```
Command: SECTION COPY
```

2. To place six section markers (defined in reconfigure options) in six new lines above the cursor, enter:

```
Command: 6 SECTION INSERT
```

What Happens

TEDIT carries out an action on a section using a text command starting at the cursor's position and ending just before the section marker. TEDIT looks up the section marker in the profile and searches in the first column of the file for its occurrence.

Tips

- ☐ Section markers only begin in column 1 of a line.
- ☐ The end of a section is either the end of the file or the next section marker.
- ☐ The default section marker setting is \NEW. Enter the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.
- ☐ TEDIT recognizes any combination of uppercase letters or lowercase letters in the section marker.
- ☐ As a text item, SECTION can persist on the status line. (See "Persistent" in this section.)
- ☐ Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a section can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a SECTION. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN SEC adjusts the right margin of the section to the align width.

BACKWARD SEC moves the cursor to the beginning of the previous section.

COPY SEC duplicates the section from the cursor to the end of the section.

DELETE SEC removes text from the cursor to the end of section.

ERASE SEC replaces text from the cursor to the end of the section with blanks.

FORWARD SEC moves the cursor to the start of the next section.

INSERT SEC places a section marker on line above cursor.

LOWERCASE SEC changes uppercase letters to lowercase from the cursor to end of the section.

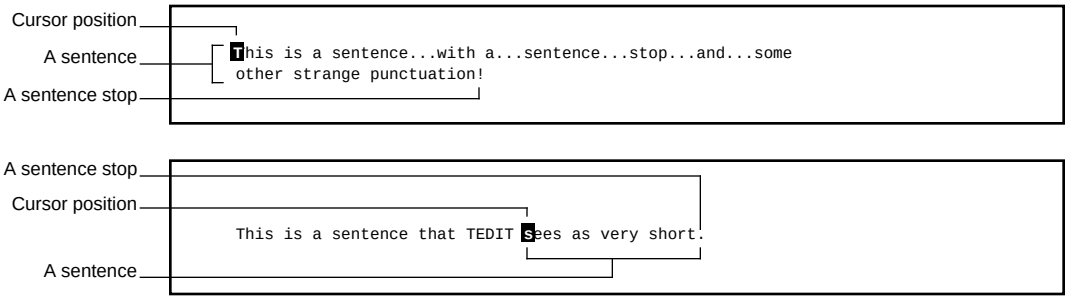
MOVE SEC transfers text to the scratchpad, from cursor to end of section.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the section marker setting.

UPPERCASE SEC changes lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the section.

SENTENCE

SENTENCE is a text item that includes all the characters from the cursor to a sentence stop followed by a blank or an EOL. For example:



What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ]{ SENTENCE | SEN }{ ALIGN      | AL    |
                                    BACKWARD   | BACKW |
                                    COPY       | COP   |
                                    DELETE     | DELE  |
                                    ERASE      | ERA   |
                                    FORWARD    | FO    |
                                    INSERT     | INSE  |
                                    LOWERCASE  | LO    |
                                    MOVE       | MO    |
                                    UPPERCASE  | UP  }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this text item. See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To adjust the width of the text in a sentence, place the cursor at the beginning of the sentence; then enter:

```
Command: ALIGN SENTENCE
```

2. To break a line at the cursor and move text to the next line, enter:

```
Command: SENTENCE INSERT
```

What Happens

TEDIT checks the text against the list of sentence stops in the profile and then acts on all the text from the cursor up to and including the sentence stop.

Tips

- ☐ TEDIT uses the sentence stops in the current profile.
- ☐ The default sentence stops are:

  . ! ?

  You can use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.
- ☐ All blanks and blank lines preceding the start of the next sentence are included when deleting, copying, or moving a sentence.
- ☐ As a text item, sentence can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a sentence can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a SENTENCE. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN SEN adjusts the right margins of all lines within the sentence.

BACKWARD SEN moves the cursor to the beginning of the sentence.

COPY SEN duplicates all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of sentence.

DELETE SEN removes the sentence from cursor to the end of the sentence.

ERASE SEN replaces the characters in the sentence from the cursor to the end of the sentence with blanks.

FORWARD SEN moves the cursor to the start of the next sentence.

INSERT SEN moves text beyond cursor to the next line.

LOWERCASE SEN changes uppercase letters from the cursor to them end of the sentence to lowercase.

MOVE SEN transfers all characters to the scratchpad, from cursor to the end of the sentence.

UPPERCASE SEN changes lowercase letters from the cursor to the end of the sentence to uppercase.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the sentence stop settings.

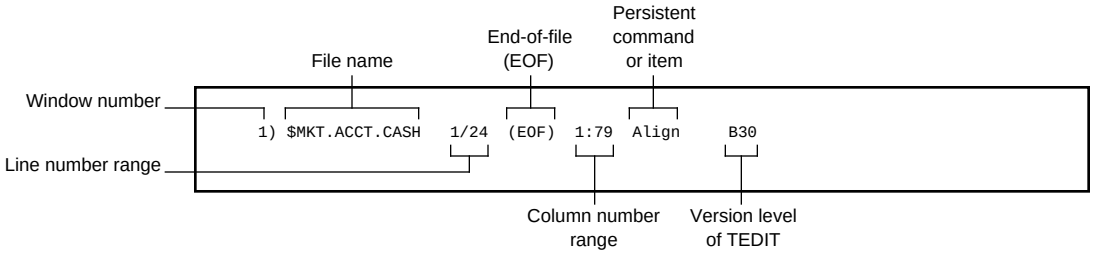
Status Line

The status line appears at the bottom of every window and displays a message from TEDIT. For example, the status line gives you information about the file you are editing.

What Happens

The information displayed on the status line is either:

- An editing status line that includes the name of the file you are editing and the line and column numbers that you are currently viewing. Here is an example:



  - The window number is either 1 or 2.
  - EOF (End-of-file), BOF (Beginning-of-file), or both appear only if this window contains the last line in the file or the beginning of the file, or if this window displays the entire file.
  - The persistent command is the last text command or text item that you entered.
  - For READ-only files, there is a ! after the filename.
  - If at least one of the visible lines is longer than the current right margin, a plus sign (+) appears to the right of the column number range.

☐ A message status line with which TEDIT often temporarily replaces the edit status line. There are four types of messages:

a. *Command messages* are simply the name of text command or text item that you have just entered. For example, you would see:

```
1) insert
```

after entering INSERT.

b. *Status messages* tell you that TEDIT is doing something or was unable to do something (like searching for a search-text that doesn't exist). For example:

```
1)  Searching "date"
```

means that SEARCH is looking for "date," and:

```
1)  SEARCH didn't find the text
```

means your file doesn't contain the text you were searching for.

c. *Advice messages* tell you what to do to correct an error in a command or that some part of TEDIT is not functioning. For example, you'll see:

```
1)  Type correct command name
```

if you gave an unknown or misspelled command.

d. *Page messages* tell you what page you are viewing in a help text or special screen (like the one in RECONFIGURE OPTIONS). For example:

```
Page 1 of 2
```

WINDOW

The term window represents two concepts in TEDIT: 1) window, in Figure 2-8, is used as a way of opening and viewing a part or all of your file; and 2) WINDOW, in Figure 2-9, is used as a text item defining a part of the text in your file.

Figure 2-8. The Concept of Window as a View of Your Text

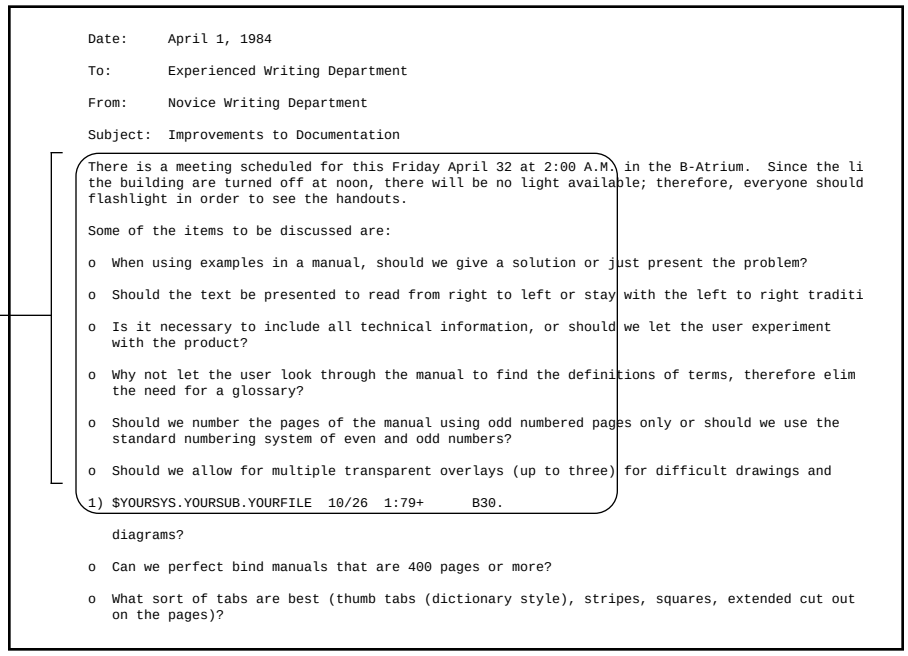
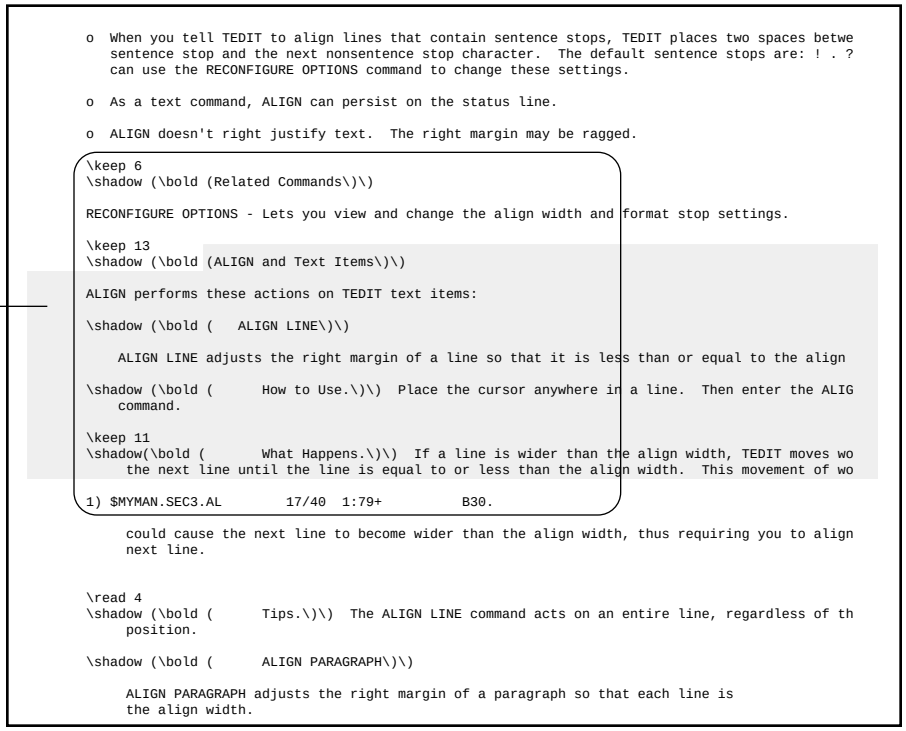


Figure 2-9. The Concept of WINDOW as a Text Item

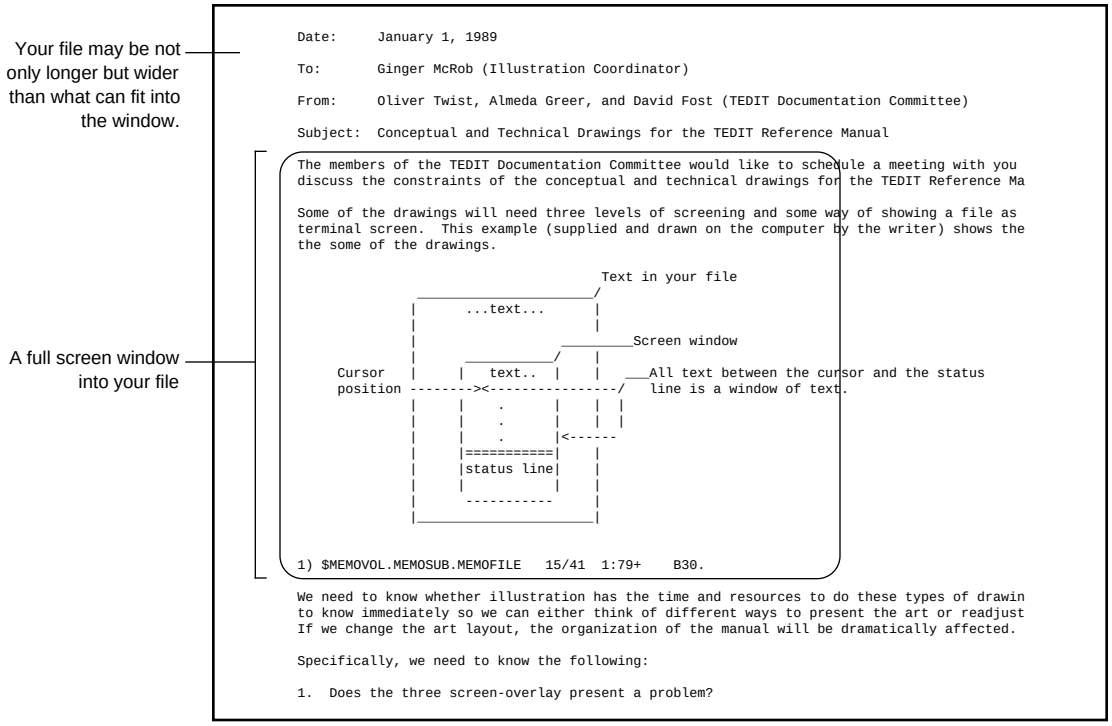
This WINDOW of text is larger than what can fit into your screen window.



Screen Window as a View of Your Text

Window is all or part of a screen (from one line to the full screen) that displays a file you are editing. This screen window is generally 79 columns wide. In Figure 2-10, for example:

Figure 2-10. Your File and a Window (View)



The last line in a window is the status line. With TEDIT, you can work in one or two windows, which can display text from the same file or from different files. Figure 2-11 shows two windows into one file and Figure 2-12 shows two windows in two different files.

Figure 2-11. Two Windows and One File

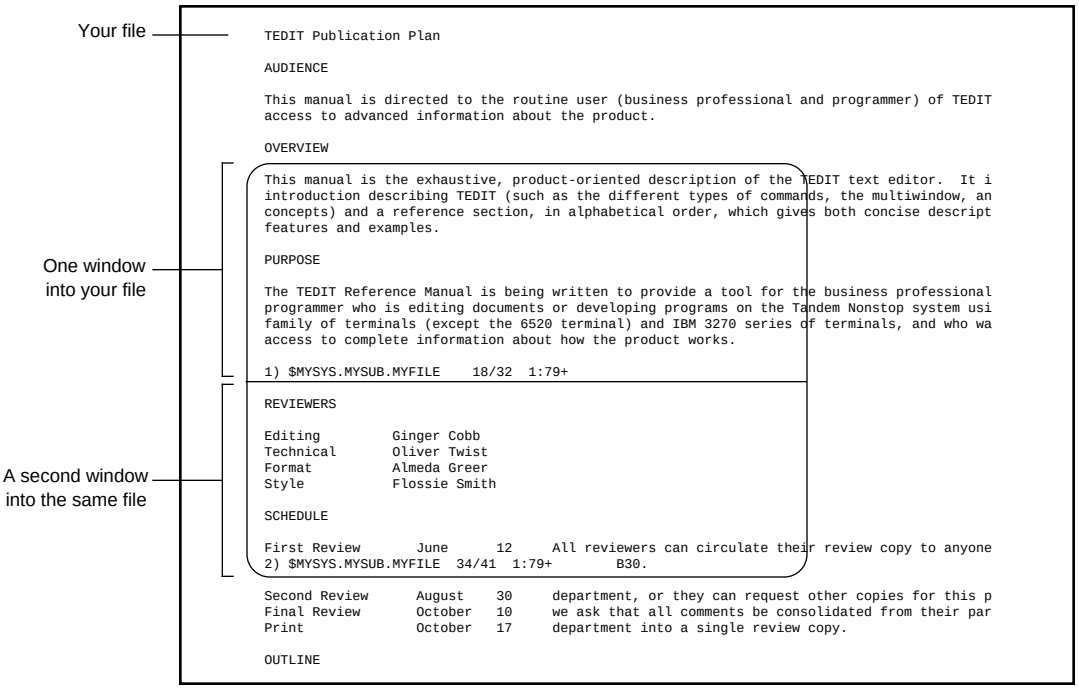
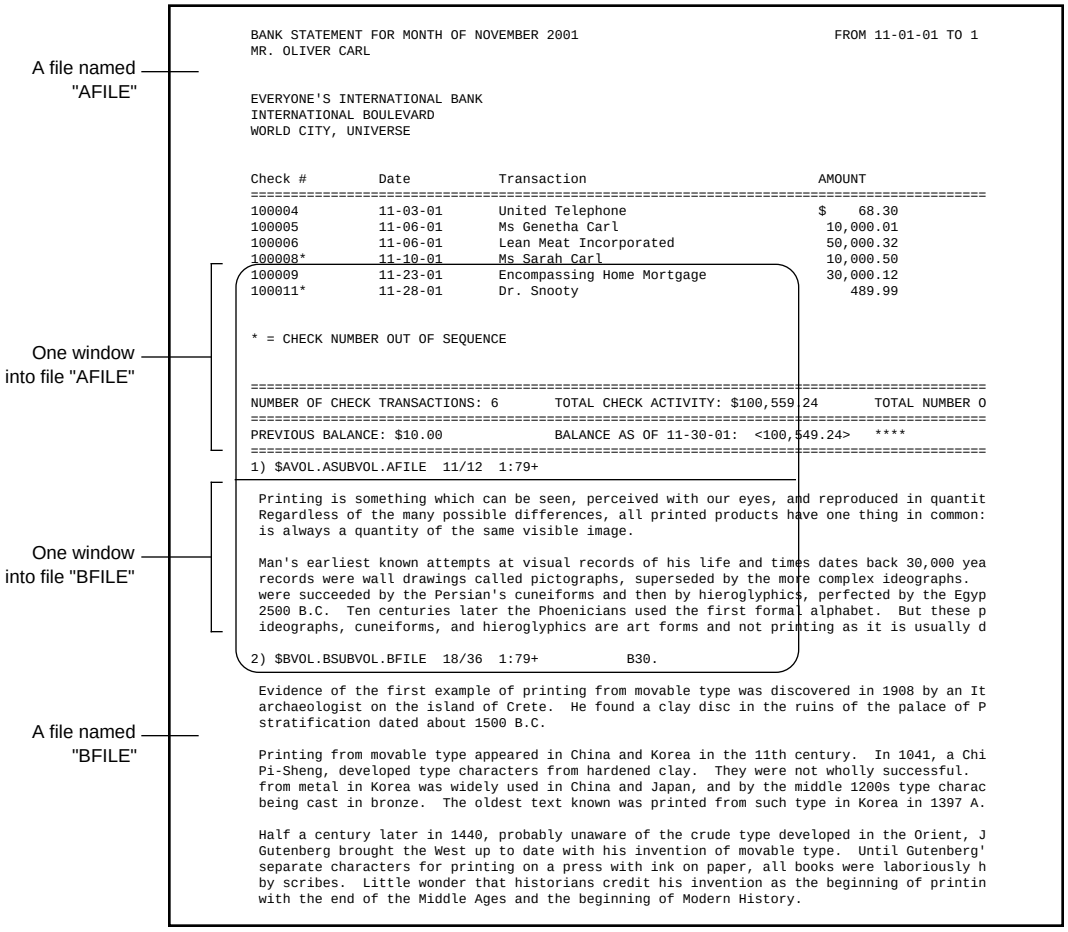


Figure 2-12. Two Windows and Two Files



Each window can display all 239 columns of text if you use LEFTSCROLL or RIGHTSCROLL. The following window commands act on screen windows:

- ☐ CLOSEWINDOW removes one window and closes its file.
- ☐ ONEWINDOW hides one of two windows.
- ☐ OPENWINDOW creates a second window or replaces a file in an already open window.
- ☐ SIZEWINDOW changes the length of one or both windows.
- ☐ SWITCHWINDOW displays a hidden window or moves cursor to the other window.
- ☐ TWOWINDOWS makes two windows visible.

WINDOW as a Text Item

A text item is all text starting at the cursor's location to the end of the line just above the status line, including text in columns 1 through 239. All the text in a line is not always visible on the screen, but it is part of the WINDOW text item. For example, Figure 2-13 shows all WINDOW text visible; Figure 2-14 shows a WINDOW text that is not entirely visible on your terminal screen.

Figure 2-13. Text Item WINDOW

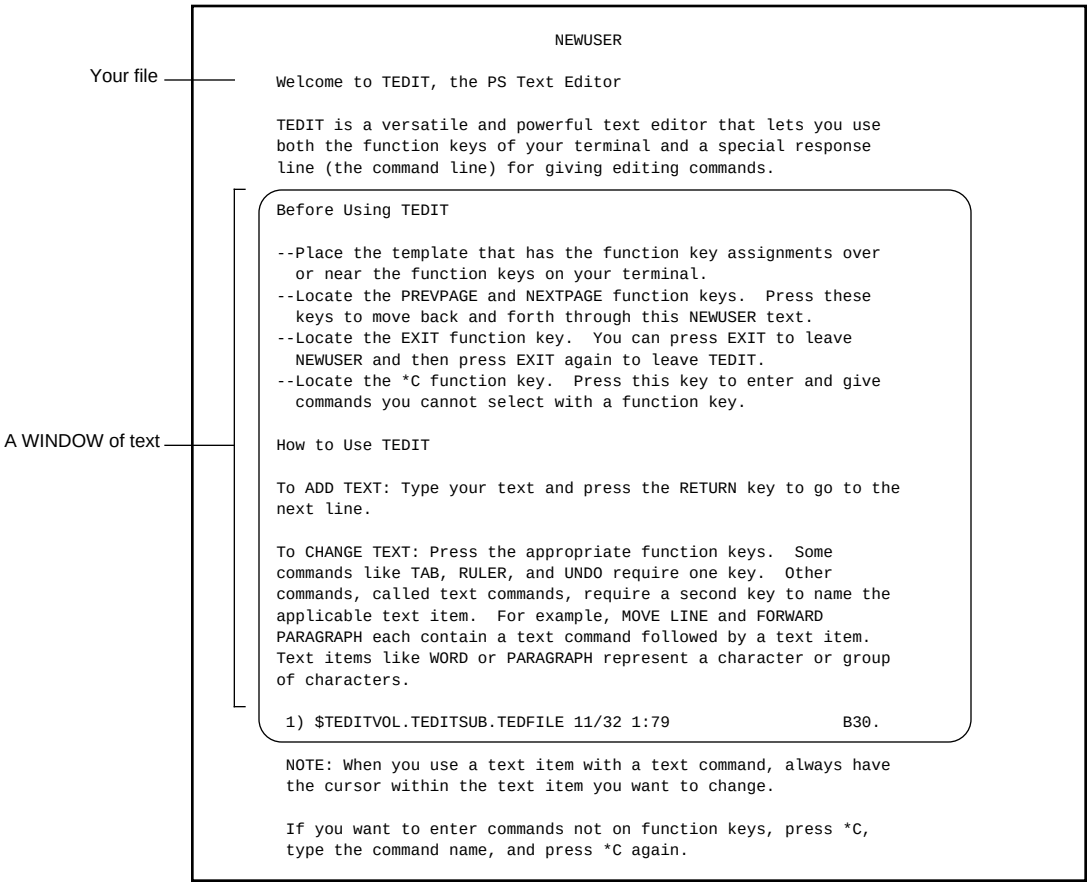
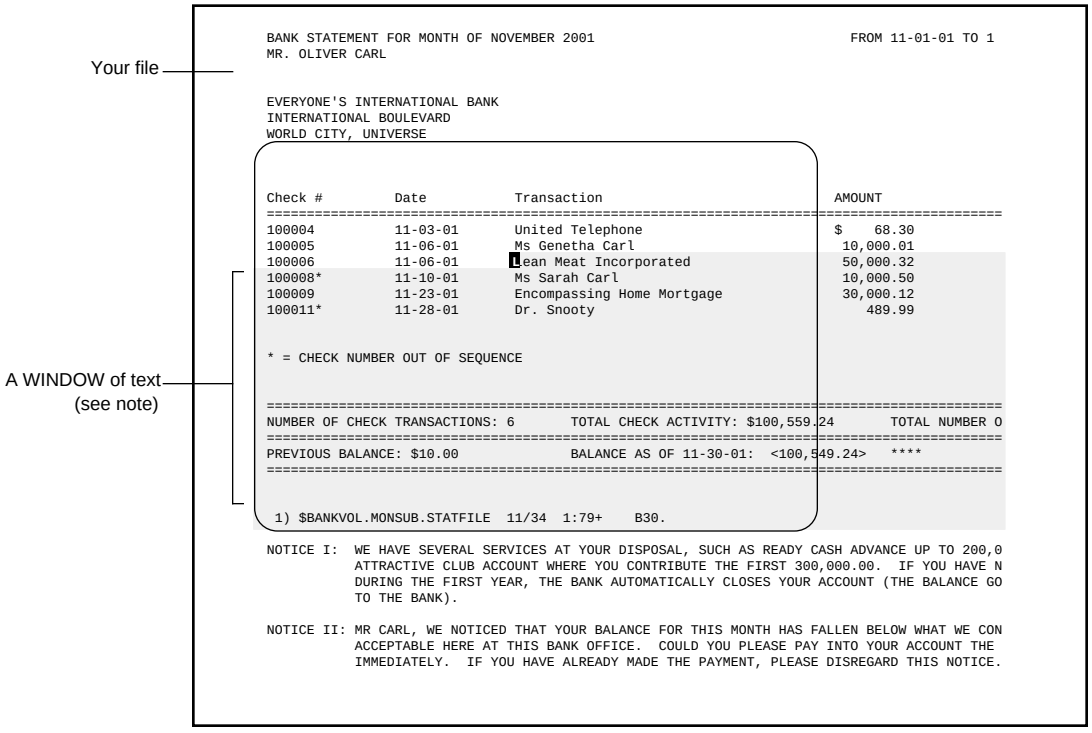


Figure 2-14. Text Item WINDOW Beyond the Screen



Note Even though text is visible in the screen window above the cursor, TEDIT acts on the WINDOW of text from the cursor position to the status line.

As a text item, WINDOW is used with the text commands as follows.

What to Enter

```
{ WINDOW | WI } { ALIGN      | AL    |
                  BACKWARD   | BACKW |
                  COPY       | COP   |
                  DELETE     | DELE  |
                  ERASE      | ERA   |
                  FORWARD    | FO    |
                  INSERT     | INSE  |
                  LOWERCASE  | LO    |
                  MOVE       | MO    |
                  UPPERCASE  | UP      }
```

Examples:

1. To adjust the right margin of a WINDOW of text to the align width, from the cursor to the status line, enter:

```
Command: ALIGN WINDOW
```

2. To remove all text from the window containing the cursor, enter:

```
Command: WINDOW DELETE
```

Tips

☐ When used as a text item, WINDOW can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a WINDOW. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

ALIGN WI adjusts the right margin to the align width, from the cursor to the status line.

BACKWARD WI positions the line containing the cursor on the last line of a window.

COPY WI duplicates text to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the status line of a window.

DELETE WI removes text from the cursor to the status line of a window.

ERASE WI replaces text with blanks, from the cursor to the status line of a window.

FORWARD WI positions the line containing the cursor on the first line of a window.

INSERT WI adds blank lines above the cursor to fill a window.

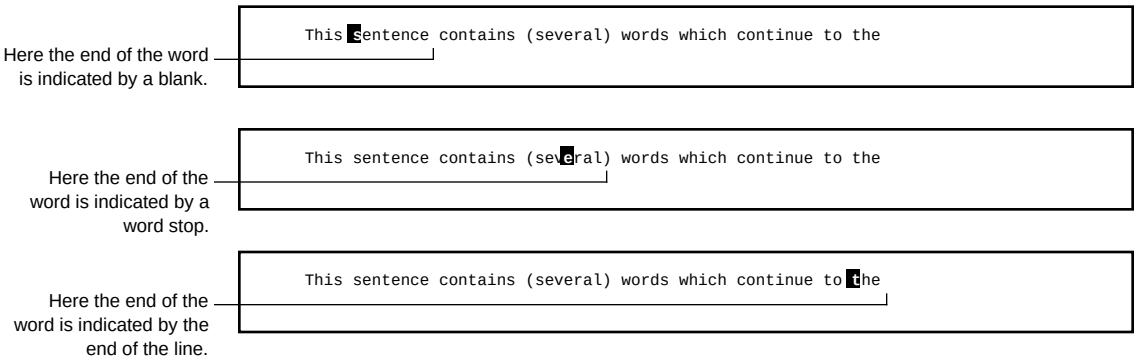
LOWERCASE WI changes uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the status line of a window.

MOVE WI transfers text to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the status line of the window.

UPPERCASE WI changes lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the status line of a window.

WORD

WORD is a text item consisting of one or more characters. This item begins at the cursor position and ends at a word stop or the end of a line. For example:



What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { WORD | WO } { BACKWARD   | BACKW |
                                 COPY       | COP   |
                                 DELETE     | DELE  |
                                 ERASE      | ERA   |
                                 FORWARD    | FO    |
                                 INSERT     | INSE  |
                                 LOWERCASE  | LO    |
                                 MOVE       | MO    |
                                 UPPERCASE  | UP  }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in this section for details.

Examples:

1. To remove the characters from the cursor to the end of a word, enter:

```
Command: DELETE WORD
```

2. To change lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the word, enter:

```
Command: WORD UPPERCASE
```

3. To place two copies of the insert-phrase after the cursor position, enter:

```
Command:  2 INSERT WORD
```

Tips

- ☐ Enter INSERT WORD to add a frequently used word or phrase to your text, starting at the cursor position. If you are going to use this insert-phase in other editing sessions, save the profile with SAVEPROFILE.
- ☐ TEDIT uses the insert-phrase and the word stops of the current profile. The default insert-phrase is five blanks, and the default word stop settings are:

  ```
  ! " # $ & ( ) * + , . / : ; < = > ? @ [ \ ] ^ _
     { | } ~ and a blank
  ```

  You can define the insert-phrase with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command. The phrase can contain 48 characters and spaces.
- ☐ If the hyphen (-) is not one of the word stops in the profile (shown in RECONFIGURE OPTIONS), then TEDIT recognizes that the hyphen splits a single word. For example, if you position the cursor on the last word of a line and the word ends with a hyphen, TEDIT knows that the first character of the following line is part of the same word. The hyphen does not work in this manner if the text is indented from the left margin.
- ☐ All word stops, until the start of the next word or the end of the line, are included when deleting, copying, or moving a paragraph.
- ☐ As a text item, WORD can persist on the status line. (See “Persistent” in this section.)
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a word can extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

The following commands perform some action on a WORD. These commands and their actions are fully described in Section 3.

BACKWARD WO moves the cursor to the start of the word.

COPY WO duplicates the characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the word.

DELETE WO removes the characters, from the cursor to the end of the word.

ERASE WO replaces characters with blanks, from the cursor to the end of the word.

FORWARD WO moves the cursor to the start of the next word.

INSERT WO places a copy of the insert-phrase (from the profile) at the cursor.

LOWERCASE WO changes uppercase letters to lowercase, from cursor to the end of the word.

MOVE WO transfers characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the word.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the insert-phrase.

UPPERCASE WO changes lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the word.

3 TEDIT Commands

There are several different types of commands in TEDIT that you can use to create and modify documents. Table 3-1 lists all these commands arranged by tasks and Table 3-2 lists TEDIT commands and text items.

Table 3-1. TEDIT Commands Arranged by Task

Task	Associated Commands
Copying and moving text	COPY, MOVE, RETRIEVE, EMPTYSCRATCHPAD, READ, and WRITE
Editing text	DELETE, ERASE, DELCHAR, DELLINE, INSCHAR, INSERT INSLINE, and DEFINEREGION
Formatting text	ALIGN, BREAKLINE, LOWERCASE, and UPPERCASE
Information	HELP and INFORM
Managing profiles	RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS, RECONFIGURE OPTIONS, PURGEPROFILE, SAVEPROFILE, and USEPROFILE
Moving the cursor	FORWARD, BACKWARD, TAB, BACKTAB, MARKPOSITION, GOTOPOSITION, and NEWLINE
Numbering lines	DISPLAYLINE, SHOWNUMBER, and RENUMBER
Searching and replacing text	SEARCH, REPLACE, FINDNEXT, and FINDPREV
Scrolling text	FIRSTPAGE, LASTPAGE, NEXTPAGE, PREVPAGE, LEFTSCROLL, RIGHTSCROLL, ROLLDOWN, and ROLLUP
Utilities	REDO, UNDO, CANCEL, EXIT, FC, RUN, REPEAT, REFRESH, COMPRESS, and RULER
Using windows	OPENWINDOW, CLOSEWINDOW, ONEWINDOW, TWOWINDOWS, SWITCHWINDOWS, and SIZEWINDOW

Note In TEDIT, action begins at the cursor position; therefore, place the cursor exactly where you want the action to begin.

When some command causes the cursor to move to text that is beyond the viewing area, TEDIT moves the text into the viewing area so the cursor as well as the text is visible. The text can move up, down, right, or left.

Table 3-2. TEDIT Commands and Text Items

TEDIT Commands	Text Items
ALIGN	BALANCED-EXPRESSION
BACKWARD	CHARACTER
COPY	END-OF-LINE (EOL)
DELETE	LINE
ERASE	PARAGRAPH
FORWARD	REGION
INSERT	SECTION
LOWERCASE	SENTENCE
MOVE	WINDOW
UPPERCASE	WORD

Note Always use a text command with a text item.

You can assign combinations of text commands and text items to function keys. For example, you can assign ALIGN LINE a function key. This is useful if you use a combination such as ALIGN LINE frequently. You can assign commands to function keys by using the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command.

TEDIT commands are listed alphabetically in this section. Most of the information covered here is also available in the online help.

Note For a detailed description of the syntax notation and the examples presentation, see Section 2.

*C

You press the *C function key to enter any of the TEDIT commands on a response line. For the *C command only, this response line is called the command line.

What to Enter

When you press the *C function key, TEDIT displays the command line at the top of your window. You can then either type a command to perform some action, or you can type HELP. The command line looks like this:

```
Command:
```

How to Use

Commands not Assigned to Function Keys. You use these commands by simply typing the command name on the command line and then pressing the *C function key or the RETURN key (if set ON), or the ENTER key. You can see what commands are assigned to function keys by typing this command:

```
Command: HELP RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS
```

Commands Assigned to Function Keys. You use these commands by either pressing one function key or by pressing a combination of a text command and a text item function key (or vice versa).

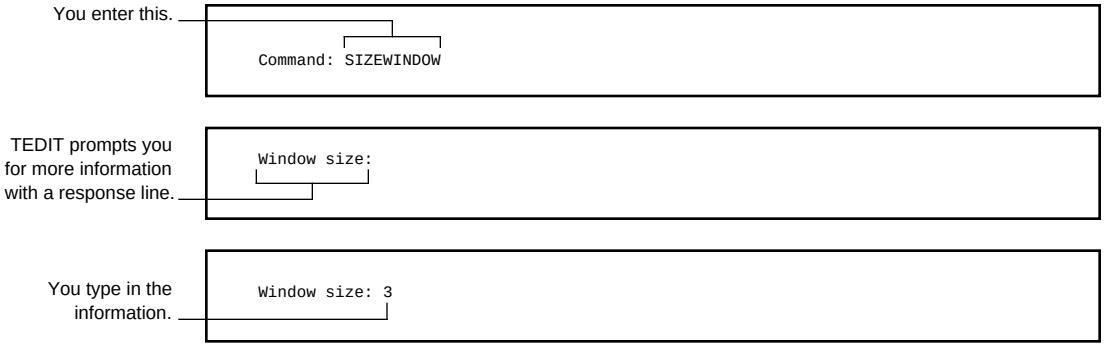
Command Name Abbreviations. You can shorten commands to as few characters as necessary to distinguish one command from another. For example:

Command	Abbreviation
FINDNEXT	FINDN
FINDPREV	FINDP

Commands Needing More Information. You can enter each of these commands with a function key, or you can type them on the command line. additional information by showing a response line at the top of the window. Here is a list of the commands that have response lines:

CLOSEWINDOW	READ
DISPLAYLINE	REPLACE
GOTOPOSITION	RUN
HELP	SAVEPROFILE
MARKPOSITION	SEARCH
OPENWINDOW	SIZEWINDOW
PURGEPROFILE	USEPROFILE
RECONFIGURE	WRITE
RENUMBER	

For example:



Or, with all these commands, you can enter the additional information on the command line, thus bypassing the response line. For example:

```
Command: SIZEWINDOW 3
```

Multiple Commands. You can specify multiple commands on the command line. You must separate adjacent commands with a semicolon. For example:

```
Command: DEFINEREGION; DISPLAYLINE *; FORWARD EOL; COPY REGION
```

Tips

- ☐ You can give a repeat count with most commands. A repeat count tells TEDIT how many times to repeat a command. See Section 2 for details about the repeat command.
- ☐ After you enter the *C command and see the response line, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

ALIGN

ALIGN adjusts the right margin of your text so that the text on each line is less than or equal to the align width (the default is 70 columns) in your profile.

What to Enter

```
{ ALIGN | A } { REGION | REG |
                WINDOW | WI  }

[ repeat-count ] { ALIGN | A } { LINE      | LI  |
                                 PARAGRAPH | PA  |
                                 SENTENCE  | SEN |
                                 SECTION   | SEC   }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To adjust text in the window, from the cursor position to the status line, enter:

```
Command: ALIGN WINDOW
```

2. To adjust text in the next two sentences, from the cursor position to the end of the second sentence, enter:

```
Command: 2 SENTENCE ALIGN
```


058059 Tandem Computers Incorporated

How to Use

First place the cursor within the text item that you want to align. Then enter the ALIGN command with one of the preceding text items (for example, PARAGRAPH).

What Happens

If there is any part of a word beyond the align width, TEDIT moves that word to either a new line or the beginning of the next line. If there is no room on the next line for additional characters, TEDIT shifts text to the next line until all lines are less than or equal to the align width.

If a line is shorter than the align width, TEDIT moves words from the following lines into this line until the line is less than or equal to the align width.

If a text item spans many screens, TEDIT moves text up in the window so that you see the cursor and the text after the alignment.

Tips

- ☐ By entering a repeat count with ALIGN and one of the specified text items, you can align several lines, paragraphs, sentences, or even sections all at once. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- ☐ ALIGN uses the align width setting in the profile.
- ☐ The default align width is 70 columns.
- ☐ You can set or change the align width option with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command.

- TEDIT neither aligns any line that begins with a format stop (such as !, \, @, /, #) in column 1 nor adds text from the previous line into this line. You can use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to delete or add characters to the format stop list.

  If there is a format stop character within a line, TEDIT will not move it into column 1 when aligning text.

- When you tell TEDIT to align lines that contain sentence stops, TEDIT places two spaces between the sentence stop and the next nonsentence stop character. The default sentence stops are ! . ? You can use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

- As a text command, ALIGN can persist on the status line.

- ALIGN doesn't right justify text. The right margin might be ragged.

- The following combinations of ALIGN (text command) and text items aren't supported:

  ALIGN BALANCED-EXPRESSION
  ALIGN CHARACTER
  ALIGN END-OF-LINE
  ALIGN EOL
  ALIGN WORD

- Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are aligning may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the align width and format stop settings.

ALIGN and Text Items

ALIGN performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

ALIGN LINE

ALIGN LINE adjusts the right margin of a line so that it is less than or equal to the align width.

How to Use. Place the cursor anywhere in a line. Then enter ALIGN LINE.

What Happens. If a line is wider than the align width, TEDIT moves words to the next line until the line is equal to or less than the align width. This movement of words could cause the next line to become wider than the align width, thus requiring you to align the next line.

Tips. The ALIGN LINE command acts on an entire line, regardless of the cursor position.

ALIGN PARAGRAPH

ALIGN PARAGRAPH adjusts the right margin of a paragraph so that each line is less than or equal to the align width. The paragraph being adjusted includes all text between the cursor and the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the paragraph where you want the alignment to start. Then enter ALIGN PARAGRAPH.

What Happens. TEDIT aligns all text between the cursor position and the start of the next paragraph.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

ALIGN REGION

ALIGN REGION adjusts the right margin of a region so that each line is less than or equal to the align width. The region being adjusted includes all text between the cursor and the region boundary, created by the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next, move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter ALIGN REGION.

What Happens. You position the cursor somewhere in your text and enter the DEFINEREGION command. This region boundary defines one end of the region. To define the other end of the region, place the cursor anywhere in your text. When you enter the ALIGN REGION command, TEDIT aligns the text between the region boundary and the cursor.

Tips. You can check to see if the region is where you want by using the FORWARD or BACKWARD REGION commands.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION, FORWARD REGION, or BACKWARD REGION.

ALIGN SECTION

ALIGN SECTION adjusts the right margin of a section so that each line is less than or equal to the align width. The section being adjusted includes all text from the cursor to the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the section where you want the alignment to start. Then enter ALIGN SECTION.

What Happens. TEDIT aligns all text between the cursor position and the start of the next section.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or a section marker indicating the start of another section.

ALIGN SECTION uses the section marker settings of the current profile. See Section 2 for a description of a section.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

ALIGN SENTENCE

ALIGN SENTENCE adjusts the right margin of a sentence so that each line is less than or equal to the align width. The sentence being adjusted includes all text from the cursor to the end of the sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the sentence where you want the alignment to begin. Then enter ALIGN SENTENCE.

What Happens. If you cannot see the entire sentence in your screen window, TEDIT moves the text up so that you can see both the cursor and the sentence.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a group of words that end with a sentence stop.

ALIGN uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stop settings are . ! ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

ALIGN WINDOW

ALIGN WINDOW adjusts the right margin of the window so that each line is less than or equal to the align width. The window being adjusted includes all text from the cursor position to the line above the status line.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the window where you want the alignment to begin. Then enter ALIGN WINDOW.

Tips. TEDIT moves the text up in the window after the alignment.

BACKTAB

BACKTAB moves the cursor left, to the preceding tab stop.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ]  { BACKTAB | BACKT }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To move the cursor to the preceding tab stop, enter:

```
Command: BACKTAB
```

2. To move the cursor back three tab stops, enter:

```
Command: 3 BACKTAB
```

How to Use

You can use this command in two ways:

1. Stop at each tab stop—Every time you want to move to the previous tab stop, use the BACKTAB command. (In TEDIT, the terminal's TAB and BACK TAB keys do not work as tab keys.)
2. Skip tab stops—Enter the BACKTAB command on the command line, preceded by a repeat count. See Section 2 for a repeat count description.

What Happens

The cursor moves to the preceding tab stop. If you can't see the next tab stop on your screen, TEDIT moves the text to the right so you can see both the cursor and the tab stops. To move the text to the left, press the RETURN key (or ENTER) or use the RIGHTSCROLL command.

Tips

- ☐ BACKTAB uses the tab stop settings in the current profile.
- ☐ The default tab stop settings are every 8 columns (9, 17, 25, 33, ... up to 81). Use RECONFIGURE OPTIONS to change these settings.
- ☐ You can set up to 20 tab stops in ascending order. The highest tab stop you can set is 238 (for example, 80, 90, 208, 238).
- ☐ When you move the cursor to the lowest (first) tab stop, BACKTAB no longer moves the cursor backward.
- ☐ You can tab back several tabs by giving a repeat count with this command. See Section 2 for details about the repeat count.

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change tab stop settings.

TAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the right.

BACKWARD

BACKWARD moves the cursor either to the beginning of the text item containing the cursor or to the beginning of the preceding text item used with this command.

What to Enter

```
{ BACKWARD | BACKW } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                       REGION              | REG |
                       WINDOW              | WI    }

[ repeat-count ]{ BACKWARD | BACKW }{ CHARACTER  | CH  |
                                    END-OF-LINE| EOL |
                                    LINE       | LI  |
                                    PARAGRAPH  | PA  |
                                    SECTION    | SEC |
                                    SENTENCE   | SEN |
                                    WORD       | WO }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To move the cursor to the beginning of the previous line, enter:

```
Command: BACKWARD LINE
```

2. To move the cursor back two words, enter:

```
Command: 2 WORD BACKWARD
```

How to Use

Enter the BACKWARD command and the text item to move the cursor back to the beginning of the specified text item. If the cursor is positioned at the beginning of a text item, then it moves to the beginning of the previous text item.

What Happens

If you cannot see the text item on your screen, TEDIT moves the text (down, right, or left) so you can see both the cursor and the text item.

The cursor always moves back to the beginning of the specified text item, regardless of where it is first positioned (except when using the BACKWARD REGION command).

Tips

- ☐ By entering a repeat count with BACKWARD and one of the specified text items, you can move the cursor backwards several characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- ☐ Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item where you are moving the cursor may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.
- ☐ As a text command, BACKWARD can persist on the command line.

Related Commands

FORWARD moves the cursor to the beginning of a text item.

BACKWARD and Text Items

BACKWARD performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

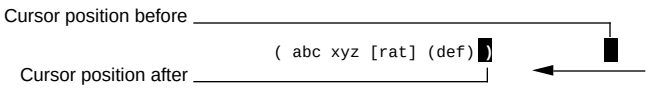
BACKWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION

BACKWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION moves the cursor to the left or upward until it finds a balanced-expression delimiter.

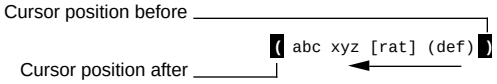
How to Use. Enter BACKWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION to move the cursor to a balanced-expression close or open delimiter.

What Happens. BACKWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION moves the cursor to one of the following:

- ☐ The first close balanced-expression delimiter it can find. For example:



- ☐ The matching open delimiter, if the cursor is positioned on the close delimiter. For example:



Tips. The default balanced-expression delimiter settings are: ( ) [ ] { } “ ” < >. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. FORWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

BACKWARD CHARACTER

BACKWARD CHARACTER moves the cursor back one character.

Related Commands. FORWARD CHARACTER.

BACKWARD EOL

BACKWARD EOL moves the cursor either to the end of the preceding line or to the end of the line on which the cursor is positioned.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in the line. Then enter BACKWARD EOL to move the cursor to the end of the preceding line.

What Happens. If the cursor is positioned beyond the end of the line, then the cursor moves to the end of the same line.

If the cursor is positioned before the end of a line, the cursor moves to the end of the preceding line.

If the line on which the cursor is positioned is preceded by a blank line, TEDIT moves the cursor to column 1 of that blank line.

Tips. The EOL of a blank line is column 1.

EOL is an acronym for END-OF-LINE. You can use EOL anywhere you use END-OF-LINE.

Related Commands. FORWARD EOL.

BACKWARD LINE

BACKWARD LINE moves the cursor to column 1 of the previous line.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in the line. Then enter BACKWARD LINE.

Related Commands. FORWARD LINE.

BACKWARD PARAGRAPH

BACKWARD PARAGRAPH moves the cursor either to the beginning (the first character and the first line) of the paragraph in which the cursor is positioned or to the beginning of the previous paragraph.

How to Use. Enter BACKWARD PARAGRAPH to move the cursor to the beginning of either the same paragraph or the previous paragraph.

Tips. If the cursor is already positioned at the start of the paragraph, then it moves to the beginning of the preceding paragraph.

Related Commands. FORWARD PARAGRAPH.

BACKWARD REGION

BACKWARD REGION moves the cursor to the other end of a region.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter BACKWARD REGION. You can enter the BACKWARD REGION command again to move the cursor to the other end. By using the BACKWARD REGION command repeatedly, you can move the cursor back and forth between the end and the beginning of a region.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION and FORWARD REGION.

BACKWARD SECTION

BACKWARD SECTION moves the cursor to the start of either the section where the cursor is positioned or to the start of the previous section.

How to Use. Enter the BACKWARD SECTION command to move the cursor to the beginning of a section.

What Happens. If the cursor is already positioned at the start of a section, then the cursor moves to the start of the preceding section. If the cursor is positioned anywhere within a section, then the cursor moves to the start of that section.

Tips. The start of a section is marked with a section.

BACKWARD uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and FORWARD SECTION.

BACKWARD SENTENCE

BACKWARD SENTENCE moves the cursor either to the start of the sentence in which the cursor is positioned or to the start of the preceding sentence.

How to Use. Enter the BACKWARD SENTENCE command to move the cursor to the beginning of a sentence.

What Happens. If the cursor is already positioned at the start of the sentence, the cursor moves to the start of the previous sentence.

If the cursor is positioned anywhere in the sentence, then the cursor moves to the start of the sentence.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a group of words that ends with a sentence stop.

BACKWARD uses the sentence stop settings in the current profile.

The default sentence stop settings are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and FORWARD SENTENCE.

BACKWARD WINDOW

BACKWARD WINDOW moves a window of text down until either the line in which the cursor is positioned is just above the status line or until you reach the BOF (beginning of the file).

How to Use. First place the cursor on the line you want to retain in the window. Then enter BACKWARD WINDOW.

What Happens. If the window is already at the beginning of the file (BOF), then TEDIT doesn't move the text.

Related Commands. FORWARD WINDOW.

BACKWARD WORD

BACKWARD WORD moves the cursor to the first character of either the word on which the cursor is positioned or the previous word.

How to Use. Enter the BACKWARD WORD command to move the cursor to the beginning of a word.

What Happens. If the cursor is positioned at the beginning of the word, TEDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the previous word.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. BACKWARD uses the word stop settings of the current profile.

The default word stop settings include " ! : ; , . ( ). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a complete list of word stops check your RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and FORWARD WORD.

BREAKLINE

BREAKLINE divides a line into two parts or inserts a new blank line.

What to Enter

```
{ BREAKLINE | BR }
```

How to Use

To break a line, place the cursor at the position you want the line broken and enter the BREAKLINE command. The cursor doesn't move. The first part of the line (left of the cursor) remains where it is. The part of the line to the right of the cursor moves to the next line, keeping your left margin intact.

To add a blank line above the line on which the cursor is positioned, place the cursor on the first character of a line. Then enter the BREAKLINE command. The cursor moves to column 1 of the new blank line.

To add a blank line below the line on which the cursor is positioned, place the cursor beyond the last non-blank character (EOL) of the line. Then enter the BREAKLINE command. The cursor moves to column 1 of the new blank line.

What Happens

For files that are open so you can write to them, BREAKLINE checks the line width to ensure the new lines of text do not exceed the align width settings:

- ☐ If auto word wrap is ON (the default), TEDIT adjusts the text to the align width.
- ☐ If auto word wrap is OFF, TEDIT ignores the align width and lets you add characters until you reach the end of the screen. TEDIT then moves the character that doesn't fit on the line to the next line, which can break a word in two.

For files that are open so you can only read them, TEDIT interprets BREAKLINE as NEWLINE, positioning the cursor in column 1 on the following line.

Tips

- If the cursor is at column 1 of a blank line, a blank line is inserted. Then the cursor moves to column 1 of the new blank line.

Related Commands

INSERT EOL breaks a line at the cursor position.

INSLINE adds a blank line above the cursor (not persistent).

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the align width and auto word wrap settings.

CANCEL

CANCEL ignores the last response line change, text item, or text command that you entered.

What to Enter

```
{ CANCEL | CA }
```

How to Use

From a response line or a RECONFIGURE screen, press the CANCEL function key before pressing the *C function key. If CANCEL is not assigned to a function key and you do not enter the additional information on the response line or change any of the reconfigure items, then TEDIT cancels the action and prompts you with a message on the status line.

What Happens

If you are changing the settings of the function keys and options or entering information on a response line, using CANCEL returns you to the screen window, and this message appears on the status line:

```
Operation cancelled
```

You can also use CANCEL to remove the persistent text item or text command and clear any messages from the status line.

Tips

- If CANCEL is assigned to a function key, use it to cancel these items:
  - Commands that asks you for additional information with response lines, such as SEARCH and REPLACE.
  - A command that you type on the command line.
  - A persistent text command or text item.
  - A status line message.
- If CANCEL is not assigned to a function key, you will need to press the *C key, type CANCEL on the command line, and then press the *C key again (or any function key other than CANCEL). You can also use CANCEL on the command line to remove the most recent persistent text item or text command.
- If you make changes to either the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS or OPTIONS screens and then press CANCEL, all changes are cancelled and you will need to re-enter your changes.

CLOSEWINDOW

CLOSEWINDOW closes one of two open windows.

What to Enter

```
{ CLOSEWINDOW | CL }  { 1 | 2 | * | ** }

1 | 2
    is the number of the window you want to close.

*
    is the window in which the cursor is positioned.

**
    is the window in which the cursor is not positioned.
```

Examples:

1. To close window 2, enter:

```
Command: CLOSEWINDOW 2
```

2. To close the window in which the cursor is not positioned, enter:

```
Command: CLOSEWINDOW **
```

How to Use

If you enter the command alone, TEDIT asks for the window to close with this response line:

```
Close window:
```

Respond with 1, 2, *, or **.

What Happens

If the EXIT confirmation is set ON (the default), TEDIT asks you for confirmation with this response line:

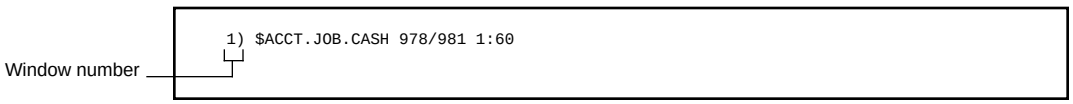
```
Do you really want to close the window? Respond Y or N:
```

If you answer YES, TEDIT closes the window. If you answer NO, TEDIT ignores the command.

If the EXIT confirmation is set OFF, TEDIT closes the window without asking you.

Tips

- ☐ This command refers to a screen window, not to the text item (WINDOW). See Section 2 for a description of window.
- ☐ The status line at the bottom of each window shows the window number (1 or 2). For example:



- If you have two windows open and visible on the screen, there is a status line for each.
- Set the EXIT confirmation to ON or OFF with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command.
- The CLOSEWINDOW command only closes one window when two are open.
- You can close the current window (the window in which the cursor is positioned) by giving an asterisk (*) after the CLOSEWINDOW command.
- After you enter the CLOSEWINDOW command and see the response line, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

ONEWINDOW hides one of two open windows.

OPENWINDOW creates a second window.

SIZEWINDOW changes the number of lines contained in one or both windows.

SWITCHWINDOW displays the hidden window or moves the cursor to the other window.

TWOWINDOWS makes both windows visible.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the EXIT confirmation setting.

COMPRESS

COMPRESS reduces the storage (disc) space that your file occupies. This reduction alters neither the text nor the line numbers in your file.

What to Enter

```
{ COMPRESS | COM }
```

How to Use

First place the cursor in the window of the file you want to compress. Then enter the COMPRESS command.

What Happens

COMPRESS acts on the entire file displayed in the window in which the cursor is positioned.

Tips

- If you have READ-only access, this command does not work, to use the COMPRESS command you must be able to write to the file and to delete the file.
- COMPRESS does not change line numbers.

COPY

COPY duplicates a text item to the scratchpad.

What to Enter

```
{ COPY | COP } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                 REGION              | REG |
                 WINDOW              | WI    }

[ repeat-count ] { COPY | COP } { CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                 END-OF-LINE | EOL |
                                 LINE        | LI  |
                                 PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                 SECTION     | SEC |
                                 SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                 WORD        | WO }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To duplicate a paragraph to the scratchpad, enter:

```
Command: COPY PARAGRAPH
```

2. To duplicate the next two lines to the scratchpad, enter:

```
Command: 2 LINE COPY
```

How to Use

First place the cursor on the text item that you want to copy; then enter the COPY command with one of the text items (for example, COPY SENTENCE).

To place this text into another window (either opened to the same file or to another file), place the cursor at a new location and enter the RETRIEVE command.

To place this text in another file that isn't open, enter:

```
Command: WRITE SCRATCHPAD, FILENAME
```

If you enter a WRITE command with an existing file, TEDIT adds the new text to the end of the existing (text) file.

What Happens

COPY adds the text item to the scratchpad. A copy of the text item stays in the scratchpad. You can retrieve the same text several times until you:

- ☐ Exit TEDIT, or
- ☐ Enter the EMPTYSCRATCHPAD command to clear it, or
- ☐ Enter a RETRIEVE command followed by a COPY or MOVE command.

Tips

- ☐ By entering a repeat count with COPY and the specified text items, you can copy several characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- ☐ Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are copying may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

- When you use COPY and a repeat count with a CHARACTER, EOL, LINE, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, or WORD, TEDIT sees these text items as a region (see Section 2 for a description of a region). Therefore, when you copy these text items to the scratchpad, all line boundaries are retained. For a repeat count with COPY SENTENCE, the line boundary is retained only when it overlaps more than one line. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- The UNDO command does not reverse COPY.
- As a text command, COPY can persist on the status line.

Related Commands

RETRIEVE copies text from the scratchpad to a file you are editing.

WRITE copies text from a file or the scratchpad to either a file you are not editing or to a printer.

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD clears the scratchpad.

COPY and Text Items

COPY performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

COPY BALANCED-EXPRESSION

COPY BALANCED-EXPRESSION duplicates a balanced-expression (including the delimiters) to the scratchpad.

How to Use. First place the cursor on an open balanced-expression delimiter. Then enter COPY BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

What Happens. If the cursor is not positioned on an open balanced-expression delimiter, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Place cursor on Open of balanced-expression
```

Tips. COPY uses the balanced-expression delimiters in the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiter settings are ( ) [ ] { } “ ” < >. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

COPY CHARACTER

COPY CHARACTER duplicates the character on which the cursor is positioned to the scratchpad.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the character you want to copy. Then enter COPY CHARACTER.

COPY EOL

COPY EOL duplicates all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the line.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the line you want the copy to begin. Then enter COPY EOL.

Tips. EOL is an acronym for END-OF-LINE. You can use EOL anywhere you use END-OF-LINE.

COPY LINE

COPY LINE duplicates an entire line to the scratchpad, regardless of cursor position.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere within the line. Then enter COPY LINE.

COPY PARAGRAPH

COPY PARAGRAPH duplicates all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the paragraph where you want the copy to begin. Then enter COPY PARAGRAPH.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

COPY REGION

COPY REGION duplicates a region to the scratchpad. This region includes all characters between the cursor and the region boundary that is created with the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter COPY REGION.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION.

COPY SECTION

COPY SECTION duplicates all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor position to the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the section where you want the copy to begin. Then enter COPY SECTION.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or a section marker indicating the start of another section.

COPY uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

COPY SENTENCE

COPY SENTENCE duplicates all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the sentence where you want the copy to begin. Then enter COPY SENTENCE.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a group of words that ends with a sentence stop.

COPY uses the sentence stop setting of the current profile.

The default sentence stop settings are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

COPY WINDOW

COPY WINDOW duplicates all characters in a window to the scratchpad, from the cursor position to the status line.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the window where you want the copy to begin. Then enter COPY WINDOW.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

COPY WORD

COPY WORD duplicates characters of a word to the scratchpad, from the cursor position to the end of the word.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the word where you want the copy to begin. Then enter COPY WORD.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. TEDIT uses the word stop settings of the current profile.

The default word stop settings include " ! : ; , . ( ). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a complete list of word stops see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

DEFINEREGION

DEFINEREGION sets a boundary at the beginning or end of a region.

What to Enter

```
{ DEFINEREGION | DEF }
```

How to Use

1. Place the cursor in the text. Then enter the DEFINEREGION command. The DEFINEREGION command places a region boundary at one end of the region (either the beginning or the end).
2. Move the cursor to another place in the text. The cursor identifies the other end of the region.
3. Enter any text command followed by the text item (REGION) to act on this text.

What Happens

You can easily move the region boundary set by the DEFINEREGION command. DEFINEREGION simply sets the first reference point for the region. You move the cursor to indicate the other end of the region. The region boundary coincides with the cursor position when you use the REGION text item. For example, this is what a region looks like:

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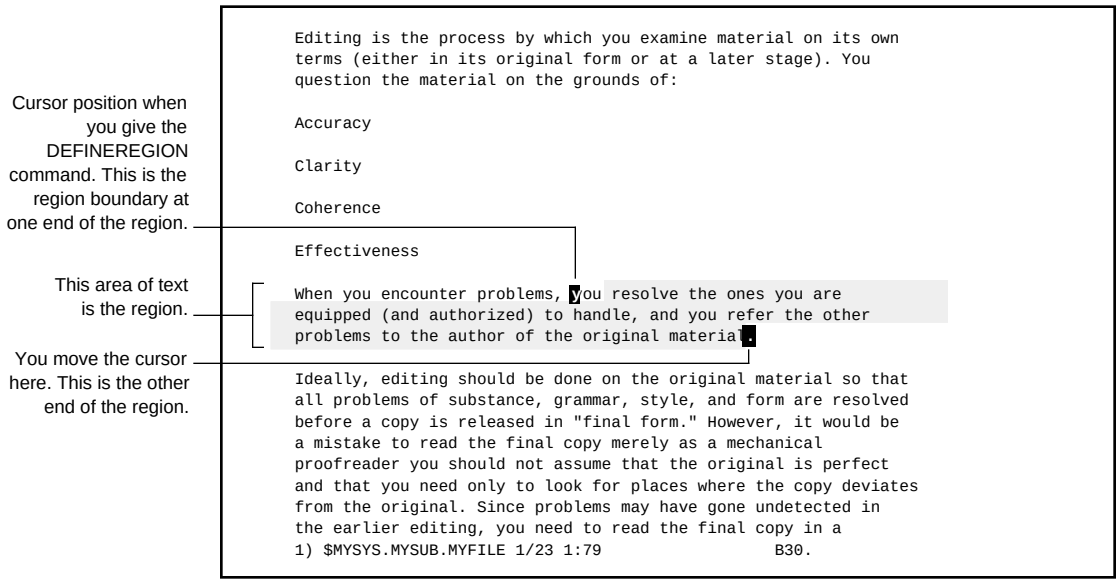

After you use a text command with REGION (other than BACKWARD or FORWARD), the region boundary is no longer defined. Use DEFINEREGION again to establish a new region boundary.

Tips

- Use the FORWARD REGION or BACKWARD REGION command to verify the location of the other end of the region. These two commands have identical functions.

DELCHAR

DELCHAR removes the character at the cursor position and moves the line of text one column to the left.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { DELCHAR | DELC }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To remove a character at the cursor’s position, enter:

```
Command: DELCHAR
```

2. To remove four characters at the cursor’s position, enter:

```
Command: 4 DELCHAR
```

How to Use

First place the cursor on the character that you want to remove. Then enter DELCHAR.

Tips

- If your terminal has a key labelled CHAR DEL, this key deletes a character and moves only the text that is visible on the screen to the left. If there is text beyond the right of the screen, this text is not shifted; instead, TEDIT inserts blank spaces into the line. To shift all the text in a line, use either the DELCHAR or DELETE CHARACTER command.
- TEDIT does not place deleted characters into the scratchpad for you to use later. You can recover from a DELCHAR command by giving an UNDO command.
- You can remove several characters by giving a repeat count with this command. See Section 2 for details about the repeat count.

Related Commands

UNDO reverses the last change that you made to the text.

ERASE CHARACTER replaces a character with a blank.

DELETE CHARACTER performs the same function as DELCHAR, but persists on the status line.

DELETE

DELETE removes the text of a text item from your file.

What to Enter

```
{ DELETE | DELE } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                    END-OF-LINE | EOL   | EN  |
                    REGION              | REG |
                    WINDOW              | WI    }

[ repeat-count ] { DELETE | DELE } { CHARACTER | CH  |
                                     LINE      | LI  |
                                     PARAGRAPH | PA  |
                                     SECTION   | SEC |
                                     SENTENCE  | SEN |
                                     WORD      | WO }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To remove characters from the cursor to the end of the word, enter:

```
Command: DELETE WORD
```

2. To remove the line on which the cursor is positioned and the one below it, enter:

```
Command: 2 LINE DELETE
```


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How to Use

First place the cursor at the beginning or within the text item that you want to delete. Then enter the DELETE command and one of the text items (for example, SENTENCE).

What Happens

DELETE removes characters in a text item (from the cursor position to the end of that text item). It then moves the remaining text to the left or upward in the file. When deleting a line, TEDIT removes the line number associated with that line.

Tips

- ☐ TEDIT does not place deleted text into the scratchpad for you to use later. But you can recover from a DELETE command by giving an UNDO command.
- ☐ By entering a repeat count with DELETE and one of the specified text items, you can delete several characters, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- ☐ The status line displays the change in the range of line numbers that you are viewing.
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are deleting may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.
- ☐ As a text command, DELETE can persist on the status line.

Related Commands

UNDO reverses the last change that you made to the text.

ERASE replaces a text item with blanks.

DEL CHAR performs the same function as DELETE CHARACTER, but does not persist on the status line.

DELETE and Text Items

DELETE performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

DELETE BALANCED-EXPRESSION

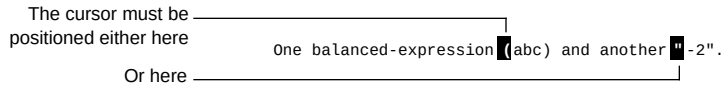
DELETE BALANCED-EXPRESSION removes a balanced expression (including its delimiters) from your file, moving the text to the left.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the open delimiter of the balanced-expression that you want to remove. Then enter DELETE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

What Happens. If the cursor is not positioned on an open balanced-expression delimiter, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Place cursor on an Open of balanced-expression
```

For example:



Tips. DELETE uses the balanced-expression delimiter settings of the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiters are ( ) [ ] { } “ ” < >. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change the default settings. Refer to Section 2 for a description of a balanced-expression.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and ERASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

DELETE CHARACTER

DELETE CHARACTER removes the character at the cursor position, thus moving the line of text one column to the left.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the character you want to remove. Then enter the DELETE CHARACTER command.

Tips. When DELETE removes a character, text to the right of the character moves one space to the left.

If your terminal has a key labelled CHAR DEL, this key deletes a character and moves only the text that is visible on the screen to the left. If there is text beyond the right of the screen, this text is not shifted; instead, TEDIT inserts blank spaces into the line. To shift all the text in a line, use the DELETE CHARACTER or the DELCHAR command.

Related Commands. ERASE CHARACTER and DELCHAR.

DELETE EOL

DELETE EOL either removes all characters from the cursor to the end of a line or joins a line to the next line.

How to Use. To remove characters, first place the cursor at the position you want to delete text in a line; then enter DELETE EOL. To join two lines, first place the cursor after the last character of the first line; then enter DELETE EOL.

What Happens. When using the DELETE EOL command to join lines and auto word wrap is ON, TEDIT moves words from the next line to this line until the line reaches the align width (as defined in the current profile). If the auto word wrap is OFF, TEDIT moves all words from the next line to this line (not exceeding 239 characters).

If the next line is a blank line, TEDIT removes that blank line and moves the remaining text up in the file.

Tips. If you use DELETE EOL to join lines twice, the first joins a line and the cursor does not move; the second deletes the text you just joined.

Related Commands. ERASE EOL.

DELETE LINE

DELETE LINE removes a line and then moves the remaining text up by one line.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in a line. Then enter DELETE LINE.

What Happens. DELETE LINE removes an entire line, regardless of the cursor position.

Related Commands. DELLINE and ERASE LINE.

DELETE PARAGRAPH

DELETE PARAGRAPH removes all characters from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in the paragraph where you want to begin removing characters. Then enter DELETE PARAGRAPH.

What Happens. If the cursor is positioned at the beginning of a paragraph, the entire paragraph is deleted.

If the cursor is positioned anywhere besides the beginning of the paragraph, TEDIT deletes text from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

All blank lines from the last character of a paragraph to the start of the next paragraph are deleted.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

Related Commands. ERASE PARAGRAPH.

DELETE REGION

DELETE REGION removes all text between the cursor and the region boundary that is created with the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter DELETE REGION.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. ERASE REGION and DEFINEREGION.

DELETE SECTION

DELETE SECTION removes all characters between the cursor and the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a section where you want to begin removing text. Then enter DELETE SECTION.

What Happens. If the cursor is positioned at the beginning of a section, the entire section is deleted (including the section marker). If the cursor is positioned anywhere in the section, all text from the cursor to the end of a section is deleted.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or a section marker indicating the start of another section.

DELETE uses the section marker of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. ERASE SECTION and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

DELETE SENTENCE

DELETE SENTENCE removes all characters (including blanks and blank lines) from the cursor to the start of the next sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the sentence where you want the deletion to begin. Then enter DELETE SENTENCE.

What Happens. DELETE SENTENCE deletes characters from the cursor to the first nonblank character after the sentence stop.

Blank lines following the sentence stop are deleted. Then the remaining text moves up and is adjusted to the align width, unless the next nonblank character is in column 1.

If you position the cursor immediately following a sentence stop and delete a sentence, TEDIT leaves two blanks between this sentence stop and the start of the next sentence. Otherwise, no blanks will be inserted between the character preceding the cursor and the start of the next sentence.

Tips. The end of a sentence is defined by one of the sentence stops.

DELETE uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stop settings are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. ERASE SENTENCE and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

DELETE WINDOW

DELETE WINDOW removes all characters in a window, from the cursor to the status line.

How to Use. To delete an entire window of text, first place the cursor at the beginning of the window. Then enter DELETE WINDOW.

To delete all text from the cursor to the status line, place the cursor anywhere within the window. Then enter DELETE WINDOW.

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Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands. ERASE WINDOW.

DELETE WORD

DELETE WORD removes all characters, from the cursor to the start of the next word on the same line.

How to Use. To delete the entire word, first place the cursor at the beginning of the word. Then enter DELETE WORD.

What Happens. TEDIT shifts text to the left if the deleted word is before the end of the line; otherwise, the text does not shift. If the word deleted is the last word on the line, then the line boundary is also deleted.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. DELETE uses the word stops of the current profile.

The default word stop settings include " ! : ; , . ( ). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. ERASE WORD and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

DELLINE

DELLINE removes the entire line on which the cursor is positioned and moves the remaining text up in the file.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { DELLINE | DELL }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

How to Use

First place the cursor in the line that you want to delete. Then enter DELLINE.

What Happens

DELLINE deletes the entire line, regardless of cursor position.

Tips

- TEDIT does not add this deleted line to the scratchpad. But you can recover from a DELLINE command by giving the UNDO command.

Related Commands

DELETE LINE is the same as DELLINE, but it persists on the status line.

DISPLAYLINE

DISPLAYLINE moves the cursor to a specific numbered line and, optionally, a specific column number in your text.

What to Enter

```
{ DISPLAYLINE | DI } line [ , column ]
```

line

is the *line* number that you want displayed, from 0 to 99,999.999.

column

is the *column* that you want displayed, from 1 to 239.

Examples

1. To display *line* 200.1 on your screen, enter:

```
Command: DISPLAYLINE 200.1
```

2. To display the cursor on *line* 20 at *column* 14 on your screen, enter:

```
Command: DISPLAYLINE 20, 14
```

How to Use

Enter DISPLAYLINE with the *line* number. The *column* number is optional and defaults to 1.

If you enter only the DISPLAYLINE command, TEDIT gives you this response line:

```
Display line:          column:
```

The DISPLAYLINE command needs this information:

- In the "`Display line:`" field, supply a *line* number. You can also use symbolic *line* designations for a *line*, such as F, L, T, B, and *. "*" means the cursor position. For example, F+5 can be used to reference the sixth *line* of the document, or *–20 to reference the twentieth *line* before the *line* containing the cursor. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of how to reference lines.
- In the "`column:`" field, supply a *column* number. You can also use symbolic *column* designations for a *column*, such as *, F, LA, LE, and R. "LE" means LEFT. For example, LE+5 can be used to reference the sixth *column* from the left of the current window, or *–10 to reference the the tenth *column* to the left of the cursor. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of all the ways to reference columns.

You can use positive numbers (for example, 24, F+6,*+40) or negative numbers (for example, 200–6, LA–4, *–10) as relative offsets for *line* or *column* numbers, as long as the resulting *line* or *column* number is in the correct range.

What Happens

TEDIT moves the text (down or up) to display the *line* and then positions the cursor on the *line* specified. If you typed a *column* number, TEDIT moves text horizontally (right or left), if needed, so you can see the *column* position. TEDIT then places the cursor in the *column* specified.

Tips

- ☐ You can use SHOWNUMBER ON to show *line* numbers.
- ☐ You can use RULER to show *column* numbers.
- ☐ After you enter the DISPLAYLINE command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

SHOWNUMBER displays the current *line* numbers.

RULER displays *column* numbers on the line below the cursor.

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD deletes the contents of the scratchpad.

What to Enter

```
{ EMPTYSCRATCHPAD | EM }
```

Tips

- ☐ Use EMPTYSCRATCHPAD to clear the scratchpad when you do not need to use RETRIEVE but you want to use COPY or MOVE to place text into the scratchpad.
- ☐ If you do not know what is in the scratchpad, use this command.
- ☐ UNDO does not reverse the effect of EMPTYSCRATCHPAD.

Related Commands

COPY duplicates text to scratchpad.

MOVE transfers text to scratchpad.

WRITE copies text from a file or scratchpad to a file you are not editing or to a printer.

RETRIEVE copies text from the scratchpad to a file you are editing.

ERASE

ERASE replaces the text of a text item in your file with blanks.

What to Enter

```
{ ERASE | ERA } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                  REGION               | REG |
                  WINDOW               | WI    }

[ repeat-count ]{ ERASE | ERA }{ CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                END-OF-LINE | EOL |
                                LINE        | LI  |
                                PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                SECTION     | SEC |
                                SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                WORD        | WO    }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To replace text from the cursor to the end of the paragraph with blank lines, enter:

```
Command: ERASE PARAGRAPH
```

2. To replace all the text in the line containing the cursor and the next line with blanks, enter:

```
Command: 2 LINE ERASE
```

3. To replace the next four words with blanks, enter:

```
Command: 4 ERASE WORD
```

How to Use

First place the cursor at the beginning or within the text item that you want to replace with blanks. Then enter the ERASE command.

What Happens

ERASE substitutes blanks for all characters in a text item. The cursor remains in its original position.

Tips

- ☐ The erased text is not placed in the scratchpad for you to retrieve later. But you can recover from an ERASE by entering an UNDO command.
- ☐ As a text command, ERASE can persist on the status line.
- ☐ By entering a repeat count with ERASE and the specified text items, you can erase several characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.
- ☐ Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are erasing may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

DELETE removes text without substituting blanks.

UNDO reverses the last erase that you made to the text.

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ERASE and Text Items

ERASE performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

ERASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION

ERASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION replaces a balanced-expression (including its delimiters) with blanks.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the open delimiter of the balanced-expression that you want to replace with blanks. Then enter the ERASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION command.

What Happens. If the cursor is positioned anywhere except on an open delimiter, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Place cursor on Open of balanced-expression
```

Tips. ERASE uses the balanced-expression delimiter settings of the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiters are ( ) [ ] { } “ ” < >. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. DELETE BALANCED-EXPRESSION and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

ERASE CHARACTER

ERASE CHARACTER replaces the character at the cursor position with a blank.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the character you want to replace with a blank. Then enter ERASE CHARACTER.

Related Commands. DELETE CHARACTER.

ERASE EOL

ERASE EOL replaces all text from the cursor to the end of the line with blanks.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a line where you want the blanks to begin. Then enter ERASE EOL.

What Happens. If the cursor is beyond the last character in a line when you enter the ERASE EOL command, the text remains unchanged and TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Position cursor within the text before using ERASE
```

Tips. EOL is an acronym for END-OF-LINE. You can use EOL anywhere you use END-OF-LINE.

Related Commands. DELETE EOL.

ERASE LINE

ERASE LINE replaces the line on which the cursor is positioned with a blank line.

How to Use. Place the cursor anywhere in a line. Then enter ERASE LINE.

What Happens. ERASE LINE replaces an entire line with a blank line (regardless of the cursor position).

Related Commands. DELETE LINE.

ERASE PARAGRAPH

ERASE PARAGRAPH replaces all characters with blanks, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a paragraph where you want the blanks to begin. Then enter ERASE PARAGRAPH.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

Related Commands. DELETE PARAGRAPH.

ERASE REGION

ERASE REGION replaces all characters in a region with blanks. This region includes all characters between the cursor and the region boundary that is created with the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter ERASE REGION command.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION and DELETE REGION.

ERASE SECTION

ERASE SECTION replaces all characters with blanks, from the cursor to the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a section where you want the blanks to begin. Then enter ERASE SECTION.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or the next section marker indicating the start of another section.

ERASE uses the section marker setting in the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. DELETE SECTION and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

ERASE SENTENCE

ERASE SENTENCE replaces all characters with blanks, from the cursor to the end of a sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a sentence where you want the blanks to begin. Then enter ERASE SENTENCE.

Tips. The end of a sentence is defined by one of the sentence stops.

ERASE uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stops are ! . ? . Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. DELETE SENTENCE and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

ERASE WINDOW

ERASE WINDOW replaces all characters with blanks, from the cursor to the status line of a window.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a window where you want the blanks to begin. Then enter the ERASE WINDOW command.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands. DELETE WINDOW.

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ERASE WORD

ERASE WORD replaces all characters with blanks, from the cursor to the end of the word.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a word where you want the blanks to begin. Then enter ERASE WORD.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. ERASE uses the word stop settings of the current profile.

The default word stops include " ! : ; , . ( ). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a complete list of word stops see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. DELETE WORD and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

EXIT

EXIT ends your session with TEDIT, returning you to the program that started TEDIT.

What to Enter

```
{ EXIT | EX }
```

What Happens

If the EXIT confirmation in the profile is set to ON when you use the EXIT command, TEDIT asks you to verify that you want to exit with this response line:

```
Do you really want to exit? Respond Y or N:
```

If you respond Y, you leave TEDIT. If you respond N, you continue editing.

If the EXIT confirmation is set to OFF, TEDIT exits and you return to the process that started TEDIT.

Tips

- ☐ You can set the EXIT confirmation to ON or OFF with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command.
- ☐ The default setting is ON.
- ☐ After you exit, TEDIT makes all changes to the file permanent. You can no longer use UNDO to reverse changes. Also, any changes you made to your profile are not saved, unless you saved them with the SAVEPROFILE command.

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the setting of the EXIT confirmation to ON or OFF.

FC

FC lets you change and repeat the last command that you entered on the *C command line.

What to Enter

```
FC
```

Examples:

If you type the following on the command line:

```
Command: MOVE LSNE
```

TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Use correct text item after this command
```

You can recall the command to correct or change it by typing FC on the command line. For example, follow these steps to correct a misspelled word:

1. Press *C.
2. Type FC on the command line. For example:

```
Command: FC
```


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3. Press *C. TEDIT displays the previous command you entered:

The cursor is positioned on the first character of the command name. You will have to use the space bar or BACK SPACE key on the terminal keyboard to correct the misspelled word.

4. Press *C again and TEDIT performs the command.

How to Use

First enter the *C command. Then enter the FC command on the command line.

To repeat the last command exactly as you typed it on the command line, press *C again.

To alter the last command, use the space bar and the BACK SPACE key to move the cursor along the command line. Next type over the existing text. Then press the *C function key.

What Happens

FC displays the last command line you used and lets you use it again.

Tips

- ☐ If you decide you do not want to use the command, you can enter CANCEL or type over the command.

Related Commands

CANCEL ignores the last command that you gave.

*C provides a response line for entering commands and completes commands.

FINDNEXT

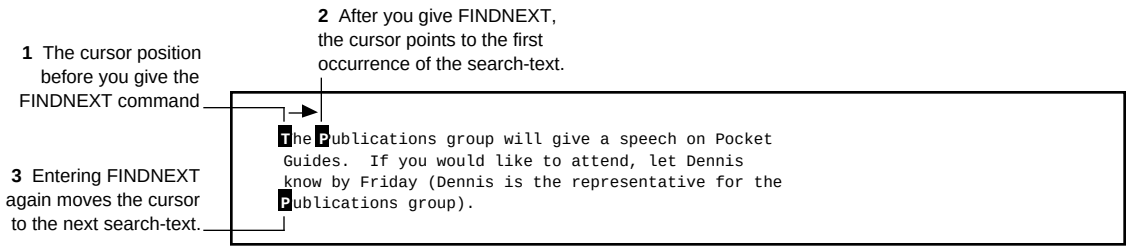
FINDNEXT instructs TEDIT to locate the next SEARCH or REPLACE search-text between the cursor and the end of your file.

What to Enter

```
{ FINDNEXT | FINDN }
```

Examples:

This is what happens if you are searching for “Publications” using FINDNEXT in the following text.



How to Use

If you are using SEARCH, enter FINDNEXT to see each occurrence of the search-text in the range of lines and columns that you specified.

If you are using REPLACE with the CONFIRM option, enter FINDNEXT to skip a replacement at the cursor and to find the next occurrence of the search-text.

What Happens

A message on the status line displays:

```
1)  Searching "search-text"
```

The cursor moves to the first character of the next search text in the file. TEDIT moves the text into the screen window (when needed) to display the search-text. The status line displays:

```
1)  Located "search-text"
```

If the search-text does not occur again in the range you specified, the status line displays:

```
1)  Search/Replace didn't find the text
```

If no search-text is specified, the status line displays:

```
1)  First enter text for SEARCH or REPLACE
```

Related Commands

FINDPREV searches for the previous search-text.

SEARCH finds a search-text in your file.

REPLACE substitutes a replace-text for a search-text.

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FINDPREV

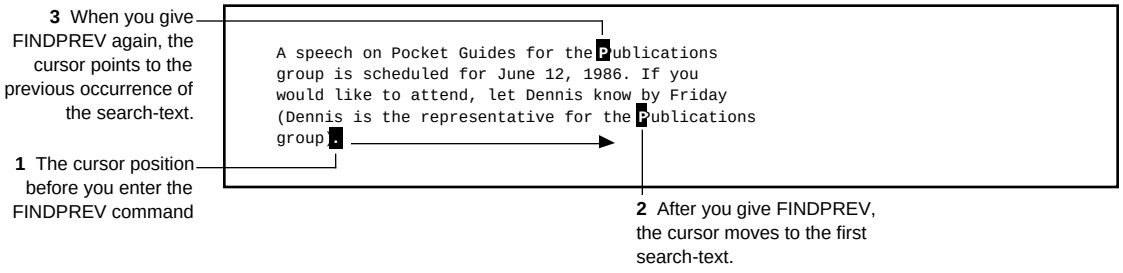
FINDPREV instructs TEDIT to locate the previous occurrence of the search-text (of the SEARCH command) between the cursor and the beginning of your file.

What to Enter

```
{ FINDPREV | FINDP }
```

Examples:

This is what happens if you are searching for “Publications” using FINDPREV in the following text.



How to Use

When you are using SEARCH, enter FINDPREV to see each occurrence of the search-text in the area you specify.

What Happens

A message on the status line displays:

```
1)  Searching "search-text"
```

The cursor moves to the first character of the previous search-text in the file. TEDIT moves the text into the screen window (when needed) to display the search-text. The status line displays:

```
1)  Located "search text"
```

If the search-text does not occur again in the range you specified, the status line displays:

```
1)  Search/Replace didn't find the text
```

If no search-text is specified, the status line displays:

```
1)  First enter a text for SEARCH or REPLACE
```

Related Commands

FINDNEXT searches for next occurrence of the search-text.

SEARCH finds a search-text in your file.

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FIRSTPAGE

FIRSTPAGE moves the first page of the file into the window.

What to Enter

```
{ FIRSTPAGE | FIR }
```

What Happens

The first line of the file appears on the top line of the window. BOF (beginning of file) appears on the status line.

Tips

- The cursor moves to column 1 of the first page.

Related Commands

LASTPAGE moves the cursor to the last page in the file.

FORWARD

FORWARD moves the cursor to the beginning of the next text item.

What to Enter

```
{ FORWARD | FO } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                   REGION              | REG |
                   WINDOW              | WI    }

[ repeat-count ]{ FORWARD | FO }{ CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                 END-OF-LINE | EOL |
                                 LINE        | LI  |
                                 PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                 SECTION     | SEC |
                                 SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                 WORD        | WO    }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To move the cursor to the beginning of the next line, enter:

```
Command: FORWARD LINE
```

2. To move the cursor to the beginning of the second word, enter:

```
Command: 2 FORWARD WORD
```

How to Use

Enter the FORWARD command with the text item to move the cursor to the beginning of the specified text item.

What Happens

If you cannot see the text item in your screen window, TEDIT moves the text (up, right, or left) so you can see the cursor and the text item.

Tips

- By entering a repeat count with FORWARD and the specified text item, you can move the cursor forward several characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item where you are moving the cursor may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.
- As a text command, FORWARD can persist on the command line.

Related Commands

BACKWARD moves the cursor to the beginning of the preceding text item.

FORWARD and Text Items

FORWARD performs these actions on TEDIT text items.

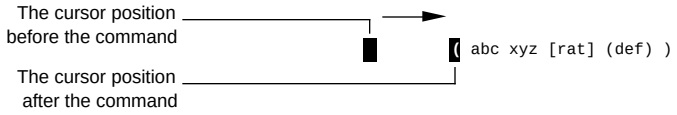
FORWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION

FORWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION moves the cursor to the right or downward in the text until it finds a balanced-expression delimiter.

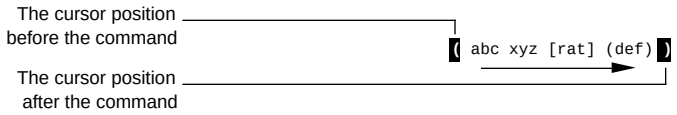
How to Use. Enter the FORWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION command to move the cursor to a balanced-expression open or close delimiter.

What Happens. FORWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION moves the cursor to either one of the following:

- ☐ The first open balanced-expression delimiter it can find. For example:



- ☐ The matching close delimiter, if the cursor is positioned on an open delimiter. For example:



Tips. FORWARD uses the balanced-expression delimiters of the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiters are ( ) [ ] { } “ ” < >. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

See Section 2 for a description of a balanced-expression.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and BACKWARD BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

FORWARD CHARACTER

FORWARD CHARACTER moves the cursor ahead one character from the cursor.

Related Commands. BACKWARD CHARACTER.

FORWARD EOL

FORWARD EOL moves the cursor either to the end of a line on which the cursor is positioned or to the end of the next line.

How to Use. Enter the FORWARD EOL command to move the cursor to the end of a line.

What Happens. If the cursor is beyond the end of a line, the cursor moves to the EOL of the next line.

If the cursor is positioned before the end of a line, the cursor moves to the EOL of the same line.

If the line on which the cursor is positioned is followed by a blank line, TEDIT moves the cursor to column 1 of that blank line.

Tips. The EOL of a blank line is column 1.

Related Commands. BACKWARD EOL.

FORWARD LINE

FORWARD LINE moves the cursor to column 1 of the next line.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the current line. Then enter FORWARD LINE.

Tips. TEDIT moves the text to the right and up to see the next line.

Related Commands. BACKWARD LINE.

FORWARD PARAGRAPH

FORWARD PARAGRAPH moves the cursor to the first character of the next paragraph.

How to Use. Enter the FORWARD PARAGRAPH command to move the cursor to the beginning of the next paragraph.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

Related Commands. BACKWARD PARAGRAPH.

FORWARD REGION

FORWARD REGION moves the cursor to the other end of a region.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter the FORWARD REGION command.

Enter the FORWARD REGION command again to move the cursor back to the other end. By using the FORWARD REGION command repeatedly, you can move the cursor back and forth between the end and the beginning of a region.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION and BACKWARD REGION.

FORWARD SECTION

FORWARD SECTION moves the cursor to the start of the next section.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in the section. Then enter FORWARD SECTION.

What Happens. If the cursor is already positioned at the start of the section, then it moves to the start of the next section.

Tips. The start of a section is marked with a section marker.

FORWARD uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change the section marker.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and BACKWARD SECTION.

FORWARD SENTENCE

FORWARD SENTENCE moves the cursor to the start of the next sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in a sentence. Then enter FORWARD SENTENCE.

What Happens. If the cursor is already positioned at the start of a sentence, then it moves to the start of the next sentence.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a group of words that ends with a sentence stop.

FORWARD uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stop settings are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and BACKWARD SENTENCE.

FORWARD WINDOW

FORWARD WINDOW moves the text up in a window until the line on which the cursor is positioned is at the top of the window, or until the EOF (end of the file) is in the window.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the last line you want to retain in the window. Then enter FORWARD WINDOW.

What Happens. If the window is already at the end of the file (EOF), then TEDIT doesn't move the text.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands. BACKWARD WINDOW.

FORWARD WORD

FORWARD WORD moves the cursor to the first character of the next word.

How to Use. First place the cursor on a character in a word. Then enter FORWARD WORD.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. FORWARD uses the word stop settings of the current profile.

The default word stops include " ! : ; , . ( ). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a compete list of word stops see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and BACKWARD WORD.

GOTOPOSITION

GOTOPOSITION moves the cursor to 1 of 100 position numbers (identified with MARKPOSITION) in the file.

What to Enter

{ GOTOPOSITION | GO } { *position-number* | * [+*n* | -*n*] }

position-number | *

is either a number from 0 to 99 or an *, optionally, followed by a positive or negative number.

Examples:

1. To find the position 6 that you marked in your file with the MARKPOSITION command, enter:

```
Command: GOTOPOSITION 6
```

2. To find the most recently referenced position in your file, enter:

```
Command: GOTOPOSITION *
```

3. To find the position preceding the most recently referenced position in your file, enter:

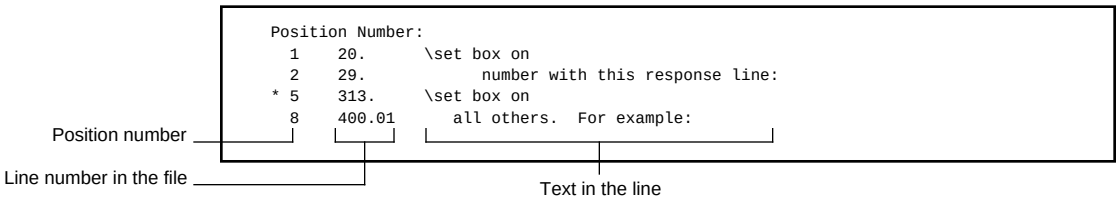
```
Command: GOTOPOSITION *-1
```

How to Use

Enter GOTOPOSITION and the appropriate *position-number* to return to a particular location. If you enter this command alone, TEDIT asks you for the *position-number* with this response line:

```
Position number:
```

Following this response line, you will also see a list of your existing position numbers if you have positions marked in your file. This list includes the *position-number*, line number, and the text in the line. For example:



Note The asterisk (*) indicates the most recently referenced position.

What Happens

The GOTOPOSITION command places the cursor at the previously marked position. TEDIT moves the text into the screen window and places the cursor line in the middle of the window.

Tips

- After you enter the GOTOPOSITION command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

MARKPOSITION stores a cursor position labeled with a *position-number*.

UNMARKPOSITION deletes a *position-number* or numbers previously marked with MARKPOSITION.

HELP

HELP provides an online explanation of all TEDIT commands, text items, or topics.

What to Enter

```
{ HELP | H } topic-name
```

topic-name

is the name of a TEDIT command, text item, or help topic.

Examples:

1. To get help text about the topic “Persistent,”enter:

```
Command: HELP PERSISTENT
```

How to Use

If you enter this command alone, TEDIT asks for a topic name with this response line:

```
Topic:
```

Enter HELP and a topic name to see the help text about the topic.

Enter HELP HELP on the command line, or press the HELP key three times to see a list of help topics.

After you enter one of the following commands and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text:

*C	RENUMBER
DISPLAYLINE	REPLACE
GOTOPOSITION	RUN
MARKPOSITION	SAVEPROFILE
OPENWINDOW	SEARCH
PURGEPROFILE	SIZEWINDOW
READ	USEPROFILE
RECONFIGURE	WRITE

To move from one screen of HELP text to the next, use the NEXTPAGE and PREVPAGE keys.

To leave help text, use the EXIT or *C key.

What Happens

The first time you enter HELP while in a TEDIT session, this message appears on the status line:

```
Wait.  Initializing HELP
```

You will have to wait a few seconds before entering a topic name or viewing a help text. This message remains on the status line until you enter another command.

If you enter the topic named HELP (or press the HELP function key twice), you'll see a list of all topics.

When you press HELP while viewing a response line, TEDIT displays a short help text at the top of the screen. For example, with the SEARCH response line you see:

```
Search for:
  In Lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options:
Enter the string to search for and optionally the range of lines and
columns included in the search.  Enter one or more options separated
by a space:  EXTENDED-SEARCH   IGNORE-CASE   WORD-DELIMITED
Press the HELP key again for more help.
```

If you press HELP again while viewing the response lines and short help text, TEDIT replaces the entire display with a long help text.

Tips

- ☐ To use the complete help facility, make sure you have assigned these commands to function keys: HELP, PREVPAGE, NEXTPAGE, and EXIT. Use the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command to assign commands to keys. If you use the default profile called "*", all of these keys are assigned to function keys.

Related Commands

NEXTPAGE moves the following page of text into the screen window.

PREVPAGE moves the preceding page of text into the screen window.

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS lets you change the assignments of commands to function keys.

EXIT exits you from HELP, TEDIT, or both.

INFORM

INFORM displays information about your terminal, user identification, volume, and memory use.

What to Enter

```
{ INFORM | INF }
```

How to Use

Enter INFORM. When you are finished looking at the information, press any function key.

What Happens

INFORM temporarily clears the screen and displays this information:

```
               Terminal name: \CITY.$NEW
               Terminal type: T-6530, rev. D00
                        User: 3,20 USER.PERSON
              Default Volume: $TOWN.OLD
              Current Volume: $STATE.COUNTY
Dynamic Memory Utilization: Current  Maximum  Allocated
                   Buffers:      84     2140      65472 bytes
                  Extended:  116216   116216     299936 bytes
```

The information displayed has the following meanings:

- ☐ Terminal Name is the name of your terminal.
- ☐ Terminal Type is the model number of your terminal.
- ☐ GUARDIAN User is your user ID and user name.
- ☐ Default Volume is the volume you are in when you log on.
- ☐ Current Volume is the volume and subvolume you were in when you started editing.

- Dynamic Memory is the dynamic buffer and extended memory that you are currently using.
- Buffers/Extended is the maximum memory that you have used with TEDIT, and the maximum allocated.

Tips

- Refer to the *GUARDIAN 90 Operating System Utilities Reference Manual*, Volumes 1, 2, and 3, for more information about these items.

Related Commands

HELP describes commands and topics.

INSCHAR

INSCHAR adds a single space at the cursor position, thus moving the line one column to the right.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { INSCHAR | INSC }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To insert a space at the cursor’s position, enter:

```
Command: INSCHAR
```

2. To insert five spaces at the cursor’s position, enter:

```
Command: 5 INSCHAR
```

How to Use

First place the cursor at the position you want to insert spaces. Then enter the INSCHAR command.

What Happens

TEDIT moves text to the right or down when inserting spaces.

Tips

- When INSCHAR inserts a space, text to the right of the character moves one space to the right. If the insertion of a space causes the text in the line to exceed the align width, then TEDIT uses auto word wrap (if ON) to move words to the next line.
- Your terminal might have a key labelled CHAR INS. This key inserts a space and moves the text on the screen to the right by one character. The CHAR INS key can lose characters off the end of the screen. If there is text beyond the right edge of the screen that you cannot see, TEDIT does not shift the text. To shift all the text in a line, use either the INSCHAR or INSERT CHARACTER command.

Related Commands

INSERT CHARACTER adds a single space at the cursor position, moving the line one column to the right.

INSERT

INSERT adds spaces, blank lines, or frequently used words or phrases to the text.

What to Enter

```
{ INSERT | INSE } { WINDOW | WI }

[ repeat-count ]{ INSERT | INSE }{ CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                 END-OF-LINE | EOL |
                                 LINE        | LI  |
                                 PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                 SECTION     | SEC |
                                 SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                 WORD        | WO  }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To place six blank lines (the default setting) above the line containing the cursor, enter:

```
Command: INSERT PARAGRAPH
```

2. To place a copy of the insert-phrase (as defined in the current profile) to the right of the cursor position, enter:

```
Command: WORD INSERT
```

3. To place the section marker on a new line above the line containing the cursor, enter:

```
Command: INSERT SECTION
```

4. To place three blanks to the right of the cursor's position, enter:

```
Command: 3 INSERT CHARACTER
```

How to Use

First place the cursor at the position you want to insert spaces, blank lines, or specific words or phrases. Then enter the INSERT command and one of the text items (for example, INSERT LINE).

What Happens

TEDIT moves text to the right or down in the file when inserting blanks, words, or phrases.

Tips

- ☐ Enter INSERT SECTION and INSERT WORD to add frequently used words or phrases to the text. Also, use INSERT SECTION to add a section marker. You can assign these words or phrases with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command.
- ☐ Enter INSERT CHARACTER, EOL, LINE, PARAGRAPH, SENTENCE, and WINDOW to add blank lines or blank spaces to the text.
- ☐ Enter INSERT EOL to break a line in two.
- ☐ By entering a repeat count with INSERT and the specified text item, you can insert several characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.

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- As a text command, INSERT can persist on the status line.
- Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are inserting may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.
- TEDIT does not support the combination of INSERT (text command) and these text items:

  BALANCED-EXPRESSION
  REGION

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the section marker and insert-phrase settings.

INSERT and Text Items

INSERT performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

INSERT CHARACTER

INSERT CHARACTER adds a single space at the cursor position, thus moving the line one column to the right.

How to Use. First place the cursor to the right of the position at which you want to insert another character. Then enter the INSERT CHARACTER command and type the character you want to insert.

What Happens. The cursor remains on the new space, waiting for a new character to be inserted.

Tips. When INSERT CHARACTER inserts a space, text to the right of the character moves one space to the right. If the insertion of a space causes the text in the line to exceed the align width, then TEDIT uses auto word wrap (if ON) to move words to the next line.

Your terminal might have a key labelled CHAR INS. This key inserts a space and moves the text on the screen to the right by one character. The CHAR INS key can lose characters off the end of the screen. If there is text beyond the right edge of the screen that you cannot see, TEDIT does not shift the text. To shift all the text in a line, use the INSERT CHARACTER command.

Related Commands. DELETE CHARACTER, ERASE CHARACTER, and INSCHAR.

INSERT EOL

INSERT EOL either breaks a line or adds a blank line below the line containing the cursor.

How to Use. To break a line in two, place the cursor at the position in the line you want the line to break. Then enter INSERT EOL.

To add a new line below the line containing the cursor, place the cursor beyond the last character in the line. Then enter INSERT EOL.

What Happens. If the cursor is within a line, INSERT EOL moves the character at the cursor position and all text to the right to a new line below. The cursor remains in its original position.

If the cursor is beyond the end of the line, INSERT EOL creates a blank line below this line. The cursor remains in its original position.

Tips. EOL is an acronym for END-OF-LINE. You can use EOL anywhere you use END-OF-LINE.

Related Commands. INSERT SENTENCE.

INSERT LINE

INSERT LINE adds a blank line above the line containing the cursor.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in a line. then Then enter INSERT LINE.

What Happens. A blank line appears above the line containing the cursor, moving the rest of the text down on the screen. The cursor remains in its original position on the screen, which is now a new blank line.

Related Commands. INSLINE.

INSERT PARAGRAPH

INSERT PARAGRAPH adds several blank lines above the line containing the cursor.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position where you want the addition of blank lines to begin. Then enter INSERT PARAGRAPH.

What Happens. Blank lines appear above the line containing the cursor that moves the rest of the text down on the screen. The cursor remains in its original position on the screen (the top blank line).

Tips. The paragraph lines setting in the profile determines the number of blank lines that INSERT PARAGRAPH adds.

INSERT uses the paragraph line setting of the current profile.

The default paragraph line setting is six lines and the acceptable range is 1 through 24. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

INSERT SECTION

INSERT SECTION adds a new line which contains the section marker (beginning in column 1) above the line containing the cursor.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position below the line where you want the insert marker added. Then enter INSERT SECTION.

What Happens. A new line appears above the line containing the cursor, thus moving the rest of the text down in the screen window.

The section marker appears in column 1 of the file. The cursor moves to the first character of the section marker.

Tips. INSERT uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Enter INSERT SECTION to insert a frequently used section marker or other short text.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

INSERT SENTENCE

INSERT SENTENCE breaks a line or adds a blank line below the line containing the cursor.

How to Use. To break a line in two, place the cursor at the position in a line where you want the line to break. Then enter the INSERT SENTENCE command.

To add a blank line below an existing line, position the cursor beyond the last character in the line. Then enter INSERT SENTENCE.

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What Happens. If the cursor is within a line, INSERT SENTENCE moves the character at the cursor position and all text to the right to a new line below. The cursor remains in its original position.

If the cursor is beyond the end of the line, INSERT SENTENCE creates a blank line below the current line. The cursor remains in its original position.

Related Commands. INSERT EOL.

INSERT WINDOW

INSERT WINDOW fills a window with blank lines (from the line containing the cursor to the status line) and moves the text below the screen window.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in the first line that you want to move out of the window. Then enter INSERT WINDOW.

What Happens. TEDIT inserts blank lines above the line containing the cursor, thus moving that line and all lines below it off the bottom of the screen window. The cursor remains in its original position.

INSERT WORD

INSERT WORD places an insert-phrase in the line starting at the cursor position.

How to Use. First position the cursor where you want the insert-phrase to be inserted. Then enter INSERT WORD.

What Happens. TEDIT places the insert-phrase in the text, starting at the cursor position. The characters to the right of the cursor move to the right.

If auto word wrap is ON in the profile and the new line exceeds the align width, TEDIT adjusts the line lengths and adds a new line, if needed.

If auto word wrap is OFF, TEDIT does not adjust lines unless the insertion of the insert-phrase in a line causes it to exceed 239 characters. If the insertion causes the line to exceed 239 characters, TEDIT does not insert the phrase; instead, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Insertion will exceed line width limit (239)
```

Tips. INSERT uses the insert-phrase setting of the current profile.

The default insert-phrase is five blanks. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Enter INSERT WORD to place a frequently used phrase in the text.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

INSLINE

INSLINE adds a blank line above the line containing the cursor.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { INSLINE | INSL } [ "text" ]
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat a command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

text

is any text enclosed in quotes that can fit on the command line.

How to Use

First place the cursor in a line. Then enter the INSLINE command.

What Happens

A blank line appears above the line containing the cursor, thus moving the rest of the text down in the window. The cursor remains in its original position in the window, which is now a new blank line.

Tips

- You can use INSLINE to add text. For example, type this on the command line:

```
Command:  INSLINE "Isn't this a neat trick?"
```

TEDIT then inserts “Isn’t this a neat trick?” on the line above the cursor, starting in column 1.

Related Commands

INSERT LINE is the same as INSLINE, but persistent on the status line.

LASTPAGE

LASTPAGE moves the last page of the file into the screen window.

What to Enter

```
{ LASTPAGE | LA }
```

What Happens

The last line of the file appears on the bottom line of the window. EOF (end of file) appears on the status line.

Tips

- The cursor moves to column 1 of the last page.

Related Commands

FIRSTPAGE moves to the first page of the file.

LEFTSCROLL

LEFTSCROLL moves the text in the window to the left, displaying text in higher-numbered columns.

What to Enter

[*repeat-count*] { LEFTSCROLL | LE } [*number*]

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

number

is a whole number from 2 to 239.

Examples:

1. To move text one column to the left, enter:

```
Command: LEFTSCROLL
```

2. To move text 10 columns to the left using a number, enter:

```
Command: LEFTSCROLL 10
```

3. To move text 10 columns to the left using the repeat count, enter:

```
Command: 10 LEFTSCROLL
```

4. To move text 10 columns to the left using the repeat count and a number, enter:

```
Command: 2 LEFTSCROLL 5
```

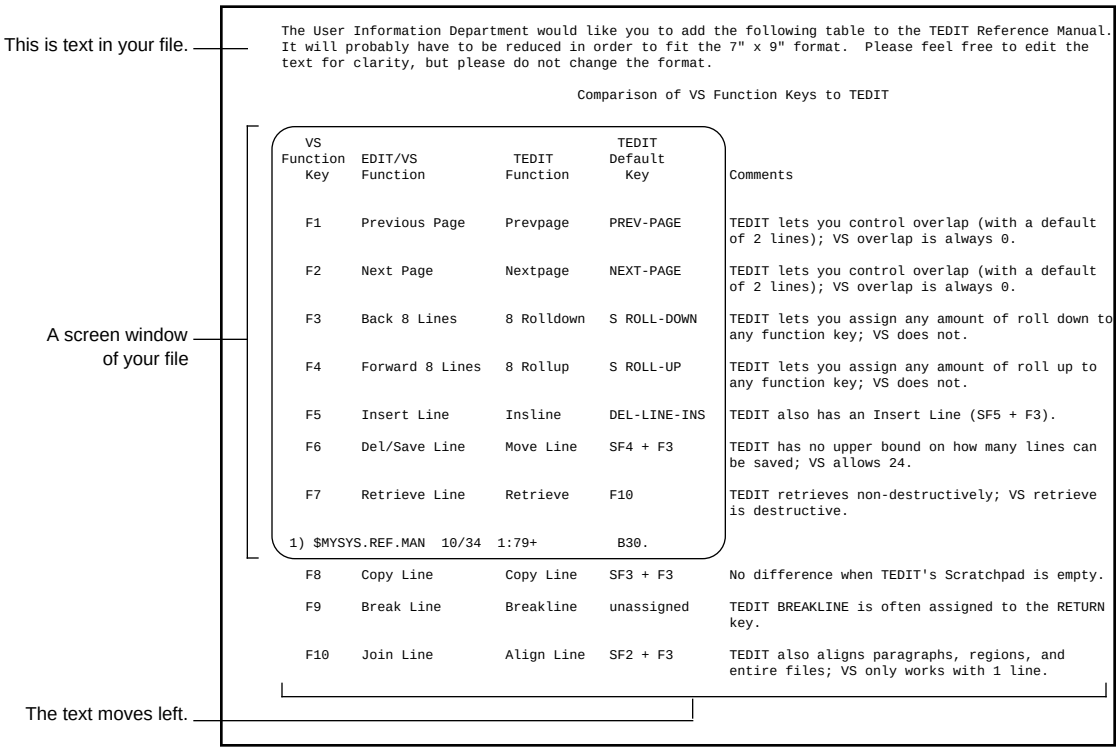
How to Use

Enter either a repeat count or a number to move the text more than one column. See Section 2 for details about the repeat count.

What Happens

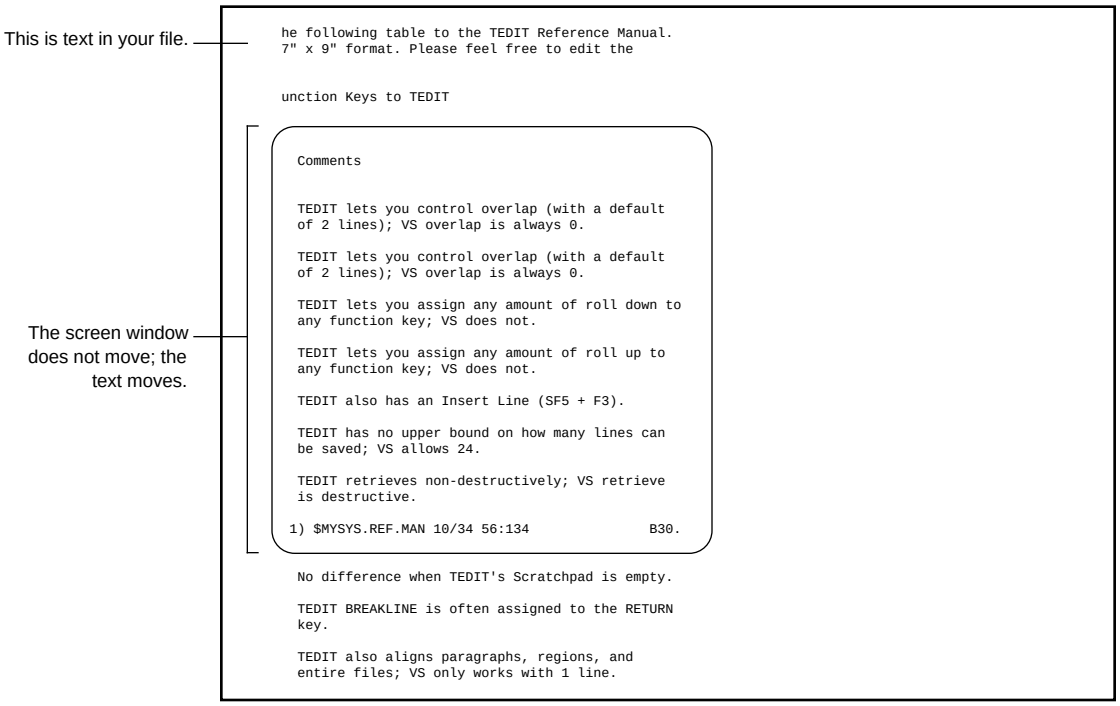
TEDIT moves the text to the left of the screen window. For example, Figure 3-1 shows a file and a window before LEFTSCROLL, and Figure 3-2 shows the same file and the window after the LEFTSCROLL command.

Figure 3-1. File and View Before LEFTSCROLL




```
The User Information Department would like you to add the following table to the TEDIT Reference Manual.
It will probably have to be reduced in order to fit the 7" x 9" format.  Please feel free to edit the
text for clarity, but please do not change the format.

                                        Comparison of VS Function Keys to TEDIT

   VS                                    TEDIT
Function  EDIT/VS            TEDIT       Default
   Key    Function          Function       Key          Comments

   F1     Previous Page     Prevpage     PREV-PAGE      TEDIT lets you control overlap (with a default
                                                        of 2 lines); VS overlap is always 0.

   F2     Next Page         Nextpage     NEXT-PAGE      TEDIT lets you control overlap (with a default
                                                        of 2 lines); VS overlap is always 0.

   F3     Back 8 Lines      8 Rolldown   S ROLL-DOWN    TEDIT lets you assign any amount of roll down to
                                                        any function key; VS does not.

   F4     Forward 8 Lines   8 Rollup     S ROLL-UP      TEDIT lets you assign any amount of roll up to
                                                        any function key; VS does not.

   F5     Insert Line       Insline      DEL-LINE-INS   TEDIT also has an Insert Line (SF5 + F3).

   F6     Del/Save Line     Move Line    SF4 + F3       TEDIT has no upper bound on how many lines can
                                                        be saved; VS allows 24.

   F7     Retrieve Line     Retrieve     F10            TEDIT retrieves non-destructively; VS retrieve
                                                        is destructive.

 1) $MYSYS.REF.MAN  10/34  1:79+          B30.

   F8     Copy Line         Copy Line    SF3 + F3       No difference when TEDIT's Scratchpad is empty.

   F9     Break Line        Breakline    unassigned     TEDIT BREAKLINE is often assigned to the RETURN
                                                        key.

   F10    Join Line         Align Line   SF2 + F3       TEDIT also aligns paragraphs, regions, and
                                                        entire files; VS only works with 1 line.
```

Figure 3-2. File and View After LEFTSCROLL



Tips

- ☐ TAB also moves text to the left when the cursor moves to a tab stop beyond the last column currently displayed on the screen.
- ☐ If you are frequently using LEFTSCROLL and RIGHTSCROLL to enter or edit text to the left or right of the window you are viewing, use TAB, BACKTAB, and NEWLINE to move text into the window. You can reset tab stops with RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.
- ☐ If you use both *repeat-count* and *number*, the number of columns TEDIT moves text is the result of multiplying *number* by the *repeat-count*. For example:

```
Command: 2 LEFTSCROLL 4
```

  TEDIT moves text eight columns to the left (2 times 4).

- ☐ The status line shows the number of columns displayed in the window (for example, 1:79).
- ☐ Use RIGHTSCROLL to reverse LEFTSCROLL.
- ☐ The columns that LEFTSCROLL displays do not require characters.
- ☐ LEFTSCROLL operates only in the window containing the cursor.

Related Commands

BACKTAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the left.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the tab stops.

RIGHTSCROLL moves the text in the window to the right.

TAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the right.

LOWERCASE

LOWERCASE changes all uppercase alphabetic letters in a text item to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of the text item.

What to Enter

```
{ LOWERCASE | LO } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                     REGION              | REG |
                     WINDOW              | WI   }

[ repeat-count ]{ LOWERCASE | LO }{ CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                   END-OF-LINE | EOL |
                                   LINE        | LI  |
                                   PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                   SECTION     | SEC |
                                   SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                   WORD        | WO }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To change a word to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of the word, enter:

```
Command: LOWERCASE WORD
```

2. To change all letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of line, enter:

```
Command: EOL LOWERCASE
```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3. To change the first character of a word to uppercase and leave the rest of the word in lowercase, you enter:

```
Command: UPPERCASE CHARACTER; LOWERCASE WORD
```

The UPPERCASE CHARACTER command changes the letter on which the cursor is positioned to uppercase and then moves the cursor to the next letter. The LOWERCASE WORD command changes the remaining letters in the word to lowercase and moves the cursor to the beginning of the next word. If you use this function frequently, you could assign these commands to one function key.

How to Use

Place the cursor on the text item that you want to convert to lowercase. Then enter the LOWERCASE command with the appropriate text item (for example, LOWERCASE SENTENCE).

Tips

- LOWERCASE LINE changes all uppercase letters on the line, regardless of cursor position.
- By entering a repeat count with LOWERCASE and the specified text items, you can change several characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words to lowercase all at once. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- As a text command, LOWERCASE can persist on the status line.
- LOWERCASE ignores lowercase symbols and characters.
- Because a file’s maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are changing to lowercase may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.

Related Commands

UPPERCASE changes all lowercase characters in a text item to uppercase.

LOWERCASE and Text Items

LOWERCASE performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

LOWERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION

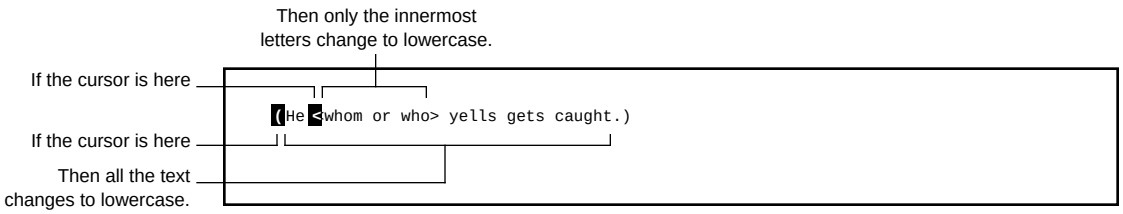
LOWERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION changes all uppercase letters in a balanced-expression to lowercase.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the open delimiter of a balanced-expression that you want to convert to lowercase. Then enter LOWERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

What Happens. If the cursor is not positioned on an open balanced-expression delimiter, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Place cursor on Open of balanced-expression
```

If there are embedded balanced-expressions and the cursor is on the outermost open delimiter, TEDIT changes the entire balanced-expression (including the embedded expression) to lowercase. For example:



Tips. LOWERCASE uses the balanced-expression delimiter settings of the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiters are ( ) [ ] { } < > " " . Enter the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change the default settings.

If balanced-expression delimiters are words, LOWERCASE also changes the delimiters.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and UPPERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

LOWERCASE CHARACTER

LOWERCASE CHARACTER changes the letter on which the cursor is positioned to lowercase.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the character you want to change to lowercase. Then enter LOWERCASE CHARACTER.

Related Commands. UPPERCASE CHARACTER.

LOWERCASE EOL

LOWERCASE EOL changes all uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor position to the end of the line.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a line where you want the lowercase change to begin. Then enter LOWERCASE EOL.

Related Commands. UPPERCASE EOL.

LOWERCASE LINE

LOWERCASE LINE changes all uppercase letters in the line to lowercase.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in a line. Then enter LOWERCASE LINE.

Tips. LOWERCASE LINE changes an entire line to lowercase, regardless of the cursor position.

Related Commands. UPPERCASE LINE.

LOWERCASE PARAGRAPH

LOWERCASE PARAGRAPH changes all the uppercase letters in a paragraph to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the paragraph where you want the change to lowercase to begin. Then enter LOWERCASE PARAGRAPH.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

Related Commands. UPPERCASE PARAGRAPH.

LOWERCASE REGION

LOWERCASE REGION changes all uppercase letters in a region to lowercase. This region includes all letters between the cursor and the region boundary. The region boundary is created with the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter LOWERCASE REGION.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION and UPPERCASE REGION.

LOWERCASE SECTION

LOWERCASE SECTION changes all uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the section where you want the change to lowercase to begin. Then enter LOWERCASE SECTION.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or a section marker indicating the start of another section.

LOWERCASE uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and UPPERCASE SECTION.

LOWERCASE SENTENCE

LOWERCASE SENTENCE changes all uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the end of the sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the sentence where you want the change to lowercase to begin. Then enter LOWERCASE SENTENCE.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a line that ends with a sentence stop.

LOWERCASE uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stop settings are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. UPPERCASE SENTENCE and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

LOWERCASE WINDOW

LOWERCASE WINDOW changes all uppercase letters in a window to lowercase, from the cursor to the status line.

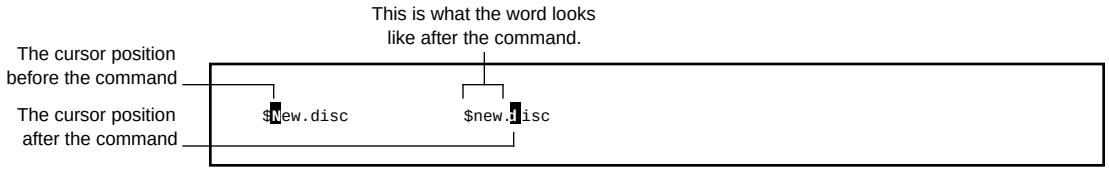
How to Use. First place the cursor in the window where you want the change to lowercase to begin. Then enter LOWERCASE WINDOW.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands. UPPERCASE WINDOW.

LOWERCASE WORD

LOWERCASE WORD changes all uppercase letters to lowercase, from the cursor to the beginning of the next word. For example:



How to Use. First place the cursor in the word where you want the change to lowercase to begin. Then enter LOWERCASE WORD.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. LOWERCASE uses the word stop settings of the current profile.

The default word stop settings include " ! : ; , . ( ). Enter the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a complete list of word stops see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and UPPERCASE WORD.

MARKPOSITION

MARKPOSITION identifies a cursor position with a position number (from 0 to 99). The GOTOPOSITION command returns the cursor to any of the 100 positions.

What to Enter

```
{ MARKPOSITION | MAR } { position-number | * [+n | -n] }
```

position-number | *

is either a whole number from 0 to 99 or an *, optionally, followed by a positive or negative number.

Examples:

1. To mark a position in your file place the cursor at the place you want marked and enter:

```
Command: MARKPOSITION 4
```

2. If you want the positions in your file numbered sequentially but don't want to keep track of what the last position number is, enter:

```
Command: MARKPOSITION *+1
```

You can also assign this to a function key. Thus, you would not have to type it on the command line every time you want to mark a position; instead, you would simply press the function key.

How to Use

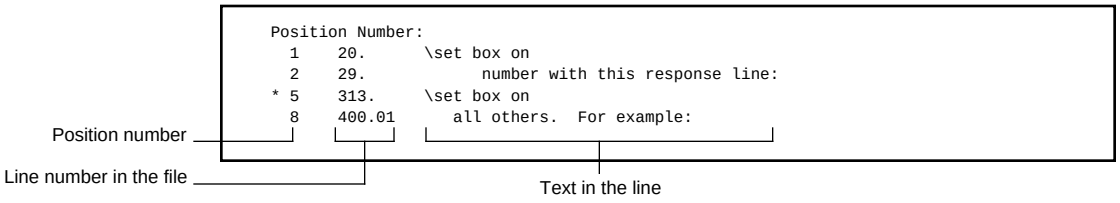
Position the cursor on a character or space in the file to which you want to return. Then enter MARKPOSITION with a position number from 0 to 99.

If you enter only MARKPOSITION, TEDIT asks for the position number with this response line:

```
Position number:
```

Enter GOTOPOSITION and the appropriate position number to return to a particular location.

Following this response line, you will also see a list of your existing position numbers if you have positions marked in your file. This list includes the position number, line number, and the text in the line. For example:



Note The asterisk (*) indicates the most recently referenced position.

You can also assign this to a function key. Thus, you don't have to type it on the command line every time you want to mark a position; instead, you simply press the function key.

What Happens

The position number entered into the list of position numbers and the cursor remains where it is currently located.

Tips

- ☐ If you use the same position number twice in a file, the new location replaces the previous location.
- ☐ TEDIT remembers the position numbers until you close the file with EXIT or CLOSEWINDOW.
- ☐ After you enter the MARKPOSITION command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

GOTOPOSITION moves the cursor to the position labeled with MARKPOSITION.

UNMARKPOSITION deletes a position number previously marked with the MARKPOSITION command.

MOVE

MOVE transfers the text of a text item to the scratchpad.

What to Enter

```
{ MOVE | MO } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                EOL | END-OF-LINE   | EN  |
                REGION              | REG |
                WINDOW              | WI   }

[ repeat-count ] { MOVE | MO } { CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                 LINE        | LI  |
                                 PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                 SECTION     | SEC |
                                 SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                 WORD        | WO    }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To transfer text to the scratchpad, from cursor position to the end of the paragraph, enter:

```
Command: MOVE PARAGRAPH
```

2. To transfer three lines to the scratchpad, starting at the cursor, enter:

```
Command: 3 MOVE LINE
```

How to Use

Place the cursor on or within the text item that you want to move and enter the MOVE command with a text item (such as SENTENCE).

To insert this text into another window (either opened to the same file or to another file), place the cursor at a new location and enter the RETRIEVE command.

To insert this text in another file that isn't open, enter:

```
Command: WRITE SCRATCHPAD, FILENAME
```

If you enter a WRITE command with a pre-existing file name, TEDIT adds this new text to the end of the existing text.

What Happens

MOVE places the text in the scratchpad and removes the text from your file. A copy of the text item stays in the scratchpad until you:

- ☐ Exit TEDIT, or
- ☐ Enter the EMPTYSCRATCHPAD command to clear it, or
- ☐ Enter a RETRIEVE command followed by a COPY or MOVE command.

Tips

- ☐ When you use MOVE and a repeat count with a CHARACTER, LINE, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, SENTENCE, or WORD, TEDIT sees these text items as a region (see Section 2 for a description of a region). Therefore, when you move these text items to the scratchpad, all line boundaries are retained. For a repeat count with MOVE SENTENCE, the line boundary is retained only when it overlaps more than one line (see "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about how to use the repeat count).

- You can add text to what is already in the scratchpad by moving the cursor to new locations and using the MOVE command with different text items. If you RETRIEVE or WRITE the text and use MOVE again, only the new text is in the scratchpad.
- Once text is in the scratchpad, you can make multiple copies to new locations by repeatedly using the RETRIEVE or WRITE commands.
- You can use the UNDO command to recover from a MOVE; however, the UNDO command does not affect the contents of the scratchpad.
- By entering a repeat count with MOVE and the specified text items, you can move several characters, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words all at once. See "Repeat Count" in Section 2 for details about the repeat count.
- Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some to the text in a text item you are moving may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.
- As a text command, MOVE can persist on the status line.

Related Commands

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD clears the scratchpad.

RETRIEVE copies text from scratchpad to a file you are editing.

WRITE copies text from a file or the scratchpad to either a file you are not editing or to a printer.

COPY duplicates text from a file to the scratchpad.

MOVE and Text Items

MOVE performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

MOVE BALANCED-EXPRESSION

MOVE BALANCED-EXPRESSION transfers a balanced-expression (including the delimiters) to the scratchpad.

How to Use. Place the cursor on an open delimiter of the balanced-expression that you want to move. Then enter MOVE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

What Happens. If the cursor is not on an open balanced-expression delimiter, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Place cursor on Open of balanced-expression
```

Tips. MOVE uses balanced-expression delimiters of the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiters are ( ) [ ] { } “ ” < >. Enter the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

MOVE CHARACTER

MOVE CHARACTER transfers the character on which the cursor is positioned to the scratchpad.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the character you want to move. Then enter MOVE CHARACTER.

MOVE EOL

MOVE EOL transfers all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the line.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a line where you want the transfer of characters to begin. Then enter MOVE EOL.

Tips. EOL is an acronym for END-OF-LINE. You can use EOL anywhere you use END-OF-LINE.

MOVE LINE

MOVE LINE transfers an entire line to the scratchpad, regardless of cursor position.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in the line. Then enter MOVE LINE.

MOVE PARAGRAPH

MOVE PARAGRAPH transfers all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the paragraph where you want the transfer to begin. Then enter MOVE PARAGRAPH.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a paragraph.

MOVE REGION

MOVE REGION transfers an entire region to the scratchpad. This region includes all characters between the cursor and the region boundary, created with the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with DEFINEREGION. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter MOVE REGION.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. DEFINEREGION.

MOVE SECTION

MOVE SECTION transfers all the characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the section where you want the transfer to begin. Then enter MOVE SECTION.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or a section marker indicating the start of another section.

MOVE uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

MOVE SENTENCE

MOVE SENTENCE transfers all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of a sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the sentence where you want the transfer to begin. Then enter MOVE SENTENCE.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a group of words ending with sentence stops.

MOVE uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stops are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

MOVE WINDOW

MOVE WINDOW transfers all text to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the status line of the window.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the window where you want the transfer to begin. Then enter MOVE WINDOW.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

MOVE WORD

MOVE WORD transfers all characters to the scratchpad, from the cursor to the end of the word.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the word where you want the transfer to begin. Then enter MOVE WORD.

Tips. A blank or certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. MOVE uses the word stop setting of the current profile.

The default word stops include " ! : ; , . ( ). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a complete list of word stops see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

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NEWLINE

NEWLINE positions the cursor at the beginning of the next line.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { NEWLINE | NEW }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

How to Use

Enter the NEWLINE command with the cursor anywhere in the window. The cursor moves to the first character or column 1 of the next line.

What Happens

If the cursor is on the last line above the status line, TEDIT moves the text up in the window to show the cursor on the next line.

TEDIT moves the text left or right (if necessary) to position the cursor on the first character of the next line.

NEXTPAGE

NEXTPAGE moves the next set of higher numbered lines of a page into the screen window.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { NEXTPAGE | NEX }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

How to Use

First place the cursor anywhere in a window. Then enter the NEXTPAGE command.

What Happens

A few lines from the previous page appear at the top of the next page. The overlap setting in the profile determines the number of lines retained. For example, if the overlap setting is two lines (the default), TEDIT moves the text forward (up) in the window. The line with the cursor and the previous line move to the top of the window.

Tips

- ☐ NEXTPAGE uses the overlap setting of the current profile.
- ☐ The default overlap setting is two lines. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.
- ☐ If you are already at EOF (end of the file) and use NEXTPAGE, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
You are at the end of this file
```

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you change the overlap setting.

PREVPAGE moves the preceding page of text into the screen window.

OBEY

OBEY reads TEDIT commands from an obey file.

What to Enter

```
{ OBEY | OB } file-name [, section-name ]
```

file-name

is the name of the obey file you want to read that contains a list of TEDIT commands.

section-name

indicates a specific part of the obey file to read.

How to Use

Enter on the command line OBEY followed by the name of the obey file that contains the TEDIT commands you want performed and, optionally, a section name.

What Happens

An OBEY file contains a TEDIT command or a list of TEDIT commands. Within the list of TEDIT commands, you can have headers such as:

```
?SECTION section-name
```

TEDIT looks in the obey file for the ?SECTION *section-name*. When TEDIT finds this section name, it performs only the TEDIT commands in that section of the obey file. Then TEDIT continues your editing session. The ?SECTION s*ection-name* must begin in column 1. Here is an example of an OBEY file that uses section names:

```
?SECTION WRAP-ON-OFF ?
COMMENT This section toggles auto word wrap from ON to OFF
?COMMENT by pressing the SF13 function key.
SETPROFILE <SF13>,"SET AUTO W,**"

?SECTION RETRIEVE-WRAP-OFF
?COMMENT This section turns auto word wrap off only when
?COMMENT using the RETRIEVE command.
SETPROFILE <F10>, "SET AUTO W,OFF:RETRIEVE;SET AUTO W, ON"
```

If you do not specify a *section-name* when you give the OBEY command, TEDIT performs all the commands in the obey file.

Tips

- TEDIT reads commands from the obey file until it reaches the end of the file or an error occurs.
- Comments in your obey file must be preceded by a question mark (?) and the word comment. For example:

```
?COMMENT
```

  You can enter COMMENT in either lowercase or uppercase letters.

- An OBEY command cannot be used in the obey file, and it cannot be used to execute another OBEY command.

ONEWINDOW

ONEWINDOW hides one window when two are open, providing the full screen for the remaining window.

What to Enter

```
{ ONEWINDOW | ON }
```

How to Use

First position the cursor in the screen window you want to expand. Then enter the ONEWINDOW command.

What Happens

The window containing the cursor expands to fill the entire screen, except for its status line. Although you cannot see the the status line of the hidden window, the window remains open and available.

Tips

- ☐ This command refers to the screen window, not the text item (WINDOW). See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands

CLOSEWINDOW removes a window and closes the file displayed in it.

OPENWINDOW creates a second window.

TWOWINDOWS makes both windows visible.

SWITCHWINDOW displays the hidden window or moves the cursor to the other window.

SIZEWINDOW changes the number of lines contained in one or both windows.

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OPENWINDOW

OPENWINDOW creates a second screen window for editing the same file or a different file.

What to Enter

```
{ OPENWINDOW | OP }{ 1 | 2 | * | ** }, { file-name | * }
   , [ openwindow-options ], [ size ]
```

`1` or `2`

is the number of the window to open; it must be either a 1 or 2.

`* | **`

* is the window in which the cursor is positioned, and ** is the window where the cursor is not positioned.

`file-name` | `*`

is the name of the file to edit in the new window, and * is the current file.

`openwindow-options`

These options determine how you want TEDIT to open your file:

```
[ ANYWAY      | A ]
| CLOSEWINDOW | C |
| KEEP        | K |
[ READONLY    | R ]
```

You can enter zero or more options, separated by blanks. (See "How to Use" for the description of these options.)

`size`

is the number of lines for the new window, from one to a full screen.

Examples:

1. To open a six-line second window with a file named, “CASH,” (for reading only), enter:

```
Command: OPENWINDOW 2, CASH, R, 6
```

2. To open window 1 with a file named “YEAREND” with a viewing size of ten lines, enter:

```
Command: OPENWINDOW 1, YEAREND, , 10
```

   No *openwindow-options* are included; you must specify the comma to separate the *openwindow-options* from *size*.

3. To open another window with a file named, “BROKE,”enter:

```
Command: OPENWINDOW **, BROKE
```

   Neither the *openwindow-options* nor the *size* is specified. Therefore, the defaults are used for this window; that is, the *openwindow-options* allow WRITE access and specify a window size half that of the current window.

4. To open a second window to the same file, enter:

```
Command: OPENWINDOW **, *
```

How to Use

If you enter only the OPENWINDOW command, TEDIT gives you these response lines.

```
Openwindow:
      File:
   Options:
      Size:
```

The OPENWINDOW command needs this information:

- ☐ In the "`Openwindow:`" field, supply the number of the window (either 1 or 2).
- ☐ In the "`File:`" field, supply the name of the file you want to open.
- ☐ In the "`Options:`" field, supply one to none of the following openwindow options:
  - ☐ ANYWAY opens a file for READONLY if it is not secured for WRITE access; otherwise, the file is opened for WRITE access.
  - ☐ CLOSEWINDOW lets TEDIT close any file in this window.
  - ☐ KEEP retains certain options and settings, or copies them from the other window when you open a window. If you do not specify an option, TEDIT uses options in the current profile. Some of this information includes line numbering, SEARCH options, and OPENWINDOW options.
  - ☐ READONLY opens the file for reading only and adds an ! (exclamation point) to the file name on the status line.
- ☐ In the "`Size:`" field, supply the size of the window that you want to view. Size can't exceed the amount of lines that will fit into the screen.

If you enter OPENWINDOW on the command line with a size but no options, you must place an extra comma between the window (1, 2, *, or **) specified and the size. For example:

```
Command: OPENWINDOW 2, filename, ,10
```

Do not put commas between the OPENWINDOW command name and the window specified, an asterisk, or between open options.

What Happens

The new window appears at the bottom of the screen and the previous window decreases in height.

Each window has its own status line beginning with 1) or 2) for the window number.

The cursor moves into the new window.

Tips

- ☐ This command refers to the screen window, not the text item (WINDOW). See Section 2 for a description of a window.
- ☐ Open a second window to edit or view two parts of the same file or two different files.
- ☐ Use two windows to copy text from one file to another or from one part of a file to another (with MOVE, COPY, or RETRIEVE).
- ☐ You can set the OPENWINDOW options in the profile with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command. If you don't provide options with the command, TEDIT uses the current profile settings with the command; if you specify none, the file is opened with READ and WRITE access.
- ☐ If you give options with the command, they are in effect for the next windows that you open, until you change them.

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- If you do not give the size, the new window occupies half of the screen. The size can be one line to the full screen height (less one line for the status line).
- After you enter the OPENWINDOW command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.
- When you exit, TEDIT automatically closes both windows.

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and set OPENWINDOW options.

CLOSEWINDOW closes one or both windows.

ONEWINDOW hides one of two windows.

SIZEWINDOW changes the number of lines contained in one or both windows.

SWITCHWINDOW displays a hidden window or moves cursor to the other window.

TWOWINDOWS makes two windows visible.

PREVPAGE

PREVPAGE moves the next set of lower-numbered lines of a page into the screen window.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { PREVPAGE | PRE }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

How to Use

First place the cursor anywhere in a window. Then enter the PREVPAGE command.

What Happens

A few lines from the previous window appear at the bottom of the next window. The overlap setting in the profile determines the number of lines retained. For example, if the overlap setting is two lines (the default), TEDIT moves the text down in the window. The line with the cursor and the next line move to the bottom of the window.

Tips

- ☐ PREVPAGE uses the overlap setting of the current profile.
- ☐ The default overlap setting is two lines. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.
- ☐ If you are already at the BOF (beginning of the file) and use the PREVPAGE command, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
You are at the first page
```

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you change the overlap setting.

NEXTPAGE moves the next page of text into the screen window.

PURGEPROFILE

PURGEPROFILE deletes profiles.

What to Enter

```
{ PURGEPROFILE | PU } profile-name
   , [ profile-file | * ]
```

profile-name

is the name of a profile in your subvolume you want to delete.

profile-file

is a file where a list of profiles can be found. This file has a file code of 115.

*

is your default profile file.

Examples:

1. To purge a the profile “MEMOS,” enter:

```
Command: PURGEPROFILE MEMOS
```

2. To purge the profile “OLDPROF” in your current profile file, enter:

```
Command: PURGEPROFILE OLDPROF, *
```

3. To purge the profile “MEMOS” on another volume ($QUALITY) or subvolume (TESTS), enter:

```
Command: PURGEPROFILE MEMOS, $QUALITY.TESTS.TEDPROFL
```

How to Use

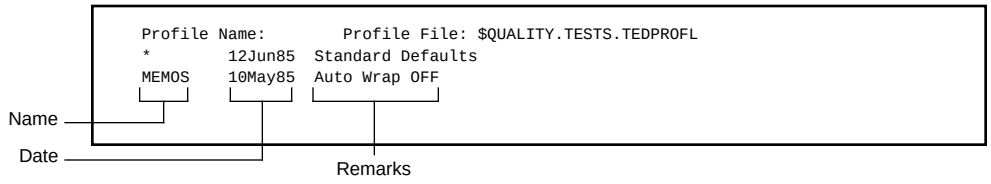
If you enter PURGEPROFILE alone, TEDIT asks for a profile name with this response line:

```
Profile Name:        Profile File: $QUALITY.TESTS.TEDPROFL
```

Note A profile name consists of eight alphabetic letters or numbers; the first letter must be alphabetic. For example, CASH, M82550, TPROFILE.

After "`Profile File:`," the location of the default profile file appears.

Following the response line, you will also see a list of your existing profiles. For example:



The list includes the name, date of creation, and any remarks you entered in the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen when you created the profile.

Tips

- ☐ You can see a list of all the profiles of another profile file or your default profile file by giving the PURGEPROFILE, SAVEPROFILE, or USEPROFILE command.
- ☐ You can only delete one profile at a time.
- ☐ TEDIT allows you to have 50 profiles.
- ☐ TEDIT uses the profile named * when you start TEDIT. You can delete the * profile by using the PURGEPROFILE command and name another profile * (using the SAVEPROFILE command); otherwise, TEDIT will use the system default profile.
- ☐ After you enter the PURGEPROFILE command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

SAVEPROFILE stores a profile.

USEPROFILE lets you select a different profile.

READ

READ duplicates text from a file to the scratchpad.

What to Enter

```
{ READ | REA } file-name
   , [ line-range | POSITIONS | P ]
```

file-name

is the name of the file you want to read from. The file name must be no longer than eight characters and must begin with a alphabetic letter. The file must be of a file code 101. Refer to the *GUARDIAN Operating System User's Guide* for a description of file names.

line-range

is a range (of lines) for the file from which you are reading. The default is ALL. See Section 2 for a description of ranges.

POSITIONS

is a storage area for the marked positions of your current file that the GOTOPOSITION command uses.

Examples:

1. To read the contents of a file named CASH into the scratchpad, enter:

```
Command: READ CASH
```

2. To read the first 24 lines of text from the file named BROKE into the scratchpad, enter:

```
Command: READ BROKE, 1/24
```

3. To use the position numbers you saved in a file named POSNUMS (assuming you have exited and then reentered a file), enter:

```
Command: READ POSNUMS, POSITIONS
```

You must read the position numbers using the POSITIONS parameter before you use GOTOPOSITION to find position numbers.

How to Use

When you give the READ command alone, TEDIT presents this response line.

```
READ from:
    Range:  ALL
```

The READ command needs this information:

- In the "`Read from:`" field, supply a file name. For example:

  `BROKE, $DESERT.CACTUS.FLOWER,` or
  `\OLD.$NEWPORT.FLORIDA.WATER`

- ☐ In the "Range:" field, supply a line range. The default is ALL or F/L, which indicates all lines from the first through the last line in the file. The / indicates a range of lines. You can use line numbers, one of these characters: F, L, or A, or POSITIONS in the range field. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of line ranges. Here are examples of line ranges:

  A — All lines
  F/L — First line to the last line (same as A)
  2/15 — Line 2 through line 15
  5/L — Line five through the last line
  P — A storage area that GOTOPOSITION uses to find saved position numbers

What Happens

When you read text from a file to the scratchpad, the new text is added to the existing text already in the scratchpad.

You enter POSITIONS to designate that you are reading values to be used with the GOTOPOSITION command. These lines are not entered into the scratchpad. READ, when you use it with POSITIONS, lets you use the marked positions you saved in a file.

Tips

- After you enter the READ command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see the short help and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

COPY duplicates text to the scratchpad.

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD clears the scratchpad.

MOVE transfers text to the scratchpad.

WRITE copies text from a file or scratchpad to a file you are not editing or to a printer.

RECONFIGURE

RECONFIGURE lets you change the settings in a profile.

What to Enter

```
{ RECONFIGURE | REC } { OPTIONS       | O
                      FUNCTION-KEYS | F }
```

Examples:

1. To display the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen, enter:

```
Command: RECONFIGURE OPTIONS
```

2. To display the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS screen, enter:

```
Command: RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS
```

How to Use

When you enter this command alone, TEDIT asks for additional information with this response line:

```
Reconfigure:
```

You need to enter O or F.

You can:

- ☐ Change options or function key assignments by typing over the default settings, and
- ☐ Move among the settings with the cursor arrow keys.

After you view or change settings, leave RECONFIGURE by pressing the *C key.

What Happens

OPTIONS displays several screens of settings that affect TEDIT commands (see “Definitions of Reconfigure Options” in Section 2). You can change these settings.

FUNCTION-KEYS displays several screens of function key assignments. You can change these assignments.

Tips

- ☐ After you change settings, use SAVEPROFILE to keep them. Otherwise, they function only for the present editing session.
- ☐ After you enter the RECONFIGURE command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.
- ☐ The RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command is one of the default function keys that is on the TEDIT template.

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS displays and lets you change the function key assignments for your terminal. These settings, as well as the ones in RECONFIGURE OPTIONS, are part of the profile.

How to Use

First place the cursor by the function key that you want to change and type a command name over the existing text. After you change the settings, leave RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS by pressing *C. Then enter changes in this editing session only, or save for future use with the SAVEPROFILE command.

What Happens

TEDIT displays several screens of function key assignments.

Tips

- ☐ The *C command must be assigned to a function key.
- ☐ Other commands that you should assign to function keys include CANCEL, HELP, NEXTPAGE, PREVPAGE, EXIT, and FINDNEXT.
- ☐ You can assign more than one command to a function key by placing semicolons between the command names. These commands work when you press the key once. For example, to capitalize a word and then move the cursor to the next word, you could enter:

```
Command: UPPERCASE CHARACTER; LOWERCASE WORD
```

- When you press a function key, TEDIT sees this as a complete separate command. For example, if you assign F2 to DELETE and F4 to LINE, pressing F2 and then F4 is the same as if you typed the following on the command line:

```
Command: DELETE; LINE
```

- The default RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS screens for a Tandem terminal looks like this:

```
          F1: *C
          F2: eol
          F3: line
          F4: sentence
          F5: paragraph
          F6: window
          F7: region
          F8: defineregion
          F9: ruler
         F10: retrieve
         F11: findnext
         F12: search
         F13: tab
         F14: undo
         F15: help
         F16: cancel
   ROLL UP: rollup
 ROLL DOWN: rolldown
 NEXT PAGE: nextpage
 PREV PAGE: prevpage
  LINE INS: insline
    RETURN: newline
Page 1 of 2
```

```
          SF1: openwindow
          SF2: align
          SF3: copy
          SF4: move
          SF5: insert
          SF6: delete
          SF7: backward
          SF8: forward
          SF9: uppercase
         SF10: lowercase
         SF11: findprev
         SF12: replace
         SF13: backtab
         SF14: redo
         SF15: reconfigure options
         SF16: exit
   S ROLL UP: 8 rollup
 S ROLL DOWN: 8 rolldown
 S NEXT PAGE: last page
 S PREV PAGE: first page
    LINE DEL: delline
    S RETURN: *C
 Page 2 of 2
```

Related Commands

SAVEPROFILE stores a profile.

USEPROFILE lets you select a different profile.

PURGEPROFILE deletes selected profiles.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you change the option settings.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS displays and lets you change the default settings that control some TEDIT commands. These settings, as well as those in RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS, are part of the profile.

How to Use

Enter RECONFIGURE OPTIONS to view the default options. You can change options by typing over the current settings and move among the options with the cursor arrow keys. Remove characters to the left with BACKSPACE or to the right with SPACE bar.

To retain changes and return to editing, press the *C function key.

You can enter changes in this editing session only, or save the profile setting for future use with the SAVEPROFILE command.

What Happens

TEDIT displays several screens of options.

After you change option settings, TEDIT uses the new settings for the current session. If you type an incorrect setting, TEDIT ignores it and displays a message explaining why.

Tips

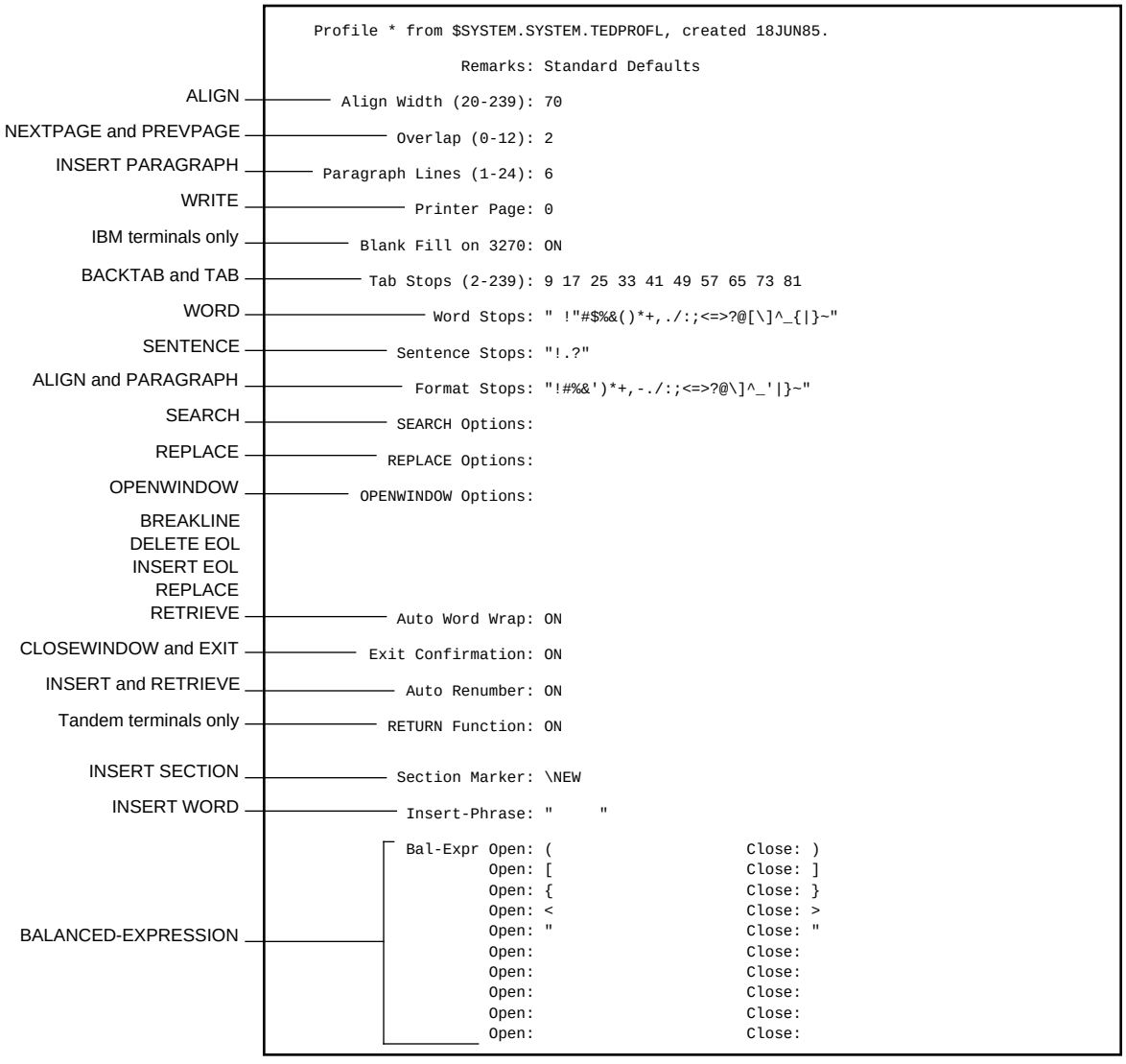
- ☐ See Section 2 for a description of the options and their definitions.
- ☐ The RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screens for a Tandem terminal look like this:

```
Profile * from $SYSTEM.SYSTEM.TEDPROFL, created 18JUN85.

                Remarks: Standard Defaults

  Align Width (20-239): 70                  Auto Word Wrap: ON
        Overlap (0-12): 2                Exit Confirmation: ON
Paragraph Lines (1-24): 6                    Auto Renumber: ON
          Printer Page: 0                  Return Function: ON
    Blank Fill on 3270: ON
     Tab Stops (2-239): 9 17 25 33 41 49 57 65 73 81
           Word Stops: " !"#$%&()*+,./:;<=>?@[\]^_{|}~"
       Sentence Stops: "!.?"
         Format Stops: "!#%&')*+,-./:;<=>?@\]^_`|}~"
        SEARCH Options:
       REPLACE Options:
    OPENWINDOW Options:

Page 1 of 2
```

```
Profile * from $SYSTEM.SYSTEM.TEDPROFL, created 18JUN85.

Section Marker: \NEW
 Insert-Phrase: "     "

 Bal-Expr Open: (                      Close: )
          Open: [                      Close: ]
          Open: {                      Close: }
          Open: <                      Close: >
          Open: "                      Close: "
          Open:                        Close:
          Open:                        Close:
          Open:                        Close:
          Open:                        Close:
          Open:                        Close:

Page 2 of 2
```

- ☐ The options and the associated commands are shown in Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-3. Options and Commands



Related Commands

PURGEPROFILE deletes selected profiles.

SAVEPROFILE stores a profile.

USEPROFILE lets you select a different profile.

REDO

REDO reverses what UNDO redoes by restoring the effects of a previous TEDIT command.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { REDO | RED }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To reverse the last UNDO command, enter:

```
Command: REDO
```

2. To reverse the last two UNDO commands, enter:

```
Command: 2 REDO
```

How to Use

Enter REDO any time after an UNDO command.

What Happens

Whenever you change text, TEDIT records the changes, including every previous change you made since beginning the edit session. UNDO reverses the changes and REDO reinstates the changes.

Tips

- ☐ REDO doesn't affect the contents of the scratchpad.
- ☐ REDO doesn't reverse changes to the profile made with the RECONFIGURE command.
- ☐ If you do multiple REDO commands, TEDIT positions and displays your cursor and text at the place where the last text change occurred.

Related Commands

UNDO reverses the last change you made to the text.

REFRESH

REFRESH redisplays the current screen.

What to Enter

```
{ REFRESH | REF }
```

What Happens

REFRESH clears the screen and rewrites the lines from top to bottom.

Tips

- ☐ REFRESH is useful if errors are sent to the terminal (highly unlikely).
- ☐ REFRESH cancels the effect of pressing the BREAK key.
- ☐ REFRESH acts on the entire screen, even if there are two windows.

RENUMBER

RENUMBER renumbers the line numbers in your file. For example:

Before	After
1.01	1
1.02	2
2	3
5.300	4

What to Enter

```
{ RENUMBER | REN } line-range , line     , [ increment ]
    , [ audit ]
```

line-range

is the range of lines you want renumbered

line

is the first number of the new line sequence

increment

is the numeric interval between successive line numbers

audit

saves a copy of the old line numbers. This gives TEDIT a record of the line numbers so TEDIT can reverse the renumbering with the UNDO command.

Examples:

1. To renumber all lines in your file starting at line 1 and incrementing by 1 (with *audit* off), enter:

```
Command: RENUMBER ALL, 1, 1, NO
```

2. To renumber your file from the cursor position to the end of your file starting at line 1, enter:

```
Command: RENUMBER */L, 1
```

Note TEDIT uses 1 (default) for *increment* and YES (default) for *audit*.

How to Use

If you enter RENUMBER alone, TEDIT asks for the needed information with this response line:

```
Renumber:                        to:         by:  1      audit:  YES
```

The RENUMBER command needs this information:

- ☐ In the "`Renumber:`" field, supply the *line-range*. For the *line-range* and *line*, you can give positive numbers less than 99,999.999 and the symbolic line designations. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of line ranges and symbolic designators. Here are examples of line ranges:

  F/L — First through last line in file
  20/30 — Lines 20 through 30
  70/*+5 — Line 70 through the fifth line beyond the cursor.

- ☐ In the "`to:`" field, supply the *line*. Here are examples of line numbers:

  * — The cursor line
  73.1 — Line 73.1.

- In the "by:" field, supply the *increment* (default is 1). For the *increment*, choose the default (1) or any number from 0.001 up to 99,999.999 minus the number of lines in the file. The *increment* can contain three decimal places.
- In the "audit:" field, set *audit* to Yes or No (default is Yes). See "What Happens" for more information about *audit*.

Move from one response line to the next with the cursor arrow keys.

What Happens

If you turned *audit* ON (YES), TEDIT remembers the line numbers so you can reverse the renumbering with UNDO.

If you turned *audit* OFF (NO), TEDIT displays this warning message on the status line after RENUMBER completes:

```
Can't use UNDO to reverse the renumbering
```

If you turn *audit* OFF (NO) and the renumbering fails, you can lose information from the file.

You cannot use the UNDO command to reverse the renumbering of the file or reverse any changes that you made before the renumbering.

Tips

- After you enter the RENUMBER command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

SHOWNUMBER ON displays the line numbers.

REPEAT

REPEAT duplicates the most recent command you entered on the command line.

What to Enter

```
{ REPEAT | REPE }
```

What Happens

This command repeats the last command you entered.

Tips

- This command repeats all commands entered on the command line, except the REPEAT and FC commands or commands entered using function keys.

Related Commands

FC lets you change and repeat the last command entered on the command line.

REPLACE

REPLACE substitutes new text (called *replace-text*) for existing text (called *search-text*) in your file.

What to Enter

```
{ REPLACE | REPL } search-text , replace-text,
      [ line-range-list ] , [ column-range ]
      , [ replace-options ]
```

search-text

is the text you want to locate to replace.

replace-text

is the replacement text.

line-range-list

is defined as:

```
line-range [ line-range ] ...
```

line-range

is the number of lines for the replacement text.

column-range

is the column numbers for the replacement text.

replace-options

are these options:

```
[ CONFIRM          | C ]
| EXTENDED-SEARCH | E |
| IGNORE-CASE     | I |
[ WORD-DELIMITED  | W ]
```

You can enter zero or more. (See "Tips" for a description of these options.)

Examples:

1. To find the *search-text* "data" in columns 1 through 239 and replace it with the *replace-text* "text" starting at the cursor position to the bottom of the window, enter:

```
Command: REPLACE data, text, */B, 1:239, I W
```

Note The / means ignore uppercase or lowercase, and the W means search for whole words instead of parts.

2. To insert a blank column in your text from the cursor position to the bottom of the screen window in the column where the cursor is positioned, enter:

```
Command: REPLACE " ", " " ,*/B, *:*
```

You must have Auto Word Wrap set to OFF in the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS part of the profile. The line range can be extended to ALL, */L, and so forth.

3. To delete a column in your text from the cursor position to the bottom of the screen window in the column where the cursor is positioned, enter:

```
Command: REPLACE ??, @2, */B, *:*+1, E
```

The line range can be extended to ALL, */L, and so forth.

How to Use

When you enter the REPLACE command alone on the command line or with the function key, TEDIT shows these response lines:

```
    Replace:
       With:
  In lines: */B
In columns: 1:239
    Options:
```

The defaults are the items given to the last REPLACE command, if any; otherwise, the "*/B" is the default for lines and the "1:239" is the default for columns. You can replace existing text with new text by pressing the *C function key.

The REPLACE command needs this information:

☐ In the "`Replace:`" field, type up to 67 characters, including spaces. The text can contain any characters on your keyboard. If the *search-text* contains beginning or ending spaces, you must surround the entire *search-text* with quotes. If you use quotes around the *search-text* and the *search-text* contains quotes, you must double the quotes within the *search-text*. For example:

The phrase: a "profile" setting
You enter: "a" "profile" "setting"

You can also search for a *search-text* pattern, see Section 2 for a description.

- In the "`With:`" field, type a *replace-text* containing up to 67 characters, including spaces. The text can contain any characters on your keyboard. If the *replace-text* contains beginning or ending spaces, you must surround the entire r*eplace-text* with quotes. If you use quotes around the *replace-text* and the *replace-text* contains quotes, you must double the quotes within the *replace-text*. For example:

  The phrase: 19333 "Vallco" Parkway
  You enter: "19333" "Vallco" "Parkway"

- In the "`In lines:`" field, the default is */B, which indicates all lines from the cursor position to the bottom of the window. The / indicates a range of lines. Enter the actual line numbers or the symbolic designations. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of line ranges and symbolic designators. Here are some examples of lines:

  F/B — First line to the bottom of window
  2/32 — Lines 2 through 32.

  To see the line numbers, use the command SHOWNUMBER ON.

- In the "`In columns:`" field, the default is 1:239, which indicates all columns. The : indicates a range of columns. You can use the actual column number or the symbolic designations. See "RANGES" in Section 2 in this manual for a description of column ranges and symbolic designators. Here are some examples of columns:

  LE:E — Current left margin and one column beyondthe last
  3:60 — Columns 3 through 60

  To see column numbers, use the RULER command.

- In the "`Options:`" field, you can type zero to four options, separated by spaces:
  - CONFIRM lets you decide about each replacement. To replace, press REPLACE. To leave unchanged, press FINDNEXT.
  - EXTENDED-SEARCH lets you search for the NULL string and a *search-text* pattern containing symbols representing more than one character. See "PATTERNS" in Section 2.
  - IGNORE-CASE replaces text without regard for uppercase or lowercase characters in the *search-text*.
  - WORD-DELIMITED looks only for whole words.

    You can set REPLACE options in the profile with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command. These affect every replace, unless you give options with the REPLACE command. Options given with REPLACE override settings in the profile but function only for one replacement.

If you used the CONFIRM option, enter REPLACE to start the replacement and FINDNEXT to move to the next occurrence. To avoid replacement, use FINDNEXT instead of REPLACE. Note: You must assign FINDNEXT and REPLACE to function keys before using REPLACE.

What Happens

REPLACE substitutes a new text for any existing text in the range of lines and columns. Then it displays this message on the status line:

```
Replaced "xxx" with "yyyy"
```

Tips

- TEDIT searches for a *search-text* that contains more than one word on a single line; therefore, if the *search-text* is broken across two lines, REPLACE will not find the *search-text* and will not replace this occurrence of the *search-text*.
- When *replace-text* of the REPLACE command causes a line to become wider than the align width, auto word wrap (if set to ON in the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS) is performed on that line. This could cause other occurrences of the *search-text* in the same line to be broken. You simply turn auto word wrap OFF to avoid lines being broken.
- After you enter the REPLACE command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.
- TEDIT does not recognize lines added to your file after specifying a line range of F/L (first through last) or ALL in the REPLACE command; therefore, the additional lines are not included in the replacement operation.

Related Commands

SEARCH finds a *search-text* in your file.

FINDNEXT searches for the next *search-text*.

RETRIEVE

RETRIEVE takes text from the scratchpad and inserts it into your file at the cursor position.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { RETRIEVE | RET }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To insert a copy of the scratchpad in your text, place the cursor where you want the contents of the scratchpad inserted; then enter:

```
Command: RETRIEVE
```

2. To insert three copies of the scratchpad in your text, place the cursor where you want the copies of the scratchpad inserted; then enter:

```
Command: 3 RETRIEVE
```

How to Use

First enter MOVE or COPY to place text in the scratchpad. Next, position the cursor (in the same file or another file) at the place you want to begin inserting the text. Then give the RETRIEVE command.

What Happens

TEDIT inserts text in the file and moves the following text down to accommodate the insertion.

If auto word wrap is ON, TEDIT adjusts the text to the align width.

Tips

- ☐ If you use RETRIEVE with auto word wrap on, you can alter the format of text that you placed in the scratchpad.
- ☐ If you want to retrieve a single item from the scratchpad, empty it before you COPY or MOVE the item into the scratchpad; otherwise, you retrieve all text that is in the scratchpad.
- ☐ You can retrieve the contents of the scratchpad several times by giving a repeat count.

Related Commands

COPY duplicates text to the scratchpad.

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD clears the scratchpad.

MOVE transfers text to the scratchpad.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the align width and the auto word wrap settings.

RIGHTSCROLL

RIGHTSCROLL moves the text in the window to the right, thus displaying text in lower-numbered columns.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { RIGHTSCROLL | RI } [ number ]
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

number

is a whole number from 2 to 239.

Examples:

1. To move text in your file one column to the right, enter:

```
Command: RIGHTSCROLL
```

2. To move text in your file 10 columns to the right, enter:

```
Command: RIGHTSCROLL 10
```

3. To move text in your file 10 columns to the right using a repeat count instead of a number, enter:

```
Command: 10 RIGHTSCROLL
```

4. To move text in your file 10 columns to the right using a repeat count and a number, enter:

```
Command: 2 RIGHTSCROLL 5
```

How to Use

Enter either *repeat-count* or *number* to move the text more than one column. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

What Happens

TEDIT moves the text to the right of the screen window. For example, Figure 3-4 shows a file and your view before RIGHTSCROLL, and Figure 3-5 shows the file and your view after.

Figure 3-4. File and View Before RIGHTSCROLL

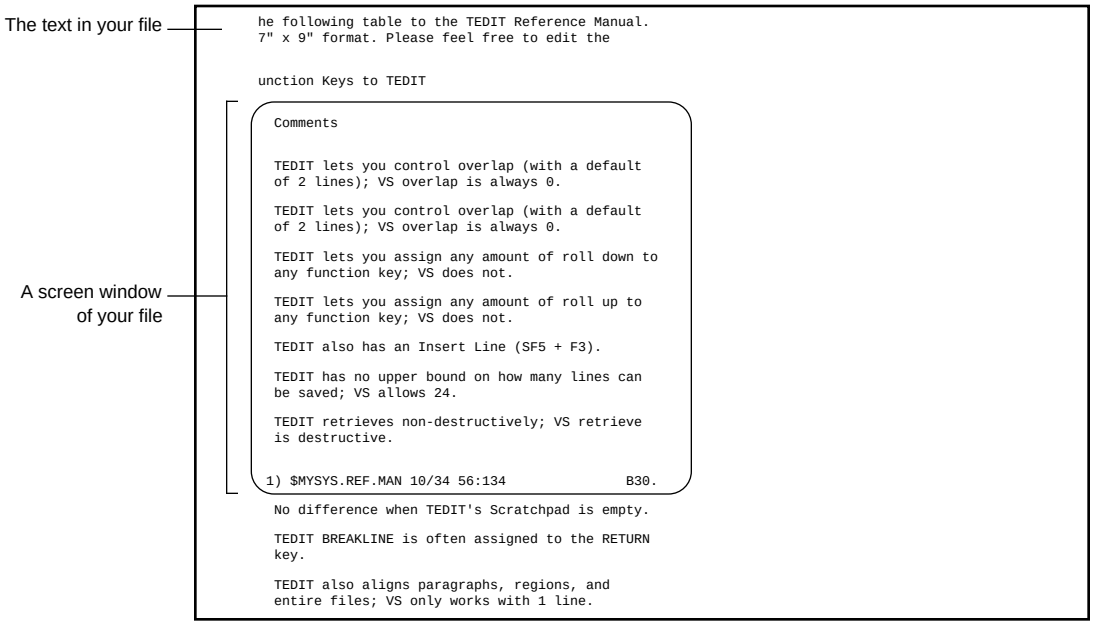
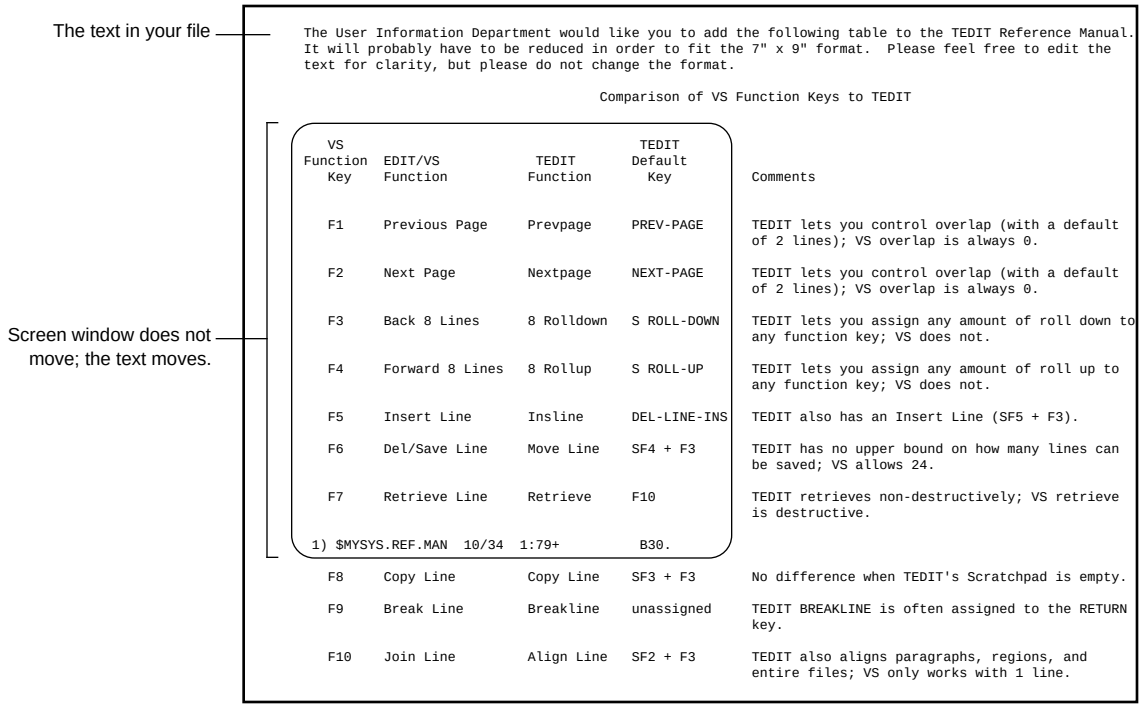


Figure 3-5. File and View After RIGHTSCROLL

The text in your file

Screen window does not move; the text moves.



```
The User Information Department would like you to add the following table to the TEDIT Reference Manual.
It will probably have to be reduced in order to fit the 7" x 9" format.  Please feel free to edit the
text for clarity, but please do not change the format.

                                    Comparison of VS Function Keys to TEDIT

   VS                                      TEDIT
Function  EDIT/VS            TEDIT        Default
   Key    Function          Function        Key          Comments

   F1     Previous Page     Prevpage     PREV-PAGE      TEDIT lets you control overlap (with a default
                                                        of 2 lines); VS overlap is always 0.

   F2     Next Page         Nextpage     NEXT-PAGE      TEDIT lets you control overlap (with a default
                                                        of 2 lines); VS overlap is always 0.

   F3     Back 8 Lines      8 Rolldown   S ROLL-DOWN    TEDIT lets you assign any amount of roll down to
                                                        any function key; VS does not.

   F4     Forward 8 Lines   8 Rollup     S ROLL-UP      TEDIT lets you assign any amount of roll up to
                                                        any function key; VS does not.

   F5     Insert Line       Insline      DEL-LINE-INS   TEDIT also has an Insert Line (SF5 + F3).

   F6     Del/Save Line     Move Line    SF4 + F3       TEDIT has no upper bound on how many lines can
                                                        be saved; VS allows 24.

   F7     Retrieve Line     Retrieve     F10            TEDIT retrieves non-destructively; VS retrieve
                                                        is destructive.

 1) $MYSYS.REF.MAN  10/34  1:79+          B30.

   F8     Copy Line         Copy Line    SF3 + F3       No difference when TEDIT's Scratchpad is empty.

   F9     Break Line        Breakline    unassigned     TEDIT BREAKLINE is often assigned to the RETURN
                                                        key.

   F10    Join Line         Align Line   SF2 + F3       TEDIT also aligns paragraphs, regions, and
                                                        entire files; VS only works with 1 line.
```

Tips

- BACKTAB also moves text to the right when the cursor passes the first column currently displayed on the screen (and there are more tabs set further to the left).
- If you are frequently using RIGHTSCROLL and LEFTSCROLL to enter or edit text to the right or left of the window you are viewing, use BACKTAB, TAB, and NEWLINE to move text into the window. You can reset tab stops with RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.
- If you use both a repeat count and a number, the number of columns TEDIT moves is the number multiplied by the repeat count. In the following example, TEDIT moves text eight columns to the right (2 times 4).

```
Command: 2 RIGHTSCROLL 4
```

- The status line shows the numbers of the columns displayed in the window (for example, 1:79).
- Use LEFTSCROLL to reverse RIGHTSCROLL.
- The columns that RIGHTSCROLL displays do not have to contain any characters.
- RIGHTSCROLL operates only in the window containing the cursor.

Related Commands

BACKTAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the left.

LEFTSCROLL moves the text in the window to the left.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the tab stops.

TAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the right.

ROLLDOWN

ROLLDOWN moves text in a window down one line, thus showing a new line at the top.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] {ROLLDOWN | ROLLD }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To move text down one line in your window, enter:

```
Command: ROLLDOWN
```

2. To move text down ten lines in your window, enter:

```
Command: 10 ROLLDOWN
```

How to Use

Use ROLLDOWN once to move one line at a time into the window.

Use ROLLDOWN with a repeat count to move the text several lines at a time. See Section 2 for details about the repeat count.

Tips

- ☐ If your terminal has a function key assigned to ROLLDOWN, you can assign a repeat count to this key (for example, 15 ROLLDOWN) with the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command.
- ☐ ROLLDOWN works only in the window containing the cursor.

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS lets you change the assignment of function keys.

ROLLUP moves text up into the screen window.

ROLLUP

ROLLUP moves text in a window up one line at a time, thus showing a new line at the bottom.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { ROLLUP | ROLLU }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To move text up one line in your window, enter:

```
Command: ROLLUP
```

2. To move text up ten lines in your window, enter:

```
Command: 10 ROLLUP
```

How to Use

Use ROLLUP once to move one line into the bottom of the window.

Use ROLLUP with a repeat count to move the text several lines at a time into the window.

Tips

- ☐ If your terminal has a function key assigned to ROLLUP, you can assign a repeat count to this key (for example, 15 ROLLUP) with the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command.
- ☐ ROLLUP works only in the window containing the cursor.

Related Commands

ROLLDOWN moves text down into the screen window.

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS lets you change the settings of function keys.

RULER

RULER shows the column numbers on the line below the cursor.

What to Enter

```
{ RULER | RUL }
```

What Happens

RULER displays a highlighted line with numbers every ten columns and a + every five columns. For example:

```
....+....10...+....20...+....30...+....40...+....50...+....60...+....70...+....
```

Tips

- The RULER covers up the next line of text, or (if you are positioned on the last line of the window) it covers the status line.
- Press *C or CANCEL to remove the RULER line.
- The column range of the RULER line is 1 through 239.
- The status line shows you the numbers of the first and last columns on the window.

RUN

RUN lets you use other programs (such as FUP or PERUSE) without leaving TEDIT.

What to Enter

RUN *program-name*

program-name

is a program in the Tandem System; *program-name* can be the file name of any executable program.

Examples:

1. To show a list of files in your current volume, enter:

```
Command: RUN FUP FILES
```

2. To get information about a user-written program on volume $DATA, subvolume TOOLS, and a file named TESTS, enter:

```
Command: RUN FUP INFO $DATA.TOOLS.TESTS
```

3. To run the EDIT program with the file NOTES and list all the lines in that file, enter:

```
Command: RUN EDIT NOTES; LIST ALL
```

If you have the file NOTES open with TEDIT, a message is displayed telling you that the file cannot be opened.

How to Use

Give the RUN command with the name of any program that you can normally use with the operating system.

If you use the RUN command without a program name, TEDIT requests the program name with this response line:

```
Run program:
```

What Happens

The screen goes blank before you see the prompt or response line of the program you are running. Then, for example, this is what you see when you run FUP (File Utility Program) FILES to display the files in your subvolume:

```
$EM.TEDITUP
CONTENTS  NUMBER    POOEY     SECT1     SECT2     SECT3     TEDMSGS
TOPICS    TT3       VENDATE
Press RETURN or ENTER to resume editing:
```

Tips

- ☐ You can enter arguments for the program along with the command name, provided that commas are not required.
- ☐ The RUN command should be the last command entered on the command line when you enter multiple commands. For example:

```
Command: WRITE ALL, TEMP; RUN FUP INFO TEMP
```

- ☐ When you return to TEDIT, the cursor is at the same place it was before you entered the RUN command.
- ☐ After you enter the RUN command and see the response line, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

SAVEPROFILE

SAVEPROFILE stores the settings from RECONFIGURE in a file called TEDPROFL.

What to Enter

```
{ SAVEPROFILE | SAV } profile-name
   [ , profile-file | * ]
```

profile-name

is the name of the profile where you store new settings.

profile-file

is a file where a list of profiles can be found. This file has a file code of 115.

*

is your default profile file.

Examples:

1. To save a profile named MYPROF that you have just created, enter:

```
Command: SAVEPROFILE MYPROF, $MYVOL.MYSUB.TEDPROFL
```

2. To save the current profile in your default subvolume as the default profile, enter:

```
Command: SAVEPROFILE *, *
```

This profile is now the default and is used for all other editing sessions.

How to Use

You can alter the profile with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS or the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS commands and then enter SAVEPROFILE before you exit TEDIT.

You can enter * after SAVEPROFILE to specify the default profile. The * profile is the one TEDIT uses every time you start a session. Once you start TEDIT, however, you can specify a different profile with the USEPROFILE command. To change the default profile to a different one, enter this sequence of commands:

```
Command: USEPROFILE MEMOS
```

```
Command: SAVEPROFILE *
```

The first command tells TEDIT to use the profile named “MEMOS” in the current subvolume for this editing session. The second command tells TEDIT to use “MEMOS” as the default profile (which is now listed as * in the list of profile names) every time you start an editing session.

If you specify a profile that is not on your default subvolume or on the $SYSTEM.SYSTEM volume, you must specify a fully qualified profile name. For example, to use a profile named PITS that is located on the $APPLES.CORES volume, enter:

```
Command: USEPROFILE PITS, $APPLES.CORES.TEDPROFL
```

To save the PITS profile on your default subvolume, enter:

```
Command: SAVEPROFILE PITS
```

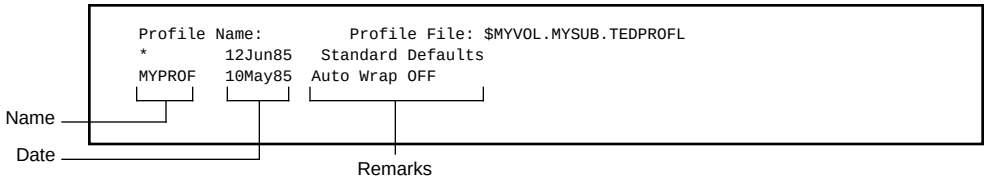
What Happens

If you enter SAVEPROFILE either alone or only with the profile file, TEDIT asks for a name with this response line:

```
Profile name:       Profile File: $MYVOL.MYSUB.TEDPROFL
```

Note A profile name consists of eight letters or numbers; the first letter must be alphabetic. For example: CASH and M82550.

After "`Profile File:`,"the location of the default profile file appears. Following this response line, you will also see a list of your existing profiles. For example:



The list includes the name, date of creation, and any remarks you entered on the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen when you created the profile.

Tips

- ☐ You can see a list of all the profiles of another profile file or your default profile file by giving the PURGEPROFILE, SAVEPROFILE, or USEPROFILE command.
- ☐ You can save only 50 profiles.
- ☐ If the new profile has the same name as an existing one, the new version replaces the old one.
- ☐ Change the remarks for the profile with RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and then use SAVEPROFILE.
- ☐ After you enter the SAVEPROFILE command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

PURGEPROFILE deletes selected profiles.

RECONFIGURE lets you view and change settings of options and function keys.

USEPROFILE lets you select a different profile.

SEARCH

SEARCH locates one or more characters (called *search-text*) in your file.

What to Enter

```
{ SEARCH | SEA } search-text, [ line-range ] ,
                [ column-range ] , [ search-options ]
                 , [ command-list ]
```

search-text

is the text you want to locate.

line-range

is the range of lines in file to search.

column-range

is the column numbers to search.

search-options

are these options:

```
[ EXTENDED-SEARCH | E ]
| IGNORE-CASE     | I |
[ WORD-DELIMITED  | W ]
```

You can enter one, all, or none. (See "Tips" for a description of these options.)

command-list

is a TEDIT command or commands that execute if the search text is found.

Examples:

1. To search for “rose” in all lines of the file (first to last), in columns 1 through 50, enter:

```
Command: SEARCH rose, F/L, 1:50, I W
```

Note The I means to ignore uppercase or lowercase; W means to search for whole words.

2. To search for, and to find, TEDIT in lines starting at the current cursor position through the bottom of the window and in all columns, and then to exit the file, enter:

```
Command: SEARCH TEDIT, */B,,,EXIT
```

How to Use

If you give the SEARCH command alone, TEDIT asks for the needed information in these response lines:

```
Search for:
  In lines: F/L
In columns: 1:239
   Options:
```

The defaults are the ones given to the last SEARCH command, if any; otherwise, the “F/L” is the default for line ranges, and “1:239” is the default for column ranges. You can use the default line and column ranges, or you can give your own.

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The SEARCH command needs this information:

☐ In the "`Search for:`" field, type up to 67 characters, including spaces. The text can contain any characters on your keyboard. If you use quotes around the *search-text* and the *search-text* contains quotes, then you must double the quotes within the *search-text*. For example:

The phrase: a "profile" setting
You enter: "a" "profile" "setting"

You can also search for *search-text* patterns; see Section 2 for a description.

☐ In the "`In lines:`" field, the default is F/L, which indicates all lines from the first through the last line in the file. The / indicates a range of lines. You can use line numbers and symbolic designators in line ranges. See "RANGES" in Section 2 in this manual for a description of line ranges and symbolic designators. Here are examples of line ranges:

*/L — cursor position to last
T/B — top of window to bottom of window
10/30 — lines 10 through 30

To see the line numbers in your file, use the command SHOWNUMBER ON.

☐ In the "`In columns:`" field, the default is 1:239, which indicates all columns. The : indicates a range of columns. You can use column numbers and symbolic designators in column ranges. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of column ranges and symbolic designators. Here are examples of column ranges:

LE:R — Left margin to right margin
2:45 — Columns 2 through 45.

To see the column numbers, use the RULER command.

- In the "`Options:`" field, you can type zero to three options, separated by spaces:
  - EXTENDED-SEARCH lets you search for a *search-text* pattern containing symbols representing more than one character. character. See Section 2 for a description of patterns.
  - IGNORE-CASE looks for text, ignoring uppercase or lowercase characters.
  - WORD-DELIMITED looks only for whole words.

You can set SEARCH options in the profile with the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command. These options affect every search unless you give options with the SEARCH command. Options with the SEARCH command override the profile settings.

- In the "`When found:`" field, TEDIT executes any command or commands you enter here when the *search-text* is found. If you enter multiple commands, they must be separated with semicolons.

Begin the search by pressing *C. After SEARCH locates the first *search-text* in your file, use the FINDNEXT and FINDPREV commands to locate other occurrences of the the *search-text*.

What Happens

TEDIT places the line containing *search-text* in the middle of the window (if the text is not already in the window). TEDIT then places the cursor on the first character of the text.

TEDIT tells you on the status line that it has found the text.

If TEDIT can't find the text, it displays a message on the status line.

SEARCH retains the information you supplied for the rest of the editing session or until you change it.

Tips

- After you enter the SEARCH command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.
- TEDIT searches for multi-word *search-text* within a single line. Therefore, if the *search-text* is broken across two lines, SEARCH does not recognize this as the *search-text*.
- When you specify F/L or ALL as the line range in the SEARCH command and you specify a command in the "`when found:`" search field that causes lines to be added to your file, TEDIT does not recognize these additional lines as part of that F/L or ALL range of lines.
- When you use the FINDNEXT, FINDPREV and the *C commands with the SEARCH command, you could have different results than what you expect. For example:
  - If you enter SEARCH and then *C, the search begins at the beginning of the file through to the end of the file.
  - If you enter SEARCH and then FINDNEXT, the search begins at the cursor position through to the end of the file. If you are positioned at the middle of the file, TEDIT only searches from the middle of the file to the end, thus never searching the beginning of the file.
  - If you enter SEARCH and then FINDPREV, the search begins at the cursor position and searches backwards in the file to the beginning. TEDIT never searches the end of the file.

Related Commands

FINDNEXT searches for next occurrence of *search-text*.

FINDPREV searches for last occurrence of *search-text*.

REPLACE substitutes a replace text for a *search-text*.

SETPROFILE

SETPROFILE allows you to change the reconfigure options and function keys, thus bypassing the RECONFIGURE commands.

What to Enter

```
{ SETPROFILE | SET }  item , change
```

item

is one of the RECONFIGURE options or one of the function keys you want to change.

change

is the new value of the option or function key.

Examples:

1. To change the Auto Word Wrap option from ON to OFF, enter:

```
Command: SETPROFILE Auto Word Wrap, OFF
```

2. To change the ROLLUP function key to UPPERCASE WORD, enter:

```
Command: SETPROFILE ROLL UP, UPPERCASE WORD
```

3. To change the shifted function key six to retrieve, enter:

```
Command: SETPROFILE SF6, RETRIEVE
```

How to Use

When you enter the SETPROFILE command alone on the command line, the following response lines appear:

```
   Item:
 Change:
```

- ☐ In the "`Item:`" field, supply an option or a function key.
- ☐ In the "`Change:`" field, supply the value for the option or function key.

What Happens

TEDIT changes the specified option or function key to the new value.

Tips

- ☐ TEDIT makes the changes only to the current profile. To save changes to options and function keys, you can use the SAVEPROFILE command.
- ☐ If you have commas or spaces in text that you place in the "`Change:`" field, then you must surround them with quotes. For example:

  The change text: a "profile" setting
  You enter: "a" "profile" "setting"

- You can shorten the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS to as few characters as necessary to distinguish one option from all others. For example:

Option name	Abbreviation
Auto Word Wrap	AUTO W
Auto Renumber	AUTO R

Related Commands

RECONFIGURE lets you view and change settings of options and function keys.

SHOWNUMBER

SHOWNUMBER displays either all line numbers at the far left of your screen (starting at column 1) or the number of the line containing the cursor on the status line.

What to Enter

```
{ SHOWNUMBER | SH } [ ON | OFF ]
```

ON

Displays line numbers to the left of the text in the screen window.

OFF

Removes the display of line numbers on the screen.

Examples

1. To get the line number of the line containing the cursor, enter:

```
Command: SHOWNUMBER
```

(TEDIT displays the number of the line on the status line.)

2. To display line numbers on the screen, enter:

```
Command: SHOWNUMBER ON
```

3. To turn off the line numbers displayed on the screen, enter:

```
Command: SHOWNUMBER OFF
```

How to Use

Either type SHOWNUMBER alone on the command line or type SHOWNUMBER ON or OFF on the command line.

What Happens

SHOWNUMBER alone places this message on the status line:

```
1) Number of current line: 3.1
```

SHOWNUMBER ON or OFF lists or erases the column of line numbers at the left edge of the screen. TEDIT shifts the text ten columns to the right to accommodate the line numbers. For example, the text in your file before SHOWNUMBER ON:

A window (view) of your text

This is what your screen looks like with SHOWNUMBER OFF.

```
Date: January 13, 1986

     To Whom It May Concern:


     This is a memo concerning what your screen looks like before you ask
     TEDIT to display the line numbers in a file.  When you ask TEDIT to show
     the line numbers in your file, the text is shifted to the right 10
     columns.


     The next screen shows this.  If you compare the right of this screen to
     the right of the one following you can see the text has been shifted to
     the right and the line numbers appear on the left.


     If you are working in a file that has more than 60 characters in a line,
     you will probably want to set SHOWNUMBER OFF, that way you can see the
     entire file on the screen.  Otherwise, you would have to shift the text
     from left to right to see the entire text.


     Thank you for your attention.

1) $YOURSYS.YOURSUB.YOURFILE   1/24  (EOF)  1:79          B30.
```

The text in your file after SHOWNUMBER ON:

This is what your screen looks like with SHOWNUMBER ON.

The text is shifted right.

```
    1     Date:  January 13, 1986
    3
    4       To Whom It May Concern:
    5
    6
    7       This is a memo concerning what your screen looks like before you a
    8       TEDIT to display the line numbers in a file.  When you ask TEDIT t
    9       the line numbers in your file, the text is shifted to the right 10
   10       columns.
   11
   12       The next screen shows this.  If you compare the right of this scre
   13       the right of the one following you can see the text has been shift
   14       the right and the line numbers appear on the left.
   15
   16
   17       If you are working in a file that has more than 60 characters in a
   18       you will probably want to set SHOWNUMBER OFF, that way you can see
   19       entire file on the screen.  Otherwise, you would have to shift the
   20       from left to right to see the entire text.
   21
   22
   23       Thank you for your attention.
   24
 1) $YOURSYS.YOURSUB.YOURFILE 1/24 (EOF) 1:69             B30.
```

Related Commands

DISPLAYLINE moves the cursor to a specific numbered line.

RENUMBER creates new sequential line numbers.

SIZEWINDOW

SIZEWINDOW changes the number of lines displayed in two screen windows by changing the height of the window containing the cursor.

What to Enter

```
{ SIZEWINDOW | SI } size
```

size

is a whole number (positive, unsigned, or negative).

Examples:

1. To change the size of the screen window to four lines, enter:

```
Command: SIZEWINDOW 4
```

   (TEDIT changes the window where the cursor is positioned.)

2. To reduce the size of a screen window by four lines, enter:

```
Command: SIZEWINDOW -4
```

3. To increase the size of a screen window by eight lines, enter:

```
Command: SIZEWINDOW +8
```

4. To hide one of two windows that you have open, enter:

```
Command: SIZEWINDOW 0
```

How to Use

You can open two windows; either one or two can be visible. First place the cursor in the window whose size you want to change. Then enter the SIZEWINDOW command.

What Happens

If you type only SIZEWINDOW on the command line, TEDIT asks for the window size with this response line:

```
Window size:
```

Respond with one of these numbers:

(unsigned)	0	through the maximum number of lines on the screen
(negative)	–1	through the current number of lines in the window to reduce the window
(positive)	+1	through the number of screen lines the window could expand to increase the window

Tips

- ☐ This command refers to the screen window, not the text item (WINDOW). See Section 2 for a description of a window.
- ☐ After you enter the SIZEWINDOW command and see the response line, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

CLOSEWINDOW terminates one window and closes its file.

ONEWINDOW hides one of two open windows (same as SIZEWINDOW 0).

OPENWINDOW creates a second window.

SWITCHWINDOW displays the hidden window or moves the cursor to other window.

TWOWINDOWS makes both windows visible.

SWITCHWINDOW

SWITCHWINDOW displays the hidden window on your screen when only one window is visible, or it moves the cursor from one screen window to the other when two are visible.

What to Enter

```
{ SWITCHWINDOW | SW }
```

How to Use

If one window fills the screen, SWITCHWINDOW displays the other window in its place. If the screen shows both windows, the cursor moves from one to the other.

Tips

- ☐ This command refers to the screen window, not to the text item (WINDOW). See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands

CLOSEWINDOW terminates one window and closes its file.

ONEWINDOW hides one of two open windows.

OPENWINDOW creates a second window.

SIZEWINDOW changes the length of one or both windows.

TWOWINDOWS makes both windows visible.

TAB

TAB moves the cursor one tab stop to the right.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { TAB | TA }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To move the cursor one tab stop to the left, enter:

```
Command: TAB
```

2. To move the cursor three tab stops to the left, use a repeat count; then enter:

```
Command: 3 TAB
```

How to Use

You can use this command in two ways:

1. Stop at each tab stop—every time you want to move to a new tab stop, give the TAB command. (In TEDIT, the terminal’s TAB and BACKTAB keys do not work as tab keys.)
2. Skip tabs—enter the TAB command on the command line, preceded by a repeat count.

What Happens

The cursor moves to the next tab stop.

If you can't see the next tab stop on your screen, TEDIT moves the text to the left so you can see both the cursor and the tab stop.

Tips

- ☐ TAB uses the default tab stop settings of the current profile. The default settings are every 8 columns (9, 17, 25, 33, and so on). Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.
- ☐ You can set up to 20 tab stops in ascending order. The highest tab stop you can assign is 238 (for example, 80, 90, 208, and 238).
- ☐ When you move the cursor to the highest (last) tab stop, TAB no longer moves the cursor forward.

Related Commands

BACKTAB moves cursor one tab stop to the left.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the tab stop settings.

TWOWINDOWS

TWOWINDOWS displays both windows 1 and 2 on the screen.

What to Enter

```
{ TWOWINDOWS | TW } [ size ]
```

size

is the number of lines (less than a full screen) for the second window.

Examples:

1. To display both windows, each on half the screen, enter:

```
Command: TWOWINDOWS
```

2. To display the previously hidden window on six lines, enter:

```
Command: TWOWINDOWS 6
```

How to Use

After you have created two windows (with the OPENWINDOW command), use the TWOWINDOWS command so you can view both simultaneously. If you want the hidden window to appear on more or less than half of the screen, include the size when using the TWOWINDOWS command.

What Happens

The window that isn't visible is displayed on the bottom half of the screen.

If you do not specify a size for a window, TEDIT displays the two windows in equal parts on the screen.

Tips

- ☐ This command refers to the screen window, not the text item (WINDOW). See Section 2 for a description of a window.
- ☐ A status line appears for each window.
- ☐ The size of a window cannot exceed the number of lines that can fit in your screen window.

Related Commands

CLOSEWINDOW terminates a window and closes the file.

ONEWINDOW hides one of two windows.

OPENWINDOW creates a second window.

SIZEWINDOW changes the number of lines contained in one of two windows.

SWITCHWINDOW displays the hidden window or moves the cursor to the other window.

UNDO

UNDO reverses the last command or action that altered text, and then returns the text to its previous condition.

What to Enter

```
[ repeat-count ] { UNDO | UND }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To reverse the last change to text, enter:

```
Command: UNDO
```

2. To reverse the last six changes you made to your text, use a repeat count; then enter:

```
Command: 6 UNDO
```

How to Use

Use UNDO to reverse previous changes, starting with the most recent.

What Happens

Whenever you alter text, TEDIT records not only this change but all the previous changes since you began this editing session.

By giving successive UNDO commands, you can reverse all text changes in the current editing session. TEDIT repositions the cursor to where it was in the file just prior to the text change UNDO performs.

Tips

- With the UNDO command you can erase text entered or changed with keyboard keys as well as some function keys.
- UNDO does not affect the following commands because they do not alter text:
  - Cursor moving commands like TAB, FORWARD, DISPLAYLINE or SEARCH.
  - Scrolling commands like NEXTPAGE or LEFTSCROLL.
  - Commands that affect text in the scratchpad or another file like COPY or WRITE (but UNDO does act on RETRIEVE).
  - Window commands like OPENWINDOW or SWITCHWINDOW.
  - Commands that deal with (change or save) profile settings like RECONFIGURE or SAVEPROFILE.
  - Utility commands like CANCEL, RUN, RULER, and SHOWNUMBER (but UNDO does act on RENUMBER if audit is set to YES).
- UNDO does not remove text that is placed in the scratchpad.
- You can enter a repeat count before the UNDO command to reverse a number of text changes in the current editing session.

Related Commands

CANCEL ignores the last command that you gave.

REDO reverses the effect of UNDO.

UNMARKPOSITION

UNMARKPOSITION deletes a position number previously marked with the MARKPOSITION command.

What to Enter

```
{ UNMARKPOSITION | UNM } position-number
  [ /position-number ]
```

position-number

is a number or range. The number can be from 0 to 99. The range can be *[+n|–n] or ALL. The n can be 1 to 99 or –1 to –98. To indicate a range, you must include the forward slash; for example, 2/10.

Examples:

1. To delete position numbers 5 through 20, enter:

```
Command: UNMARKPOSITION 5/20
```

2. To delete the current position number, enter:

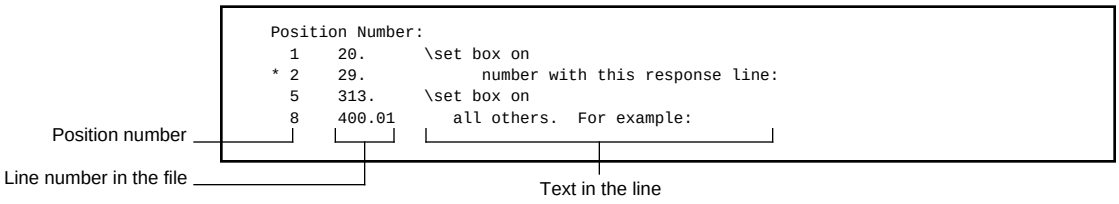
```
Command: UNMARKPOSITION *
```

How to Use

If you enter only UNMARKPOSITION, TEDIT asks for the position number with this response line:

```
Position Number:
```

Following this response line, you will also see a list of your existing position numbers if you have positions marked in your file. This list includes the position number, line number, and the text in the line. For example:



Note The asterisk (*) indicates the most recently referenced position.

What Happens

Using ALL in *position-number* deletes all marked positions in your file.

If you use *+1 for the position number, TEDIT takes the current position number (the number where the asterisk is positioned) and adds one. TEDIT then deletes that position number. The * moves to the next (highest) position number, and it becomes the most recently referenced position.

Related Commands

MARKPOSITION stores a cursor position labeled with a position number.

GOTOPOSITION moves the cursor to the position labeled with MARKPOSITION.

UPPERCASE

UPPERCASE changes all lowercase alphabetic letters in a text item to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the text item (except for the text item, LINE).

What to Enter

```
{ UPPERCASE | UP } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                     REGION              | REG |
                     WINDOW              | WI   }

[ repeat-count ]{ UPPERCASE | UP }{ CHARACTER   | CH  |
                                   END-OF-LINE | EOL |
                                   LINE        | LI  |
                                   PARAGRAPH   | PA  |
                                   SECTION     | SEC |
                                   SENTENCE    | SEN |
                                   WORD        | WO }
```

repeat-count

is the number of times to repeat this command. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

Examples:

1. To change letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the word, enter:

```
Command: UPPERCASE WORD
```

2. To change all letters to uppercase, from the cursor to EOL, enter:

```
Command: EOL UPPERCASE
```

3. To change all letters to uppercase in a line, place the cursor anywhere in the line and enter:

```
Command: UPPERCASE LINE
```

4. To change the first character of a word to uppercase and leave the remaining word in lowercase, enter:

```
Command: UPPERCASE CHARACTER; LOWERCASE WORD
```

The UPPERCASE CHARACTER command changes the letter on which the cursor is positioned to uppercase and then moves the cursor to the next letter. The LOWERCASE WORD command changes the remaining letters in the word to lowercase. Then it moves the cursor to the beginning of the next word. You can assign these commands to a function key if you use this function frequently.

How to Use

First place the cursor on the first letter that you want to convert to uppercase. Then enter the UPPERCASE command with the appropriate text item.

Tips

- ☐ UPPERCASE LINE changes all lowercase letters on the line, regardless of cursor position.
- ☐ By entering a repeat count with UPPERCASE and the specified text items, you can change several lowercase characters, EOLs, lines, paragraphs, sections, sentences, or words to uppercase all at once. See “Repeat Count” in Section 2 for details.

- Because a file's maximum width is 239 characters, some of the text in a text item you are changing to uppercase may extend beyond the viewing area of the terminal.
- As a text command, UPPERCASE can persist on the status line.

Related Commands

LOWERCASE changes all uppercase characters in a text item to lowercase.

UPPERCASE and Text Items

UPPERCASE performs the following actions on TEDIT text items.

UPPERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION

UPPERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION changes all lowercase letters in a balanced-expression to uppercase.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the open delimiter of a balanced expression that you want to convert to uppercase. Then enter UPPERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

What Happens. If the cursor is not positioned on an open balanced-expression delimiter, TEDIT displays this message on the status line:

```
Place cursor on Open of balanced-expression
```

Tips. UPPERCASE uses the balanced-expression delimiter settings of the current profile.

The default balanced-expression delimiters are ( ) [ ] { } " " < > . Enter the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change the default settings.

If balanced-expression delimiters are words, UPPERCASE also changes these delimiters.

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and LOWERCASE BALANCED-EXPRESSION.

UPPERCASE CHARACTER

UPPERCASE CHARACTER changes the letter on which the cursor is positioned to uppercase.

How to Use. First place the cursor on the character you want to change to uppercase. Then enter UPPERCASE CHARACTER.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE CHARACTER.

UPPERCASE EOL

UPPERCASE EOL changes lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor position through the end of the line.

How to Use. First place the cursor at the position in a line where you want the change to uppercase to begin. Then enter UPPERCASE EOL.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE EOL.

UPPERCASE LINE

UPPERCASE LINE changes all lowercase letters in the line to uppercase.

How to Use. First place the cursor anywhere in a line. Then enter UPPERCASE LINE.

Tips. UPPERCASE LINE changes an entire line to uppercase, regardless of the cursor position.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE LINE.

UPPERCASE PARAGRAPH

UPPERCASE PARAGRAPH changes all the lowercase letters in a paragraph to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the paragraph.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the paragraph where you want the change to uppercase to begin. Then enter UPPERCASE PARAGRAPH.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE PARAGRAPH.

UPPERCASE REGION

UPPERCASE REGION changes all lowercase letters in a region to uppercase. This region includes all letters between the cursor and the region boundary, created with the DEFINEREGION command.

How to Use. First identify one end of a region with the DEFINEREGION command. Next move the cursor to the other end of the region. Then enter UPPERCASE REGION.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a region.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE REGION and DEFINEREGION.

UPPERCASE SECTION

UPPERCASE SECTION changes all lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the section.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the section where you want the change to uppercase to begin. Then enter UPPERCASE SECTION.

Tips. The end of a section is either the end of the file or a section marker indicating the start of another section.

UPPERCASE uses the section marker setting of the current profile.

The default section marker setting is \NEW. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change this setting.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE SECTION and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

UPPERCASE SENTENCE

UPPERCASE SENTENCE changes all lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the sentence.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the sentence where you want the change to uppercase to begin. Then enter UPPERCASE SENTENCE.

Tips. TEDIT defines a sentence as a group of words that ends with a sentence stop.

UPPERCASE uses the sentence stop settings of the current profile.

The default sentence stops are ! . ?. Use the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE SENTENCE and RECONFIGURE OPTIONS.

UPPERCASE WINDOW

UPPERCASE WINDOW changes all lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the status line of a window.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the window where you want the change to uppercase to begin. Then enter UPPERCASE WINDOW.

Tips. See Section 2 for a description of a window.

Related Commands. LOWERCASE WINDOW.

UPPERCASE WORD

UPPERCASE WORD changes all lowercase letters to uppercase, from the cursor to the end of the word.

How to Use. First place the cursor in the word where you want the change to uppercase to begin. Then enter UPPERCASE WORD.

Tips. A blank certain characters (called word stops) define the end of a word. UPPERCASE uses the word stop settings of the current profile.

The default word stops include:) * + , . / : ; <. Enter the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command to change these settings. (For a complete list of word stops see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen.)

Related Commands. RECONFIGURE OPTIONS and LOWERCASE WORD.

USEPROFILE

USEPROFILE lets you select a profile containing an alternative to the default option and function key settings.

What to Enter

```
{ USEPROFILE | US } profile-name [ , profile-file | * ]
```

profile-name

is the name of the profile you want to use in this editing session.

profile-file

is a file where a list of profiles can be found. This file has a file code of 115.

*

Is your default profile file.

Examples:

1. To use a different profile other than *, enter:

```
Command: USEPROFILE MEMOS, $MYVOL.MYSUB.TEDPROFL
```

2. To use the profile that you are currently using the default profile, enter:

```
Command: USEPROFILE *,*
```

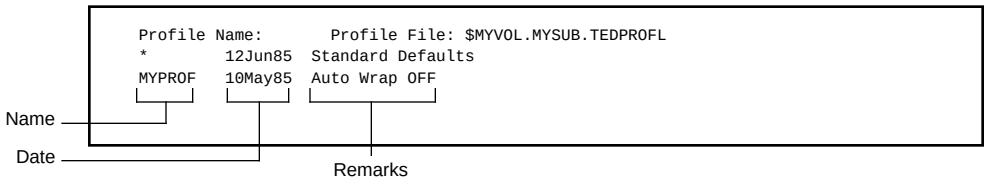
What Happens

If you enter USEPROFILE either alone or with only the profile file, TEDIT asks for the name with this response line:

```
Profile Name:       Profile File: $MYVOL.MYSUB.TEDPROFL
```

Note A profile name consists of eight alphabetic letters or numbers; the first letter must be alphabetic. For example: CASH, M82550, and TPROFILE.

After "`Profile File:`" the default profile file appears. Following the response line, you will also see a list of your existing profiles. For example:



The list includes the name, date of creation, and any remarks you entered on the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen when you created this profile.

First TEDIT searches for a default profile file in your default subvolume. If TEDIT cannot find this file here, it searches the system default subvolume. TEDIT then uses the default profile each time you begin an editing session.

Tips

- ☐ You can view a list of all the profiles of another profile file or your current profile file by giving the PURGEPROFILE, SAVEPROFILE, or USEPROFILE command alone on the command line.
- ☐ Every time you start a session with TEDIT, it uses the * (default) profile. You can change the default profile with SAVEPROFILE.
- ☐ You can have specific profiles for the type of editing you are doing.
- ☐ After you enter the USEPROFILE command and see the response lines, you can press the HELP key once to see the short help text and twice to see the complete help text.
- ☐ If you enter only a profile name, TEDIT first searches for the name in your current profile file, and then searches the $SYSTEM.SYSTEM.TEDPROFL file.

Related Commands

SAVEPROFILE stores a profile.

PURGEPROFILE deletes selected profiles.

RECONFIGURE OPTIONS lets you view and change the option settings.

RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS lets you view and change the function key settings.

WRITE

WRITE either copies text from one file to another file or sends a file to a printer. Optionally, you can write position numbers that you have marked with MARKPOSITION to a file.

What to Enter

```
{ WRITE | WR } [ line-range |
                 SCRATCHPAD | S
                 POSITIONS  | P  ] , { file-name |
                                       printer-name }
```

line-range

is a range of lines in your file, SCRATCHPAD or S that indicates the contents of the scratchpad, or POSITIONS or P that indicates a holding area for all position numbers in your current file.

file-name | *printer-name*

is the name of a file or a printer location.

Examples:

1. To write all lines from the file you are currently editing to the file “myfile”, enter:

```
Command:  WRITE A, myfile
```

2. To write all lines from the file you are editing to the spooler location named, “#LPR,” enter:

```
Command:  WRITE A, $S.#LPR
```

3. To write the contents of the scratchpad to the file NEWFILE, enter:

```
Command: WRITE SCRATCHPAD, NEWFILE
```

4. To save all the marked positions for this file in a file named POSFILE, enter:

```
Command: WRITE POSITIONS, POSFILE
```

How to Use

When you give the WRITE command alone, TEDIT presents this response line.

```
Write from: ALL      to file:
```

The WRITE command needs this information:

☐ In the "`Write from:`" field, supply a *line-range*. The default is ALL, or F/L, which indicates all lines from the first through the last line in the file. The / indicates a range of lines. You can use line numbers, symbolic designators, SCRATCHPAD, and POSITIONS in line ranges. See "RANGES" in Section 2 for a description of line ranges and symbolic designators. Here are examples of line ranges:

A	—	All lines
F/B	—	First line to bottom of window
/+15	—	Cursor position to 15 lines beyond the cursor position
*/B	—	Cursor position to bottom of window

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☐ In the "`to file:`" field, supply a file name or printer name. An example of a file name and a printer name:

MYFILE	— File name
$S.#LPBAND	— Printer name

What Happens

If you write text to a new file, TEDIT asks if you want to create the file.

If you write text to an existing file, TEDIT adds this written text to the end of the existing file. TEDIT numbers this written text beginning with the next whole number after the end of the file, with an increment of one.

Tips

☐ You can write text from the scratchpad to another file or to a printer. For example:

```
Command: WRITE SCRATCHPAD, CASH
```

Writes text from the scratchpad to a file named "CASH."

```
Command: WRITE SCRATCHPAD, $S.#LPR
```

Writes text from the scratchpad to the spooler location named "#LPR."

- If you write text to an existing file, the new text is added to the end of the existing text.
- If you write text to a printer, the copy contains line numbers if you see them on your screen. SHOWNUMBER ON gives you line numbers when you print the file; SHOWNUMBER OFF does not.
- After you enter the WRITE command and see the response line, you can press the HELP key once to see a short help text and twice to see the complete help text.

Related Commands

SHOWNUMBER displays one or all line numbers.

MARKPOSITION stores a cursor position labeled with a position number.

Appendix A TEDIT and Tandem Terminals

This appendix explains how TEDIT should be used with existing Tandem terminals. It includes the following:

- ☐ Using the 6530 terminal
- ☐ 6530 terminal keyboards
- ☐ Anomalies of the 6530 terminal
- ☐ Anomalies of the 6540 terminal
- ☐ Anomalies of the 6520 terminal

Using TEDIT with Tandem 6530 Terminals

The Tandem 6530 terminal and the 6530-WP (known as the T-TEXT terminal) contain hard-wired microcode or firmware that controls their operation. To use TEDIT, these terminals must contain the appropriate versions of firmware. Table A-1 shows the versions of firmware.

Table A-1. Terminal Firmware Versions

Terminal	Firmware Version	
	Minimum	Recommended
T16/6520	B00	G00
T16/6530	B00	D00
T16/6530-WP	A00	A01
T16/6540	A10	A10

To determine the firmware version in your terminal, follow these steps:

1. Press CONFIG once.
2. Press CONFIG again while holding down CTRL and SHIFT.

3. Press CONFIG to return to what you were doing.

   If your terminal doesn't have the minimum version of firmware, contact your system manager about upgrading to at least the minimum level.

   If you change terminal configurations—such as cursor type, bell column, or key click—while in a TEDIT session, these changes only apply to this session. When you exit TEDIT, the previous configurations are reasserted.

TEDIT Function Keys

TEDIT uses function keys F1 through F16 on your terminal keyboard for commands. The unshifted and shifted function keys (which you obtain by holding down SHIFT and pressing a function key) have different command assignments. You can see the default function key assignments on the template supplied with this reference manual.

Your terminal keyboard contains several keys that you can use during a TEDIT session. (Table A-2 shows these keys and their functions.)

Table A-2. Terminal Keyboard Functions and TEDIT

Key	Unshifted Function	Shifted Function
BACK TAB TAB	FORWARD LINE[1]	BACKWARD LINE[1]
CHAR DEL	DELETE CHARACTER[1,2]	DELETE CHARACTER[1]
CHAR INS	INSERT CHARACTER Turns off Insert Mode.	Turns on Insert Mode[1,2]
DEL LINE INS	INSLINE	DELLINE
HOME	Moves cursor to upper left of screen.[1]	Moves cursor to lower left of screen.[1]
NEXT PAGE	NEXTPAGE	LASTPAGE
PAGE ERASE[3] LINE	(See Note at end of table.)	

Table A-2. Terminal Keyboard Functions and TEDIT (continued)

Key	Unshifted Function	Shifted Function
PREV PAGE	PREVPAGE	FIRSTPAGE
RETURN[3]	NEWLINE	*C
ROLL DOWN	ROLLDOWN	8 ROLLDOWN
ROLL UP	ROLLUP	8 ROLLUP
TAB (key pad)	FORWARD LINE[1]	FORWARD LINE[1]
Arrow keys	Moves the cursor one line or column as shown.[1]	
BACK SPACE	Back one column.[1]	Back one column.[1]
	If cursor is in column one, pressing this key moves the cursor to the last column on the screen. This key also deletes the previous character if INSERT MODE is on (see CHAR INSERT).	
BREAK	Interrupts TEDIT commands, like SEARCH and REPLACE.	

[1]These keys perform the same operation as an equivalent TEDIT command (from the terminal rather than from within TEDIT).

[2]The Insert Mode, which is turned on and off with the shifted CHAR INS key, lets you insert characters at the cursor position (ON) or overwrite characters in your file (OFF). Only the characters visible on your terminal window are affected.

[3]Certain keys can be used with the control key (labeled CTRL). Pressing these keys, together with the CTRL key, has the following effects:

Key	Control Function	Shifted Control Function
RETURN	FORWARD EOL[1]	none
PAGE ERASE LINE	ERASE EOL[1]	ERASE WINDOW[1]

Note The following keys don't work when you are using TEDIT: PAGE DEL ESC, ALT CHAR, and PRINT. Keys that are not listed operate normally. See the *6530 Multi-Page Terminal User's Guide*.

Unexpected Terminal Behavior with TEDIT

There are known anomalies with some older versions of microcode in Tandem 6520, 6530, 6530-WP, and 6540 terminals.

6520 Terminal Anomalies

The 6520 terminal may exhibit some of the following anomalies with TEDIT, depending on the version of firmware in the terminal:

- ☐ Versions C and D: The RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS always complain about a field being too long. The terminal is sending back incorrect data.
- ☐ Versions C through E: If a modification is performed on the first line only, then TEDIT does not detect it.
- ☐ Versions C through G: The 6520 terminal does not always remove trailing blanks from fields. Although TEDIT compensates for this, a communication delay results in slow lines.
- ☐ Version H: TEDIT does not support this version (modified fields fail to transmit properly).

6530 Terminal Anomalies

The 6530 terminal may exhibit some of the following anomalies with TEDIT, depending on the version of firmware in the terminal.

- ☐ Version B: After displaying response lines for commands (like SEARCH, REPLACE, OPENWINDOW, and RENUMBER), the terminal will occasionally set some incorrect tab stops.

  Often, after displaying response lines for commands (like SEARCH, REPLACE, OPENWINDOW, and RENUMBER), and occasionally, after a SEARCH command, the terminal screen will show irregular characters. Use REFRESH to correct the display.

- ☐ Versions B through C00: The response to the BREAK key, when used to interrupt a SEARCH or REPLACE operation, takes about one minute. The cursor is frozen in one spot when you:
  - ☐ View one page of a file two pages long.
  - ☐ Press the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS key.
  - ☐ Press EXIT to leave RECONFIGURE OPTIONS before you make any changes.
  - ☐ Press the NEXTPAGE key.
  - ☐ Press RECONFIGURE OPTIONS again.
- ☐ Versions B through D01: If you press CTRL A (hold down CTRL and type A) while using TEDIT and then press any function key, the terminal will not function. Press RESET to correct the terminal. This may also happen with other control codes.

6530-WP Terminal Anomalies

The 6530-WP terminal may exhibit the following anomaly with TEDIT, depending on the version of firmware in the terminal.

- ☐ Version A00: The cursor does not move from the top to the bottom of a two-window display, with the cursor keys. You can move the cursor with the local TAB and BACKTAB key.

6540 Terminal Anomalies

The 6540 emulation of the 6530 terminal may exhibit the following anomaly with TEDIT, depending on the terminal's firmware.

- ☐ Version A00: The terminal malfunctions when asked for its microcode version number (the two-digit field after the letter).

Appendix B TEDIT and IBM 3270 Information Display Terminals

This appendix explains how TEDIT should be used with the IBM 3270 Information Display terminals. It includes discussions of the following:

- ☐ TEDIT function keys
- ☐ Differences between Tandem and IBM terminal symbols
- ☐ Anomalies of IBM's SNA 3270 Emulator
- ☐ Anomalies of terminals accessed by AM3270

TEDIT Function Keys

TEDIT uses function keys PF1 through PF12 on your terminal keyboard for commands. The combination ALT PA1 or ALT PA2 with PF keys have different TEDIT command assignments. (Refer to the template supplied with this reference manual for the default function key assignments.)

Differences in Tandem and IBM Terminal Symbols

The symbols used for syntax notation and pattern designators in this manual can differ from what is displayed on the IBM information display terminals. Table B-1 lists most of the differences.

Table B-1. Differences in Tandem and IBM Terminal Symbols

Tandem		IBM	
[	right bracket	¢	a cent sign
]	left bracket	!	an exclamation point
[ ]	both brackets	!	
[^]		¢¬	
Some examples:			
[repeat-count]		¢ repeat-count !	
[#*]		¢#*!	
[^a-k]		¢¬ a-k!	

Note The examples in this manual show the command line and the status line as being highlighted. On the Tandem terminals these are highlighted; but on most of the IBM information display terminals neither the command line nor the status line is highlighted.

Unexpected Terminal Behavior with TEDIT

- ☐ IBM's SNA 3270 Emulator
  - ☐ Version 1.00: If you use SYS-REQ and you press any AID key prior to pressing SYS-REQ again, your TEDIT session is lost. You will probably have to drop the line and restart TEDIT.
- ☐ Terminals accessed by AM3270
  - ☐ The Field Mark character is used as a substitute for a backslash "\". TEDIT, however, is unaware of this substitution, so it cannot correct the character to a backslash. If you move the text around, you can see that the field-mark, frequently denoted as an underlined semicolon (;), is replaced by another mark.

Appendix C The System Profile

Changing the System Default Profile

When TEDIT is brought up on a system, a file appears called TEDPROFL (or the "*" Profile). This file is where TEDIT gets its default configuration settings. TEDPROFL is located in $SYSTEM.SYSTEM.TEDPROFL.

TEDIT always looks in your default subvolume for TEDPROFL when you start TEDIT. If TEDIT doesn't find TEDPROFL in the default subvolume, it looks for TEDPROFL in the system default subvolume.

You can use either one of the following two ways to change the default profile for your system:

- ☐ Make a copy of the system default profile on your default subvolume, and modify this copy using TEDIT. Replace the system default profile with this new profile, using the FUP DUP command to replace the profile.
- ☐ Change your default subvolume to the system default subvolume containing TEDPROFL. Enter TEDIT and modify the TEDPROFL file using the RECONFIGURE command in TEDIT. Save this modified profile with the SAVEPROFILE command, naming it the "*" profile.

Note The TEDPROFL on SYSTEM.SYSTEM should be secured for WRITE and PURGE access to a limited group of users. For example, you could create a user's group of super.super (255,255) and the security of "N---."

If you are using a Tandem terminal, you must log on to a Tandem terminal to make changes or to create a profile on another subvolume. You must use a Tandem terminal to modify the default terminal profile.

If you are using the IBM 3270 Information Display system, you must log on to an IBM 3270 to make changes or to create a profile on another subvolume. You must use an IBM 3270 terminal to modify the default IBM 3270 terminal profile.

Appendix D TEDIT Syntax Summary

This appendix lists all TEDIT syntax in alphabetical order.

Syntax Notes

[ ]	This information is optional.
|	Select one or the other.
{ }	Use one of these.
Commas	Use only where indicated.
options	Separate with spaces, not commas.
[rp]	Repeat-count (number of times to repeat this command).

TEDIT Syntax Summary

*C

```
{ *C | * }
```

ALIGN

```
{ ALIGN | A } { REGION | REG |
                WINDOW | WI    }

[ rp ] { ALIGN | A } { LINE      | LI  |
                       PARAGRAPH | PA  |
                       SENTENCE  | SEN |
                       SECTION   | SEC   }
```

BACKTAB

```
[ rp ] { BACKTAB | BACKT }
```

BACKWARD

```
{ BACKWARD | BACKW } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                     REGION               | REG |
                     WINDOW               | WI    }

[ rp ] { BACKWARD | BACKW } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                             EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                             LINE              | LI  |
                             PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                             SECTION           | SEC |
                             SENTENCE          | SEN |
                             WORD              | WO   }
```

BALANCED-EXPRESSION

```
{ BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL } { BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                               COPY      | COP   |
                               DELETE    | DELE  |
                               ERASE     | ERA   |
                               FORWARD   | FO    |
                               LOWERCASE | LO    |
                               MOVE      | MO    |
                               UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

BREAKLINE

```
{ BREAKLINE | BR }
```

CANCEL

```
{ CANCEL | CA }
```

CHARACTER

```
[ rp ] { CHARACTER | CH } { BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                           COPY      | COP   |
                           DELETE    | DELE  |
                           ERASE     | ERA   |
                           FORWARD   | FO    |
                           INSERT    | INSE  |
                           LOWERCASE | LO    |
                           MOVE      | MO    |
                           UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

CLOSEWINDOW

```
{ CLOSEWINDOW | CL } { 1 | 2 | * | ** }
```

COMPRESS

```
{ COMPRESS | COM }
```

COPY

```
{ COPY | COP } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                 REGION              | REG |
                 WINDOW              | WI    }

[ rp ] { COPY | COP } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                        EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                        LINE              | LI  |
                        PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                        SECTION           | SEC |
                        SENTENCE          | SEN |
                        WORD              | WO    }
```

DEFINEREGION

```
{ DEFINEREGION | DEF }
```

DELCHAR

```
[ rp ] { DELCHAR | DELC }
```

DELETE

```
{ DELETE | DELE } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                    EOL | END-OF-LINE   | EN  |
                    REGION              | REG |
                    WINDOW              | WI    }

[ rp ] { DELETE | DELE } { CHARACTER | CH  |
                           LINE      | LI  |
                           PARAGRAPH | PA  |
                           SECTION   | SEC |
                           SENTENCE  | SEN |
                           WORD      | WO    }
```

DELLINE

```
[ rp ] { DELLINE | DELL }
```

DISPLAYLINE

```
{ DISPLAYLINE | DI }line  [ , column ]

      line is:  line-name [ [+|-] offset ]

    column is:  column-name [ [+|-] offset ]
                 LAST | LA
                 END  | E
```

EMPTYSCRATCHPAD

```
{ EMPTYSCRATCHPAD | EM }
```

EOL

```
{ EOL | EN | END-OF-LINE } { DELETE | DELE |
                             MOVE   | MO    }

[ rp ] { EOL | EN |     { BACKWARD  | BACKW |
         END-OF-LINE }    COPY      | COP   |
                          ERASE     | ERA   |
                          FORWARD   | FO    |
                          INSERT    | INSE  |
                          LOWERCASE | LO    |
                          UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

ERASE

```
{ ERASE | ERA } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                  REGION              | REG |
                  WINDOW              | WI    }

[ rp ] { ERASE | ERA } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                         EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                         LINE              | LI  |
                         PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                         SECTION           | SEC |
                         SENTENCE          | SEN |
                         WORD              | WO    }
```

EXIT

```
{ EXIT | EX }
```

FC

```
FC
```

FINDNEXT

```
{ FINDNEXT | FINDN }
```

FINDPREV

```
{ FINDPREV | FINDP }
```

FIRSTPAGE

```
{ FIRSTPAGE | FIR }
```

FORWARD

```
{ FORWARD | FO } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                   REGION              | REG |
                   WINDOW              | WI    }

[ rp ] { FORWARD | FO } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                          EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                          LINE              | LI  |
                          PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                          SECTION           | SEC |
                          SENTENCE          | SEN |
                          WORD              | WO    }
```

GOTOPOSITION

```
{ GOTOPOSITION | GO } { position-number | * [+n | -n ] }
```

HELP

```
{ HELP | H } topic-name
```

INFORM

```
{ INFORM | INF }
```

INSCHAR

```
[ rp ] { INSCHAR | INSC }
```

INSERT

```
{ INSERT | INSE } { WINDOW | WI }

[ rp ] { INSERT | INSE } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                           EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                           LINE              | LI  |
                           PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                           SECTION           | SEC |
                           SENTENCE          | SEN |
                           WORD              | WO    }
```

INSLINE

```
[ rp ] { INSLINE | INSL } [ "text" ]
```

LASTPAGE

```
{ LASTPAGE | LA }
```

LEFTSCROLL

```
[ rp ] { LEFTSCROLL | LE } [ number ]
```

LINE

```
[ rp ] { LINE | LI } { ALIGN     | A     |
                       BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                       COPY      | COP   |
                       DELETE    | DELE  |
                       ERASE     | ERA   |
                       FORWARD   | FO    |
                       INSERT    | INSE  |
                       LOWERCASE | LO    |
                       MOVE      | MO    |
                       UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

LOWERCASE

```
{ LOWERCASE | LO } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                     REGION               | REG |
                     WINDOW               | WI    }

[ rp ] { LOWERCASE | LO } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                            EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                            LINE               | LI  |
                            PARAGRAPH          | PA  |
                            SECTION            | SEC |
                            SENTENCE           | SEN |
                            WORD               | WO    }
```

MARKPOSITION

```
{ MARKPOSITION | MAR }{ position-number | * [+n | -n ] }
```

MOVE

```
{ MOVE | MO } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                EOL | END-OF-LINE   | EN  |
                REGION              | REG |
                WINDOW              | WI    }

[ rp ] { MOVE | MO } { CHARACTER         | CH  |
                       LINE              | LI  |
                       PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                       SECTION           | SEC |
                       SENTENCE          | SEN |
                       WORD              | WO    }
```

NAMED-FUNCTION-KEYS

```
        ⎧ F + number                ⎫
        ⎪   ROLL { UP | DOWN }      ⎪
< [ S ] ⎨   { PREV | NEXT } PAGE    ⎬>
        ⎪   LINE { INS | DEL }      ⎪
        ⎩   RETURN                  ⎭
```

For the IBM 3270 Information Display terminals:

```
< [ S ] { PFn   } >
        { ENTER }
```

NEWLINE

```
[ rp ] { NEWLINE | NEWL }
```

NEWUSER

```
{ NEWUSER | NEWU }
```

NEXTPAGE

```
[ rp ] { NEXTPAGE | NEX }
```

OBEY

```
{ OBEY | OB } file-name [ ,section-name ]
```

ONEWINDOW

```
{ ONEWINDOW | ON }
```

OPENWINDOW

```
{ OPENWINDOW | OP }{ 1 | 2 | * | ** }, { file-name | * }
     , [ openwindow-options ] , [ size ]
```

PARAGRAPH

```
[ rp ] { PARAGRAPH | PA } { ALIGN     | A     |
                            BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                            COPY      | COP   |
                            DELETE    | DELE  |
                            ERASE     | ERA   |
                            FORWARD   | FO    |
                            INSERT    | INSE  |
                            LOWERCASE | LO    |
                            MOVE      | MO    |
                            UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

PREVPAGE

```
[ rp ] { PREVPAGE | PRE }
```

PURGEPROFILE

```
{ PURGEPROFILE | PU }profile-name [ , profile-file | * ]
```

READ

```
{ READ | REA }file-name [ , line-range | POSITIONS | P ]
```

RECONFIGURE

```
{ RECONFIGURE | REC } { FUNCTION-KEYS | F |
                        OPTIONS       | O   }
```

REDO

```
[ rp ] { REDO | RED }
```

REFRESH

```
{ REFRESH | REF }
```

REGION

```
{ REGION | REG } { ALIGN     | A     |
                   BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                   COPY      | COP   |
                   DELETE    | DELE  |
                   ERASE     | ERA   |
                   FORWARD   | FO    |
                   INSERT    | INSE  |
                   LOWERCASE | LO    |
                   MOVE      | MO    |
                   UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

RENUMBER

```
{ RENUMBER | REN } line-range , line , [ increment ]
    , [ audit ]

    line-range is:  ALL | A
                    line [ / line  ]
                         [ # count ]
                    REGION | R

          line is:  line-name [ [+|-] offset ]
```

REPEAT

```
{ REPEAT | REPE }
```

REPLACE

```
{ REPLACE | REPL } search-text , replace-text,
    [ line-range-list ] , [ column-range ] ,
    [ replace-options ]

    line-range-list is:  line-range [ line-range ] ...

       column-range is:  column [ :column ]
```

RETRIEVE

```
[ rp ] { RETRIEVE | RET }
```

RIGHTSCROLL

```
[ rp ] { RIGHTSCROLL | RI } [ number ]
```

ROLLDOWN

```
[ rp ] { ROLLDOWN | ROLLD }
```

ROLLUP

```
[ rp ] { ROLLUP | ROLLU }
```

RULER

```
{ RULER | RUL }
```

RUN

```
RUN program-name
```

SAVEPROFILE

```
{ SAVEPROFILE | SA } profile-name [ ,profile-file | * ]
```

SEARCH

```
{ SEARCH | SEA } search-text , [ line-range ] ,
    [ column-range ] , [ search-options ]
    , [ command-list ]

     line-range is:  ALL | A
                      line [ / line  ]
                           [ # count ]
                     REGION | R

    column-range is:  column [ :column ]
```

SECTION

```
[ rp ] { SECTION | SEC } {ALIGN     | A     |
                         BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                         COPY      | COP   |
                         DELETE    | DELE  |
                         ERASE     | ERA   |
                         FORWARD   | FO    |
                         INSERT    | INSE  |
                         LOWERCASE | LO    |
                         MOVE      | MO    |
                         UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

SENTENCE

```
[ rp ] { SENTENCE | SEN } { ALIGN     | A     |
                            BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                            COPY      | COP   |
                            DELETE    | DELE  |
                            ERASE     | ERA   |
                            FORWARD   | FO    |
                            INSERT    | INSE  |
                            LOWERCASE | LO    |
                            MOVE      | MO    |
                            UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

SETPROFILE

```
{ SETPROFILE | SET } item , change
```

SHOWNUMBER

```
{ SHOWNUMBER | SH } [ ON | OFF ]
```

SIZEWINDOW

```
{ SIZEWINDOW | SI } size
```

SWITCHWINDOW

```
{ SWITCHWINDOW | SW }
```

TAB

```
[ rp ] { TAB | TA }
```

TWOWINDOWS

```
{ TWOWINDOWS | TW } [ size ]
```

UNDO

```
[ rp ] { UNDO | UND }
```

UNMARKPOSITION

```
{ UNMARKPOSITION | UNM } position-number
   [ \position-number]
```

UPPERCASE

```
{ UPPERCASE | UP } { BALANCED-EXPRESSION | BAL |
                     REGION              | REG |
                     WINDOW              | WI    }

[ rp ] { UPPERCASE | UP } { CHARACTER         | CH
                            EOL | END-OF-LINE | EN  |
                            LINE              | LI  |
                            PARAGRAPH         | PA  |
                            SECTION           | SEC |
                            SENTENCE          | SEN |
                            WORD              | WO    }
```

USEPROFILE

```
{ USEPROFILE | US } profile-name [ ,profile-file | * ]
```

WINDOW

```
{ WINDOW | WI } { ALIGN     | A     |
                  BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                  COPY      | COP   |
                  DELETE    | DELE  |
                  ERASE     | ERA   |
                  FORWARD   | FO    |
                  INSERT    | INSE  |
                  LOWERCASE | LO    |
                  MOVE      | MO    |
                  UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

WORD

```
{ WORD | WO } { BACKWARD  | BACKW |
                COPY      | COP   |
                DELETE    | DELE  |
                ERASE     | ERA   |
                FORWARD   | FO    |
                INSERT    | INSE  |
                LOWERCASE | LO    |
                MOVE      | MO    |
                UPPERCASE | UP      }
```

WRITE

```
{  WRITE | WR }
     [ line-range | SCRATCHPAD | S | POSITION | P ]
     , [ file-name | printer-name ]

     line-range is:  ALL | A
                      line [ / line  ]
                           [ # count ]
                     REGION | R
```

Appendix E TEDIT and TACL Interface

Overview

This appendix explains the TEDIT commands and TACL commands used in TACL code that allow you to communicate with TEDIT. This appendix also explains the TEDIT and TACL communications protocol.

Important Before you try to use any of the following commands, you should thoroughly understand how to use TACL and know how to write TACL macros. Refer to the *TACL Programmer's Guide* for information about writing TACL macros.

TEDIT Process Environment

You could call this communication between TACL and TEDIT a process interface, because a TACL process is not the only process that could be written to interact with TEDIT. Typically, the interface between a TEDIT process and any process is as follows:

1. The process that wants to communicate with TEDIT waits for messages from the TEDIT process.
2. Commands are given to TEDIT (from a process), telling it to send data and command arguments to the process.
3. The process sends TEDIT commands to TEDIT, causing TEDIT to perform operations such as giving up control of the terminal.
4. The process tells TEDIT by sending a message that it is giving terminal control back to TEDIT.
5. Each time a process wants to communicate with TEDIT, a process begins this communication interface again.

TEDIT and TACL Interface

The TEDIT TACL interface is usually used between TEDIT and the TACL that started TEDIT. This interface is performed by user-written TACL code. This TACL code:

- ☐ Sets up a #SERVER
- ☐ Issues a PARAM TACLNAME command with the name of the #SERVER as its argument

- ☐ Starts a TEDIT NOWAITed with a STATUS variable
- ☐ Loops, handling the #SERVER's variables, until the STATUS variable indicates that TEDIT has terminated.

The code (a macro or routine) then cleans up its variables and exits.

Commands sent from TEDIT to TACL are #EXTRACT(V)ed from the #SERVER's OUT variable. Commands sent from TACL to TEDIT are #APPEND(V)ed to the #SERVER's IN variable. For each command sent to TACL, TEDIT waits. The TACL code can issue one or more TACL to TEDIT commands. The TACL code uses #EOF in the #SERVER's IN variable to tell TEDIT to stop waiting and to process all the TACL to TEDIT commands.

Unless otherwise specified, particularly for TEDIT to TACL commands, the TACL code must not write to the terminal that TEDIT is using. The TACL code must be written so it can detect and handle all errors itself. It must also detect and handle all errors in the TEDIT to TACL commands. The detection and handling of errors is usually done by using TACL's exception handling facility. For information about this facility, refer to the *TACL Programmer's Guide*.

PARAM TACLNAME

The user-written TACL code sends a PARAM TACLNAME to TEDIT. This TACLNAME contains the name of the TACL that is starting TEDIT. You enter in your TACL code the following command:

```
PARAM TACLNAME { "$name.#subname,ALL" }
               {  $name.#subname      }
```

$name.subname is the name of the TACL that starts TEDIT.

ALL tells TEDIT to send any unrecognized commands to TACL for interpretation.

If ALL is omitted, then unrecognized commands are handled by TEDIT, which displays a message on the status line telling you that it does not recognize the command.

TEDIT and TACL Interface Commands

You can use these four TEDIT commands to pass information to and from TACL and TEDIT: MACRO, PROMPT, STATUSMESSAGE, and TACL. The MACRO and TACL commands are given at the TEDIT prompt. You usually give the PROMPT and STATUSMESSAGE commands to TEDIT from the TACL code. In the following paragraphs, these commands are described and listed in alphabetical order.

MACRO

The MACRO command sends the four lines of protocol to the TACL code. You enter this command at the TEDIT prompt.

What to Enter

```
{ MACRO | MAC } tacl-macro-name [ macro-arguments ]
```

tacl-macro-name

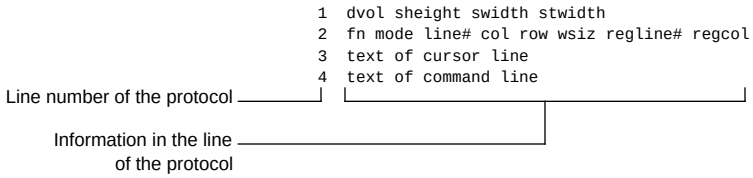
is the macro process defined within TACL that takes control and processes the protocol information sent from TEDIT.

macro-arguments

is any text you want to include in the protocol message. It is automatically sent in line four of the protocol message to be decoded by your TACL code.

Protocol When TEDIT sends a message to the TACL code requesting a response, a simple protocol is used. The TACL code decodes the protocol for information that describes the current state of the TEDIT process.

Once a TEDIT process is started, TEDIT sends (in the protocol) these four lines of information:



When TEDIT sends a message, all fields on a line are separated by a single space and are included in the message. Table E-1 describes each field of each line.

Note There are two additional lines in this protocol, but they only appear under certain conditions; they are line 5 and line 0. Line 5 is sent after you give a response to a prompt (it is discussed later in this appendix under PROMPT). Line 0 is sent only with the TACL command (this is discussed later in this appendix under TACL).

Table E-1. TEDIT and TACL Protocol Message Definitions

Field	Definition
dvol	is the default subvolume in external form. For example: `[\sys.]$vol.subvol`
sheight	is the screen height (measured in the number of lines that can be displayed on the screen).
swidth	is the screen width (measured in the number of columns that can be displayed on the screen).
stwidth	is the status line width (measured in the number of columns).
fn	is the file name in external format. For example: `[ [ [\sys.] $vol.] subvol.] file`
mode	is read or write open access.
line#	is the edit file line number where the cursor is currently positioned.
col	is the column number where the cursor is currently positioned on the screen.
row	is the line where the cursor is currently positioned on the screen.
wsiz	is the window height of the current window. This height is measured by how many lines there are in the window.
regline	is the line number of the window (not the file line number) where the DEFINEREGION command was used in the current window.
regcol	is the column number where the DEFINEREGION command was used in the current window.

PROMPT

The PROMPT command is used by the TACL code to create a prompt. So, while you are in a TEDIT session, you might be prompted for information, or you can enter responses to a prompt to get information.

Note The PROMPT command can only be given from the TACL code, not from a TEDIT prompt.

What to Enter

```
{ PROMPT | PRO} [ { { TEXT | HELP} ,text
                  { [ ,rlen [ ,rdef ] ] }
                  { CLEAR                }  ]
```

TEXT

adds another (text field) prompt. Each prompt can contain 99 text fields.

HELP

builds a short help text and creates a HELP topic.

CLEAR

clears all previous TEXT and HELP information. You must specify this to build other prompts.

text

is any string of text that you want displayed in the prompt field.

rlen

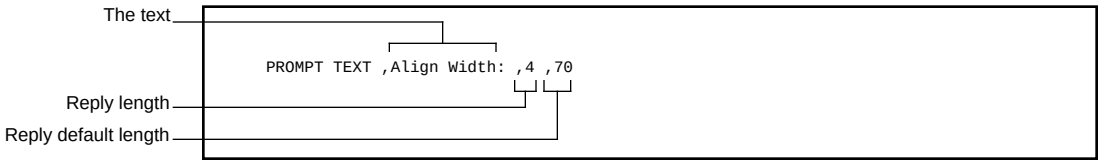
is a reply field length in characters. You must specify a whole numeric value; for example, 2, 50, and 1. TEDIT ignores *rlen* when it is used with the HELP parameter. If 0 is specified for this field, the remaining line is used. If *rlen* is omitted, then there is no reply.

rdef

is a reply default. The default is none. This field can contain any character.

How to Use

To create the prompt for the align width, you enter the following information:



You can prompt for any information.

You can use PROMPT in different forms to get a variety of different information. The following paragraphs discuss these different forms.

- When you use PROMPT with no arguments, it is presented to you for a response.

Note Before you can use the PROMPT command with no arguments, you must use it with parameters first so that it has some information to display.

For example, the second time you give the prompt command, you just enter:

```
PROMPT
```

After you respond to the prompt, TEDIT sends the TACL code the following information in line 5 of the protocol:

```
5 0 text on the key named Fx
5 1 answer from prompt #1
5 2 answer from prompt #2
              .
              .
              .
5 n answer from prompt #n
```

Fx refers to any named function key within TEDIT. The text assigned to the key is sent to the TACL code. Line 5 followed by a 0 is always sent to the TACL code to inform the TACL process that a response to the prompt was made.

The rest of the information in line 5 contains the answers to the prompts. The answers appear in the order in which you responded to the prompts. The number of prompts sent determines how many answer fields are sent to the TACL code; the limit is 99 prompts. If an answer field is empty, then TEDIT does not send it to the TACL code.

☐ When you use PROMPT in this form:

```
PROMPT TEXT, text, rlen, rdef
```

the text, the rlen (reply length), and the rdef (reply default) are added to the prompt. If there is room on the current line, these fields are added; otherwise, it will begin on a new line.

The first field begins in column one; the limit is 99 fields.

☐ When you use PROMPT in this form:

```
PROMPT HELP, text,,rdef
```

The text specified is used to build short help. The rdef consists of extensive help about a topic. This default is used when you press the HELP key twice, which gives you extensive help about a topic.

The message “Press the HELP key again for more help” is displayed in all TEDIT short help and is added to any short help you create when specifying rdef.

☐ When you use PROMPT in this form:

```
PROMPT CLEAR
```

☐ all previous information added to the prompt is cleared. When a prompt is built, it remains in effect until you specify a PROMPT CLEAR.

STATUSMESSAGE

The STATUSMESSAGE command displays messages on the status line of the current window. You can enter this command at either the TEDIT or the TACL prompt.

What to Enter

```
{ STATUSMESSAGE | ST } status-message
```

status-message

is a string of characters containing your message.

These messages cannot be longer than the stwidth (status line width) sent in line 1 of the protocol. Any message longer than the status line is truncated.

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TACL

You enter the TACL command at the TEDIT prompt. This command allows the TACL code to control the terminal. When TACL has completed its processing, you are prompted with this message:

```
Press RETURN or ENTER to resume editing:
```

After you press either RETURN or ENTER, TEDIT regains control of the terminal.

What to Enter

{ TACL | TAC } *tacl-command-line*

tacl-command-line

is the command to be sent to the TACL code to execute.

How to Use

TEDIT sends a zero (0) before the tacl-command argument to inform the TACL code that a TACL command is being sent.

Appendix F TEDIT Advice Messages

The TEDIT advice messages are in alphabetical order. In most cases, TEDIT responds to a command error by ignoring the command and displaying a message on the status line. TEDIT then waits for another command or new information (for example, a correct file name).

There are some messages that appear on the status line and on the terminal screen with just the error number and no text. These messages look like one of the following:

This is a system error. n is a number from 0-9.

```
File-System error: nnn
```

This is a file system error. n is a number from 0-9.

```
File-System error: Fnnn
```

This is TEDIT error, which indicates that the TEDIT error file is installed incorrectly. n is a number from 0-9.

```
File-System error: Ennn
```

If any of these messages appear on your terminal screen, see your System Manager. To find out more information about the system error message, type ERROR nnn at the Command Interpreter prompt. The system responds with a brief description of the error. You can also look up the error number in the *GUARDIAN 90 System Messages Manual*.

Note The numbers in the right margin are reference numbers for the error messages; they do not appear on the status line.

086 `Can't find specified section name in obey file.`

You specified a section name in the OBEY command that is not in your obey file. Check your section names in your obey file, then reenter the command.

065 `Can't insert more lines here. (Auto Renumber is OFF)`

You tried to insert too many lines at this position with the INSERT, INSLINE, or RETRIEVE commands. For example, when Auto Renumber is OFF, you can only insert three lines with INSLINE without moving the cursor. You can insert only 999 lines with RETRIEVE. Turn auto renumber ON and try the command again.

037 `Can't use UNDO to reverse the renumbering`

You tried to use the UNDO command to reverse the RENUMBER command with Audit off. You can neither recover the old file line numbers nor use UNDO to reverse any previous changes.

084 `Check commands in when found field for possible loop`

You specified commands—such as BACKWARD LI; FINDNEXT—in the "When found:" field that caused TEDIT to loop. If you want to continue from your current location in your file, enter SEARCH followed by FINDNEXT.

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076 `Complete the set of quotation marks`

You did not complete the required set of quotation marks in insert-phrase or in SEARCH or REPLACE texts. Re-enter the necessary quotes and try the command again.

091 `COMPRESS failed, but file is unaffected`

COMPRESS failed but text in the current window is safe. Check to see if you have purge access for the file and try COMPRESS again.

090 `COMPRESS failed.  Save with WRITE WINDOW`

Your attempt to COMPRESS the text in the current file failed. You can't trust the result. Use WRITE to save the contents of the file.

032 `Define function key with 59 characters or less`

You used more than 59 characters or spaces to define a function key in RECONFIGURE FUNCTIONS. Type a definition that takes fewer characters and spaces.

008 `Enter command alone or with preceding repeat count`

You gave a repeat count after a command, like ROLLUP or TAB, or you entered some incorrect information on the command line after the command name. Enter the repeat count before the command or omit the useless information after the command.

109

```
Enter either OPTIONS or FUNCTION-KEYS after
RECONFIGURE
```

You entered incorrect information after RECONFIGURE. The RECONFIGURE command accepts only OPTIONS or FUNCTION-KEYS.

051

```
Enter Open and Close for Bal-Expr
```

You forgot to enter in the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen the Open or Close for this balanced expression. Enter both the Open and Close for each balanced expression.

049

```
Enter Tab Stops in increasing order
```

You listed at least two tab stops in decreasing numerical order. Enter tab stops only in increasing order from columns 2 through 238.

099

```
Error occurred in TACL macro file
```

An error occurred in the TACL macro file that is running TEDIT. Correct error in macro file, then try running TEDIT again.

023

```
File must be a POSITIONS file
```

The file you specified is not a POSITIONS file, which contains position numbers marked with MARKPOSITION.

018 `First enter text for SEARCH or REPLACE`

You gave the SEARCH or REPLACE commands but failed to supply the search-text. Also, you could have used the FINDPREV or FINDNEXT commands without a preceding SEARCH or REPLACE command. Supply the search-text for SEARCH or REPLACE.

020 `Give only one line number for DISPLAYLINE`

You tried to give DISPLAYLINE a range of lines. Try the DISPLAYLINE command again with a single line number.

007 `Insertion will exceed line width limit (239)`

Your INSERT or REPLACE command would make this line longer than the limit of 239 characters. Auto word wrap is OFF. Turn auto word wrap ON or change the size of the insertion.

056 `Insert-phrase too long.  Check quotation mark`

You entered an insert-phrase longer than 47 characters or spaces, or you did not complete the required set of quotation marks. Use either a shorter insert-phrase or include the required set of quotation marks.

082 `Limit amount of column scrolling to 0 thru 239`

You gave a LEFTSCROLL or RIGHTSCROLL command with numbers less than 0 or more than 239. Repeat LEFTSCROLL or RIGHTSCROLL, using a number greater than zero but not more than 239.

050 `Limit Bal-Expr to 9 characters`

You used more than nine characters for each half of a balanced expression. Limit each half (Open and Close) of a balanced expression to nine characters.

079 `Limit Paragraph Lines to screen height`

You set the number of paragraph lines greater than the screen height (24 or 40). Limit paragraph lines to the screen height.

105 `Limit Remarks to 47 characters`

You used more than 47 characters for remarks describing the profile. Limit remarks to 47 characters.

055 `Limit section marker to 47 characters`

You entered a section marker longer than 47 characters or spaces. In the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen, enter a shorter section marker. Then try INSERT SECTION again.

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038 `Limit window size to screen height`

You attempted to create a window that is higher than your terminal's screen. Limit the window size to the number of lines on your screen (for example, 24 or 40).

098 `Move cursor to unprotected area of screen`

On certain terminals (for example, the IBM 3270), you placed the cursor in a protected area of the screen and pressed a function key. Move the cursor to a working area of the screen before you use function key.

089 `Name only Edit files for READ or WRITE`

You tried to transfer information to a non-EDIT type file. Use RUN FUP INFO to check the file type. Code 101 indicates EDIT files.

097 `No Profile is available.  Check with USEPROFILE.`

TEDIT cannot find the profile that you specified in the USEPROFILE command. Check the current profile names with USEPROFILE. You can create a profile in your subvolume with SAVEPROFILE.

071 `Operation cancelled`

You gave the CANCEL command to stop one of these commands: OPENWINDOW, SEARCH, REPLACE, RECONFIGURE, or HELP. This is simply an information message, which means no action is required.

085 `OBEY command cannot be used in obey files`

You have an OBEY command in your obey file. Remove the OBEY command and reenter the command.

046 `Overlap must be less than half the screen height`

Your overlap size was half or more of the screen height; for example, 12 or 20 lines for screens of 24 or 40 lines. Limit overlap to less than half the screen height.

009 `Place cursor on Open of balanced expression`

You used the text item balanced-expression in a command, but the cursor was pointing to either the closing delimiter of a balanced-expression, to a character within the expression, or to a character outside of the expression. Position the cursor on the opening balanced-expression delimiter. Examples: (, [, {, and <.

014 `Position cursor within text item before using COPY`

You tried to COPY a text item to the scratchpad while the cursor was beyond the text item. For example, the cursor was past the end of the line for the commands COPY WORD or COPY EOL. Correctly position the cursor and try again.

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015 `Position cursor within text item before using DELETE`

You tried to DELETE a text item while the cursor was beyond the text item. For example, the cursor was past the end of the line for the commands DELETE WORD or DELETE EOL. Correctly position the cursor and try again.

016 `Position cursor within text item before using ERASE`

You tried to ERASE a text item while the cursor was beyond the text item. For example, the cursor was past the end of the line during the commands ERASE WORD or ERASE EOL. Correctly position the cursor and try again.

017 `Position cursor within text item before using MOVE`

You tried to MOVE a text item while the cursor was beyond the text item. For example, the cursor was past the end of the line during the commands COPY WORD or COPY EOL. Correctly position the cursor and try again

059 `Position cursor within text item to change to lowercase`

The cursor was beyond the end-of-line or window when you used LOWERCASE EOL or WINDOW. The cursor was not pointing to a character or word for LOWERCASE CHARACTER or WORD. Correctly reposition the cursor and try this command again.

060

```
Position cursor within text item to change to
uppercase
```

The cursor was beyond the end-of-line or window when you used UPPERCASE EOL or WINDOW. The cursor was not pointing to a character or word for UPPERCASE CHARACTER or WORD. Correctly reposition the cursor and try this command again.

022

```
Press *C and type HELP HELP for list of Help topics
```

You asked for a help topic that does not exist. To see a list of available help topics, press the HELP key three times or press *C and type HELP HELP.

101

```
PROMPT cannot exceed 99 fields
```

You tried to enter more than 99 fields in the PROMPT command. Delete some fields, then reenter the command.

102

```
PROMPT requires at least one field
```

You tried to use PROMPT with no fields. Enter at least one field, then reenter the command.

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066 `RENUMBER failed; file renumbered from .001, by .001`

Renumbering failed while you had Audit set to NO, so TEDIT tried to save the file by renumbering the range of lines, starting with 0.001 and adding an increment of 0.001 for each line. Check the current line numbering with SHOWNUMBER ON. You can renumber again.

067 `RENUMBER failed; TEDIT attempted UNDO to save file`

Renumbering failed while you had Audit set to YES, so TEDIT tried to save the file by reversing RENUMBER with UNDO. Check the line numbering with SHOWNUMBER ON. You can renumber again.

029 `Renumbering failed; line numbers unchanged`

Your new line numbers would overlap old numbers. Use a different range of lines for renumbering.

019 `REPLACE didn't find the search-text`

You asked REPLACE to find a text that doesn’t exist, or you already found all occurrences. You may want to redefine the REPLACE text or change the range.

006 `SEARCH didn't find the search-text`

You asked SEARCH to find a text that doesn’t exist, or you already found all occurrences. Redefine the search-text or change the range.

021 `See your System Manager about access to HELP`

The HELP file is either not available, is secured so you cannot access it, or does not exist. See your System Manager for assistance.

039 `See your System Manager to create a file or Profile`

You tried to create a file with OPENWINDOW and the CREATE option or with WRITE, but you were working in a volume (for example, $Phantom) that does not exist. See your System Manager for assistance.

062 `See your System Manager; can't use UNDO or REDO`

There is a system problem or an I/O error on the UNDO file. See your System Manager for assistance.

042 `See your System Manager; TEDIT can't close this file`

TEDIT couldn't close the file that you opened with WRITE. See your System Manager for assistance.

063 `See your System Manager; UNDO and REDO not working`

Due to an internal TEDIT error, the UNDO file is unavailable. See your System Manager for assistance.

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041 `See your System Manager; READ or WRITE failed`

WRITE or WRITE SCRATCHPAD did not work. See your System Manager for assistance.

045 `Separate options with spaces`

You used commas or some other symbol to separate options for OPENWINDOW, SEARCH, or REPLACE. Separate options for these commands with spaces.

064 `Set Auto Renumber to ON or OFF`

You used an incorrect setting for auto renumber. Use only ON, OFF, TRUE, or FALSE for auto renumber.

093 `Set Auto Word Wrap to ON or OFF`

You entered an incorrect setting for auto word wrap. Use only ON, OFF, TRUE, or FALSE for auto word wrap.

106 `Set Blank Fill to ON or OFF`

You entered an incorrect setting for blank fill. Use only ON, OFF, TRUE, or FALSE for blank fill.

095 `Set Exit Confirmation to ON or OFF`

You entered an incorrect setting for EXIT confirmation. Use only ON, OFF, TRUE, or FALSE for EXIT confirmation.

078 `Set Return Function to ON or OFF`

You entered incorrect characters in the RETURN function field on the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS screen. Use only ON, OFF, TRUE, or FALSE for return function.

081 `Set SIZEWINDOW less than screen height`

You set window height greater than screen height in OPENWINDOW or TWOWINDOWS. Limit window height to the screen height (for example, 24 or 40 lines).

048 `Set tabs only in columns 2 through 238`

You tried to set a tab stop in a column numbered less than 2 or more than 238. Limit tab stops to columns 2 through 238.

073 `Supply search and replace texts`

You used REPLACE without giving the search text or replace text. Enter the search-text or replace-text; then try the REPLACE command again.

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094 `TACL interface is not initialized`

The TEDIT TACL interface has not been started. See your TEDIT contact or Appendix E for information about this interface.

033 `TEDIT has a limit of 50 Profiles. Use PURGEPROFILE.`

You exceeded the limit of 50 Profiles when you gave the SAVEPROFILE command. Use PURGEPROFILE to eliminate at least one old profile.

054 `There are no changes to UNDO or REDO`

There is no previous command to reverse (UNDO) or to reinstate (REDO). You do not have to respond.

069 `There is no text in this file to WRITE`

You tried to transfer the contents of an empty file or scratchpad to another file. Put text in the file or scratchpad before using WRITE.

013 `There is nothing in Scratchpad to RETRIEVE or WRITE`

You gave the RETRIEVE or WRITE SCRATCHPAD command with an empty scratchpad. MOVE or COPY text to the scratchpad before using RETRIEVE or WRITE.

096 `Type a correct Profile name`

You gave a profile name that does not follow the rules for profile names. Type a profile name that contains up to eight characters, starting with a letter (excluding special characters and spaces).

031 `Type column range correctly, within range 1:239`

You gave a column range that was outside of 1 through 239, a range indicator other than :, an incorrect word in the range, or an increment to LAST or END (for example, LAST+6, END+8). Use a correct column range such as 5:25, *:LAST, or 2:*.

027 `Type correct command name`

You used a command name that TEDIT does not know or you misspelled a command. Use a correct command name.

026 `Type existing program name or TACL command with TACL`

You typed a program name or command that TACL did not recognize in your user-written TACL code.

075 `Type existing program name with RUN`

You used an unknown program name with RUN. See your system manager for a list of programs you can run.

100 `Unimplemented command`

You tried to use a command that is not in this release of TEDIT. Do not use the command.

104 `Use 0 through 99 for printer page size`

You set printer page size less than 0 or more than 99. Limit printer page size to 0 through 99.

087 `Use a correct text command with this text item`

You entered an incorrect or nonexistent text command after a text item; for example, WORD TAB, CHARACTER KAR. When entering commands on the command line, use only one of these text commands after a text item: ALIGN, BACKWARD, COPY, DELETE, ERASE, FORWARD, INSERT, LOWERCASE, MOVE, UPPERCASE.

024 `Use a longer abbreviation for a command or text item`

Your command abbreviation was not specific for a command; for example: BAC can stand for BACKTAB or BACKWARD. Use a longer abbreviation that will clearly define a command; examples are BACKT and BACKW. See HELP; then type a command name for the minimum abbreviations.

057 `Use an Align Width from 20 through 239`

You gave an align width less than 20 or more than 239 columns. Limit the align width to 20 through 239.

005 `Use a number you previously gave with MARKPOSITION`

You entered a position number for GOTOPOSITION that you had not previously marked with MARKPOSITION. Use either a marked position that exists in the file or identify a location with MARKPOSITION before using GOTOPOSITION.

036 `Use command only when you have two windows`

You tried to change the size of a window or to display a hidden window when there is only one open. Don't use SIZEWINDOW or TWOWINDOWS for a single window.

000 `Use correct combination of command and text item`

You used a combination of a text command and text item that doesn't work together; for example, ALIGN CHARACTER or INSERT REGION. Enter a correct combination of a text command and text item.

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108 `Use correct line range specification`

You attempted to use an incorrect line range for SEARCH, REPLACE, or RENUMBER (for example, 000/3+n or LAST/20). See Section 3 for the correct form of line ranges; see Section 2 for a definition of ranges.

083 `Use correct option or function key value with SETPROFILE`

Specify a correct reconfigure option or function key value, then reenter the command. To determine a correct option, see the RECONFIGURE OPTIONS command; to determine the correct function key value, see the RECONFIGURE FUNCTION-KEYS command.

068 `Use correct options: ANYWAY, CLOSE, KEEP, READONLY`

You used an incorrect option for OPENWINDOW. Use only these options: Anyway, Keep, Closewindow, Readonly.

103 `Use correct Options: CONFIRM, EXTENDED, IGNORE, WORD`

You used an incorrect option for REPLACE. Use only these options: CONFIRM, EXTENDED-SEARCH, IGNORE-CASE, and WORD-DELIMITED.

088 `Use correct patterns for Extended-Search`

You incorrectly constructed a pattern for SEARCH or REPLACE. For example, you used only one "[" of a pair or an X as a metacharacter. See the rules in Section 3 for using patterns.

030 `Use correct SEARCH Options: EXTENDED, IGNORE, WORD`

You used an incorrect option for SEARCH. Use only Extended-Search, Ignore-Case, and Word-Delimited.

025 `Use correct text item after this command`

You gave an incorrect text item after a text command. Also, you could have entered something other than OPTIONS or FUNCTIONS after RECONFIGURE. Enter the correct word after the command.

010 `Use DEFINEREGION before this command`

You attempted to act on a REGION that doesn't exist. Create a region with DEFINEREGION, then try again.

047 `Use less than 21 Tab Stops`

You entered column numbers for more than 20 tab stops. Limit the number of tab stops to 20.

004 `Use less than 17 named function key references`

You can only reference a maximum of 16 keys. Correct the number of references, then reenter the command.

001 `Use letters or numbers in file name, a letter first`

You supplied an improper file name to the OPENWINDOW or WRITE commands. Use up to eight letters or numbers in a file name, with a letter first. Do not use characters like %, -, (, or blanks.

011 `Use line numbers 0 through 99999.999`

You either used a line number for DISPLAYLINE or RENUMBER that was outside the range 0 through 99999.99, or you entered something other than a number. For RENUMBER, you gave an incorrect range specification.

Use the correct line number or range. You can use only numbers or these words in a line range: FIRST, LAST, TOP, BOTTOM, and * (current cursor position). Separate the limits of a range with /. Examples include 000 /LAST and 99.16/BOTTOM.

061 `Use only 0 through 9 with MARKPOSITION or GOTOPOSITION`

You used a number (ID) less than 0 or more than 9. Also, you could have given more than one ID for MARKPOSITION or GOTOPOSITION. Use one number, 0 through 9.

058 `Use only ON or OFF after SHOWNUMBER`

You entered characters after SHOWNUMBER that the command doesn't recognize. Use only ON, OFF, TRUE, or FALSE after SHOWNUMBER.

052 `Use repeat count less than 32,767`

You tried to repeat a command more than 32,767 times. Limit the command repeat to 32,767.

028 `Use this command with two windows`

You used SWITCHWINDOWS or CLOSEWINDOW when there was only one open window. Use the OPENWINDOW command to open a second window; then try again.

034 `Window number is either 1 or 2`

You used a window number other than 1 or 2 with CLOSEWINDOW, OPENWINDOW, or SWITCHWINDOWS. Type the command again and select window 1 or 2.

044 `Window size must be larger than 0`

You set a negative window size with two windows open but only one window visible. Use TWOWINDOWS to display both windows; then use SIZEWINDOW.

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043 `You already have two windows`

You used the TWOWINDOWS command when there were already two windows on the screen. Don't use this command when you have two windows open.

003 `You are at the end of this file`

You used the NEXTPAGE command twice from the last page in the file. Use PREVPAGE to get back to the last page containing text.

074 `You attempted to go beyond the end of the file`

You tried to display or move to a line that is beyond the end of the file. Try the DISPLAYLINE command again using a line number or position that is within the file's line range.

002 `You are at the first page`

You used the PREVPAGE command when you are already at the beginning of your file. This message is simply an informative message; you need not respond.

053 `You can't give this command a repeat count`

You cannot repeat this command. Use this command only once.

040 `You can't WRITE to this file, it may be in use`

You tried to WRITE to the file you are editing, or you tried to use a profile (with USEPROFILE) that TEDIT can't open. Close the file and then try the WRITE again.

092 `You didn't supply required information for command`

You didn't complete any of the required information for OPENWINDOW, CLOSEWINDOW, SIZEWINDOW, SEARCH, REPLACE, MARKPOSITION, GOTOPOSITION, PURGEPROFILE, SAVEPROFILE, USEPROFILE, DISPLAYLINE, RENUMBER, or HELP. Enter the required information; then try the command again.

080 `You ended the search with the BREAK key`

You ended a long search with the BREAK key. Repeat the search with the same or different SEARCH text.

035 `You have only one window open. Can't use CLOSEWINDOW`

You tried to close a second window that was not open. Don't use CLOSEWINDOW for a single window.

070 `You may only read this file`

You tried to alter a file that is protected for reading only. You can use RUN FUP SECURE to change the file protection, or you can use FUP DUP to make a copy for your own file security.

072 `You used too many command words or numbers`

You entered too many words on a command line (for example, WORD MOVE LINE), or you did not include the delimiters between commands. Also, you may have entered more than one number for a command that requires numerical information (for example, GOTOPOSITION requires one number to be entered after the command).

Retry the command, eliminating extra words or information. Also, you could add delimiters between commands (for example, WORD; MOVE LINE).

012 `Your file is too long. Empty file or start a new file`

Your file or scratchpad has a line number larger than the limit of 99999.999. Delete lines from the file, divide the file in two, or start a new file.

107 `Window contains characters that cannot be displayed.`

The file contains characters that cannot be displayed on the terminal. These characters are control characters. See your TEDIT contact.

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